# THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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**BUTTER.**

Choice Dairy Butter. Special today, 25 cents per brick. Each brick contains 1½ pounds of butter. This figures out about 16 cents per pound.

**ORANGES.**

14c Per Dozen.

And they are very fine Oranges, the same kind selling all around town from 25 to 30 cents per dozen. Come early, as they are going very fast. Genuine Imported (Rodskjor) Stock Fish, 12½ cents per pound.

COOPER & LEVY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS 104-106 FIRST AVE. SOUTH. ONE DOOR SOUTH OF YESLER AVE.

The Last Day

—OF THE—

Receiver's Auction Sale

—OF THE—

Empire Jewelry Co.'s Stock

The Chance of a Lifetime to Obtain Valuable Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Etc., Etc., for Very Little Money.

EMPIRE JEWELRY CO. Inc.

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No. 705 Second Avenue, Near Cherry Street.

$7.96 —Buys a Good Decorated Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set.

$15.00 —Buys a German China Dinner Set.

$10.95 —Buys a Johnson Bros.' Decorated Dinner Set.

$28.00 —Buys a Haviland China Dinner Set.

OUR SPECIALS.

M. SELLER & CO.

FINNAN HADDIES ARE COMING REGULARLY.

How to cook them: Place the fish in a large bake pan with about a pint of water, and bake from twenty to thirty minutes in a quick oven. When sufficiently cooked, drain the water off, then prepare for the table, first removing the skin, then adding butter and pepper to suit the taste. Another very delicious way is to bone the fish after cooking, then pour over it a cup of hot milk seasoned with butter and pepper.

LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO., Nos. 815 and 817 First Av.

MITCHELL, LEWIS & STAVER CO.

DEALERS IN

MINING, MILL, MARINE AND FARM

MACHINERY

AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

808 First Avenue South. Long Distance Telephone Main 89.

New Mackintoshes...

FALL AND WINTER STYLES NOW ON SALE.

WASHINGTON RUBBER CO., 714 First Avenue.

When You Want Something Good Order

IMPERIAL Hams, Bacon and Lard

Home Products and the Best.

The Jewelry Sale...

WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY.

FRISCH BROS., 720 First Ave.

Now Is the Appointed Time

For using S.C.CO.

Buckwheat Flour to make a good, palatable breakfast. Full weight (10 lbs.) Ground Daily.

SEATTLE CEREAL CO.

'Phones Sold Outright.

*Long or Short Distance Telephones Complete. All Kinds of Electrical Supplies.*

NORTHWEST FIXTURE CO., Electric Supplies, 1018 First Av.


## THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

### Committee Listens to Importers and Growers.

### PRESENT TARIFF A FAILURE.

**Oxnard and Perkins Quote Figures to Show the Vast Importance of the Beet Industry—The United States Every Year Pays Out Nearly One Hundred Millions That Ought to Be Kept at Home—Germany Is All Ready to Capture the Trade by Exporting Sugar Made From Beets Inferior to Those Grown in America.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The sugar schedule was the subject for hearing before the ways and means committee today, and it was the most interesting, as well as the most important, schedule so far considered. The conflicting interests of the producers, refiners and importers were brought out in sharp contrast. The producers wanted higher duties all along the line, and the refiners pressed for higher duties on refined and not so high on raw sugar. They were especially anxious that in imposing countervailing duties against export bounty countries, the additional duty should be levied only against the refined article. The importers, cane growers, the refiners and the beet growers were each given an inning by the committee.

John Farr, Solon Humphreys and P. J. Smith, all of New York, represented the importers; Col. J. D. Hill, of New Orleans, represented the cane sugar growers; W. J. McCann, of Philadelphia, appeared for the refiners, and Henry T. Oxnard, of Grand Island, Neb., and Herbert Myrick, the beet sugar interests.

Francis Thurber, a New York merchant, and J. H. Sypher, of this city; Bishop Thomas R. Cutler, of Utah, and R. M. Allen, of Nebraska, also made arguments, while Senator Perkins, of California, submitted a printed brief.

Mr. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Society, in behalf of the industry, charged that the present tariff not only failed to give protection to the sugar raisers, but discouraged the investment of additional capital. It had been predicted that under the McKinley law the beet sugar industry would grow rapidly, and three refineries had been built in the administration of that law, but since then the change had deterred new investments. Any schedule on sugar which had been in force since 1860, except that of the Wilson tariff, would permit the spread of beet sugar growing. Beet sugar could be produced in twenty states, and under a proper tariff the United States could in fifteen years raise all the sugar necessary for home consumption. The beet industry protested against rates less than from 1¾ cents to 3⅛ cents a pound. Mr. Oxnard delivered an argument in favor of a bounty, and proceeded to quote departmental reports and other authorities to show that this country had the climate and capital required for the production of its own sugar.

Every other nation except Sweden which could supply itself with sugar had taken every measure to do so. Cost of labor, uncertainty as to the legislation, export bounties in other countries, and decline in prices were all operating to keep capital out of investment in beet sugar. Germany now pays 27.32½ and 38.3 cents per 100 pounds export bounties, according to the quality of the sugar, and could afford to sell sugar in New York at 13½ cents per 100 pounds less than American producers, and occasionally to sell surplus products below the cost. Give Americans a reasonable bounty, guaranteed to continue for a reasonable time, and they would work wonders. The American was now obliged to compete with African cheap labor, as Egypt, in the last fiscal year, had sent $3,257,000 worth of sugar to the United States in British bottoms which carried no return cargo. With war in Cuba and the Philippines cutting off supplies from those islands, Germany was endeavoring to capture the American market. For reasons supposedly commercial, congress had in 1876 legislated for free entry of sugar from Hawaii. This treaty never met favor with the people, had cost $48,000,000, and had not greatly increased our exports to that country. The estimated duties remitted by the United States on Hawaiian sugar are $61,000,000. Mr. Oxnard thought it was unjust to encourage these importers at the expense of revenue and our home producers. He urged the abrogation of the agreement.

Speaking of the conflicting interests involved in giving adequate protection to the sugar growers he pointed to the sugar refiners, who bought and refined the foreign product, and to the millers of flour and others who desired to use sugar in reciprocity agreements, to obtain concessions for themselves. The refiners wanted the lowest possible duty on raw and the highest on refined. While, owing to the condition of the treasury, it might not be feasible to re-enact the bounty scheme of 1890, he thought the dual scheme proposed by the senate amendments to the Mills bill in 1888, which imposed a duty and also gave a bounty, was entirely practicable.

Mr. Oxnard took strong grounds against any reciprocity. He thought a dual policy (both duty and bounty) would be fair to all interests and jeopardize none. Such a policy, he said, would increase the revenue, out of which the bounty could be paid, and would encourage the sugar industry. The schedule he proposed was a duty of 1 cent per pound on all sugars testing 75 degrees or less; 3 cents per hundred pounds additional for each degree between 75 and 96 degrees, and 4 cents per hundred for every additional degree between 96 and 100, with one-fourth of 1 per cent. differentials on sugars above 16 Dutch standard. He asked for the McKinley duty on molasses and countervailing duties against bounty paying countries on both refined and raw sugars. The bounty he proposed was three-quarters of a cent per pound, one-fourth to go off at the end of each four years, the whole bounty to cease in twelve years.

"Do you believe that a bounty would be permanent?" asked Mr. Payne. "You remember in 1884 you opposed it on the ground that it could not be made permanent."

"Yes," replied Mr. Oxnard, "I think it would be permanent, because I believe the Republican party will continue in power."

"Why?" asked Mr. Wheeler. "Because it has restored prosperity?"

Mr. Oxnard did not reply to this, nor to Mr. Payne when he asked if he believed this because of the encouragement given the Republican party by the beet sugar states and the close squeeze in the senate.

Mr. Oxnard, in answer to questions from McMillin, said that the Eastern and Western refineries had divided the American markets between them and agreed not to infringe on each other's territory, the Hawaiian treaty helping that agreement.

Senator Perkins of California presented an argument in favor of the imposition of a specific tax of 1½ cents a pound on imported raw sugars. He showed that the consumption of imported sugar by the United States is about 1,700,000 tons a year, all of which, if protected, he said, can be produced in a few years within our borders. He showed that the area capable of producing beet sugar was sufficient to more than supply the demand for the United States, and that sugar beets can be raised on soils ranging in character from the alkali plains in Utah to the rich soil of California. He pointed out the fact that France alone produced sugar beets enough to manufacture all the sugar that we import, and that Germany is a greater producer of sugar of this character. Austria is also a large producer. These countries, he said, have protected this interest so that they had been enabled to increase to its present vast dimensions, and are now increasing the bounties and duties to protect their respective producers against the competition of the other European beet sugar countries. The sugar producers of the United States are forced into competition with the protected sugar of Europe, and for this protected sugar we are paying out nearly $100,000,000 per year. This sum, he argued, should be retained in the United States and be paid out to our laborers and farmers and merchants. The importance of beet sugar in the United States was set forth, it being shown in its benefits conferred on account of giving a new source of revenue to its farmers, building up a new and flourishing community wherever a beet sugar factory is established, and by the addition to the general prosperity which it makes, all which furnished the reasons for the protection of beet sugar by foreign nations. The senator quoted from the report of United States Consul Muth, who urged upon the United States the necessity of protecting the sugar interests.

Herbert Myrick, president of the Orange Judd Company, spoke in the interest of the farmer. The argument was exhaustive, and was largely devoted to showing the advantages of the production in this country of the sugar consumed here. It was an economic crime, he said, to compel American farmers to raise staples in competition with the cheap land and labor countries, with which to pay for imported sugar, besides standing the freight and commission both ways. They have found by experience and scientific tests that from the Hudson river to the Pacific, from the Carolinas to the lakes, they can grow sugar beets as rich or richer in saccharine contents than those grown in Europe. They want manufactories established to afford a market for these sugar beets, which they are willing to furnish at from $4 to $5 per ton. Even at these prices the crop is a profitable one. Every acre devoted to it will by so much reduce the competition in other branches of farming.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow at 10 a. m.

**Lumbermen at Washington.**

The committee appointed at the convention of lumbermen, held in Cincinnati on the 15th inst., reached Washington today. They will be given a hearing by the ways and means committee tomorrow.

### IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

**Tammany Digs Up the Tomahawk.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The long-continued strife between the Tammany factions, led by County Clerk Henry Purroy and John C. Sheehan, chairman of the Tammany executive committee, broke out into open war today, when Purroy and his followers announced their bolt from Tammany. Both Sheehan and Purroy gave out statements, which were bitter in their personalities toward each other. The general committee of Tammany hall met tonight and adopted a long series of resolutions, presented by Thomas F. Grady. They denounced trusts, favor cheaper gas and telephone rates, and condemn the present city administration, but extend no olive branch to the Democrats who bolted Bryan last fall.

The Progressive Democratic Club tonight decided to work for the nomination of William J. Bryan for president in 1900, and issued invitations to all Democratic organizations in the North to attend a convention to be held in January.

**A Wanamaker Manager Arrested.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 30.—A sensation was created here tonight, when E. A. Van Valkenburg, one of the Wanamaker managers, was arrested on a charge of bribery. Mr. Van Valkenburg made a statement that he knew of orders having been issued to have him arrested on a charge of bribery.

The information for Van Valkenburg's arrest was made by C. A. Gibson before J. J. Kuebler, a Pottsville justice of the peace, and the Wanamaker manager is charged with having attempted the bribery of Representative Webster C. Weiss early in December.

Mr. Valkenburg demanded an immediate hearing, and, guarded by four detectives, he was taken before Mayor Patterson, who declined to take bail for a hearing before a justice, and turned him over to Detective M. Sweeny, of Scranton, who will take him to Pottsville tonight for a hearing at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Penrose managers declare that they know nothing about the charge and that the arrest was a surprise to them.

**Rumor of Bradley's Resignation.**

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 30.—Gov. Bradley refuses to discuss the published rumor that he intends to resign. He admits that he did write Maj. McKinley a letter several weeks ago, in which he informed the president-elect that there was no office within his gift which he (Bradley) would accept. The governor has issued a proclamation offering $250 for the arrest and conviction of each and any and all the Owensboro mob that lynched the negro Holt.

**Relic of an Old Campaign.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The libel suit of ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins against John R. Tanner, governor-elect, was dismissed today by stipulation without costs to either party. The suit was based on a circular sent out by Tanner as chairman of the Republican state central committee in 1894, alleging that money had been extorted by Hopkins, then mayor, from gamblers and other vicious elements to swell the Democratic campaign fund.

**Nebraska Republican League.**

OMAHA, Dec. 30.—The Republican State League met today to devise ways and means of regaining control of state politics. Senator Thurston told the league he believed enough silver Republicans and Democrats in the senate would vote for a Republican tariff law to carry it, as many of the silver leaders, although believing that a tariff law would not bring prosperity, were willing to let the Republicans try it.

**Contest in Tennessee.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 30.—At a meeting of the Republican state executive committee of the Republican League in this city it was decided to contest the election of Robert L. Taylor, Democrat, as governor.

**Henry L. Wilson Calls on Hanna.**

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—Henry L. Wilson, of Washington, was a visitor at the office of Chairman M. A. Hanna today.

**Conferring With McKinley.**

CANTON, Dec. 30.—Senator Clark and Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, were closeted with the president-elect for an hour today.

### EXPELLED FROM THE EXCHANGE.

**Cuthbert & Co. Guilty of Dishonest Practices.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The governing committee of the New York stock exchange today ended the case of the exchange against Cuthbert & Co. by expelling William Euclid Young, the board member of the firm. The governing committee finds Young guilty of fraud. The Cuthbert firm occupies an entire floor of the Johnson building, and has a great many offices in this and other cities.

Young has been a member of the exchange since 1869. The specific charge against Young was on a complaint made August 28 by R. D. Stewart, a customer of E. B. Cuthbert & Co., who claimed that an order given by him to buy fifty shares of Burlington stock, which the firm represented to have been executed, had not been made. In other words, the firm was charged with "bucket shop methods."

The decision leaves the firm of Cuthbert & Co. cut off from membership in the exchange.

## MAY CLEAR FOR CUBA.

### Government Grants Permission to the Dauntless.

### BUT SHE IS ALREADY FAR AWAY.

**Loaded With Arms for the Insurgents, the Vessel Eludes the Revenue Officers—Palma Regards the Ruling a Victory for the Cause—Senator Gallinger Advocates Impeachment of the President if He Defies Congress—Weyler Stands in the Way of Peace.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—For the first time since the present struggle in Cuba began the government has given permission to the customs officials to clear for Cuba a vessel loaded according to the manifest with munitions of war, presumably for the insurgent's army. Yesterday the secretary of the treasury received a telegram from the attorney of the owners of the Dauntless at Jacksonville, stating that they would apply to the collector of customs at Jacksonville for clearance to a Cuban port with a cargo of arms, but the oaths required by the statutes would not be taken. The question was asked whether under these circumstances papers would be issued. A later telegram was received from the collector at Jacksonville stating that an application to clear the Dauntless for Neuvitas, Cuba, with a cargo had been made, and asking for instructions. This morning the secretary replied substantially as follows:

"If the master of the vessel and the owners, shippers and consignors of the cargo comply fully with the laws and regulations concerning the manifest, and take the oaths required, you may grant the clearance to Neuvitas, Cuba. The oaths must be taken and subscribed in writing, as required by sections 4,197, 4,198 and 4,200, Revised Statutes."

The port named as the destination is on the northern coast of Cuba, and is occupied by the Spanish forces. The treasury officials, therefore, are of the opinion that the oaths required will not be taken.

Late this afternoon the collector of customs at Jacksonville wired the secretary of the treasury that the steamer Commodore had applied for clearance upon practically the same statement of facts as in the case of the Dauntless. In response the secretary wired permission to issue papers to the Commodore in substantially the same terms as were named in the former case. Up to the hour of closing the department no information had been received as to the movements of either vessel, or whether the conditions imposed had been accepted.

**Dauntless Safely Away.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 30.—The steamer Dauntless, which the government has granted permission to clear for a Cuban port with a cargo of munitions of war, is not in port at present. The owners say she has gone on a "wrecking" trip and may not return for a week. The Dauntless gave the revenue cutters the slip yesterday, going out of the river from one of the shallow places, and this has aroused the suspicion that the vessel has gone on a filibustering trip. The owners say the vessel will be formally cleared for Cuba as soon as it shall return.

The Commodore has also been granted permission to clear with arms, and will do so in the morning. Several car loads of arms and ammunition are in the city awaiting shipment. Another anomalous fact is presented, in that if either boat shall clear for Cuba the Spanish consul or vice consul will have to sign the clearance papers, this being required when a vessel clears for a foreign port. In this instance it would be a case of a Spanish officer affixing his signature to a document permitting a vessel to carry war material to a people fighting against his government.

Consul Solis was asked if he would refuse to sign the clearance papers of the Dauntless. He said that he could not refuse, as it was his duty to sign the papers.

The cargo on board the boats will be shipped to Salvador Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic, the Dauntless' cargo consigned to Nouvitas and that of the Commodore to Santiago.

**Palma Welcomes the Ruling.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Tomas Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban junta, said today, after reading the order of the secretary of the treasury relating to the Dauntless' clearing:

"This is a victory for us, so far as it allows the boat to leave port. We have asked the authorities at Washington to give us clearance papers, although some time ago they declared that no such boat as the Dauntless could get them except under stringent restrictions. This is a step forward.

"If a vessel clears for a certain port she has to give a reasonable excuse if she does not deliver her cargo at that port. But stress of weather, you know, or some other accident, might compel her to throw the cargo overboard or deliver it somewhere else. We in New York know nothing of the Dauntless case.

"We hope it will result in a proper construction of the law, which is now vague and difficult to understand. Even the authorities at Washington are at sea regarding it, and it will be a good thing that we have got a ruling."

Steamer Bermuda, known in connection with the alleged filibustering expedition to Cuba, was searched by United States revenue officers today, as she lay off Liberty island. Last night the Bermuda took coal and provisions, and today she shipped a crew of twenty-five men. The revenue cutter Manhattan is prepared to accompany the steamer to the three-mile limit when she goes to sea.

### REFORMS MUST BE GRANTED.

**Spain's Only Hope—Butcher Weyler a Stumbling Block**

MADRID, Dec. 30.—The Spanish premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, has informed The Imparcial that Spain will not accept intervention for Cuba nor introduce reforms so long as the rebellion is not confined to the eastern provinces. The premier added that Spain would shortly introduce reforms in Porto Rico.

El Liberal publishes an interview with Senor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, in which he is quoted with saying that Spain has the sympathy of Europe in maintaining her sovereignty in Cuba, but that Europe desires the establishment of reforms on that island. Senor Sagasta is also quoted as saying that he believes Senor Canovas del Castillo is only waiting for a report from Weyler to the effect that he has cleared the province of Pinar del Rio of insurgents in order to grant reforms which will be followed by autonomy. Continuing, Senor Sagasta declared that Capt. Gen. Weyler is himself an obstacle to the pacification of Cuba, as he is impotent to quell the rebellion, adding:

"Diplomacy is more able to secure peace than force of arms. The vacillation of the government, and vast expenditure of time and money are exhausting the resources of Cuba. The liberal programme immediately contemplates the most ample constitutional and tariff reforms."

### NO DOUBT ABOUT INTERVENTION.

**Martinelli Alone Responsible for Reports of European Protests.**

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The correspondent of the Chronicle at Washington, in a dispatch to that paper, declares there is no doubt that Spain has unofficially, through Senor Dupuy de Lome, promised to accept the United States' mediation directly after Gen. Weyler has cleared Pinar del Rio of rebels, and then to grant anything short of actual independence to Cuba. The report continues:

"None of the European powers has protested against American intervention in Cuba. The reports of European protests were inspired by Mgr. Martinelli, the pontifical delegate to the United States."

### PATRIOTS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

**Havana Authorities Suppress News of Another Battle in the Hills.**

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—News has been received of a fierce battle in the hills of the province of Pinar del Rio, in which the Spanish sustained a loss of thirty-two soldiers and two officers killed and many wounded. Details of the encounter are being suppressed.

From Sancto Espiritus it is reported that Gen. Maximo Gomez has arrived in the district, and has united with Quintin Bandera, whose forces now form Gomez' vanguard.

A rumor comes from Trinidad that cannon shots were heard there on December 20, at night, and it is supposed by some that this was a Spanish gunboat firing at the Three Friends. It is reported that the Three Friends immediately ran southward without returning the fire.

### LIABLE TO IMPEACHMENT.

**Cleveland May Find Holding Out Against Congress Unpleasant.**

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—A special to the Journal from Concord, N. H., says Senator Gallinger said today he had no doubt that the Cameron Cuban resolutions would pass the senate before March 4. "If the Cameron resolutions should pass congress, over a presidential veto," said the senator, "and the president should refuse to act upon them, he would subject himself to impeachment."

Senator Gallinger was equally confident that a tariff bill would be passed at the extra session.

### WEYLER IS UNPOPULAR.

**Spain Is Preparing to Recall Him on Short Notice.**

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: There is much animation in political and military circles, where the tide is setting against Capt.-Gen. Weyler, who, it is expected, will be speedily recalled unless he gains striking successes.

HAVANA, Dec. 30 via Key West.—The Marquis of Apeztegula will sail on January 10 for Spain. The marquis has become displeased with Gen. Weyler's policy in not allowing the planters to put in their grain.

**Money for the Insurgents.**

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 30.—Music hall, on Central street, was literally packed tonight by sympathizers with the cause of Cuban independence. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the alleged Spanish outrages, denouncing the reported assassination of Gen. Maceo, and demanding the intervention of the United States government with the object of securing Cuban independence. Several hundred dollars was raised and turned over to the local committee.

**Omaha Sympathizes, Too.**

OMAHA, Dec. 30.—A meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held at Washington hall tonight to receive the report of the committee appointed at a meeting held a week previous. Judge Scott read the report, which had been formulated by the committee appointed at the last meeting. The report was a very lengthy document and reviewed the causes leading up to the present condition in Cuba, and requested immediate recognition of that country.

**Enlistments for Cuba.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Col. Gustav T. Tichy, president of the Bohemian-American Workingmen's Club, stated today that 120 men had joined a regiment to go to Cuba. The men only began enlisting last Friday. The necessary qualifications to secure admittance into the regiments is that each man must not only be a Bohemian, but also a loyal citizen of the United States. It is expected that 500 men will be enlisted within a week.

**War Notes From Havana.**

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—(Via Key West.)—The well-known planters, Tomas and Ricardo Beattie, have been given their liberty, after two months' imprisonment, nothing having been proven that would incriminate them.

It is public talk in Havana that the newly appointed military governor of Guanabuca, Fuendos de Vielle, has taken out thirty persons at night, and had them shot without previous information as to the cause.

Enrique Otazo, a naturalized American, has been arrested at Yaguaramas, by Capt. Marti, of the Guayables local guerrillas. He is kept in ignorance of the whereabouts of his family.

Country people from near Zusaso, in the Remedios district, report that on December 21 and 22 fifty armed insurgents passed there, escorting 300 unarmed countrymen, going as recruits toward Santa Espiritus.

The town of Cienfientes, in Santa Clara, reports that the insurgents are compelling all pacificos to enter their ranks as recruits.

United States Consul Lee paid a visit to the American prisoners in the Cabanas fortress this morning.

Vice Consul Springer was unable to sail for the United States today, but he will leave Saturday.

### DR. RIZAL EXECUTED.

**Author of the Philippine Constitution Shot at Manilla.**

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

Dr. Rizal wash shot at Manilla today, in the presence of an immense crowd. He was sentenced under Gen. Polavieja's new policy of vigorous repression and summary carrying out of sentence. Gen. Polavieja absented himself during the execution. Great precautions were taken to prevent a popular demonstration. Dr. Rizal reconciled himself with the church of Rome, and begged hard to be allowed to take part in a civil marriage with his Canadian mistress before he died. His request, however, was refused, as well as the petition of his relatives to be allowed to take charge of the body, lest the funeral should be made a pretext for a demonstration. On his trial by court-martial, Dr. Rizal admitted that he was the author of the constitution of the Philippine league, the object of which was revolutionary, but denied he had taken any active part in the rebellion.

An editorial in the Daily News says:

"If Spain were better informed on foreign opinion, they would see that their cruelties raise the strongest prejudices against them in the United States. Rizal, executed at Manilla, may do his captors more harm dead than alive."

The government authorizes Gen. Polavieja, captain general of the Philippines, to borrow several million dollars from the banks at Manilla and Hongkong to continue the campaign until the Cortes meets.

### BAD CLASS OF BONDS.

**Connecticut Commissioners Advise Against Western Street Bonds.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30.—In the annual report the bank commissioners of this state say:

"Some savings banks have been investing in a certain class of securities called street improvement bonds, issued by cities located principally in Western states, and the payment for which securities is predicated upon the collection of assessments from abutting properties on certain streets."

"The commissioners, after taking counsel in the matter, have decided that these bonds are not advisable investments, and have notified the banks to make no further purchases until the state legislature can pass on the question.

## WAR ON THE BOURSES.

### Germany Prohibits Speculation in Futures.

### LAW SPRUNG AS A SURPRISE.

**Business Men Extremely Angry and Severely Criticise the Government for Yielding to "Agrarian Clamor"—Exchanges in Stettin and Berlin Suspend Business as a Protest—Indications Point to a Lively Struggle Between the Commercial Community and the Government.**

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Times Berlin correspondent records the extreme irritation manifested by business men that the regulations for stock and produce exchanges in the bourse bill coming into operation in the new year were published only thirty-six hours before the end of the year.

"The whole of the regulations," says the correspondent, "are pervaded by a drill-sergeant spirit of an excessively galling character. The measure is an experiment instituted in the hope of satisfying the Agrarians. Its prospects are not rosy. The produce exchange at Halle has already been dissolved, and the Stettin and Briswick exchanges have decided to create free associations to replace the bourses. Everything points to a struggle between the government and the commercial community, and it is not unlikely the government will soon regret yielding to Agrarian clamor.

STETTIN, Dec. 30.—The corn exchange has decided to suspend business as a protest against the new law prohibiting speculations in futures.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The produce exchange has followed the example of the Stettin corn exchange in deciding to suspend buiness as a protest against the new law devised to prevent speculation in futures.

### BUSINESS TROUBLES.

**Easier Feeling at Minneapolis—Small Concerns Go Under.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—The financial situation is much easier today. The announcement that the Bankers' Exchange bank had suspended payment for a few days caused scarcely a ripple, as the institution is small, with only $30,000 capital. A run on this bank has taken $35,000 from it in three weeks. Cashier Field declared he had plenty of ready money, but preferred to await the bank examiner's advice before making further payments.

The Northern Trust Company, through Vice President Maxwell, applied to the district court for a receiver. The hearing was postponed for a week. Ex-Gov. A. R. McGill is president. The company suspended payment in 1893, but afterwards resumed.

APPLETON, Wis., Dec. 30.—John S. Van Nortwick has made an individual assignment of his Fox River interests, naming Postmaster John Baer, of this city, as assignee. He has given bonds for $250,000. The principal properties in the assignment are the plants of the combined Lock Paper Company and the Appleton Paper and Pulp Company. Van Nortwick took this step to protect himself.

The property turned over to the assignee includes all the interest of John S. Van Nortwick in the Combined Lock Paper Company, the Appleton Pulp and Paper Company, the Union Pulp Company, of Kaukauna; the Wisconsin Fibre Company, of Monico; the Appleton Edison Electric Company, all his real estate in this city and 740 shares in the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company, which owns or controls by lease the great bulk of the water power of the Fox river.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—As a result of a conference this afternoon between William Van Nortwick, Congressman Hopkins, Charles Quarles, of Milwaukee, and Attorney Green, of this city, it was agreed that the Batavia bankers should ask their creditors for more time, in order that they may be able to pay in full their obligations.

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 30.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops at this place have been ordered closed until further notice. Four hundred men are thrown out of work.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 30.—The Commercial bank, of Selma, Ala., failed today. It was established in 1880, and has a paid up capital of $300,000; undivided profits, $50,000. The New York correspondent is the American Exchange National, and Chicago correspondent the First National. R. M. Nelson, president of the Commercial, has for years been prominent in financial circles. He was considered a conservative banker.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Everett's hotel, Veasey and Barclay streets, one of the oldest and best known establishments of its kind in this city, was closed today. Its proprietor, Samuel H. Everett, has been in financial trouble for some time.

Charles G. Rose, dry goods commission merchant, assigned today. About $50,000 is involved.

NEVADA, Mo., Dec. 30.—The James-Jesse Commission Company closed its exchange here today because of the failure of a commission firm at Chicago yesterday. Their liabilities are not known.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 30.—The Anchor Grain Company, operating the Superior Board of Trade, assigned this morning.

MASON CITY, Ia., Dec. 30.—J. S. Hutchins, of Rockwell, failed today. Liabilities, $35,000; assets, $25,000.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Dec. 30.—James C. Lee, proprietor of the Edgewood hotel, at Star Lake, in the Adirondacks, and largely interested in several other ventures, made an assignment today. The liabilities will be heavy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Levin Bros., grocers, have failed, with liabilities stated by the firm to be $80,000. The firm has operated two stores here, two in Oakland and one in Berkeley. The Retail Grocers' Association has notified the creditors of Levin Bros. that if they accept a settlement from the embarrassed firm of 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. of their indebtedness other retail grocers of this city will boycott such wholesale firms as agree to a compromise with Levin Bros. The latter have been underselling other grocers, hence the present enmity and the attempt to keep Levin Bros. out of business.

### ONE THOUSAND A MONTH.

**Compensation Allowed for Administration of Fair's Millions.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Judge Slack today rendered a decision fixing the compensation of the Fair special administrators and attorneys of the Fair estate. The court was asked to make an aggregate allowance of $304,325, but only allowed $157,500 of the request. Each attorney and administrator will receive $22,500, instead of $43,475, as asked.

The special administration occupied 22 and one-half months, and Judge Slack made his allowance at the rate of $1,000 a month for each administrator and attorney.

**Winding Up a Partnership.**

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A receiver has been appointed for Witherbee, Sherman & Co., owners of extensive iron ore mines and furnaces at Port Henry. Their property is valued at over $2,000,000. The firm has no indebtedness, and the receivership is for the purpose of selling the property and terminating the partnership.