

STANDARD OIL
TRUST DENOUNCED

A Pennsylvania Producer
on the Stand.

RAILROADS TO BLAME

He Charges Them With Collusion
With the Trust.

HIGHWAYMEN AND BRIGANDS.

He Compares the Railroads and Rockefeller
With Dick Turpin—The
Railroads a Gigantic Trust
Which Controls Our Politics,
Corruption Charged
Generally.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Industrial Commission today heard a statement from L. M. Lockwood, an oil producer of Zelensky, Penna., in opposition to the standard oil trust.

Mr. Lockwood declared that this company had driven the independent refiners into bankruptcy and servitude, and he denounced the course pursued in severe terms.

He held the railroads especially responsible for this condition of affairs. Going back to 1842 he referred to a length to a contract made by the trunk lines of Pennsylvania with the South Improvement Company. Under this contract, he said, the freight rates on oil were doubled and one-half the amount collected was paid back as a rebate—not only this, but the contract company received a like rebate on the shipments of all other commodities.

This contract, he declared, had been secretly continued by the railroad with the Standard Oil Company. He quoted E. J. Cassett, the now president of the Pennsylvania company, as testifying to the effect that while the open rate to the public was \$1.10 per barrel, the rate to the Standard company was 90 cents.

Further investigations, said Mr. Lockwood, had developed the fact that the railroad companies actually received only 50 cents. The condition of affairs had resulted for a time, according to the witness, in giving the Standard company a profit of 60 per cent, while the independent refiners were being rapidly driven into bankruptcy.

CHOICE EMPHATIC.

Mr. Lockwood was free in the use of epithets, characterizing both the oil company and railroad officials as highwaymen and brigands. "If you have got to be robbed," he exclaimed, "it does not matter much whether you are held up by Dick Turpin with a pistol or by John Rockefeller with a railroad; it is robbery all the same."

He said that men who had carefully analyzed the testimony taken before the Hepburn Committee estimated that within six months the trust had bankrupted in Pennsylvania a total of 110,000,000 in the Standard Company in rebates. The railroads had completely ignored the orders of the Railway Commission to cease their discrimination in favor of the Standard Oil Company, resorting to the system of false billing.

Referring to the remedy for this evil, Mr. Lockwood said that it was in public ownership of the railroad and it was to be found in the courts. The courts were too slow and expensive.

CONTROL POLITICAL.

He considered all the railroads of the country as practically one gigantic trust and asserted that the control of the railroads, contributing millions to elect legislators, senators and judges and to punish those not willing to do their bidding.

The afternoon session was characterized by the development of differences among the members of the commission as to the character of testimony that should be admitted. Mr. Lockwood made the statement that Judge Abner Haight, of the New York Court of Appeals, had been elevated to his present position by the corporation through the use of a corrupt fund, because of his action in what is known as the "Mathews case," a proceeding of the railroad combination against the independent refiners. He afterwards said that, while convinced the facts were as he had stated, he had not actually seen the fund, therefore the statement was an inference only.

MR. PARQUHAR PROTESTS.

At this point Mr. Parquhar, of the commission, protested against the character of the testimony, saying that Judge Haight was his next door neighbor and one of the purest men he had ever known. He had never before heard an imputation upon his character.

After a few additional remarks by other members of the commission as to the advisability of striking out the entire statement against the demand to eliminate all the previous testimony of the commission in all a witness what he must say. He said he had noticed that some members of the commission were very sensitive when anything was said which did not entirely fall in with their inclinations.

Former Congressman Phillips presiding, held that the testimony was competent. In his statement before the commission yesterday President C. E. Bow, of the Travelers Protective Association, submitted figures that the organization of the trusts had thrown 35,000 salesmen out of employment, and in reducing the salary of 5,000 more. He estimated that the loss to salesmen by discharge and reduction aggregated \$2,000,000.

M'KINLEY'S HOLIDAY.

The President Greeted by Thousands
on His Arrival at Holyoke.

HOLYOKE, MASS., June 17.—There were fully 35,000 people upon the streets to greet President McKinley to-day. The arrival of the Presidential train at 10 o'clock this morning was the first event of the day. The second was the big parade which was reviewed by the President in the afternoon, afterwards the President and Mrs. McKinley were driven by Congressman Wilson Whiting to his stock farm and log cabin on the banks of

the Connecticut at Holyoke, where they rested and enjoyed the first quiet moment since their arrival.

OLD SUIT DECIDED.

Local Option Movement in Richmond
County.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., June 17.—Special.—The long-pending case of sundry creditors vs. C. H. Lewis & Co., has been finally settled in the Circuit Court of Northumberland county.

A petition for a local option election in the two lower districts of Richmond county is being circulated for signers. The election will probably take place in the fall.

A movement is on foot in Stafford county to bridge Aquia run at the point where the Telegraph road crosses it.

Mr. Joseph Limerick, of Fairmount, who had his ankle badly broken while at work in the silk mill here, is recovering.

The estate of J. H. Lewis & Co., in Stafford county belonging to the estate of the late George Lightner, has been sold to Magrath and Chesley, of this city for \$120.

The Business Men's Association has arranged with the Western Line of steamers for another trade excursion from all wharves on the Rappahannock river in this city at half rates on Wednesday, July 19.

Major W. H. Russell is quite ill at his home here.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Cassie D. Campbell to Mr. E. M. Coleman, both of Caroline county, the ceremony to take place at Emmaus church, June 21st at 8:30 P. M.

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MILLIONS FOR A MINE.

Marcus Daly Sells the Anacostia for
the Sum of \$23,000,000.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A special to the Times-Herald from Salt Lake says: "Marcus Daly, of Montana, and his associates in the Anacostia Mining Company have sold all their holdings in that company's interests to an American syndicate headed by John D. Rockefeller for \$23,000,000."

Though the transfer occurred more than a month ago it has never been made public.

The sale leaves Mr. Daly with nothing in Montana except his latter foot pick farm. This is also pledged not to engage in copper mining in Montana. Of the \$23,000,000 for which the Daly and allied interests were sold, Mr. Daly received \$2,000,000; J. D. Rockefeller, \$20,000,000.

Mr. Daly has agreed to remain a manager of the entire property for one year. His salary is reported to be \$500,000. At the end of that time he will go on a tour around the world.

JOHN SHERMAN ILL.

The Ex-Secretary Has a Recurrence
of His Late Lung Trouble.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, June 17.—Ex-Secretary John Sherman is suffering from a recurrence of the lung trouble with which he was afflicted while on a trip to the West Indies. On June 10 he contracted a cold which developed into a mild but annoying affection of the lungs.

His condition is not, however, regarded as serious.

The Robbers Identified.

NORFOLK, VA., June 17.—Postoffice Inspector Maxwell arrived here from Washington this morning and identified Frank Morris, an inmate of the jail, as the robber of the money box which was stolen Thursday night. Chief of Police Kizer, accompanied by Inspector Maxwell, took both of the men to Baltimore to-day, where they were photographed in jail.

They were photographed in jail, but made every effort possible to thwart the photographer in his efforts to get a good picture. Both men wore bicycle suits, the same they had on while in Princess Anne. Inspector Maxwell is sure he has the right men.

Health Officer of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 17.—Dr. F. Brunner, chief of the United States Marine Hospital staff, at Havana, has informed Mayor Myers that he will accept the position of health officer of this city. The City Council will elect him to the position on Monday.

The compensation will be fixed at \$3,000 a year. The position pays \$2,000. It is expected that Dr. Brunner will leave Havana and take charge here within three weeks. He is recognized as one of the leading sanitarians and fever experts of this or any other country.

Cabinet Not Yet Formed.

PARIS, June 17.—President Loubet requested Senator Waldeck-Rousseau to call at the Elysée Palace at seven o'clock this evening. The Senator went to the palace and asked to be allowed until tomorrow to consider the situation.

During the afternoon the President conferred with former Premier Brisson, Ribot, Rouvier, and Melun.

FOUR KILLED
IN EXPLOSION

Smokless Powder Factory in California
Blown Up With Disastrous
Results—Three Hurt.

SAN RAPHAEL, CAL., June 17.—The United States Smokless Powder Company's factory, situated on Point San Pedro, four miles from this town was the scene of a disastrous explosion to-day.

As a result four employees were killed and three seriously injured, while six buildings were demolished by the shock and the flames. It is surmised that the primary cause of the explosion was the criminal carelessness of one of the workmen, who was smoking in the grinding room.

The quantity of powder which was involved in the explosion is estimated at four tons and the concussion was tremendous. A second explosion quickly followed the first and soon four of the mixing houses were in flames and were entirely consumed. The property damaged to-day will not probably exceed \$350,000.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

A French Correspondent Gives His Views.

SOME INTERVIEWS

General Otis Sanguine as to the Final Outcome.

A PROTECTORATE IMPOSSIBLE.

Mr. Scherman Says Conditions are Different from Those in France's Colonial Possessions—Dewey Says Aguinaldo Will Be Bound to Submit Sooner or Later.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.) NEW YORK, June 17.—M. Henri Turval, special correspondent of L'Esprit and of La Monde, and chief editor of Le Petit Republicain and La Lanterne, recently returned from the Philippine Islands by way of Vancouver, B. C., and called for France to-day to report the result of his mission to his papers.

Before calling he was asked to furnish the Associated Press with the impressions he had formed in the Philippine Islands, and he did so in the following terms:

OTIS SANGUINE.
"My first visit was to General Otis. I was cordially received by the General, and I asked him if he was satisfied with his campaign and he hoped to promptly terminate it."
"Yes," he answered, "I am satisfied with the results achieved, and from this time on I hope to accomplish in the quickest manner possible the patriotic task confided to me by my government. Unhappily, I cannot do this until the end of long time. This is the season of rains, and the sun becomes every day more dangerous and more fatal than the flies of the Philippines. Besides, it is my intention to push my troops a little further forward and afterward to make them wait for a more favorable period. During this time of enforced repose our fleet will be able to continue to operate along the coast."

"I thanked General Otis for his reception and hastened to ask President Scherman for more ample information. 'Mr. Scherman, I am happy to have the pleasure of seeing you, and I am sure of high intelligence and profound erudition. Nobody could be more worthy of the mission which has been entrusted to him. Unhappily, I believe he is powerless to obtain satisfactory results."
"Why," I said to him, "has not America established in the Philippine Islands the protectorate system, like that which France has installed in Tunis and Annam?"

CONDITIONS DIFFERENT.

"It is impossible," replied Mr. Scherman, "and I will tell you the reason why. At Tunis there is a Bey and a sultan, and your protectorate is exercised over a stable government. Here, there is nothing of the kind. We are in the presence of regular anarchy and you cannot establish a protectorate over a government which does not exist."
"But," I asked, "in default of a protectorate, will you accord to the Philippines the same regime as exists between Canada and Great Britain, that is to say, a sort of autonomy with the recognition of American sovereignty?"
"No," answered Mr. Scherman, "after a moment's reflection, I do not see so far as I am concerned, any objection to the establishment of such a system."
"Then Mr. Scherman put some questions to me. He notably asked me why public opinion in France appeared to be somewhat hostile toward the United States?"

FRANCE FRIENDLY.

"The hostility," I exclaimed, "is in no way general. It is natural the Reactionaries and Clerical of France would feel more sympathetic toward Spain, Monarchist and Catholic, but we Republicans have not ceased to hope for your triumph. Only, at the present time, we fear to see American Democracy dragged into the wanderings of imperialism and of extreme militarism and we see there a very dangerous universal peril."
"Mr. Scherman then said with a great deal of firmness:
"You are wronged to be alarmed. The United States are too much attached to liberty to become a military nation in the special sense which attaches to the term in France. The people would never tolerate it. Of this you can be assured."
"Admiral Dewey received me on board the Olympia, and I lost no time in complimenting him on the victory which he had won."
"Very modestly the Admiral replied that the greater part of the credit was due to his sailors who had behaved so gallantly and to his officers who had seconded him so well."
"What DEWEY THINKS.
"And now, Admiral," I said, "what do you think of the situation?"
"In the first place," he answered, "I have great hope in the success of the conference which Mr. Scherman has nearly every day with the Filipino delegates. And in any case Aguinaldo will be obliged to submit sooner or later. He has around him too many generals and too few soldiers to resist us."
"But," I replied, "should it not be recognized that the insurgents fight admirably?"
"Certainly, yes," answered the Admiral, "and I render them full justice at that point. They fight well, but they are children incapable of military tactics."
"NO ALLY OF AGUINALDO.
"Aguinaldo, do by the war with Spain was not our ally," he has been claimed. We never made a treaty of alliance with him and we never promised him anything."
"As I was not willing to take too much of the Admiral's time, I retired."
"One evening I visited Florentino Torres, president of the Philippine Committee of Manila. Torres was a magistrate under Spanish rule and is a very intelligent man. He said:
"The position of the Philippine Committee is a very difficult one. We are doing what we can to bring about pacification. But when we shall have found a solution of the question with Mr. Scherman, it will be necessary to cause Aguinaldo to accept it, and there will be great difficulties."
"Why do you fear the opposition of

AMBUINO? Is he an ambitious man?

"No, but he had illusions. He hopes for the intervention of the great European Powers, as in Crete, and he even counts on the co-operation of Japan."

"And you, Mr. Torres, what do you hope?"
"Oh, as for myself, I hope the war will soon be finished, for it is ruining us. We landed proprietors would accept a government similar to that of Canada. We in no way wish the departure of the American flag. In the case our fortunes would be swept away."
"Why so?" I asked with astonishment.
"Because, I assure you, it is not only a question of Aguinaldo and his troops, but of Nationalism, but above all of a Socialist and Revolutionary movement created by the insurrection. The lower class of people and many of the chiefs are military socialists."

OTHER INTERVIEWS.

"I afterwards had interviews successively with several influential Filipinos, notably with Gregorio Aranco, the first minister of Justice in the government of Aguinaldo. They all confirmed the statements of Torres.
"Aranco showed himself irritated at the policy of the United States toward the Philippines."
"Personal impressions are: I was struck with the fine presence of our soldiers. They are big men, strong, supple and agile, who bear testimony to the beauty of the American race. But, and unfortunately, I know in spite of their energetic efforts of these chiefs, their experience of great difficulty in enduring the climate of the Philippine Islands. Beside this, the American troops have, in my opinion, no real soldiership and great bravery. But it is impossible not to remark the lack of discipline among the volunteers. The latter conduct themselves well under fire, but they pay little attention to obedience to their officers. In spite of the energetic efforts of these chiefs, there has been considerable pillaging."
"Also at times the volunteers have committed acts of really grave lack of discipline. During the expedition against the Laying against Santa Cruz some of the volunteers threw their rifles into the river and refused to go forward."
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CANAL BILL IN THE REICHSTAG

Its Chances Engrossing German Attention.

EMPEROR FAVORS IT.

He Will Use All His Power to Get It Through the Upper House.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL WILL FAIL.

Opposition to It Increases and Pressure Will Be Brought to Bear to Postpone Action Till Fall—Negotiations With Spain for Purchase of Her African Possessions.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, June 17.—The Canal bill engrossed the attention this week, and the papers had much to say pro and con according to party standpoint. The ultimate fate of the bill concerns America as the construction of a network of canals joining the three largest rivers in Prussia, the Elbe, Rhine and Weser, and the far eastern provinces, with prospecting on the German coast, will prosper and facilitate the freights of American exports, notably cereals, meats, cotton and other bulky goods. Another point interesting to Americans was that the Prussian Agrarians and those parties affiliating with them, the conservative Reichswehr, and a portion of the Centre, have made the bill a test of strength of the government and almost a personal contest between them and the Emperor who, with the Prussian cabinet, is pledged for the canal bill.

WILLIAM FAVORS IT.

His Majesty left no doubt this week that he strongly favored the great canal bill. He announced the great canal bill for the purpose of agreeing with the cabinet on a line of action in the Diet and personally drew up a declaration which was read in the Diet on Thursday, promising compensation to individuals and provinces, especially Saxony, financially injured by the canal. The passage of the bill through the Lower House of the Diet will therefore be a signal defeat for the Agrarians, who have been the main hostile to American interests in Germany.

It is noted here on high government authority, that the acceptance of the bill by the Lower House of the Diet does not mean the adoption by the Upper House, where the government expects determined opposition as the Agrarian interests are usually predominant in that body.

WILL FORCE IT THROUGH.

If, as is most likely, the majority of the Upper House opposes the bill, the Emperor, as King of Prussia, is determined to resort to the expedient of forcing its final passage, which has not been tried in Prussian politics for a generation. This will be a so-called Paragon, the Emperor asking that Prussia will create a sufficient number of new peers to secure the desired majority.

The Emperor's intention remain a secret, known to few of his intimates, but they will be carried out in the event of the contingency arising as he is determined to demonstrate that the Agrarians are not strong enough to defeat important legislation required for the country's good.

The recent developments at the Peace Conference are generally commented upon here, and the statements of the foreign papers, particularly the English, that the German representatives at The Hague are opposed to arbitration, have been noted with deep displeasure. At present the entire press of Germany gives obdurate voice to what the papers term "English intrigues." In order to prejudice the world against Germany's pacific intentions.

THE ANTI-STRIKE BILL.

It now seems certain that the anti-strike bill will not find a majority in the Reichstag. Accordingly, the government proposes the bill will come up this week, but strong pressure is being exerted upon the government to postpone it until the autumn as during the past fortnight the opposition to it has been gaining ground.

Beside the Radicals, the Socialists, the National Liberals and the larger part of the Centre, oppose the measure. It seems if the government insists on the first reading before adjournment, that the bill will be defeated without the honor of a reference to a committee. The government would thus meet a severe defeat. The correspondent of the Associated Press bears on reliable authority that the negotiations are really pending between Spain and Germany for the cession of the West African island of Fernando Po and some other important Spanish colonies. The negotiations are at such a stage that the Prussian secretary for Colonies will, in the near future, be also in the negotiations. Spain asks a big price, however, much higher than Germany is willing to pay.

CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the well-informed Kreuzer Zeitung claims an internal crisis in Russia is fast approaching, pointing out that the Russian labor troubles at Riga, the disturbances of the students and the famine in various provinces are symptoms of the approach of greater trouble.

From inside information, it is said that the democratization prevails in the upper circles in Russia owing to the influence of the Czar on the one side and his mother on the other.

The Highest Court of Casset has decided that a clergyman of a denomination not officially recognized by the government is considered a layman and for such persons to offer public prayer is a crime. A clergyman named Wlex has been sent to jail for this offence.

SLOAN'S DENIAL.

Took the Blame for the Assault to Shield His Friend.

LONDON, June 17.—Tom Sloan, the American jockey, who is alleged to have assaulted a waiter at Ascot Heath, made a further statement in the subject this evening. He said the reason he took the blame was to protect the friend who was with him. He added that he had left the

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