CAMERON COUNTY PRESS, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1899.

THE DISARMAMENT CONGRESS AT THE HAGUE.



The "House In The Wood " near The Hague, where the Peace Conference meets.

STUBBORN STRIKERS.

They Refuse to Yield an Inch and All

Negotiations are at an End. Buffalo, N. Y., May 20.—The grain shovelers last night adopted resolutions repudiating all agreements made with the Lake Carriers' association and de-manding the unequivocal abrogation of manding the unequivocal abrogation of the contract with Mr. Connors. The striking freight handlers at their meet-ing voted to ignore the advice of Bishop Quigley, in which he urged them to re-turn to work under the terms granted by the associated lake lines at the conference in the afternoon.

ference in the afternoon. The action taken at these two meet-ings, it is thought, will end for some time to come the negotiations which have been in progress for over two weeks to bring about a settlement of the dock troubles. The grain shovel-ers will refuse to make any further proposition to either the lake carriers or to the contractor, and as the lake or to the contractor, and as the lake carriers some days ago decided to with-draw from the conflict the indications are that the strike will be permitted to wear itself out. The final conference between Contractor Connors and the was held Friday afternoon and was fruitless.

Condemned Sabbath Desecration.

Condemned Sabbath Descention. Minneapolis, Minn., May 20.—Sunday observace was the question which took up the major part of the Presbyterian assembly's time yesterday. Most of the afternoon session was devoted to an earnest discussion of the report of the special committee on Sabbath ob-servance. In the end the committee's eight resolutions were adouted and two servance. In the end the committee's eight resolutions were adopted and two more were added. In the discussion the Sunday street car, the Sunday train the sunday street car, the Sunday train and railroad excursion, the Sunday newspaper, the Sunday-working Pres-byterian and every form of activity not in harmony with the literal meaning of the fourth commandment was condemned.

A Big Advance to be Demanded.

Detroit, Mich., May 20.-William Wei he, of New York, a government inspec-tor of immigrants, who for nine years held the presidency of the Amalgamat-ed Association of Iron and Steel Workers, addressed the annual convention yesterday. It is stated that the wage rate to be asked for puddling will be \$5.50 per ton, an advance from the scale of '98 of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On the ad-journment of the convention the conference committee of the association will meet with representatives of the American Tin Plate Co. and the Re-public Iron and Steel Co., for the purose of settling the bar iron and tin plate rates

A Costly Adventure.

New York, May 20.—What the passen-gers and crew of the steamer Barba-

A GHOULISH TALE. Undertaker Accused of Bribing Morgue Keepers.

A TRADE IN CADAVERS.

Market was Firm at \$3 for Each Corpse Secured.

THE MAZET INVESTIGATION.

The Members of the Legislative Committee are Told of a Queer Business That Is Alleged to Have Flourished in Greater New York.

New York, May 20.—The feature of Friday's sessions of the Mazet investi-gating committee was the unearthing of an alleged system of corruption in the dimension of deed helies for the disposition of dead bodies from a city hospital; a ghoulish tale that was well corroborated. By several wit-nesses it was stated that an undertaker nesses it was stated that an undertaker named Marren illegally secured the funerals of all bodies taken to Harlem hospital and that he was enabled to do this by bribing clerks in the employ of

the city to break the rules. Wyndon Lynn, formerly employed by Marren, testified that on Marren's be-Marren, testified that on Marren's be-half he had on 33 occasions paid clerks at the morgue \$3 for bodies that were not properly deliverable to Marren. Lynn said that Marren had told him that so long as Croker and Carroll con-trolled affairs he could continue his ar-rangement with the morgue keeper. Lynn also testified that Marren bought from the morgue for 50 cents to \$1 each, eoffins made for the city at a greater ooffins made for the city at a greater

Lynn admitted that he had come to the committee direct from the Tombs, where he was confined on complaint of Marren, charging petit larceny. Lynn said that he had pleaded guilty to the charge. The sum involved was \$21, and he had himself discovered the shortage, to conceal which he had made shortage, to conceal which he had made a false entry in Marren's books. A friend had written to him that the pro-secution would be dropped if he would promise to leave Harlem. After leav-ing Marren's employ the witness had gone into the undertaking business on his own account. Two other former employes of Marren gave evidence cor-roborative of Lynn's. J. H. McCarthy, a judge of the city court, said he had contributed \$2,000

LAWTON CAPTURES SAN ISIDRO. FOUGHT AT MANILA. The Second Capital of the Filipinos is

The Second Capital of the Filipinos is Occupied by American Troops – Re-bels are Being Cornered. Manila, May 18.—Gen. Lawton's ad-vance guard, under Col. Summers, of the Oregon troops, took San Isidro, the insurgent capital, yesterday. The ex-pedition under Maj. Kebbe, of the Third artillery, consisting of the Seven-teenth infantry, a battalion of the Ninth and one battery of the First ar-tillery, left Calumpit at daybreak, marching up the Rio Grande to join Lawton's division at Arayat. A flotil a of barges loaded with supplies also proceeded up the river. Both forces proceeded up the river. Both forces were convoyed by the "tin clad" army gunboats.

Washington, May 18 .- The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Otie

"Situation has follows: Lawton has covered Bulacan province with his col-umn and driven insurgent troops northward to San Isidro, the second insurgent capital, which he captured Wed-nesday; is now driving enemy northward into the mountains. He has had constant fighting, inflicting heavy losses and suffering few clasualties." He has

That the insurgents are disintegrat-l and demoralized is perfectly manifest from the press dispatches and the test from the press dispatches and the cable received from Gen. Otis. Gen, Lawton, who was pushing the line of the rebel retreat along the Rio Grande, has taken San Isidro, the second insur-gent capital, and when Otis' dispatch gent capital, and when Otis' dispatch was sent was still pressing the enemy northward. The fact that he is sus-taining' few losses in his forward movement, although in almost con-tinual contact with the enemy is an-other proof of their utter temoraliza-tion. tion. It will soon be the mountains or the

sea for the insurgents. As our troops could be transported by sea to the mouth of Agno and a new base of op-erations established there, it would be crations established there, it would be folly for the rebels to take that course. Scattered, demoralized and disheart-ened, it is almost certain that the rebels will retreat into the fastnesses of the mountains, where they would be safe from pursuit, and where they could keep up a guerilla warfare indefinitely or until their leaders came to their senses. The words in Gen. Otts' dispatch

The words in Gen. Offs dispaten must not be taken literally as mean-ing that Lawton has "covered" all of Bulaean province, but only the open country of that province, or all west of Norzagary. East of Norzagary is all of will of mountains extending to the en. These mountains run directly worth on the left flank of the rebel rereat along the valley of the grande, to about ten miles north of sidro, where they trend westward. It is into the foothills of these mountains that Lawton is now driving the seat-tered forces of the insurgents.

ON THE AMAZON

Gunboat Wilmington Makes a Re-markable Voyage of 2,000 Miles Up the Great River.

the Great River. Washington, May 18.—The navy de-partment has received from Command-er Todd, of the Wilmington, an inter-esting account of the remarkable voyage of exploration up the Amazon river made by that vessel in April last. The Wilmington was instructed by the navy department to push on up the errent river and pasectain how for it great river and ascertain how far it was navigable. Capt. Todd reports that he ascended to Yuquitos, in Peru, which is about 2,100 miles up the river Manaos, at the junction of the Ric Negro with the Amazon, has heretofore been regarded as the head of maviga-tion for steam vessels and from that fact it has grown to be a prosperous city of 40,000 inhabitants. Consecity quently the intention of Sapt. Todd to ascend the river above that point caused consternation and led to some adverse demonstrations against the American consul and against the native pilots who assisted the Wilmington's commander to make the voyage. Capt Capt. Todd succeeded, notwithstanding these obstacles, in ascending the Amazon for 1,000 miles above Manaos, and had it not been for lack of fuel he could have teamed about 300 miles further, he

A BAD PLACE FOR POOR MEN.

Capitalists Can Do Well in Porto Rico,

Gen. Anderson Bore a Noble Part in a Market Value of Five Thouthe Eastern Campaign. People who admire cats say that

Appointed Commander of the Military Department of the Lakes, with Headquarters in Chicago -The Philippine Situation.

Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A. now in command of the department of the lakes, has only recently returned from Manila, whither he accompanied Gen. Merritt. Gen. Anderson is a sol-dier from his shoes to his hat. He skin, but considerably softer. Na-poleon belongs to that brand of cat started out as a private in company A, of the Sixth Ohio volunteers, in 1861, and he had not been in the harness a month before he had won a commis sion as second lieutenant of cavalry in the regular army. Just five months after he was given his lieutenant's commission he was made a captain in the Twelfth regular infantry. In 1864 he was brevetted major general for gallant conduct on the field in the battle of the Wilderness. On the very same day he was brevetted lieutenant colonel for bravery in the battle of Spottsyl-vania. The general is a native of Ohio, and before he took up fighting as a regular profession he was a lawyer of ability and a thoughtful and cultured scholar. Hence his rapid rise from the ranks. Gen. Anderson headed the first American expedition to the Philippines and was in command of the military forces at Cavite and Manila until Gen. Merritt arrived. He took part in the capture of Manila and performed meri-torious service until a few weeks ago, when he was ordered to the United States.

Gen. Anderson converses freely upon all topics relative to the Philippines, with the exception of the new-born anti-loyalist movement and the subject of expansion. He calls the leaders of the Malolos insurgent government men who are unscrupulous and are guided almost solely by avarice and selfish in-terests. Although confident that the backbone of the Filipino insurrection against the United States will be broken, the general nevertheless is Joath to express more than a hope for



(New Commander of the Military Depart-ment of the Lakes.)

the ending of the warfare in the near future. With the mountainous char-acter of the country and the fastnesses of the interior affording numerous refuges for guerrilla parties and bands of outlaws, he says there is every inducement for the Filipinos to keep up a harassing campaign against the American troops.

"The leaders of the Malolos government are ambitious and unscrupulous," said Gen. Anderson. "The reason they wish for independence is that they wish to gain control of the forfeited church property of the Spanish government, which is very valuable, and of all Spanish concessions, and dispose of them to their own advantage. By Spanish concessions I mean charters for waterworks, tramways, electric lights and other corporate interests. They know that the treaty with Spain compels that government to respect all corporate and treaty rights.

"The fact is that the natives of the Philippine islands were prejudiced against us by the leaders of the Aguinaldo government. In various man

NAPOLEON THE GREAT. COME FROM AFRICA. He Is a Cat of High Degree and Had

sand Dollars.

they are the only domesticated animals

which possess either character or indi-

viduality, but even the most enthusias

tic cat lover would probably hesitate before valuing a cat at \$5,000. Mrs. Charles Weed, of Bound Brook, N. J.,

has a cat, however, which cat connois-seurs say is worth that suin.

The name of this cat is Napoleon the

Great, and he is great. He's a big, gray

fellow, with a coat as thick as a bear

C. M. Marshow

them possess.

intrinsic value.

want to do.

come.

NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

(A Feline Aristocrat Said to Be Worth \$3,000.)

known as Angoras. The breed is dis-

tinguished for the length and silkiness

of the fur, but also for the beautifully

symmetrical markings which some of

Napoleon is what a woman would call

a "solid-colored" cat. He is the same color all over, and is devoid of any

blemishing variegations. Curiously enough, cat fanciers say, it is harder to

obtain an animal all one color than one that is marked. Some of the most beau

tiful Angoras that ever went on the

every show in which he has been en-tered. He is still quite a young cat,

and his owner thinks the animal has

many years of prize winning yet to

HENRY CLAY FRICK.

Head of the Great American Steel

Combine Which is to Have a Cap-

ital of \$600,000,000.

Henry C. Frick, the man who will be

the head of the billion-dollar steel com-bine, is comparable **only** to the great

manufacturer' whose property he has acquired—Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Frick

is immensely rich already, and will be made richer by the new coalition of

capital in the iron and steel industries. Thirty years ago he was a poor book-keeper in a Fayette county (Pa.) flour

mill. He made his start in business by

A Group of Interesting Students in an Ohio University.

They Belong to Various Kaffir Tribes -No One Ever Hears of Them Lying and Cheating-Two Bright Young Women.

In Wilbeforce university, Xenia, O., there are now ten bright South African representing the Basuto, Mtembu, Fengu, Xasa and Zulu tribes, says the New York Tribune. They have been in the institution for various periods, from seven months to five years; the oldest student, Miss Manye, of the Basuto tribe, whose picture accompanies this article, has passed five years in the school, and is now a sophomore in the scientific course. The names of the entire company are as follows: Misses Makhoma, Manye and Adelaide Tantsi, Messrs. Muskinya, Maxeke, Yapi Tantsi, J. J. Tantsi, John Manye, Segaone, Kuzwayo and Masiza Kakaza, Of the men two are taking a classical course, one theology, one preparing for law and four are taking the English course.

Although representing several different tribes, they all converse freely in the Kaffir tongue, which is now a written language. The most peculiar thing in their speech is the "click" ele-ment, represented in English by "C," "X" and "Q." It is made by three kinds of "click"-

one by the tongue one on the roof of the mouth, somewhat as we express strong and sudden disappointment; the sec-ond is the driver's "click" to his horse when he wishes him to go; the third is a guttural "click" of the same sort. These "clicks" are introduced at the beginning, or even in the middle of a word, with the utmost ease by the Af-"icans, but no American can pronounce "Maxeye"—the x representing a "click," "click."

Miss Manye has taken special training in voice culture and is a singer of grace and effectiveness. It is remarkable that all the students possess good

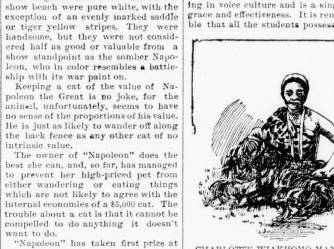


CHARLOTTE WIAKHOMO MANYE. A Basuto Student at Wilberforce Univer-sity, O.

voices and all were trained singers after the African method when they ar-

In character they stand as well as the best. Said an ex-president of the university, now a bishop: "No one ever hears of an African student lying or cheating. They are all persons of strong character, holding their places among the students by means of their worth and ability. Miss Manye is as-sistant superintendent of our Sunday school, and an excellent one she is; everybody honors and loves her." The whole group of students have an ease and dignity of bearing refreshing to observe and during their whole stay here their deportment has been excel-lent. Some of them are the sons of heathen fathers of considerable pos-sessions, especially in cattle and sheep. Indeed, cattle are money in South Africa

All of these students expect to return to Africa when through with their studies, most of them to teach, thinkthus to be of the highest their people. One young man hopes to engage in legal and political life. The countries to which they will return are now under English control, and are fast taking on European civilization, but the negro element is so effecting this civilization as to make it necessary that the newspapers be printed -half in Kaffir. The male students take great interest in the military drill carried on in the university. This part of the college work is under charge of Lieut, Young. the only colored West Pointer in the army, and is kept up to a high standard, the young Africans being as bright as any on the drill ground. A representative of the Mtembu race. when asked why he wished to learn the drill, made answer: "I want to be a capain and be able to teach my people My people are brave, but they have not education. They do not love to fight; they like to farm, and are peaceable, but they are brave and full of fight if necessary. The Zulus are the fighters. They like to fight. The Basutos also got guns from France and have fought the English once or twice. They, too are good fighters." The students all speak well of the English, but are not so friendly toward the Dutch. They say they never heard of killing people "mobs" until they came to this by country, and that their people when well educated are treated by the English as white people. They believe that they will finally come into a fair share of the control of the country and have little complaint to make of the English people who are living and trading in their midst.



rived.

rossa escaped on Thursday when the ship was on fire was fully revealed Fri-day when her hold was opened and the blackened, charred interior told the story. Hundreds of trunks and pieces of baggage hold been drenched. A glance at the blackened cotton bales and charred woodwork showed plainly the great danger the passengers had escaped. The adventure of the Bar-barossa, counting the damage by fire and the injury to La Bretagne, will cost the North German Lloyd Co, \$175,000. the North German Lloyd Co. \$175,000.

Fertilizer Trust Is a Sure Thing.

Boston, May 20.-The American Agri-cultural Chemical Co., which is a combination of several fertilizer manufacturing concerns, announces the con-ed summation of its plans. The author-ized capital stock of the company is 31. \$40,000.000. The new company includes 22 concerns in the northern and eastern states.

Income Tax Bill Passed.

Houston, Tex., May 20.—The house resterday passed the bill placing 1 per cent. tax on all personal incomes ir excess of \$2,000 a year. The bill wil go to the senate and it is believed it will pass that body.

Welcomed Returning Soldiers.

Detroit, May 20.—Detroit yesterday welcomed her last home coming regithe Thirty-first volunteer infantry, which has been in service 13 months, but saw no fighting during the camps the regiment did police duty in Cuba.

A Search for Andree. 1.39

London, May 20.—The Mail publishes the following dispatch from Stock-holm: "An expedition under Nathorst will leave to-morrow for the northeast coast of Greenland, in search of An-dree."

The old question of sewer pipe and the connection between the Contrac-tors' Supply Co. and the city depart-ments was gone into, several witnesses being called, but the only important being entried was that Richard Croker had objected to his son going into this concern when he learned that it intended to supply city departments. The committee then adjourned until May

Cotton Yarn Mills Sold.

Taunton, Mass., May20.—The News ays: The offer of English capitalists says: to buy all of the seven cotton mills Bristol county has been accepted by a majority of the stockholders in all the mills. The actual bonus to be paid above the par value is \$2,455,000, and the total amount the present stockholders will receive is \$8,460,000.

Second Advance for Glass.

Pittsburg, May 20.-The American Glass Co., the combination of window the Thirty-first volunteer infan-hich has been in service 13 , but saw no fighting during the After eight months in southern This is the second advance recently made in window glass.

Seventeen Electric Vehicle Companies

Trenton, N. J., May 20.—Seventeen electric vehicle transportation com-panies were incorporated here Friday. These companies were formed by the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate to auto-mobiles in as many different states.

Honeyless People Should Stay Away.

New York, May 18 .- Gen, Henry, until recently military governor of Porto Rico, has arrived here from San Juan. He is enthusiastic about Porto Rico, its people and its possibilities. "It is a wonderful country," he said, "but we will have to go slow in bringing about Capital invested will bring rns. More than 50 per cent. eforms. reforms. Control of the sugar cane is lost in of the value of the sugar cane is lost in a forming. Children are the process of grinding. Children are thirsting for knowledge and the great is schools. need

"The general conditions are very encouraging. Over 15,000 men are work on public improvements and are spending over \$100,000 a month in this way. The road from Ponce to San

this way. The road from Ponce to Sun Juan, the military road, is well built, but the other roads are wretched. "Porto Rico is the place for the dap Italist rather than for the poor man. At present there are thousands of the poorer class without employment. When I left there were 15,000 laborers employed on the roads at 30 cents a The average wages for unskille day labor on plantations is 36 cents a day. The fertility of the land and warmth of the climate make the demand for labor very small."

Must Stay in Jail.

Walace, Idaho, May 18.-Judge May hew has denied the application for writ of habeas corpus for the writ of habeas corpus for the two county commissionere. Boyle and Stim-son, confined at Wardner for complic-ity in the recent rioting. In rendering his decision he denied every material contention of the applicants. Their main hope was based on the contention that a suspension of habeas corpus was a right of the legislative branch of the government, rather than the aver-

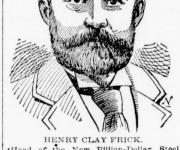
ners their minds were poisoned against us, and it was claimed that the substitution of American government for Spanish authority would not release them from the intolerable bonds and tyranny against which they had fought. I have no doubt that if the natives really understood the more liberal and humane character of the United government as contrasted with the rule of Spain they would not show such en-mity toward us. But the prejudicial view has been established. and it is difficult to disabuse the minds of the natives.

Marketing in Cuban Towns.

Probably one of the most peculiar eustoms noticeable in the Cuban markets is the extremely small purchases --small in quantity--made by the lower class of natives. Small gourd cups, holding searcely more than a table-spoonful, are used in measuring rice, flour, beans and peas. Cabbages are cut in wedges the size of a cigar, turnips into eighths, squashes into minute chunks and onions into halves. Pota-toes are sold by number. It is no uncommon thing to see a woman buy a piece of meat weighing a couple of ounces, then pass through the market purchasing a tablespoonful of vegeta-bles here and and a piece of garlic there, and, finally, after an hour of gossip, depart with food products worth five or six cents.

Nomads in Kansas.

At nearly all the Kansas towns, camped in the suburbs in gypsy fashion, you can find families with a lot of half-grown tow-headed children was a right of the legislative branch of the government, rather than the execu-tive, unless delegated by the former in the same manner as other laws are as the weather grows cold or warm. hungry dogs, who wander like the Arabs over the plains from the moun-tains of Wyoming to the coast of Texas



HENRY CLAY FRICK. (Head of the New Billion-Dollar Combination.) Stee

the purchase of a small interest in a coal mine near his home. The business grew steadily. In 1873, at the time of the panic, the future steel king was only 24 years old. The panic enabled him to acquire the whole plant, and then he began to spread. He bought everything he could in the way of coal (at panic prices), and when the reaction came he found himself enormously wealthy At 40 he was master of the coal trade In 1878 he took in a partner, E. M. Ferguson, of New York, and in 1882 the Frick Coke company was organized. Andrew Carnegie then became associated with Mr. Frick in the coal and coke business, and for many years the two have worked together. Mr. Frick is only five feet four inches tall, blond and slight. He is affable, generous, and, it need scarcely be added, has great capacity for work and organization. Few captains of industry are his equal and none his superior.

Huntington's Mineral Wealth.

Though the name of Collis P. Hunt-ington is generally connected with rail ways, Mr. Huntington owns more coal mines than any other man in the Unit ed States, if not in the world.

Gold of the North.

During 1898 Canada produced \$13,-700,000 in gold, of which \$10,000,000 came from the Yukon region.