The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOLUME XLVIII—NUMBER 14. WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS. { ON TRAINS FIV'E CENTS.

THE END OF DREYFUS TRIAL IN SIGHT.

Evidence all in and Pleadings Have Begun--Verdict to be Reached by Monday.

THE ACTION OF THE COURT

In Rejecting Evidence of Foreign Attaches Variously Commented on--The Only Loophole.

RENNES, Sept. 7.—To-day came the beginning of the end of the Dreyfus trial. With the speech of the government commissary, Major Carriere, the case entered upon the final stage. of pleadings, and the verdict will be determined on Monday, at the latest. There is even talk to-night of the trial ending to-morrow by holding an extra afternoon session for M. Labori's speech and the deliberation of the judges. This, however, is considered unlikely, as the government is anxious to have the judgment withheld over Sunday, in order to avert demonstrations which would probably develop bloodshed on a day when the workmen are free.

The government is not only fearful regarding Rennes, but is particularly concerned regarding Paris and other large towns, where passions have been heated, and where the verdict, whichever way it is given, is practically certain to give rise to trouble. It is understood that the government has intimated its desire to the president of the court martial, Colonel Jouaust, and there is no reason to believe that he will not fall in with its views.

Colonel Jouaust this morning took the most important decision yet taken, and took it upon his own responsibility, although he is undoubtedly only the mouthpiece of the whole body of judges. His decision to exclude the testimony of Colonel Scharwzkoppen and Major Panizzardi was most significant, as it means that the court had already reached a conclusion, and that the pleadings of counsel were merely a waste of time, and might be pensed with, if they were not a necessity.

Court's Mind Made up.

The court has made up its mind, but which way? This is the vital point, and forms the sole topic of discussion to-night. Both sides are equally confident that the court will decide in accordance with their view. The Dreyfusards declare that the judges cannot condemn Dreyfus after the decisive evidence which Colonel Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi would have given in his favor. The anti-Dreyfusards, on the other hand, explain to-day's rulings on the ground that the judges recognize that the evidence of the two military attaches would be worthless, because they would be morally bound to save their agent, at any cost.

A sample of this reason was given by an anti-Dreyfusard journalist., who, when praising Colonel Jouaust's decision explained: "What weight could he attach to the testimony of Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi? The receiver of stolen goods must shield the thief as much as he can."

From the popular point of view, the scene in court when Colonel Jouaust delivers the judgment will be divested of its most sensational feature, owing to the absence of the central figure. Captain Dreyfus will be taken to an adjacent room, when the judges retire to consider their verdict. A moment before they are to re-enter a bell will be rung, and as they take their places behind the long table on the stage the infantry guard will present arms and remain at present arms, while Colonel Jouaust, standing in the center of the platform, reads the verdict.

Captain Dreyfus will not be brought back to the court room, and will not be present at the public meeting of the judges, but when the court room has been cleared by the gendarmes, which will be done as soon as Colonel Jouaust concludes, the reading clerk of the court will proceed to the room where Dreyfus will be waiting and read to him the verdict, in the presence of a couple of gendarmes.

The public will thus be robbed of the spectacle of his emotions, which are bound to be most profound, whether the decree sends him to the arms of his family or back to the penal settlement.

All Speculation.

The verdict may be a condemnation, an unequivocal acquittal or a form of acquittal that will be equal to the Scotch verdict, "not proven." The last will be the case if the judges should pronounce against him by a vote of four to three. That is, he would be freed, even though the judges in his favor should be in the minority. But this, naturally, would be very unsatisfactory, as he would carry the stigma for the rest of his days.

Captain Dreyfus thus has five chances against the prosecution's three. Unanimity, six to one, five to one, four to three, or three to four will set at liberty, while unanimity, six to one, or five to two, will convict him.

If convicted the judgment will be carried to the military court of appeals, which will be a formal matter. The appeal court will only quash the judgment and order a re-trial—if it should be established that the present court martial has erred in a matter of procedure. This is in the highest degree improbable.

The court of cassation will also have the right to order a re-trial if it should decide that the court martial has deviated from its instructions. This is the only loophole for Dreyfus, and his friends will undoubtedly fight this point tooth and nail. Extraordinary measures have been taken to spirit Dreyfus away, whether acquitted or condemned. His departure from Rennes will be enveloped in the same mystery and secrecy as was his arrival.

Will be Well Guarded.

The most elaborate police measures will be taken during the last days of the trial. Eight gendarmes will be distributed in the court room. Twenty gendarmes and a detachment of infantry will be stationed in the court yard, the cordons of troops and gendarmes in the vicinity of the Lycee will be tripled and placed farther back, detachments of gendarmes will be posted on the squares and bridges of the town, and mounted gendarmes will patrol the principal streets of Rennes.

The garrisons of neighboring towns will be held in readiness to be dispatched here at a moment's notice. If a cry is raised or a threatening gesture made by any one in the audience before or after the verdict, the offender will be arrested and taken before the president of the court, Colonel Jouaust, and will then and there be sentenced to punishment, the minimum penalty being two years in prison.

INSURGENTS SCATTERED

By a Reconnitering Party of Americans—Demonstration at Imus.

MANILA, Sept. 7. — Captain Butler, with three companies of the Third infantry, a detachment of cavalry and one gun, while upon a reconnaiseance, met a body of rebels yesterday at San Rafael. The Americans scattered the enemy and captured seven prisoners, five rifles and three hundred rounds of ammunition. They also destroyed the rice stored in seven warehouses. The rebels are supposed to belong to the command of General Rio del Pilar, who, with his main force, retreated to the north.

The reconnaisance will be continued, following the rebels toward Massia.

The United States transport Newport will convey to the United States the Eighteenth regiment, the last company of the signal corps volunteers, the Nevada cavalry and various discharged soldiers.

Small detachments of Filipinos make demonstrations nightly around Imus, firing volleys upon the American outposts. The Americans have thus far not replied, except on Tuesday night, when two companies of the Fourth infantry sallied out and fired two volleys in the direction of the disturbers, who disappeared immediately. The secret service has learned that Aguinaldo has preferred charges against the general commanding in the Cavite province for failing to obey an order to attack Imus.

The Americans treat the Filipinos more like fractious children than enemies. Proofs have been obtained that the mayor and five members of the council are active insurgent sympathizers, and many insurgent soldiers are visiting in the town in disguise. There is no desire to stop them, however as it is thought a display of the American resources and the efforts to give the Filipinos a good government will have a beneficial effect.

AN EARLY MOVEMENT

Of the Army in the Philippines is Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The activity of the war department officials and the close figuring that is being done regarding the available force in the Philippines indicate an early movement. It has been known that a forward movement was contemplated in November, but there are now indications that the campaign may begin at least a month earlier if there should be favorable weather conditions. By October 1 Gen. Otis will have an army of 31,000 effective fighting men. It is believed by some officials of the army that such a force ought to begin an active campaign without delay unless the weather conditions are such as to absolutely prevent.

With the arrival at Manila of the other troops now being raised, it is suggested that there may be formed another corps for the purpose of pursuing the Filipinos in some other part of the island of Luzon. In this connection it is known that many officers look with favor upon the suggestion that an army should be landed at Lingayen, and move down the Dagupan railway, thus taking the army of Aguinaldo in the rear. This will necessitate the co-operation of the navy and the officials of the navy department have consulted with the war department as to what can be done to advantage in this direction. The navy has offered to send a squadron to Lingayen bay, subdue the town and occupy it, thus making a safe landing for the army, should the plan of attack be decided upon.

DOMINICAN AFFAIRS.

Jiminez, Revolutionary Leader, Received in Triumph.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABELLEROS, Sept. 7.—Gen. Horacio Vasquez, the provisional president, has repeatedly telegraphed Gen. Jiminez to impress upon him the necessity of immediately proceeding to the capitol, where his personal influence would avail to prevent disorder.

Business is paralyzed on account of the bad currency. Many houses hold large amounts of paper not guaranteed by the old government, worth to-day about two cents on the dollar. Gen. Jiminez has declared that he will honor all government debts, but will not be responsible for the $4,000,000 of paper fraudulently issued by the old administration.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, Sept. 7.—Gen. Jiminez, the leader of the successful revolution, has been received in triumph at Santiago. Public feeling seems to be unanimously in his favor as candidate for the presidency.

YELLOW FEVER

At Key West Florida—Seven Deaths Reported to Date.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 7.—Seventy-seven cases of yellow fever have been reported up to last night, with a total of seven deaths to date. Thirteen cases were reported yesterday.

State Health Officer Porter says that the weather is propitious for the spread of fever, but the disease is slow in advancing.

Native children, born since the last epidemic in 1887, are being attacked. The prospects for stamping out the fever are not very encouraging on account of there being so much material to feed upon and until all unacclimated or no-immune persons are removed the fever will continue.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE GRAND ARMY

Encampment at Philadelphia. Contest for Commander-in-Chief Carried out Peaceably.

THE QUESTION OF PENSIONS.

Changes Suggested in Present Rules--Requirement of Proof Works a Hardship.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—The thirty-third national encampment of the G. A. R. came to an end to-night. The election of a commander-in-chief, which, it was supposed, would be settled only after a warm contest, was conducted and carried out in the most peaceable manner imaginable. Col. Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., was unanimously elected to the high office of the organization, after Judge Leo Rassieur, of St. Louis, Mo., had declined to be a candidate.

Early in the campaign there were three candidates, W. C. Johnson, of Cincinnati, who was acting commander in chief, was first mentioned, and the names of Colonel Shaw and Judge Rassieur later became prominent. Johnson's boom was ended yesterday with his election to the office of the unexpired term of the late Commander Sexton, lasting two days. This rendered him ineligible to candidacy for another term, and with the election of Colonel Shaw he became a past commander-in-chief.

The friends of Colonel Shaw and Judge Rassieur claimed the victory until the Missouri veteran at to-day's session of the encampment withdrew from the contest, in favor of his New York opponent.

Aside from the selection of a commander-in-chief, the pension question received the major portion of attention. Resolutions were adopted that Rule 225, now in practice, was a hardship, in that if required proof of identity of injuries, which many old soldiers could not furnish, and asking that the President re-establish Rule 164, which is not so stringent in its requirements. The resolutions also deplored the practice in the pension bureau which bars widows who have an income of $96 a year, and asks that the limitations be increased to $250 a year.

Pursuant to the resolutions, a committee of five was appointed to seek relief from the administrative officers, and failing there to ask Congress to amend the law in favor of the veterans.

Chicago secured the next encampment, and it is expected that Judge Rassieur will then be elected commander-in-chief.

The departments of the various states this evening appointed their representatives in the national council of administration. The new council met to-night and organized. The West Virginia member is W. C. Leonard.

PENSION MATTERS

Considered by the G. A. R.—Resolutions Favoring Changes Adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—The report of the pensions committee of the G. A. R. Encampment, which yesterday was recommitted, with instructions to the committee to embody therein the desires of the encampment relative to the administration of the pension laws, was again presented. The report was accompanied by resolutions drafted by the committee, and the encampment at once adopted them unanimously. They are as follows:

"Your committee on pensions respectfully presents this supplemental report, pursuant to the instructions of the encampment.

"We respectfully direct attention to Section 471 of the revised statutes of the United States, which reads as follows: 'The commissioner of pensions shall perform, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, such duties in the execution of pension and bounty laws as may be prescribed by the President.'

"Resolved, That this encampment respectfully represents to the President its earnest conviction that Rule 225, now in practical effect in the adjudication of claims for pensions, under Section 2 of the Act of June 27, 1890, in the pension bureau, works grave injustice to worthy ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, and we express the hope that you will find it consistent with your duties as an executive officer to abrogate this rule, and re-establish the principle as defined in Rule 164. Under the operation of Rule 164, formulated and put into effect soon after the passage of this act, unquestionably responsive to public sentiment, and based upon sound legal propositions, in a word, the simple expression of the letter and spirit of the law, four hundred thousand names were added to the pension roll of the republic, and to which no objection was heard for years after its promulgation.

"Resolved, This encampment respectfully represents that the practice in the pension bureau in barring widow claimants who have an income of $96 a year, is not warranted by terms of the law, and we warmly endorse the recommendation of the commissioners of pensions to successive secretaries of the interior that the limitation be increased to $250 a year.

"Resolved, That the commander-in-chief appoint a committee of five comrades to present to the President a certified copy of the action of this national encampment, with an expression of our earnest desire for justice only to our disabled comrades and the widows and orphans of our dead under the letter and spirit of the law.

"Resolved, That this committee is hereby authorized and directed in the event that it is determined that relief may not be accorded by the administrative officers of the government, to present to Congress a request for the amendment of the law in such form as to make certain the true intent of the statute, as we believe it can be construed as herein presented."

The report was signed by R. B. Brown, J. W. Hurst, John Palmer and Charles Clark Adams. The committee assisting in the report was appointed, consisting of the four signers of the report, together with General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York.

The majority and minority reports were submitted by the committee on resolutions. Both refer to the examination of soldiers' widows who apply for pensions. The majority report stated that widows were asked if their lives had been virtuous after the death of their husbands, and suggested that such questions be condemned. The minority report said that if questions of that nature were asked this method of examination should be condemned by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Delegate Benicke went to the telephone and asked Pension Commissioner Evans if it was a fact that this question was asked. Mr. Evans replied that where charges were made against applicants they were required to answer question relating to the charges. Otherwise no question of the nature mentioned was put to the applicant.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

NAVAL VETERANS

Extended Cordial Greeting to Admiral Sampson—Officers Elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—Rear Admiral Sampson greeted many of his comrades who fought with him in the civil war at the convention of naval veterans of the United States here to-day. The admiral received a great ovation when he entered the hall. He was accompanied by Captain Chadwick, of the flagship New York, and Lieut. Commander Winslow, flag lieutenant, on the staff of Admiral Sampson. When the three distinguished visitors entered, all the veterans stood at attention while the boatswain blew the whistle for "all hands on deck"

The officers were escorted to the platform, where each was introduced. Three cheers were givn for the "heroes of '98," and each of them was compelled to make a few remarks.

The visitors remained until the business of the convention had been concluded, when they held a reception on the platform.

Among the matters discussed by the delegates in convention was that of erecting a monument to the memory of Past Rear Admiral John H. Dahlgren. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for a suitable memorial.

The following officers were elected and installed:

Commodore Commanding—George L. Seavy, Chicago.

Fleet captain and chief of staff—I. B. Baker, Boston.

Commander—James A. Miller, Athens, Ohio.

The convention adjourned to meet with the Grand Army of the Republic at Chicago in 1900.

Sons of Veterans.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—Whether there is really say friction between the Sons of Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic, and whether the two societies shall in the future camp together are the serious questions being considered by the eighteenth annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans, whic began here this afternoon. Opinion among the delegates on the matter of camping together with the veterans of the G. A. R. is divided.

There is in the hands of the resolutions committee a resolution fixing the 1900 encampment at Chicago almost simultaneously with the G. A. R., and ordering that the Sons of Veterans camp with the veterans of the G. A. R. hereafter. It will be reported to the delegates for consideration to-morrow. Both Syracuse, N. Y., and Milwaukee, Wis., are working for the next encampment, with Milwaukee apparently in the lead to-night.

Loyal Home Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Sept. 7.—The National convention of the Loyal Home Workers an auxiliary branch of the Grand Army of the Republic, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Amos L. Seamon, St. Louis, president; Angie M. Conklin, Mulberry, O., senior vice president; Frank McMurray, Canton, Ohio, chaplain; Kate B. Sherwood, Canton, Ohio, counsellor; E. C. Close, Fort Wayne, secretary; Estella Edgecombe, York, Neb., junior vice president; Andrew J. Streeter, Mingo, Iowa, sergeant at arms; M. Warner Hergrove, Brown Mills, N. J., treasurer.

WARM WORDS

Uttered in the Volksroad—An Attack on Chamberlain.

PRETORIA, Sept. 7.—In the course of the debate in the volksraad, Mr. Dutoit insinuated that Mr. Chamberlain wan intoxicated on the occasion of his recent famous "Garden party" speech at Highbury, his Birmingham residence, and he added that if Mr. Chamberlain continued to act as he had been acting the Transvaal would give him "Mauser pills," which would be a good purgative.

He urged the house not to be frightened by the show of sending out British troops, remarking that Mr. Chamberlain must remember that when a war had once started he would have to fight the whole of Afrikanderdom.

President Kruger, who was greeted with loud cheers, began his speech by saying that might was not right, but that right was might, and that he knew the Lord ruled and was righteous, and would give a good judgment.

Struck by Lightning.

TUSCOLA, Ills., Sept. 7.—At the Douglass county fair at Camargo, tonight, lightning struck the north end of the grand stand, killing two men instantly, fatally injuring two more and seriously disabling six others. The dead: Spencer Bromart, Woodruff, Ill.; Robert Myers, Champaign, Ills.

Fatally injured: Wm. Oder, Champaign, Ills.; John Griest, Urbana, Ills.

Disabled: Orin Bromfield, Woodruff, Ills.; William Butcher, Carmago, Ills.; John F. Cambridge, Ficklin, Ills.; Lou Cambridge, Ficklin, Ills.; Bud Mullen, Urbana, Ills.; George Rauch, Urbana, Ills.

The party were eating supper under the grand stand when the flash came.

Pure Invention.

COBURG, Sept. 7.—A semi-official agency declares that the statement recently made by Charles E. Bentheim, at Atlanta, Ga., to the effect that Alvin Florschuetz, when United States vice consul at Sonneberg, used the seals, letter heads, etc., of the consulate for years before the Dreyfus case came up, for the transmission to the German war office of French military secrets, is pure invention. It is also said that Bentheim was never employed in the offices of the general staff of Germany, as he has claimed.

Dewey Improving.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 7.—Admiral Dewey to-day visited the garrison library and lunched with the United States consul. His health is gradually improving and he believes he will be entirely recovered before his arrival in New York.

DOES NOT REBUKE SCOTT.

State Chairman Dawson Laughs at and Vigorously Denies a Democratic Falsehood.

NOTHING BUT COMMENDATION

For the Senator, who, he Believes, Will Make his Mark in the National Senate.

State Chairman Dawson, of Charleston, who, with Mrs. Dawson, has been here attending the state fair, returns this morning to the state capital.

The Register yesterday morning reprinted the following extract from the Charleston Gazette:

Chairman Dawson, of the state Republican executive committee, went up to Wheeling yesterday to shut and slap the mouth of the Hon. N. B. Scott, who has been expressing his "views" too volubly lately to suit Mr. Dawson's ideas of "politics." There will no doubt be a regular old cock fight when the two politicians get together.

In a conversation with a reporter of the Intelligencer concerning this statement, Chairman Dawson said:

"Of course, there is absolutely no truth in it, whatever. It is one of the Gazette's fairy stories. Last winter this paper published a statement to the effect that certain letters were found in Senator Scott's room in a hotel at Charleston, among which were letters from me to Senator Scott, showing my trachery to Governor Atkinson. Of course, no letters were found in Senator Scott's room, and no such letters of mine could be found, because no such letters ever existed.

"No," continued Mr. Dawson, "I have no occasion to rebuke Senator Scott, even if I thought it my business to rebuke United States senators; for I have nothing but commendation for him. He has made a most efficient senator, and, I predict, will be one of the most popular that has ever represented West Virginia. Senator Scott has become a very popular man in the southern part of the state, and, as I said, he will add to it as time goes on."

The reporter remarked to Mr. Dawson that he did not seem to have much doubt of Senator Scott getting his seat in the senate, to which he replied:

"None whatever. I think Colonel McGraw's so-called contest is scarcely serious."

Asked as to what he thought of the political outlook in the state, Mr. Dawson said it was very good, and that he had no doubt that the Republicans would carry West Virginia next year handsomely. Mr. Dawson declined to express any opinion as to prospective candidates on the state ticket. He said the Republicans would meet in convention and nominate a good ticket, and it was useless to speculate a year in advance of that action.

WHEELING WOMAN

Of Irregular Life Commits Suicide in Washington, Pa., Hotel.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Sept. 7.—A woman, said to have been an inmate of a house in Alley C, Wheeling, where she has been known as Emilia, was found dead in the Duane hotel here this morning about 8 o'clock, with a bullet hole through her left breast. Although there is considerable mystery surrounding her death, it is generally conceded that she took her own life.

Ed Phillips, son of Joseph Phillips, of the Washington tin plate mill, is under arrest, he having been seen in company with the woman the night before. Ed Phillips has a wife and four children, and formerly lived in Bridgeport, Ohio. Phillips admits that he had been living with the woman at various places during the past year under the name of Palmer, and acknowledges that he was with her Wednesday night at the hotel up to 12 o'clock, and says that before he left her she threatened to kill herself because he refused to longer live with her. The woman was rather handsome, about thirty years of age, tall, with light brown hair. Coroner Fitzpatrick is in town and has summoned a jury, which will investigate the case in the morning.

State Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES-TOWN, W. Va., Sept. 7.—In the supreme court of appeals to-day the following business was transacted: Wheeler's heirs and admr. vs. Brady et al., and Seymore vs. Alkire et al., from Mineral county, argued and submitted. Stewart vs. corporation of Martinsburg, from Berkeley county, dismissed at the cost of plaintiff by agreement. George vs. Hess, from Jefferson county, motion to dismiss filed and cause continued. J. N. Camden vs. Dewing et al., from Berkeley county, partly argued. Taylor Morrison and Albert Doub, of Allegheny county, Md., were admitted to practice in the court. Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Possible Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 7.—Will Averill and C. D. Harliss, rival saloon keepers at Brownstown, quarrelled to-day. Averill fired four shots, none of which took effect. Harliss then hit Averill over the head with a hammer. Averill is unconscious, and may die. Harliss was held under bond to answer to a possible charge of murder.

Store Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 7.—The store of Burrows & Shepherd, at Spring Hill, was totally destroyed this morning by fire, with a loss of $3,000, and no insurance. The postoffice in the same building was also destroyed.

Train Jumper Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES-TOWN, W. Va., Sept. 7.—William Stephens, a young man about twenty years old, met with a serious accident this morning at Shenandoah Junction, five miles north of this place. He attempted to jump from a moving freight train and fell, the wheels passing over his left arm and severing it just above the elbow. A deep cut was made in his forehead, his mouth was cut and he was otherwise bruised. It is feared his skull is fractured. He was removed to the home of his grandfather, Mr. Richard Morgan, after receiving medical attention.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Listens to a Defender of the Standard Oil Trust.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Mr. P. C. Boyle contined his testimony before the industrial commission concerning the coal oil industry to-day. He dwelt largely with the subject of speculation in oil, covering it from the inception of the industry. He estimated that fully $100,000,000 had been lost by the public in oil speculation from 1870 to 1890. This period of speculation was only discontinued then because of the joint efforts of the Standard Oil Company and the Producers' Protective Association. This combination, he said, had resulted in the elimination of the gambling feature of the sale of oil on the exchanges.

'As a consequence," he said, "we have now an oil market in which the consumer fixes the price and with which the speculator has nothing to do."

Mr. Boyle said the tendency to speculation had had an injurious effect upon the oil business. To this speculation and to over-production he attributed the low price of oils.

Mr. Boyle also gave a history of the various organizations connected with the oil industry, including the Pure Oil Company, in which President Phillips, of the committee, is interested. Mr. Boyle insisted upon calling this committee a trust, and when questioned by Mr. Phillips as to his reason for so doing said it was because the first president of the company, Mr. David Kirke, had himself so designated it. He referred to the company also as an "octopus," saying that it had made an attempt to absorb all the allied interests in the Producers' Association, and that it had achieved considerable success. In this connection he read the orginal prospectus of the company, signed by Mr. Phillips, among others, as a trustee. In this prospectus the oil company was referred to as a trust. Mr. Phillips took occasion to explain that the company was only a trust for voting purposes.

Continuing, Mr. Boyle characterized the Pure Oil Company as a dog in the manger, and said that it had been of no utility to the people of the state.

Referring to the condition of labor in the oil producing business, Mr. Boyle said it was excellent, that drillers could make an average of $1,000 a year for two hundred days' work. He believed that the Standard Oil Company looked with favor upon the organization of labor, but such organizations were not common in the oil region.

In reply to questions, Mr. Boyle said that the Standard Oil Company had paid money to secure the publication of articles in the press in reply to misrepresentations, but so far as he was concerned he treated all with equal fairness in his paper.

Replying to Mr. Smith, Mr. Boyle said he considered that the Standard Oil Company had been the source of great benefit to the American people, because of its organizing capacity. He did not consider the company in the nature of a trust, the trust having been dissolved. It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Any other organization with the same nerve, courage and ability might have done just what the Standard had done by beginning when it did and as it did.

Mr. Boyle was followed by B. A. Matthews, manager for the Standard company at Columbus, O. He came before the commission to refute statements made before the commission some months ago by one W. H. Clarke, who had been agent for the company at Newark, O.

Among these statements were allegations that the Standard company had sold oils from the same tank at different prices, and had mixed coal oil and turpentine. These, with other charges made by Clarke, were pronounced false. He stated that Clarke had been discharged from the employ of the company under a cloud. Mr. Matthews said it was the practice of the Standard company to cut prices to meet competition, but only after other sellers had initiated the reduction.

AMERICAN GLASS COMPANY

Combines with Independent Glass Manufacturers.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7. — President James A. Chambers, of the American Glass Company, authorizes the following statement:

At a meeting to-day in the Chittenden hotel, Columbus, O., of the American Glass Company, of Pittsburgh, and a large majority of the independent window glass manufacturers of the United States, it was agreed by those interests to co-operate in the settlement of wages with the workers' organizations and the time of starting and stopping the factories.

The independent manufacturers also formed a permanent organization today and elected a wage committee, which is to act in concert with the wage committee of the American Glass Company in the matter of adjusting the scales and rules and usage for the coming blast.

The independent glass manufacturers' organization has agreed to allow the American Glass Company to fix the time of starting the blast. This date will be set for such a time as will allow the jobbers and manufacturers to have disposed of their present stocks and guarantee a steady market at good prices.

Alaskan Dispute Arranged.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The foreign office received dispatches to-day relating to the arrangement made between the British charge d'affaires at Washington, Reginald Tower, and the secretary of state, John Hay, of Washington, regarding the Alaskan dispute. The facts will probably not be made public until the Marquis of Salisbury has had an opportunity to consider the matter.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, showers and thunder storms Friday, and probably Saturday; northwesterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers and thunder storms Friday, and probably Saturday; cooler Saturday; winds becoming fresh northwesterly.

For Ohio, showers and thunder storms Friday; cooler in western portion; Saturday showers and thunder storms; variable winds, becoming fresh northwesterly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Wednesday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	70	3 p. m.	88
9 a. m.	78	7 p. m.	87
12 m.	82	Weather—Fair.	

THURSDAY.

7 a. m.	72	3 p. m.	86
9 a. m.	79	7 p. m.	84
12 m.	80	Weather—Changing.	