

AN AGREEMENT

ENVOYS AT PEKING REPORTED TO BE ACTING IN HARMONY.

Terms of Preliminary Treaty Said to Have Been Accepted by Representatives of All Powers.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BEGIN SOON

ENVOYS AWAITING APPROVAL OF TREATY BY HOME GOVERNMENTS.

Removal of Obstacles to the Agreement Believed to Be Due to Secretary Hay's Note.

FIRST PROPOSAL MODIFIED

DEATH PENALTY IN CASES OF PRINCES PROBABLY WAIVED.

Provisions of the Treaty Said to Be in Line with the Views of the French Government.

PEKING, Nov. 24.—The diplomatic body held a final meeting this morning and agreed on the terms of the preliminary treaty. Nothing now remains except to secure the approval of the respective governments before definite negotiations with the Chinese peace commissioners are begun.

The precise terms of the settlement have not yet been made public here, but it is believed outside the diplomatic corps that the main points are in a substantial agreement with those contained in the French note to the powers, namely—punishment for the guilty, indemnity to governments and individuals, retention of strong legation guards and the occupation of certain places between Peking and Taku.

A secret edict from Si-Ngan-Fu to the provincial viceroys and governors orders them to cease the manufacture of modern arms and to revert to the old type of weapons because modern arms "have proved utterly useless against the foreigners."

Due to Secretary Hay's Note.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Such information as has come to the State Department in the last few days is said to indicate a more favorable condition of affairs respecting the chances for a satisfactory understanding amid the ministers of the powers than during the early part of last week, when a deadlock seemed imminent.

Just what is the nature of this information is not clear, but probably it came as the result of Secretary Hay's latest note to the powers setting out afresh the object of the United States government as to China. This note contained the instructions that have been sent to Minister Couger and are believed to be of such a nature as to constitute an appeal from the extreme course suggested by some of the powers as to the treatment of the Chinese government on some of the matters upon which the ministers have been unable to agree.

Germany May Waive Death Penalty.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Much satisfaction is expressed in the London papers this morning at the news that the diplomats in Peking have arrived at a preliminary understanding, but no great confidence seems to be felt that any real progress has been made in the endless negotiations. It is recognized that there is little for Germany to do but to concede, wherever the United States and Russia agree. The Standard says: "It is hardly possible for Germany to hold out, deeply offended as she is, if the United States, Russia, France and Japan are disposed to moderation. Our Berlin correspondent believes that Germany is prepared to waive the death penalty."

United States Opposed to Revenge.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times telegraphs that advice from Peking says the United States has refused to join in the demand for the execution of the princes and other high officials.

ADMIRAL HO RETREATING.

No Opposition Encountered by the Expedition Sent to Kalgan.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Times has the following from its Shanghai correspondent: "Ten thousand Chinese under Admiral Ho are said to be retiring in the direction of Kalgan before Colonel York's expedition. It is said that the population is friendly and glad to be rid of Ho's soldiers."

The foreign envoys have agreed to demand, says a special dispatch from Peking, "an extension of the legation area so as to embrace everything from the Hsiamen gate to the Tsim-Men gate between the walls of the Imperial and Tartar cities, a strip a mile long and a third of a mile wide. M. De Giers, Russian minister, has declined to yield on the indemnity question, and some kind of a verbal compromise has been arranged."

The Morning Post publishes the following from its Peking correspondent, dated Saturday: "Wang Wen Chao, a Cabinet minister, has written to Sir Robert Hart from Si-an-Fu that Emperor Kwang Shu would be glad to return to Peking but that his Majesty would 'lose his face' if foreign troops were there."

Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking Saturday, says: "The German expedition to Kalgan is encountering no opposition. The other expeditions which Count Von Waldersee has despatched to harass the neighborhood of Peking are making expeditions in search of loot. They are incorrectly described by the Germans as important military operations."

Chinese Killed by Germans.

teen Sun-Hu and Hui-Nan, killing thirty Chinese and capturing six ammunition wagons.

GIRL'S SKELETON IN A WELL.

Another Growsome "Find" on the Brunot Farm Near Pana.

PANA, Ill., Nov. 25.—Much excitement was occasioned in this vicinity to-day by a report that the skeleton of a young girl, presumably twelve or thirteen years of age, had been found in a well on the Brunot farm, four miles north of here. In April of last year the dead body of Jane Brunot was found in this same well. Mrs. Brunot was murdered by two of her nephews, who are now serving life sentences in the Chester penitentiary. To-day the work of cleaning out the well was commenced and at the bottom was found the almost perfect skeleton of a young girl. A bracelet, badly waterworn, was found, as was also a comb and a key. The deepest mystery surrounds the gruesome find, but it is believed the two young men now serving life sentences may be able to throw some light on the case and an effort will be made to have them confess.

It is believed the skeleton found is that of a young girl who disappeared from her home in Indiana two years ago, during the visit of Mrs. Brunot's two nephews to that State.

BEAVER YOUNG WOMAN

Risked Her Life to Warn the Police a Burglar Was in Her Home.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Along a narrow stone ledge, thirty feet from the ground, connecting the balcony of her father's residence with that of a neighbor, Miss Jennie Younglove walked early this morning and gave the alarm that a burglar was at work in her home. A squad of policemen responded to a telephone call, but the intruder, after frightening Miss Younglove's mother into hysterics, had escaped.

COOKED BY THE WATER.

Body of an Unknown Man Found in a Colorado Hot Spring.

PAGOSA JUNCTION, Col., Nov. 25.—The body of a man has been found in the Hot Spring at Pagosa Springs, literally cooked by the water, the temperature of which is over 160 degrees. Investigation disclosed nothing except that the man was a stranger who had given the name of Smith at the springs.

MR. KRUGER RESTED

DID NOT PERMIT THE PARIS CROWDS TO WORRY HIM.

Spent Most of Sunday in His Apartments and Conducted Religious Services Himself.

SHOWED HIMSELF TWICE

IN RESPONSE TO SHOUTS OF PEOPLE IN FRONT OF HIS HOTEL.

Several Persons Arrested for Uttering Anti-British Cries—Mr. Kruger's Plans for This Week.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Mr. Kruger passed Sunday with his family at the Hotel Scribe, observing the Sabbath in accordance with the customs of his fatherland. His apartments were closed to visitors and he remained with them, indulging himself in quiet rest.

Although the boulevards were alive to a late hour last night with merry makers singing songs the Hotel Scribe was cordoned, and revelers did not disturb his rest. This morning found him quite recovered from the fatigue. After an early breakfast he conferred with Dr. Loyd. There being no church of his denomination in Paris, he held a private service in his apartments, surrounded by his entourage. Mr. Kruger read a portion of scripture and a member of his suite read a sermon prepared in advance. The Boer statesman expressed a desire to have an organ to assist the singing, but this could not be obtained.

At an early hour free circulation was resumed in the streets about the hotel where only guardians, two policemen, stood on either side of the principal entrance. The number of passers-by was not greater than the ordinary Sunday crowd. Towards 3 p. m., however, pedestrians increased and along the boulevard came one hundred shouting and singing boys. Their advent increased the enthusiasm, which was rapidly worked up and the streets began to fill. Cheers for Mr. Kruger began and he immediately established a cordon about the hotel. Several companies of Republican Guards quickly arrived. In half an hour the scene resembled that of yesterday.

Responding to cries and plaudits Mr. Kruger came for a moment upon the balcony, accompanied by his granddaughters. Again at 5 o'clock the tumult was such that he reappeared, but only for a moment. During the afternoon and early evening there was no falling off in the number of spectators. It was 10 o'clock before the people had sufficiently disappeared to permit the circulation of carriages.

Some manifestations of an unimportant character occurred during the afternoon in front of offices of the Libre Parole and the Intransigent, but the police quickly dispersed the demonstrators, arresting some who had uttered anti-British cries.

Many cards were left at the Hotel Scribe during the day, among them of M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, and other high officials of the Foreign Office. Mr. Kruger will spend to-morrow morning in conferring with the Boer representatives. The afternoon will be devoted to receiving deputations and prominent people who have made appointments. No decision, it is understood, has been reached as to when Mr. Kruger will leave Paris. According to the best information obtainable this evening he will remain here until Wednesday evening or Thursday morning. It is said he will go directly to Holland, not stopping in Belgium, where he may go later on.

AHEAD OF ALL

NO OTHER NATION SO PROSPEROUS AS THE UNITED STATES.

All the World Is Doing Well, but This Country's Commercial Strides Have Placed it in the Lead.

SOME AMAZING STATISTICS

EXPORTS PRACTICALLY DOUBLE WHAT THEY WERE IN 1894.

Excess Over Imports in 1900 Greater than in Any Year in the History of the United States.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

SHOWN IN IMPORTATION OF RAW MATERIAL FOR MANUFACTURING.

Three Decades in Which the Nation Sold More Abroad than It Purchased from Foreigners.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—There is ample food for Thanksgiving reflections in some figures which the Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just presented regarding the commerce and affairs of the United States in these closing months of the year 1900 as compared with conditions at the corresponding date in preceding years, and comparing prosperity in the United States with that in other countries. While the whole world is prosperous, the United States seems to be especially so. Our exports show an increase of \$106,211,178 in the ten months ending with October, 1900, as compared with the corresponding ten months of 1899, and the total for the ten months is practically double what it was in the corresponding months of 1894. This of itself shows a remarkable activity in all lines of production, while the import as well as the export figures indicate that the activity in manufacturing lines, and consequently the increase in earnings of the millions engaged in the industries must be very great. A very considerable share of the materials required for use in manufacturing comes from abroad, such for instance as india rubber, tin for use in manufacturing tin plate, hemp, jute, sisal, raw silk, cabinet and dyewoods, chemicals, hides and skins and certain grades of wool and cotton; and by measuring the growth in the importation of these articles some idea of the growth of manufacturing may be obtained.

The total importation of materials of this class used in manufacturing during the ten months ending with October, 1900, is \$238,257,318, as compared with \$214,396,757 in the corresponding months of 1899, and \$127,301,945 in the same months of 1894. Turning again to the export side, it is found that the exportations of manufactures alone during the ten months ending with September, 1900, to \$338,678,243, against \$371,562,619 in the corresponding months of 1899, and \$148,768,324 in the same months of 1894. Thus the exportation of manufactures has increased nearly 25 per cent. in one year and more than doubled in the four years from 1896 to 1900, while the importation of manufacturers' materials has also increased at a very rapid rate. Exports of manufactures of iron and steel alone amount to \$110,000,000 in round numbers in the ten months ending with October, 1900, against \$86,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1899, and \$51,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1897, thus having more than doubled in the three years from 1897 to 1900.

Not only have the manufacturer and the millions dependent on his industry shared in the prosperity of the year, but those engaged in agriculture and mining seem to have been equally prosperous, judging from the record shown by the figures of our export commerce. The exportation of agricultural products in the ten months ending with October, 1900, is in round terms \$700,000,000, as against \$625,000,000 in the same months of 1899, while the products of the mine, the forest and the fisheries also show an increase in 1900 as compared with the figures of 1899.

This increase in the products of industry is especially interesting in the fact that in many cases it shows a higher reward for a given quantity of labor, or in other words, higher prices received for the article itself as well as an increase in the quantity produced and sold. In cotton, for instance, the average export price per pound in the months of September and October of the beginning of the new cotton year, has been 8.9 cents, against 6.7 cents in the same months of the preceding year, while in other agricultural productions and in various lines of manufactures, especially those of iron and steel, and in the products of the mine there are increased prices per unit of quantity, and this better earnings for those who produce them.

A comparison of conditions in the United States with those in other countries, as measured by the foreign commerce, indicates a degree of prosperity which compares favorably with any country of the world. Our own exports for the ten months ending with October show an increase, as has already been noted, of \$106,000,000, while in the exports of the United Kingdom the increase in ten months is \$125,000,000; while the 1899 figures for Belgium, France, Spain and Italy show no increase in exportations during that part of the year 1899 whose record is now available. In the case of Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom the imports are greater than the exports, while in our own case the exports vastly exceed the imports, the excess of exports over imports in the ten months ending with October being \$206,667,893, or a greater excess than in the corresponding period of any preceding year and a greater excess than that of any other country in the world.

It is not improper in this review of the decade and century of which it forms the closing year. While it is not practicable, of course, to give the total import and export figures for the calendar year 1900, the Bureau of Statistics has completed the figures of the fiscal year 1900 ending with June 30, and thus made it practicable to compare the commerce of the fiscal year

with preceding fiscal years running back to the beginning of the present form of government. This table, which shows the imports and exports and excess of imports or exports in each year from 1790 to 1900, is too long to reproduce in full, but it has been further condensed by the bureau into a table showing the imports and exports in ten-year periods from 1790 to 1900, with the excess of imports or exports in each decennial period. This table is interesting not alone in its presentation of the import and export record, but especially in its showing relative to the excess of imports or exports during the 119 years under consideration. It will be seen by an examination of the final column of the table, which is presented below, that imports exceeded exports almost continuously prior to the decade 1871-1880, and that since that time exports have almost continuously exceeded imports, but that the excess of exports over imports in the decade just ending, 1891-1900, is extremely large as compared with any preceding decade, while, as already shown, the excess of exports over imports in the single year 1900 will also be greater than in any preceding year in our history.

The table showing the commerce of the United States by decennial periods follows:

Table with columns: 10 Year, Imports, Exports, Excess of Exports.

10 Year. Imports. Exports. Excess of Exports. 1790-1800... \$14,843,454 \$17,947,312 \$3,103,858

1891-1900... \$1,189,947,799 \$1,338,349,237 \$148,401,438

Total... \$1,528,834,648 \$1,773,412,658

Net excess of exports, 1790 to 1900... \$2,045,588,012

WOMAN IN THE CASE

QUARREL THAT RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Frank H. Hamilton, a Minneapolis Sporting Reporter, Charged with Killing Leonard Day.

LATTER WAS A SOCIETY MAN

STABBED TO DEATH IN THE WEST HOTEL BILLIARD ROOM.

Others Present at Time of the Tragedy, but None Saw the Fatal Blow Struck.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 25.—Frank H. Hamilton, a Minneapolis newspaper man, is a prisoner at the central police station with the charge of murder against him in the stabbing death of Leonard Day, a young millionaire society man of this city, at the West Hotel early this morning. Hamilton, who has been in the custody of detectives since the tragedy, was not formally placed under arrest until late this afternoon, when the coroner's jury returned a verdict holding him responsible for the death of young Day.

The tragedy took place in the billiard room of the West Hotel at 2 o'clock in the morning after a quarrel over a woman, participated in by Hamilton, Day and a number of other prominent men. All had been drinking to a considerable extent. During the fight George, a society leader, was badly cut in the right hand. George and Day were, in company with C. S. Force, another society notable, playing pool when Hamilton and a few of his friends entered. Hamilton and Day began quarreling. An effort was made to separate them by several of the bystanders, and for a few moments quiet was restored. Then the trouble broke out anew and ended only when Day lay dying on the floor. Hamilton, with whom he had been fighting, was the first to bend over him and offer aid, but it was too late, for in five minutes the injured man was dead. The men who had taken any hand in the affray at once left the place, but were later found by the police, who took charge of the case.

There was a long cut on the top of the dead man's head, his face and wrist were badly bruised and a knife thrust on the left side of the neck had severed the subclavian artery. The knife, which had cut the wound is an old one of the "I. X. L." pattern. The smaller blade is broken, but it is apparent that the longer one, a long and sharp piece of steel, was the one used. It is partly covered with blood, although appearances indicate that most of it had been wiped off. A peculiar fact is that the blade was closed when it was found on the right side of the prostrate form.

Coroner Nelson, at the request of friends of the prisoner and of the dead man, held an inquest this afternoon, when all of the witnesses of the tragedy testified. None saw the fatal blow struck, but all agreed that Hamilton was the only man with a knife on him at the time. Leonard Day was twenty-five years of age. He had lived for many years in the city. His father died six years ago, and with his mother, he was living at the West Hotel. He was well known in society circles, while among his companions he was known as a "good fellow" and one of the liveliest young men in the city.

Frank H. Hamilton is comparatively a stranger in Minneapolis. He came to this city last spring and has since been employed as sporting reporter on one of the local papers. He has a wealthy uncle in New York. Among the upper set Hamilton is also well known.

Stabbing Affray in a Dance Hall.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—Wm. Holdorf was probably fatally stabbed by Herman Ratzman at Ratzman's dance hall, on the South Side, early to-day. Ratzman quarreled with Gustave Grulke, whom it is said, he tried to stab. It was while trying to protect Grulke that Holdorf received the wound. The blade of the knife entered Holdorf's breast right above the heart and physicians say he will die.

Injured His Wife and Killed Himself.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—William Goepfer, street-railway conductor, to-day attempted to kill his wife with a dumb-bell and seriously injured her. When he thought he had killed her and the neighbors closed in on him, he killed himself by shooting through his head. Goepfer had been drinking.

Shot by a Burglar.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 25.—At an early hour this morning a burglar entered the house of Jacob Goldman, on Woodlawn avenue. Goldman, now grappled with the robber and was shot through the jaw. Mr. Goldman was also shot in the breast. The former may die. The burglar escaped.

CZAR MAY DIE

HIS CONDITION REPORTED TO HAVE GROWN MORE CRITICAL.

Rumor Current in St. Petersburg that His Majesty's Physicians Have Not Been Frank.

FATAL ISSUE IS NOW FEARED

GREATER PROGRESS MADE BY THE DISEASE THAN ADMITTED.

Imperial Officials Reported to Have Become Pessimistic, Despite Assuring Bulletins.

HIS AILMENT COMPLICATED

PECTORAL TROUBLES AND BRAIN FEVER ADDED TO TYPHOID.

Trepanning May Be Necessary as a Result of the Blow Received by Nicholas while in Japan.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The following special dispatch dated St. Petersburg, Nov. 25, 3:49 a. m., has been received here: "It is persistently rumored in St. Petersburg that the condition of Emperor Nicholas is critical. Well-informed people here declare that the disease has made far greater progress than the czar's physicians have publicly admitted. A fatal issue is now gravely feared."

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—From three sources of information, directly connected with as many ministries of state, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Associated Press to-day ascertained that the imperial officials are becoming extremely pessimistic regarding the condition of Emperor Nicholas and assert that the Livadia bulletins conceal the gravity of his illness. In spite of the notorious ease with which an alarmist rumor can be circulated in the Russian capital, many good judges believe that the chances of the czar's recovery are diminishing.

One report says that the Emperor, in addition to typhoid fever, with pectoral complications, has brain fever, the result of the blow he received from a fanatic policeman during his tour in Japan, and it is even asserted in some quarters that trepanning has become necessary. Although the imperial ministers have assumed wider powers in administration since his Majesty's illness began, the whole machine of government is affected by his disability, and many departments are almost at a standstill. Russian laws and customs impose an immense burden of detail work, particularly in the matter of judicial matters, upon the czar; for example, numerous special pensions, whose payment on each occasion requires the Emperor's name.

Typhoid Germs in the Palace Well.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—While the latest bulletin regarding the czar's condition is much less favorable than its predecessors, there is nothing as yet to confirm alarming rumors. Queen Victoria daily receives a telegram from the czar and it is understood that no exceptional anxiety is yet displayed. According to the Moscow correspondent of the Daily Express, an examination of water taken from the well used for drinking purposes at Livadia proved the presence of typhoid germs.

An Odessa despatch to the Daily News, dated Thursday, says: "Reports for last two days indicate a serious decline in the strength of the czar." Russian censorship prevents any leakage of news. It is understood the czarina will remain at Livadia for her recuperation; and even under the best conditions, it will be impossible to remove the czar before February.

Daily Bulletin from Livadia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25, 12 m.—The following bulletin was issued this morning at Livadia: "The czar passed a quiet day yesterday. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon his temperature rose to 103.4. The pulse was 88. At 9 o'clock in the evening the temperature was 102.2 and the pulse 85. "His Majesty slept well during the night. This morning his general condition and strength are satisfactory. Temperature, 99.5; pulse, 75. No complications whatever have been observed."

DEMANDS OF CENTRISTS.

Important Changes Asked by the Clerical Party of Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Centrist, or Clerical party, demands of the Prussian government the creation of an imperial supreme court having the following jurisdiction: "First—The adjustment of differences between the empire and the states of the empire and also differences between the states themselves. Second—The supervision of issues affecting the responsibility of the imperial chancellor and his subordinates before the Reichstag. Third—The settlement of controversies regarding accession to the throne of states of the empire where the question is not already regulated. Fourth—The control of the litigation of citizens against states of the empire refusing to do them justice. Fifth—The determination of the question whether state laws are in conflict in any case with the laws of the empire."

QUARREL OVER AN ISLAND.

Turkey Objects to Germany Using Farsan as a Coaling Station.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—A difficulty has arisen between Germany and Turkey. The Ottoman government objects to Germany using Farsan island, in the Red Sea, as a coaling station and wishes to establish there a Turkish depot accessible to all the powers. Germany, however, insists that she will not abandon the island.

Roberts Not Given Fresh Regulars.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—"We understand," says the Daily Express this morning, "that Lord Roberts recently requested the govern-

ment to send 20,000 regulars to South Africa to relieve the same number still in the field, but that his request was declined on the score of expense."

Tariff Urged by an Englishman.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail, in its morning issue, in its columns, this morning, from the pen of Frederick Greenwood, founder and first editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, advocates meeting the war budget by a tax of from 5 to 10 per cent. on foreign manufactured imports.

Unlike Our Rainmakers.

ROME, Nov. 25.—An international congress, attended by one thousand delegates assembled in Rome yesterday to discuss the use of cannon to prevent hail, which is so destructive to crops. The theory is that firing cannon into the air would have the effect of breaking up rain clouds.

Socialist Proposal Rejected.

ROME, Nov. 25.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has rejected a proposal brought forward by the Socialists to reduce army expenditures 100,000,000 francs and to cut down the army corps from twelve to eight.

C. K. DAVIS'S CONDITION.

The Senator's Kidney Trouble Not Yielding to Treatment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 25.—According to reports from Senator Davis's house to-night the patient passed a fairly comfortable day. His injured foot was dressed to-day and he bore the operation very well. His delirium was a trifle less acute and he was able to secure some sleep. The wound in his foot appears to be healing nicely. The kidney trouble, however, does not yield to treatment. Towards evening the senator became restless again and Dr. Stone was called to the house.

Dr. Stone's midnight bulletin says: "Senator Davis's condition is not materially changed. He rested better last night and slept more to-day. His pulse, temperature and respiration are about the same as last report, except that the pulse is weaker."

Mr. Wilson's Condition Critical.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The condition of Hon. George W. Wilson, commissioner of Internal Revenue, is very critical to-night. He is weaker than on yesterday, but still retains consciousness. Mr. Wilson, who was absent from the city when the commissioner was stricken, has returned to the city with her daughter, Mrs. Fardonner.

MANY STARTING ANEW

PEOPLE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE LEGALLY WIPING OUT DEBTS.

Mr. Brandenberg's Report to the Attorney General on Operations of the Bankruptcy Law.

OVER 20,000 PETITIONS FILED

LIABILITIES IN NEARLY 2,000 CASES WERE LESS THAN \$500.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—E. C. Brandenberg, in charge of bankruptcy matters, has made a report to the attorney general on the operation of the bankruptcy act of July 1, 1898. He reports, with reference to voluntary cases, that advantage is being taken of the law by men of all classes and in all walks of life and in every section of the country. The States showing the greatest number of petitions filed during the year are Illinois, with 4,908; New York, 3,607; Iowa, 992; Ohio, 857; Minnesota, 845; and Pennsylvania, 808. The smallest number of petitions were filed in the following States: Nevada, 6; Delaware and Wyoming, 12 each; Idaho, 30; South Carolina, 37; Oklahoma, 38; Florida, 67; and Rhode Island, 63.

The grand total of petitions filed in the United States for the period ending Sept. 30, 1900, is 20,128, exclusive of those for the Western district of Louisiana, the District of Alaska and for half of the year for the Southern district of Georgia, New Jersey, the Eastern district of North Carolina, the Western district of Tennessee and the Eastern district of Virginia, from which semi-annual reports were not received.

From the clerks' reports it appears that of the voluntary petitions all were adjudicated bankrupt except 27, in which the petitioners were discharged and that discharges were refused in seventy-one cases. Complications were confirmed in 206 cases. The petitioners in 19,140 voluntary cases reported by the referees amounted to \$24,979,152, while the total amount of assets scheduled in these cases was \$33,098,721. The summary also discloses the fact that of the petitions filed in eighty-six cases the liabilities were less than \$100; in 1,878 cases, between \$100 and \$500; in 2,256 cases, between \$500 and \$1,000; in 7,981 cases, between \$1,000 and \$5,000; in 2,941 cases, between \$5,000 and \$10,000; in 1,872 cases, between \$10,000 and \$20,000; and in 2,129 cases more than \$20,000. These reports also show that in 11,107 cases assets were scheduled, while 7,917 petitioners had no assets.

The nature of the business in which the petitioning bankrupts were engaged, as disclosed by the summary of the referees' reports, is proportioned as follows: Two thousand and fifty-seven were farmers, 7,516 wage earners, 4,502 merchants, 361 manufacturers, 669 professional men and 4,435 contractors, hotel keepers and others of a miscellaneous character.

In involuntary cases 1,810 petitions were filed, of which adjudication was made in all except 285 cases. Of the involuntary cases fifty compositions were entered into by the bankrupts and the creditors which were confirmed. The liabilities involved in 1,242 cases in which reports were made were \$27,179,000, while the assets scheduled were \$13,433,208. In 209 cases no assets were scheduled and in a number they were classes as unknown or nominal. The petitions show that of those adjudicated involuntary bankrupts 91 were wage earners, 694 merchants, 162 manufacturers, 9 professional men, 266 miscellaneous and 7 farmers.

While under the law a farmer or wage-earner cannot be adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, it is quite probable that they were engaged in other callings at the time of the adjudication and the debts were

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BANKING LAWS

IMPORTANT CHANGES RECOMMENDED BY CONTROLLER DAWES.

Legislation Necessary to Extend Charters of Banks Which Were Granted Extension Under the Act of 1882.