

THE TRUST PROBLEM.

Industrial Commission Makes a Report as to Methods for Regulating Capitalistic Combinations.

Washington, March 2.—The industrial commission yesterday submitted to congress a preliminary report on trusts and industrial combinations, together with testimony, review of evidence, charts showing effects of prices, etc. The commission makes the following recommendations, based on such information as it now has:

Promoters and organizers of corporations or industrial combinations which look to the public to purchase or deal in their securities should be required to furnish full details in regard to their business necessary for safe and intelligent investment. Any prospectus which fails to give this information, or which gives false information, should be held legally responsible. The nature of the business, together with the powers of the various officers, should be expressed in the certificates of incorporation, which should be open to inspection.

The directors or trustees should be required to report to the members of such corporations its financial condition in reasonable detail; to give members access to records of directors' meetings or otherwise, and to furnish them before annual meetings with lists of members, with their addresses and their several holdings, and to provide in whatever other ways may be named in the certificates of incorporation, means whereby the members may prevent the misuse of their property by directors or trustees.

It is recommended that the larger corporations should be required to publish annually a properly audited report, showing in reasonable detail the assets and liabilities, with profit or loss; such report and audit to be under oath and to be subject to government inspection.

With regard to the inter-state commerce commission, it is recommended that it be given authority not only to prescribe the methods of keeping accounts of railroads and to demand reports in such detail as it may require, but also to inspect and audit such accounts; that the decisions of the commission stand until reversed by the United States court of appeals; that the committee be authorized to prescribe classifications of freight articles and to make rules and regulations for freight transportation throughout the United States, and that penalties for violations of the inter-state commerce act should be appropriate fines against the carrier, and not imprisonment of officials.

Commissioner Lorimer states that he concurs in all the recommendations but withholds his judgment on the plan until the report being compiled by the commission is submitted to congress with recommendations.

Commissioner Clark concurs in all the recommendations, except that he believes rates fixed by the inter-state commerce commission should not go into effect in case of appeal until affirmed by a court, and that trial on appeal should be expedited.

FOUR KILLED IN A WRECK.

A New York, New Haven & Hartford Train Run Into a Washout and Loss of Life Follows.

Plainville, Conn., March 2.—A passenger train, southbound, on the Northampton division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, due in this city from Shelburne Falls, Mass., at 6:55 p. m., went through a washout about two miles north of here, and four persons were killed and seven more or less injured. The dead: Stephen S. Earles, engineer, New Haven.

Edward Barrows, baggagemaster, New Haven.

Two unknown passengers. The body of one passenger has been recovered, but the other is still in the wreck.

The injured: Jacob Corpse, fireman, New Haven, probably fatally.

C. W. Phelps, express messenger, New Haven, injured about head.

William Seymour, mail clerk, New Haven, right leg hurt.

George H. Merrill, Bristol, internal injuries.

J. T. Newton, New Haven, right arm and left leg injured.

Charles Hills, Hartford, cut about the head and right arm injured.

Charles Neale, conductor, New Haven, slight injuries.

The wrecked train was made up of engine, baggage and mail car, combination car, passenger car and the pay car in the rear. The train was nearly one and a half hours late and was proceeding cautiously when it struck the washout.

The two unknown passengers killed were in the smoker. There were no women aboard the train.

There are about 150 mail pouches in the wrecked car and but five have been accounted for.

The locomotive and baggage car went down the excavation, and the other cars piled on top of them.

Murdered by a Masked Man.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 2.—James Hervey, a farmer living six miles east of this city, was murdered last night by an unknown man who as yet has not been captured. At about 8:30 o'clock, while Mr. Hervey, his son and two women relatives were conversing in the parlor, the door was broken in by two masked men. The elder Hervey started for the men and ordered them from the house, when one of the men whipped out a revolver and fired, the bullet entering Hervey's temple. The wounded man died within five minutes. The murderer escaped.

Horses are easily broken to drive by a western man's apparatus, comprising a number of arms attached to a central pivoted base, the animal being harnessed and tied to one of the arms, with the traces attached to an arm at the rear to revolve the trainer as the horse travels around the circle.

In a new amusement device for parks a canal of tortuous shape is dug in the ground, with means for raising the water from the lower end to the upper, a number of boats being floated in the rapidly-moving current of water to reverse the length of the canal.

BROKERS IN TROUBLE.

Prominent Members of the Chicago Board of Trade Are Arrested.

Chicago, March 2.—Three prominent members of the Chicago board of trade were arrested yesterday by the federal authorities on the charge of "bucketshopping." The men taken into custody are James Nicol, first vice president of the board of trade; Henry O. Parker, who was first vice president of the board immediately preceding Nicol, and Calvin A. Whyland, president of the firm of C. A. Whyland & Co. All of them are charged with using the mails to defraud, in connection with the firm of McLain Bros.

Charles R. and Albert C. McLain, members of the board of trade, but who announced their retirement from business several months ago, were yesterday indicted by the federal grand jury, charged with fraudulent use of the mails, with carrying on a business in the nature of bucket shopping and defrauding correspondents in several states. Their case will be called in the United States district court on March 10.

The brokers on the board of trade had hardly learned the news of the indictment of the McLain Bros. when three deputy marshals walked in and placed the three other members under arrest. The prisoners were taken before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States district court and gave bonds in the sum of \$5,000 each. They were then released to appear in court to plead to the charges preferred against them. The three men were indicted for alleged collusion with McLain Bros. in a swindling scheme and bench warrants were at once issued for their arrest by Judge Kohlsaat.

All three defendants are well known on the board and their business methods have heretofore been unquestioned. They have all been in the commission business for years and have established a large country trade.

RIVERS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Disastrous Floods in Pennsylvania—Two Boys Drowned.

Philadelphia, March 2.—The unusually heavy rain of the past two days, coupled with the melting ice and snow, has caused severe floods in the central part of Pennsylvania and in the anthracite coal regions. The north and west branches of the Susquehanna river are out of their banks at many points, as are also numerous creeks. Many industries have been forced to suspend work, including a large number of coal mines. The damage wrought will amount to many thousands of dollars.

Near Carbondale a 13-year-old boy named Stanley Franz, who was watching the flood in the Lackawanna river, fell from a bridge and was drowned and his body carried down stream. At Mayfield a party was searching for the body when another boy named William Lewis fell into the river, was carried away and drowned.

At Bellefonte many of the large industries were forced to close and some of the workmen had to be taken from the buildings in boats.

The anthracite coal region is suffering to a considerable extent. Coal cutters at Shamokin, Shenandoah, Pottsville, in the Mahanoy valley, have been compelled to suspend work because of the mines having become flooded. At Mount Carmel nearly 100 houses have been partly submerged.

Three Messages from Otis

Washington, March 2.—Three cable messages from Gen. Otis were received at the war department yesterday. One contained a long list of casualties among the troops in the Philippines. A second announced the arrival at Manila of a transport from Tayabas province with eight Americans and 412 Spanish soldiers relieved from captivity among the insurgents. The third message stated that since the opening to commerce of the island ports, 13,000 tons of hemp and 70,000 bales of tobacco had been received at Manila. Gen. Otis is expected to return to the United States on leave of absence after the arrival of the Philippine commission.

Refunded a Part of the Money.

Detroit, Mich., March 2.—The Henderson-Ames Co., of Kalamazoo, dealers in military supplies, has paid over to Attorney General Orin \$12,347.50, which amount the company acknowledges belong to the state on account of moneys received by the company in the alleged fraudulent sale and re-purchase of clothing by the military board. The attorney general in return gave a receipt which states that the state waives no right of suing for the balance of the \$43,000 claimed to have been lost through the alleged fraud.

Castellane's Nightmare.

Paris, March 2.—Count Boni De Castellane has an article in the Gaulois, evidently inspired by his recent visit to the United States and entitled "The Two Imperialisms," in which he draws an analogy between British and American imperialism. After pointing out that the Americans are taking sides over the Transvaal he says: "If imperialism should triumph definitely in the United States, the Latin, Germanic and Slav nations will have to defend themselves in the future against a union of all the Anglo-Saxon forces."

Cannon Factory Burned.

Le Crensat, France, March 2.—Fire broke out Wednesday evening in the cannon factory here, whence the Boers obtained their powerful "Long Toms." Two enormous buildings containing gun material and electrical stores, including a number of artillery models, were destroyed. The losses are between 800,000 and 1,000,000 francs.

A folding bat has been patented by a Scotch woman, a single sheet of stiff paper or other material being folded into transverse plait, with a crease through the center at right angles with the plait, which allows one portion to bend out and form the brim after the sheet is bent into a tube.

Most of the very rich United States senators made their money in mining of some kind—Clark, Hanna, Jones and Elkins being cases in point. Mr. McConnell, the richest congressman, dug nearly all his estimated \$20,000,000 out of Pennsylvania coal mines.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

A Naval Lieutenant Rescues Hundreds of Prisoners Held by Filipino Insurgents.

Washington, March 3.—The navy department yesterday received from Admiral Watson at Manila a more detailed account than was furnished by Gen. Otis of Lieut. Gibbons' successful raid into the southern parts of Luzon, where the insurgents are said to be making their last stand. The two officers of the hospital ship Relief referred to in Admiral Watson's cablegram are Fred Hopp, third officer of the ship, and Charles Blandford, assistant engineer. Boatswain's Mate Jurashka was one of five men attached to the gunboat Mariveles, who were captured October 16 last off the southern coast of Luzon while landing non-combatants. Some of the party were badly wounded, one fatally, but Jurashka was captured unhurt. Admiral Watson's commendation of Lieut. Gibbons' exploit was placed on the records of the department and may result in substantial reward for that young officer. He is a native of Michigan.

Admiral Watson's cablegram is dated Manila, March 1, and is as follows:

"Armed transport Alava was received from military governor on Sunday. Commissioned immediately, Gibbons in command, with crew and marines from the Brooklyn. Proceeded same day to Gulf of Rajay. Returned today with 508 rescued Spanish prisoners, eight American soldiers, two officers of the hospital ship Relief and three surrendered Filipino officers. Promptness and zeal of Gibbons and detachment highly commended. All well. Boatswain's Mate Jurashka surrendered by insurgents February 16."

Paid His Father's Debts.

Chicago, March 3.—Simeon R. Chapin has paid in full all the claims against his father, the late E. D. Chapin, a board of trade operator who met with business reverses years ago, owing between \$35,000 and \$40,000 and he had given his last cent to creditors. Mr. Chapin was under no obligation to assume his father's liabilities. He was a boy when his father failed. All the claims had been outlawed years ago and the creditors had forgotten that the deceased Mr. Chapin owed them anything. They had dismissed the accounts from their minds years ago, and when the son handed checks to them they were as surprised as pleased.

Violence Follows a Strike.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 3.—Detectives with bloodhounds have left this city for the Aetna mines, near Whiteside, Tenn., where a strike has been on for some time. It is said there has been an outbreak of violence, one of the mines having been damaged by an explosion of giant powder and an engine and engine house have been blown up.

Insurgents Slaughtered.

Manila, March 3.—Col. Anderson, with the Thirty-eighth infantry, employing the insurgents' own tactics, ambushed the enemy near Batangas. Col. Anderson learned that a detachment of insurgents would pass a certain road. He concealed his soldiers among the trees lining the road and when the enemy arrived the Americans volleyed, killing 24 insurgents, wounding 30 and capturing several. Some arms and ammunition also were captured.

Abuses the Yankees.

Berlin, March 3.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes an interview with the Duke of Veragua in the course of which the Spanish nobleman abuses the "Yankees" because the United States government has not continued his pension of 30,000 pesetas as a descendant of Columbus. He said: "They do not act like gentlemen."

A Duel in an Indiana Town.

North Vernon, Ind., March 3.—At Brewersville yesterday Al. Fuller and Isaac Powers, a school teacher, met on the street and began shooting. The trouble was over the correction of Fuller's child by the teacher. Power was shot once through a lung and Fuller received three bullets. Both men will probably die.

A Heavy Mantle of Snow.

Boston, March 3.—As the center of the southern storm passed directly over New England Thursday night, the northern section is staggering under a snowy mantle two or three feet deep and traffic is almost entirely suspended in northern Vermont and New Hampshire.

Big Snowfall in Vermont.

Northfield, Vt., March 3.—This section of the state is experiencing one of the fiercest snow storms of recent years. The storm commenced Thursday. Some 25 inches have already fallen.

EXPOSITION AFFAIRS.

It is estimated that at least 4,000 American school teachers will attend the Paris exposition.

The Salvation Army has taken a hall in Paris close to the exposition buildings, where services will be conducted for the benefit of visitors.

At the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, in 1901, the buildings will be lighted up by electricity generated by gas engines using natural gas.

An international street railway congress will be held at the Paris exposition in September, 1900. The International Street Railway association has selected Paris as its meeting place in 1900.

Calculating on the basis of results of previous exhibitions at Paris, it is assumed that 52,588,280 people may reasonably be expected to pass through the turnstiles, and the total number may reach 60,000,000.

Scientific agriculture is making greater progress in Chili, perhaps, than in any other country except the United States, especially in rural economy, arboriculture and viticulture.

HOUSEHOLD BITS.

A Few Culinary Suggestions and Items of General Domestic Information.

It is no longer necessary to weaken the strength and flavor of an iced beverage by putting the ice directly into it. A new pitcher has an inside arrangement that has somewhat the appearance of a lamp chimney, with a silver top and screw cork, and the cracked ice is put into that. The ice lasts a long time, and can be renewed as it is required.

A young woman who has limited room and resources for entertaining, but is the happy possessor of a grate fire, recently gave an oyster roast party in her room. Each guest was provided with a large plate of carefully washed oysters in the shell, and as all sat about the fire each took her turn at putting her oysters onto the fire shovel and slipping them into the fire. As soon as they opened, they were picked up with the tongs and laid on the plate. They were served with lettuce sandwiches and cocoa.

A recent statement has been made by the department of agriculture to the effect that "there is no reason to suppose that the potato is not as a rule a useful and wholesome article of diet." The same authority says: "Eaten alone, it would furnish a very one-sided, badly-balanced diet, which would frequently prove unwholesome to most people. When eaten with meat, eggs, fish, etc., which are essentially nitrogenous, an evenly-balanced diet which is most conducive to health and vigor is secured."

To clean chamois gloves make a strong suds with white castile soap, and to two quarts of the suds add two tablespoonfuls of borax that has been previously dissolved in hot water. Let the suds get cold. Put the gloves on the hands and wash them carefully, as if washing the hands. Rinse in clear water, remove gently, and put into a shady place to dry. When they have nearly dried pull them into shape. Rub them between the hands when they are dry, to soften them.

"A perfect cup of tea can never be made in a tin teapot," says a demonstrator for a tea house. "Scald the earthen teapot the first thing you do. Measure out the tea, allowing a half teaspoonful for each cup of boiling water. Have fresh water that has come to a boil for the first time. Put the tea in a cloth strainer and pour on the bubbling, boiling water. Cover closely with a tea caddy, and let the tea brew on the back of the range or at the table from three to five minutes. If the tea is to stand for some time remove the strainer with the tea leaves, else the fragrant aroma is wasted and the tannin extracted."—N. Y. Tribune.

INTELLIGENT COOKING.

The Presentation of Food in Palatable and Digestible Form the Acme of Culinary Education.

Good living is not high living in the ordinary sense. The very acme of good living is the best presentation of good material in simple form; and in that sense it is the best and highest of living. The introduction of cookery as a branch of our public school training will start the coming generation of housekeepers in the right direction; but the crying need of the present, next to a knowledge of materials, is for housekeepers to better understand the importance of the high art of simple cookery, so says a writer in an exchange.

Many a woman will take infinite pains in making a cake who probably could not tell of the vegetables in common use which should be put on to cook in hot water and which in cold, which should be salted at first and which later, and why; how each should be dressed for serving, and the difference in dressing them when young and old.

Among housekeepers there are more good pie-makers than bread-makers; 20 who make pretty desserts to one who is expert in cooking meats, and 50 who make fine cake to one who understands good soup-making. Do not, because you have kept house, 10, 20 or 30 years, feel your housewifely dignity would be compromised by beginning all over again in certain things, for that is being progressive. A narrow-minded woman would not do it, be sure of that.

The really useful knowledge you already possess will count for its full value; your experience in the non-essentials is very desirable—as a supplement to more important knowledge. Of course you can cook a potato. But how? When you have really exhausted "the fine art" of cooking potatoes you have finished one fundamental branch of a splendid education. There are others of equal importance, and each alike necessary if one would be an intelligent housekeeper.—Prairie Farmer.

The Young Mother.

There is nothing harder for a young mother than to find herself suddenly so placed that she is unable to come and go freely, as was her wont in the early married days before the baby came, while the father comes and goes as ever, and is not tied down at all. The father must be very patient and sympathetic while the mother adjusts herself to this new life of hers, as a sweet woman soon will learn to do, for if she is thoughtless here he is planting seeds of failure which will grow to gigantic proportions. He must keep in touch with the mother in these days, that they may walk together later, and all through even to the end.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Baby's Mattresses.

A nice mattress for a child's bed may be made of paper. Old letters, or any clean paper that is not too stiff, may be torn into strips for this purpose. Make a stout cover of the size required, fill it with the torn paper and over all place a folded blanket.—Prairie Farmer.

HENRY CLAY FRICK.

Coke and Iron Magnate Who Is Now at Outs with His Former Partner, Mr. Carnegie.

Henry Clay Frick, the coke magnate of the world, did not start life from such absolute poverty as did his business confere, Carnegie. He is of German descent, and when he first saw the light of day in Westmoreland county, Pa., December 19, 1849, he was born into a thrifty family. He enjoyed such education as the schools of his neighborhood afforded until he reached the age of 20 years, but he was precocious in business enthusiasm and spent his vacations clerking in a store. When he came out of school



HENRY CLAY FRICK.
(Coke Magnate Who Has Just Sued Steel King Carnegie.)

he went into the flouring mill and distillery owned by his grandfather and was employed as bookkeeper. On the side, he toyed with a small railroad venture which proved profitable and permitted him to amass a small capital. With this he experimented with the coking possibilities of the Connellsville coal, in which region he was located. In company with a few farmers, he got control of Broad Farm and built 50 coke ovens. Success was immediate and the capacity was soon doubled. Then more territory was secured and the number of ovens was once more doubled. The panic of '73 came on and swamped some of his partners. Securing aid from influential friends, he bought up the discarded interests and also got control of a large number of additional coking properties at the low panic prices.

His faith in the future was sublime; he stemmed the tide of business depression and came out victorious. Soon after the revival of business the profits of a single year amounted to more than the purchase price of the new properties. The immense industry to-day operates on 40,000 acres of coal in the Connellsville region, owns 12,000 ovens, with a daily capacity of 25,000 tons of coke, and employs 11,000 miners and operatives. Upon the death of Thomas Carnegie, Andrew admitted Frick into the Carnegie company because of his admiration for the business capacities of the comparatively young man. Mr. Frick was made chairman of the company in 1889, but a few years ago divided the responsibilities of the onerous office by having a president elected, he retaining the chairmanship. Mr. Frick has spent large amounts of money in charitable work, but has done it so modestly that the world does not know much about it.

HAS NO EXPERIENCE.

Gen. Kelly-Kenny, Who Is After Cronje and His Army, Has a Barren Army Record.

Maj. Gen. Thomas Kelly-Kenny, who is reported to be in pursuit of Gen. Cronje and his army of 10,000 in their flight to Bloemfontein, is now engaged in the most important work he has had to do since he entered the army, 42



GEN. THOMAS KELLY-KENNY.
(British General Commanding Buller's Sixth Division.)

years ago. The general is 60 years old, but he has had comparatively little experience as a fighting soldier. As a raw lieutenant he was attached to one of the regiments that took part in the Chinese war, and he was one of the officers in Napier's expedition to Abyssinia in 1867. These were the only two warlike affairs in which Cronje's pursuer ever engaged. He was promoted to the rank of major general in 1897. His intervening years had been spent in administrative work, but when he was promoted to his present rank he was made inspector general of auxiliary forces and recruiting. He is now the commander of the Sixth division of Gen. Buller's army corps.

Bachelors and Spinsters.

New York state has 120,000 more bachelors than spinsters. Only one state in the union has more female celibates than male, and that is California.

Revenue from Bicycle Tax.

France receives \$1,000,000 a year from taxes on bicycles.

\$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 alabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Houser's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU,
President.

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