EMERY'S CURE FOR TRUSTS.

THINKS THAT RAILROAD REBATES MAKE THEM POSSIBLE.

The Industrial Commission Hears an Argument in Favor of Government Ownership — Testimony About Standard Oil Methods— Other Witnesses to Be Heard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The United States Industrial Commission has named Prof. J. W. Jenks, Senator James H. Kyle, Major J. M. Farquhar, Representative Theobold Otjen, C. J. Harris and Col. L. F. Livingston to represent it at the Trust Conference of the Civic Federation to begin in Chicago to-morrow. To-day's session will conclude for the present the inquiry into trade combinations. There will be only two more witnesses in connection with the Standard Oil Company and they are to be heard next month. John D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, is one of them and George Rice, whose complaint was made the basis of the action of the Ohio courts against the Standard Oil Company, will be the other. It is expected that the commission will have a report on some branches of the trust question, at any rate, to submit to Congress before March 1. The commission has arranged to take testimony on other branches of the inquiry this month. Samuel Gompers President of the American Federation of Labor, and T. V. Powderly, Commissioner of Immigration, are among those who will be heard this week. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia has been invited to testify, especially as to the relation of department stores to industry and labor.

Ex-State Senator Louis E. Emery of Bradford, Pa., was before the commission this morning for cross-examination. He again asserted that the Standard Oil Company had received rebates from the railroads since the passage of the Interstate Commerce law. He said the rebate system was responsible for the trusts. He said the success of the Standard Oil Company was due entirely to discrimination in rates by the railroads in its favor.

Mr. Emery having consumed considerable time in reading testimony before a Congressional commission to show that in 1876 the Standard was receiving rebates, Commissioner Ratchford called his attention to the fact that if he proved his assertion it had nothing to do with the charge that the Standard was receiving rebates at the present time. Commissioners Clark and Livingston suggested that the witness confine himself to the present. After an argument lasting some fifteen minutes, Emery insisted that the Commissioners should question him, while they insisted that he should proceed in his own way.

"I cannot hope to educate this commission unless the commissioners ask me questions," said Emery.

"What is that?" inquirred Col. Livingston. When the statement was repeated, Col. Livingston said: "Well, the members of the commission are pretty dull, we admit, but you will have to try to forgive us for that."

A disclaimer by Emery of all intention to insinuate that the commissioners were unusually thick-witted resulted in the striking from the record of this passage at arms. When it was suggested that the time of the commission was valuable, Mr. Emery retorted that his time was more valuable than that of the Commission and, further, he was present at the invitation of the Commission and did not care whether he gave the testimony or not. He thought he could pay his fare home if his testimony was cut off at once. After forty minutes of discussion on these lines, during which Emery announced that the Commissioners would be unable by questioning him to put him in a hole, the witness proceeded. He detailed his connection with the oil business and said he was practically forced out of the business by the Standard because it compelled the railroads practically to refuse to carry his oil by threatening them with the withdrawal of coal shipments if the roads continued to carry his oil.

Commissioner Farquhar asked if it were not true that the Pennsylvanians were very indignant because the Standard removed its refining interests to New York, and that much of the bitterness in Pennsylvania against the concern arose from this fact. Emery said this was not the case, as the Standard had returned to Pennsylvania and built refineries and was most sorry it had ever erected refineries outside of the State.

At the suggestion of Chairman Phillips the witness undertook to explain the condition of the oil trade since 1890, beginning with a history of the organization of the United States Pipe Line Company. Details were given of the opposition encountered by the company in laying its pipes under the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in New Jersey. Hot water and live coals were poured from locomotives on the track into the culvert below, where the pipe-layers were at work. Emery procured rifles and held the place for seven months until the court decided in favor of the Pipe Line Company. Crude and refined oils are now pumped five hundred miles to the junction about fifty miles from New York. From this point to New York oil was transported by the Central Railroad of New Jersey at a rate of 7½ cents a barrel for the refined and 6½ cents for the crude. Any other company could send its oil over the road at the same rate, which the witness declared was a very high rate for fifty miles.

As a remedy for the evils of trusts, Mr. Emery recommended the Government ownership of transportation lines. No trust or combination in commodities, he said, could last long without the discrimination in rates by the railroads, and this would be impossible if the Government owned and operated the roads.

SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

Programme for the Month at the Port of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Many transports are expected to sail for Manila this month: The Belgian King will go on the 15th with 24 officers and 900 men; the Grant on the 18th with 73 officers and 1,936 men; the Tacoma on the 19th with 31 officers and 700 men; the Georgia W. Elder on the 20th with 46 officers and 612 men; the Likh on the 20th with 28 officers and 450 men, and the Sherman on the 21st with 74 officers and 1,797 men.

The Glennogle got in to-day. The Valencia and Zealandia are expected on the 22d, the Hancock and Victoria on Oct. 1st, and the Olympia on the 3d or 4th.

The animal transport Aztec will sail on the 16th with 385 animals; the Centennial on the 19th with 300 animals; the Lennox, which will be here on the 25th, with 360; the Benmoher and Westminster, which will be here the last of the month, with 350 animals each.

The transports Grant and Tacoma and the Georgia W. Elder will be filled up with recruits in addition to the Thirtieth and Twenty-seventh Infantry, which they will take.

Broad Silk Makers to Have a Trust.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.—A special meeting of the Broad Silk Manufacturers' Association was held to-night and decided to form a combination similar to the $30,000,000 combination practically completed by the ribbon silk men. Those present represented mills which run in the aggregate 7,000 looms. In other words, more then 85 per cent. of the broad goods manufacturers of this city were there. The broad silk trust will undoubtedly have a larger capitalization than the ribbon trust. The silk dyers are organizing also, and it is among the possibilities that the three trusts may be merged into one organization controlling the silk trade of the country.

Epilepsy Victim Drowned While Fishing.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 12.—Carl Robinson, the 20-year-old son of Thomas Robinson, was accidentally drowned to-day. He had been afflicted with epilepsy since a child. He was an inveterate lover of fishing and could not be kept away from the Sound. Shortly before noon to-day he went to the bridge leading to Meads Point over the creek. Two hours later workmen on a barge saw him lying in the water. He was pulled out, but was dead.

JUDGE VAN WYCK HER COUNSEL.

His Successful Plea for a Widow Whose Husband Was Supposed to Be a Millionaire.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12.—The widow of Wilson Waddingham, who at the time of his death was reported to be worth several millions of dollars, was in the Probate Court in this city to-day asking for an allowance of $1,400 for the immediate wants of her family, and there was a stormy session of the court, in which former Judge Augustus Van Wyck of New York, of counsel for the widow, took a leading part. Judge Henry Stoddard of this city is associated with Judge Van Wyck in the case. Lawyer C. K. Bush of this city is attorney for the children of Mr. Waddingham by his first wife. Judge Stoddard presented a statement showing that Mrs. Waddingham had gone to the expense of $1,400 in supporting herself and children, and she asked that the court allow her this amount. He said if the estate developed, as he hoped it would, he would ask for a very much larger allowance for the widow.

"We can't tell now how much the estate will realize," said he. Attorney Bush went pretty thoroughly into the affairs of the estate. He said that at present there was only $4,000 in cash in the estate, and that there was not a single other source of revenue. He added:

"All these stocks and bonds are held by creditors as collateral. I will say that the children of Mr. Waddingham whom I represent are in straitened circumstances. One daughter is an invalid, a son is a clerk and another son is roughing it on the Yukon River in Alaska. By a contract made by Mr. Waddingham with these children, they were to get annuities, but none has been paid. These children are now creditors of the estate as well as heirs. On these contracts they are creditors to the extent of $89,000, and they are also creditors for $45,000 additional in loaned money. I want to say that any money furnished the widow cannot be furnished other heirs who are equally needy."

Judge Van Wyck replied by saying that the money was needed by the widow, and expressed surprise that there should be opposition by those who bear the same blood to the widow when she and her children are really in want. "Mr. Waddingham brought up his family in elegance," said Judge Van Wyck, "and their necessities should not be considered as the necessities of the beggar who might be satisfied with a sandwich."

Judge Cleaveland granted the allowance.

WANT TO JOIN CUP RACE FLEET.

All Kinds of Craft Applying for Licenses to Carry Passengers.

The days of the Dewey celebration and the international yacht races will be a harvest time for owners of boats in New York and elsewhere within some hundreds of miles. The office of the local steamboat inspectors is inundated with applications for permits to carry passengers on those days. There are applications for vessels of every class, river, sound and coast, barges, freighters, tugs and yachts. The owner of anything that floats is anxious to press it into service. There will be craft here from as far distant as Maine or Florida.

Under the steamboat laws all vessels must obtain a special license from the local inspector for this service. All of the large, first-class boats want to carry extra passengers and boats never used for carrying passengers want to carry them now. To do this they must undergo a thorough inspection and a license is issued. Capt. Peter C. Petrie, chief steamboat inspector, said yesterday:

"No boat will be allowed to carry passengers that should not; neither will any boat be allowed to carry more passengers than she should. Skippers will not be allowed to assume risks which their greed might inspire. The inspection of these craft is imposing a vast amount of extra work upon this office, but we are doing everything we can to attend to all applications."

Under the Act of May 19, 1886, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized in his discretion to detail revenue cutters to enforce such rules and regulations as may be adopted to insure the safety of passengers on all craft, whether as observers or participants, taking part in regattas. Under this provision the supervisor of the harbor will be instructed to detail revenue cutters to look after the excursion craft on the days of the yacht races. It will be the duty of the captains of these cutters to examine the licenses of excursion boats to see that these provisions have been complied with, to prevent crowding or other interference during the races, and in general to look after the order and safety of spectators and participants.

RECAPTURED AFTER A LONG HUNT.

Policeman Green Catches the Man Who Fired at Him Without Drawing His Gun.

Henry B. Chase, 24 years old, a conductor of the Nostrand avenue trolley line in Brooklyn, was arrested in the Flatbush avenue trolley station last night by Detectives Miller and Betts and Policemen Green of the Flatbush police station. He was locked up on a charge of attempted felonious assault.

At 1:30 o'clock on Thursday morning, Green, who was on post on Newkirk avenue, suddenly came across a man who was running at the top of his speed. As the man had on felt shoes, such as are sometimes worn by burglars, Green arrested him and started to take him to the station. When they reached Beverly road, the prisoner put one of his hands in his pocket and fired a shot at the policeman through his pocket. The flash from the revolver blinded the policeman and the man succeeded in breaking away from him. He turned as he ran and fired another shot at Green. Green pulled his pistol and shot three times at the man, but the latter succeeded in getting away by climbing over the fence of the railroad yards.

WOMEN'S TRUNKS PLUNDERED.

Robbery in the Railroad Station at Massapequa, L. I.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I., Sept. 12.—Thieves looted the Long Island Railroad station at this place last night and wound up by breaking open and rummaging several trunks that were waiting shipment. Among the trunks was that of Miss Edith Carpenter, daughter of William Carpenter, a New York broker who spends his summers here at his country seat, "Holland Lodge." Dresses and jewelry worth several hundred dollars were taken. Another heavy loser is Mrs. Reed, also a summer resident. About $200 worth of property was stolen from her trunks.

SLASHED IN A HALLWAY FIGHT.

Razor in the Hands of Johnson's Enemy Inflicted a Fatal Wound.

Solomon Boling of 222 East 127th street and Walter Johnson of 341 East 122d street, two negroes with a long-standing grudge against each other, met in the hall of the house in which Boling lives and had a quarrel last night. It ended in Boling pulling a razor from his pocket and slashing Johnson so seriously across the back that at the Harlem Hospital, where he was taken, it was said that he would die. Boling was arrested and locked up in the East 126th street station on a charge of felonious assault.

Newman Pleads Not Guilty of Forgery and Theft.

Edward M. Newman, the former confidential clerk of the clothing house of Levinson Bros., who surrendered himself to the District Attorney last night for trial on charges of larceny and forgery in the third degree after having been a fugitive from justice for thirteen years, was arraigned to plead to the six indictments against him in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday. He pleaded not guilty to all and was again released on bail.

A Union Hill Girl Takes Poison.

Veronica Mikula, 22 years old, of 318 Lewis street, Union Hill, committed suicide at her home yesterday by swallowing Paris green. No cause is assigned for her act. Her parents say she was in good health and apparently happy.

BUILDING CODE RUSHED.

TAMMANY ALDERMEN HUSTLE IT THROUGH WITHOUT DEBATE.

Opposition's Allegations of Fraud Go Unanswered—McCall Makes the Only Speech in Its Defence—Sherman Brands Every One Connected with It as a Criminal.

The Tammany Building Code, unamended, except for the insertion of stricter provisions for the licensing of plumbers, as suggested at the hearing on Monday by the Master Plumbers' Association, was passed by the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and was referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Boroughs in the Council. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Alderman Muh (Tam.) was chosen temporary Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and was of material assistance in putting the code through.

The Committee on Building Department, to which the report was referred last week, held an executive session an hour before the board met. It reported that as extensions of time had been granted to the Building Code Committee to allow it to hold public hearings, and that as these hearings had been held and all suggestions duly considered, it reported the code for adoption. Alderman McCall (Tam.), leader of the majority, moved the immediate consideration of the report.

Under the rules a report is laid over, unless a motion for immediate consideration is carried by a two-thirds vote. Alderman Wafer (Dem., Brooklyn) urged that the report be laid over under this rule, because of its great importance. He said that he trusted the leaders would not attempt to jam it through.

Alderman Burleigh (Rep., Brooklyn) of the committee then presented a minority report, which was placed on file. It recommended that the amendments proposed by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society be adopted.

Mr. McCall made the only speech in favor of the report. He said that there had been opposition to the preparation of the code, as there was now to its adoption, and that those who opposed it hoped to get a code granted by the Legislature. "If the code had been made by God Almighty there would still be a kick against it," he said. "The gentleman who led the attack against the appointment of the commission that framed this code has since resigned from this body in order to go to Albany to try to get a building code through the Legislature, but why somebody from Schoharie should be better able to frame a building code for the city of New York than the commissioners from among its own builders I do not know."

Alderman McInnes (Rep., Brooklyn) urged that time be taken to consider the code carefully. He pointed out Section 148 as worthy of consideration, as it gave the Building Commissioners the right to modify the provisions of the Code, Building laws and Section 8 of the Charter.

Chairman Muh put the question on Mr. McCall's motion for immediate consideration, and announced that it was carried. Several members jumped to their feet and claimed that ayes and noes had been called for. The chairman ruled that they had not, and that the motion prevailed, and Alderman Woodward (Rep. Manhattan) appealed from the decision. He said that it was the greatest instance of bulldozing ever attempted in the board, that a vote to sustain the chairman would be a vote to sustain jamming and railroading.

Alderman Sherman (Cit., Manhattan) declared that he had caught the eye of the chairman before the vote was put, and had called for the ayes and noes. He said that the chairman's refusal to recognize him was the result of orders; that the passage of the Code was a job, and that every member knew it.

The chair was sustained by a vote of 34 to 12.

Mr. Goodman moved a recommittal to the committee for public hearings, but the motion was lost, 35 to 12, a gain of one vote for the majority.

A yea and nay vote on the adoption of the Code was then ordered. Alderman Oatman (Cit., Manhattan), who had said that the Code offered many opportunities to levy blackmail, asked that the Code be read before he voted. Mr. McCall characterized the request as an attempt to delay business, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Sherman in explaining his vote said the whole thing was a deliberate attempt to destroy the building laws, the fire limits and tenement regulation. "This is a steal, a job, and a fraud," he said. "I charge that it is an outrage on the people to pass such a Code. I brand every one connected with it and every man who has voted for it here to-day as a criminal before God."

This speech was applauded and hissed for a moment. The vote showed another gain for the majority. It was 37 to 12. The twelve were Ackerman (Rep., Brooklyn), Burleigh, Diemer (Rep., Brooklyn), Goodman, James (Rep., Queens), McInnes, Oatman, Sherman, Stewart (Rep. Brooklyn), Wafer, Wentz (Rep., Brooklyn) and Woodward.

The Code was referred to committee without discussion in the council.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN THE BIG FOUR.

To be a Delegate-at-Large to the Next Republican National Convention.

Senator Platt, the Republican leader of the State, and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, are to leave this evening, according to the announcement in THE SUN yesterday morning, to join Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff in his Adirondack home. The result of the conversation at the Holland House on Monday night, when Gov. Roosevelt entertained Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell at dinner, was that the four delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention next year are to be: Senator Platt, Senator Depew, Gov. Roosevelt and Mr. Odell.

TO AMEND CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Comptroller Coler's Objections to be Considered at a Joint Meeting Here.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—The State Civil Service Commission will meet the local Civil Service Commission in New York city at 10 A. M. on Thursday, to consider proposed changes in the New York city civil service rules and regulations. The State commission will, it is believed, agree to changes in the rules to meet the objections of Comptroller Bird S. Coler, who recently said he would resign rather than submit to their operation so far as they affected the Finance Department.

Mr. Lush Confutes Capt. Goddard.

The Theodore Roosevelt Republican Club of the Twentieth Assembly district held a meeting last evening, at which its president, Richard M. Lush, made a statement in reply to the charge made on Thursday night last by Capt. F. Norton Goddard, that Mr. Lush was beholden to Tammany Hall for his place as a marshal of the District Municipal Court. Mr. Lush, who is a candidate for the Republican leadership in the district, for which Capt. Goddard is also making a canvass, was appointed by Mayor Strong and is protected from removal by the charter. He has been a resident of the district for forty years and a Republican all that time, and he thinks he is safe from any attacks on his record as a party man.

Clerks Called for to Count Thursday's Vote.

The Police Board yesterday applied to the Civil Service Commissioners for a list of 100 men for appointment as clerks to canvass the vote polled at the primary election next Thursday. The number of clerks required this year is larger than usual, but President York explained that this was because the election law this year requires the canvass of the vote to be completed within seventy-two hours after the election.

Demand the Nomination of a Bryan Man.

About thirty representative Democrats of the Nineteenth Assembly district met at Eightieth street and Broadway last night, and decided that if Mr. Croker did not suggest the nomination of a Chicago platform man to oppose Assemblyman Mazet in that district, the local organization would nominate a Bryan Democrat for the place.

COL. DADY'S VICTORY.

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff Says the Regulars Will Win at the Primaries.

Col. Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee, was happy yesterday. His victory over R. Ross Appleton at the conference on Monday night when a ticket for delegates to the Republican County Committee of Kings was selected, was the cause of his joy. Col. Dady was supported by prominent independents who were staunch followers of Seth Low in the Mayoralty campaign of 1897. They rallied to the support of Col. Dady in the interest of harmony. Col. Dady said that with such a representative ticket in the field he is bound to win at the primaries next Tuesday.

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff is working hard to bring about a better feeling in the entire borough.

"As for the situation in Kings County," Mr. Woodruff said, "I believe the regular organization will carry every Assembly district without difficulty. I find no dangerous opposition in my ward. My whole effort will be to bring about harmony, but in any event I do not believe a single district would be won against me.

Referring to the statement that he was a candidate for the vice-Presidential nomination Mr. Woodruff said:

"I would only say that every good Republican desires Mr. Hobart to have the renomination if he is able to take it, and no good Republican would become a candidate until every effort had been made to make him accept another term."

Mr. Woodruff will leave for his Adirondack camp to-day, and will return on Tuesday next to take part in the primaries.

NEBRASKA PROHIBITIONISTS MEET.

Anti-Imperialistic Speech Coldly Received by the Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 12.—The Prohibition State Convention was held here to-day. The leaders were friendly to the candidacy of ex-Gov. Holcomb, fusion nominee for Supreme Judge, and succeeded in inducing the convention to make no nomination for that office. For regents of the State University Charles E. Smith, of Richardson, and Albert Fitch, of Merrick, were named.

The platform declares for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor; for the enfranchisement of women, and the initiative and referendum. An anti-imperialistic speech was coldly received.

Award of Primary Election Advertising.

At their meeting yesterday the Police Commissioner awarded the contracts for advertising the primary election that will take place next Tuesday to the following newspapers: Borough of Manhattan—*Daily News, New York Journal, Mail and Express* and *Commercial Advertiser;* Borough of The Bronx—*North Side News* and *West Chester Independent;* Borough of Brooklyn—*Eagle, Standard Union, Times, Citizen* and *Freie Presse;* Borough of Richmond—*Daily Republican, Staten Islander, Staten Island Star* and *Richmond County Republican;* Borough of Queens—*Long Island Star, Rockaway Daily Herald, Flushing Times* and *Jamaica Standard.*

STABBED FOR HIS INTERFERENCE.

Michael Carberry Likely to Die for Taking Up Another Man's Quarrel.

Michael Carberry, of 81 Ridge street, was badly intoxicated last night, when along with Louis November, of 31 Goerck street, he entered the saloon of Max Schenorer at 206 Delancey street. The two men were drinking at the bar when a crowd of thirty men or more rushed into the place and attacked a young man who was standing beside the bar drinking. It was said at the saloon that the young man had whipped another man on Saturday night and that his assailants were "the gang" of the whipped man and were looking for revenge.

Carberry was drunk enough to interfere in the fight and he soon was attacked also. Suddenly he fell and shouted that he had been stabbed. The crowd ran out of the place and Policeman Bezant of the Delancey street station ran in. Carberry was badly wounded but he refused to go to the hospital and was taken to the police station. He refused to tell who had stabbed him and again refused to go to the hospital. He also threatened to kill his companion if the latter told who had used the knife.

In order to send the wounded man to the hospital, Sergt. Baker arrested him on a charge of intoxication and after a fight placed him in the ambulance. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital but was so violent there that he was placed in a straitjacket and transferred to Bellevue.

At the hospital the physicians said that Carberry had received two bad cuts in the abdomen and that he would probably die.

AUTOMOBILE PATROL WAGONS.

The City of Hartford to Make Municipal Use of the New Style Vehicles.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12.—Within a short time the Police Department of this city will be equipped with automobile patrol wagons, ambulance and a "black maria." The first vehicle to be fitted with the new power will be a patrol wagon, and if the experiment proves satisfactory the others will be similarly equipped as rapidly as possible. Col. Osborn, of the Police Commission, said this evening that he would have had automobiles in operation before if it had been possible.

"The plant which is the pioneer in the business," he continued, "is in this city, and, so far, no other city has taken the automobile up for municipal work. I believe there are great possibilities in them and shall favor their extensive use."

Commissioner Meigs Whaples said:

"I am sure the automobiles will give much greater satisfaction than the present plan, and that it will be a great saving to the city. With horses and the present wagons there is a continual outlay. I believe that all cities will follow our example before long."

NEW SCHOOL TOO DIRTY TO USE.

The Building at College Point, L. I., not Opened Yesterday.

Owing to its filthy condition, the new school building in College Point, L. I., was not opened yesterday as directed by the Board of Education of the borough. Recently 200 tons of coal was placed in the building, and it is said the house is black with coal dust from top to bottom. The room intended as a playroom for the children is piled high with coal, and the cellar is said to be in an unhealthy condition. The building will probably not be ready for occupany until the first of next month.

Clergymen Asked to Condemn Dreyfus Verdict.

The committee organized on Monday at the office of Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal, for the purpose of getting up a mass meeting to protest against the conviction of Capt. Dreyfus met again yesterday. A call was issued to all the clergymen in the vicinity asking them, irrespective of creed, to make mention on Sunday or at the earliest opportunity, to the injustice of the verdict. Plans for holding a rousing mass meeting on Tuesday night were discussed and a list of speakers will soon be announced.

Two Killed in a Freight Wreck.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept 12.—By a rear-end collision on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad last night near Nayaug two men were killed, two seriously injured and three had narrow escapes. The dead are Patrick Mullen, brakeman, of this city, leaves wife and two children, and Joseph Parry, of Nayaug, brakeman, unmarried. The injured are John Kearner conductor, Scranton, and Patrick Cavanaugh, of Scranton, brakeman. All were in the caboose of the through freight train No. 232, southbound. It had been sidetracked and was pulling on to the main track when a coal train came dashing into its rear.

GOOD TIMES FOR LABOR.

MANY EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY IN THIS STATE.

Fewer Idle Men Than Last Year, Says Labor Commissioner McMackin—Wages Higher—The Meaning of Increasing Immigration—The Legal Working Day.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—State Commissioner of Labor Statistics John McMackin, says in his bulletin for the quarter ending June 30, that the improvement in industrial conditions which began with the large exportation of grain in 1896 and first manifested itself, among industrial enterprises, in the iron and steel industry several months ago has now made itself felt in nearly all industries. The demonstration of this fact he thinks is to be found in the returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the labor organizations of the State for the quarter ending June 30, 1899.

Those reports show that 10.7 per cent. of union members were unemployed at the end of June as compared with 20.7 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1898, and 18.1 in 1897. A still more noticeable improvement appears in the reduction of prolonged idleness; thus in the second quarter of 1897, of the whole number of union members reported, 11.7 per cent. were unemployed during the entire three months; in the second quarter of 1898 this proportion had fallen to 6 per cent., and in the second quarter of 1899 to 3.6 per cent. The natural result of increased employment of labor implied in the foregoing figures is an augmentation of the earnings of workingmen, and the fact of such augmentation is confirmed by the statistics, which exhibit, in nearly all of the important trades, very considerable advances over the corresponding period of last year, and also an improvement over the first quarter of 1899. Additional confirmation of these inferences from trade union statistics is furnished by the statistics of building operations in cities of the first and second classes. In New York, Brooklyn and Rochester the increase in the number of building permits issued and estimated cost of such buildings in 1899 as compared with 1898 amounts to nearly 50 per cent It further appears from the statistics of immigration at the Port of New York that the tide of immigration is rapidly rising; the increase in the number of immigrants arriving at New York in the quarter ending June 30, 1899, was 36,876, or 56 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year.

Such an increase in the current of immigration may be regarded as a sure indication of prosperity that is not restricted to individual trades or localities. That the improvement in business is not local or even national is attested by the trade union returns to the English Labor Department, which show that the percentage of unemployment at the end of June was "lower than at any similar period since 1890."

"The importance of the eight-hour law enacted at the recent session of the Legislature is now being realized throughout the State," says Mr. Mackin. "Two reasons therefor may be assigned: (1) The hostility or indifference of municipal officials to the law, which has thus necessitated strikes on the part of laborers employed by contractors on city work, to secure its enforcement. (2) The impulse it has given to the movement for a shorter work-day among workingmen not employed on public work. Regarding the first point, the law is clear as to the duty of the public officials to embody the "eight-hour day" and 'prevailing rate of wages' provisions of the act in every contract for public work, as well as to refuse to make any payment on such contracts in case the law is violated."

The bulletin says: "Section five of the labor law provides that 'ten consecutive hours' labor, including one-half hour for dinner, shall constitute a day's labor in the operation of all street surface and elevated railroads, of whatever motive power, owned or operated by corporations in this State, whose main line of travel or whose routes lie principally within the corporate limits of cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants.' In the face of this law, the street railway strikes in Brooklyn and New York should never have taken place; for if the railway companies had voluntarily observed the law, or the public officials had compelled their observance, the principal grievance of the strikers would have had no existence. The essential fact of the matter is that the law of this State, if enforced, does away with the necessity of strikes for a ten-hour day on street railways in the large cities."

Untiring in Strength

Former Invalid

RESTORED BY

GRAPE-NUTS

FOOD.

A RATIONAL FOOD CURE.

One of the well-known grocers in Washington, D. C., who supplies the food of many of the brainy, representative men of the country, says: "I have become an enthusiastic consumer of Grape-Nuts. It has constituted solely my morning and evening meal for the past eight months. Previous to this, worn out with overwork, broken down in health, dyspepsia having led to Bright's disease, heart trouble and what not, I was given up to die. This food came to my notice through one of my customers. The name suggested something in the dessert line—dried fruit, prunes, raisins or the like, and when I put it in the store, a glance at the label persuaded me to make a trial personally.

I had at the store for my supper, a dish and a half dish, and was impressed, perhaps unfavorably, with its richness, perceiving at the same time how very appropriately the new food was named. Strange as it may appear, its effect was almost at once apparent. Seated that evening at my home, I remarked to the family that it was the first time in a whole year that I had felt like myself. I was much elated and naturally attributed the change to Grape-Nuts. My improvement since then has been continuous, my health is better than ever before, I look ten years younger and am untiring in strength." (The gentleman does not care to have his name quoted publicly, but his store can be found at 726 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Now for the reason. The man or woman worn out with overwork or nervous prostration will find an immediate gain in strength by the use of Grape-Nuts and cream, because of the fact that natural phosphate of potash obtained from certain parts of the grains is one of the strong elements in Grape-Nuts, and this is presented to the system in the form demanded by nature; not as a drug.

The system takes up the needed particles of phosphate of potash and it is now known that the soft gray matter which fills the delicate nerve centres throughout the body as well as the brain and the solar plexus, can only be made and renewed from day to day by the action of phosphate of potash on albumen. Albumen is one of the principal elements of all food, but unless albumen has with it in the system a sufficient amount of phosphate of potash, it cannot be transformed into brain matter without the action of this particular element, for there is no known way to make gray matter except by the combination of albumen and phosphate of potash.

Therefore, when one uses Grape-Nuts, he makes use of the best scientific knowledge of the day in the selection of food for invigorating and re-vitalizing the body. This food has become famous throughout the world, and it is to be found in every first-class grocery store. Grape-Nuts are made by the Postum Co. at their factories in Battle Creek.—*Adv.*

THE PIANOLA.

Wherever there is a piano there should be a Pianola.

It plays any piano. Any one can play it.

EMIL SAUER, in the closing paragraph of his endorsement, says:

"After all said above, the advantages of the Pianola will catch our eyes to such an extent that it will undoubtedly conquer the hearts of the music-loving classes in an instant, to thousands of men an inexhaustible source of inspiration and pleasure."

The wisdom of Mr. Sauer's prediction and his insight into the merits of the Pianola is proved by the history of this new piano-player—it is phenomenal.

The Pianola has been on sale less than a year. In this short period it has won its way, in the face of time-honored prejudice, into thousands of homes from Bar Harbor to San Francisco. It has reached Honolulu and Algiers. It has established itself and become popular in London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg.

It is a significant fact that the musically cultured are its most enthusiastic appreciators, and that its list of endorsers includes almost all the names which represent the highest musical authorities throughout the world.

It is the only piano-player which has been endorsed by musicians.

The merit which has received recognition from such sources and which offers so much to all music-lovers, we believe is worthy of your investigation.

The Pianola is musically artistic.

PRICE, $250.

The Pianola brings into use thousands of pianos which are now lying idle. It makes every member of the family a player and master of a repertory, which includes the musical classics, both ancient and modern, the latest popular airs and an endless variety of both song and dance music.
No technical knowledge whatever is required on the part of the performer.
The Pianola supplies perfect technic.
The expression is controlled by the player and responds instantaneously to his will. He has, therefore, the double pleasure of hearing an artistic rendition and actually producing it himself.

THE ÆOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d St., N. Y.

NEW CHARGES AGAINST VALENTINE?

Bank Wrecker's Case May Be Taken Up by the Middlesex County Grand Jury.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 12.—In charging the Middlesex county grand jury to-day Supreme Court Justice Gilbert Collins alluded to the case of George M. Valentine, who is in the Trenton State Prison for looting the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy. The Justice said:

"The mysterious matter that I have to call to your attention is the very heavy defalcation at the Perth Amboy Bank, which came to my notice during the summer vacation. A cashier defaulted and surrendered. After a hurried investigation a few of the charges were embodied in an allegation, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced. It has been learned since then that other offences have been committed, but the full scope and extent of them is not known. The receiver, E. S. Campbell, at the request of the prosecutor, is making a thorough investigation of the accounts of the bank to determine the extent of the defalcation, also whether any one else was concerned in the matter.

"In a communication to the Court the receiver states that he is unable at the present time to present a report, as his work has not been completed. If this report is received before you adjourn, then I will lay the matter before you. If not it will go before the grand jury next December."

No public statement of the additional charges against Valentine has been made. It is said that one of them is forgery, and it is also alleged that he tampered with notes deposited at the bank.

Valentine pleaded guilty to two charges of embezzlement last July. The maximum penalty for these charges was fourteen years, but Judge Woodbridge Strong shortened the sentence because the cashier had surrendered himself.

WHO IS THE "HEAD OF THE HOUSE?"

The Question Whether the Wife Ever Occupies That Place Now Up for Decision.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 12.—"Is a woman the head of the house?" was the question propounded to Secretary Brent of the State Board of Education in a letter received from Goochland county to-day. Mr. Brent is a diplomat, and by the reply which he sent, it may be decided without doubt this correspondent was a woman. He told her that so far as his knowledge went, she was "head of the house"—de facto, but he would have to investigate further before he could say whether she was de jure.

This same question was raised in the United States District Court a few weeks ago, when Mrs. Marion H. Richardson filed a petition in bankruptcy in which she claimed the exemption of certain household goods from liability for debts. The referee decided that the exemption law applied only to the "head of the house," and that a woman who is living with her husband and is supported by him cannot be considered as such.

Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr., sustained the referee and allowed an appeal from his decision. The case will probably be heard in the United States Circuit Court this fall.

United Typothetæ Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12.—When the delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the United Typothetæ of America arrived in the centre of the city to-day they were confronted with an immense banner tied to what is known as the Benjamin Franklin Elm that stands at one of the entrances to the New Haven Green. The words printed on the banner informed the delegates that the tree was set out on the day that Benjamin Franklin died, April 17, 1790. The business sessions of the convention will begin to-morrow morning in Colonial Hall.

JOTTINGS.

The Board of Aldermen voted yesterday to accept the invitation of the League of American Municipalities to attend its convention at Syracuse next week.

William Pye, 21 years old, of 9 Morton street, indicted on Aug. 24 with his brother, Harry, 19 years old, for stealing $2,000 worth of diamond gold-lined sleeve buttons from the H. A. Birby Company of 11 Maiden Lane, was arrested yesterday and pleaded guilty in the General Sessions to grand larceny in the first degree.

William H. Lyon, assistant examiner in the Railway Mail Service, died yesterday at his residence, 333 West Thirty-fourth street. He had been connected with the service for nineteen years and was previously employed in the city department of the New York Post Office.

Dwelling Interiors

When so desired we are glad to do it all—the Decorations, the Furniture, the Upholstery.

Such a plan relieves you of much of the worry of details.

Moreover, it insures harmony of treatment and a single instead of a divided responsibility.

Designs and estimates upon request.

Schmitt Brothers,

Two Stores. { Cor. 25th St. & 4th Ave. 40 E. 23d St. } Two Stores.

MILK PRODUCERS ON STRIKE.

Farmers Refuse to Supply the Borden Condenseries at the Prices Offered.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The farmers of Putnam and Dutchess counties who have for years supplied milk to the Borden Condensed Milk Company at its factories at Brewster, Wassaic and Millerton struck to-day, and 80 per cent. of them refused to sign the contracts and accept the prices offered by the company. During the past summer the producers, and there are fully 500 of them, have received little more than 50 cents a can, or 1¼ cents a quart net for their milk.

During the past ten months the farmers of the Harlem Valley have been organizing, and this morning when the company made its offers for the next six months and presented contracts for the producers to sign, they refused the offers made, which were $1.33 a hundred pounds for six months. The farmers demanded $1.40.

They say they intend to stay out until the Borden people come to terms.

The producers say the prices paid by the company have been so small for six years that many farmers to-day have trouble in making both ends meet; in fact, seven-tenths of them have their farms mortgaged.

The milk producers of the Harlem Valley are not alone in this strike for better prices. At their meetings to-day word was received from different parts of the State to the effect that the farmers were organizing and intended to tie up the milk supply unless they got better prices.

MANGLED BY A CENTRAL TRAIN.

Switchman Loses Both Legs and Is Likely to Die of Shock.

John C. Proiano of 246 Van Holst avenue, Long Island City, a switchman employed by the New York Central Railroad, was knocked down by a train at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue last night. One car passed over him. His left leg was cut off and his right leg was so badly crushed that it was amputated at Roosevelt Hospital. He is not expected to live. The police made no arrests.

Hatfields Lodged in Jail.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Sept. 12.—Sheriffs Henderson and Peck and posse, with their captives, Devil Anse and Bob Hatfield, John Dingess and George McKenzie, reached here at noon to-day. The prisoners were wholly surprised