

THE HIGH MARK.

The Business Boom Reached It This Week.

AN ADVANCE IN WAGES

Voluntary Increases are Given to More Than 100,000 Men.

GREATEST WEEK ON RECORD

In All the Years of Commercial Reporting There Has Been No Period in Which Trade Has Been So Large as at the Present.

New York, March 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The business for the past month was far the greatest ever known in February. Clearing house exchanges were about \$7,000,000,000, against \$5,567,553,844 last year and 54.2 per cent. larger than in 1892. It all the years of weekly commercial reporting there has been no other week in which the reports from all parts of the country have been so good as they are this week. Moreover, during the past week there has been a general advance in wages, immediate or prospective. At most points the advance of 10 per cent. or more was entirely voluntary. It has averaged 5 to 10 per cent. in tin plate works, and about 10 per cent. in other cases, and as it affects over 100,000 hands it will add greatly to the purchasing power of the wage earners.

The returns of failures in February, while showing larger liabilities than in January, are highly encouraging. A rather unusual number of large failures in scattered branches of manufacture has swelled the aggregate, including one concern for \$1,000,000 in electrical apparatus, but in nearly all branches the statements indicate a remarkably healthy condition, while in trading the defaulted liabilities are smaller than in January or any previous winter month for six years.

In prices the striking feature has been the rapid advance in iron and steel products, resulting from a demand greater than the works in the country can supply. All the works of importance have been crowded with orders running to July and later. Battered buyers have given life to concerns long inactive, and as these can add but little to the output the markets have been entirely controlled by the buying demand. All sorts of prices have been paid, some for early delivery and some for delivery after July 1.

The textile industries are making progress. There has been a strong increase in the demand for cotton goods, resulting in further advances in the prices for some, while in woolen goods a slight advance appears, notwithstanding a decline in the prices of wool during February. The decline has not been general in wool, nor has the advance in goods.

Failures for the week have against the United States 186, against 251 last year, and 47 in Canada, against 32 last year.

Montejo Is Imprisoned.

Madrid, March 4.—Admiral Montejo, who was in command of the Spanish squadron destroyed by Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila bay, and the commander of the Cavite arsenal, were last evening incarcerated in the military prison, pending trial for their conduct at Manila. The government has also ordered the prosecution of Gen. Linares, who was in command of the Spanish forces at Santiago at the time of the capitulation to Gen. Shafter.

A Woolen Combine.

New York, March 4.—The Press says: What is the first step in the actual amalgamation of the entire woolen industry of this country was taken yesterday when the manufacturers of worsteds agreed to combine their interests and formed the American Woolen Co., with a capital stock of \$50,000,000. Other combinations in the various divisions of the industry are under way.

A Hostler's Crime.

Allentown, Pa., March 4.—In a fit of jealousy last night Frank Krauss, a hostler at the Cedarville hotel, three miles west of here, shot and killed Maggie Good, a 20-year-old servant at the hotel. He also shot Owen Kern, the proprietor, and he may die. Then he shot Mrs. Kern in the arm. Krauss fled, but was found at his brother's house, helplessly drunk.

Can a "Scene."

Chicago, March 4.—Ralph L. Ostrander, who heretofore has enjoyed an excellent reputation, was indicted Friday on a charge of receiving stolen property. From letters in his possession it was shown to the jury that he has been acting as a "fence" for thieves in all parts of the United States.

Sampson-Schley Controversy Settled.

Washington, March 4.—The senate has confirmed the naval nominations sent in Friday. This settles the Schley-Sampson controversy by making each a rear admiral, with Schley two numbers in advance of Sampson.

Erne's Victor.

San Francisco, March 4.—Frank Erne, of Buffalo, knocked out Dal Hawkins, of San Francisco, in the seventh round of what was to be a 20-round contest at Woodward's pavilion last night.

Will Take Schley to Europe.

Havana, March 4.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn received orders Friday to sail immediately for Hampton Roads to take Rear Admiral Schley to Europe.

8675,885,189.
Washington, March 4.—The best estimates available place the aggregate of the appropriations of the present session of congress at \$975,885,459.

AT MOLINEAUX'S DOOR.

Coroner's Jury Lays the Blame for the Poisoning of Mrs. Adams—He Is Arrested.

New York, Feb. 28.—Roland B. Molineaux, son of Leslie Molineaux, of Brooklyn, was arrested last night, charged with murdering Mrs. Kate J. Adams in this city on December 28, 1898. He was locked up in the Tombs prison. The arrest followed the verdict of the coroner's jury accusing him of the crime. While the inquest was into the death of Mrs. Adams, it also went into the circumstances of the death of Henry C. Barnet, of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, who was poisoned by a powder received through the mail, as was Mrs. Adams. The cases are so closely connected that they can scarcely be considered separately.

The proceedings of the final day of the inquest were sensational in the highest degree. The case had dragged along monotonously, witnesses being examined for the sole purpose, as it seemed, of contradicting Harry Cornish's testimony in minor details or of eliciting suggestions as to a motive that might have led Cornish to commit crime. The newspapers from the beginning had stuck to Molineaux as the person most to be suspected, but the presenting officials apparently never harbored such a thought. The examiner was kind and gentle when Molineaux was on the stand, gruff and severe when dealing with Cornish. The curtain rose on the last act of the melodrama Monday afternoon.

A shopkeeper who rented private letter boxes swore positively that Molineaux was his patron, using the name of H. C. Barnet. It was proved long ago that the bottles of medicine had been sent to that letter box. Then the handwriting experts were called and one after another declared that the hand that wrote the address on the poison package and forged the names of Harry Cornish and H. C. Barnet to letters sent to drug firms ordering powder medicines was the hand of Roland B. Molineaux. The experts were absolutely certain in their identification of the penmanship and would make no qualification of their statements. District Attorney Gardner then summed up the case, directly accusing Molineaux. The jury brought in a verdict charging Molineaux with the murder, and he was at once arrested and committed to the Tombs without bail.

Molineaux is a member of the New York Athletic club and was, until his quarrel with Harry Cornish, a prominent member of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, from which he resigned because of that quarrel. Molineaux's father is a paint manufacturer and is reputed to be a millionaire. The prisoner has gone in good society, being of excellent address and manners, and prospective heir to a great fortune. His counsel is Bartow S. Weeks, of the New York Athletic club, and a personal enemy of Harry Cornish.

THEY HAVE HAD ENOUGH.

Aguinaldo Destroys the War Ship Cause—Eight Thousand Filipinos Anxious to Surrender—American Losses to Bate.

Manila, Feb. 28.—Two Spanish commissioners, Senors Rosatio and Abogado, who were permitted to pass through our lines and confer with Aguinaldo with reference to the Spanish prisoners at Malolos, returned through our lines on Monday near Calocan, with sealed dispatches for the Spaniards. The commissioners said that Aguinaldo and Sandiko were both at Malolos and inclined to pacific overtures. While the Filipinos are not yet prepared to surrender the Spanish prisoners, they will gladly release two Americans who have been held for six weeks on the payment of \$30, the value of food and clothing furnished to them.

Shortly afterwards the rebels sent out a flag of truce borne by Commandant De La Cruz and several hundred of the enemy left the Filipino lines crying "No quiere," "Mas combate," "Americanos mucho bueno." The commandant said that fully 8,000 of his men had had enough and were anxious to surrender. Among the enemy in the jungle many women and children were visible. A woman laid down her rifle and attempted to cross with the parleyers, but she was sent back.

After the party returned to the American lines the enemy on the right fired a volley, the bullets dropping at their feet.

The casualties to date are as follows: Killed 83, wounded 357.
Washington, Feb. 28.—Some notice is beginning to be taken here of the markedly hostile reports that are being cabled to Madrid by Col. Rios, the ranking Spanish officer at Manila, and if he persists in this course he may be called to account by Gen. Otis. Technically Rios is a prisoner of war and his actions are subject to the complete control of the United States officers at Manila.

His reports, it is said in official circles here, have been uniformly statements of facts, or gross distortions of them, with the plain purpose of giving a false impression of the weakness of the American position in the Philippines, perhaps with a deliberate purpose to justify some of the powers to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents. The latter are believed to be suffering from a lack of war supplies, and such recognition at the hands of even one of the nations whose possessions border on the China sea would be of the greatest assistance to their cause.

White Cappers' League in Georgia.

Colquitt, Ga., Feb. 28.—A White Cappers' league has been organized in Miller and Early counties and the gang is terrorizing the people of this section by threats and deeds of outlawry. The gang has issued an order that no negro shall live in the section in which the white cappers are at work, and the white people have been notified that negroes shall not remain on their places under penalty of violence. The state of anxiety is intense and the people have asked Gov. Candler to suppress the outlaws.

NEW NAME FOR IT

Canned Roast Beef is Said to Have Been "Bleached."

WAS UNFIT TO BE EATEN

Court of Inquiry Again Hears from Volunteers.

FEASTED ON THE VOYAGE.

Capt. Critchfield, of the Eighth Ohio, Describes His Regiment's Journey to Santiago—Counsel for Gen. Miles Examines Witnesses.

Washington, March 4.—Capt. Groom, of the Philadelphia city troop, was the first witness before the war department court of inquiry yesterday. About two weeks out of four while in Porto Rico his command lived on canned roast beef. He never heard any complaints of it from his men. "It was our food and we ate it."

Capt. A. M. Gray, of the Sixth Massachusetts, which went to Porto Rico on the Yale when she carried Gen. Miles south, said the principal cause of complaint among his men was not as to the quality of the rations, but because they were short in quantity.

Alfred F. Foote, of Holyoke, Mass., a sergeant of the Second Massachusetts, which served at Santiago, had a new adjective for the much discussed canned roast beef. He said it tasted "bleached." Some of it seemed to be simply boiled to death and the other was absolutely putrid. Probably one-third was spoiled in this way. The men talked the meat over, abused it privately and some declined to eat it, but they did not complain to their officers. His command got comparatively little refrigerated beef, most of it spoiled before it could be cooked and failing after it was cooked to keep from dinner to supper. The only time ashore when the regiment was very short of rations was while digging trenches on San Juan hill. Here for 48 hours' rations 66 men of his company received only 53 hardtack in all and half a pound of bacon for each man. The shortage was due to lack of transportation.

Capt. Critchfield, of the Eighth Ohio, which served in Cuba, described the voyage south on the St. Paul as a feast of plenty, corned and roast beef being piled up by the ton on the deck, where the men could get it for the taking.

Witness said that from the landing on July 10 to the surrender on the 17th there was little or no complaint as to the rations. After the surrender the regiment was camped at Sevilla, about six miles east of the city. Here they got an issue of refrigerator beef that the men refused to take. He inspected the meat, cut the quarter in half and found that it was apparently good on the inside, though green and slimy on the surface. He cut some from the inside, cooked it and was made very sick by eating it. So were other men who tried it. The surgeon ordered the beef buried and no more was drawn for a month.

Lieut. Thayer, who was aboard the Yale on her trip to Porto Rico, supported the preceding witnesses in all the uncomplimentary things they had said of the canned roast beef. The refrigerated beef served aboard the Yale was so offensive that it was repulsive even in soup and stew. He described the canned beef as being in long strips in the cans, the meat being held together by long strips of fiber or gristle, which had to be cut away, being wholly uneatable. When his command went ashore 15 per cent. of the men were sick.

Maj. Jesse Lee appeared as counsel for Gen. Miles. Maj. Lee was so introduced to the court by the recorder at the afternoon session. He began to cross-examine witnesses at once and with the first one antagonized the court to the extent of demanding admission of certain letters as evidence, but was refused. The proceedings were not marked, however, by any unpleasant friction between the court and the new counsel.

Asked for an Injunction.

Chicago, March 4.—The interstate commerce commission has filed a bill in the United States circuit court asking for an injunction restraining the nine leading railroads entering Chicago from the west from imposing the \$2 terminal charge at the stock yards. On February 23 after thorough investigation, the commission sent notice to the railroads that the \$2 fee was illegal. This warning was disregarded by the companies. If an injunction is granted it will mean a loss of several thousands of dollars a day to the railroads.

Dewey and Otis Promoted.

Washington, March 4.—The president yesterday sent to the senate the nomination of Rear Admiral George Dewey to be admiral of the navy, and Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis to be major general by brevet, to rank from February 4, 1899, for military skill and distinguished service in the Philippine islands. The senate confirmed both nominations.

Cruciated in Their Home.

Ohawa, Ia., March 4.—The farmhouse occupied by the family of Joshua McGee, six miles from this place, burned Friday and his two children, a boy aged 2 years and a baby girl, were burned to death. The mother was fatally burned in attempting to rescue the children. The husband and father was away from home.

Another Advance in Tin Plate.

New York, March 4.—There has been another advance in tin plate, 10 cents per box, making the price \$3.70, a net advance of 95 cents since the trust was formed.

PAID HONOR TO SCHLEY.

Citizens of Maryland Present to Him a Medal of Honor in Recognition of His Distinguished Services.

Baltimore, March 1.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley yesterday received from the people of this, his native state, a superb testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the people of Maryland and of their appreciation of his services to the country during the late war with Spain. Incidentally he was cheered by assembled thousands as he rode through the streets of Baltimore, and at night 400 representative men of the city and state gathered together to witness the presentation of the testimonial and join in a banquet given in his honor.

The testimonial proper took the form of a magnificent medal of gold and diamonds, of great intrinsic worth and resplendent beauty, the gift of Maryland, presented in the name of the state by Gov. Lowndes. Admiral Schley, accompanied by Mrs. Schley and Gen. Miles and escorted by a reception committee, arrived from Washington at 3 p. m. and drove in an open carriage from Camden station to the Rennett hotel.

The streets through which the carriage passed were lined with people and cheer after cheer was given to both the hero of Santiago and the general of the army. Upon their arrival at the Rennett an informal reception was held and at 7:30 p. m. the presentation ceremonies began. After the 400 guests filed into the banquet hall and took their places they remained standing. Gov. Lowndes, who presided, made a brief but eloquent speech upon Maryland's part in the navy and the late war, which was received with great enthusiasm. He then introduced Felix Agnus as chairman of the testimonial committee, who delivered an eulogistic address on the services performed by Rear Admiral Schley.

At the conclusion Mr. Agnus called upon the governor to place about the neck of Admiral Schley the medal of honor, which the governor did amid a perfect storm of applause, which was renewed again and again while the admiral stood and bowed his thanks. When the applause, which lasted fully ten minutes, had subsided Admiral Schley replied in a brief speech of thanks.

The medal is beautiful beyond description. The Maryland coat of arms is made of gold in bas relief and enamel, surrounded by a circle of fine diamonds, around which is an oak wreath intertwined with diamonds, held by a ribbon of blue enamel, the edge of which is set with diamonds and on which is the inscription: "Maryland honors her son, Winfield Scott Schley." Entwined in the ribbon are an anchor of diamonds and two swords, the hilts and guards of which are studded with diamonds. At the top is the coat of arms of the United States, through which is a navy blue ribbon with two stars indicating the rank of rear admiral. On the reverse is a very fine outline of the cruiser Brooklyn in bas relief. Altogether there are 320 diamonds in the medal. Two months were required for its making.

THE CASE OF MR. HANNA.

A Senate Committee Reports as to the Charges Against the Ohio Senator.

Washington, March 1.—Senator Chandler, from the committee on privileges and elections, yesterday presented to the senate the report of that committee on the charges of bribery in the election to the senate of M. A. Hanna, as made by the Ohio senate. The report sets out that no direct remonstrance setting out that Mr. Hanna was not elected or ought to be expelled from the senate has been received by the senate. He also shows that no one has appeared before the committee and that no papers have been received beyond the formal report of the action of the state senate. Notwithstanding these failures the committee has investigated the charges.

It finds that "there is no proof submitted either that Mr. Hanna was elected senator through bribery, or that he had any agents engaged in carrying on his canvass for the senate who were directly or impliedly authorized by him to resort to corrupt methods or to any form of wrong-doing, or that he had any personal knowledge of the facts of the Otis case. It may be said that there is no evidence which fairly tends to prove either of the foregoing propositions."

In view of these facts the committee on privileges and elections has reached the conclusion that "the United States senate is not called upon to take any action in the premises. The utmost fact which the committee of the state senate claims to have proved is that an attempt was made to bribe Mr. Otis, which failed."

A minority report signed by Senators Turley, Pettus and Caffery was presented. This report takes the position that a further investigation should be made and enters fully into the statement of the case presented by the Ohio senate. The minority contends that the attempt on the part of Boyce to buy Otis' vote for Mr. Hanna is clearly proved by Campbell.

Wrecked on Sable Island.

Gloucester, Mass., March 1.—Capt. Corlum, of the fishing schooner Monday, which arrived Tuesday at this port, brought news that the overdue steamer Moravia, from Hamburg for Boston, was wrecked on the northeast bar of Sable island, about February 12. The Moravia had a crew of 39 men.

Good News for Miners.

Birmingham, Ala., March 1.—The Sloss Iron and Steel Co. has posted notices at their coal mines that beginning to-day the wages of their miners will be increased 2 1/2 cents an hour. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. will grant a similar advance.

Reyes Surrendered.

Managua, Nicaragua, March 4.—Reyes, the rebel leader, has surrendered to Capt. Williams and was respectively committed to the United States gumbone and the British ensign. He has a band of 80 men.

MAY EFFECT A COUP.

All the World is Interested Just Now in Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris.

Gen. Zurlinden, the man who, it is feared, may take advantage of the present crisis and precipitate a coup d'etat in France, is the military governor of Paris. He is a powerful, stern soldier, and it is said that he is ambitious. The only bar in his way is his nativity. He is an Alsatian, not a Frenchman, but has long been identified with the army. Those who do not believe that Zurlinden can effect a coup d'etat call attention to the fact that the general is 62



GEN. ZURLINDEN. (Military Governor of the City of Paris.)

years old. At the same time it is to be remembered that he is as vigorous as a man of 40, and his years have not cooled his ambition. Zurlinden entered the army in 1856. During the Franco-German war he was a captain. He was one of the heroes of Metz and was taken prisoner with Marshal Bazaine. Escaping from the fortress of Spandau, where he was imprisoned, he placed his services at the disposal of the government of national defense. In 1881 he was promoted to the rank of colonel, in 1885 he was made brigadier general, and in 1890 he became a division general. He was minister of war during the administration of Ribot, holding that portfolio in the first cabinet formed under the presidency of M. Faure. Zurlinden is the foremost man in the French army. He embodies in himself the rigorous militarism of the French character. How far it will carry him is a question in which the whole world is interested.

HORACE A. TAYLOR.

Selected by President McKinley to Be One of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.

H. A. Taylor is the editor and proprietor of the Madison (Wis.) Journal. He is 39 years of age, and a New Yorker by birth, having been born in St. Lawrence county of that state. He went to Wisconsin in 1855, and after working on a farm, driving a stage and dealing in real estate, he drifted into the newspaper business, and, with his brother, the late Lute A. Taylor, started the River Falls Journal. It afterwards published the Hudson Times and Star, with which paper he was connected for over 30 years. He also engaged in the lumber and banking business. He was state timber agent from 1876 to 1883, when he resigned to take the position of consul to Marseilles. He returned to Wisconsin in 1883, and five years later



HORACE A. TAYLOR. (Just Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.)

he was elected to the state senate. While serving as senator he was appointed United States railroad commissioner by President Harrison. During the world's fair Mr. Taylor represented the department of commerce and was awarded the gold medal for his services. In 1893 Mr. Taylor was elected to the senate and took charge of the committee on interest. Since his appointment as assistant secretary of the treasury he has been

Medieval Doctors Indicated.

Ground oyster shells give up the medicine which they contain, and it appears to be a powerful antiseptic. It is said that the shells of oysters, mussels, and other marine shells contain a powerful antiseptic, which is said to be a powerful disinfectant. It is said that the shells of oysters, mussels, and other marine shells contain a powerful antiseptic, which is said to be a powerful disinfectant. It is said that the shells of oysters, mussels, and other marine shells contain a powerful antiseptic, which is said to be a powerful disinfectant.

Wire Rope Lightning Rods.

The reason why ships are not struck by lightning is attributed to the general use which is now made of wire rope for rigging purposes, as well as to the fact that the hulls of the ships are constructed of iron or steel. The whole ship forms an excellent and efficient conductor, by means of which the electricity is led away into the sea before it has time to do any damage.

\$500 Reward

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and alab on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R.R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.
HENRY AUCHU, President.

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THE undersigned has opened a first-class liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, etc. We shall carry none but the best American and imported

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS AND WINES, BOTTLED ALE, CHAMPAGNE, Etc. Choice line of Bottled Goods.

In addition to my large line of liquors I carry constantly in stock a full line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

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Botting Works

McDONALD, Proprietor

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Call your attention to our new Patent for a method of curing fish, which is a great improvement on the old method. It is a simple and easy process, and will give you a fine quality of fish, which is much in demand. We have a large stock of fish, and will cure them for you. Address: J. A. Kinsler, Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

Patents

Send model, drawing or plan, with description, to J. A. Kinsler, Broad Street, Emporium, Pa. We will advise you if it is a new invention, and if so, we will apply for a patent for you. Our fee is not due till the patent is secured. Address: J. A. Kinsler, Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

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