VERDICT WILL STAND

PRESIDENT GIVES OUT DECISION ON SCHLEY APPEAL.

Honor for Santiago Victory, He Says, Rests Equally on the Commanders in the Action—The Loop Is Styled as a Grave Mistake.

President Roosevelt decides against Admiral Schley. His reply to that officer's appeal from the verdict of the court of inquiry was made public Wednesday night, and the decision is adverse to Admiral Schley in every important particular.

For the first time Admiral Sampson is officially and categorically declared to have been in command at the battle of Santiago. This declaration is made by the highest possible authority, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States.

The President holds that while Sampson's command was "technical and nominal," Commodore Schley did not assume command and the command was in no

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

way passed to him by reason of Sampson's distance from the scene of the actual fighting. Therefore Sampson must stand in history as the responsible commander.

As to the question of credit for the battle, independent of the question of technical command, the President holds that Sampson must have first credit because of his excellent blockade and his responsibility. Sampson commanded the fleet and Schley the western division. But in the President's opinion neither is entitled to credit for meritorious or important service in the battle itself.

"The actual fact, the important fact," says the President, "is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine room aboard any ship actively engaged in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels. It was a captains' fight.

Verdict Is Sustained.

President Roosevelt sustains the verdict of the court of inquiry, which he declares was unanimous in its findings on all important points. This leaves the verdict unanimously passed by the court standing of full force upon the records.

While the President does not upset the verdict of the court in any particular, he points out that all of Schley's alleged derelictions while in command of the flying squadron were in effect condoned by his superiors at the time. Thus dismissing this part of the case, he passes on to the battle.

He points out that the questions of command in the battle and of credit for part in the battle were not raised before the court, but were ruled out unanimously. "The majority of the court acted with entire propriety in not expressing any opinion on these points."

But Admiral Dewey having raised this new question, though it was not investigated by the court of which he was president, and Schley having made it the chief subject of his appeal, the President devoted most of his memorandum to it, with the result as already stated.

Hence Admiral Schley has lost ground as a result of his appeal to the President. The court decided unanimously against him on other questions, and the President permits their decision to stand. Dewey was for him on this question of command, the other two admirals being silent, and public opinion was very largely inclined to follow Dewey. Now the President definitely decides against Dewey. Thus a new question, not considered by a majority of the court, is now settled by the commander-in-chief of the military forces of the nation, and settled unfavorably to the contentions of Admiral Schley.

Loop Was a Blunder.

The most sensational paragraph of the President's memorandum is that in which he refers to the famous loop of the Brooklyn during the battle. It contains a plain intimation that in the President's opinion Commodore Schley was at that moment afraid to run closer to the enemy. He significantly holds Schley's conduct at this juncture in contrast with that of Wainwright. The President's language is as follows:

"Admiral Schley is rightly entitled—as is Captain Cook—to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole, she did well; but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of inquiry as to the 'loop.' It seriously marred the Brooklyn's otherwise excellent record, being in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the Brooklyn turned to the westward, that is, in the same direction that the Spanish ships were going, instead of in the contrary direction, she would undoubtedly have been in more 'dangerous proximity' to them. But it would have been more dangerous for them, as well as for her. This kind of danger must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag. Moreover, the danger was certainly not as great as that which, in the self-same moment menaced Wainwright's fragile craft as he drove forward against the foe. It was not, in my judgment, as great as the danger to which the Texas was exposed by the turn as actually made. It certainly caused both the Brooklyn and the Texas materially to lose position compared to the fleeing Spanish vessels. But after the loop had once been taken Admiral Schley handled the Brooklyn manfully and well."

In one other particular Admiral Schley loses ground as a result of his appeal to the President. The court of inquiry passed no judgment upon the character of the night blockade which Schley maintained at Santiago before the arrival of Sampson, and in his appeal the admiral complained because the court had not passed upon that point. The President does pass upon it, saying most pointedly that in his opinion the court should have "condemned the failure to enforce an efficient night blockade."

Refuses to Bar Out Trusts.

The Maryland house of delegates, by a tie vote, defeated the bill to prevent trusts from transacting business in the State of Maryland. The bill is similar in its provisions to the law now in force in Texas.

GIST OF THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

It was a captain's fight.

The question of command is technical and nominal.

There was nothing done in the battle that warranted any unusual reward for either Sampson or Schley.

Admiral Schley is rightly entitled—as is Captain Cook—to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole she did well.

The "loop" was the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day.

If Admiral Schley's actions (prior to the battle) were censurable he should not have been left as second in command under Admiral Sampson.

I am satisfied that on the whole the court did substantial justice.

There is no excuse whatever on either side for any further agitation of this unhappy controversy.

OOM PAUL IN EXILE.

How the Ex-President of the Boers Spends His Time.

The final scenes in the long and adventurous career of the ex-President of the South African republic are being enacted at a little town named Hilversum, in Holland. According to the latest advices, his end cannot be very far off, and one of the most remarkable men of the last century will disappear forever from the stage of human affairs. Mr. Kruger inhabits a small, two-storied house, known as Casa Cara, similar in every way to the residence of the wealthy Dutch merchants, and of the usual type of country houses in Holland. There are grounds surrounding the building in which the President spends a good portion of each day.

Hilversum is a town of about 28,000 inhabitants, and is half an hour's ride by rail from Amsterdam. It is a favorite country residence of the Dutch, being very healthful and quiet. Oom Paul rises early, according to his lifelong custom, takes a cup of black coffee the first thing in the morning and when dressed repairs to the garden, where he remains, as a rule, till 9:30. During this time he goes through his mail, which has previously been classified for him by his private secretary. He always takes with him on these occasions his two inseparable companions, a large pipe and a large old-fashioned Bible with large metal clasps.

Although he knows the sacred books almost by heart, especially those of the Old Testament, and can always quote an appropriate passage from the Bible suitable for any given emergency, yet he, nevertheless, reads his Bible every day under the shade of a large tree in the

OOM PAUL KRUGER.

pleasant grounds of the villa. At noon precisely, for Mr. Kruger is nothing if not methodical, he takes a cold luncheon. After luncheon he takes a siesta, which lasts till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He then goes for a drive in a carriage bearing the former arms and escutcheon of the Transvaal, and returns to the house by 6 o'clock. It pleases the old man greatly to observe the general respect which he meets with from all classes of the public, and even the children strike up the Boer nathional anthem, which everyone knows in Holland, as he passes by. He takes supper at 6:30 and retires invariably at 8 p. m.

The Baldwin locomotive works is building twelve locomotives for Australia.

Every railroad in Utah, according to reports, is engaged in a rate war on west-bound business.

Coal traffic over the Indianapolis and Vincennes is now the heaviest at any time in the road's history.

The Santa Fe Railroad is the first to inaugurate a system that prevents the tipping of dining car waiters.

A new passenger train will be established between Milwaukee and Menasha, Wis., by the Wisconsin Central line.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, 177,450 trains arrived and departed from the Grand Central station, New York.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul management has adopted a rule to use Indian names only for sleeping and parlor cars.

Surveys are being made for a double track on the Milwaukee and St. Paul road between Portage and Tomah, Wis., sixty miles.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad has completed arrangements for building immense locomotive and car works in the east end of Montreal.

The issuance by the directors of the New York Central of $17,250,000 of new stock will call for additional dividends to the amount of $862,500.

From ocean to ocean in three days is a dream the Canadian Pacific will make a reality early in the spring. Equipment will cost the system nearly $1,000,000.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf route) for the fourth week of January show an increase of $1,433.40 over the corresponding week of last year.

There were 5,057 miles of railways built in this country in the past year, Texas has a long lead, having built 583 miles, Oklahoma coming next with 428 miles, and New Mexico third with 275 miles.

Railroad building for 1902 will, perhaps, exceed that of any year in history. Already enough new construction work has been undertaken in the West for the coming year to insure the addition of an immense mileage to the railway system of the country.

Congress.

A little flurry was created in the Senate Friday over the employment, since the beginning of the session, of a score or more of extra clerks and messengers to committees. The charges of extravagance made induced the reference of the whole subject of clerical employment to a committee for investigation and report. The bill creating a permanent census office was under consideration for a time, but was not disposed of finally. The committee amendment increasing the salary of the director of the census from $5,000 to $7,500 was adopted. After the passage of 127 private pension bills, clearing the calendar of this class of measures, the Senate eulogized the life and character of the late Representative Brosius of Pennsylvania. Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky stirred the House with a tirade against Prince Henry and what he styled "flunkeyism" in plans for the entertainment of the royal guest. His bitter words aroused members and called forth sentiments in opposition from Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio.

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The United States will speedily come into possession of the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, known as the Danish West Indies, lying just east of Porto Rico and forming an important strategic base. In a little more than an hour on Monday the Senate took up the treaty with Denmark, ceding these islands to America in consideration of $5,000,000, and ratified it. After an extended debate the Senate passed the bill establishing a permanent census office. The discussion related principally to the collection and publication by the director of the census of statistics respecting the production of cotton. Mr. Allison vigorously opposed the provision, maintaining that the cotton statistics gathered by the Department of Agriculture were complete and accurate and that no necessity existed for their duplication. Despite his opposition the provision was inserted in the bill. Several other bills of importance on the calendar were passed, among them one extending the charters of national banks. This extends no new privileges to national banks, but simply enables those whose charters are about to expire to renew them. The House passed the war tax reduction bill two days ahead of schedule, the Democrats forcing an immediate vote when power to amend the measure was denied.

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The speech of Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky in the House, when he bitterly assailed Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote and criticised the official preparations for the reception of Prince Henry, had a sequel in the House Tuesday during the debate on the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Gillet of Massachusetts declared that the intemperance of Mr. Wheeler's language carried its own condemnation. Nevertheless he (Gillet) grievously deplored such an affront to a foreign country. During the course of the speech two Democrats—Robinson of Indiana and Thayer of Massachusetts—disclaimed any sympathy with Mr. Wheeler's utterances. These disclaimers drew from Mr. Talbert of South Carolina the statement that he desired to share in the responsibility of the speech, every word of which, he said, he indorsed. Mr. Wheeler himself subsequently replied to Mr. Gillet, reaffirming what he had said and declaring that he would stand by his words whether they were dignified or not. In the Senate Mr. Wellington of Maryland spoke in opposition to the Philippine tariff bill and Senator Stewart of Nevada in support of the measure. Mr. Wellington set forth his well-known views at length, while Mr. Stewart made a brief legal and constitutional argument in support of the authority of Congress to hold the Philippines and to provide a proper government for their inhabitants.

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The Senate continued the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill Wednesday, the main speeches being made by Mr. Burrows for the bill and Mr. Money against it, although Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Foraker, Mr. Mallory and Mr. Tillman took part in the general debate. Mr. Burrows maintained that Congress was dealing with the question as it was today and not with any reference to what took place in the past or might take place in the future. He maintained that the United States' occupancy of the islands was with due regard to international obligations. Mr. Mallory spoke particularly in favor of his amendment to that portion of the bill relating to the navigation laws, and said that it was necessary in the interest of American shipping. Mr. Money maintained that it was not so much a question of what could be done with the Filipinos as it was to legislate in the interests of our own people. There were several rather lively exchanges between Mr. Foraker and the opposition Senators during the debate. In the House Representative Boutell of Chicago took Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky to task for his speech regarding America's relations with the British and Germans.

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With the exception of a few minutes given to routine business, the Senate on Thursday devoted its entire session to the Philippine question. Mr. Patterson of Colorado, one of the minority members of the Philippine committee, delivered his first extended speech in the Senate, and was given careful attention. Other addresses were made by Senators Nelson of Minnesota and McCumber of North Dakota. The House spent the day working on the Indian appropriation bill. Forty-two of the sixty-two pages were disposed of. The appropriation for preliminary work in the reservoir for the Gila river valley went out on a point of order. Mr. Smith (Arizona) offered an amendment to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle School, but it was defeated.

In the National Capital.

Pension reduction in the next ten years, it is estimated, will be 50 per cent.

Terms of protocol with Colombia concerning the canal right of way are considered favorable to the United States.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri missed a dinner with the President at the residence of Secretary Hitchcock because he forgot all about it.

Industrial commission in report on labor urged establishment of uniform hours of work by the different States and criticised careless granting of injunctions.

Final report of industrial commission recommends strengthening of powers of interstate commerce commission and legislation for fostering of agriculture.

Senator Beveridge says the Anglo-Japanese treaty means a war with Russia at no distant period. Count Cassini, Russian minister, says the "amiable concord" in the far East has been shattered by the treaty.

Three hundred bills for public buildings have been introduced in Congress so far this session, calling for an appropriation of $35,000,000. Of this amount Illinois' share is $1,475,000, Iowa $1,818,000, Indiana $1,325,000, and Wisconsin $865,000.

RIOTERS SHOT DOWN.

ONE HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED AT BARCELONA.

Desperate Battle Fought and Throne of Spain Totters—Angry Mobs Defy Soldiers and Widespread Insurrection Now Faces Young Spanish King.

Dispatches from Barcelona, Spain, allege that 100 persons have been killed and wounded in a battle between the rioters and the troops. Artillery was used to clear the streets and the cavalry charged the mob repeatedly. Martial law is to be declared throughout all Spain, the constitution suspended and the reserves called out. The captain general of Catalonia lost control of the strikers and called for more troops.

At Castellon de la Plana the strikers have burned two factories. The telegraph wires have been cut between Sabadell and Tarnasa. It is expected the strike will spread to Verona and Seville. Troops at Saragossa have taken possession of the town and mounted artillery. Manresa has been placed under martial rule.

The young king, who is to assume the reins of government only two months hence, may, it is feared, face insurrection in all parts of the kingdom, if not actual civil war.

It is significant that the menace of revolution comes on the eve of the boy king's accession to the throne. He has never been popular with the masses, who

ALFONSO XIII.

have always hated his mother. It has been predicted for years that a revolution would deprive him of his crown as soon as he assumed it. Trades unions in every city in Spain have indorsed the Barcelona strikers. Incendiary placards are posted in all the Mediterranean ports, calling upon laboring men to rise. The socialists everywhere are fanning the flames of revolt.

Premier Sagasta and Gen. Weyler have held repeated conferences with the queen regent. The sternest of measures will be taken to save the throne for the young king.

Details of Barcelona Fight.

Dispatches from Barcelona give the following account of the fighting there:

"A fierce battle has been fought between the troops and the rioters in the suburb of Barcelona known as Sano. Before the engagement the cavalry and infantry had been posted in the most dangerous points and a field battery had been located on the plaza, from which vantage point the guns could sweep the surrounding streets.

"When the final clash with the troops occurred the artillery was brought into action and raked street after street. The rioters engaged the batteries at close range, but were finally driven off.

"It is reported that 100 persons were killed or wounded on both sides. The

QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

entire neighborhood was wrecked by the shells. The ruins caught fire and this completed the destruction.

"Further fighting is reported at Mataro (fifteen miles from Barcelona), where a quantity of arms have been discovered. Fighting is also reported at Tortosa and Tarragona, respectively 100 and fifty miles southwest of Barcelona."

Forty workmen's associations have been dissolved and the members of their committees arrested. The dwellings of the strike leaders and of anarchists are being registered and put under guard. The battleship Pelayo has been ordered to Barcelona.

The strike movement has begun to spread seriously. At Castellon de la Plana, taking advantage of the night and of the absence of the police, the strikers set fire to two factories with the aid of petroleum. The factories were burned. At a workmen's meeting held at Castellon de la Plana a general strike was voted. At Saragossa most of the factories have already closed on the demands of the workmen, and the strikers are bringing pressure to bear to compel the factories still remaining open to close their doors. The captain general of Saragossa has wired for re-enforcements.

Women took a prominent share in the riots, and were more violent than the men. Among the incidents related of the disorders at Barcelona is the case of a policeman who fell a victim to his resemblance to an inspector named Tiesols, who is much hated by the anarchists. The policeman mistaken for the inspector was assassinated.

American Merchants Kicking.

The American merchants in Manila complain of the action of the insular purchasing agent in making the majority of his purchases at Hongkong, where materials are cheaper on account of Hongkong being a free port.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

A young lady called at the hall of the House of Representatives and, presenting to one of the assistant doorkeepers a card upon which was her name, said: "Please take this to Representative Mudd." The doorkeeper did as directed, and Mr. Mudd, glancing at the card, noticed that the name was prefixed with Miss. "Tell the young lady," said he, "that I have not a single vacant place at my disposal." The doorkeeper returned to the young lady and informed her of what Mr. Mudd said. "There must be some mistake about this," said the visitor. "Go back and tell him that I want to see him personally." Again the doorkeeper went into the House, called on Mr. Mudd, who replied: "Tell her I am not in the House." Again the doorkeeper performed his mission, and the young woman, who was by this time thoroughly angry, said: "You go and tell my father that his daughter wants to see him." Mr. Mudd, upon receiving this message, hastily secured his hat and took Miss Mudd down to the House restaurant, where he gave her a nice luncheon and asked her to "forget it."

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"Uncle" Joe Cannon was "drilling" up to the Treasury Department the other day when one of the assistant secretaries passed him in a carriage driven by a coachman and ornamented with a footman. "Pretty prosperous for a $4,500 job," mused the chairman of the committee on appropriations. "Guess I'll look into it." Mr. Cannon discovered that the government owned the horses and carriage and paid for the feed. The coachman was on the pay roll as a messenger in the Treasury Department and the footman was a laborer in the department. It had been supposed by members of Congress that the horses were employed in hauling supplies to the department. Investigation showed that many of the assistant secretaries who are not furnished with horses and carriages by Congress had resorted to the same means as the treasury official to provide themselves with free equipages. Now the assistant secretaries have a good prospect of again becoming patrons of the street car lines.

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Officials of the Senate are congratulating themselves upon the modest aggregate of the expenses of the late Senator Sewell's funeral. The whole amount will not be over $1,200. The most expensive senatorial funeral ever known cost the government over $21,000. This was when the body of Senator Hearst was conveyed to California. The average cost of a senatorial funeral is about $4,000, and, up to the present time, considerably over $100,000 has been expended in paying the last tribute to dead Senators. The custom of paying for senatorial funerals began away back in 1826, but at that time, according to the records of the Senate, three Senators were buried for the small sum of $877. Not until Henry Clay died in 1852 did the expenses begin to approximate the figures of the present day, for Clay's funeral cost the government over $5,000. It cost $4,600 to bury the body of Charles Sumner.

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The commendable movement for a change of the presidential inauguration day from March 4 to a season of greater clemency has met its first official encouragement in the Senate. The adoption of a joint resolution proposing the necessary constitutional amendment experienced no difficulty in securing the required two-thirds vote in the upper chamber. No valid or forceful objection has been raised to the proposition in the House, and it is to be hoped the resolution will carry there also. There is no reason why the States should not ratify this action, strong as the prejudice is against tinkering the constitution. The joint resolution names the last Thursday in April for the inauguration of the President and Vice-President and for the ending and the beginning of Congress.

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An appropriation of $7,500,000 for the extension of the rural free delivery service was incorporated in the postal appropriation bill by the committee having the matter in charge. This is an increase of $3,000,000 over the appropriation made last year, and it will enable the Postmaster General to increase materially the number of routes and to reduce the number of fourth-class postoffices. The system, so far as the law is concerned, is still regarded as an experiment. Last session an attempt was made to make the service permanent, but this was defeated. Another attempt will be made this year, and it is believed it will be successful.

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Senator Tillman is not so good in monologue as in debate. He is like a piece of flint that needs the contact with the steel to make the sparks fly, says a Washington writer. In the Senate the steel upon which Tillman flashes most frequently is Senator Spooner. The two men love to clash, and yet there are no two Senators who like each other better. Spooner admires Tillman's frankness and explosiveness, and Tillman respects Spooner's great legal ability. The men are complementary to each other. They fit in together. Indeed, as soon as their bouts are over, they meet in the cloak room and laugh at the sharpness and readiness of each other's wit.

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Former United States Senator Samuel Pasco, now a member of the isthmian canal commission, testified before the Senate committee on interoceanic canals that he had carefully investigated the proposition made by the new Panama Canal Company for the sale of the Panama canal rights, and he was fully convinced that under the French laws and the usage of the French courts, that company has a valid title to the franchises and right of way to the canal and could therefore make a transfer to the United States which would hold in law.

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Senator Pettus, who will be 81 years old in July, never employs a watchmaker when his timepiece gets out of order, and has, on several occasions, been seen to take the works out of the case at his Senate desk, and after poking around until the machinery started up again, would replace them and return his watch to his pocket.

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The report of the board of high ranking army officers, headed by Lieut. Gen. Miles, which considered the question of army posts, was made public at the War Department the other day. The sites recommended for the four permanent camps of instruction are in the vicinity of Chickamauga Park, Georgia; at Fort Riley, Kan.; in the Conowago Valley, in Lebanon, Dauphin and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, and on the Nacimento ranch, in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, California.

TO REPEAL WAR TAX.

HOUSE PASSES BILL RESCINDING REVENUE MEASURE.

All Debate Is Cut Off and Vote Is Unanimous When Democrats Demand Immediate Action—Heavy Cut in the Government Revenues.

The bill to repeal the war revenue taxes was passed unanimously by the National House Monday afternoon, 278 members voting yea.

After the House assembled a rule was passed to bring the bill to a vote at 4 o'clock Tuesday. The rule was adopted 158 to 120.

Thereupon Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, arose. "I rise to make a request for unanimous consent," said he. "In view of the fact that we are not permitted to amend the pending bill and in view of the fact that two days' debate is absolutely fruitless under the rule, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be put upon its passage now." (Applause on both sides.)

The Speaker put the request. Members looked at each other with amazement. Not a sound was heard. "There is no objection," announced the Speaker as he brought his gavel down. "The clerk will read the bill." Both sides of the House joined in the ringing applause that followed. The clerk then began to read the bill.

The verbal committee amendments to the bill were agreed to and the yeas and nays were taken on its passage.

If the Senate concurs, as it probably will, though perhaps with a few minor modifications, the American guvernment will give the world the great object lesson in prosperity found in a reduction of the national income to the extent of $117,000,000 in a single year. It is said by men who have looked into the statistics that no other government in the world ever made such a cut in its revenues. The bill which went into effect July 1 last was intended to take $40,000,000 from the revenues. The bill which passed the House Monday is designed to make a further reduction of $77,000,000, to go into effect July 1 next.

FOR A GREATER MILITIA.

National Guard Experts Indorse Bill Before Congress.

Unanimous support is given by prominent officers of the National Guard in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Indiana to the bill recently introduced in Congress for increasing the efficacy of the militia. The citizen-soldiers say the bill, if it becomes a law, is bound to improve the service, at the same time placing at the command of the federal government a reserve force capable of meeting all emergencies.

Since the Spanish-American war there practically has been a complete reorganization of the National Guard in the five States named, and the guard now is on the same basis as that governing the regular army. A consequent marked improvement has been the result, yet it is admitted that there are limitations which the State governments cannot hope to overcome without the aid of the general government.

First in importance of the needs of the National Guard, which the bill is designed to fill is the lack of equipment in arms and stores. National Guard officers who are conversant with the condition of the troops in their respective States particularly approve that section of the bill which provides the National Guard with the regular army pattern smokeless powder magazine rifles and carbines. The officers say this need was made clear during the Spanish-American war.

Briefly, the bill now before Congress provides for the recognition of the National Guard as the second line after the regular army, either as National Guard or volunteers, as organized; gives the Guardsmen whose organization does not go to the front as volunteers for the period of the war the chance to go as individuals; arms the Guard with the latest pattern of rifle; gives officers the opportunity of regular army instruction and examination, and provides for field maneuvers under service conditions with or without regular troops, free of cost to the several States or individuals.

Officers of the National Guard in the States of the middle West see in the bill a remedy for all the defects now besetting the military system. They declare that it will raise the National Guard to the level of an efficient and useful body of citizen-soldiery. This will be in marked contrast, they say, with the indefinite position as a military force heretofore occupied by the National Guard.

SOUGHT REFUGE AMONG SNAKES

Story of Judge Baker, a Recent Appointee of Roosevelt.

Judge Baker, who has been appointed to the Supreme bench of New Mexico, had an exciting adventure with Indians near Caridon twenty years ago, and when he emerged from a cave, where he had taken refuge with a companion, "Bill" Liddiard, his hair had turned from jet black to gray.

JUDGE BAKER.

Baker and Liddiard were chased for a score of miles by the redskins and would have lost their scalps but for a hole in the ground into which they crawled and which proved to be the entrance to a small cave.

But in the underground chamber they found a nest of snakes Liddiard advised that he and his companion feign death, because of the theory of the plains that snakes attack only the living. The story goes that they lay there for hours while rattlers crawled over their bodies.

When they emerged Baker's hair had changed color and Liddiard had gained the sobriquet of "Rattlesnake Pete," which sticks to him to this day.

IN A NUTSHELL

Half the town of South Mills, S. C., burned.

Rachel Young, colored, who died recently at Sedalia, Mo., is said to have been 99 years old.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee is announced as a candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket.

The First National Bank of Hillsboro, Kan., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of $25,000.

James Braddock, 14, of Union County, Kentucky, froze both feet so badly that amputation was required to save his life.

The full returns from the German census of 1900 show that 17,848 citizens of the United States were then residing in Germany, an increase in five years of 2,060.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. In spite of many unfavorable conditions there was a good volume of trade last week. While railroad earnings are showing some decreases, because of bad weather, on the year's record the gain of the combined systems is material.

The most spectacular occurrence in the business world during the week was the failure of the City Savings Bank of Detroit. The failure, however, was the outcome of personal dishonesty, and none of the other banking institutions in the city was involved.

As to the situation in the iron and steel trade, the production of pig iron in January amounted to over 1,450,000 tons, and stocks were reduced from 180,000 tons on Jan. 1 to 122,000 on Feb. 1. At that date a year ago unsold stocks at furnaces were 556,764 tons. The output is insufficient in the unique situation now prevailing in this industry. There has been a decrease in production on account of storms, which hampered railroads and made it impossible for some furnaces to get coke.

The excellent demand for coal is due in part to the busy condition of industries, which does not permit stocks to accumulate. There is talk of a further advance in pig lead, and trade reports indicate an unprecedented activity for this season of the year. The copper market is still unsettled and purchases are small. Exports of copper are still growing over last year's record. Total exports of the United States for the seven months to Jan. 31 fell off $29,925,109 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, while imports increased $67,366,811. The comparison, of course, is with a time when exports were high. Shipments to Porto Rico and Hawaii also were included for the last fiscal year. In the calendar year 1901 this country held its position as the leading exporting nation of the world.

Money is plentiful and rates are unchanged at 4 to 5 per cent. Country balances have grown enormously and outside banks are buying much commercial paper. The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate again. It is now 3 per cent. the same as the Bank of England. There has been a distinct change for the better in Germany. The elimination by failure of many unsafe enterprises has strengthened the position of other enterprises there.

The jobbing trade shows an improvement and buyers are much more numerous. Jobbers report a satisfactory business so far. Print cloths are firm. Cotton advanced and this made sellers of cotton goods somewhat conservative in anticipation of a higher range of prices. Wool holds firm. Silk goods are strong and there is a tendency to advance prices. Leather prices are steady, and the attitude of buyers indicates that they do not expect prices to react. Stocks in tanners' hands are small.

The labor outlook is brighter. It is generally favorable in coal districts. The woolen mills have reopened, but the differences with the weavers have not been finally adjusted.

Chicago. Every week adds some evidence of improvement in the Chicago real estate market. Several new downtown deals are reported, and also the sale of a large tract of acre property.

Larger imports of steel and iron seem unavoidable. Manufacturers are offering abroad higher prices for steel billets than were asked by American producers last year. A Southern railroad is reported to have placed abroad an order for 25,000 tons of rails, being unable to secure delivery from home makers when needed. The capacity of structural mills is inadequate and there is talk of importing structural material from abroad. Building operations are becoming more active, and this lack of material will become more pronounced when spring comes.

The United States Steel Corporation clings to its set policy of refusing bonuses offered for prompt delivery. Where iron and steel markets are regarded by so many good judges as the most reliable indication of business the resistance to temptation to raise prices becomes of special interest. Steadiness in these important products works against the probability of overproduction. The situation is peculiar, however. The official quotation on steel bars is said to be merely a nominal one, as manufacturers are sold so far ahead that they are not taking orders at that figure.

Eggs reached 30½ cents a dozen, wholesale, the highest point of the season. They advanced 1½ cents on Saturday here and 3 cents in New York. This is 5 cents higher in Chicago than a week before. The cold weather has checked laying and the demand is urgent. There is no corner, but stocks in cold storage are being held back. Butter is firm and the higher grades are scarce. May wheat closed at 78⅝c to 78¾c, against 77⅞c the week before. May corn closed at 62⅝c to 62½c, against 61¾c.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.50 to $6.75; hogs, shipping grades, $4.25 to $6.40; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c; hay, timothy, $9.00 to $14.00; prairie, $5.50 to $11.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 32c to 35c; potatoes, 70c to 76c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $6.50; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $5.90; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2, 86c to 87c; corn, No. 2 white, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $6.35; hogs, $3.00 to $6.20; sheep, $2.50 to $5.60; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 62c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.00 to $6.00; hogs, $3.00 to $6.30; sheep, $2.25 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 90c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 66c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $6.15; sheep, $2.50 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, 86c to 87c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2 white, 46c to 47c; rye, 61c to 62c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 86c to 87c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 62c; clover seed, prime, $5.72.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2 white, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 1, 59c to 60c; barley, No. 2, 61c to 63c; pork, mess, $15.65.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $3.00 to $6.50; hogs, fair to prime, $3.00 to $6.50; sheep, fair to choice, $2.50 to $5.15; lambs, common to choice, $3.75 to $6.65.