MR. FLINN OFF HIS HIGH HORSE

Insurgent Leader Now Sues For Peace and Wants to Be Let Alone.

AFRAID OF "RIPPER" BILL.

Citizens of Pittsburg Are Aroused and Look to the Legislature For a Reform Charter to Overthrow a Corrupt Local Political Machine.

(Special Correspondence.) Harrisburg, Feb. 5.—With this week will begin the steady flow of bills from the legislative mill to the governor. Although there have been over 300 bills introduced into the legislature up to date there has been but one to reach the executive, and that is of minor Importance. It relates to the method of electing members of boards of directors in corporations. The bill permitting an increase in the capitalization of corporations, which was primarily introduced as an enabling act for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, has been passed and will no doubt be approved by the governor in due time. It will allow an increase of \$100,000,000 in the capital stock of this corporation and the money will be spent upon improvements in the road bed, increasing the rolling stock, and building bridges As Pennsylvania industries will be called upon to furnish nearly all the material used in these operations, the benefit to the state is apparent. There were but 14 votes in the entire legislature against the bill.

OLD COMBINE BROKEN.

There were several test votes in the house of representatives which tend to show that the insurgent movement which William Flinn, of Pittsburg, and David Martin, of Philadelphia, organlzed for the United States senatorial contest has practically gone to pieces. The Democrats have refused to long-

er follow the lead of Flinn, and they have been voting in the most independent manner on matters of legislation. much to the discomfiture and disgust of Mr. Flinn. He had hoped to line the Democrats up as he had them last session, under his partisan lash, and have them oppose everything that the regular Republicans advocated. The fact is that Democratic members of the senate and the house have legislation in which their constituents are interested, and they do not propose to be caught in a trap picking Mr. Flinn's chestnuts out of the fire. They see that the regular Republicans have a majority in each branch of the legislature, and that if they are to be of any service to their constituents they must co-operate with the regulars on mat-ters in which their party's interests are not involved. Flinn would like them to back him up, but he finds that his Democratic following is growing small-

er every day. Nineteen Democrats voted with the regular Republicans in support of the aill providing for a new court for Philadelphia, and there were several mem-bers of the house who had acted with the insurgents who did the same thing. The insurgents see their forces frit-tering away, and with their former allies divided they are in no position to accomplish anything of Importance

FLINN UPON HIS KNEES.

Just at this time Flinn is on his knees asking mercy from the stalwarts. He does not want them to pass what is known as the "rinner" bill. This

shareholders upon mortgages or co lateral securities, or to invest the money in bonds, stocks or other securities for the best interest of stock-holders. It is likely that this bill will be made the subject of considerable discussion, and that many delegations will desire to be heard by the committee to which it has been committed before it shall become a law.

HE STOLE A FORTUNE

AND YET HE WAS AN HONEST AND FAITHFUL BANK EMPLOYEE.

The Directors Did Not Think His Honesty Was to His Credit, and He Adopted a Novel Method of Making Them Change Their Minds.

They were sitting in the cafe of a bla hotel up town and, being Wall street men, were discussing financial institu-tions. One of them was commenting on the case with which bank employees at times steal money when he was inter-rupted by another of the party. "Do you see that man over there looking in at the door?" He pointed to a man with a command-

ing figure, keen eyes and an aristocratic bearing, who, as he spoke, turned away from the entrance to the cafe. "There goes a man who stole \$000, 000 and never went to jail for it. Fur

thermore, he is a thoroughly honest it n th This paradoxical statement caused a general look of inquiry and a chorus of

"How was that?" Then this story was told:

"That man-call him Brown, because that's not his name-was a trifle more than a year ago paying teller in one of the largest banks in the neighborhood of Wall street. He was quiet and reserved and apparently had few friends and ac-quaintances. He seemed to live for business alone, and his coworkers in the bank dubbed him 'the sphinx.' "At the meeting of the bank directors

one day the secretary read a letter from Mr. Brown. In it he apologized for obtruding personal matters upon the august body, but he respectfully asked for a se of salary. He was to be married, said, and he felt that his salary of raise \$2,500 a year was inadequate to his needs. The usual formula followed, in which he spoke of his long and faithful services and ended by requesting that he be raised to \$3,500 a year. No action

was taken on the letter at the time. It passed into the pile of 'unfinished busiss' and was soon forgotten. "A week later the directors held anoth

er meeting. In the course of it Mr. Brown begged for a hearing and renewed verbally his request for an advance of salary. The directors, some of them crusty old codgers who had made their fortunes, did not take kindly to the proposition.

"'Why, Mr. Brown,' said one, 'we think you are receiving a good salary for the position you occupy. Paying tellers at \$2,500 a year are plentiful. We know you have been a good and faithful servant, and in return we have paid you for your services. That's about even, isn't

'Yes, sir: I admit that,' said Brown, 'but there are certain moral obligations to be considered. For instance, I have had free access to the enormous wealth of this bank. Millions of dollars have passed through my hands, and my acunts have been right to a penny. Had I desired'-

"'Oh, that's absurd, you know,' broke in another director. 'Our system here is so perfect that it would be impossible for any one to take a dollar and not be de-tected.'

"Brown smiled a bitter sort of smile and, apologizing for his temerity, ab-ruptly withdrew. It was noticed that on his way to his desk he paused a minute at the cavernous aperture that marked the entrance to the vanit. A few min-utes later he left the bank and did not re-

That evening as the accounts for turn. the day were being balanced it was found there was a shortage of \$600,000 in the funds. Instantly there was consternapresident and di summoned to a conference. Quick action was necessary. In the morning the news of the defalcation would be public, and practical ruin stared them in the face "Early next morning Brown was in his usual place. He looked caim and as im-perturbable as ever. The directors came to discuss the best course to pursue Brown was sent for to see if he could throw any light upon the subject. "'Mr. Brown,' said one of the direct-ors, 'this bank has been robbed of \$600,-000. "Yes, sir,' said Brown. 'I took it.' "His hearers started. 'You,' gasped ne-'you who prated to us of honesty! Why, what do you mean? Do you "'Yes, sir, I know all about it. The worst you can do is to give me ten years' ion for good behavior, the sentence will be reduced between two and three years. At the expiration of that time I will still have the \$600,000 to live upon. Now let me submit a proposition. You sign a pre-per acquitting me of all blame and guaranteeing me immunity against punish-ment, and I will return to you \$300,000 reserving the balance to support myself in some foreign country. Then there will be no scandal. The credit of the bank

GOVERNOR'S VETO directors to loan money to others than IS SUSTAINED.

Centre County Court Blocks the Game of the Insurgents.

POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

In Reducing the Amount of nn Appropriation by the Legislature the Governor Followed Constitutional Authority and Precedent in Protecting the Honor and Credit of the Commonwealth.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Feb. 5 .- A complete endorsement of Governor Stone's action in vetoing part of the appropriation for the schools, when, in his opinion, the revenues of the commonwealth would not justify the full appropriation made by the legislature, was given last week in a decision by the court of common pleas of Centre county, Judge Lore on bench. Governor Stone's action the was based upon the estimated revenues as furnished by the state officials, and It was done to preserve the credit and nonor of the state. There was absolutely no political interest to serve. In fact, had the governor been actuated by a desire to "play politics" he would probably have approved the entire ap-

propriation. The insurgent newspapers, with political axes to grind, have been assailing Governor Stone from the moment he cut down this appropriation. The people have, however, become familiar with the purposes of these attacks, and they have done him no harm. Politicians have sought to stir up strife in the school boards and have caused suits to be instituted against the state authorities with a view to continuing the agitation.

An amicable arrangement was reached by which the matter came up as a test case before the Centre county court.

This was on an application for a peremptory writ of mandamus upon James E. Barnett, state treasurer, to compel him to pay to the school districts of Patton township its propertie of the money appropriated by the act of May 13, 1899, for the support of the public schools of the commonwealth for two years, commencing June 1. 1899, upon the basis of the wholeappropriation named in the bill, namely, \$11,000,000, an alternative writ having been granted and issued and service waived.

The petition of the plaintiff set forth that the 13th day of May, A. D. 1890, the governor approved the general appropriation act for that session, with such exceptions as are therein designated. The section 8 of the said bill contains the appropriation for the support of the public schools of this commonwealth for the two years commencing on the first day of June, 1839, the sum of \$11,000,000, to be paid on warrants of the superintendent of public instruction, in favor of the several school districts of the commonwealth. The act was passed by both branches of the legislature, making an appropriation in a total sum of \$11,000,000 for two years. The governor, when the same was presented to him for his approval or disapproval, because of the depleted condition of the treasury, approved the appropriation to the extent of \$10,000,000, and disapproved of \$1,000,000 thereof. The school district of Patton township, believing that it was entitled to its proportionate share

entirety would defeat the very pur-pose for which the power was given. It was the purpose of the constitution to further the cause of education and to aid charitable and benevolent in-Commencing February 12, and every Tuesday therafter until April 30, 1901, the Chicago, Milwaukee 30, stitutions, so far as the revenues of the state will reasonably warrant. And all appropriation bills, except the general appropriation bill, shall embrace but one subject—and the general bill is

one million dollars.

and St. Paul Railway Co., will sell tickets to points in North Dakots, Minneseta, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Washington, and British one subject—and the general bill is limited to appropriations for ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the com-monwealth, interest on public debt and for public schools. Now, if the power of decomposed in the said section is to Columbia, at greatly reduced rates. For the benefit of settlers. For full information call on or address W. S. Howell, G. E. P. A., 381, Broadway, of disapproval in the said section is to be limited to a single item in its entire-New York, or John R Pott, D. P.A., 810 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. ty, then, if the legislature make extrav-agent appropriations to state hospitals,

Low Rates West

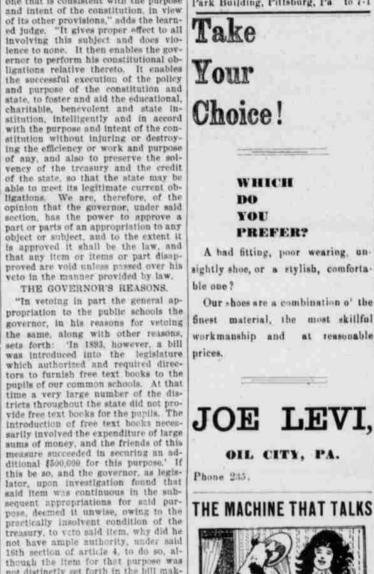
The Nickel Plate Road

educational institutions, in a lump will send its 19.1 Pan-American Expo-sition co-endar to any one sending their address to the General Passenger Agent at Cleveland, O. No. 2-3t sum and not itemized, and which may not be necessary for their efficiently accomplishing their work or purpose, and that the appropriations in the ag-

Homeseekers' Excursion.

gregate far exceed the revenue of the state, and would cause current indebt-On the first and third Tuesdays of edness largely in excess of one mil-lion dollars, the executive is helpless, unless he strike down the whole ap-February, March, April, May and June the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. propriation made to some of the insti-tutions and thus cripple or practically Paul Railway Co. will sell Homeseekers' Excursion tickets f om Chicago destroy their purpose and usefulness, while others no more deserving may to mints in Iows, Nebrasks, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Minuereceive more than is necessary for the efficient purpose. The executive is placed in the dilemma of either cripsota, South Dakota, Montana. Utah, Oregon, Washington and British Copling institutions of charity, hospitals and institutions of learning or violating lumbia, at rate of one fare, plus two dollars, for the round trip, good for the constitution by creating a current indebtedness of the state in excess of twenty one-days. For full prrtieu lars call on or address W. S. Howell "It is manifest that the construction above given to the 16th section of ar-G. E. P. A., 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, D. P. A., 810

ticle 4 of the constitution is the only one that is consistent with the purpose Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa to 7-1





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cities of the second class, including Pittsburg, Allegheny and Scranton, reform charter legisla-tion. In order that the people of these cities may have an opportunity to elect mayors without the interference of the present officials, it is proposed that there shall be vested in the governor power to name temporary suc cessors to the present mayors, if that shall be deemed desirable. He can reappoint any or all of them if he sees fit,

WHAT FLINN FEARS.

It is the danger of his losing control of the patronage of Pittsburg that is giving Mr. Flinn so much concern. There has been a demand for years from the people of Pittsburg to be relieved of the domination of the Flinn machine. They have been unable to overthrow his bossism on account of the army of officeholders he has been able to command to back his candidates at the various elections. With a new mayor in office who will

not permit Film to issue orders to his subordinates there would be a chance for the Republicans of Pittsburg to elect a candidate for mayor of their own choice, and this is what is keeping Flinn on the go at this time.

There will be a hearing tomorrow of representatives from the three cities, who will be here to give their views on the proposed legislation. There will undoubtedly be a number of changes in the bill now in committee of the senate, but the stalwart Republicans say they will, after the bill shall be amended, put it through both the sen ate and the house and give Flinn the most exciting "reform campaign" he ever encountered in his political ca-THOT.

POLITICAL HYPOCRISY,

A bill which is going through the legislature without attracting much attention is that which was introduced by Representative Hoy, of Clarion. It is identical with the old McCarrell bill that raised such a row in the last legislature. It was then opposed by the insurgents and some Democrats be-cause they believed it might be used elp Col. Quay in his case before the Philadelphia courts, which was the outcome of the political conspiracy hatched up by certain parties in the Antched up by certain parties in the Quaker City and Allegheny. Col. Quay dld not require the legislation contem-plated in this bill for reforming the plated in this bill for reforming the simply wanted to show you what a comaside jurors. With his political op-ponents having everything their own way, Col. Quay was triumphantiy acquitted, and now that they have no political purpose to serve, the insur-gents and their Democratic allies are roting for the bill and reversing themselves on every ballot. OF INTEREST TO LOAN ASSOCIA-

TIONS.

A bill which is of interest to every holder of stock in a building and loan association or mutual savings fund has been introduced in the house of represemiatives by Representative McGlath-ery, of Montgomery county. This bill provides that where there are moneys in the treasury of a building and loan association or mutual savings fund uncalled for by stockholders for more than 60 days it shall be lawful for the sheard what anybody said."--Indianapolis

All and a second

will be preserved, and you will be a gainer by the transaction.'

"There was silence for a moment, then one of the directors said: "We must have time to consider this. Please withdraw until we have discussed the matter." "Brown smBed and went out. Fifteen

minutes later he was sent for. "We accept your terms, Mr. Brown,"

said one of the magnates stiffly. 'Give us \$300,000, and we will agree not to A

"Half an hour later Brown handed ver to the directors \$300,000. The money was carefully counted, a receipt given for it and in addition a document signed by all present insuring him against all legal complications.

"Brown turned as if to go. There was a dramatic pause; then, drawing a bulky package from his pocket, he tossed it on the table, saying careleady: There is the other \$300,000, gentlemen. I had no wish to steal from you. I am an honest man, no matter what may be my other faille

ers of the district attorney in neiting aside jurors. With his political op-ponents having everything their own liance in guarding the funds. That is all

I wish to say. Good morning.' "Mr. Brown, whom you saw going up stairs," concluded the narrator of this true tale. "Is now the vice president of the bank from which he stole \$600,000."-New York Mail and Express

The "White Man's Big Sleep,"

Westralian aborigines call Sunday "the white man's big sleep," A local Anglican hishop is the authority for this.-Sydney Mail.

The Lost Art Not Found.

"Yesterday our literary club discusse "Conversation as a Lost Art."" "What was the final decision ?"

one million dollars di by the governor, applied to the state treasurer to have him notify the superintendent of public instruction that there were sufficient funds in the treasury to pay the amount claimed by them under said appropriation.

The state treasurer declined to do so, on the ground that, the governor having disapproved one million of the total appropriation, there was no warrant in law authorizing the payment of the same. The said school district had complied with the provisions of the school laws; that it was entitled

to receive the appropriation. The plaintiff school district presented its petition to the attorney general of the commonwealth, asking leave to use the name of the commonwealth in its proceedings for mandamus, and that It might be instituted in the court of common pleas of Centre county. granted, and the state treasurer notified of the presentation of the application, and he consented that the proceedings should be had before the art of Centre county. The answer admitted the material facts set forth in the petition. An agreement was filed in the case that the cause should be heard on bill and answer find that an questions has to jubicate tion or other technical defenses be

waived. THE GOVERNOR'S POWER.

The only question raised was as to the power and authority of the governor to disapprove of one million dollars of said appropriation of eleven mil-

After reviewing the circumstances of the case Judge Lore, in his opinion, commented at length upon the provisions of the constitution bearing upon the powers of the governor and the legislature, all of which, he stated, went to show the intent and purpose of the framers of the constitution to "carefully guard and protect the treasury of the state as well as its credit. After further quotations from the con-stitution and references to the veto power of the president of the United States, Judge Lore continuing said:

TO PREVENT ENCROACHMENT.

"In our form of government the fundamental purpose of the veto power was to enable the executive, by the exercise thereof, to prevent the legislative department from encroaching upon the constitutional rights and power of the executive department of the gov-ernment. Second, to enable the executive as a member of the legislative department to prevent legislation the improvident and extravagant legislation in the appropriation of public moneys. The said section of article 4 of the constitution was inserted more expressly to enable the governor to intervene and prevent an extravagant appropriation of public moneys, and to aid in keeping the appropriations practically within the revenues of the state and preserve the solvency of the treasand preserve the solvency of the treas-ury. That this was the intent and purpose of the framers of the constitu-tion seems to us clear. * * * "To hold that the power given is only

that of disapproving a single item or paragraph or section of the bill in its

veto upon appropriation bills in practestly the some way. It was an cised in a number of instances by Governors Pattison, Beaver and Hastings The fact of its having been thus exercleed for so long a period by the said chief executives of the state is outified to due and respectful consideration in to due and respective consistential in determining a proper and while inter-pretation of the sold power conferred upon the governor under sold section 16 of article 4." With this the court refused the writ

pupils of our common schools.

for peremptory mand muses and plac-sd the costs upon the plaintiffs.

BUYING A GLASS OF SODA.

An Experience Which Caused a Sign to Be Changed.

"Ah," said the young man to himself as he caught sight of a sign which read, "Soda Water, All Flavors, 5 Cents," "I will even buy me some He sat down in front of the soda water dispenser, and that functionary asked:

"What flavor, please?" "All flavors."

The clerk was surprised at the answer at first and then, supposing that the cus-tomer was asking a question, but had neglected to add the verbal interrogation point, replied:

sir, we have all flavors." Yes. "That's what I want." "Well, which one?" "All."

"All?" "That's what I said. Your sign there informs customers that they can have all flavors of soda water for 5 cents, and I want to go clear through the list.'

"A glass of each kind will cost you an even dollar, for there are 20 flavors,

"That isn't what your sign says. It says all flavors for 5 cents, and I demand the fulfillment of its promise. It is in the nature of a contract. You agree to give me all flavors of sola water for 5 cents. Here is a nickel. It seems cheap to get 20 glasses of sola water for one-twentisth of a cent a glass, but it is you who fixed the price, not I. You may as well begin to draw that soda, for I demand the fulfillment of that promise on

"You want soda water with every flavor we have and for 5 cents, do you?" "I do."

"All right." There was a wicked leer in the drug clerk's eye as he took up a glass and went from end to end of the soda foun-

tain, taking from each tap a few drops of the flavor it contained. The sizzing soda was then introduced into the mixture, and the concoction was set before the He tasted it, but seemed not to like it.

Then he put his 5 cent piece on the coun ter and walked hurriedly out.

The clerk wore a triumphant smile, but next day the sign was altered to read: Soda Water, Any Flavor, 5 Cents."-Harlem Life.

This "Towned of allents" and towers in Persia, so called by the Parsees. They never bury the dead, but leave the body exposed on the top of one of these towers until the sun and the rain and the fowls of the air have cleaned the bones of all flesh. Then the bones are collected and placed in the other towers. The Parsees are followers of Zoroaster and are very devout, but there are only about 8,000 of them at the present time.