

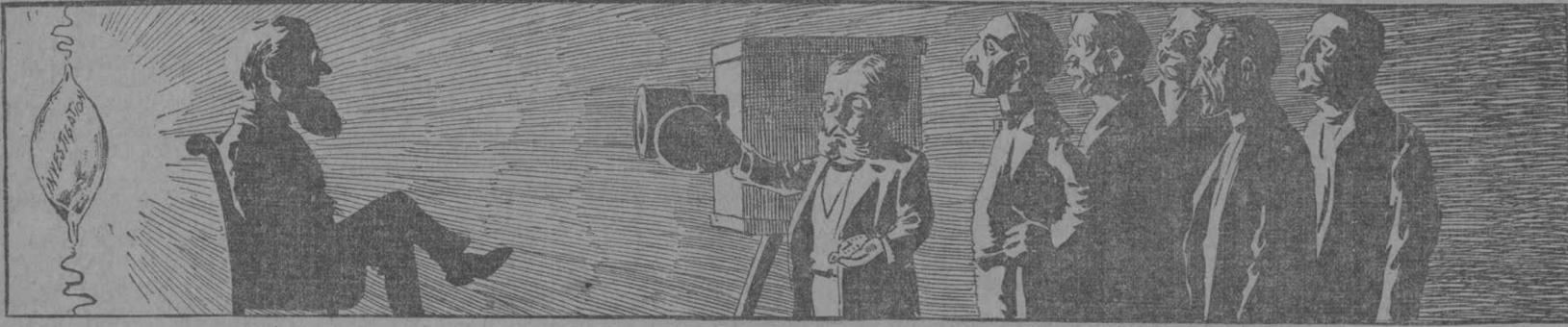
SA-A-AY!  
FELLOW KID IN GAY PAREE!  
...HULLY GEE!  
SEE?  
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S JOURNAL!

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TURNING THE LE(X)OW RAYS ON THE CHIEF SUBJECT IN THE SUGAR TRUST. ~ ~ ~ ~ THE RESULT.

## M'KINLEY DOWN WITH THE GRIP.

### Present Design Is to Keep President-Elect in Absolute Seclusion Until He Starts for Washington.

### Sickness Has Broken Up Many Political Plans, as the Patient Is Forbidden to See Anybody.

### An Exception Has Been Made in Favor of Mark Hanna, Who Says, as He Emerges from the Sick Room, That There Is No Cause for Worry.

McKinley's Physician on the Major's Condition.

Canton, O., Feb. 15.—Dr. T. H. Phillips, President-elect McKinley's physician, dictated the following bulletin to the New York Journal to-night:

"Governor McKinley is improving to-day, his temperature and pulse being normal. I have no doubt of his rapid recovery. However, he will not be in a condition to receive callers for several days, save the few who have special engagements for certain dates. In fact, the President-elect should not receive callers until after his inauguration.

"To-day he has a better appetite and is cheerful. He has the grippe in a mild form, and has the aching pains in the neck and joints that characterize that disease. Still, the influenza features of his sickness were broken up to-day fully.

"All Governor McKinley needs now is to regain his appetite and rest—above all else, rest."

Canton, O., Feb. 15.—President-elect McKinley is still a sick man. He sat up at intervals to-day, had a little appetite and altogether is a trifle improved. But he is far from being well.

He has the grippe. Both the good doctor and members of the McKinley household tried to conceal the fact at first. To-day it is admitted that the President-elect has the genuine grippe, which has been almost epidemic in Canton. As no cases have proven fatal little alarm was felt over the Major's attack.

Dr. Phillips insists, moreover, that his patient's attack is mild, very mild, and that the climax of grip effects was reached to-day. The doctor feels confident that he has the disease under control, but he cautiously directs the most absolute rest and careful nursing.

**Cheerful in His Illness.**

An unpleasant feature of the Major's sickness has been his lack of appetite. His friends are anxious for him to observe the old maxim of his boyhood, "feed a cold and starve a fever," but McKinley's stomach has not craved food—rather the contrary. Yesterday he ate very little. To-day, part from desire and part from direction, he ate more heartily.

He has no fever, but is in constant pain, with the usual grippic aches. Those who have seen him say he is remarkably cheerful, and that he is applying his will powers and resolution toward a speedy recovery. He has always believed that sickness could be kept off by mental determination, and he is doggedly putting his theory to the test. He has taken a fair amount of sleep and is not a bit alarmed. He has rather enjoyed the relief which came from the absence of political callers.

The trip to Cleveland is indefinitely postponed. Dr. Phillips rather discourages it now, but of course if McKinley insists on a chance of air the journey will be made and the doctor will go along. Next Monday a farewell reception is to be given McKinley by Canton citizens irrespective of party. He is naturally anxious to be here, and will be here if his trip to Cleveland is postponed. The two railway journeys will come too near together for his good. The design of both doctor and friends is to keep the President-elect in absolute seclusion until he starts for Washington. In eleven days he must leave for his inauguration.

Dr. Phillips stated very emphatically to-night that Major McKinley ought not to see any political callers on any save busi-

ness that was actually important until he was duly installed as President of the United States.

"This may be putting it a little strong," said the doctor, "but it is the only safe plan."

**Mark Hanna in the Sick-Room.**

Mark Hanna came down from Cleveland at 6 to-night. He was met by Captain Helstead with the McKinley carriage, and went at once to the sick-room of the President-elect. Hanna wore a worried look and was impatient to reach his distinguished friend. When he left the McKinley chamber he was met in the hall by the Journal correspondent. To the query, "How is the Major?" he replied:

"Oh, don't you worry about the Major; he has a bad cold with grip symptoms, but he will soon be well. He is getting what he ought to have had long ago—a good rest."

"I have just had a chat with him, and was glad to find him so cheerful. He is in no danger and applying his wonderful will power to the task of getting well and will get well very soon. He has the constitution of an ox, the most wonderful constitution I ever saw; he is getting his appetite again, and has no trouble about sleep. He can sleep at any time. I never saw a man like him—he can hang himself up on a nail and sleep."

"Yes, he had a slight attack of grip two years ago at Thomasville, Ga., in my winter home. He had never been sick before, and he was badly scared. He had never known a pain or ache, and consequently was alarmed. I laughed at him. I really made fun of him for complaining about a few aches. I told him, 'I don't think you are going to die, just because your bones ache.' But McKinley didn't laugh much that time."

"This attack is not near so severe. Two years ago he was in bed eight days, and the confinement was a great trial to a man who never knew what sickness was before. No, he is not a bit scared this time. I haven't talked to him about coming to Cleveland, but I wish he would. A few days out at my home would do him a world of good. I can keep visitors away, but I guess since his sickness his friends do not bother him, even at home."

**Waverer Miller Disappointed.**

Mr. Hanna will spend to-night at the McKinley home and go home to-morrow.

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## GRIPPE MAY DETERIORATE THE SYSTEM.

"I find that, in the majority of cases of grippe, there is a complete cure, but where it leaves its mark there is a general deterioration of the system. The respiratory system—the throat and lungs—are the parts usually involved. Cases where pneumonia and bronchitis are the result are in the minority, but there is usually a loss of strength in the particular organs attacked. It attacks different people in different ways, and like lightning, is liable to strike any spot. During the epidemic a few years ago, I found that in a great many cases where the patient had passed the middle life, they were left generally enfeebled."—Dr. G. H. Wyncoop, of No. 126 Madison avenue, in an interview last night.

## BUYS SUGAR AT ITS OWN PRICE. IS ANOTHER LEXOW INQUIRY NEEDED?

### Searles's Startling Admission That the Trust Regulates the Cost of the Raw Product the World Over—Rubber Trust Now Being Probed.

### Magistrate Kudlich Fears So, and Has Two Detectives Under Investigation. They Are Winchell and McMahon, Who Failed to Catch the Proprietors of an Alleged Disorderly House.

### Deputy Chief Cortright Has Already Begun to Act in the Matter—Kudlich Says He Knows of Other Similar Cases.

"The American Sugar Refineries Company, with its large capital, can go over the world to purchase its raw sugar, and in this way we have been able to keep down the price of the raw material."

Shrewd, resourceful and evasive as he undoubtedly is, John E. Searles, custodian of the Sugar Trust's millions and secrets, did not perhaps realize the full force and telling significance of his words when he made this startling admission to Senator Lexow and his trust-probing colleagues yesterday.

Taken in connection with what has gone before, the position in which this unguarded admission has placed the Sugar Trust, hitherto regarded as almost all-powerful in trade, is this:

Not only does it dictate to the consumers of this country the price which they shall pay for refined sugar, as Mr. Havemeyer admitted, but it controls the price at which the producers of the whole world shall sell to it the raw material it afterward converts into refined sugar.

To every one who heard Mr. Searles's wondrous statement that the trust should pay a 12 per cent dividend and accumulate an enormous surplus, but that these were not tripled or quadrupled. For who is to carry a small purse when he may say to a man: "You must sell that article to me at the price I shall fix," and having bought it and improved it somewhat, he will take it to another and say: "You must pay me just what I want for this?"

And yet Mr. Searles became irritated when Senator Lexow declared the American Sugar Refineries Company was a monopoly. He warmly denied that this was so, and added there was no reason why its business should be interfered with by the State.

The man of sugar and the head of the committee had an extended discussion on the topic of the State's powers as to such corporations. The questions of the Senator were most adroitly put, and when Mr. Searles was convinced that there was not the remotest intention of considering his company as such he admitted that a monopoly, allowed by the States or nation, should let labor and the consumer share in the benefits of its economies.

This was it shown that a hypothetical question has other fields of utility than a murder trial.

**Finished with Sugar Trust.**

When Mr. Searles left the stand the committee was virtually concluded with the Sugar Trust. It will await to-morrow morning's coming with some impatience, as then it will learn whether the directors will allow the much-sought-for minutes book, now safe in Jersey City,

## FACTS PROVEN ABOUT THE RUBBER TRUST.

That the United States Rubber Company was organized in 1892, under the laws of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$50,000,000.

That the first factory it purchased was capitalized at \$2,000,000.

That shortly afterward it acquired ten other factories which were capitalized at \$22,000,000.

That these companies did one-half of the rubber business of the United States and were competing freely with each other.

That after this consolidation the competition of these companies was removed so that there was no competitor except among the companies not consolidated.

That after the acquisition of these various factories only about one-half of them were kept in operation.

That, notwithstanding this, the United States Rubber Company continued to purchase other factories.

That, in 1895, four other factories, all of which were competing concerns, were also purchased by the company.

That for the purchase of these four companies \$12,000,000 of certificates were issued.

That, although before the purchase of these various companies, they had not quite four hundred stockholders in all, the United States Rubber Company now has six thousand stockholders, evenly divided between the common and preferred stocks.

That on its preferred stock it has paid dividends of 8 per cent.

That the books of the company are kept in the office in New Brunswick, N. J., although the main office is in this city, nearly all the official transactions are completed here, and the director's meet here.

That Treasurer Flint was not willing to swear that the destruction of competition was not one of the reasons which led to the consolidation of the various companies.

That he says he has no objection to the Lexow trust investigating committee seeing certain books of the company, "provided the Board of Directors decide this is proper."

and the other amusements of men of money.

He was just becoming interesting when the Board of Aldermen came to his relief. That august body had to meet in the chamber, so the committee had to leave. It left to prime itself with ammunition with which to bombard Mr. Flint to-day, while he, after saying how pleased he would be to

years after the formation of the Trust it was 1,000 cents.

Q. Mr. Fuller said it was 11 of a cent, so there is only a trifle difference, and Mr. Fuller is substantially correct. The increase, then, in the margin between the raw material and the refined product was 11 of a cent a pound? A. Yes, as I make it.

Q. And the average for the nine years after

Continued on Second Page.



Mr. Flint, of the Rubber Trust, Says the Books Are in Jersey.

## VIRGINIA HEIRESS ELOPES.

### Young Couple Married in Washington, and Are Still ThereAwaiting Her Father's Forgiveness.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Mr. Robert Newell Grosver, son of General V. B. Grosver, of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Mary Carter Pace, daughter of Mr. James B. Pace, the millionaire bank president, of Richmond, Va., were quietly married here last evening by the Rev. Dr. Elliott.

The young couple have been sweethearts for some time, and yesterday they met at Petersburg and took a train for Washington. Immediately after the marriage the young couple took apartments at the Shoreham, and Mr. Pace was notified by telegraph, and his forgiveness asked. They are still awaiting a reply from Mr. Pace before deciding on their future movements.

## ARENDRICK STICKS TO IT.

### Says He Has a Friend's Word That Germans Gave Money to Aid McKinley's Cause.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Berlin, Feb. 16.—I saw Dr. Arendt to-day respecting the allegation that money had been forwarded from Germany to help the McKinley election fund.

He said another member of the Free Conservative party of the Prussian diet was invited to a shooting party near Frankfurt, and there met some Frankfort bankers, who complained of having been obliged to pay large sums for McKinley's election fund.

Arendt assured me that he had no doubt that this was true, but refused to disclose the name of the other deputy.

## PRASE WOLCOTT'S WORK.

### Leading Germans Say the Senator Regards His Mission as a Success.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Berlin, Feb. 16.—Senator Wolcott, who arrived yesterday from Paris, has had conferences with Dr. Arendt, Von Kardorff and other leading bimetallists. No German paper has mentioned the fact that he was here.

He refuses to say anything himself, on the ground that his mission is so delicate and important that it would be seriously damaged by premature publication. Moreover, the German bimetallists, with whom he spends his time, are equally reticent.

Senator Wolcott called at the American embassy, the members of which returned his visit at his hotel. He leaves to-morrow for Amsterdam and Antwerp.

The German Bimetallist Association held its annual meeting to-night. Kardorff and Arendt being the chief speakers. They declared that they committed an indiscretion by even saying that Wolcott was in Berlin; still the members might like to know that in consequence of his conferences with representatives of the governments both in London and Paris he had acquired the best possible hopes that bimetallism would soon be realized. He would, indeed, leave Europe well satisfied with the result of his mission.