

THE TRUST QUESTION

Discussed by President In His Boston Speech.

HE WANTS FEDERAL CONTROL.

Says That With Present Laws Corporations Cannot Be Dealt With as the Situation Demands They Should Be.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The week's work for President Roosevelt in his trip through New England began in earnest when he departed from the beautiful summer home of the junior senator of Massachusetts, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, at Nahant, and amid the enthusiasm of the greatest number of people he has faced since the Pittsburg visit on July 4 rode into Lynn under cavalry escort and spoke from a platform at city hall. Then he was taken to Boston by special train and on arrival went to Symphony hall, there addressing a great gathering of Boston business men. His speech here was devoted almost entirely to a consideration of the trust question.

From the hall the president went to Hotel Touraine, where a little later in the evening he was the guest of Governor Crane at dinner.

This morning bright and early the presidential party started for Maine. The president said in part:

"Everything has been revolutionized in the business world since the government was founded, and the progress of civilization from being a trickle has become a torrent. There was no particular thing at that time to bother as to whether the nation or the state had control of the corporations. They were easy to control. Now, however, the exact reverse is the case, and remember I say 'corporations.' I do not say merely trusts, merely combinations of corporations or corporations under certain peculiar conditions. For instance, some time ago the attorney general took action against a certain trust. There has been considerable discussion as to whether the trust aimed at would not seek to get out from under the law by becoming a single corporation. Now, I want laws to enable us to deal with it no matter what shape it takes. I want to see the government to be able to get at it definitely, so that the action of the government cannot be evaded by any turning within or without federal or state statutes.

"At present we have really no efficient control over a big corporation which does business in more than one state. Frequently the corporation has nothing whatever to do with the state in which it is incorporated except to get incorporated, and its actions may be taken in entirely different communities, communities which may object very much to the methods of incorporation in the state named. I do not think you can get action by any state, action by all the states, that will give us satisfactory control of the trusts or big corporations, and the result is at present that we have a great, powerful, artificial creation which has no creator to which it is responsible.

"The creator creates it, and then it goes and operates somewhere else, and there is no interest to the creator to deal with it. It does not do anything in that state. It operates outside entirely. Of course it is a mere truism that the corporation is the creature of the state, that the state is sovereign. Now, I want to make a real and not a nominal sovereign, to have some one sovereign to which the corporation shall be really, really and not nominally, responsible.

"The first thing we want is the publicity, and I don't mean publicity as a favor by some corporations. I mean it as a right from all corporations affected by the law. I want publicity as to the essential facts in which the public has an interest. I want the knowledge given to the accredited representatives of the people of facts on which they see fit, base their actions later. The publicity itself would cure many evils. The light of day is a great deterrent to wrongdoing. If the mere fact of being able to put out nakedly statements which would show the condition of things to be wrong, it would go a long distance toward curing that wrong, and even where it did not cure it it would make the path evident by which to cure it.

"We want to be striving to see what is good and what is bad, to know what the facts are and to be able to shape our course accordingly. Some of these things I have said can be done now. A good deal is being done now. As far as the antitrust laws go they will be enforced. Now, no suit will be undertaken for the sake of seeming to undertake it.

"Every suit that is undertaken will be begun because the great lawyer and upright man whom we are so fortunate as to have as attorney general, Mr. Knox, believes that there is a violation of the law which we can get at, and when the suit is undertaken it won't be compromised, excepting on the basis that the government wins.

"Of course, gentlemen, no laws amount to anything unless they are administered honestly and fearlessly. You have got to have the administration before the law amounts to anything.

"Then I believe, I am not going to say I am sure of it, but I believe it is possible to frame national legislation which shall give us more power than we have now, at any rate over corporations doing an interstate business. I cannot guarantee that, because in the past it has more than once happened that we have got laws on the statute books which those who made them intended to mean one thing and when they came up for decision it was found that the intention had not been successfully put into effect. But I believe

that additional legislation can be had. I think we have got to make up our minds to the fact that if it proves an effort that we have not under the constitution as it is given the national administration sufficient power in dealing with these great corporations then no matter what our reverence to the past may be our duty to the present and to the future will force us to see that more power is conferred upon the national administration."

GENERAL SIGEL DEAD.

Famous Veteran Passes Away After Long Illness.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—General Franz Sigel, the grizzled old warrior who fought against the government in the German revolution of 1848-49 and valiantly battled for the Union through the civil war in the United States, is dead.

After a brief illness the beloved commander passed away at his home, 5631 Mott avenue, in the Bronx. If the general had lived until Nov. 18, he would have been seventy-eight years old.

For the last two months it has been realized that General Sigel might die



GENERAL SIGEL.

at any moment, and yet his end was somewhat unexpected.

Around the deathbed were gathered three of General Sigel's sons, Robert, Paul and Randolph, and his daughter, Mrs. Leila Scheel, who has made her home with General Sigel since her husband's death.

The general was quite conscious almost to the last and was able to recognize and converse with those gathered around him. When the final moments came, he sank into a deep sleep.

General Sigel was credited with doing more than any other person to keep Missouri in the Union during the civil war. Conspicuous in the military career of the dead general were his brilliant, masterly retreats when outnumbered by the enemy.

Born in Germany, General Sigel received a military education there. He never returned to Germany after coming to this country at the conclusion of the German revolution, although he was granted special amnesty in 1863.

He came to this country in 1852, went to St. Louis and at the outbreak of the civil war organized a regiment of infantry and a battery. The Germans flocked to him. He fought conspicuously throughout the war, taking part in all the principal engagements.

In 1867 he came to this city, and in 1871 he was appointed collector of internal revenue and later was elected register. He was pension agent under Cleveland in 1896.

Mr. Schwab Sails.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, has sailed for Europe in the Lorraine, looking strong and in his usual health. He was accompanied to the steamship by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation; George W. Perkins of Mr. Morgan's office, Joseph H. Schwab, Max Pain, T. F. Baker, S. A. Pope and Charles Sorek. Mr. Schwab was asked to confirm or deny the persistent rumor that he was to resign as president of the steel corporation and said emphatically: "Not a word of truth in it. I am going away on my vacation. I don't know how long I shall remain away, and that's all."

Wreck on the Lehigh Valley. AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—There has been a wreck on the Lehigh Valley railroad half a mile north of Ensenore. The baggage and smoking cars of a passenger train left the rails and went down an embankment into Owaseo lake, where they were overturned. The passengers escaped through the windows. E. L. Leonard, Jay C. Weeks, Frank Greenfield and Henry Wagner, all of Auburn, were painfully though not seriously injured. They were brought to this city.

Evans Goes to Japan. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Evans, second in command on the Asiatic station, announcing his departure from Vladivostok, bound for Hakodate, Japan, aboard his flagship, the Kentucky.

Drowned in the Yellowstone. MILES CITY, Mont., Aug. 26.—Sergeant Coon of Troop H, Thirtieth cavalry, has been drowned while attempting to swim the Yellowstone river. Detachments of soldiers from Fort Keough are actively engaged in a search for his body.

Boers Sail For Home. HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 26.—The British transport Staffordshire has sailed for Cape Town with 1,060 Boers who had been prisoners in the detention camps on these islands.

The Shah in Paris. PARIS, Aug. 26.—The shah of Persia has arrived here. He received an ovation at the station and was escorted to his hotel by a mounted detachment of the Republican guard.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly and tersely told.

The shah left England. The president accepted an invitation to attend the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

General Mollioux claimed to have discovered evidence that will free his son Roland of the charge of poisoning Mrs. Kate J. Adams. M. D. Whitman and H. L. Doherty won in the tennis singles from Robert Huntington and Leo E. Ware respectively at Newport.

A special policeman of the Lehigh Valley Coal company was stabbed while rescuing his son from a mob of strikers at Hazleton, Pa.

Attorney General Knox gave instructions for another attempt to secure the extradition from Canada of Colonel Gaylor and Captain Greene.

Monday, Aug. 25. Clarence A. Plank, police judge of Springfield, O., committed suicide. General J. J. Dickson, one of the most notable ex-Confederates, died at his home in Ocala, Fla., aged eighty-three years.

The new first class battleship Maine on the Cape Ann trial course made an average of 18.3 knots for four hours of continuous steaming. Dan Patch paced a mile in 2:00 3/4 at Readville, Mass., beating his own record half a second, but falling to lower Star Pointer's figure of 1:59 3/4.

Bobby Walthour defeated Harry Elkes at Revere, Mass., in a twenty-five mile motor paced race and established a new world's record from the first to the twenty-fifth mile. The time for the twenty-five miles was 35m. 11 1/5s. The previous record was 35m. 19 1/5s.

Saturday, Aug. 23. Land in South Africa left by Cecil Rhodes to the Countess of Warwick was sold for \$1,000,000.

Sir Thomas Lipton and the sultan of Morocco met with automobile accidents, but neither was hurt.

The Butler washery and Dodge colliery near Wilkesbarre, which have been operating, were closed by strikers.

The sultan promised Minister Leishman to comply with demands of the United States and asked him to resume visits to the port.

Mayor Knight of Buffalo suggested memorial services for McKinley in all local churches on the first anniversary of his death, Sunday, Sept. 14.

An aged Baltimore woman was found dead of starvation and her daughter half crazed by hunger. They were too proud to make their need known.

Friday, Aug. 22. Four whites and eight or ten negroes were killed in a race riot near Tupelo, Miss.

What is said to be the largest green goods capture ever made was effected in Newark, N. J., by postoffice inspectors.

Former Corporal O'Brien, indicted for perjury before the senate Philippine committee, was committed for trial in Washington.

Twenty-seven mines were in operation in the Kanawha and New River fields of West Virginia, and the strike was apparently broken.

Thursday, Aug. 21. H. L. Doherty defeated Clarence Hobart in the Newport tennis tournament.

Three Kentucky murderers made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Frankfort penitentiary.

It was reported that J. K. Richards, solicitor general, department of justice, expected to resign in autumn to become Abner McKinley's law partner.

Bishop Potter returned home after a two months' vacation in Europe. He said that he expects Senator Hanna and himself to be asked to arbitrate the coal strike.

Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey were warmly received at Rotterdam and The Hague. President Castro expelled from Venezuela the wife and children of former Prime Minister Rodriguez.

Five people, two women and three children, were burned to death in an east side fire in New York city.

Fire Chief Croker of New York city was "relieved from duty" by Commissioner Sturgis. Croker said there was no ground for his suspension.

Coal road presidents held a long conference in New York city. It was reported that they would order a wholesale attempt to break the strike.

R. F. and H. L. Doherty, the English tennis pair, defeated Collins and Waldner of Chicago in the first championship round at Newport, 3 sets to 2. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and wife, Consuelo, duchess of Marlborough, and Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont returned from Europe on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Miles' Visit to the Philippines. BOSTON, Aug. 26.—With reference to the statement that Lieutenant General Miles is going to the Philippine Islands Secretary Cortelyou said, "General Miles is going to the Philippine Islands with the permission of the president to inspect army conditions there."

Our Production of Precious Metals. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The total value of the precious metals produced by the United States in 1901 amounted to \$11,795,100, which was \$1,964,100, or 2 per cent, less than the yield for 1900.

PILLSBURY CAUGHT.

Higginson's Fleet Surrounds Hostile Ships.

END OF THE NAVAL WAR GAME.

After Four Days and Nights of Sleepless Watching White Commander Could Not Get Through Blue's Defense.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 25.—The naval search problem on the New England coast was terminated at an early hour by the signal "Surrender demanded; unconditional," from Rear Admiral Higginson's flagship and the reply, "Accept surrender," from the fore truck of the Prairie, Commander Pillsbury's flagship. The battle between the blue, or defending, squadron and the white, or attacking, squadron was thus quickly ended eight miles south of Thatcher's island. The enemy had most signally failed to make a harbor having for its objective Salem. A preponderance of fighting strength, relatively 64 points, represented by the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts, Scorpion and a torpedo boat, had overwhelmed the 45 points represented by the auxiliary cruisers Prairie, Panther and Supply.

To speak from a theoretic standpoint the white squadron was entirely destroyed by the guns of the defending battleships. Thus on the fourth night the game of naval strategy was brought to an end, it having covered a period of unceasing toil, sleepless nights of anxious and wearing vigil and of grave uncertainty to its participants.

The capture came at the end of a night filled with rumors as to the location of the attacking squadron. At 9:30 p. m. the three battleships of Higginson got under way in a hurry and sailed to the eastward. The intention was to move on to Portland, and if that had been carried out Admiral Higginson, as it later developed, would have unconsciously swung the balance of his fighting force to that end of the coast line, as Pillsbury had intended he should, but which was not done on account of heavy seas running outside Cape Elizabeth. Higginson, however, deflected his course back to Gloucester after a swing toward in response to a report that the enemy had not been sighted when it was believed she had been, but in the last hours of the night Pillsbury sailed toward Cape Ann

from the outside and, as it proved, right under the very guns of the defending squadron. Commander Pillsbury, when still out to sea, after maneuvering, headed straight for Salem harbor, but the desired vantage point was never reached.

At this time the officer on the deck of the Kearsarge was Lieutenant Ray Stone, with Midshipman William Dilworth Puleston as the junior officer in command. In contrast to others the morning was clear and star bright. On the bridge a dozen jacksies stood on the lookout. One of these was Daniel Staehle, an apprentice of the first class. He stood well forward, peering on the lee side. The flagship was just falling down into a trough when he noticed the ensign at his side that he could see the "enemy."



COMMANDER PILLSBURY.

The officer of the deck called Flag Lieutenant Evans and Flag Secretary Bistol, and it was but the work of a moment to inform Admiral Higginson of the probability that the time for decisive action was at hand.

It was real war then. General quarters were sounded. There was a quick rush of many feet, the manning of a hundred posts, the clank of the anchor chain, the ringing of bells, the giving of orders and a general clearing for action. Not many moments passed before the flagship was under way steaming at fourteen knots, with the Alabama and Massachusetts many lengths in the rear. Some distance back was the Barney, rapidly overhauling the ships ahead.

At 5:40 a. m. the three battleships, aided by the converted yacht Scorpion, which had chased in from the south in time to be in at the finish, and the Barney, which had overtaken the fleet, formed a horseshoe about the white squadron. The elation among the men on board the blue squadron ran high.

There was something pathetic in the picture when Commander Pillsbury, after he had signaled his surrender, passed in his barge from the Prairie, walked up the starboard gangway of the Kearsarge and offered his sword to Admiral Higginson.

"Keep your sword, sir," said the senior officer, his voice quivering a bit in spite of himself. "I would not accept the sword from so gallant a foe."

"And I, sir," responded Pillsbury, with dignity, "could not surrender to a nobler or better officer, sir."

FIRST SURVEY OF PANAMA.

It Was Made 400 Years Ago, But Nothing Was Done Until De Lesseps's Day.

How many Americans know that the first exploration for the route of the Panama canal was made by H. de la Serna as far back as 1527-28? Many different explorations followed, and suggestions from various quarters, but nothing definite was done until De Lesseps formulated his famous scheme. This was opposed by the United States. Americans then wanted the canal to go through Nicaragua, and this plan was favored by Gen. Grant in 1879. But nothing was done. Says Harper's Encyclopedia of the United States: "In 1884 the people of the United States and France subscribed large sums toward a French company, headed by Count de Lesseps, of Suez canal fame, which announced its intention of cutting a canal through the isthmus of Panama." The subsequent financial catastrophe is well known. In 1899 the Panama Canal Company of America was incorporated with a capital of \$30,000,000. It was then estimated that it would cost \$125,000,000 to complete the canal.

Created a New Volcano.

As a sequel to the recent earthquakes in Sardinia an enormous chasm has been opened in the earth, while the surface has bulged into a hill of considerable elevation, from which stones and masses of earth are projected. There are also symptoms that the interior of the hill is in an ebullient condition. Scientists incline to the belief that the phenomena observed are volcanic. Another consequence of the earthquake is that Lake Santo, near Modena, which was about 500 yards long and 100 wide, has completely disappeared.

Atmosphere Tablets.

By a French chemist is claimed the invention of a method of compressing sea air into tablets. Those, therefore, who wish for a change of air will in future only have to go to the nearest chemist's and buy a bottle of Margate tablets or half a dozen Riviera pastilles. So long as the drugs are properly dispensed the invention will be welcome. It would be unpleasant to ask for Bonnevouth pastilles and to receive instead the Cologne (not the eau de Cologne) variety. The latter form has 79 distinct smells.

Shipment of Coffins.

Four thousand coffins for the bodies of soldiers in the Philippines that are awaiting shipment to the United States, is a portion of the queer cargo the transport Kilpatrick started with lately.

An Arbitrary Rule.

Mr. Nupop—Why isn't little Robert out with his nurse? Perhaps the nurse I sent you from the employment agency didn't come. Mrs. Nupop—Oh! yes, she came, but she didn't suit at all. She had nothing but blue dresses to wear, and you know blue is only for girl babies; pink's for boys.—Philadelphia Press.

Impertinence.

"When I go to weddings," she said, "I always feel like getting married again myself." "Let's see," he answered, making a hasty count of her divorces, "you must have attended a lot of them in your time, haven't you?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Centennial Envelopes.

The envelopes ordered by the Centennial committee have arrived and orders for them may be left at this office. The prices are as follows: 1000, \$3.50; 500, \$1.80; 250, \$1.00. This includes printing business card in the corner.

PENNYROYAL PILLS advertisement with image of a woman's face and text describing the product.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO. DEALERS IN Cigars, Tobacco Candies, Fruits and Nuts. SOLE AGENTS FOR Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week. PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY. SOLE AGENTS FOR F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco. Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars: Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver As.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH, YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT W. H. BROWER'S. 2 Doors above Court House. A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams Grove, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Twenty-ninth Annual Inter-State Grange Picnic Exhibition, to be held at Williams Grove, Pa., August 25 to 30, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from August 25 to 30, inclusive, good to return on date of issue only, at rate of one fare for the round-trip, from principal stations between Altoona and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central Railway, between Sunbury and Lutherville, inclusive, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division east of and including Renovo.

There will be an elaborate display of farm machinery in actual operation during the exhibition, and addresses will be delivered by well-known agricultural speakers.

For information regarding train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents. 2t.

WOMEN WHO WEAR WELL.—It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life will make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance, vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rarely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant drains which are often consequent on marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness. As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Half a million women and more have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Leases, 3c each, 30c a dozen. Notices to quit, 10c a dozen. For sale at this office. tt.

TEN CENTS WILL BUY trial size of Ely's Cream Balm; enough to convince you that it is the greatest of remedies for nasal catarrh or cold in the head. Full size 50 cents. All druggists. We mail it. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York, 253 Second Street, Albany, N. Y. MESSRS ELY BROS.—I suffered greatly with catarrh and tried different remedies without effect. After using one bottle of your Cream Balm I found relief and I cannot praise too highly such a remedy. Sept. 27, 1899. MISS CORA WILLARD.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for CORRECTED WEEKLY, RETAIL PRICES and various market items like Eggs, Lard, Ham, Beef, etc.