THE CITIZEN.

WILLIAM C. NEGLEY - - Publisher

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1899.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(Subject to the Republican Primary of March 25, 1899, from 1 to 7 P. M.)

FOR DELEGATE TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Of Whitestown.

ANDREW G. WILLIAMS, Of Butler.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. BRADEN BLACK, Of Butler.

M. L. GIBSON, Of Butler.

THOMAS R. HOON, Of Centre twp.

JAMES R. KEARNS, Of Butler twp.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

JOHN C. CLARK, Of Washington twp.

J. M. MCCOLLOUGH, Of Fairview twp.

ROBERT J. THOMPSON, Of West Sunbury.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.

W. J. ADAMS, Of Butler, formerly of Washington twp.

J. P. BOGGS, Of Forward twp.

A. M. BORLAND, Of Butler.

W. J. BURTON, Of Penn twp.

W. E. COOPER, Of Worth twp.

J. P. DAVIS, Of Brady twp.

JAMES H. MORRISON, JR. Of Harrisville.

GEORGE E. THOMAS, Of Butler.

PORTER WILSON, Of Centre twp.

FOR TREASURER.

CHARLES H. BOOK, Of Cherry twp.

D. L. RANKIN, Of Butler.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Of Concord twp.

GEORGE M. GRAHAM, the Teacher, Of Connoquenessing twp.

REUBEN MCELVAIN, Of Butler.

J. H. PIZOR, Of Worth twp.

D. D. QUIGLEY, Of Penn twp.

MILES C. SARVER, Of Buffalo twp.

W. P. TURNER, Of Butler.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JAMES F. BROWN, Of Franklin twp.

G. W. CROWE, Of Forward twp.

LOYAL W. DAUGHERTY, Of Slipperyrock twp.

JOHN W. GILLESPIE, Of Middlesex twp.

S. W. GLENN, Of Centre twp.

MCCALLISTER KUHN, Of Concord twp.

ROBERT MCCLUNG, Of Butler twp.

J. J. MCGARVEY, Of Mercer.

SAMUEL RILEY, Of Forward twp.

HARMON G. SEATON, Of Washington twp.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

H. E. HEBERLING, Of Portersville.

JAS. A. MCDOWELL, Of Butler.

J. W. PATTERSON, Of Jefferson twp.

P. H. SECHLER, Of Prospect boro.

FOR CORONER.

JOHN L. JONES, Of Butler.

HARRISBURG.

Thursday's vote was 96, 74, 17, 7, etc. 218 in all and 110 necessary to an election. Three members of the House and two newspaper men were ready to testify before the bribery committee but were refused a hearing by the Quay members. Sibley was ill at his hotel; the Magee jury bill was laid aside; Quay and Gov. Stone called upon Sibley and then Quay went to Washington.

On Friday Gov. Stone tendered the vacant Supreme Judgeship to D. T. Watson of Pittsburg, Democrat.

Friday was a great day in the House, Gen. Koontz's determination to appeal to the House regarding the actions of the Bribery Investigating committee in refusing to hear evidence caused the Quay men to resort to filibustering and gag rule. Speaker Farr adjourned the House at 11 A. M against the will of the majority present; a row followed, Farr left his seat and Ward Bliss was selected to take his place, and a committee appointed to see what can be done with Farr. After calling the House to order at 11:50 Farr again left his seat, and was followed to the door and cursed and hissed.

At noon both houses assembled to vote for Senator, and Quay lost three votes—two from Phil'a and one from Lackawanna. The vote stood Quay 64, Jenks 55, Dalzell 13, Stewart 7, Huff 8, etc., 163 in all and Quay 18 short. The three men gave their reasons for changing their votes, and were cheered by the Independents.

At Monday evening's session Gen. Koontz introduced his resolution enlarging the investigating committee by four members, and made a rattling speech in support of it.

Chairman Kreps, of the Investigating Committee, undertook to defend the course of the majority who tried to delay the examination. He claimed that Gen. Koontz refused to go on at the meeting on Friday. This provoked the General to say:

"I will tell the truth. The Chairman of that Committee came to me with trembling hands and said: 'See, I am sick. Won't you wait.' and then Mr. Voohees pleaded the illness of his wife."

This was more than the Quayites could stand, and Frank McClain, of Lancaster, came to their rescue, and in a very politic speech hoped the discussion would cease and that no Assemblyman would stand in the way of a free and open investigation. The substance of the resolution offered by Gen. Koontz and passed was that a majority refused to hear the testimony. He proposed that Messrs Dixon, Fow, Rendell and Young be added.

Kreps, in an indiscreet amendment, moved that the committee be discharged and the House be named as a committee of the whole to prosecute the investigation. He declared he presented his amendment in good faith and not as a joke. Gen. Koontz then proceeded to pulverize Kreps.

Mr. Koontz's resolution calls for the appointment of four additional members of the committee to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the McCarrell jury bill in the House. The resolutions recite that on February 24, 1899, Messrs Kreps of Franklin, Koontz of Somerset, Voorhees of Philadelphia, Tighe of Luzerne and Skinner of Fulton, were "appointed a committee to investigate certain newspaper charges and rumors of alleged bribery or attempted bribery of members of the House;" that the Committee organized March 1 by the appointment of Mr. Kreps Chairman and Mr. Voorhees Secretary, and agaeed to meet on March 2 to hear testimony; that the committee issued a subpoena to the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon five witnesses to appear before the committee and that they were present and ready to testify.

The resolutions further recite that a majority of the said committee refused to hear the testimony of said witnesses and by resolutions, adopted by a majority of the committee against the protest of the minority, refused to preform the duty imposed upon it by the House and decided that it would not act as an investigation committee, but as a judicial body; that it would not inquire into or investigate the charges and rumors set forth in the resolution under which the committee was appointed, and would only try persons who might be specifically accused and would only act upon such accusations when both the accused and accuser were present, thereby rendering the investigation impossible."

The resolution provides that Messers. Robert K. Young, of Tioga; Randall, of Chester (Reps.) Dixon, of Elk, and Fow, of Philadelphia (Dems.) "are hereby appointed additional members of the committee, with instructions to proceed to hear such testimony as may be offered pursuant to said resolutions."

Gen. Koontz, speaking of his resolution, referred to the speeches of Kreps and Voorhees on the floor of the House. Kreps denounced the anti-Quayites as a gang of cut throats and declared they had filled the Academy of Music in Philadelphia by an appeal to the galleries. Voorhees had spoken of committees as whitewashing. Kreps objected that the General was telling matters that happenen in committee.

The resolution was passed, the Quay people were denounced and rumors of Quays withdrawal in favor of Col. Huff of Greensburg were current, but John Dalzell was the most talked about.

During the day the proceedings in the legislative record recounting what occurred at the session on Friday after Speaker Farr adjourned the House were removed, it is said from the files of members by order of the Sergeant-at-Arms. A rumpus was kicked up that evening and the members were surprised to find this portion of the record restored on their desks.

Threats were made to remove the Sergeant-at-Arms. He will hardly escape a rebuke. Of course all this did not occur without a struggle and an exciting debate, the like of which probably has not been equaled in the House for years.

Speaker Farr was very humble, willing to be good if the opposition would forgive him. For the present he was not disturbed.

If this were not enough for one night, Captain Hasson moved to discharge the Public Buildings Committee from further consideration of his capitol bill. It was done.

Saturday's vote was light, and Quay had 13 and Jenks 9, and Monday's was still lighter, bnt 19 in all.

Tuesday's ballot was 101, 77, 17, 8, 8, 6, etc., 231 in all and Quay 15 short.

That evening, at a meeting of the majority of the members of the House resolutions condemming the actions of Speaker Farr were adopted, but as Mr. Farr was very meek and promised to be good, he was not deposed. Some bills were passed on third reading, and among them one increasing the minimum school-term to seven months.

The Bribery Committee.

The new Bribery Committee met that evening and listened to some sensational evidence.

Two members of the House, Representives John Engler, of Lycoming, and Peter S. Criste, of Milton, testified that they had been offered money to vote for McCarrell bill and again to make the motion to reconsider the vote by which it was postponed to March 21.

All the members of the committee were on hand except Michael J. Tighe, who complained of being ill. The would-be bribers were ex-Senator John J. Coyle, of Schuylkill; Michael J. Costello and ex-Representative Thomas Moyles, of Luzerne. At the conclusion of the hearing Representative Voorhees made an offer that the accused be allowed to appear, represented by counsel. Chairman Fow ruled that the committee was not a trial court, and the production of the accused would impugn the integrity of members of the House who had sworn under oath.

It was nip and tuck between the factions. The Judiciary General Committee room was crowded with members and visitors. The committee adjourned to meet next evening to hear Representative Smith, Chairman Kreps resigned, first, because he thought the new members should have a voice in the selection of a Chairman, and second, because his health is bad; and, as certain questions may arise on which his decision might not give satisfaction, he would retire. His statement was final.

The other members protested, but Kreps was determined his resignation should be accepted. *John Fow was then elected Chairman. Mr. Dixon next moved that the rules adopted by the former committee should be abolished. It was carried. George McCain was the first witness called. Chairman Fow was elected interrogator-in-chief.

McCain had heard rumors of corrupt solicitation in connection with the reconsideration of the McCarrell bill. Representative Criste, of Northumberland, was one of the members he had interviewed.

On February 15 Mr. Criste said he was invited into the corridor by a certain man who said to him it was worth $1,000 to him if he would move to reconsider the vote to postpone. The man said: "You can give as your excuse that it is done for an old friend, an ex-member of the House, who is under indictment."

Later Mr. Criste admitted that the would-be tempter was ex-Representative Thomas Moyles, a Wilkesbarre book agent. Moyles said later that it would help him in his case. He is under indictment for conspiracy in connection with a School Board matter. Criste asked Moyles to write out for him what he wanted him to say in making the motion. He was preparing to do this when the last day for reconsideration passed. There was no tender of cash so far as McCain knew.

John P. Dwyer was the next witness. He is a newspaper man. He identified an article upon bribery that he had written. Representative John Engler, of Lycoming, was another man approached, he said: A man told Dwyer of the efforts to corrupt John Engler. He went to Engler and asked him about it. Engler was loath to talk, but finally consented if his name would not be used. Engler said that Michael J. Costello asked him to go to the Lochiel Hotel. Engler went and was introduced to ex-Senator John J. Coyle, of Schuylkill.

Coyle said he understood Engler was a Catholic and that Archbishop Ryan was interested in the passage of the McCarrel bill. Coyle said if he would move to reconsider he would give him $500, and he made a motion to take the money out of his vest pocket. He offered $200, and the other $300 would be paid later. Coyle said he was in the habit of doing such things when in the Legislature and he would let him in on other bills. In that way he could make more money than his salary.

This caused a general laugh. A few days afterward Costello went to Engler's home in Lycoming, driving into the country in a sleigh. He again offered Engler $500 to make the motion, but Engler refused. Costello then departed, saying he was going to see Representative Osler. Engler's family was present when Costello called. The latter took Engler aside, remarking that he had something private to say to him. Nobody was present at the meeting so far as the witness knew. He learned where Costello hired the sleigh. It was from Askew's livery.

Representative Voorhees asked if Dwyer had not talked to Costello and suggested how he could make a bunch of money. To this Dyer replied that Costello and he had met. Dwyer remarked that he knew all about this visit to Engler, and some arrests would likely be made. Costello said: "My God, I am not to be arrested." Costello then said he would like to see Senator Cochran. He said he was close to the Quay people and could tell him of a moyement they intended to make.

Representative Engler was the third witness. Costello met him at the Bolton Hotel with the remark: "You are the man I am looking for." He went to the Lochiel on Costello's invitation, and was introduced to ex-Senator Coyle. He had never seen Coyle before. Coyle asked him what he thought of the McCarrell bill. Enger answered that the bill was not so bad, but the circumstances were not favorable to its passage.

"Ah, well!" Coyle replied, "I used to be around the legislature, and I took everything that came along." He mentioned other men and added: "See, these fellows have money, and are now at the top of the heap." Coyle offered him $200 to vote to reconsider the bill and put his hand in his pocket. He said there would be five or six more bills that he could make money on. He added that Archbishop Ryran wanted the bill for the benefit of laboring men.

"Costello afterward called at his house and said he was authorized to offer him $500 to make the motion to reconsider. Costello said the Society of Philadelphia was raising the money Engler declined to do it. Costello did not tender him the $500. Costello was at his home on Sunday of the great storm. Kreps asked if Coyle pulled anything out of his pocket. He did not but he was under the impression that Coyle intended to hand him the money.

John Fow created a laugh by saying: "Coyle was never known to take anything out of his pocket."

Representative Peter J. Criste was the next witness. Thomas Moyles came to him on the day the McCarrel bill was postponed. Moyles invited him out to smoke. Moyles asked him what he thought of the McCarrel bill. Continuing Christe said:

"Moyles told me Senator Coyle had been talking to him about me and Coyle said: 'Criste is all right.' Moyles said if I voted for the bill there was three in it for me What he meant by three I do not know. I then returned to the House and voted against the McCarrell bill.

"Later Moyles came to me and said he was under indictment and wanted the bill passed to help him While we were talking, Senator Coyle came up and leaned between us. Coyle said 'You vote for the bill and leave the rest to me.' Afterward Moyles called me out of the House and told me if I would make the motion to reconsider there would be $1,000 in it for me. He said I could explain that I did it for a friend under indictment.

'He talked so much that I told him to write it out. When I voted against the bill Coyle came to me and said I was foolish. "Those fellows over there are well taken care of,' he said, pointing in the direction of the insurgents."

This produced great laughter in the crowd. Since the corrupt offer was made he saw Moyles at his boarding house, but Moyles did not speak.

Yesterday's vote was 105, 81, 17, 9, 8, 5, ect, 242 in all and Quay 17 short.

When the name of Capt. Bare, of Huntingdon, was called, that gentlemen arose and said: "I think it is about time this farce, that has gone on for some time, should be stopped. I think we should get together and elect a Republican. Today I will vote for M. S. Quay." Bare served notice on the Quayites that he would not support Quay after today. He said it is time that the old man should get out of the fight and let the Republicans choose a man who could be elected.

Fate seems to have ordained that Frank Leech and "Bill" Andrews will have to go to work. For years they have lived by engineering the Quay machine. When Senator Flinn started into the present revolution he met Andrews and Leech at the Capitol, and Andrews asked Flinn why he was going out of his way to fight the "old man."

"I am determined to put you and Leech to work," answered Flinn, and from that day until today Flinn says the only two things involved are to put Quay out of the Senate and make Andrews and Leech go to work.

The Quayites no longer boast that they will turn the senatorial trick next week. Their only statement now is that they will deadlock the Legislature and Stone will appoint Quay. No one seriously believes that Quay will be admitted as a member of the Senate, but there is no one who will dispute the statement that Stone will appoint him if Quay wants to be appointed.

At the session of the Bribery Committee that night, right from the mouths of members came incrimination upon incrimination upon the head of ex-Senator Coyle. Democratic Representative Charles B. Spatz, whose leanings toward the Quay side were jokingly regarded since the session began, was also brought into an unenviable position.

Two members testified he had offered them money. Legislators Johnston, Heil and Miller, of Northampton county, and John G. Hersch, of Montgomery, were the witnesses. Some startling statements fell upon the ears of the committeemen, and enough is already known to indicate bribery under sections 30 and 31 of article III of the constitution, and send the cases to Court.

ADMIRAL MONTEJO of the Spanish navy and Gen'l Toral of the army have been placed under arrest.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MONNETT, of Ohio, says he was offered $400,000.00 by agents of the Standard Oil Co. to consent to dilatory motions in the cases now pending in that state against the great monopoly.

M. S. QUAY is now an ex-Senator, and Charles W. Stone is now an ex-Congressman. It is not very likely that when Quay assisted in electing Sibley last Fall that he dreamed of himself and Stone going out of office the same day.

Terrible Powder-Explosion.

A terrible explosion of powder took place early Monday morning at La Goubran in the south coast of France, near Toulon.

Over 50,000 kilogrammes of powder in the government magazine blew up, killing forty people and injuring over one hundred.

The majority of the victims were soldiers on duty at the magazine. All the sentries were killed outright and the building was demolished. The force of the explosion raised all the buildings in the neighborhood, and many of the occupants swell the list of dead and wounded, while others are left without shelter.

The cause of the explosion is not known, but its effect was far reaching. The terrible force swept the fields for over a mile in every direction. Houses fell before it like chaff and trees were torn up and smashed into chips. The ground was torn up and huge stones hurled into the air as though from a catapult

WASHINGTON.

On Thursday the House refused by a vote of 77 to 146 to consider the report unseating certain Congressmen for accepting commissions in the army, a half-million dollars was appropriated for the Buffalo Expo.; the armor-plate bill was in conference committee.

When the Senate convened at 11 o'clock Friday morning it faced the task of considering two of the great appropriation bills, those for the army and for supplying the general deficiencies. The former carries appropriations exceeding $80,000,000, and the latter about $20,000,000. With a determination to complete the appropriation bills, the Senate began immediately at 11 o'clock in the morning to consider these measures, and at 8 o'clock that night the army bill was passed, the deficiency bill having been passed nearly three hours before. A partial report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was agreed to, but the inability of the Senate conferees to secure an agreement on the Hawaiian cable proposition created a heated discussion, in the course of which Speaker Reed was alluded to in uncomplimentary terms. The Toledo exposition bill carrying an appropriation of $500,000 was passed without debate. At 3 a. m. the Senate re-committed the river and harbor bill to the conference committee.

The refusal of the House conferees to yield on the Hawaiian cable was discussed at length. Mr. Butler (North Carolina) spoke in support of the Senate conferees and was followed by Mr. Chandler, who expressed the hope that the Senate conferees would adhere to the Senate's proposition, even if an extra session were thereby forced. "There are some things," he said, "worse than an extra session of Congress.

At times the House was like Bedlam, on Friday. pound as the Speaker would with his gravel it was almost impossible to preserve order, and to the casual visitor in the gallery the proceedings on the floor must have been about as intelligible as an exciting day in the wheat pit would be to a parish priest. The noise and confusion on the floor, punctuated with the constant banging of the Speaker's gavel or back grounded with the droning voice of the clerk; irate members facing each other and talking at the rame time, pages scurrying up and down the aisles—all this was utterly distracting. But the people in the galleries stayed on and there were a dozen persons in line in the corridors waiting for every vacant seat, so great is the attraction of a dying Congress. The big questions in dispute between the two Houses being naturally the last to be adjusted were postponed far into the night. From time to time short recesses were taken. These were simply breathing spells, however, and soon the leaders were at it again harder than ever.

During the day the President nominated and the Senate confirmed George Dewey, for Admiral of the Navy.

End of the 55th Congress.

Saturday morning dawned with the Senate in executive session disposing of a large number of nominations. When the doors were opened to the public there were seen but a handful of tired and haggered looking senators who were waiting for the final reports from the conferees on the two bills yet in dispute. Finally Mr. Hale appeared with both. The deficiency bill was quickly passed and then came the final and closing fight on the naval bill and the price of armor plate and for an armor plate factory. This was finally over and the weary senators took a short recess.

Upon reassembling the senate took on a new appearance. The chamber had been cleaned up and the senators came back to the closing meeting with a more spruce appearance. Some few attempts at legislation were made, but all were unsuccessful.

Then the galleries filled with gaily-dressed visitors who were there to see the final ceremonies. They were not long permitted to enjoy themselves as an executive session drove them into the corridors where they patiently waited for the doors to be opened. When this was done only five minutes remained of the congress, but the hands of the clock were turned back ten minutes to give time for the usual complimentary resolution and the address of the Vice President.

President McKinley and his entire cabinet had come to the capitol and were in the President's room back of the senate chamber, where the various bills were hurried for signatures. Finally the last big appropriation bill had received the President's approval and everything was ready for the close. The resolution thanking Vice President Hobart and President Pro Tem. Frye were adopted, the Vice President responding in an appropriate address and the session of the senate, which had been in a turmoil for several days, quietly came to an end.

Wearily the house sat through the silent watches of the night, recessing from time to time while awaiting conference reports upon the appropriation bills. The floor of the house was littered with waste papers which drifted ankle deep about the desks and made the hall look as if it had been swept by a snow storm. Still the weary and heavy eyed legislators kept to their posts through the night. The leaders upon whom the strain and burden of the closing hours fell most heavily, and the speaker who had the greatest responsibility of all remained constantly in their places watching vigilantly the progress of the contests between the two houses.

The final agreement on the river and harbor bill containing the compromise on the Nicaragua canal was secured about 3:30 A. M.; the sundry civil, in which the house forced the senate to surrender the provision for the Pacific cable, about 6; the District of Columbia, with the provision for sectarian institutions eliminated about 7 o'clock; the deficiency at 8:30 and the final conference report upon the naval bill at about 9:30 A. M.

The hall presented a sodden, bedraggled looking scene when the daylight sifting through the ground glass ceilings dimmed the yellow lights this morning. Outside a fine drizzling mist was falling, completely shrouding the top of the dome and glueing the wet half-masted flags over the two wings to their staffs. The red eyed members sat listlessly in their seats and the few persons in the galleries slumbered peacefully.

About 7 o'clock Mr. Henderson aroused the house by an electric speech. It was one of the most eloquent of this congress. The surroundings added impressiveness to his utterances. The disheveled members and the wreckage of the night were about him. It was on the question of sectarian institutions in the District of Columbia, provision for which had been stricken out of the district appropriation bill by the bill. With force and pathos he denounced the bigotry of the conferrees, who, he said, were willing at the behest of a secret organization, which did its work in the dark, to turn the homeless and friendless into the streets. The scene was dramatic in the extreme when Mr. Henderson recalled the dark days of the war when the white-capped Sisters of Mercey were ministering on the battlefield to the stricken and dying soldiers.

With the advent of the day the house began again to take on the appearance of life. Members went below for baths and breakfast and returned refreshed to their stations. As early at 7:30 the people began to pour into the galleries, the first party to arrive being a dozen ladies who took their places in the public galleries. The important business of the house had been virtually completed when the houre recessed for an hour at 9:30. All that remained was the enrollment of bills and the final ceremonies.

At 10:30 when the house reconvened, the galleries were again packed to the doors and the hall buzzed with the confused murmur of myriads of voices. An American flag had been lowered from the press gallery above the speaker's chair.

The closing scenes in the house were of more than usual interest. After all the bills had been passed there followed the usual resolutions. That offered by Mr. Bailey, thanking Speaker Reed and the remarks of the minority leader were of a character to lend a dramatic turn to the proceedings. The action of the house and the speaker's reply aroused the house and spectators to enthusiasm. After adjournment members and visitors joined in singing patriotic airs.

Pittsburg fared pretty well in the way of appropriations by the congress just closed, due to the efforts of Rep. Dalzell.

The three rivers—Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio—secured over $2,500,000, as follows: Pittsburg harbor, $110,662.00; Monongahela river, $185,556; Allegheny river, $15,000; Ohio river, $2,085,000. Of course the amount appropriated for the latter stream will not all be used at Pittsburg, but every dollar spent will result beneficially to the interests of the city. The appropriation for Erie harbor is $125,000. This also adds to the business of Pittsburg.

Both the senate and house agreed to all the appropriation bills. At 10;30 A. M., each resumed sessions after a recess. The necessary business in the way of messages between the houses and the signing of enrolled bills was then taken up. The Pacific cable amendment failed.

In the naval appropriation bill the house won all its amendments for increase of the navy and the senate amendment reducing the price of armor plate to $300 prevailed. The senate amendment for an armor plate factory was eliminated from the bill.

The Congress just adjourned appropriated in all $1,566,890. The cost of the war was $482,362,085.

On Saturday the President nominated and the Senate confirmed Wm. R. Merriam of Minnesota to be Director of the Census of 1900 at $6,000 a year, and Congress appropriated a million for him to start on.

Six Senatorial Vacancies.

With the expiration of the Fifty-fifth Congress at noon on Saturday, the terms of six United States Senators expired whose places have not been filled. They are M. S. Quay, Republican, of Pennsylvania; George Gray, Democrat, of Deleware; Samuel Pasco, Democrat, of Florida; William V. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska; Frank J. Cannon, Silver Republican, of Utah, and Stephen M. White, Democrat, of California.

In Pennsylvania, Delaware, Nebraska, Utah and California there have been continued Senatorial deadlocks in their respective Legislatures. The Florida Legislature does not meet until April, when a Democrat will be chosen to succeed Pasco.

Senators Hawley, Hale Lodge, Burrows, Davis, Hanna, Aldrich, Proctor and Clark, Republicans, and Senators Money, Cockrell, Bate and Daniel, Democrats, and Stewart, Free Silver, have been elected to succeed themselves. Eight Republicans and two Democrats have been elected who will appear as new Senators when the next Congress convenes, with Depew, of New York, the oldest, and Beveridge, of Indiana, the youngest.

The Senate that has just adjourned contained 46 Republicans, 34 Democrats and 10 Populists. Of the new Senators yet to be elected, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Nebraska and California will undoubtedly elect Republicans; Florida will elect a Democrat and Utah a Populist Democrat. The next Senate, when its membership shall be complete, will have 55 Republicans, 27 Democrats and 8 Populists, giving the Republicans a majority of 20 over all opposition.

At no time since the civil war, when the South was unrepresented in the Senate, has the party majority been so strong and the minority so weak in that body.—Philadelphia Times.

Three Trains Wrecked.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's "newspaper flyer," which is due in Altoona at 7:55 a. m., and two freight trains were wrecked thirty miles east of Altoona at 7 o'clock Sunday morning by a land slide at Ardenheim. Twenty cars and three locomotives were broken up, two of the trainmen killed and two injured. The thirty passengers on the flyer escaped almost without a scratch. The dead are: Engineer Robert McCutcheon, Harrisburg; Fireman G. C. Trostle, Harrisburg. The wounded are: Express Messenger Jacob Motter, Harrisburg, crushed mortally; Baggage Master L. T. Vanaman, Harrisburg, scalp wounds.

The flyer left Harrisburg twelve minutes late and was making sixty miles an hour when the accident occurred. The Pennsylvania has four tracks at Ardenheim. On one westbound track a freight train of sixty cars was pulling a little ahead of the passenger train which was on the adjoining west track. Another freight train of forty cars was coming east on No. 3 track. The three trains entered a cut about the same time. When about half way through the westbound freight piled into a landslide which had probably occurred only a few moments before. The locomotive and eight cars of the freight were thrown over on the track in front of the flyer.

The engineer of the passenger train had only time to reverse his big "L" engine when he plunged into the grinding wreckage to death. Almost simultaneously the eastbound freight struck the landside at the other side. The passenger train ploughed deep into the wreck. The big "L" locmotive finally reared up its drivers and turned over on its side, crushing the engineer and fireman to death. The two express cars behind the locmotive were smashed to kindling wood. The wreckage took fire and for a time it seemed that the injured express messenger who was heard crying for help, would be burned to death.

The Mifflin, Huntingdon and Spruce Creek wrecking crews were taken to the scene, and the injured finally rescued. The body of the engineer was found with one charred hand clutching the reverse lever. The fireman's body was also partly consumed. In all eighteen freight cars, two express cars and three locomotives were desiroyed. The tracks were not cleared until 3 o'clock that day.

Sibley the Local Boss.

(From Sunday's Dispatch.)

In return for his efforts to throw Democratic votes to Mr. Quay at Harrisburg Joseph Sibley has been recognized as the arbiter of patronage in Venango county. This will probably be denied by Quay and his friends, but the allegations are borne out by the following long distance telephone message:

"McKim's confirmation cannot be made without Sibley's permission."

This declaration was made last Thursday by Colonel, now ex-Senator, Quay, in response to a telephonic plea from a Venango county man, as quoted by the latter, that William M. McKim be confirmed as Postmaster at Oil City. The contest over this Postmastership, and the part it played in the defeat of Charles W. Stone in the Twenty-seventh district, is familiar history in that locality, but it is now of State and national significance. The deal by which Mr. Sibley defeated Mr. Stone is now known and is proven by the failure of the Pennsylvania Senators to have Postmaster McKim's nomination confirmed.

John R. Robertson, Chairman of the Venango County Republican Committee, and ex-Representative Fred W. Hays, of Oil City, have been in Washington for several days past endeavoring to secure the confirmation of McKim; but when Congress died yesterday without action their indignation reached the boiling point. They were convinced when they came here that Senator Quay had entered into an understanding with Mr. Sibley, and that for services to be rendered by the latter in the Senatorial contest at Harrisburg, Mr. Quay was to prevent Mr. McKim being confirmed as the Oil City Postmaster, a consummation devoutly wished by W. H. Longwell, who had been a contestant for the office, and in revenge for defeat, it is alleged, had done active work for Sibley in the Congressional fight.

Senator Penrose is the Pennsylvania member of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, which has to do with the nominations of Postmasters. Before he was thoroughly advised of all of Quay's deals in Mr. Stone's district he had promised Mr. Stone and Chairman Robertson that Mr. McKim would be confirmed. This promise was made as absolutely as possible.

MANILA.

On Friday Dewey asked the department for some small craft for use in the rivers. Six more regiments were ordered to Manila.

This week there has been skirmishing all along the American lines, and sever soldiers were wounded.

One and a Half Billions.

Under the "leave to print" granted to members of the House Committee on Appropriations in the last hours of Congress, the Congressional Record of next day contained the following statement from the Hon. J. G. Cannon of Illinois, Chairman of the committee. It is the first complete and authentic showing of the appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth Congress, and it reveals the fact that the total is not so great as has been reported in previous partial statements made on the floor of the House and the public press. Mr. Cannon says:

"The appropriations made at the session of Congress just closed amount, approximately, to $673,648,400, and show an apparent reduction of $219,573,000 under the appropriations made at the preceding session. This is attributable to the large expenses occasioned by the war with Spain that were provided for during the preceding session.

"The entire appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth Congress aggregate $1,566,890,016.28. Of this sum $482,562,083.47 is directly chargeable to our late war with Spain, or incident thereto. Deducting this charge from the whole amount of the appropriations, the remainder, $1,084,327,632.81, represents the ordinary or normal appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth Congress.

"The appropriations made by the preceding Congress, the Fifty-fourth, amounted to $1,044,589,273.87. A comparison shows an increase in ordinary appropriations made by this Congress over those made by that Congress, the Fifty-fourth, of $39,747,000, but this apparent increase is more than accounted for by increases under eight items alone, namely, for pensions, $4,000,000; for the postal service, $16,000,000; for rivers and harbors, including work under contracts previously authorized, $3,600,000; for new ships for the navy, $6,000,000; for beginning the work of the twelfth census, $1,000,000; for the Paris Exposition, $1,200,000; for new public buildings, including the building for the Department of Justice and for site and partial construction of the new Government printing office, about $5,000,000, and for payment of judgment rendered against the Government on account of French spoliations and under the Bowman act, $3,100,000. These very natural and necessary increases in public expenditures, on account of the pension list, the growth of the postal servsce in response to the demands of commerce, the improvement of the great waterways of the country, and for increase of the navy, the construction of needed buildings to accommodate the Government service in the cities of the country, the taking of the census, the participation of the Nation in the great exposition to be held at Paris next year, and the payment of the French spoliation judgments and Bowman act cases, so long considered by and pressed upon Congress, aggregate $39,900,000, more than dissipating the entire apparent increase in the ordinary appropriations by this Congress over those made bp the Fifty-fourth Congress.

"In addition to the first appropriations made at this session, contracts were authorized, subject to future appropriations to be made by Congress, amounting to about $70,000,000. Of this amount $44,000,000 is for additional ships for the navy, $22,500,000 is for work on rivers and harbors, and something over $3,000,000 is for public buildings. The contract system is of necessity applied to the construction of new warships, which require periods of years for their construction. In the case of river and harbor improvements and the construction of public buildings, experience has shown that the authorization of contracts tends materially to expedite and cheapen the same."

SORES SOON HEALED

Terrible Effects of Typhoid Fever—Scrofula Trouble.

"After a severe attack of typhoid fever I was taken with a terrible scrofula trouble. I had large sores on my limbs, from which I suffered terribly. All treatment seemed to make me worse. I read what Hood's Sarsaparilla had done for others and began taking it. The sores began to heal and I continued with Hood's until cured." MISS ALLIE SEIFFERT, 736 West Philadelphia St., York, Penn.

Hood's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take.

LIVERY.

H. C. Pryor, of W. Sunbury, hereby gives notice to the public that owing to the death of his father-in-law, John Mechling, he will not leave his business as had been intended, but will continue to carry on the livery business at the old stand. Good rigs furnished at moderate price.

H. C. PRYOR.

UNDERTAKING.

Notice is hereby given that the undertaking business carried on by Mrs. Minnie Hunt, at West Sunbury, Pa., under the supervision of her father, John Mechling, lately dec'd., will be continued by me.

All work will be done in first-class style, at reasonable prices.

Mrs. Minnie Hunt.

Read our New Serial next week.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—At her home in Butler, March 3, 1899, Mrs. Harriet Newell Stebbens Butler, widow of John B. Butler, dec'd, in her 81st year.

Mrs. Butler had been in feeble health for years. She will be remembered by many middle aged people of Butler as their first school teacher. She taught the primary grade and summer school in the fifties—about 45 years ago.

She is survived by her daughters, Mrs. Diffenbacher, Mrs. Greer and Mrs. McLure.

ELLIOTT—At her home in Buffalo twp., Feb. 28, 1899, Mrs. Susan Elliot, in her 72d year.

MORROW—At Dixmont Hospital, Feb. 28, 1899, Miss Mollie Morrow of Branchton, aged about 25 years.

Miss Morrow was one of the nurses at the hospital, and was taken ill with pneumonia about ten days before her death.

CONVERY—At his home in Oakland twp., March 6, 1899, Daniel Convery, in his 76th year.

WEAKLEY—At his home in Mercer twp., Tuesday, March 7, 1899, Robert Weakley, aged about 70 years.

SNYDER—March 4, 1899, infant child of Araham Snyder, of Mercer twp., aged 13 months.

PARKS—At her home in Middlesex twp., March 4, 1899, Mrs. Lucinda Parks, widow of James Parks, aged 74 years.

She was the mother of Mrs. Willard Starr of Glade Mills, also of Mrs. Detrick, Mrs. Mehaffy and Mrs. Hill.

She was buried, Monday, at Glade Run U. P. cemetery.

ATWELL—At her home near Clintonville, March 4, 1899, Mrs. Robert Atwell, in her 77th year.

McDOWELL—At her home in Etna, March 1, 1899, Mrs. Margaret McDowell, in her 87th year.

She was the grandmother of James A. McDowell, and a great-aunt of W. J. McDowell, both of Butler.

KESSELMAN—Suddenly, at her home on Brown ave., Butler, Wednesday evening, March 8, 1899, Margaret, wife of Wm. Kesselman, aged about 60 years.

Her death was caused by heart failure. Mrs. Kesselman was respected and loved by all who knew her as a kind-hearted, Christian woman. She was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Kesselman were married in 1863, her maiden name being Moser and her home New Castle. Besides many friends, the husband and five children mourn her loss.

KRUG—At her home in Butler, March 8, 1899, Miss Kate Krug, in her 40th year. Miss Krug had been an invalid for several years.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. Kahle, formerly of Butler Co., was accidently killed in Cuba. He was in the regular army.

JOHN A. BADGER.

At the Allegheny General Hospital, Allegheny, Pa., on February, 27, 1899, ended the life of John A. Badger. He was the second son of Uriah J. and Maggie J. (Black) Badger, formerly of the north end of this county. The deceased was 30 years of age, and for the last 12 years had been in the employ of the P. & W. R. R. Co., rising through all the grades to that of conductor, and was regarded as one of the most competent and faithful of the company's employees. A bad accident at the Bakerstown tunnell to a freight train, of which he was in charge, gave him a fall resulting in concussion of the brain from which he never regained consciousness, and died the next day after the accident. His funeral took place from the home of his father in Allegheny, attended by a large concourse of people and was in charge of the Brotherhood of Train Men, and K. of Ps. of which he was a member. For his manly, good qualities he was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him, and his untimely death, in the midst of his usefulness, is mourned by a large circle of friends.

MRS. MARGARET MILFORD.

Margaret, wife of Samuel F. Milford, died at her home in Marion twp., Feb. 24, 1899, aged about 62 years. The funeral services took place at the home of the deceased on Sunday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, Rev. Imbrie of Harrisville officiating. The remains were intered in the U. P. cemetery at W. Sunbury.

The deceased has quite a history in connection with her life. She was born in Belfast, Ireland, her maiden name being Morton. When yet an infant her mother died, leaving her to the care of an aunt, thus as a child she did not know the loving kindness of a mother. Her first marriage was to Samuel Rea, chief engineer of certain large iron and linen mills in the city of Belfast. In the spring of 1870, a short time after the death of her husband, she came to America, bringing with her two children, namely George H. and Lizzie, her other two children having died while she was yet in Ireland.

Landing at New York city, she came from there to Pittsburg, arriving in that city late in the evening, unacquainted and alone, save for her two small children, she passed the entire night in the depot. From Pittsburg to Emlenton by rail and conveyed from thence by wagon to the home of the Lewis family—they being relatives of her, also former inhabitants of Ireland. Two years later, on the 12th of Sept. 1872, she was united in marriage to Samuel F. Milford, the aged husband who still survives her. Mr. Milford is in his 77th year and has been a man of delicate health for several years past. With great sorrow and sadness he feels the loss of this kind and faithful wife, who has nursed and cared for him through his many afflictions; with great sorrow does the son mourn the loss of his kind and loving mother, who has been his most faithful friend in many dark hours, and times of need. As friends and neighbors, alike, we feel the absence of this Christian spirit from our midst, we share this sorrow with you. Accept our sympathy as friends.

S. A.

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We Want to be Understood

We are not in business for our health, and it is not often we sell shoes without profit. This is one of the times we do, and we consider it good policy to close out all our winter goods even if we do so at a loss. We then get the much-needed room and can buy an entire new stock in the fall.

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JURY LIST FOR APRIL TERM.

List of names drawn from the proper jury wheel this 25th day February, A. D. 1899, to serve as traverse jurors at a special term of court, commencing on the third Monday of April, A. D. 1899, the same being the 17th day of said month.

Andre John H. Fairview twp. producer,
Anderson William, Connoquenessing twp, farmer,
Adams Samuel, Fairview twp. farmer,
Burckhalter George N, Butler boro 5th wd, express agent,
Brown William P, Butler boro 5th wd, constable,
Book Harlin, Franklin twp, farmer,
Colbert William, Butler boro 5th wd, clerk,
Cypher David, Butler boro 5th wd. gas inspector,
Caldwell Samuel H, Jefferson twp, farmer,
Dunlap William, Donegal twp, carpenter,
Donaldson R M, Concord twp, farmer,
Duncan J C, Cranberry twp, farmer,
Elliott Joseph, Butler boro 3rd wd, painter,
Elliott James D, Buffalo twp, farmer,
Gold R H, Washington twp, farmer,
Gravatt Thomas, Winfield twp, farmer,
Johnston John, Adams twp, farmer,
Jackson Alexander, Parker twp, farmer,
Jack B H, Butler boro 1st wd, merchant,
Kelley J C, Franklin twp, farmer,
Knauff John, Jackson twp, farmer,
Kemmerer Fred, Butler boro 1st wd, blacksmith,
Kirker Reed, Forward twp, plasterer,
Kelley E E, Butler boro 3rd wd, producer,
Knox J E, Parker twp, farmer,
Latchaw F R, Harmony boro, merchant,
Millison John, Butler twp, farmer,
Martincourt S B, Butler boro 3rd wd, merchant,
Markel Daniel, Evans City boro, farmer,
Milford J P, Allegheny twp, farmer,
McCoy Robert, Slipperyrock twp farmer,
Purviance Thompson, Connoquenessing boro, merchant,
Peffer P H, Lancastor twp, farmer,
Rummel Peter, Clearfield twp, farmer,
Raisley J M, Butler twp, farmer,
Shanor Henry K, Lancaster twp, farmer,
Seaton Amos, Venango twp, farmer,
Stoughton Clark, Concord twp, farmer,
Scott William, Buffalo twp, farmer,
Snyder Henry, Clinton twp, wagonmaker,
Stickler George, Zelienople boro, clerk,
Thompson Oliver, Butler boro 4th wd, liveryman,
Thorn Oliver, Clay twp, farmer,
Wade Isaac, Washington twp, farmer,
Wade George W, Buffalo twp, farmer,
Whitmire Robert J, Oakland twp, farmer,
Walker Daniel, Parker twp, farmer,
Weigle William, Brady twp, blacksmith.

JURY LISTS FOR MARCH T.

List of names drawn from the proper jury wheel this 16th day of Jan. A. D. 1899, to serve as petit jurors at the regular term of court, commencing on the second Monday of March, 1899, the same same being the 13th day of said month.

Adams Sylvester, Donegal twp, farmer,
Arner Geo, Washington twp, farmer,
Armstrong Wm, Butler 1st w, carpenter,
Barnhart Jos, Fairview twp, farmer,
Black J H, Cherry twp. farmer,
Brandon W W, Connoquenessing twp, farmer,
Boyce Michael, Venango twp, farmer,
Brown R H, Allegheny twp, farmer,
Conway Lewis M, Butler 4th w, clerk,
Cooper John C, Connoquenessing twp, farmer,
Dershimer Ore, Butler twp, teacher,
Dodds Adam, Penn twp, farmer,
Fleeger Geo, Concord twp, farmer,
Graham Elmer E, Saxonburg, teacher,
Grabe Wm, Jefferson twp, farmer,
Goehring F S, Zelienople, merchant,
Green John, Donegal twp, carpenter,
[illegible] Albert, Cranberry twp, farmer,
Gardner Edward, Washington twp, farmer,
Gibson J A, Zelienople, carpenter,
Grimm Geo, Jefferson twp, farmer,
Hime Martin, Butler twp, farmer,
Huselton Andrew P, Butler twp, farmer,
Kennedy Jacob, Buffalo twp, farmer,
Miles S N, Millerstown, producer,
Meeder Edwin, Zelienople, merchant,
Mitchell Chas M, Butler 4th w, merchant,
McClung Chas, Fairview boro, farmer,
McCollough Samuel W, Fairview twp, farmer,
McGill J W, Harrisville, laborer,
McCandless Alonzo, Franklin twp, farmer,
Nevin R J, Zelienople, clerk,
Paul August, Jefferson twp, farmer,
Painter J S, Clay twp, farmer,
Parker Ephram, Allegheny twp, farmer,
Russell H D, Cherry twp, farmer,
Rivers Peter, Butler 1st w, rigbuilder,
Reed Hugh, Slipperyrock, farmer,
Rhodes Henry, Slipperyrock twp, farmer,
Sitler Jacob, Jackson twp, farmer,
Stepp Cyrus, Penn twp, farmer,
Seaton John, Venango twp, farmer,
Schaul Phillip, Butler 4th w merchant,
Teby John W, Clay twp, farmer,
Thompson Gill M, Centre twp, farmer,
Thompson Josiah M, Brady twp, farmer,
Walker J H, Harrisville, miller,
Welsh Loyal Y, Jefferson twp, farmer.

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