## CAMERON COUNTY PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900

It was

# BICYCLE MAKERS FOR A LONG SEIGE. Boers Claim that Pretoria Is Fully

Tell of Labor Troubles Past and Present.

## SAYS IT IS NOT A TRUST.

Mr. Jeffrey Talks About the American Bicycle Co.

CANNOT CONTROL PRICES.

## A Resident of Kenosha, Wis., Asserts that He Had to Shut Down His Bike Factory Because Union Men Didn't Do Enough Work.

Chicago, March 24.—T. B. Jeffrey, **a** member of the Gormully & Jeffrey concern, which was absorbed by the American Bicycle Co., was the first witness before the sub-committee of the industrial commission here Friday. Mr. Jeffrey, after relating some of his experiences with labor unions, was asked if the American Bicycle Co. was not a trust. "It is not a trust," he said, "if you

mean that it controls prices. There is still competition which would make it still competition which would make it impossible for the American Bicycle Co, to raise prices. The ultimate ef-fect of the combination will be to cheapen wheels to the public, while preventing the failure of many a small concern which might have gone under in cutthroat competition. I have be-come an employe of the American Bi--cycle Co., nothing more. For one year my company is in the hands of the bigger organization. If this organiza-tion is a success I will probably retire; if not I will resume business for my

The witness said that the 1899 output of bicycles had been 10,000,000. Within the last six months, he said, the export demand from this country had doubled compared with the hal had doubled compared with the half year preceding, while the export busi-ness of England, Germany and France was diminishing. In this fact Mr. Jeffrey saw one of the benefits of the big bicycle company. He said that years ago he had dis-covered that he could get non-union metal polishers for one-third the price he was paying union men. His at-

His he was paying union men. His at-tempt to take advantage of this brought on a strike and also a boycott against his firm, which he said still exists. The strikers, witness averred, protested because he hired non-union men and refused to discharge women who worked for him. A smile went round when the witness told how the strikers had put soap in the nickel so-lution and spoiled a lot of work.

"The union principle is all right," said Mr. Jeffrey in conclusion, "but the men need enlightenment. Were it not for the labor difficulties exist-ing in Chicago at conclusion. ing in Chicago at present, the city would enjoy an unprecedented period of prosperity

Charles H. Liege, of Kenosha, Wis. was the second witness. Mr. Liege said he had been in the bicycle busi s in Kenosha, but had been com pelled to shut down his factory be-cause his men were members of a union which would not let its mems do sufficient work in a given time He found in consequence that he could not compete with other firms where how compute what were better. He said had did not sell out to the American Bicycle Co, because he did not think that concern was in need of any more

### A Bunch of War News

A gruneh of war News. London, March 24.—Lord Roberts' main army continues waiting at Bloemfontein. The sentimental inter-est in the fate of Mafeking has inten-sified with Col. Plumer's forced retire-ment to Crocodile Pools, where he was two months ago. Relief from the two months ago. Kellet from the north now dwindles to improbability. Lord Methuen is skirmishing with the Boers at Warrenton, 167 miles away. Gen. French's cavalry and mounted in-fantry, according to a rumor, are factories emergines and of Pleamfon. fighting somewhere east of BloemfonPrepared.

## Prospects for the Relief of the Be-leaguered Garrison at Mafeking are Not Bright — Late News from the Seat of War in South Africa.

London, March 19.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bloemfontein, dated March 16, says: "We are getting rifles surrendered faster than a factory could turn them out. It is quite certain that if a Brit-ish official can reach the northern laagers with Lord Roberts' proclama-tion, the whole Boer population will declare for peace." A dispatch to the Times from Lady-smith says: Dur advanced camp is

A dispatent to the rimes from Lady smith says: Our advanced camp is on Sunday river, two miles north of Elandshagte. The Boers hold two positions on the Biggarsberg range, about ten miles north. The strongest is on the New Castle road, where sevand the New Castle road, where ser-eral guns have already been mounted and where they are digging extensive trenches. The second position, which is on the Dundee road, is not so strong. London, March 21.—While there is a hull is the militered constrong the poslull in the military operations, the political surroundings of the war show interesting developments. The colo-nial office has telegraphed to Cape Town the text of the proclamation concerning the destruction of proper-ty. This will not be published in Lon-don until after its promuleration in don until after its promulgation in South Africa, but it is known that it will convey an intimation that any wanton destruction of British properwarron destruction of British proper-ty during the war will be regarded as warranting a claim for compensation and as justifying a levy upon private property, should the resources of the Transval prove inadequate. The fact that the proclamation is issued by the colonial office is regard-ed as a significant indication that the

ed as a significant indication that the republics will be administered as crown colonies. In this connection it is understood that the leaders of the opposition in parliament now admit that no other settlement is possible. The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts

dated Bloemfontein, March 20: "Kitchener occupied Prieska yester-day, unopposed. The rebels surrendered their arms. The Transvaalers escaped across the river. "Mr. Steyn is circulating a notice, in

reply to my proclamation, to the ef-fect that any burgher who signs a de-laration that he will not fight against us again will be treated as a traitor and shot.

"The Bloemfontein people are affording us every assistance in the mat-ter of hospital accommodations. We have consequently been able to ar-range for 500 beds. "Thirty-three prisoners were taken at Prieska, 200 stands of arms and

"The Boers have begun to surrender on the Basutoland frontier."

on the Basutoland frontier." London, March 22.—Several tele-grams have passed between President Kruger and the British government in addition to the Salisbury-Kruger cor-mense advantage advantage for the field. respondence already published. The foreign office received a dispatch from Pretoria yesterday. The contents of these communications cannot be obtained.

So far as the military situation is oncerned there is practically no change.

London, March 23.-Again there is a persistent rumor that Mafeking has been relieved. It is even asserted that the war office has received a dispatch positively announcing the relief, that publication of it is withheld cause the form of the message admits the possibility of mistake. The w office, however, declares that there The war no confirmation of the rumor and that no further news on the subject is at hand.

No attention is paid in any quarter to the Boer rumors of Commandant Olivier's victory over Gen. Gatacre, which are only designed to revive the

drooping spirits of the burghers. It seems certain that Mafeking's only chances lie in relief by the column supposed to be advancing from the south, or in the possibility that Col. Baden-Powell is still strong enough to attempt a sortie with a view of capturing the boer guns, time when Commandant Snyman at a

## HATCHET BURIED. IS HIGHLY ESTEEMED.

Law Suits Begun by Frick are to b Dropped and Their Combined In-'erests are to be Merged Into One Corporation with an Immense Capital.

Pittsburg, March 23 .- The differences between II. C. Frick and Andrew Carnegie have been settled. This an-nouncement was made officially by the Carnegie Steel Co. late Thursday afternoon. The parties interested have agreed upon a plan of reorganization, the new concern to be incor-porated under the laws of New Jer-sey. The effect of the proposed reor-ganization will be to terminate all equity proceedings now pending. The Carnegie Steel Co. becomes a

stock company with a capital various ly estimated at from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000. The famous "ironelad agreement" is wiped out and H. C. Frick, the former president of the company, virtually secures all he has contended for.

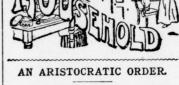
Atlantic City conferences resulted in an agreement signed by all the parties interested except Mr. Frick and John Walker, the latter the principal plain-tiff in the suit against the Frick Coke Co. The document reached Pittsburg yesterday and, after a brief conference between the two gentlemen, was signy both of them. President Schwab is given the ed by

To credit for effecting this anicable ar-rangement. From the first he was op-posed to allowing the contentions be-tween the partners to reach the courts. Unable to prevent this, after the littration was heaving be bent bic the litigation was begun, he bent his energies toward securing a settlement

that would be satisfactory to all the parties. The Carnegie Steel Co. and the H. C. Frick Coke Co. authorize the follow-ing statement: "The partners of the Carnegie Steel Co. and the stockholdrs of the H. C. Frick Coke Co. have greed upon a plan of reorganization, esting the ownership and control of aid companies in one company, to be neorporated under the laws of New

'The effect of the proposed reorganization will be to terminate the equity proceedings instituted against the Carnegie Steel Co. and the H. C. Frick loke Co.

"The articles of association of the wrnegie Steel Co. as a limited partner. hip organization expire by limitation April 1, 1901, but the change contem-plated will be effected before that late, as the future form of the organtation has been under consideration for some time and the plan is now about fully matured. The corporate form for the business has been deter-mined upon in preference to the lim-ited partnership organization for its obvious advantages. The objection to obvious advantages. The objection to the corporate organization has been overcome, a way having been found by which deserving employes can be received into the company from time to time upon exactly the same terms as others have been admitted in the past. "All the various interests, including the H. C. Frick Coke Co., will remain the H. C. FTICK COKE Co., Will remain as now, under Pennsylvania charters, the steel company taking a Pennsyl-vania corporate charter instead of re-newing its articles of limited partner-ship. As no charter can be obtained under the laws of Pennsylvania under which all the various departments and can be consolidated, it is necessary to obtain a charter under the laws of New Jersey which will enable the con-trol of the interests concerned wherever situated. Other powers are also obtained which are essential to a con-zern whose sphere of operations has grown to embrace the mines and marcets of the world, with railroads and Rets of the world, what railroads and fleets; something never contemplated when Pennsylvania's present restrict-ed laws were adopted. The stocks and bonds of the new corporation, instead of being offered to the public, as once contemplated, are taken by the pres-ent concess. The basis of the corporaant owners. The basis of the corpora-tion proposed last year has been agreed to by all the parties and will



The Noble Ladies of Prague, Bohemia. Secular Canonesses and Royal Abbesses.

The secular canonesses of Prague belong to the proudest religious order in Europe. To their rank no maiden is admitted who cannot prove on both sides 16 quarterings of nobility. It was founded by Empress Maria Theresa, and has had ever since for its abbess a daughter of the imperial house.

Intended as a provision for the "penniless lass, wi' a lang pedigree," its rules are not of the strictness to be found in less aristocratic associations. Its members are free to marry—if they get a good offer-and though they are required to spend a certain number of months annually in the royal palace of the Hradschin, they are allowed to visit when they like, to receive visits, and to seek change of air in summer. Each canoness has at her disposal a carriage and horses, and a box at the theater, while medical attendance and drugs are provided. In addition, she receives a pension of over 100 guldens a month, or about \$45.

While Marie Theresa's foundation affords a retreat for many girls of high birth, but limited means, it must not be taken that all the members are impecunious. To belong to the Stift is es-teemed an honor. A sister of the present Count Taaffe (one of the many Austrian nobles of Irish descent), Countess Walbburga, Clementina Taaffe, was a canoness. At the present day Count Taaffe's own daughter is numbered amongst the members of the community.

Amongst those who have held the post of abbess have been the unforfunate Marie Antoinette, and the present queen regent of Spain. The Stifts Damen are privileged to appear at the Austrian court attired in black.

Besides the private apartments allotted to each lady in the Hradschin or royal palace at Prague, two fine recep-



## QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN. (Once was Abbess of the Secular Canon-esses of Prague.)

tion rooms with paraquet floorings and lofty windows are placed at the general disposal for large gatherings. These contain portraits of former abbesses painted on their resignation. In one of these salons stands a curious fire screen embroidered delicately by poor Marie Antoinette with flowers in silk. From the balcony there is a beautiful outlook on the city beneath, with its slopes, its innumerable towers, the winding Moldau, and the height of Weissberg beyond.

One of the obligations of the ladies who are so comfortably endowed for life is to pray for the soul of their founder. This they do in the adjoin-ing cathedral of Saint Vitus, remarkable for the huge mausoleum of Saint John Nepomucen in solid silver, containing a silver coffin inclosing a second in crystal in which are his remains. At the end of the choir is the burial place of the kings of Bohemia. Beneath a monument of marble and alabaster lie 12 monarchs with their queens. The last to be buried there was Rudolph II., in 1612. Close by is a second church dedicated to Saint George, and adorned by fine dog tooth moldings. It contains the crown of Saint Wenceslas, which has been worn only by Emperor Ferdinand (The Good) since Bohemia became an appanage of Austria. That it should be more placed upon the head of his ruler is the desire of every true-born czech .-- Louisville Courier-Journal.

## AS WOMAN'S CHURCH.

First Baptist Sanctuary at Columbus, O., Is as Comfortable as Any

## Playhouse.

The people of Columbus cannot complain that they have no church as comfortable as the theater. It has for years been a stock complaint among the males of any family that church seats were uncomfortable, and for that reason they did not care to attend Sunday services. They have also said that the air was bad and they were not allowed the same liberty as in a theater. If they were uncomfortable they could not get up and go out a few minutes, for there was no place to go except into the street.

Women have also complained of this matter and for years the theaters of the different cities have been a standing re-proach to the churches. The comfortable lounging rooms, the convenient dressing rooms, the easy chairs, and the resting spots have all been conspicuous by their absence.

But a church has just been finished in Columbus which is a triumph to those



PLANNED BY WOMEN. (Interior of Sitting-Room in New Columbus Baptist Church.)

who designed it; they are said to be the women of the church. It is the First Baptist church, and it is unique in its arrangements for the comforts of both the men and women of the congrega-tion, though it must be admitted that the plans are more for the women than for the men.

Looking in the church you would be reminded a little of a theater, for there is a lobby and there are "boxes," fire escapes and a check-room for wraps. There is also that which no theater has—a kitchen and a dining-room; besides these there is a bicycle parlor. The temple stands on Broad street, three-quarters of a mile from the state apitol. It is placed 60 feet back from

the street drive and has a 12-foot driveway on the west and 32 feet of lawn on the east. The temple is built of a light bluish

sandstone and has a red tile roof.

All the social rooms are very com-pletely furnished. The halls and cor-ridors also are finished in colored marbles and valuable hard wood.

Looking through the arched openings by which the foyer is connected with the auditorium, one sees first circular rows of quarter-sawed oak pews, divided by aisles, in which a new and striking curve has been introduced, and then the minister's platform, immediately back of which the great organ and the space occupied by the choir of 40 voices, which leads in the singing that is so much a feature in the temple services.

The platform, which is bare of everything resembling the old-fashioned pulpit, its furniture being a comfortable tete-a-tete, a small ebony table and an onyx stand of flowers, is surmounted by an unmistakable proscenium arch and has boxes at the right and left.

These are really retiring rooms, fur-nished to correspond with the foyer, but the heavy plush curtains that hang in the arched openings permit the spaces to be utilized for seating pur-poses whenever necessary. The floor o the auditorium has a decided slope to it, as has also the spacious gallery that circles around it, and the further ends of which gracefully swell to correspond with the box effect below .- Chicago

CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD. (Congressman Who Has Achieved Fame Within Three Months.)

Littlefield is a large, strong man men

tally Mr. Littlefield, who is 49, began at an early age to provide himself with money by his own toil. At 13 he went haying, and thus earned his first dollar laboriously. Later he became a car-penter, and he was earning four dol-lars a day when he decided to study law. His professional education was based on a common school educationall he ever got. As a lawyer he worked 14 or 15 hours every day but Sunday, and for 15 years he seldom reached home in the evening before the rest of his family were asleep. Sundays he usu-ally went with his wife to a Congregational church in his home town of Rock land. He became a state representative, speaker of the Maine house, attorney general of the state and Mr. Dingley's successor at Washington.

Naturally, says the Chicago Record, Mr. Littlefield thinks that the chief secret of his success is work, but he admits that his working day of 14 hours was made possible by health and power of endurance. He has been a total ab-stainer all his life, and he "chews" only the spruce gum of his native state. He says he has found more trouble in saving and investing money well than in earning it. He has a higher estimate of married men than of bachelors, and his sympathy goes out to the lawyer in congress who is trying to preserve his practice and at the same time do his full duty to his constituents.

## THE FIRST CABLE CAR.

#### It Was Built Fifty Years Ago and Is Still in Operation Between Two New Jersey Towns.

Running from Phillipsburg, N. J., to Newark, N. J., there is a canal that is interests of the Carnegie companies in many respects the most remarkable in existence. It is 60 miles long, and was in operation in New Jersey before a railroad existed in the state. It runs in many cases side by side with the Lackawanna railroad, and furnishes the most striking example of the dif-ference between the old-time and modern methods of freight transportation that can be seen.

Its most remarkable feature is that in place of the lock system in use on





Rarely does a congressman ascend to

prominent position before the peo-

ple of the country as rapidly as the newest member of the delegation from

Maine, Charles E. Littlefield-the late

Nelson Dingley's successor. It was seen when Mr. Littlefield first ap-

peared on the floor of the house that h

was large and strong physically, and

now, after his speeches on the question

of seating Brigham H. Roberts and im-

sing a tax on Porto Rico's comme

with the states, it is observed that Mr.

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#### Crowds Throng the House Gallerie When Congressman Littlefield Carnegie and Frick Sign a Peace Is Slated for a Speech. Treaty.

tein. This suggests more Boer bad news, as Commandant Olivier's com-mando, with 2,000 wagons, is reported frontier, toiling on the Basutoland northward toward Kroonstad.

#### A Trio of Marine Disasters

Vancouver, B. C., March 24.—Ac-counts of marine disasters in Austra-lian waters, brought by the steamer Warrimoo, follow: The cutter Espei gle went to pieces on Otoma reef. Capt. J. Castle and 20 Tongans were drowned and a valuable cargo lost. The iron ship Duntrune, seen last off Cambridge island October 17, is given up as lost. The bark Emile Renout ran on a rock 80 miles south of Mare Island, February 6, sinking immediate-ly. Capt. Roujou, his wife, children and a crew of 36 men escaped in boats nd were picked up and landed at Noumen.

#### Alleged Murderer Caught at Manila,

San Francisco, March 24 .- The Bul-Tetin says: The military authorities at Manila have a prisoner who will be sent to this country shortly, who is believed to be Bill Redman, who is accused of a murder in Kansas City and who escaped from the Rough Riders in Cuba when recognized by a comrade.

#### Died in a Well.

Rushville, Ill., March 24.-Mrs. Mark Sellers and her babe, 14 months old were found dead in a well near this city Thursday night. The baby was drowned and the mother, who was but 20 years old, had died from exposure. They were in the well eight hours. The babe fell into the well and the mother went to the rescue. The water was 18 inches deep and with the babe in her arms the mother attempt ed to scale the sides. Time and again ed to scale the sides. Time and again she was near the top, when she fell again. She removed her shoes ress and tried again, only to fall, back again. bruised and bleeding.

withdrawn his men to oppose Col. Plumer's advance.

All the reports regarding the British operations in the Free State continue satisfactory.

It is reported from Lorenzo Marquez that Pretoria is prepared to stand a siege of two years, and that the Boer women, frantic at the reverses to the Boer arms, are entreating to be allow-ed to shoot the British officers imprisoned at Pretoria.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Springfontein, dated March 21, says: Gen. Gatacre and his staff are still here. He is most strict regarding the private property of the Boers. Some Kaffirs who had looted Boer farms have been tried and severely punished, to the great astonishment of the Boer residents.

A special correspondent of the Times at Bloemfontein, telegraphing Thursday, says: "Yesterday Mr. Kru-ger issued a proclamation annexing the Free State to the Transvaal. Mr Steph interview and the state of the state o State intact.

Warrenton, March 23 .- The Boers have vacated Klipdam and Windsor ton, which are almost deserted. Thei have Their wives and families fled with them.

New York is the chief place where facturers of candy Easter ergs show time, and the revenue commission estimates that the government is defrauded to the extent of at least \$3,-000 a day in this matter. The stamps most frequently cleaned are the \$10 and the \$1 stamps; next come the \$3 and \$5 denominations. It is unfortunate for the government that the \$10 stamp is printed in black, which makes it very easy to clean.

The state of Washington furnished over 500,000 tons of coal to California terial except sugar. last year.

FIRST CABLE CAR. (It Is Still in Operation Between Two New Jersey Towns.)

canals the boats are drawn up and down elevations on great cars with high sides and open ends on a track 18 feet wide. These are the original cable cars. The prinicple by which they are operated, the endless cable, is exactly the same as that which was utilized for operating cable cars in cities. This method of transportation has been in use on the Morris canal for half a century, and antedates the introduction of cable cars by at least 35 years. The illustration was taken on the canal from Boonton to Montville. N. J., where the unusual features of the canal are most in evidence.

An interesting feature in connection with the Morris canal is that this is likely to be the last year of its operation, as an effort will be made at the next session of the New Jersey legislature to secure it as a means of furnishing Jersey City with additional water supply.

#### Flattery Always Tickles.

We may think people who always agree with us are mushy, but somehow we keep on liking them.

Chocolate in Confectionery Chocolate is used for confectionery more extensively than any other ma-

be adopted, rendering new negotia-tions unnecessary, but this is a matter of no public concern, since no responibilities to the public whatever are neurred. It concerns the owners alone.

"The new company absorbs stock of the coke company and thus all of the coke company's stockholders become stockholders of the new con-cern, including Mr. Frick, whose interest in the steel company will be thus protected, "Mr. Carnegie has given President

Charles M. Schwab his proxy to act as required, and Mr. Schwab will con-tinue as the executive head of the new company.'

#### Miners Rafused to Organize.

Dunbar, Pa., March 23.—Messrs. Dichler and McKay, the representa-tives of the United Mine Workers of America who came into the coke regions several weeks ago to organize the miners and coke workers, have returned to their homes in Ohio. Their efforts to organize the miners met with a flat refusal. A number of with a flat retusal. A number of meetings were called, but in every in-stances the workmen refused to at-tend. In the many strikes in the Connllsville region the men never asked a higher rate of wages than \$1.12 per 100 bushels. Under the present scale the miners are paid \$1.25 per 109 bushels.

The three city school buildings of Eureka, Kan., are connected by tele-phone. "It used to be necessary," says the superintendent, "to have a teacher's meeting every day or two for the discussion of current work in the schools. Now, however, the teach rs keep in such close touch with each other by means of the telephone that meetings are necessary only every two or three weeks.

The directors of the Paris exposi tion have received 16,000 requests for permission to erect refreshment and ewspaper booths on the grounds.

## The Onion as a Medicine.

Onions are a kind of all-round good A whole onion eaten at nedicine. bedtime will, by the next morning, break the severest cold. Onions make a good plaster to remove inflammation and hoarseness. If an onion is mashed so as to secure all the juice in it it will make a most remarkable smelling substance that will quiet the most nerv-ous person. The strength of it inhaled for a few moments will duil the sense of smell and weaken the nerves until cleep is produced from sheer exhaus-tion. It all comes from one property possessed by the onion, and that is a form of opium.

## Japanese Women Divers

Over a hundred Japanese women folfowing the profession of divers are found along the coast of Japan. They are are from 17 to 30 years of age. Their earnings are not uniform, as they paid according to the amount of their work, which consists of diving for agar seaweed, sea ear and cucumber. for

## Where Pecans Grow.

Texas is the greatest pecan nut growing state in the union. It pro-duces two-thirds of the pecan nuts that are marketed.

## How to Clean Kid Gloves.

Gloves of smooth kid can be cleaned very easily at home; so can those made of chamois. For the latter a little ammonia dropped into a basin of water is all that is necessary, with the addi-tion of a soft soap. The gloves should be carefully rinsed and put on a dummy hand so that the fingers will not shrink while drying. Or if one has not a dummy the gloves can simply be stretched out in the sun on a piece of clean cloth until they are dried. Wash gloves in gasoline, being careful of the fire. Do not light the gas. Clean the gloves carefully with a piece of flan-nel, air well, and before they are put away sprinkle a little sachet powder into them to take away any odor that may remain after the cleansing process.—Chicago Daily News.

## Chinese Women Are Barred.

Maiwatchin, on the borders of Rus-sia, is the only town in the world exclusively inhabited by men. The Chinese women are not allowed to live in this territory, and are even forbidden to pass the great wall of Kalkan, and to enter Mongolia. All the Chinese of this border town are traders.

#### Elephants Used as Nurses.

Siamese women entrust their chil-dren to the care of elephants, who are careful never to hurt the little creatures; and if danger threatens, the sagacious animal will curl the child gen... y up in his trunk, and swing it up and out of harm's way upon its own broad back

#### Indorsed by the Gallery.

"Aha!" exclaimed the heavy villain, "the plot thickens." "It's about time," remarked the oc-

cupant of the gallery; "it's been pretty thin so far."—Philadelphia Record.