

OBSTRUCTION

By Democrats in the Legislature to Delay Business

AND PREVENT THE REPUBLICANS

From Carrying Out the Plan to Get Through in Forty-five Days.

THE TACTICS TO CONSUME TIME.

The School Tax Bill Will Pass the House But May Be Downed in the Senate—Mr. Brady's Gallant Fight Against It—The Bill Requiring State Officers to Turn Half Their Fees Into the Treasury Excites Lively Opposition—Smith, of Ohio County, Makes a Strong Point in Its Favor.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 13.—Present indications are that unless both houses confine themselves to the most important measures from now on and hold night sessions, next week, at least, the legislature cannot get through in forty-five days, as the Republicans set out to do. This would be a serious break in the Republican programme. The Democratic tactics in the house seem to be to obstruct legislation and compel an extension or special session. The first move in this direction was made to-day, when Mr. Edmiston insisted that house bill 127, reported adversely by the committee, be read in full before it was rejected. The bill was type-written and filled twenty-one large pages.

Mr. Pyle, in the chair, ruled that the bill must be read in full if insisted upon. Motions were made to indefinitely postpone and to lay on the table, both of which were ruled out of order. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair. Before a vote was taken on this Mr. Evans stated that the question could be settled by recommending the bill to the committee, which was done against vigorous protest on the part of Mr. Edmiston.

THE TAX BILL.

Another gallant fight, led by Mr. Brady, was made to-day against the Brady school tax bill and the amendments offered by Edwards, but it ended in another defeat. Mr. Edwards' amendments prevailed and the bill was advanced to the third reading. Its passage by the house seems certain, the only hope for its defeat being in the senate. The debate was brief as compared with yesterday, but animated. When the bill was taken up the previous question was demanded by Mr. Morris, which shut off discussion. The question was on Mr. Edwards' amendment to substitute 12 1/2 for 15 cents. The vote was, yeas 29; nays 35. Mr. Brady moved to indefinitely postpone the announcement which was ruled out of order on the ground that the announcement could not be postponed longer than to the following day. Mr. Pyle was in the chair, Speaker Edwards desiring to be on the floor when the measure was called up.

Mr. Brady appealed from the decision of the chair, but before the vote was taken withdrew his motion.

JUDGE FLEMING'S POINT.

Mr. Fleming, who was absent yesterday, came in before the vote was announced. He said, in explaining his vote, that unless the house was prepared to increase taxation, according to his best information, the entire measure should be voted down. The school levy could not be increased at the expense of the general levy. The finances of the state would not permit it. But on the proposition to decrease from 15 to 12 1/2 cents, and in view of the fact that the 22 cent proposition had already prevailed, he voted aye. Mr. Brady moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, and Mr. Edwards, in speaking to the motion, said that the friends of the measure had offered a compromise which the opposition had refused to accept, and now they proposed to go back and pass the bill as originally offered, making the levy 15 and 20 cents.

Mr. Harmer said a similar proposition had been voted down in the senate and the house was wasting time in discussing it. If all the remaining time of the session was spent on it and its passage secured, it would again be defeated in ten days, the only result being that ten days of valuable time had been wasted.

Mr. Evans said it was time the Republicans got together on this measure and disposed of it. He moved to reconsider the vote by which the 12 1/2 cent amendment was rejected. The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 46 to 17.

The vote may be close in the senate, but it is not thought the bill will pass.

AN INTERESTING FEATURE.

An interesting feature of the morning session was the discussion of Mr. Stapleton's bill requiring the auditor and secretary of state to pay one-half their fees into the state treasury.

Mr. Martin opposed it on the ground that it was impolitic, and would endanger Republican success in the state. It has been held that the fees received by these officers are part of their salaries, and the constitution provides that salaries cannot be reduced during their terms of office. We cannot make a change in this direction until after the next election. The proposition was to let the Democrats enjoy these advantages during their terms of office and take them away from the Republicans two years from now. We would be simply giving the opposition a club to break our necks with.

Mr. Dandridge said politics should not be considered in the discussion. The bill was not a political measure. It was an outrage to propose a law to send the auditor and secretary of state to the penitentiary, and he was raising his voice in behalf of the honor of the state when he opposed it. He was surprised that such a measure should be offered and did not believe a member on the floor would vote for it except possibly the patron, if politics had not been mentioned in connection with it. His chief objection was to the penalties it provided and he protested earnestly against its passage.

MR. STAPLETON DEFENDS IT.

Mr. Stapleton thought it unnecessary to speak on the subject, as he thought

it was thoroughly understood. He had received a lengthy petition asking its passage and there were others on the way.

Mr. Reynolds said the matter should be seriously considered. He believed these officers should be well paid for their services, but there was no doubt that they had been overpaid. The question was, could the Republican party afford to let this thing continue and not put itself on record in regard to it. He favored the bill.

Mr. Dandridge asked unanimous consent to amend by making the penalty for violations of the provisions of the bill removal from office instead of confinement in the penitentiary.

Mr. Smith, of Ohio, objected. He said these officers were now receiving in salary, fees and contingent expenses more than allowed them by the constitution. There was politics in the question. It was an effort to break from the old idea of making a few men rich at the expense of the people. Something was wrong when these people got so much that the governor shrank into a mere pigmy in point of salary by comparison.

Mr. Pearson, of Wirt, said there was no politics in the matter as far as he was concerned. He received a petition signed by 188 of his constituents asking for the passage of a bill to repeal the fee system, and he would vote for it.

THE BILL PASSES.

Mr. Martin spoke again briefly against the bill, saying members should carefully investigate the legal points involved before voting on it, and moved to postpone further consideration until to-morrow. The motion was lost, and the bill was passed by a vote of 42 to 22. Mr. McDonald (Dem.), of Jefferson, voted for it, and said by way of explanation that these two officers were public servants and there was no doubt that we had a perfect right under the constitution to cut off all their fees if it was thought best to do so. The constitution referred only to their salaries, not to their fees, and on this proposition he voted aye.

Decided opposition to the Berkeley Springs bill developed to-day. Mr. McDonald led the opposition to it, taking the ground that the action proposed might forfeit the right of the state to the property under the original grant and that the heirs of Lord Fairfax might step in, take the matter to the courts and set aside any contract or lease that might be made. He moved that the enacting clause be stricken out. Mr. Evans presented a petition signed by a large number of residents of Berkeley Springs asking that the bill pass and also stated that he had received several telegrams protesting against its passage. The vote was taken on McDonald's motion, a large majority voting for it, but the announcement was postponed until to-morrow. C. B. H.

THE STATE SENATE

Struggles With the School Book Question, Making Progress—Dole's Work Is Again on the Back.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—The senate put in a good deal of the day on the school book bill. As heretofore, it went into the committee of the whole, and excluded everybody except press representatives, in order to get rid of book men.

The proposition of Heath & Co. to cut out the free trade portion of Dole's "American Citizen" was submitted. Senator Patton, (Rep.), of Kanawha, read from the work to show that it seeks to prejudice the student's mind against the constitution and our system of government in general.

On this showing, Senator Farr, (Rep.) of Doddridge, and Senator Scott, (Dem.) of Randolph, said they would not vote for the book at all. The free trade portions did not disturb Senator Scott, for on that point he understood it to be in line with Democratic doctrine. Senator Reed, (Rep.) of Harrison, and Senator Finley, (Dem.) of Tucker, thought the revised edition should be satisfactory. After a good deal of discussion, Dole went over until to-morrow.

Senator Hoge, (Rep.) of Wetzel, moved to strike out Mitchell's primary geography and substitute Rand and McNally's, exchange free. Several senators said it had just been submitted and they had not had time to examine it. By common consent geography went over until to-morrow.

THE GRAMMAR QUESTION.

Senator Reed (Republican, Harrison) opened up on Hyde's advanced language lessons, arguing that the book which had been placed by the committee alongside of Harvey's grammar is not necessary and is not so advanced as the Hyde book, which precedes it in the series and is in fact nothing more than a supplement detached from that work to make one more book. Moreover, Hyde's book borrowed largely from Harvey. Senator Scott said that one grammar for advanced pupils was enough and two would breed confusion. The teachers of his county are in favor of Harvey's grammar, which they regard as infinitely better than the Hyde book. One of them writes to say that Harvey contains seventy-four more pages than Hyde and every page of Harvey is better than any page on the same subject in Hyde's. The motion to strike out Hyde was lost by 8 to 10, leaving both books in the bill.

On motion of Senator Cook (Rep.), of Wyoming, Cutters' intermediate anatomy, physiology and hygiene was added to conform to the house bill.

Senator Stewart (Dem.), of Putnam, opposed strongly the section of bill giving the county superintendent authority to dismiss summarily any teacher disobeying any order issued by the state superintendent and making such teacher ineligible to be employed again in the state for one year. Senator Stewart said this was too severe and the teacher should have a right to be heard. This also went over until to-morrow with the understanding that the section is to be modified.

THE HOUSE BILL.

The house bill on the book question which has passed that body is admitted to be crude and in some features mischievous, but there was a feeling in the house that the best way to get rid of it was to send it to the senate, trusting to that body to dissent from the bad provisions and to the conference committee to bring out a bill to the general satisfaction. Thus far Lewis' unpublished history of West Virginia stands in the house bill and the senate bill, although it is generally agreed that a pie in a poke in the form of the school book is not good business.

The Grant county seat removal bill had a narrow escape in the senate to-day. The announcement of the vote was postponed until to-morrow, when

it is thought the bill will have a majority of two on party lines.

The Wheeling delegation which arrived to-day to look after the lien law and proffered creditor's bill, have been busy all day and seem to have made progress. A substitute for senate bill, No. 48, (the creditor's bill) has been prepared, which, it is believed, will suit both sides. An effort will be made to-morrow to pass it under a suspension of the rules. C. B. H.

THE HAYWARD TRIAL.

A Hackman Corroborates Adry's Testimony—A Blow for the Defense.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 13.—The state in winding up its case of murder against Harry Hayward to-day delivered a body blow which staggered the defense. The first witness introduced this morning was none other than Peter Vallio, the hackman of whom Harry had spoken to Adry as being willing to assist in the proposed crime. Vallio's testimony was most damaging to the defense, as it corroborated in a striking way one portion of Adry Hayward's remarkable story and thus rendered thoroughly untenable the defense's pet theory as to Adry's sanity.

Vallio testified that Harry Hayward had approached him with questions as to whether he had ever "done anything" and if so whether his conscience had bothered him. Hayward had later asked Vallio whether he would drive a hack into Lake Calhoun and let the occupant drown, for a sum of money. Vallio said: "I told him I was no swimmer. He then asked me if the team was fractions and I told him it was. He asked me what I wanted for the team and I told him. He asked me if I cared what became of the team after I bought it. I told him I did not. He then asked me if the team running away would do up the whole rig and I said it would."

"Did he speak of any place near a lake to drive up?"

"Yes, he spoke of the bluff near Lake Calhoun."

This is the first corroboration of the stories of Blix and Adry obtained from an entirely outside source and exhibited in a striking way Hayward's strangely careless way of asking incriminating questions and making damaging statements.

Mr. Erwin at once recognized the supreme importance of this testimony and tried to have it stricken out entirely. The court, however, refused to sustain his objection and the evidence goes to the jury.

Patsy Garrity, a well known local fare dealer, threw some light on Harry Hayward's gambling operations in Minneapolis and Chicago. On November 3, Harry had met him on the street, and complaining that the limit was too low in the Minneapolis gambling houses, proposed a trip to Chicago, where it was higher. Garrity agreed to go if Hayward would furnish the transportation. He was given a \$20 bill to get his tickets. Harry had shown him a large package of money in his coat pocket.

Simon Gittleson, a pawn broker, told of losing Harry \$170 on three diamond rings that have figured in the testimony. While the transaction was being concluded Harry had "flashed a roll," the amount of money in which Gittleson could not determine.

Miss Emma Goodale, a trance medium, was an interesting witness. Harry had come to her alone and asked her to tell Miss Gine when that lady should call that she would win at gambling. Accordingly, when Miss Gine came with Harry she told her that she would be very lucky at cards for three or four days and then would lose if she played. The next day Harry came and told her that on the strength of her advice Miss Gine had let him have \$550 to go to Chicago and gamble with. Harry had told her of other amounts he had secured from Miss Gine, amounting in all to \$1,375.

THREE MEN KILLED

And Ten Others Injured in a Fire Last Night at Lynn, Mass.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 13.—Fire broke out about 8 o'clock to-night in the basement of a three-story wooden building occupied by W. Henry Hutchinson, hardware, and spread to adjoining property, entailing a total loss of \$100,000. Three men were killed, two injured and two are missing, supposed to be buried in the ruins. Dead—Captain Henry Skinner, Chemical Engine No. 1, 28 years old, married, Thomas Murray, hose 5, 22 years old, married, John Conlin, hoseman, aged 28 years, married.

Missing—George Butteck, fireman, Kimball, a clerk, supposed to have been in the building when the fire broke out.

Injured—George Middleton, William Hunt, William Minton, Charles Carson, George Center, Nicholas Wobber, Leo Miller, A. C. Moody, Lorenzo Alley, all firemen. An inspector was also injured by falling debris, but not seriously. The blaze started near the patent room in the Hutchinson building. When the fire had been burning half an hour without warning a terrific explosion occurred which seemed to split the building from bottom to top.

The upper stories separated and the long ladders on which several firemen stood, slipped and fell into the cavity and the men were hurled to the pavement beneath. Then the building fell, a mass of rains, and with fresh energy the flames began to spread. The next building was occupied by Peter Donnelly, shoe dealer. The flames swept on to the three and a half story wooden building adjoining, occupied by T. J. Ready and Parsons & Lickie, barbers.

After three hours' work the flames were subdued.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

H. H. Lanwehr, wholesale dealer in hosiery at No. 171 Race street, Cincinnati, assigned yesterday to E. A. Brunt. Liabilities \$25,000; assets \$15,000; preferences \$20,000.

Postmaster General Bissell has appointed William R. Haines and John E. Cooney postal clerks in the seaport service to succeed the two clerks who went down with the Elbe.

Mrs. Wickes, wife of Thomas H. Wickes, vice president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was granted a divorce by default yesterday in Judge Tutthill's court, at Chicago.

The American Tobacco Company's annual meeting was to have been held in Newark, N. J., yesterday, but no quorum was present, and the meeting adjourned to meet March 15. The Dundas street Methodist church, of London, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Fire Chief Roe and Fireman McDonald and Siddell were seriously injured by falling walls. Loss \$50,000.

FOR GOLD BONDS

The Ways and Means Committee Reports Favorably.

VAN VOORHIS SEEKS INFORMATION

In Regard to the Contract With the Bond Syndicate.

TERMS OF THE CONTRACT GIVEN

To the House By Mr. Wilson—Mr. Van Voorhis in the Senate and Senator Aldrich Introduces Resolutions Claiming that the Syndicate Is Making Large Profits—Little of Interest Transacted Besides the Financial Discussion—Senator Sherman's Substitute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The house devoted the day to business relating to the district of Columbia, and with but one exception, was featureless. During the debate, Mr. Van Voorhis, of New York, secured the floor, and introduced a resolution calling upon the committee on ways and means to furnish the house the contract of the recent bond negotiation, and such other information as the secretary of the treasury had communicated to the committee.

The resolution was as follows: "WHEREAS, On Friday last, the President entered into a private contract in writing with certain persons to borrow sixty-two millions of dollars of gold upon 4 per cent thirty-year bonds of the United States at a rate equivalent to 4 1/2 per cent premium, and

"WHEREAS, Bonds exactly similar issued eighteen years ago, and having only twelve years to run, were selling on the New York market on that day at a premium of 16 1/2 per cent, and at that rate these thirty-year bonds are worth 11 1/2, and

"WHEREAS, A cablegram from London shows that English capitalists are ready to pay a premium of 12 per cent on said bonds, and

"WHEREAS, The ways and means committee of this house not comprehending the reason which actuated the executive in selling so many millions of bonds at a premium of 14 per cent when a premium of 12 per cent could be, and much more ought to be obtained, on yesterday, had the secretary of the treasury before it and examined him in relation thereto, and obtained a copy of said written contract and all information which the secretary of the treasury could give on the subject, and

"WHEREAS, The information thus obtained has not been communicated to this house; and

"WHEREAS, At this stage of this Congress it is a matter of such momentous importance, it is desirable and the right of this house to know what information the ways and means committee has received in relation to this loan.

"Resolved, That the committee on ways and means of this house report immediately all the testimony, evidence and statements furnished to it by the secretary of the treasury in relation to that loan, including the contract made with any person or persons concerning the same."

Immediately Mr. Wilson informed the house that the majority report upon the joint resolution providing for three per cent gold bonds which had been favorably acted upon by the committee, would contain a copy of the much desired contract.

The minority of the committee was granted leave to file a report against the joint resolution and have it printed for use of the members to-morrow, it being the understanding that Mr. Wilson would call up the resolution at that time.

The house passed a number of district bills and adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Sherman Introduces a Substitute for the Jones Free Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The senate began its session to-day with a spirited discussion of the financial question, but soon turned its attention to the postoffice appropriation bill and spent the rest of the day on the proposition to have the government own railway postal cars.

Mr. Vilas (Dem.) of Wisconsin, brought on the financial discussion by offering a bill granting to the President the authority he has requested in his recent message for issuing 3 per cent bonds, payable in gold.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep.) of Ohio, offered a substitute to the silver bill reported yesterday, providing for gold bonds and temporary gold certificates, the two Colorado senators, Mr. Teller and Mr. Walcott, called attention to the fact that the syndicate of bankers who had secured control of these bonds, were now marketing them in London at 11 1/2, making a net profit of 8 per cent at the outset. The debate brought out frequent references to the contract between the treasury department and the bankers and as a result, Mr. Aldrich, (Rhode Island), offered a resolution calling on the President for a copy of the contract. It was agreed to take the vote on the pending amendments as to railway postal service at three o'clock to-morrow.

The senate agreed to the house resolution extending the time for making returns on the income tax to April 15 next.

The substitute for the Jones unrestricted coinage bill reported from the finance committee yesterday, which Senator Sherman to-day proposed, is in most respects a copy of the bill introduced by him on the 17th ultimo. It is changed, however, so as to permit the issuance of 3 per cent gold bonds, payable in five years. No limitation of time is fixed upon the certificates.

NOMINATED IN THE BOND

Full Text of the Contract Between the Government and Belmont & Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The full text of the bond contract is as follows:

This agreement entered into this eighth day of February, 1895, between the secretary of the treasury of the United States, of the first part, and

Messrs. August Belmont & Co., of New York, on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, England, and themselves, and Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., of London, on themselves, parties of the second part, witnesseth:

WHEREAS, It is provided by the revised statutes of the United States (section 3,700) that the secretary of the treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interests; and the secretary of the treasury now deems that an emergency exists in which the public interests require, that as hereinafter provided, coin shall be purchased with the bonds of the United States of descriptions herein mentioned, authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, being bonds of the United States described in an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt."

Now, therefore, the said parties of the second part hereby agree to sell and deliver to the United States three million, five hundred thousand ounces of standard gold coin of the United States at the rate of \$17.80441, per ounce, payable in United States four per cent thirty-year coupon or registered bonds, said bonds to be dated February 1, 1895, and payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from date issued under the acts of Congress July 14, 1870, January 20, 1871, and January 14, 1875, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum payable quarterly.

First—Such purchase and sale of gold coin being made on the following conditions:

(1) At least one-half of all coins delivered hereunder shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe, but the shipment shall not be required to exceed three hundred thousand ounces per month, unless the parties of the second part shall consent thereto.

(2) All deliveries shall be made at any of the sub-treasuries or at any other legal depository of the United States.

(3) All gold coins delivered shall be secured on the basis of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of standard gold per dollar, if within limit of tolerance.

(4) Bonds delivered under this contract are to be delivered free of accrued interest, which is to be assumed and paid by the parties of the second part at the time of their delivery to them.

Second—Should the secretary of the treasury desire to offer or sell any of the bonds of the United States on or before the first of October, 1895, he shall first offer the same to the parties of the second part; but thereafter he shall be free from every such obligation to the parties of the second part.

Third—The secretary of the treasury hereby reserves the right within ten days from the date of, in case he shall receive authority from Congress therefor, to substitute any bonds of the United States bearing three per cent interest, of which the principal and interest shall be specifically payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, for the bonds herein alluded to; such three per cent bonds to be accepted by the parties of the second part par, i. e., at \$18 60/100 per ounce of standard gold.

Fourth—No bonds shall be delivered to the parties of the second part, or either of them, except in payment for coin from time to time received hereunder, whereupon the secretary of the treasury of the United States shall and will deliver the bonds as herein provided at such places as shall be designated by the parties of the second part. Any expense of delivery out of the United States shall be assumed and paid by the parties of the second part.

Fifth—In consideration of the purchase of such coin the parties of the second part and their associates hereunder assume and will bear all the expense and inevitable loss of bringing gold from Europe hereunder, and so far as lies within their power will exert all legitimate efforts to protect the treasury of the United States against withdrawals of gold pending the complete performance of this contract. In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands in five parts, this eighth day of February, 1895.

(Signed) J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary of the Treasury. AUGUST BELMONT & Co., On behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, and themselves. J. P. MORGAN & Co., On behalf of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and themselves. Attest: W. E. CURTIS, FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON.

THE COMMITTEES REPORT.

The Ways and Means Favor the Gold Bond Feature of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The report which Chairman Wilson submitted for the majority of the ways and means committee describes the resolution, and says: "The message of the President, which is herewith appended, communicates to the house the condition of the reserve of gold in the treasury available for the redemption of the government's legal tender notes and the maintenance of the parity of its coin circulation and the reasons which compel, at the present time, an issue of bonds to replenish and maintain that reserve; also the general terms of a contract made under authority of section 3,700, of the revised statutes, for the purchase and delivery to the treasury of a sum slightly in excess of \$55,000,000 of gold coin to be added to the stock of the treasury, which amounts to only \$42,218,081 at the present time. The committee have had the benefit of a conference with the secretary of the treasury, who exhibited to them the original contract entered into by himself on the eighth day of February, and explained its details to them.

"A full and complete copy of said contract is hereto added. From a reading of this paper it will be seen that the arrangement of the secretary with the parties to be contractors effects the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States (amounting to \$55,116,275,) at least one-half of which shall be obtained and shipped from Europe. For this gold coin he has contracted to issue to the parties furnishing it, under authority of the act for the resumption of specie payments approved January 14, 1875, four per cent thirty-year coin bonds of the United States at a price which realizes to them interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

"But the secretary of the treasury has reserved the right, if authority be given him by Congress to substitute at par

any bonds of the United States bearing three per cent interest, of which the principal and interest shall be specifically payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, said substitution to be made within ten days from the date of the contract. It is the objection of the joint resolution herewith submitted to give to the secretary of the treasury authority to substitute such bonds to the amount of the contract.

"The saving to be effected to the government as set forth in the President's message will be \$39,139 per year for every year the 3 per cent bonds run and of the amount of \$16,170,770 should they run thirty years. As it is not believed by the committee that the issue of bonds specifically payable in gold will impose any additional burden of liability upon the government than if they were made payable in coin under its pledge and policy to preserve the purity of the coins in the two metals, the saving of this large amount becomes a matter of substantial moment and advantage of the government and as the parties to take the bonds are under contract to furnish gold coin for them, it seems no hardship on the government to contract to pay them back in the same coin that they furnished to it."

The contract was made a part of the report.

IRWIN TRIAL.

The Defense Have Witnesses on the Stand to Prove the Dividends Were Possible.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13.—The defense in the trial of George M. Irwin, the discretionary pool operator, put forward several deponents who had drawn out more money than they had invested.

W. H. Martin, a well known New

York broker, testified as to the extensive deal Irwin made in wheat, showing one instance that between \$30,000 and \$83,000 profit was made in a week. Irwin always had a balance to his credit with witness' firm, McFerran, Martin & Jackson, and when the firm dissolved there was \$125,000 of a balance. Witness said it was possible for a man to make the large dividends claimed by the mysteries of speculation, but never before heard a man figure it out that way. Daniel Murphy, a Chicago broker, was on the stand when the morning session closed. Mr. Murphy continued his testimony at the afternoon session. His firm, Morton & Worthington, had from May to October traded for Irwin 7,500,000 bushels. Up to October 1st, last, witness knew of Irwin being a big gainer and after that he began buying on the other side of the market and sustained heavy losses. At the conclusion of the deal the Chicago broker considered that it required a great amount of shrewdness on the part of Irwin to get out as well as he did. The dividends declared by Irwin each month were not considered unusual by witness. He thought Irwin a large operator, not a plunger.

Mr. Thornton, a Chicago grain broker with Martin E. Frasier & Company, testified that Irwin sometimes made ten per cent profit on his day's speculations.

As the result of Irwin's telegrams in October, the witness had sold 550,000 of oats, just one half of what he had with witness' firm. The sale was at a loss, but there was a balance for Irwin. He did not know what became of the money. The witness had no doubt the dividends declared by Irwin could easily be made, and thought better percentages could have been realized.

NEW OIL COMPANY

To Compete With the Standard—A Very Promising Beginning.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 13.—A largely attended meeting of oil producers from the various oil fields, was held in the Lyceum Exchange hall to-night. After the reading of the prospectus, Hon. David Kirk, of Pittsburgh, addressed the meeting in a ringing speech, in which he scored the Standard Oil Company.

It is now proposed to form a chartered company to be known as the "Pure Oil Company," with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to furnish consumers of petroleum with a product from pure Pennsylvania oil. It is stated that the oil from other territories than Pennsylvania and its adjacent fields is used to adulterate the high grade petroleum. The new company will try to prevent this and also to procure for the producer the market price for his oil. The actions of the Standard in fixing an arbitrary price for oil, regardless of the price on exchanges, had aroused vigorous protests from the producers, and the Pure Oil Company hopes eventually to change the order of things.

The capital stock of the company is to be divided into 100,000 shares of \$10 each, and the subscription books are open to everybody. The officials' statement is that to put the company into immediate operation about thirty independent refineries now connected with the independent pipe lines will refine the oil under direction of the company and turn it over at actual cost for marketing. The profits are to be divided equally between the refiners and the company. The refiners will transfer to the company their means of distribution, including the present distributing plants, located in fifty cities, together with all the tanks and other appliances, taking stock in payment. New distributing stations are to be established wherever needed.

The capacity of the refineries beginning operations with the company is nearly 10,000 barrels a day. A profit of one-quarter of a cent a gallon on this output would net 30 per cent on the capital stock of the company.

An Independent Organization.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14.—Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, the K. of L. meeting here decided to form an independent organization.

Contempt Rule Dismissed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The contempt rule against George M. Pullman in the Debs case was dismissed to-day