

STEEL TRUST SECRETS. CARNEGIE SAYS FRICK HAS NO CASE.

Claims That His Millions Grew From Nothing—Voluminous Answer to the Plaintiff's Claim—Offer of Arbitration Rejected.

The manner in which H. C. Frick acquired his interest of millions of dollars in the Carnegie Steel Company is exploited at length in the answer which the company has filed in Mr. Frick's suit in equity.

Referring to Mr. Frick's allegations with reference to the "iron clad" agreement, the defendant says that the plaintiff has no reason to complain of the operation of a contract which gives to him nearly \$5,000,000 for an interest which involved no investment of capital by him, and which has already paid him, in cash, profits of almost \$1,000,000.

It is charged that Mr. Frick is a man of imperious temper, and gave way to violent outbursts of passion, and as to the value of his services, Mr. Carnegie says that since January, 1895, Mr. Frick's functions have been merely advisory.

The answers are filed in behalf of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and thirty individual defendants. There are ten other defendants, but eight of them cannot be reached.

It is averred that Frick's resignation as chairman was asked for in order to preserve harmony. Carnegie informed him that he had better resign so as to avoid having to go because of a refusal to re-elect him, and all the acting members of the board had signed a "round robin" requesting him to resign.

It is denied that Carnegie controlled or sought to control the action of his associates, although owning at all times 50 per cent. of the capital, but by reason of his age and business experience many or all of the partners were willing at all times to hear with deference his views, but he expected them all to, and they did, exercise their own judgment. Mr. Carnegie, it is asserted, has held an interest in excess of 50 per cent. rather from the necessity of taking the shares of timid, deceased or retiring members than from any desire on his part to hold a controlling interest.

It is admitted that the profits of the company for 1899 were \$21,000,000, but that meant only the difference between the amount of sales and the actual expense of manufacture, and did not indicate the amount available for distribution as dividends.

SUSPECTS A PLOT.

A Lawyer Believes Enemies Have Attempted Poison.

Stephen Miller Van Wyck, a lawyer and Democratic leader of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., believes that for the last four months enemies have been attempting to poison him and his wife. He is a first cousin of Mayor Van Wyck, of New York.

Mr. Van Wyck is about fifty years old. Four months ago he said he and his wife became sick and inquiry disclosed the fact that mercury had been placed in their milk as it stood on the door step. The couple noticed the traces of poison several times and moved to Newburg. After being there several weeks, he says, they again discovered poison in their milk and food.

The couple moved back to Fishkill Landing and enjoyed peace for some time. Now, however, they allege, the attempts to kill them have been repeated, and both were made ill from the effects of mercury placed in their milk and bread. Mr. Van Wyck has issued a card offering \$25 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of placing poison in their food.

Mr. Van Wyck said his wife is the daughter of John Graves, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Graves amassed a fortune, being the first to introduce gas in that city. Mrs. Van Wyck is heir to considerable property in New Haven. Mr. Van Wyck now uses condensed milk and buys his groceries in New York.

CRIMINAL.

Miss Lois Pearl was shot by her lover, George French, at Farmington, New Hampshire, and died March 12. French also killed himself.

Caleb Powers, the Republican Secretary of State of Kentucky, and Captain Davis, of Frankfort, have been arrested at Lexington, after a sensational flight from the State Capitol. They are charged with being accessory to the assassination of Goebel. The civil officers at Frankfort had attempted to arrest the men, but were denied access to the executive building by the troops, under the order of Governor Taylor.

Harland Whittaker, of Butler county, Kentucky, has been held without bail at Frankfort, on a charge of assassination of Governor Goebel. The case will be presented to the April Grand Jury.

Charles E. Cole, President of the defunct Globe National Bank of Boston, has been indicted by the Grand Jury in the United States District Court for false entries on the books of the bank and misapplication of funds. The amount of the alleged misappropriation is \$1,067,280. The How Lumber Company, of Lowell, has assigned as a result of the failure of the Globe National Bank.

The yearly loss in value of gold coins by wear and tear while in circulation amounts to about \$2,000 in every \$5,000,000.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Latest News From the Active Business World.

The threatened car strike of St. Louis motormen has been averted through arbitration between the men and the transit company by whom they were employed.

The New River coal operators in session at Charleston, West Virginia, have made an advance of about 25 per cent. per ton in the run of the mine coal.

A settlement of the machinists' strike at Columbus, Ohio, now seems assured.

Settlements are being made daily in some sections of New England between striking granite cutters and their former employers.

The convention of Amalgamated Woodworkers of America, at Grand Rapids, has decided not to admit upholsterers, varnishers and gilders to membership in the union.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has announced an increase of 10 cents per day in the wages of section men on all portions of the system in Canada, becoming effective April 1.

Over 300 non-union men went to work March 8 for Chicago building contractors.

A committee of five members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees has called on the General Manager of the St. Louis Transit Company to present demands, and, if these are not met, 3,000 employees of the company will go on strike.

Two hundred and thirty men have been added to the thousands out on strike in Chicago.

Efforts to settle the machinists' strike at Columbus, Ohio, have failed, the Manufacturers' Association refusing absolutely to discriminate between union and non-union men.

A MURDERER'S SUICIDE.

Brought to Bay, He Cut His Own Throat.

Joseph King, murderer, of Long Branch, died by his own hand at Allaire, N. J., March 8. He fatally stabbed William White in front of the St. Rosalie Hotel at Long Branch a few days ago. The two men, who were negroes, quarrelled over the stakes in a game of craps which amounted to 15 cents.

Inmates of the hotel heard high words outside and then a fall. An investigation showed White lying on the sidewalk bleeding to death from a wound in the neck, while King had fled. King's description was immediately sent to all nearby towns. A citizen of Allenwood saw King walking along the road near that place and followed him about a mile to Allaire, where King took to the woods.

The man notified Hart Height, Peter and John Stokey and J. H. Lawrence, who, arming themselves, pursued the negro and caught him in the woods. Height covered him with his gun. The negro, who was about ten yards from Height, drew a razor and without a word slashed himself across the throat, inflicting a gash from ear to ear. Supporting himself by a tree, the negro exclaimed:

"You wanted me, didn't you? I was just after a little wood!"

Then he fell on his face and lay trembling and bleeding.

After five minutes he got on his knees and in a dazed manner began to take off his clothes. Slowly off came his overcoat, small coat and vest, and then he rolled suddenly on his back, stone dead.

Allaire is a small country hamlet, about sixteen miles from Long Branch and is in dense woods. Some cakes were found in King's pockets. He was about twenty-six years old and a chair-bottomer by trade. He had been employed by Undertaker Morris, of Long Branch.

CASUALTIES.

While playing with a revolver, Richard Essig, 7 years old, shot his mother in Chicago, and the wound may prove fatal. The child's father, Charles T. Essig, is secretary of the Fort Dearborn Athletic Club.

A landslide occurred at Sandon, British Columbia, the other day, demolishing six houses. William McLeod is missing and is supposed to be under the ruins. Several others were injured.

Banker Kills a Burglar.

A. C. Moffett, cashier of the First State Bank, of Waverly, Ill., shot and killed a negro burglar at 2.30 a. m. March 11. There was nothing on the body to disclose the identity of the robber. Mr. Moffett sleeps in the dining-room of his home, and was awakened by the noise made by the intruder. Looking into an adjoining room he discovered the marauder flourishing a dark lantern. The banker instantly leveled his revolver and fired, closing the door between the rooms immediately after. After waiting a moment Mr. Moffett opened the door to investigate. As he did so the negro rushed toward him. Again Mr. Moffett fired, the bullet taking effect over the man's left eye and penetrating the brain.

A Revolt in San Domingo.

The Government has apparently discovered that a political movement in opposition to it is in progress.

General Peñin, the former Governor of Santiago de Los Caballeros, has revolted against the Government, and Government troops have been sent against him.

A state of siege has been declared and constitutional guarantees have been suspended in the southwest part of the island.

Several arrests have been made, and a change in the Cabinet may take place soon. This city is quiet.

THE BOERS MUST YIELD.

ENGLAND WILL INSIST ON UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

A Full Summary of the Transvaal War News—Progress of the Conflict From Day to Day—The British Encouraged.

Cecil Rhodes has issued a statement that his forthcoming visit to England has solely to do with private business, and is in no way connected with the South African settlement.

A despatch from Durban says: The Transvaal having appealed to Germany for mediation or intervention in the war, Germany has replied that she declines to interfere, as she is in no way concerned in the conflict.

Unconditional surrender on the part of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and an absolute declaration to consider any proffer of good offices or intervention on the part of any foreign power, is, according to excellent authority, the policy decided upon by the British Government.

The result of the action of Kruger and Steyn in appealing for intervention to the great powers, and also to the governments of Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, is awaited with intense interest. In this connection the most significant utterance of opinion which has yet appeared in the Continental press is contained in the Novoe Vremya, of St. Petersburg. This journal, which is frequently inspired, said:

"Now that the English have won the advantage over their opponent, one must reckon upon seeing the powers intervene. To look quietly on at the struggle implies a sanctioning of open incendiarism. There is no occasion to hurry intervention, but it is just as well for us to accustom ourselves to the idea and allow it to ripen, and we are firmly convinced that mankind will not be too long in attaining the realization of this idea. The duty of raising their voices belongs first to the United States. For 125 years citizens of these States found themselves in exactly the same position as the Boers. But, however, it is a matter of indifference who will first raise a voice against the predominance of England, for there is no doubt that, once uttered, the whole world will catch up the cry. But the right moment should be waited, until every one is convinced of the necessity for intervention, and of it being carried out without conflict as to consequences."

Lord Roberts reports to the British War Office that he attacked the Boer army near Driefontein, in the Free State, March 9, and a fierce fight ensued, in which the burgher forces were defeated. More than 100 Boer dead were left on the field, and the list of British casualties included several officers of distinction. The new war loan of \$150,000,000, which the London Stock Exchange has christened "Khakis," has proved most popular, and has been already thrice covered, exclusive of applications from the provinces, the colonies and the continent. It is understood that offers have been received from the United States to take up the whole issue, which it is expected will be covered ten to twenty times.

A special despatch from Bloemfontein says that President Kruger, addressing a crowd of people, said:

"Although God is testing our people, my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly reached. If the people are sustained by faith in the time of adversity God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God he will surely deliver us. The God of deliverance of olden times is the same God now."

The speech of the venerable President brought tears to the eyes of men and women alike. The Free State Volkslied (national anthem) was then sung. The visit of President Kruger has done much good and has cheered the dependents. President Kruger more recently has been visiting the commandoes south of Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts reports that in the British advance March 7, a Boer cannon was captured.

At a general council of war held in the Boer camp at Biggarsberg Louis Botha was appointed Lieutenant General for Natal, and several Major Generals were appointed.

A despatch from the Boer camp at Biggarsberg says that the retreat from Ladysmith was due to a mistake of a commandant in ordering his men to retire from the key of the position without any reason for the move.

A movement is said to be in progress among the Cape Dutch to obtain a settlement of the South African questions consistent with the maintenance of the independence of the republics.

A revised list of General Buller's casualties shows that the total cost to the rank and file in the final relief of Ladysmith was 1,859 men.

General Buller reports Natal as now practically clear of the Boers, and it is thought the main body of Joubert's army crossed the Drakensberg Mountains to aid in resisting Roberts. Fighting on a large scale is expected shortly.

The Boers have occupied and entrenched a line of kopjes about five miles east of Orfontein. It is said the weak spot in the position is that it can be easily turned.

At the Carlisle plantation, near Chappell Hill, Texas, King Howard, in a fit of jealous rage, struck his wife with an iron bar, breaking her neck. The man then shot Luke Taylor to death.

The safe in the office of the Hand Brewing Company, at Darlington, Rhode Island, was blown open March 6, and \$3,000 in cash, more than \$1,600 worth of revenue stamps and checks aggregating \$1,000 were stolen.

WILL MAKE AN ATTEMPT.

Women and Scientists Bound for the Klondike on Automobile.

Eight hundred miles, more or less, across the icy wastes of Alaska into the heart of the Klondike by automobile. This is the task that three scientific Frenchmen have set out to accomplish.

These daring travelers are E. Janne de Lamare, an officer in the French Academy of Arts and Letters; E. Crom, a journalist, and M. R. Merville, champion motor-cyclist of the world and member of the National Conservatory of Arts. M. de Lamere and Crom have been to the Klondike before.

A woman, already known to Klondike fame and fortune—Mrs. Roswell P. Hitchcock, author and explorer—says that she will accompany the automobile expedition.

The gold hunters brought with them an automobile of five horse-power, which is run by gasoline, and a motorcycle of three horse-power, run by petroleum.

In describing his plans, M. de Lamare said he intended to substitute runners for the rear wheels of his automobile and place a rim with saw teeth to the front wheel. The power applied to the front wheel will enable the teeth to maintain a purchase on the ice while the runners slide swiftly along, imparting momentum to the automobile sleigh. In the wake of the automobile will be dragged a sleigh, on which are to be borne the camping outfit of the travelers, fifty gallons of gasoline, duplicates of the automobile parts and a tandem bicycle, to be used for exercise or warming up.

It is intended to travel from Dyea by rail and pass to Bennet Lake, where the automobile journey proper will begin. From Bennet Lake the route will lie to Atlin City, a distance of 112 miles. This stage M. Lamare hopes to accomplish in one day. From Atlin to Dawson the distance is 650 miles.

On the return trip from Dawson in the fall, M. de Lamare will transform his automobile into another type of conveyance. He will place the driving machinery of his automobile within a canoe, substitute paddles for wheels and sail by gasoline power to St. Michael's.

FIRE RECORD.

In Clarksville, Tenn., the Court-house has been destroyed. Loss \$125,000.

In Omaha, Neb., fire has destroyed merchandise and buildings valued at \$150,000.

The Theatre Francaise, the historical playhouse of Paris and home of the Comedie Francaise, was burned March 8. Many works of art were destroyed, and a portion of the invaluable library of manuscripts was burned. One person, a young actress, lost her life.

Fire at Lead, South Dakota, March 8, destroyed about forty buildings, including a number of dwellings, and caused a loss of about \$500,000.

The plant of the Payne Engine Company, at Elmira, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire; loss, \$100,000. A falling wall struck three firemen, one of whom was cut on the head. The others were badly bruised.

Fire at Kingston, New York, has destroyed a large, four-story, brick building owned by Louis Etting & Sons. The American Express Company's office, A. Carr & Sons' undertaking establishment and the "The Arcade" were also damaged. The loss will reach \$75,000.

Fire March 5 destroyed the four-story building at 44 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., occupied by Hardenbergh & Co., carpet dealers, and adjoining property. Loss, \$60,000.

Fire destroyed the building of the American Linseed Oil Company at Chicago March 6. The loss is \$50,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Table with columns for Flour and Grain, RYE FLOUR, RYE, BARLEY, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Produce, HAY, HOPS, WOOL, BEEF, LARD, PORK, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, and DRESSED POULTRY. Includes prices for various grades and types of these commodities.

Boils and Pimples Give Warning.

AN UNFAILING SIGN THAT NATURE IS APPEALING FOR HELP. When Nature is overtaxed, she has her own way of giving notice that assistance is needed. She does not ask for help until it is impossible to get along without it. Boils and pimples are an indication that the system is accumulating impurities which must be gotten rid of; they are an urgent appeal for assistance.

To no test to purify the blood at this time means more than the annoyance of painful boils and unsightly pimples. If these impurities are allowed to remain, the system succumbs to any ordinary illness, and is unable to withstand the many ailments which are so prevalent during spring and summer.

Mrs. L. Gentile, 2041 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., says: "I was afflicted for a long time with pimples, which were very annoying, as they disfigured my face fearfully. After using many other remedies in vain S. S. S. promptly and thoroughly cleansed my blood, and now I rejoice in a good complexion, which I never had before."

Several boils and carbuncles broke out upon me, causing great pain and annoyance. My blood seemed to be in a riotous condition, and nothing I took seemed to do any good. Six bottles of S. S. S. cured me completely and my blood has been perfectly pure ever since.

is the best blood remedy, because it is purely vegetable and is the only one that is absolutely free from potash and mercury. It promptly purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system, builds up the general health and strength. It cures Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, Tetter Boils, Sores, etc., by going direct to the cause of the trouble and forcing out all impure blood.

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Considerable Falling off. A man who has kept account of the number of kisses exchanged with his wife during their union consents to his publication, as follows: First year, 36,500; second year, 16,000; third year, 3,650; fourth year, 120; fifth year, 2. He then left off keeping the record.

There was a girl who went into the meadows to see if the dogwood disturb the catails.

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