

DOLLY DIALOGUES

Instituted by the New York Legislative Investigation

INTO THE MATTER OF TRUSTS.

With the Most Sincere Apologies to Anthony Hope.

CONVERSATIONAL TEA PARTY

Held by the Lexow Committee Yesterday Over the Affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—When Chairman Lexow called the joint legislative committee on trusts to order today there were present upon subpoenas to testify H. O. and Theodore A. Havemeyer, besides a number of men prominent in mercantile pursuits and several lawyers whose clients insist it was supposed, might be affected by the investigation.

"I think not," replied Mr. Havemeyer. "I have you not recently been into the manufacture of coffee?"

"Yes, sir," I am connected with a coffee company in Ohio."

"What was the object of your consolidation in 1891?"

"To refine sugar."

"What was your company organized, Mr. Havemeyer, to control the refining and sale of sugar in the United States?"

"I think not, sir."

"Do you not control the sugar markets of the United States?"

"No, sir."

"Of course not."

"Was your company not organized for the purpose of preventing illegal combinations of labor?"

"No, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"To what extent?"

"I should say \$25,000,000."

"How many sugar companies outside of yours are there in the United States?"

"I should say about eight."

The witness then enumerated the names of the companies. In reply to another question, Mr. Havemeyer said that the American sugar refineries company produced from seventy-three to seventy-five per cent of the sugar manufactured in the United States.

"Why was the stock increased?"

"To purchase other companies."

"What are these companies?"

The Franklin, the Knight, the Spreckels and the Delaware sugar refining companies of Philadelphia.

"Is not it a fact that the price of sugar increased, owing to the acquisition of these four companies?"

"I think not; the price of sugar is lower now than it was then."

"Who fixes the prices at the board meetings?"

"My brother," responded the witness, to the coffee trust.

Reverting to the recent advent of the sugar company in the coffee trade, the chairman of the committee asked:

"Why did you go into the coffee business?"

"I thought it was a pretty good business."

"Are you willing to swear that the officers of the coffee company are not organized for the purpose of shutting out competition against the American Sugar Refining Company?"

"They are not, sir," the witness said, slowly. Witness said that part of the cry about competition in the sugar market was newspaper talk, but admitted defending a suit in Ohio brought about through the activity of competition there."

"When did you purchase the Woolworth stock in Ohio?"

"I'll have to refer you to my brother," replied the witness.

The preferred stock of the company was \$7,000,000 and the common stock \$7,000,000. A dividend of 7 per cent was declared last year on the preferred and 12 per cent on the common. In addition there may have been an accumulated surplus.

"I would not go into business," Mr. Havemeyer said, "if I did not make 15, 16 or 20 per cent in it."

Senator Lexow quoted some figures from a financial paper which showed that in 1894-5-6 the surplus of stock increased from \$9,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

"Are these figures correct," asked Senator Lexow.

"I can't say, if you got them from Mr. Searies, they are correct."

"As far as he knows."

"Do you know any business not in the nature of a monopoly that pays 15 or 16 per cent?"

"Plenty of them."

"Tell us one of them."

"Coffee, for instance."

"And that is the reason you went in to it?"

"One of the reasons," smiled Mr. Havemeyer.

"Are you willing to swear that there is no agreement, verbal or written, between your company and any other regarding the fixing or maintaining of prices?"

"I am willing to swear that, as far as I know, there is no such agreement."

Chairman Lexow wished to take up the examination of Mr. Searies, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, before calling H. O. Havemeyer to the witness chair, but waived his preference upon being informed that Mr. Searies could not conveniently appear before the committee until tomorrow.

Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining, (not named as a witness) was sworn in and desired the organization of the sugar trust in 1887. The assets, real and personal property of fifteen companies,

were purchased by the American refining company at the time of the amalgamation.

The American Sugar Refining Company, of New Jersey, Mr. Havemeyer said, took place in 1891, of the former so-called trust. It was done through purchase. The new company acquired all the property before held by the trust, and no more, and was capitalized first at \$50,000,000, afterward increased at \$75,000,000. The greater part of the \$25,000,000 increase went in purchase of the Philadelphia property. Mr. Havemeyer denied that this stock was put in at fifty cents on the dollar on a valuation of the Philadelphia property made by himself, and associates, saying it was put in at par.

Dental and Admission.

In answer to direct questions, Mr. Havemeyer, denied categorically that his company controlled the sugar market in the United States; fixed the price of refined sugars, controlled the product of sugar or that it had an agreement with the Mullenhaue concern, the National, or the St. Louis.

"You really do control the product and price of refined sugar in the United States, do you not?" asked the senator.

"We undoubtedly do," replied Mr. Havemeyer emphatically. "We turn out between 75 and 80 per cent of the whole output of the country. And I want to say, Mr. Havemeyer went on, raising his voice, "that when we controlled 95 per cent of the output the supreme court said it was perfectly legal to do so."

Senator Lexow wanted to know about Arbutckle Bros. relations with the American Sugar Refining Company, and spoke of the firm competing with the sugar company.

"They never competed with us," said Mr. Havemeyer. "They are wholesale grocers and handled our products."

"Why did you organize a coffee company within a day or two. Do you think the coffee business as alluring as the sugar business?"

"Yes, I propose to carry on the coffee business just as we have the sugar business, and that is to state it here in open court without fear of contradiction on the advantage of the consumer. My going into the coffee business has nothing to do with Arbutckle taking his sugar trade from us. That's pure nonsense."

Mr. Havemeyer denied most emphatically that the reason the company was going into the manufacture of coffee was that Arbutckle was entering into competition with it in the sugar business.

"Arbutckle has never competed with us," he said. "He proposed to do so, and is welcome. We are going into the coffee business because there is a field for legitimate enterprise there."

Arbutckle's Turn to be Funny.

Senator Lexow then aroused interest and surprise by calling John Arbutckle to the stand. Mr. Arbutckle testified that after he had determined to build a sugar refinery a director of the American Sugar Refining Company, in speaking to him about it, said:

"How would you like us to go into the coffee business?"

"I felt," said Mr. Arbutckle, "that it was an implied threat."

James N. Jarvis was called. He said: "Lowell M. Palmer, of the American Sugar Refining Company, came to me and said: 'If you start refining sugar we will go into the coffee business, and the Havemeyers have more millions than the Arbutckles.'"

The committee adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE OLD STORY

Of Massacres of Christians—Murder and Pillage in Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Feb. 5.—There was firing in the streets here for several hours yesterday. Several Turkish soldiers were wounded. Endeavors were made to establish military cordons around the Christian and Mussulman quarters.

ATHENS, Feb. 5.—Advices received from the island of Crete are to the effect that trouble at Canea originated in the unfounded report that the Mussulmans had killed twenty-seven Christian sentinels at Akrostri.

When this report was received the Vall ordered the troops to proceed to the defense of the Christian villages. The troops were attacked, and it is reported that twenty persons were killed. Several villages were destroyed by fire. Canea itself is in a state of complete revolt. The Mussulmans, it is claimed, instituted the attacks upon the Christians and commenced the discharge of fire-arms. A considerable number of persons perished in the conflict. Finally it was observed the soldiers themselves fired from the ramparts on the heads of the Christians.

The Mussulmans set fire to the quarters occupied by the Christians and the flames were visible from the war ships of the powers anchored in the harbor. The flames appeared to be spreading in the direction of the palace of the archbishop and the Greek schools. The commanders of the Italian and French gunboats attempted to stop the fighting, and landed small detachments of soldiers for the purpose of protecting the telegraph offices.

The Christians at Halepa sought refuge at the office of the foreign consuls, and on board the gunboat. The Vall and the consuls of the powers were near Halepa when the outbreak commenced, but they were unable to enter Canea until nightfall. The fighting ceased, but according to the latest advices the fires started for the purpose of destroying the buildings have not yet been extinguished.

Blood and Fire.

ATHENS, Feb. 5.—Three-fourths of the Christian quarters in the city of Canea have been burned to the ground. The Christians while trying to escape to the warships were attacked by the Mussulman population and many were killed and injured. The total number of victims is estimated at 200.

It is reported that a large number of women and children have already been landed on the island of Milo by the Italian cruiser. The men in most instances remained at Crete. They barricaded their houses and made other preparations for the approaching struggle.

Help Sent to Crete.

ATHENS, Feb. 5.—In the legislative chamber to-day the president of the council, Th. del Yannis, announced that the government had ordered two men-of-war to proceed at once to Crete. The announcement was followed by a scene of intense excitement and enthusiasm. The latest news from Canea is to the effect that foreign vessels are already engaged in the work of transporting refugees to the Grecian island of Milo. It is announced that the foreign consuls were obliged to make their escape from Halepa to Canea by way of the sea.

A Castilian Dog.

TORONTO, O., Feb. 5.—Fire this morning destroyed the livery barn of Joseph Pappas and gutted the dwelling which it adjoined. The contents were lost. The fire was caused by a dog which stayed by his post, was burned. Loss \$4,000; insured.

Good Showing for Oil.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

STUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 5.—The Knox Oil and Gas Company, has drilled in a well on the McClain farm, at Knox-ville, and have a good showing of oil.

Merit Succeeds.

Mr. C. S. Howell, formerly of Wheeling, dies a Paying Berth.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 5.—Mr. Charles S. Howell was to-day appointed superintendent of the West Penn Hospital to succeed Mr. House, who was removed last week.

The appointment was a great surprise to even the close friends of Mr. Howell.

The new superintendent is an old newspaper man of Wheeling. He came from there to newspaper work in Pittsburgh, later becoming claim agent of the Baltimore & Ohio road. Since April 1, last, Mr. Howell has been connected with the consolidated traction company, of Pittsburgh. It is understood his salary in the new position will be \$3,000 per year.

Evidently of Unsound Mind.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

KINGWOOD, W. Va., Feb. 5.—Charles Helms was brought to jail here to-day and sentenced for one year in default of bond to keep the peace. He is a single, middle-aged man, and is charged with attempting to kill his mother and other members of the family. He is considered dangerous, and the family was afraid of him. It is thought he will be sent to the asylum, as his mind seems to be unsound. His residence is near Independence.

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Against Lobby.

Fortifications of Both Houses Will Be Completed To-day.

The Trocha Will Be Strong.

So That Sympathizers With Measures Cannot Cross It.

An Eloquent Flea Was Made

By Delegate Curtis, of Ohio County, in Favor of Allowing Veterans of the Blue and Gray to Peddle Without License.

Senate Committee Reports Adversely on the Valued Insurance Bill—It Will Undoubtedly Be Defeated in the Upper Chamber—No "Ripper" Legislation by the Present Body of Law Makers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 5.—The two houses have the lobbying feeling so strong that they are going to roll themselves in to keep the talent off their backs. It is expected that the fortifications will be completed by to-morrow. The children of the desert are wondering whether they are to be allowed to roost on the ramparts.

Ohio county was heard from in the house to-day through the very graceful and telling speech of Delegate Curtis, in behalf of the bill allowing veterans of the blue and the gray to peddle without license. The son of a distinguished Union soldier, now gone to his reward, spoke with great tenderness of the needy old boys of the two great armies, and further, as that secretaryship was the principal topic in the discussion in my interview with the President-elect.

This telegram and statement puts at rest all doubts as to California's representation in the cabinet. It is pretty well known that he would be given a place. Those who read the reception line of the dispatches from Canton were convinced that the question was not whether McKenna was to represent the west in the cabinet, but what position he would be given.

The latter part is not yet settled by official declaration, though Judge McKenna believes that the interior will be his portfolio.

McKenna's Dress Suit.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 5.—John J. Kennedy, tailor and importer, of New York, was a passenger on the western express this morning, bound for Canton, with Major William McKinley's new evening dress suit, which was enclosed in a fine new case, on the inside of which was the President-elect's name in large gold letters. Mr. Kennedy said he would not trust any one but himself to try the suit, and the major, and although he could hardly spare the time away from his business, made the trip on purpose to personally look after it.

Mr. Kennedy went to Cleveland two weeks ago when Mr. McKinley was a guest at the home of Myron T. Herick, and took the measurements. The cloth is a superfine jet black worsted of Saxony finish.

What New York Will Get.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Congressman Sherman, who has been mentioned for a place in Mr. McKinley's cabinet, was expected to stop off at Albany to-day, to see Governor Black, but had not arrived up to noon time. The best informed politicians say there is little reason to suppose any New Yorker will be in the cabinet. Said one: "There will be no New York man in McKinley's cabinet, but he may throw a couple of ambassadorships over to this state. Deffenbarger can go to England if he desires and General Porter to France."

Women Favor Bacchante.

A Wellesley Professor Defends the Much-cussed Statue.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 5.—At the state federation of women's clubs' convention, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe yesterday made the address of welcome. The principal address was by Professor Morgan, of Wellesley college, upon the "Psychology of the Beautiful." She vigorously defended the Bacchante statue in Boston, saying:

"Through a fellowship which even a daughter of the Puritans may inherit, in the rich soul of Plato, I have received a different interpretation of the ideal Bacchus of the Greeks from that entertained by the writer of editorial articles in one of the foremost of New York's literary reviews. I must confess myself as holding the bronze bust of Bacchus among the cherished treasures in my Wellesley study." Her sentiments were roundly applauded, and Mrs. Howe indorsed all that Professor Morgan had said.

Tried to Lynch a Negro.

Exciting Scenes at a Criminal Hearing at Columbus, Pa.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 5.—Marcus Butcher, the negro who assaulted Mrs. Elmer Schner, a week ago, was given a hearing at Columbus yesterday. At the hearing Mr. Schner identified Butcher as her assailant.

Before the hearing concluded a crowd collected before the door with the intention of doing injury to the prisoner. To save Butcher he was taken out the back way, hurried into a carriage, and driven rapidly to the waiting trolley car.

On the way to the car the carriage passed the woman's husband, and he made an attempt to drive a revolver and made an attempt to shoot Butcher, but was restrained by a detective.

The crowd raced for the car. They came up to the negro as he was being taken from the carriage, and a vigorous attack was made on him. He was punched and kicked, but the officers succeeded in getting him to jail.

Canton Conversations.

Were Not Numerous Yesterday, Although There Were a Number of Visitors—McKenna Acknowledges His Tender and Acceptance as a Member of the Cabinet.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 5.—About the usual number of visitors called at the McKinley residence to-day. This morning people from many parts of the country wanted to see Mr. McKinley for a few minutes and the President-elect met all pleasantly.

Mr. Logan C. Murray, of Louisville, Ky., said he had a very satisfactory conference with the President-elect this morning. Mr. Murray returned by appointment at 2 o'clock for a further conference. He said his visit here was to talk over the situation in Kentucky in regard to the senate. He said that Mr. St. John Boyle, the Republican caucus nominee, had a bright chance of being the next senator from the blue grass state, although Mr. Yerkes has a great many friends and admirers. When asked as to the possibility of Governor Bradley appointing a successor to Senator Blackburn, Mr. Murray said that this might occur, but he did not know how Governor Bradley stood on the subject. Mr. Murray leaves at 4:05 o'clock for his home, by way of Cleveland.

"I have no object in concealing it. I have been offered and accepted the position of private secretary to President McKinley."

J. Addison Porter, of Hartford, said this to the Associated Press representative in the McKinley library this afternoon.

McKenna 'Fesses Up.

He Will Be in the Cabinet—Interior Portfolio Likely to Be His Lot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Judge McKenna, of the United States circuit court, last night authorized the statement that he has been invited to accept a position in the cabinet of President-elect McKinley, and also that he has signified his acceptance. He did not care to give for publication the dispatch in which the tender of a position was made, nor did he wish to make his response known. He considered telegrams confidential and personal. He has requested a communication from Canton. He will leave the latter part of the month for Washington ready to enter upon his new duties immediately after the inauguration. Whether Judge McKenna is to be attorney general or secretary of the interior in the new administration is now known only to the President-elect.

Yes, he said last night, "I have received a telegram from President-elect McKinley offering me a place in the cabinet. I have wired an acceptance."

"As secretary of the interior?"

"I do not know that. The telegram did not state. It will be either that or attorney general. I am inclined to think, however, it will be the interior, as that place generally goes to a western man, and further, as that secretaryship was the principal topic in the discussion in my interview with the President-elect."

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The Proper Quota

Of the United States Senate Established Yesterday

By the Unanimous Action

Of The Body in Favor of Kenney's Claim to a Seat,

Who Represents Delaware.

On the Certificate of the Governor, But Who Was Chosen by a Legislature

Frankly Elected—While Republicans Withdrew Opposition to His Admission, His Title Will be Attacked Hereafter—His Entrance to the Senate Effected No Essential Change in Party Strength—Dupont's Case Cannot be Reopened.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—The senate to-day admitted Richard R. Kenney to the Delaware seat vacated many months ago by Mr. Higgins, and which since then has been the subject of continuous controversy. This augmented the Democratic membership to 40, and for the first time raised the full membership of the senate to its proper quota of 90. It effected no essential change in party strength, however, the division being: Republicans, including Independents, 44; Democrats, 40; Populists, 6; total, 90.

All opposition to the seating of Mr. Kenney was withdrawn. Republican senators conceding that his credentials from Governor Tunnel certifying that the regular legislature had chosen him in due form gave him a prima facie right of admission. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hoar expressed this view, and stated that Mr. Kenney's title would be attacked hereafter on the ground that his credentials while prima facie correct, came from a legislature fraudulently elected. The pension calendar was cleared during the day, about fifty pension bills being passed.

The Republican members of the ways and means committee devoted their attention to-day to the schedule of wood and manufacturers of wood, and decided to restore the McKinley rates provisionally in full, with the important exception of white pine. Pine was dutiable at \$2 under the law of 1853, but when the McKinley bill was framed the rate was reduced to \$1, so that in the new bill it will pay twice the rates of the McKinley act.

The house committee on elections to-day decided the Hopkins-Kendall election contest from the Tenth Kentucky district in favor of the sitting member, who is a Democrat. A minority report will be made by Royce (Rep., Ind.), and Linney (Rep., N. C.) in favor of Hopkins.

The committee discussed the Watson-Black case from Georgia, but did not reach a decision.

Senator McMillan introduced to-day, by request, a bill declaring that the Star Spangled Banner be the national song of the United States.

Invalid Divorces.

Oklahoma's System Will Cause Innumerable Domestic Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The supreme court of the United States may ultimately be called upon to declare concerning the validity of the divorces that have been granted out by the judicial mills in the Dakotas and Oklahoma, and should that august tribunal decide that the divorces heretofore issued from the mills in question are invalid and of no legal effect, there will be such an aggregation of domestic shaking-up as probably no country in the world has ever witnessed.

Women who now regard themselves as wives will realize that they have been living for a greater or lesser period under conditions not sanctioned by the law; husbands will find themselves in the same predicament, while the number of children who will thus be branded with the stamp of illegitimacy cannot be estimated. The decisions of Justice Russell, in the United States supreme court, in the now famous McGowan case, in which he holds that neither the wife nor husband can acquire temporary residence in a foreign state for the purpose of securing a divorce, has, in the opinion of eminent lawyers, laid the groundwork for the overthrow of the entire fake divorce system.

The case is now pending in the New York court of appeals, but whatever may be the decision here, it has been definitely arranged that the matter shall be carried up to the United States supreme court for a definite and final adjudication of the questions involved. To this end it is stated that the Dakota decrees have been subscribed \$10,000 each to a fund for taking the appeal to the supreme court. Of the syndicate two reside in New York, one in Boston, one in Philadelphia and one in Chicago.

Cat Gives Alarm of Fire.

Awake Tenant in a Flat House by Scratching on the Door.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Fire in the five-story flat house at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Park Avenue yesterday morning did \$15,000 damage and endangered the lives of some twenty people. There are twenty-seven sets of apartments in the building, and about 150 tenants. A stray cat