

HIS SON MADE A KILLING

McPherson Didn't Speculate in Sugar but His Son Did.

SENATORS ALL ENTER A DENIAL

Representative Warner Testifies that the Contributions of the Sugar Trust to Democratic Campaign Funds Had Frequently Been Suggested to Him.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senator Gray, as chairman of the special committee to investigate the alleged operations of the sugar trust in connection with the tariff legislation today submitted to the senate the second batch of testimony taken before that committee concerning the administration of all the democratic members of the finance committee, including Senator Voorhees, Jones, Harris, Vest, McPherson, Mills and Secretary Carlisle and Hon. John Dewitt Warner of the house of representatives.

Secretary Carlisle's statement, as it appears in the published testimony, is not materially different from that given to the press officially the day after he was before the committee, but some points are presented in greater detail. His memory does not correspond with that of Senator Jones as to the time and place that he was asked to put the sugar schedule into shape. Mr. Carlisle stated that Mr. Jones had requested him to have the sugar schedule prepared on the morning of Saturday, the 5th of May, and had come to his house for that purpose and had handed him a memorandum stating what he wanted done. He had agreed to do this, as the service was one the Treasury department was in the habit of rendering the members of the finance committee. After he went to his office he dictated the schedule providing for the ad valorem duty of 40 per cent and the additional 1/4 of a cent on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard. At 2 o'clock that day he went to the capitol in response to a telephone message requesting his presence, taking the sugar schedule which he had put in shape with him. He found Senators Jones, Vest and McPherson and Representative Breckinridge in the room of the senate committee on appropriations, and Senator Sherman came in afterward.

"After talking some time," said Mr. Carlisle, "it was suggested by some one—and I am not able now to state whom, but certainly not by me—that I should make a suggestion that, instead of having 40 per cent ad valorem upon all sugars and 1/4 of 1 cent additional upon sugars testing above Dutch standard, in color, there should be a duty of 40 per cent upon all sugars below No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and 45 per cent on all sugars above 16 Dutch standard. The senator, the name of whose name you will observe, equal to 1/4 of the 40 per cent on the other grades.

WHAT HE AGREED TO DO.

"That was talked about, and while it was not agreed to—because I say, there were only two members of the finance committee present, Senators Jones and Vest—it seemed to me the impression that they would submit that kind of a proposition to the committee. Thereupon some one asked me if I would not write it. I said: 'I will just take this amendment which I have in my hand and introduce it.' In addition to the part which they wanted to put into the amendment a clause relating to the Hawaiian treaty. They wanted to insert a clause that the schedule should not abrogate or in any manner impair the provisions of the Hawaiian treaty, and asked me if I could not write that also. I replied: 'I will just take this amendment and introduce it.' I took the part which provided for 1/4 of 1 cent per pound additional, and put in the provision for 45 per cent ad valorem. Then I added in my own handwriting all the provisions now contained in it regarding the Hawaiian treaty. Just as it is today."

Mr. Carlisle then took of his visit to the capitol next day, which was Sunday, explaining how this visit came to be made, to correct the discrepancy in the schedule. He said he had not been corrected, would have left sugar without either a duty or a bounty between July 1, 1894, and January 1, 1895. This occurred to him, and, not finding Senator Jones in his home, he had driven to the capitol to make the suggestion that the hiatus should be provided for, when, to his surprise, he had found Senators Jones and McPherson and Representative Breckinridge at work on the tariff amendments, which were to be introduced the following day. He was then told that the amendment which he had introduced, changing the duty on refined sugar from the compound rate of 40 per cent, had been abandoned and he simply said: "All right," and came away.

Closing this part of what may be called his direct testimony, Mr. Carlisle said: "The amendment which I prepared by interlineations in the committee of finance I handed to Senator Jones as I passed through, going out of the capitol on that Saturday afternoon and I have not seen it since. Now it seems to me that some person—I do not know who it is—has seen that amendment in my handwriting, and, as far as I am concerned, it may be published to the world and read in the senate or anywhere else. It was simply a compliance with the request of Senator Jones and the others present, and, as the writer based all his statement, I presume, although he fixes the time in February, it was on the 5th day of May."

FAVORS AN AD VALOREM DUTY.

Upon being asked by Senator Lodge whether he had advised the finance committee as to whether it was better to have ad valorem or specific duties, Mr. Carlisle said: "I have always been in favor of an ad valorem duty, but I do not remember that I gave them any such opinion then. There was very little said about it. I may also say that I have always been in favor of a moderate duty on sugar as a revenue article, and I presume that the majority putting sugar on the free list."

Mr. Carlisle said that he knew that ad valorem duties were being corrected, would be refining interest, for both the refiners and the planters, as well as others interested in tariff legislation, had talked with him about their business.

With reference to the note of introduction which he gave Mr. Havemeyer to Senator Mills he said that he wrote the note for him as he wrote notes for other members of the committee and he hoped if the note was cited in existence it would be made public. He said he had known Mr. Havemeyer for a number of years and Mr. Havemeyer had stated that he also knew Senator Mills, but feared the latter would not let him unless he had a note. He had never refused to write such a letter if he thought the man who requested it was worthy.

Mr. Havemeyer, he said, had called to see him about the tariff legislation on sugar, as had also Mr. Searies and Henry R. Reed of Boston, and all had talked about this matter, but he could not remember what they had said. There had been, however, no intimation from any of them that the democratic party was under obligations to the Sugar Trust.

MILLS DENIES KNOWLEDGE.

Senator Mills denied all knowledge of the secret interview of Secretary Carlisle on a sugar question, and said that he and Senator Jones and Senator Vest had prepared the sugar schedule as first reported, and he knew nothing of any meeting of the members of the schedule from the secretary. He also denied all knowledge of the alleged Sunday conference of the finance committee with those interested in securing legislation. He said he had never heard of the Sugar Trust being in the capitol while he was acting as a member of the finance committee, and that he had never met any of the members of the trust. The letter of introduction was merely a formal note containing only two or three lines. He declined to see Mr. Havemeyer. Senator Mills also denied any knowledge of contributions to the democratic campaign committee.

Representative John Dewitt Warner was examined on the basis of a newspaper statement that an effort had been instituted in the democratic party had been made to cause Mr. Warner to cease his fight for free sugar while the tariff bill was pending in the house. Mr. Warner said that the suggestion had been made to him that if there

WILL VOTE ON SUGAR TODAY

Result Brought About by the Unanimous Consent of Senators.

REVENUE DERIVED FROM SUGAR DUTIES

Senator Jones Quotes Some Figures Which Senator Hoar Questions—Allison Declares the Duties on Refined Sugars Are Prohibitive.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Thirteen senators, six democrats and seven republicans were in the senate room today when the senate entered upon the tariff bill. Senator Hoar questioned the absence of a quorum, and twenty minutes were spent waiting the presence of forty-seven senators necessary to proceed. A resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the bribery and other investigating committees out of the contingent fund was adopted.

Senator Vest took the floor and made a brief explanation concerning the controverted point in last Saturday's debate as to the existence of the Sugar Trust in 1890. Senators Aldrich and Sherman had contended that the present trust was not in existence and that its stock was not listed on the New York stock board. Senator Vest produced some authorities to show that 8,226,000 shares of the stock of the Sugar Refining company were sold on the market in New York in 1890, which at \$100 per share represented \$822,600,000. He had as much right to insinuate that the Sugar trust dictated the sugar schedule in the McKinley bill as senators on the other side had to impugn the action of the majority in the present congress.

Mr. Allison of Iowa followed Mr. Vest with an elaborate speech on the sugar schedule. He said, in substance, that the sugar refiners except Mr. Searies, who had called on him in his house and remonstrated against the schedule he had presented in committee. He repeated that he never intended any obligations to the Sugar Trust but said he had heard the statement made that the sugar refiners were in the habit of giving the democratic side small contributions and the republicans a large one.

Mr. McPherson stated that while he kept an office in Wall street and had been in the habit for the past year or eight years of buying stock in an investment and selling them, he had not considered himself an operator in the usual acceptance of the term. He said that in October, 1890, he had purchased some sugar stock in October and November and had sold it in December when congress convened. Questions were asked by Senators Allen and Davis developed the fact that Senator McPherson's son had made a profit of about \$1,000 on the stock bought on the 22d and sold on the 26th of February.

Closely questioned by Senator Allen of Nebraska, Senator McPherson stated that it was in the favor of the Sugar Trust that he had bought the stock, and he knew this before his son bought the stock. He also knew that putting a tariff on sugar would tend to increase the value of the stock. He did not think it right to speculate in the stocks affected by legislation and had never done so. In the course of his examination Senator McPherson stated that it had been very definitely decided by himself and his son that the telegraphic order for Sugar stock of February 22 was not to be sent and that his son went to New York to the pur- pose of writing it. He thought the order had been carelessly left on the desk and had been inadvertently sent by a servant.

Senator Vest also denied the statements. He said that Mr. Carlisle was in the committee room from time to time and consulted with members of the committee in regard to the sugar schedule. He expressed great anxiety that the committee should agree upon some measure and that it should become a law, but he made no comment upon any obligations to the Sugar Trust. Mr. Vest said he had an indistinct recollection of Mr. Carlisle drawing up a provision in regard to sugar, but he did not know if he had ever seen it. At any rate it was not the schedule that was adopted and if he did so report a schedule his preparation of it had no connection with the reported scene in the committee room, which never occurred. He pronounced as "a lie made out of whole cloth" the story that he had changed front on sugar and said that he would be compelled to cease associating with Joe Riskey because of the suspicion which might be aroused by the fact that Riskey was a speculator. "I was for free sugar," he said, "but I was finally compelled to favor a duty of 1 cent a pound on refined sugar and no duty on crude sugar and no ad valorem."

He stated he never exchanged a word with Riskey or gave him any information. Mr. Carlisle never came to his house and made an argument for what he wanted just as any other manufacturer would.

Closing his testimony, Mr. Vest said: "I have never seen the official position for private purposes. Any statement that I have is absolutely false, as is also any statement that I ever gave any information or made any promise to any person. I am sure that is also absolutely false. If anybody can make the denial broader I wish he would do so."

Senator Harris' testimony consisted of a general and specific denial of all the allegations upon which the investigation is based. He had never, he said, heard of the reported secret visit of Secretary Carlisle to the finance committee or any suggestions he had made with regard to a sugar bounty. He also stated he had never invested in stocks of any kind, and if other senators had bought sugar stocks he was unaware of it.

Senator Jones of Arkansas testified as to Secretary Carlisle's agency in the preparation of the sugar schedule, and his statements coincided with those of Mr. Carlisle as already published. Mr. Jones also denied that Secretary Carlisle had visited the finance committee and demanded protection for the Sugar Trust on the score of campaign contributions. Mr. Voorhees also declared that there was no such meeting of the Sunday meeting of the finance committee, when it was alleged those interested were in an adjacent room and prepared the sugar schedule while the committee waited.

WESTERN PENSIONERS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Special to The Bee.—Pensions granted, issue of May 22, were: Nebraska: Increase—Charles G. Wilson, Blue Hill, Webster. Reissue—Andrew J. Harmon (deceased), Omaha, Douglas. Iowa: Original—John McMullan, Knoxville, Marion. Restoration and increase—Benjamin F. White (deceased), Jefferson, Greene. Reissue—Wolsey, Marshalltown, Marshall. Original—Catherine M. Landon, Highland, Arapahoe. Reissue—Alfred W. Partridge, La Jara, Conson. Original widows, etc.—Roy M. Parson, Denver, Arapahoe; Theresa M. Haas, Denver, Arapahoe. North Dakota: Reissue and increase—George Hutchings, Lisbon, Casson. Montana: Louise Reynolds (deceased), Helena, Lewis and Clark. Original widows, etc.—Louise Reynolds, Helena, Lewis and Clark. Montana: Increase—John Weedon, Arlee, Missoula.

No Foundation for Reported Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It can be stated on the highest authority that the published statements that another bond issue is in contemplation are absolutely without foundation. Mr. Carlisle, when questioned today regarding the matter, stated the subject of another bond issue had not been mentioned in the cabinet, and he had held no conferences with the president regarding it. The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business today was \$137,449,939, of which \$75,468,166 is gold reserve. Notice of an engagement of \$1,000,000 in gold for export is received from New York, which leaves the true gold reserve \$74,014,066.

Senate Makes One Man Happy.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The senate today confirmed Robert W. Smith as postmaster at Sterling, Colo.

HEAVY FAILURE AT ST. JOSEPH.

Steele & Walker, Wholesale Grocers, Forced to Make an Assignment.

NIAGARAS HAVE CONTROL.

Quiet Reigns at Bluefields with No Indication of a Change.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—The steamship William G. Hawes, five days from Bluefields, arrived at 6 p. m. Passengers report everything quiet in Bluefields and with no prospect of this condition of affairs being changed. The New York, San Francisco and Maglielone are still at anchor near the bluff. The Niagarans are in full charge and Lacayo administrators affairs to the satisfaction of every one save those merchants who do not like the idea of paying duties on imports. The port wharf and customs regulations are the same as were in force under the old Mosquito, except that under the new regime promises are not taken for the payment of duties. The money must be paid down before the goods are delivered. Clarence is under British protection. This is all said for effect. No one wants to hurt him and he can still claim to be chief of the Mosquito. Lacayo is going to administer affairs for Nicaragua. Arguello, the murderer of Wilson, is still at large.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles

A Brave of Blazes.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 4.—Brodie's block, a four-story structure, was destroyed by fire with its contents. Loss \$55,000; insurance, \$35,000.

PETERSBURG, Ill., June 4.—A business block in Ashland burned today. Loss, \$50,000; small insurance.

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McGann Will Not Go Back to Congress.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Congressman McGann says he will not be a candidate for re-election.

Best of music at Courtland beach.

Sanitary Condition of the Depot.

Commissioner of Health Saville is preparing a report of the committee of the whole on the sanitary condition of the union depot which will be presented to the Board of Health at the meeting this afternoon. The report will call attention to some of the unhealthful features of the structure, particularly the water closets and probably sum up the situation with the conclusion that it would be practically impossible to keep such a rattle-trap modern in anything like a sanitary condition.

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