

JOURNAL STICIS THE SUGAR STEAL.

The Exposure of Havemeyer's Tricky Estimates Kills the Senate Schedule.

Influential Members of Both Houses of Congress Declare That They Must Return to the Dingley Rates of Duty.

The Estimates and Data Upon Which They Are Based Were Prepared by Experts Who Were Entirely Free from the Influence of the Trust Magnates.

Washington, July 3.—The House Ways and Means Committee has devoted two days—Thursday and Friday—of this week to the consideration of the Senate sugar schedule dictated by the Sugar Trust. It has decided to demand that the House schedule be agreed upon and that the Senate schedule be amended. The members of the committee have read the Journal's exposure of the Trust's interest in the schedule as it stands, and this has made them the more determined to fight for the original schedule.

There is not a well informed member of either House or Senate who does not know that a death blow has been struck at the Senate sugar schedule. Mr. Havemeyer's fraudulent figures have proved too much. The reaction was inevitable after the revelation in the Journal, and to-day at least a dozen Republican Senators have manifested a desire to drop the Senate schedule and accept the Dingley schedule as at least approximating fairness and being honestly free from Sugar Trust influence.

The Journal correspondent is able to give for the first time the inner history of the preparation of the House schedule. The information comes from a member of the Ways and Means Committee. The fact that he will be a member of the Tariff Conference Committee adds to the value of his opinion.

Independent of the Trust.
"I am confident," said he, "that the House sugar schedule will be adopted in conference. The differential contained therein is 7 1/2 cents per 100 pounds less than in the Senate schedule as it now stands. We obtained the information on which the schedule was based from sources entirely independent of the Sugar Trust."

"We were unable to obtain any information from the Trust and had to resort to independent refiners, importers and to men who had been entirely familiar with the subject. One point on which the public needs information is in regard to the character of the refined sugars which are imported in competition with American sugars. Of the three classes referred to the German first mark and the Dutch refined comes nearest to it. We allowed a sufficient differential to cover the cost of refining and that was all that could be asked in justice."

There is only one way in which the Trust can hold the exorbitantly increased profits which the Senate schedule thrust upon it—and that is by obtaining any Senate schedule and throwing so many broken promises, knotty problems and dangerous disputes into the hands of the conference committee to settle that, as was the case with the Wilson bill, the conferees will not dare let the Senate get its hands on the bill again for fear of certain defeat. The principal difficulty in the way of trying up the bill in the Senate is that the Democrats believe that the Republicans will be worse harassed by their own petard than they were with the McKinley bill, and are not unwilling that the measure should be come a law.

Helpless and Complaisant Experts.
A further examination of the statements on which the Treasury figures were based shows how entirely helpless and complaisant were the experts in the hands of the Sugar Trust. In order to obtain clear information it was necessary to determine the character of "soft refined" sugars, generally made from the "seconds" of beet sugars and from low grade cane sugars. Mr. Havemeyer having refused the information required, recourse was had to Mr. F. O. Matthiessen, another trust magnate. Mr. Matthiessen's reply was as follows:

New York, P. O. Box 2725.
March 17, 1896.
Dear Sir—I have had your figures before me and have come to the conclusion that second beet sugars and soft sugars have nothing to do with the question before you, and that it is particularly granulated sugar which you wish to inquire into. I therefore beg you to excuse me if I do not answer any questions you put to me. Respectfully yours,
F. O. MATTHIESSEN,
Colonel, Ayer, Chemist.

With which curt dismissal the Treasury experts seem to have contented themselves. Inasmuch as it is a recognized fact that the Sugar Trust makes its widest margins of profit from these same low grade sugars, its declaration to permit the Treasury experts to pry into its affairs becomes natural and easily understood.

Treasury Officers Dodging.
Treasury officials, when further interrogated to-day relative to the complaisant methods of their experts, showed a marked disposition to pass the inquiries along the line to feeble and evanescent individuals who never could be reached. It is not a pleasant subject.

One more point as to Mr. Havemeyer's peculiar figures comes out clearly. In his letter April 15, 1895, he declared that the sugar was worth only from 1/2 to 1 cent per pound, and that without refining, filtering, clarifying, etc. It is worth an average of only 1 1/2 cent per pound of crystallizable sugar. The Senate schedule, however, sets the sugar worth over 7 cents. So the breach between Mr. Havemeyer's estimate widens daily. The Senate sugar schedule is going to fall into the breach.

Expressions from Legislators.
In response to inquiries made by the Journal, the most influential members of both houses of Congress expressed their views to-night in regard to Havemeyer's trickery, and the steps that should be taken to balk the Sugar Trust.

Senator Jones of Arkansas.—From what I hear I feel sure the House sugar schedule will be adopted in conference. I think three-fourths of the Senators on the Republican side would rather see the House schedule adopted than to see the Senate schedule.

Senator George C. Perkins, of California.—I believe the conferees will go back to the Dingley rates on the sugar schedule. I think the House rates should be

adopted. I would gladly vote to recede from the Senate rates on the sugar schedule. **Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia.** thinks that the House rates will be restored in the sugar schedule. He thinks they should never have been changed. **Senators Mantle and Penrose** had the House schedule, but thought the House rates might be adopted in conference. **Senators Wilson and Senator Platt** (of Connecticut) will stand out in conference for the Senate bill. They will recede, however, when they see the necessity of retreating. If Senator Aldrich is one of the conferees the night will be more stormy.

Representative Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia, member of the House Ways and Means Committee. If the House of Representatives can get a full discussion and a vote on the sugar schedule, he will support either the Senate or House schedule. The difference between the House and the Senate schedule is only 7 1/2 cents per hundred pounds. I believe that this increased differential in the Senate is made so that the Senate can give the impression he has decided that the House has won a great victory and dealt a severe blow to the iniquitous trust. The House bill gives an ample protection and if the House schedule becomes a law there will be no important difference between the two schedules. The present law there were only 55,000 tons of refined sugar imported into this country and we consume over 200,000 tons annually; thus under present law the Sugar Trust has competition to the small extent of only one-eighth of our requirements. The German Government pays an export bounty of about 35 cents per 100 pounds which, less the ten cents per 100 pounds imposed by the Wilson bill on countries paying an export bounty, made the German exporter get from his government about 25 cents per 100 pounds for refined sugar imported by us. This export bounty exceeds the differential provided in the Wilson law. The House bill provides in addition to its differential, which exceeds the differential under the Wilson law, an additional duty equal to the export bounty paid by the importing country. This will prohibit absolutely the importation of any German refined sugars. Thus, whether the House or the Senate schedule prevails there will be no importation of refined sugars and the Sugar Trust will have absolute control of the American market for refined sugars. In other words, either of these schedules enables the Sugar Trust to levy a tribute upon every pound of sugar that goes into consumption in this country; because the differentials allowed to above apply to all sugar destined to be refined in standard in color and no sugar goes into consumption that is not above that test. The Journal's exposure of the methods of this Trust and the benefits that it will obtain by the forthcoming tariff, which will be remembered that there is no pretense that these benefits to the Trust are bestowed for the purpose of revenue. Their imposition will lessen the revenue by keeping out the importation of granulated and the higher and more valuable grades of sugar. It is a glaring illustration of a perversion of the taxing power of this Government simply to enrich a few magnates of its iniquitous Trust.

Representative Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, of the Ways and Means Committee.—The Dingley bill as it went to the Senate, was very much more favorable to the Sugar Trust than the Wilson law, but the Senate proposition is even more favorable than either 100 to 130 in the open market. I don't believe that there will be any material modification in the situation. The outrageous rates in the sugar schedule fixed by the Senate, may be reduced a little. However, in the end, I look read with much interest the Journal's exposure of the Sugar Trust's connection with the Senate bill, and I am glad that it has given the facts showing the immense power that the trusts are now holding over everything. I don't believe this Congress will do anything to diminish their power.

Representative George W. Steele, of Indiana, of the Ways and Means Committee.—I believe that the House will stand by its sugar schedule, and as the Senate has shown a disposition to recede from the majority of its amendments, I believe it will also recede in this. I don't believe that any one can complain of the House schedule. Every one who is satisfied, and as the rates were very liberal, I don't see why the Senate should increase them. What is the objection we put on sugar over that which is necessary for production is an unnecessary burden. We are not in a condition to have prices dominated by supply and demand, but that is a condition which we hope to see under the House schedule. I am sure that no Sugar Trust representative had anything to do with the House schedule, but I am sure as much for the one framed by the Senate.

Representative Albert J. Hopkins, of Illinois, of the Ways and Means Committee.—The conferees are appointed to settle differences between the House and Senate, so I cannot say whether the sugar schedule that was framed by our committee or the new one will ultimately pass. As we spent four months in careful preparation of the Tariff bill in all of its schedules, naturally we shall stand by it and insist that the Senate recede from its numerous amendments. We propose to make the Senate show good reasons for everything that it has put in before agreeing to it. Perhaps it may have good reasons for increasing the sugar schedule, but our committee does not think that

T. G. FLATT, THE ONLY BOSS ON MANHATTAN'S BEACH.



SUNSET THE ONLY PEBBLE N-T



Chairman Nelson Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee.—Naturally we prefer the schedule which was prepared and which was passed by the House. It was a much better schedule than that which the Senate has adopted, although the new one takes care as a basis and increases differential rates. The schedule which the Senate Committee reported was a jumble of specific and ad valorem duties which made it difficult to understand. It is now in a little better shape, but with an increase of 7 1/2 cents on the hundred pounds over our rates. In our schedule the rates below 57 ran more equitably than in the new schedule. These are the principal reasons why our committee will insist upon our original schedule being adopted.

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the schedule has been improved on. I do not know what the Sugar Trust may have had to do with the Senate schedule, but it is the principle of standing by the House bill which causes me to reject the amendment.

Representative Charles H. Grosvenor, of the Ways and Means Committee.—The new Senate schedule is better than the one proposed by the Finance Committee, but our schedule as it passed the House was vastly better and more perfect than either, and the Ways and Means Committee will insist that the Senate recede from its amendment. I intend to insist upon the adoption of a sugar schedule that is so plain and definite and certain that not only the expert sugar man and the refiner can tell what it means, but that every intelligent grocer in the United States can understand it perfectly. I think the schedule that was passed by the House comes pretty close to that standard. I have never heard it said that the Trust dictated the House sugar schedule, or that there was collusion of any nature; but it has been openly and avowedly charged of the Senate. I don't believe that the Trust has so much chance to clear profits as the schedule now stands as when it was first reported. Their gains were not so much in the differential on high grades as the ad valorem on low grades. I think when the bill comes out of conference the House schedule will stand.

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MAKING READY FOR 1900.

Albert J. Enright, of Missouri, Tells of the Situation in Democratic Ranks.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 3.—Residents of Bainbridge, near Chillicothe, Ohio, are excited over a series of volcanic eruptions in that section a day or so ago.

The disturbances were preceded by violent rumblings like thunder, after which the earth is said to have cracked and opened, swallowing small trees and shrubbery. Smoke issued from the fissures in thick volumes, and people fled in terror, fearing the ground might open and swallow them up. The vibrations are said to have been felt ten miles away. The wild and broken character of the soil indicates that it was the centre of volcanic eruptions at an early day.

DUPONT A FAST CRAFT.

The New Torpedo Boat Expected to Beat the Porter's Record on Her Trial Trip.

Newport, R. I., July 3.—The torpedo boat Dupont, which made her maiden run yesterday, came down the bay again to-day, but there was no attempt at speed. In the trial yesterday one of the slides of the engine showed a tendency to get warm. The boat will be speeded in the bay next Tuesday and Wednesday, and word was received here to-day from the Navy Department setting the morning of July 12 for the official speed trial. The Dupont is expected to exceed the speed of the Porter.

PLATT AT THE ORIENTAL.

Senator No Sooner Reaches Manhattan Beach for the Summer Than Political Conferences Begin.

Senator Platt has taken up his summer residence at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. He left Washington at noon yesterday with Mrs. Platt. They did not stop in the city, but went directly through to the beach.

Chairman Quinn, of the County Committee, met Senator Platt at the beach and they, with Frederick S. Gibbs, who with Mrs. Gibbs, is stopping at the Oriental, had a conference last night in regard to the municipal campaign. Senator Platt said that he had given up his rooms at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, and would return to the capital only to vote on important questions, as it is expected that the tariff bill will become a law without much further discussion.

Senator Platt had nothing to say as to the local situation. He is greatly pleased with the revision and enrollment.

Platt and his lieutenants will discuss to-day important political places in regard to local and State politics. It is almost a foregone conclusion that Judge Werner will be nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. In regard to aid to matters of State patronage, Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, ex-collector Frank Hendricks and Lou Payne will confer with him to-day.

Platt is very uneasy over the fact that Jacob Worth, his one-time lieutenant in Brooklyn, is taking. At first he thought that Worth was simply trying to blind the independents; that after a bit he would come out and take an uncompromising machine attitude. He is now convinced that Worth is looking out for Kings County, and is bent on controlling the city convention. This places Platt in a dilemma. He cannot afford to fight the Kings County leader, for to do so would make the nomination of a machine man for Mayor impossible.

Platt has not seen Worth in over two months, but will do so as soon as possible, so that an understanding may be arrived at. In this connection important developments are expected to-day.

MINING SPECULATORS SCARED.

Consternation on the Exchanges at Colorado Springs and Denver.

Denver, Colo., July 3.—The decision of the caucus of Republican Senators to place a tax on all sales of stock has created consternation on the Denver and Colorado Springs Mining Exchanges, where many cheap stocks are dealt in. Ramsay C. Bogy, president of the Colorado Mining Exchange, expresses the belief that such a tax would be unconstitutional, but said it would be evaded anyhow by transferring agreements instead of the stock itself.

Jersey Soldiers on Short Rations.

There is trouble in the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N., of Jersey City, over the proposed amount of rations to be allowed the soldiers during the annual encampment, which begins at Sea Girt, N. J., next week. It is proposed to allow each man only three pounds of meat per week, and this short allowance, the boys claim, can benefit no one except the hotel keepers of Sea Girt, from whom they will have to get the food necessary for a soldier in camp.

Rice's Wife Her Administratrix.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday appointed Mrs. Elsie Rice administratrix of the estate of her husband, John Smith Rice, on furnishing a bond for \$200,000. Rice was a wealthy broker. He and his wife were living with Mrs. J. P. Hardebeck, Mrs. Rice's sister, in Passaic, N. J., when he disappeared on May 4. Rice came to this city, drew \$5,000 from his bankers, and went—he no one knows where.

Coney's Big Holiday Police Force.

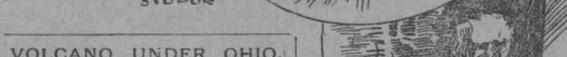
Coney Island's regular police detail will be swelled by the addition of one sergeant, one roundsman, seventy uniformed patrolmen and about thirty detectives and specially detailed officers in civilian dress during the three days covering the Fourth of July celebration at Sea Girt, from whom they will have to get the food necessary for a soldier in camp.



SHE CLIMBED THROUGH THE KITCHEN WINDOW



THE DOCTOR'S WIFE GAVE ME MONEY TO TESTIFY AGAINST HIM



DRAMMED LAUDANUM STUPOR

VOLCANO UNDER OHIO.

Ground Shaken and Cracked at Bainbridge and Smoke Issues from the Fissures.

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MISS FORD TELLING A REMARKABLE CONSPIRACY STORY.

The Endicott divorce case was continued yesterday in Parlor K of the Astor House. Mrs. Endicott testified yesterday that Mrs. Endicott tried to induce her to swear that the doctor was the father of her child, and offered her \$100 if she would so falsely swear.

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GENERAL GOMEZ IS UNSCATHED.

Spanish Officials Falsely Reported That He Was Wounded.

CUBANS CROSS TROCHA.

Reinforcements for the Insurgent Chief Find the Line No Barrier.

By George E. Bryson.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)
Havana, July 3.—Private advices direct from Maximino Gomez's general headquarters in western Camaguey, reaching this city to-day, via Piacetas and Sancti Spiritus, flatly contradict recent Spanish official reports alleging that the Cuban General-in-Chief was either wounded or killed. It was Jose Maria Gomez, the Cuban who commands the Sancti Spiritus division, not Maximino, whose horse was killed in an engagement near Piacetas a fortnight ago.

Lacret, commanding patriot reinforcements from the East, crossed Weyer's central trocha on the night of June 28, and has since joined Maximino Gomez north of Arroyo Blanco.

General Carrillo recently attacked Marajuna, a Spanish outpost, near Remedios.

The Endicott divorce trial was transferred yesterday from Plainfield, N. J., to Parlor K, of the Astor House. As has been told, Mrs. Endicott wants a divorce from her husband, the doctor. She names as co-respondent, their former housekeeper, Miss Frances L. Ford, who now lives in New York. The girl refused to go out of the State to testify, so the Court ordered the hearing at the Astor House. Master of Chancery Knight presided. The defendant and plaintiff, both of whom attended, were represented respectively by Lawyers Craig A. Marsh and Robert McCarter.

Miss Ford, the co-respondent, does not appear to be yet out of her teens. She swore that Dr. Endicott's conduct toward her had never been proper. She admitted she has a child, though never having been married. She said a Spaniard, Eugenio Galilea, is its father.

She swore that Mrs. Endicott visited her at the hospital, saw her baby, learned from her the facts about its parentage and told her when she was well to return to her employ.

"Mrs. Endicott called me to her room shortly after my return to her house," Miss Ford swore, "and told me she was about to have trouble with her husband. She said she had stood by me, and now she wanted me to stand by her. She said she would pay me well if I would do the right thing, and she handed me \$25. She asked me to testify that her husband was the father of my child, and said she would give me \$100 more if she got her divorce."

The witness admitted, further, that she went among the servants and others and made the false statements contained in the bill of particulars of the plaintiff. Lawyer McCarter wanted to know what had become of the child's father. The girl said she had sued him for the support of the child and had recovered \$350, she signing a release.

An attempt was made to show that Dr. Endicott lent the girl the money to prosecute Galilea and that the \$500 was used to fix up her father's place. Through all the brow-beating the girl was as cool as a cucumber, taking a sip of water after each question and giving an evasive answer. The case will go on in Newark on Wednesday next before Vice-Chancellor Stevens.

Cupid, the Beggar.

How Love goes a begging for a little kindly treatment—

How a woman treats their fellow—

BRIBED, SHE SAYS, TO SWEAR FALSELY.

Francis L. Ford, Co-respondent, Turns Against Mrs. Endicott.

CHILD NOT THE DOCTOR'S.

Names a Spaniard as the Father, and Says the Wife Knew It and Conspired with Her.

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