

THE STANDARD'S WAYS

Witness Rice Gets Back at Vice-Prest. Archbold.

CHARGES DISCRIMINATION

Ohio's Attorney-General Does Not Meet With Success in Obtaining Witnesses—Mr. Rice Charges That Individual Refiners and Producers Are Injured by Discriminations in Freight Rates.

New York, March 22.—Attorney-General Monnett of Ohio terminated yesterday all the hearings in this city in his suit against the Standard Oil Company and constituent enterprises because, as he explained, the witnesses that he wanted had refused to testify. Mr. Monnett spent much time in an unavailing search for witnesses. He had counted certainly upon having Levi Smith, an oil refiner of Warren, Pa., as a witness, but Smith, who was in town, declared his unwillingness to give testimony. Mr. Monnett also visited the independent oil exporters who are not connected with the Standard Oil Company and invited them to give testimony, but he received on every hand a refusal.

So he declared upon reaching the office of Commissioner Charles Edgar Mills that after a brief examination of George Rice he would adjourn the proceedings. The hearing was in the case of Attorney-General Monnett against the Buckeye Pipe Line Company to take away his charter.

Attorney-General Monnett conducted the examination and started off by asking George Rice about his transactions in turning over his independent plant to the Trust.

"Give the history of that proposition," said Mr. Monnett.

"The charge made against me of being a blackmailer by Mr. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, because of my litigation against the Standard, is false and malicious," said the witness. "In 1892 I was offered \$250,000 for my refining plant by the secretary of the Standard Oil Trust. I testified to this in 1886 in this city, and Mr. Archbold heard it, and neither made denial nor took exception. Several months afterward, in 1887, I offered him the plant for \$125,000 cash and a payment of \$25,000 a year for five years following. He considered the proposition, and sent me two letters."

Both of these letters spoke of interviews on the subject and stated willingness to further consider the matter at any interview.

Mr. Rice spoke of freight discriminations that had been made against him on the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad, the difference reaching as high as 250 per cent. But 10 cents per barrel was charged the Trust, he testified, and he was charged 35 cents per barrel.

"This was some of the business ability Mr. Archbold said I lacked," Mr. Rice added with a smile.

"In 1886 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its connections, also made a prohibitive discrimination against me. And yet Mr. Archbold has the effrontery to say I am guilty of black-mail in my effort to get fair play. Thus far I have been unable to get it. The Standard Oil Trust has blackmailed the railroads of this country to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and I can prove it."

"No independent refinery can run nowadays in opposition to the Trust, because the Trust can influence these discriminations. The Trust makes transient cuts to meet every car the refiner sends out, making it impossible to sell a single gallon at a profit. Furthermore, if a contract is made for the purchase of even a small lot of oil, the Standard agents on hearing of it will seek out the prospective purchasers and intimidate them. They have no more regard for the Interstate Commerce act than if it never existed."

"A discrimination of over 100 per cent. in favor of the Standard was discovered but recently, carried on by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad."

"What was the relation of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company to the Trust?"

"It was a part of the Trust, and was a party to the attempt to wipe out competition. It remains a part of the Trust to-day."

Mr. Monnett then took a new tack, and in reply to his question Mr. Rice said that his offer to Mr. Archbold had included all his oil lands, wells, machinery, refinery—everything.

Virgil P. Kline, for the company, asked Mr. Rice if all the testimony he had been giving wasn't the same that he had given on many a former occasion.

"Don't you give all this merely to gain what I call 'a little'?" icily queried the company lawyer.

"Merely to rebut the false and malicious statements of John D. Archbold," said Mr. Rice.

"All your testimony to the contrary, did you not offer to sell out your entire plant to Mr. Archbold for \$500,000—\$250,000 down and \$50,000 for five years?" asked Mr. Kline.

"I don't remember to have so testified."

Mr. Kline then read from Mr. Rice's testimony at Columbus, showing that such an offer was made by him.

"And did not this offer include an agreement on your part not to bring further litigation against the Trust?"

"And did you not, but a short time before, offer to sell your plant for \$20,000?" asked Mr. Kline, in a cutting manner.

"Yes, but that was merely for my refining plant," answered Mr. Rice, with some show of pleasure.

Here followed a short debate in which Mr. Rice proved that a certain statement made by him was true.

After Mr. Rice had concluded his testimony Attorney-General Monnett asked Mr. Kline and Mr. Elliott if they were willing to produce, as witnesses, any of the officers of the Standard Oil Trust.

"We have nothing to say in the matter," said Mr. Elliott, dryly.

"That's one time you won't talk," said Mr. Bennett, of the other side, flippantly.

"Can't you be courteous for a single moment?" asked Mr. Elliott. And with that the session ended.

DISSENSION IN REBEL CAMP.

Commanding General of Filipino Army Dismissed.

Manila, March 22.—Owing to a quarrel with the Filipino Secretary of War, and his issuance of a manifesto requiring all foreigners to aid the native cause under the penalty of death, Antonio Luna, the commanding General of the Filipino army, has been dismissed, and Gen. Pantaleon Garcia appointed in his place. Gen. Luna has retired to Pampanga, where he is editing the newspaper La Independencia.

It is reported that the railroad is in operation between Polo and Dagupan, the Filipino Government receiving 10 per cent. of the receipts and the right of free transportation of troops.

United States cruiser Buffalo has sailed for New York. Col. Duboco, with a battalion of the First California Infantry, sailed for Negros Island today.

Gen. Otis has given orders that the utmost vigilance shall be observed for the protection of property. Burning or looting will be punished with the utmost severity. The troops were resting yesterday.

MCKINLEY AND REED MEET.

The Simultaneous Presence of Speaker Reed Said to Be a Coincidence.

Jekyll Island, Ga., March 22.—President McKinley and his party, including Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart, and Senator Hanna, are the guests of Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Treasury. President McKinley slept last night in the club house. In another cottage on the island is Speaker Thomas B. Reed. It is asserted positively that the visit of the President and the Speaker at the same time is a mere coincidence.

The Speaker will probably leave the island this afternoon or to-morrow. The Presidential party will go to-morrow afternoon.

The President took long rides yesterday afternoon and this morning, and said he was delighted with the island.

FUNERAL OF LORD HERSHELL.

London, March 22.—There was a large attendance at the funeral services over the body of Lord Herschell in Westminster Abbey. The pallbearers were Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor; Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal and Lord Churchill, representing the Queen; Lord James, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, the Earl of Kimberley, United States Ambassador Choate and Speaker Gully of the House of Commons. The coffin was covered with a pall of purple and gold, the red and white robes of a Lord High Chancellor and the ermine of a Judge. Lord Churchill placed upon the coffin a wreath from the Queen with the autograph inscription, "Victoria R. I."

The only other wreaths were those from the Prince of Wales and the American Society in London.

FOR ASBESTOS HOTEL CURTAINS.

Albany, March 22.—Senator Laroche has introduced a bill providing for the protection of the lives and property of residents of hotels or public or private institutions having accommodations for more than twenty-five persons. The bill provides that every person or corporation owning or conducting a hotel, boarding house or public or private institution having accommodations for twenty-five persons or more shall, within three months, provide the same, if shades or curtains are used therein, with shades or curtains or other hangings of asbestos or other non-inflammable material. Any gas fixture in any hotel, boarding house or public or private institution to which this act applies shall be placed so that the flame therefrom when lighted is not less than twelve inches from any woodwork.

JERSEY'S LEGAL INTEREST RATE.

Trenton, March 22.—An important matter pending before the New Jersey Legislature is the Five Per Cent. Interest bill, which has attracted widespread attention. The measure has already passed the Assembly, and it is said to be in a fair way to go through the Senate. There is no little opposition to the bill, however, and if it passes the Upper House, considerable pressure will be brought to bear upon the Governor to veto the measure.

This legislation, it is understood, is intended to benefit the farmers who are large borrowers from the banks. It is consequently favored by all legislators who represent agricultural counties, while it is opposed by the representatives of the large cities. If this bill becomes a law New Jersey will be placed in a peculiar position of lying between the States of Pennsylvania, where a legal rate of 6 per cent. exists, and New York, where the present 8 per cent. rate of interest is likely to continue to exist for the present at least.

CLIFFORD'S FINAL HOPE GONE.

Trenton, March 22.—The last hope of the counsel for Edward Clifford, the Hudson county murderer, in whose behalf appeals have been taken to the highest tribunals of the land, was swept away when the bill pending in the Legislature for the commutation of his death sentence was defeated in the House of Assembly by a vote of 28 to 22.

The bill required Courts of Oyer and Terminer to inflict sentences of life imprisonment whenever a jury convicts of murder in the first degree but adds a recommendation of mercy.

THE HAVANA DISTURBANCES.

Havana, March 22.—Major F. Martinez of the Cuban forces, who was shot at the Hotel Inglaterra by Police Lieutenant Emil Casin, the former trumpeter of the Rough Riders, who accompanied Gov. Theodore Roosevelt on his campaign tour through New York State last autumn, is not expected to live. Casin, who is an Italian by descent, has been placed in jail. His action is generally condemned as unwarranted and as due to his excitable temperament.

GIBBONS TO SUCCEED LEO XIII.

London, March 22.—A dispatch to the "Evening News" from Brussels, published this afternoon, revives the rumor that Cardinal Gibbons may be the next Pope.

WASHINGTON.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1899.

Consternation was caused among some of the War Department officials by some of the testimony given before the Military Court of Inquiry, in Chicago, last week. There had evidently been a weak spot somewhere in the Alger coaching department, and it may result in another court-martial for Egan, the verdict of which McKinley will not dare to set aside or mitigate, and serious trouble for other officers who have been connected with the Alger clique. Col. Smith, the War Department purchasing agent at Chicago, testified that he bought a lot of second class canned beef because he didn't know any better; also that he bought all the canned beef he bought by sample and trusted entirely to the honesty of the packers to furnish it up to sample; and that canned roast beef was first purchased by direct order of Gen. Egan. But the most damaging portion of his testimony was that Egan in a number of instances ignored him entirely and bought by wire, without compensation, large quantities of canned roast beef. The justification of Gen. Miles is forcing itself to the front notwithstanding extraordinary efforts to keep it back.

The "nigger" in the canal legislation of Congress is becoming visible to the naked eye. The work done by the Panama Canal company's lobbyists in killing legislation for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and getting a commission to examine and report upon both the Nicaragua and Panama routes, is now being supplemented by other shrewd work towards roping this country in as a partner in the Panama Canal. As another move in that direction about sixty Senators and Representatives have accepted invitations for a month's junket upon an elegant steamship, as guests of the Panama Canal Co., the junket to include a visit to Cuban ports of interest. The Panama Canal has already been the cause of a great scandal in France, brought about by this way of spending money to influence legislation.

The absolute control exercised over the machinery of the Republican party by Boss Hanna is shown by the talk in Washington about Mr. Hobart and the Republican National ticket, next year. Mr. Hobart is not only willing but anxious to have the old ticket put up again, but there are some objections, because of the unbroken rule of changing the tail of the ticket. Hanna will settle the matter before Mr. Hobart leaves his Thomasville house, where he is a guest with Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, and the strangest thing about it is the ready acquiescence of prominent Republicans in his right to do so. One of the latter speaking about it in the most matter of fact tone said: "If Hanna decides that Hobart shall not be nominated again, you may look for an announcement from Hobart before delegates to the National Convention are elected to the effect that his private business demands his attention; no announcement will be needed if the decision is for the old ticket."

When Admiral Higginson wrote a letter declining the motion given to him because the nominations of his brother officers for similar promotions had not been acted upon by the Senate, while his had been confirmed, the country expressed its admiration for the extraordinary display of magnanimity; when Sampson made an attempt to square himself by following with a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, suggesting that his name be left out of the promotions sent to the Senate, at the next session of Congress, the country gave him the hal! hal! of derision. The public is often humbugged, but in these two cases it correctly sized up the genuine and the imitation without a moment's hesitation or a single pointer, other than the letters of the two men and what anybody knew of their records. Sampson cannot live long enough to

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LECO, LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney and Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co. Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m

live down the bad opinion the people have had of him ever since it became known that he deliberately attempted to appropriate to himself honors which he knew belonged to Schley, and in order to do so did not hesitate to attempt to blacken the record of Schley. Fairplay is something that many do not get, but he who does not believe in it and practice it is unworthy to be called an American.

Anti-imperialists would feel more like rejoicing over the American victories over the Filipinos, during the past week, were it not for the loss of good American blood in the fighting that led up to those victories, and their belief that it was lost in a cause that is so unwise, and their further belief that more will have to be continually lost, either through fighting or disease, as long as we keep those islands and try to control their semi-savage inhabitants. American bravery will always thrill American hearts; but in this case it is, in many minds, accompanied by a regret that it had not been displayed in a more worthy cause than in whipping an inferior people into subjection to us.

Oleomargarine.

The Committee to whom the bill was referred repealing the law preventing the sale of oleomargarine has reported the bill affirmatively. This is in keeping with the views of Governor Stone, who urged its repeal when addressing the Committee. It appears that the article is sold surreptitiously in every county in the State, hence the Governor thinks the law should be repealed; then license the sale of oleomargarine and make it pay a heavy revenue to the commonwealth. The Graners, who were mainly instrumental in securing the passage of this law, no doubt, bitterly oppose its repeal.

Pain Conquered; Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It is the only medicine I have found that has done me any good. Before taking your medicine, I was all run down, tired all the time, no appetite, pains in my back and bearing down pains and a great suffering during menstruation. After taking two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt like a new woman. I am now on my fourth bottle and all my pains have left me. I feel better than I have felt for three years and would recommend your Compound to every suffering woman. I hope this letter will help others to find a cure for their troubles."—MRS. DELLA REMICKER, RENSSLAER, IND.

The serious ills of women develop from neglect of early symptoms. Every pain and ache has a cause, and the warning they give should not be disregarded.

Mrs. Pinkham understands these troubles better than any local physician and will give every woman free advice who is puzzled about her health. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Don't put off writing until health is completely broken down. Write at the first indication of trouble.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CARBARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Carbarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."

JOS. KNEELAND, 101 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. No. 200. CURE CONSTIPATION.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and distributed by all druggists in U. S. & CANADA. Habit.

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A Climatic Affection

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.

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Ely's Cream Balm

It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.

ALWAYS INFAMOUS! Heals and Protects the Sensitive. Restores True Sense of Taste and Smell. No Opium, No Mercury. No Injurious Drugs. Full Size 50c; Trial Size, at Druggists or by Mail.

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For suburban and country houses. Requires no painting or after care. Superior to the best tin, and cost less.

NAT. SHEET METAL ROOFING CO. 339 & 341 Grand St., Jersey City, (413)6d

One Dose Hood's Pills. Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of Hood's Pills.

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

Shadow and Light. Blend most softly and play most effectively over a festive scene when thrown by waxen candles.

BANQUET WAX CANDLES. Sold in all colors and shades to harmonize with any interior hangings or decorations.

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PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY. Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke.

Table with columns for stations (Scranton, Belvidere, Taylor, etc.) and times for various routes.

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