

LOBBY IS FAVORED

THAT PUSHING THE SCHOOL LAND LESSEES' BILL IN OKLAHOMA.

Although the measure they are furthering is not liked by Renfrow, they succeeded in having the committee of the whole recommend its passage through the house—Oklahoma will probably get a deed of trust law—Populists for it because lawyers are against it—Oklahoma News.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 23.—(Special)—Both houses, refreshed from holiday rest, got down to business today promptly at 10 o'clock after healthy and refreshing prayer from their respective chaplains—prayers that had an unusual flavor of peace and good will about them. The main work of the lower house was the consideration of Doyle's school land lessees' bill and, after numerous amendments, it was recommended for passage. The bill is not the one recommended by the joint committee of the house and senate, which is usually denominated the administration bill. Doyle's bill is called the lobbyist's bill for the reason that a strong lobby has been kept here working for it since the session began. This lobby consisted of Joe V. Kooze of Perry, Will Little of the same place, and a gentleman named Bennett from Canadian county. They have worked hard and if the bill is a good one they are entitled to considerable credit for their energy and perseverance. The question arises, however, as to the merit of the bill. It is by no means certain that the bill is a good one. A great many people believe it is a very bad bill and they do not hesitate to say so. There is one thing very certain and that is that it is not liked by the head of the administration. There is considerable reason to believe that the bill is also objectionable to the senate and that it will be defeated there. That, at least, is what a great many of them express as their opinion. The senate is in favor of the administration bill.

WHY IT PROVIDES. The Doyle bill provides for commissioners to constitute a school land board, one to represent each of the three political parties, they to exercise general supervision over the entire lands belonging to the territory, including school, college and public building lands. One of these three is to be known as school land commissioner. The commissioners are to be appointed by the governor and will hold office until the next general election, at which time they will be elected by the electors of the territory. They will receive as their compensation \$100 per month each. The bill provides for the appraisal of all school lands to be made by the various township trustees at the same time the regular appraisal of other land for taxation is made, but in such years only as the board may direct. The appraisers shall report the appraisement of these lands to the county clerk at the same time they make their annual returns of other valuations for assessment, and the clerk in turn shall report the same to the school land division. All lands under that act are subject to lease at a rent value of 6 per cent of the appraisement. The property to be leased is advertised and the first man who offers the 6 per cent of the valuation gets the property even if the next man offers more for it. One of the weak features of the bill is the fact that there can be no competition for the lands. The minimum valuation per acre shall be 50 cents. This will apply to grazing lands.

The bill caused quite a good deal of discussion and its consideration consumed the greater part of the day's session. The so-called administration bill was on the calendar in the senate, but action upon it was postponed for the purpose of ascertaining what action the house would take on the Doyle bill. The first thing the senate did was to agree to the conference committee's report on the Rose bill relating to marriages. This provoked considerable discussion and President Johnson and others opposed it. The conference report was to the effect that the courts could grant a young man under 18 or a young lady under 15, power to enter into a marriage contract in certain contingencies. The word "consummate" in the bill was substituted for the word "contract."

TRUST DEED BILL. One of the other bills of importance that came up in the senate was DeBols' bill, which is as follows: Section 1. That section 7, (2259) of chapter 31, of the statutes of Oklahoma, 1892, be and is hereby amended to read as follows: Section 7. Mortgages of real estate may be acknowledged or proven, certified, and recorded in like manner and with like effect as grants heretofore, and all mortgages of real property may contain a clause, if the parties thereto desire, with a power of sale authorizing the mortgagee, by virtue of such authority, for the payment of the debt therein secured, after the maturity thereof, to advertise and sell said real estate therein named at public sale at such places as may be therein specified, by first giving thirty days' notice of the time and place of such sale, which real estate, however, shall be truly appraised by three disinterested house-holders appointed at least five days before such sale, by a justice of the peace in the town or township where said land is situated, who shall take an oath that they will view and appraise said land, which appraisement shall be returned into the possession of the mortgagee before the sale, which sale shall be had between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of the day specified in said notice; provided, however, that if there is no bid amounting to as much as two-thirds of the appraised value of said real estate, there shall be no sale, and the same shall be postponed for a period of six months, after which the mortgagee may advertise and sell said land as aforesaid, regarding of said appraisement.

Section 2. The mortgagee shall deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and at the end of twelve months thereafter if said real estate is not redeemed by the owner or some party interested therein, who shall pay, if the same is desired to be redeemed, the amount for which said real estate was sold, together with 10 per cent per annum interest thereon, he shall execute a deed of conveyance conveying to the purchaser at said sale, or to the party holding said certificate to him duly assigned, a good and sufficient deed conveying all the right, title, interest and claim that the mortgagee had in and to said real estate at the date of said mortgage and foreclosure of same.

Section 3. That all cost incurred by the foreclosure of said mortgage, herein provided shall be paid out of the proceeds of said sale before applying any part thereof to the indebtedness.

Section 4. That the justice of the peace appointing said appraisers as herein provided shall receive one dollar for his services, and the appraisers therein shall receive one dollar and fifty cents each per day for their services.

Section 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. Section 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval.

LAWYERS WERE "AGIN" IT. This bill is along the lines of the Missouri trust deed law and the lawyers in the senate attacked it vigorously. It was about to be defeated when the word was passed around among the Populists that the opposition of the lawyers was based on the fact that under the bill foreclosure suits would be unnecessary, and hence that the lawyers' services in the settlement of plain contract debts would be avoided. This worked like a charm, the Populists went to the assistance of DeBols and the bill was passed. It is considered a good measure and one that will offer security to the investment of capital.

During the forenoon session of the committee of the whole Senator Henry Johnston presided and he laid down rules that went a long way toward facilitating business. He said he would allow no one to speak over six minutes upon any one bill. He also declared that conversational talk would be suppressed on every occasion when it was attempted. "The session is drawing to a close," he said, "and we must do more work and less talking."

At one stage in the proceedings Senator Brown arose to inquire what had become of the house bill abolishing the office of the notary public. He said he was surprised and unpleasant shock to the Democrats, who went to kill and bury that bill without any noise or flourish or without inviting the Populists to attend the funeral. Mr. Brown made no remarks about the bill beyond the assertion of a right that the council ought to know what it was doing in the hands of the committee where it was permanently shelved. It is hoped that the Populists would forget all about it.

HABEAS CORPUS RELEASE. In the afternoon in the senate a bill was introduced, read, discussed and passed its third reading in twelve minutes. It is a bill providing that the superintendent of the asylum can discharge any patient when, in his opinion, he deems such patient to be cured. Under the present law it requires a habeas corpus to release a patient from the asylum. This was considered a very important measure and the bill passed in the brief time specified.

Taking the session of both houses as a whole, there was very little friction. The inflammable material was ready, but nothing occurred to touch it off. INDIANS MUST MARRY. Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 23.—(Special)—Randolph's bill regulating the marriage of Indians on allotments passed its second reading in the senate this afternoon. It prohibits polygamy and bigamy before getting married to secure a license from the probate judge, as other citizens do. It also compels Indians now enjoying the marital state under Indian customs to secure licenses and be married in such a manner that a record can be kept of the same.

MEDICINE MAN MUST GO. Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 23.—(Special)—Randolph's bill prohibiting and punishing treatment of sick persons by Indian medicine men passed the senate this afternoon. It is the bill published in the Eagle a few days ago and passed as published. ELECTION CORRUPTION. Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 23.—(Special)—In the senate this afternoon Garrison's senate bill to prohibit the corrupt use of money at elections was defeated. It was similar to the Kansas law and its main feature was a provision compelling candidates for office to make returns of their election expenses.

COUNCIL IN DETAIL. After prayer in the council this morning the following bills were read a second time and referred: Council bill No. 147, to committee on judiciary. Council bill No. 148, to committee on counties and county affairs. Council bill No. 149, to committee on municipal corporations.

The report of the conference committee on house bill No. 77, providing for uniformity of marriages, was adopted after a spirited debate. The amendment concerned in empowers courts to authorize marriages of persons under the age of consent in settlement of suits for bastardy or seduction. Council bill No. 88, relating to the assessment of cattle in unorganized counties attached to counties for judicial purposes was read a third time and passed by a unanimous vote.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. By Mr. Fisher—Council bill No. 150, to legalize the incorporation of the town of McLoud in the county of Pottawatomie, and to legalize the election and proceedings of the trustees and justices of the peace of said town. The bills were suspended, the bill read a second time by title and referred to the committee on municipal corporations. By Mr. Johnston—Council bill No. 151, to create a special fund in cities of the first class to be known as the salary and department fund, and setting aside certain licenses and revenues for the support of said fund. By Mr. Johnston—Council bill No. 152, to prevent frauds upon mortgages of personal and real property. By Mr. Gould—Council bill No. 153, an act to relieve the taxpayers of the city of El Reno from the payment of territorial, school, county and city taxes for the years 1894, 1894 and 1895. The rules were suspended, the bill read a second time by title and referred to the committee on ways and means. By Mr. Johnston—Council bill No. 154, to regulate assessments on dead property, including claims and lots in cities, villages and towns. The bill was read a second time and referred to the committee on ways and means. By Mr. Hanner—Council bill No. 155, amendatory of section 1, article 9, chapter 22, of the general statutes, fixing the term of office of county commissioners. The bill was read a second time and referred to the committee on counties and county affairs.

play of Oklahoma resources at the Tennessee centennial exposition, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., from May 1, 1897, to November 1, 1897, and at the Trans-Mississippi and international exposition, to be held at Omaha, Neb., from June 1, 1898, to December 1, 1898; to define the duties and appropriate money therefor. Upon motion of Mr. Morum an emergency was declared, the bill read a second time by title and referred to the committee on ways and means. In introducing the bill Mr. Chason spoke of the great benefits to be derived from the proper display of Oklahoma resources and the desirability of securing the class of immigration that such a method of advertising would certainly attract. Mr. Morum in moving a suspension of the rules that the bill might be read a second time, referred to the fact that one of Oklahoma's leading citizens, Mr. Temple Houston, had been invited to deliver the opening address at the Tennessee exposition. The bill will probably pass the council with but little opposition, as the appropriations asked for are small, and from the further fact that the commissioners who will be named to take charge of the proposed displays are to receive no compensation or salary.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. The council resolved itself into committee of the whole, with Mr. Johnston in the chair, for consideration of the general orders. Mr. Johnston requested the members to confine themselves to three minute speeches and not to address the committee more than seven times on any one point under discussion. Mr. Johnston moved that a committee rule be adopted that hereafter members be limited to two speeches of five minutes each on any question. Adopted. The second order on the calendar, as the head of the legislature for consideration, was again passed over, there being a disposition manifested to await the action of the lower house on a similar bill now pending before that body.

Council bill No. 61, to provide security to the public against errors, omissions and defects in abstracts of title to real estate by requiring a bond of abstractors, was also passed over. Mr. Gould introduced in the committee a bill recommending that council bill No. 104, relating to taking of mortgages and foreclosing same on real estate, be laid on the table and indefinitely postponed. Mr. DeBols protested against such a summary disposition of the bill, which he claimed would save poor persons who are driven to borrow money, from heavy court costs by permitting the mortgagee, when so stated in the mortgage, to advertise and sell the property without going into court. The bill also allows a person one year to redeem property sold under mortgage by paying 12 per cent interest.

Mr. Gould said the bill was going back to the old theory of trust deeds, and instead of helping borrowers would place them under the bond of Shylock, without the protection of a court. Mr. Fisher said the practical effect of the bill would be that every mortgage would contain the clause waiving the right of foreclosure in courts, and when the farmer came to town to get his money he would be obliged to sign a contract or he would get no money. Mr. Marum was opposed to the bill because it produced too quick action. Under the present law it frequently requires a court action in securing a mortgage, which gave borrowers a chance to redeem the property.

Mr. Randolph believed the bill meritorious because it knocks the lawyer out of his fees and because of the redemption feature. A division was called for on the motion to indefinitely postpone; six members voted in the negative and five in the affirmative. The yeas and nays were ordered for postponement. Mr. DeBols then moved that the bill be favorably reported for passage, which was adopted after division.

HOUSE IN DETAIL. Rev. Shanks mediated between heaven and the lower house this morning in the absence of the regular chaplain, Rev. Mr. Newman. In the regular order of business Mr. Graves arose and announced that he desired to be taken off the committee to investigate Treasurer Turner. He said he did it in self-defense. He had been accused of having personal interest in the matter. The yeas and nays were ordered, he had the resolutions in his pocket when he first came to the legislature, and offered it from the purest motive. The people he represented wanted to know how their money had been handled. He thought, however, he should be excused.

Mr. May introduced a resolution in relation to the national banks retiring all forms of government currency and the engagement of their note issuing powers. The resolution claims that the wealth of the country has shrunk \$2,000,000 on account of shrinkage of currency. It recommends the boycotting of national bank currency and that bonds be issued in five, ten and twenty dollars at five per cent to the people.

Mr. Woodman introduced a resolution against any new counties being formed, as the burden of taxes for county government is already too great. Mr. Woodman moved that the resolution be read a second time and placed upon its passage, and the motion was entertained by the chair, when Mr. Doyle objected, saying it was not regular to have a resolution passed the same day it is introduced.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By May—House bill No. 247, an act to amend section 7, chapter 48, entitled "legislature." It provides that the legislative assembly convene at 10 o'clock a. m. on the first Tuesday in January ensuing the next election, at the seat of government, except in case of pestilence. By Cherry—House bill No. 248, an act to allow the commissioners of Greer county to sell certain school lands belonging to the Greer county school fund. It provides for the sale of 7,286 acres in Cochran and Hockley townships.

By Cherry (by request)—House bill No. 249, an act to organize a new county of all that portion of Greer county lying south of township 4, and east of range 21, to south line of township 5. By Lytton—House bill No. 250, an act making appropriations to pay the clerks and employees of the legislature. By St. Clair—House bill No. 251, amendatory of section 12, article 1, chapter 17, entitled, "Corporations," and providing how corporations may be formed. By Christian—House bill No. 252, an act entitled, "Proceedings Against Fugitives from Justice." By Graves—House bill No. 253, an act to encourage the growth and culture of corn, cotton, castor beans and peanuts. It provides such lands as these crops are

grown on exempt from taxation for the period of three years. By Montford—House bill No. 254, an act creating a board of inspection for the inspection of all institutions of learning and other purposes. SCHOOL LAND LEASING. The school land lease bill, being a special order, was again taken up in open house with Barnes in the chair. The bill was amended in many ways. The bill provides for a board of three, one from each political party. The treasurer is required to give a bond of \$50,000 and the other two \$25,000 each. Ten householders can complain when lands are leased too low. The regular township assessor shall assess the school lands for leasing purposes. The school land lease bill, on special order, again came up this afternoon. Rose offered an amendment that no one should lease more than 100 acres of land can lease school lands. Mr. Cherry of Greer county said if the amendment prevailed it would drive the homesteader out of his county who is surrounded by grazing land and yet owns his quarter section. The amendment was lost, only Mr. Rose voting for it.

Mr. Cherry made an amendment that should the fences in the grazing region west of range 14 be required torn down by the government the lessees should have the right to cancel the lease. He said that it might seem strange, but these men will not fence any land they cannot lease and if they are required to tear down their fences they do not want to lease the land. The amendment carried. Mr. Rose gave an amendment that the leases now existing shall not be changed. Mr. May thought the amendment seemed to be in favor of the school lessees. Mr. Rose answered that he made the amendment in good faith. He thought the present lessees should be protected. The amendment carried by a vote of 14 to 12.

The township assessors are allowed 50 cents a quarter section for appraising the lands within the agricultural district and 15 cents in the grazing lands—the "short grass" region. The bill as thus amended passed the committee of the whole and was ordered reprinted and recommended for passage. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in discussing the fees and salary bill. An entirely new bill was substituted for the original bill introduced. The new bill was formulated by a caucus of silverites and the chairman of the caucus had the nerve to ask that it be put on its passage without being discussed in committee of the whole, but the Republicans "sat down" on that proceeding, and the bill had to go through its usual course through the committee of the whole.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE. New York, Feb. 23.—The United States leather men declared a dividend of 1 per cent on preferred stock. Paris, France, Feb. 23.—Count Lefebvre De Haine, formerly French ambassador at the Vatican, is dead, aged 88 years. Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—The senate today confirmed the following postmasters: Oklahoma—J. Descombes, at Chickasha. Iowa—E. Clark, at Rudwick. Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Peoples National Bank of McDonald, Pa., to begin business, capital \$50,000.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23.—Carl Carlson, who shot and killed his sweetheart, Laura Thornton, November 5, last, was today sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. Carlson pleaded guilty to the charge and said jealousy drove him to the crime. Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—Bids were opened at the treasury department today for the construction of a government building at the Nashville exposition. There were six bids of which that of George Moore & Co., of Nashville, for \$3,200 was the lowest.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23.—John Crocker who was supposed to have been a man of considerable wealth was found dead in his room at Crosby and Norris streets, this city, Mr. Crocker was 80 years of age and was an uncle of Richard Crocker of New York. Paris, Ky., Feb. 23.—Sol Williams, well-known negro gambler, who was recently sent to the penitentiary for stealing a watch last summer in Lexington, and was sold in this city about a year ago as a vagrant, for \$25. His brother brought him. Columbus, O., Feb. 23.—There is a rumor here from New York that the Hocking Valley will go into receivers hands February 23 before Judge Raft at Cincinnati. Nothing is known here but it is understood that if this has to be, it will be voluntary with a view to re-organization.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 23.—The Steel Canal Boat company which was organized for trade between the great lakes and the coast via the Erie canal has decided to increase its fleet from six to thirteen boats in this season. Last season the boats carried steel rails exclusively but this season will go into general traffic. Omaha, Neb., Feb. 23.—A special to the Bee from Lincoln, Neb., says: In the house this afternoon a resolution was introduced calling for the immediate prosecution by the attorney general of all state officers who are short in their accounts. The matter was referred to a committee to report on within three days.

Calcutta, India, Feb. 23.—Cholera has broken out among the people employed on the relief works of the native of Rewah. In two days 100 deaths have been recorded. Hendersonville, N. C., Feb. 23.—The Andersonville and Broad railroad, which has been in operation only about two years, has been placed in the hands of W. E. Shuford of Asheville as receiver. Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 23.—Mattie A. Stewart, a half-breed Osage Indian, has filed suit for divorce in the United States court against James Stewart, an actor. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant is now on the stage in Chicago, and has three living wives. She further alleges that he married her with a will-cat theatrical company and that he has since abandoned her. The plaintiff wants a divorce and \$20 alimony.

Shawnee, Wis., Feb. 23.—Rev. S. R. Henderson, missionary on the Great Smoky Mountains, died at Omaha last night at the age of 94 years. He was noted throughout the entire northwest as a hard-working, busy, clear priest of the Episcopal church. Salem, Ill., Feb. 23.—William J. Bryan, wife and daughter spent Washington's birthday here, and paid a visit to the public school, which the great free silver advocate attended to his result. He addressed the pupils on Washington, and offered two 5 cent pieces to be awarded by the board of education, from year to year, to the two pupils standing the highest in orthography.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS' ASSOCIATION TACTICS ARE REVEALED.

Sugar and Tobacco Monopolies, It is Brought Out by the Lenox Investigation, Fix the Price and Dictate the Exclusive Sale of Their Goods Through the Grocers' Association, the Members of Which Received Rebates for Their Trouble—Duke of Cigarette Fame, is at Present on the Stand.

New York, Feb. 23.—The joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the existence of trusts and monopolies in this state, resumed its sittings today. G. Waldo Smith, president of the Wholesale Grocers association of this city and vicinity, was the first witness. He said that his association, which is not incorporated, operates over New Jersey, Connecticut, part of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and the Hudson as far as Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mr. Havemeyer and John E. Seales of the American Sugar Refining company, held a conference with the officers of the Wholesale Grocers association on June 8, last year. "Where do you get the prices of sugar from?" "The prices come from the sugar refineries every morning."

Chairman Lenox asked a number of questions designed to elicit admissions from him that the Grocers association is dominated by the American Sugar Refining company, but they were parried. Mr. Smith said that previous to the formation of the Wholesale Grocers association the grocers sold by selling sugar in bulk. Another question Mr. Smith said he had no knowledge of the Grocers association drawing up a code of rules making the price of sugar uniform.

"Do you wish to be understood that the American Refining company is responsible for the code of rules making the price of sugar on an equality everywhere and not the Wholesale Grocers association?" "The Wholesale Grocers association had nothing to do with that rule to my knowledge and has had nothing to do with since six years ago."

AGREEMENT, NOT A TRUST. The witness said that the sugar refineries at the solicitation of the southern and western grocers, adopted the price fixed by the American Sugar Refining company as the standard all over the country. Witness identified a copy of the form of affidavit made to maintain the fixed prices of sugar signed by his partner, Mr. Salles.

"We want," the witness said, "to get a list of customers and if you can get 30 per cent of them to ask for what you want, we will grant it." "Then it was the American Sugar Refining company which proposed the Wholesale Grocers association?" "No association was formed at that time. It was simply an agreement—we asked for a rebate which would prevent the cutting of prices."

Mr. Smith said it was simply a business transaction on the part of the Wholesale Grocers association to fix the prices first. "Does not the American Sugar Refining company refuse to sell to the retailer direct?" "No sir; I think it sells to large retailers."

"Does not a factor's making or unmaking depend upon his securing a factor's agreement for the American Sugar Refining company and its allies?" "It depends upon whether he can sell sugar or not. The destruction of the jobber lies in fierce competition. A man not having a factor's agreement would be put to great disadvantage as compared with his competitors. Without the factor's agreement free competition would follow and universal ruin would be the result," added the witness.

THE TOBACCO TRUST. James R. Duke, president of the American Tobacco company, was the next witness. The company was organized under the laws of New Jersey in 1890. The Allen and Ginter company, with Duke and Sons, the Kinney company, and the Kimball and Goodwin companies of New York and Rochester, were the concerns originally combined.

"Did you take in other companies after you organized?" "Yes sir, nine others." "Did the American Tobacco company receive the books of the old companies?" "No sir; they remained with the old companies." "Do you operate under a factor's agreement?" "No sir; we call our's a consignment agreement."

Mr. Duke said it was not the usual custom of the company to sell directly to the retailers. He testified to having occasional dealings with the Wholesale Grocers association, and added that only a small percentage of his jobs were associated with the Wholesale Grocers association. "Do you operate under a factor's agreement?" "No sir; we call our's a consignment agreement."

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HE ANSWERS DIRECTLY. Senator Lenox read some of the clauses in the agreement between the Wholesale Grocers association and the American Tobacco company which provided that the grocers association, in handling the product of the American Tobacco company exclusively, would receive a rebate of 7 1/2 per cent on the sale of cigarettes.

"Don't you think, Mr. Duke, that a system of that kind will inevitably create a monopoly?" "No sir." "Do you compel the consignees to fix a price?" "No sir."

"Is it a fact that a man cannot do business unless he handles your cigarettes?" "He can do business, but he cannot make as much money." Adjusted until tomorrow.

Albion, Ky., Feb. 23.—A special to the Times from Maysville, Ky., says: A premature explosion of dynamite at noon today at a gravel pit, killed five negroes and wounded as many more.

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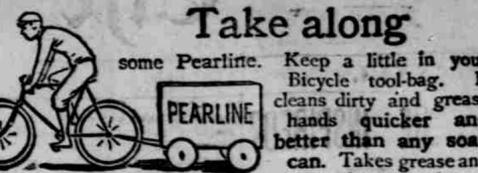
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"Don't you think, Mr. Duke, that a system of that kind will inevitably create a monopoly?" "No sir." "Do you compel the consignees to fix a price?" "No sir."

"Is it a fact that a man cannot do business unless he handles your cigarettes?" "He can do business, but he cannot make as much money." Adjusted until tomorrow.

Albion, Ky., Feb. 23.—A special to the Times from Maysville, Ky., says: A premature explosion of dynamite at noon today at a gravel pit, killed five negroes and wounded as many more.

Shawnee, Wis., Feb. 23.—Rev. S. R. Henderson, missionary on the Great Smoky Mountains, died at Omaha last night at the age of 94 years. He was noted throughout the entire northwest as a hard-working, busy, clear priest of the Episcopal church.



Take along some Pearline. Keep a little in your Bicycle tool-bag. It cleans dirty and greasy hands quicker and better than any soap can. Takes grease and mud stains out of your clothes. You need it to clean yourself with, after you've cleaned your wheel. Pearline and water is the best for cleaning and washing anything that water won't hurt. Wheelmen and wheelwomen have a hundred good uses for Pearline. Unequaled as a lubricant for the chains.

Millions of Pearlino

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY SAPOLIO

FRAZZLE THEM BAD (Continued from Sixth Page.)

at Memphis is required to sever all connection and co-operation with free silver forces in opposition to the policy adopted by our national convention at St. Louis? Does your proposition to employ your officers to expel any member found advocating the cause of any other party mean that any member is to be expelled for advocating co-operation of the free silver forces?

"In conclusion, we desire to repeat that we desire unity, we desire to join with you so that there might not be two warring organizations, but it must be on a basis like honorable to the Populist adherents of all sections on a basis of loyalty to all the principles of the People's party, on a basis of support and not antagonism, to the People's Party National organization. Please answer." (Signed)

"J. R. SOBEREIGN, "JAMES GUNN, "J. A. EDGEMONT, "N. M. WATSON."

While the meeting awaited a reply from Memphis, the editors took up the time in a discussion of general topics. HOW THEY REPLIED. Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 23.—The telegram sent to Hon. Frank Burkitt by the Kansas City convention, was handed to that gentleman by an Associated Press representative immediately after the adjournment of the morning session. The following reply to the telegram from Kansas City to President Burkitt of the Reform Press association has been handed to the agent of the Associated Press:

"Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 23. "To Messrs. Sovereign, Gunn and Edgeron: "The National Reform Press association now in session in this city cordially reciprocates your expressed desire 'to promote and preserve peace and harmony' among all genuine Populists, to the end that we may present a united front to the common enemy. To attain this much desired result, we know no rule or guide for our action, other than the constitution of the association, which reads as follows:

"Article III, section 1—All persons who are editors, business managers or are so substantially connected with reform papers and paper work that it is their principal business and who are known to heartily in accord with the fundamental principles enunciated in the St. Louis and Omaha platforms and agree to support the same, shall be eligible to membership in the association.

"Section 2—If any member shall fail or refuse to support the demands as provided for in the preceding section, the association may expel him or her, and the executive board may expel such person from the privileges of the association pending action at the next meeting of the association.

"Section 3—That any member of this association having knowledge that there is on the part of any member a radical and persistent violation of the terms set forth in section 2 of this article, shall prefer charges supported by documentary proof of such violation to the executive board, whose duty thereupon shall be to thoroughly investigate the same to a speedy conclusion, and if finding such charges sustained, shall thereupon suspend such person from membership and forthwith notify the association of such suspension." (Signed)

"FRANK BURKITT, "Pres. Nat'l Reform Press Assn. "E. W. HAYS, "Vice President, "J. A. PARKER, "Recording Sec.-Treas. "JOHN H. BOYD, "Corresponding Secretary, "JAS. K. HERRINGS, "P. J. DIXON, "E. S. PETERSEN, "N. H. WITZINGER, "C. E. KESTLER, "Executive Board."

THEY COME AGAIN. The following telegram, signed by all the officers and the executive board of the Memphis convention, has been received here in reply to Chairman Vandervoort's telegram asking for a more definite answer to the intervention proposed in his morning dispatch.

"Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 23. "To Leo Vincent, Chairman, Kansas City, Missouri: "We yield superiority to none in a sincere desire to preserve harmony, and we assure you of our profound regret that our ranks should be any differences in our ranks growing out of the misconstruction of the organic law of this association. We do not wish to evade any question. We have made no change in our constitution as it stands this morning, relating to the eligibility of members. All persons who fill the requirements and will agree to the conditions prescribed by the constitution of the National Reform Press association as it is now and has been since its organization seven years ago (with which