# THE TRUE PULSE OF TRADE

*PROGRESS TOWARD BETTERMENT IS NOT ARRESTED,*

BUT UNCERTAINTY CONTINUES

**Decrease in Importance of Commercial Failures a Cheering Sign — Industrial Situation Complicated — St. Paul Jobbing More Active — Minneapolis Flour and Lumber Moving.**

NEW YORK, April 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow: Business improvement meets many obstacles, and is scarcely as distinct as it has been in recent weeks. Strikes have checked the improvement in building and some other trades, and scarcity of coke has caused closing of some iron works, while a strike of all bituminous ironworkers is ordered, and may prove serious. More favorable crop reports than were expected, which justify larger hope for next fall, have arrested the upward tendency in prices of products. The renewal of gold exports occasions some disquietude; but the gradual exhaustion of goods in the hands of dealers makes the consumption of the people more distinctly felt and apparently larger, and this demand increases with the gain in the number of hands at work. It cannot be said that the uncertainty as to the future has materially diminished, but there is evidently growing impression that there will be no important legislation on the currency or the tariff. This impression, whether erroneous or not, influences the action of many. On the whole, though progress is still obstructed by uncertainties, it has not been arrested. The most cheering sign is the decrease in importance of commercial failures; for, though one more loan concern has failed, with liabilities of $5,500,000, the liabilities in all commercial failures for the first week of April were only $2,190,806, of which $800,563 were of manufacturing and $1,223,249 of trading concerns. The failures this week have been 218 in the United States, against 187 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 22 last year.

## BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

**State of Trade Throughout the Country Summed Up.**

NEW YORK, April 13.—Bradstreet's trade review tomorrow will say:

No special change is noted at Galveston, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga or Charleston. Business is fair only at New Orleans, orders received being numerous but small, and transactions in rice most conspicuous.

Western cities usually reported more favorable business, but features form the exception this week. At Chicago the rush of spring trade is over, although orders for dry goods hold out well, notably for cotton dress goods and light silks. Trade in shoes and hardware is decreased. Unfavorable weather has restricted sales of millinery, dry goods, clothing, carpets and drugs at St. Louis, but manufacturers of shoes report trade as active as previously. Business at Kansas City appears quite irregular, and at Duluth it is disappointing, jobbers in some instances refusing to fill orders. But improving weather at St. Paul is reflected in better and more frequent orders for dry goods, clothing, millinery and hardware, and manufacturers of implements and of twine are increasing their forces, while jobbers generally report collections improved. At Minneapolis greater activity is reported in flour and lumber, and at Omaha business is on a broader basis than during March, hardware and lumber being conspicuously more active. At San Francisco jobbers report merchandise moving more freely, and a better feeling noticeable. Extreme heat, with north winds, is reported to have very seriously damaged growing wheat in Southern California, and in the west San Joaquin valley. Prices of wheat, iron, steel, cattle, corn and cotton are all lower, the extreme drop in wheat being occasioned largely by extraordinarily heavy realizing, based in part on the government report that the wheat crop is less damaged by the recent cold weather than reported. Prices of iron West and East have been further scaled, due to cutting of railway rates and competition between furnaces, although there are advices from Pittsburg of advances on some grades. Oats have advanced ¼ cent, pork 50 cents, lard ¼ cent, while sugar and print cloths remain unchanged. The industrial situation is more complicated and less encouraging. There is a prospect of a wide-spread strike of coal miners and others this month, with a probability of further strikes and lock-outs at larger cities early in May. There are fifty-six strikes now in force throughout the country, involving about 55,000 people. Gross railway earnings of 121 companies during March show increases in only twenty instances over March, 1893. March earnings are $37,329,422, nearly 13 per cent less than last year. For three months earnings are nearly $104,280,625, a falling off of 12.4 per cent from last year. Bank clearings show another smaller total, $890,769,000 for the week compared with $948,000,000 last week and with $1,215,000,000 in the second week of April, 1893. Available wheat stocks in the United States and Canada, afloat and in Europe, have decreased less than anticipated, owing to the increase in European available stocks where a decrease was expected. Wheat exports both coasts (flour included) aggregate 1,955,000 bushels this week, against 2,778,000 bushels the week before, 2,948,000 bushels in the week last year, 2,910,000 bushels in the week two years ago, and with 2,456,000 bushels in the second week of April, 1891.

## FINANCIAL SITUATION.

**Speculation Dull at New York and London Mostly Professional.**

NEW YORK, April 13.—Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say: Excessive dullness prevailed in speculative circles during the greater part of the week, the action of the market being in marked contrast to the activity which asserted itself a fortnight ago. The prevalent lethargy would seem to be mainly due to the somewhat dubious position of the crops and the belief that the unfavorable weather since April 1 negatives the rather cheerful showing made by the government crop report of that date.

Uncertainty about the tariff legislation has again become a factor, and tended to create hesitation on the part of large speculative interests.

London has done practically nothing, and it would now seem that the recent buying from that quarter was mainly the work of professional dealers or jobbers of stocks, who purchased with a view to the probability of selling to the foreign public at an advance within the next few months. An investment demand for bonds and a few high grade stocks still asserts itself, but buying has been practically suspended for the time being. In spite of this the market was generally firm, with an absence of any general attacks on values by professional traders. The bears, it is true, have made some slight impression on a few stocks, of which Chicago Gas is the most prominent. A little realizing by small operators who are averse to being long of stocks in a dull market was also noticed, but the market, as a whole, shows plainly that there is at present no opportunity for, or desire to, liquidate; the fact the weakness in prices is accompanied by dullness being a significant indication. The engagements of gold for export amounting to $3,950,000 had little effect, and at the close of the day the market was stimulated by the announcement of a strong reorganization committee for the Atchison company.

Little interest was shown in the railroad share list. The grangers were affected by rumors of damage to the crops, and by the government averages for April. St Paul, after touching 67⅞, declined two points, though further attempts to depress it on the unfavorable earnings of the first week of the month met with little success. The other stocks of the same class were quiet, and the same may be said of the trunk lines. The Southwesterns were steady, Missouri Pacific touching 32½, and receding to 30½, while Atchison, which sold as low as 14⅜ on Thursday, moved up to 16 on Friday, on rumors connected with the reorganization.

## BODMER WINS.

**Campbell Gives a Close Call at a Pool Game.**

Last evening marked the opening night in the Sterling billiard hall pool tournament. William Bodmer and Jack Campbell appeared in the first game. It resulted in a victory for Bodmer, who won over his opponent in a score of 100 to 70. It required an hour and twenty minutes to finish the contest. Some creditable work was done by both players. Bodmer made, for his high runs, 10, 9, 8. Campbell's high runs were also three in number and almost a duplicate of Bodmer's—10, 9, 7. A pleasing feature of this game was a bank shot by Bodmer, with the object ball frozen to the cushion and the cue ball at the other end of the table. It brought out much applause.

The second game was participated in by Fred Andrews and George Cox. Andrews brought out much applause by a four-cushion bank shot that was a pretty bit of work. The game was won by Andrews, and the score revealed 100 in his favor to 78 made by Cox. Andrews made four high runs, 11, 11, 10, 9, and Cox made four high runs as well, 10, 9, 9, 6.

This evening but one game will be played. In this Bill Cummings and Tom Larkin will appear as the stellar attractions. As both men are good players and very evenly matched in point of skill, an interesting contest is certain to result.

Manager Gilbertson has put up a number of prizes for winners. A purse of $10 and a jointed cue will go to the player who stands at the head of the list when the tourney is complete. The second prize is $5 and a box of cigars, and the third a $5 bill.

## BINGHAM WON,

**Laying Out Thayer Handsomely at Billiards.**

As per announcement, but one game was played in the Hotel Metropolitan billiard tournament last night, and Thayer (275) and Bingham (225) were the contestants. Eighty-seven innings decided the game, Bingham coming out a winner. The score showed: Bingham, 225; Thayer, 263. Bingham made three doubles—13, 10, 13—with an average of 2 17-29. Thayer made double figures seven times—19, 10, 16, 16, 10, 13, 19—averaging 3 8-85.

Tonight's game will be between Thomas (300) and Babcock (200).

**Memphis Races.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13.—The sixth day of the Montgomery Park meeting was warm and fair. Track good; attendance large. The results:

First race, six furlongs—Meddler won, Freddie L T second, Freedom third. Time, 1:16¾.

Second race, half a mile—Bizarre won, Fertile second, Lillian C third. Time, :50½.

Third race, Minneota stakes; value to winner, $1,235; mile—Orinda (coupled with Zoulika) won by half a length; Zoulika second, La Belle third. Time, 1:45½.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Wightman won, Joe Murphy second, Salvation third. Time, 1:29¾.

Fifth race, mile—Jim Lee won, Lazzarone second, Rhett Goode third. Time, 1:43¾.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Harry L won, Carrie H second, Nattie Howard third.

**Garfield Race Track.**

CHICAGO, April 13.—The proprietors of the Garfield race track, which was closed by the police two years ago, applied today for a license to resume operations. Their attorney, ex-Judge L. Collins, filed an application with Mayor Hopkins for a permit to resume racing, and the mayor has intimated that the license may be granted.

**Hustlers' Challenge.**

The Hustler Base Ball club challenges any nine in the city composed of boys under fifteen years old, the game to be for fun, money or arnica. The Hustlers have accepted the challenge of the Spaldings, and the game will be played Sunday. The address of Charles McCormick, captain of the Hustlers, is 518 Forest street.

**Base Ball.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 13.—Pittsburg 7, Milwaukee 1.

CINCINNATI, O., April 13.—Cincinnati 12, Indianapolis 2.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 13.—Louisville 8, Detroit 9.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—St. Louis 10, Sioux City 1.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 13.—Berdan, the bicyclist, en route from Denver to New Jersey, passed through Topeka this evening.

**Insurgents Routed.**

BUENOS AYRES, April 13.—Dispatches from Rio Grande do Sul say the Brazilian insurgents have been completely routed in that state.

Partisans of the Brazilian insurgents have chartered a steamer to convey the escaped refugees from the lazaretto to some point in Brazil where they may join the forces now operating under Admiral de Mello.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

# THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

*SENATOR MORGAN'S REPORT READY FOR THE SENATE.*

AS HE DEPICTS THE SITUATION

**The United States Must Promote the Project, or Some Foreign Power Will—Popular Desire Is for the Speedy Construction of the Canal—Good Investment for the Government.**

WASHINGTON, April 13. — Senator Morgan has completed and will present to the senate within the next day or two his report on the Nicaragua canal. The report, after referring to the suspension of work on the canal owing to the monetary stringency of the last year, has the following to say of the canal plant:

"In consequence of the suspension there has been some loss, but not of a serious character, in the depreciation of the plant connected with the construction of the canal; but all the dredges and machinery requisite for dredging, and the houses, structures and wharves necessary for the work on the eastern division have been supplied, and, with slight repairs, are in condition for the immediate resumption of work on the canal.

"Carefully revised estimates of the cost of the canal and work connected with it make the total $87,000,570 at the outside."

Senator Morgan then says that the action taken by the senate up to the present time in encouragement of the work created the belief and excited the desire of the country that the canal would be speedily constructed under the immediate auspices of the government of the United States, and with the use of its credit.

"This sentiment of conviction," he says, "has increased from that time to the present, and it has been encouraged by the fact that great leading political parties have declared in favor of its construction by the United States, as far as that may be done under the concessions of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In the annual messages of our presidents, this subject has uniformly received a strong indorsement."

He continues: "If action by congress is delayed unreasonably the company will be compelled to either abandon the concessions and lose the money they have already invested in the canal or accept the offers made to them by foreign capitalists. If either of these results should follow the inaction of congress, the people could not censure the canal company for yielding to a fate that they could have avoided if congress had not taken up the subject of constructing the canal through the aid of the United States. The work done on the canal is permanent as far as it has progressed, is important as a demonstration of the final success of the location and plan of the canal, and it will not be abandoned by the commercial world. The canal will be built."

Senator Morgan thinks that when the canal is completed the land grant alone will be worth $10,000,000. Of the value of the canal from another view he says: "To the United States in a political and strategic view and as a sea route to our Pacific coast, shortened by more than half the length of the present ocean route, this waterway is of greater importance than the Suez canal is to Europe and Great Britain, or than the freedom of the Bosphorus would be to Russia.

"If it shall result, from our indifference or dread of expansion in the direction of national duty and of self-preservation, that Great Britain or any other great European power shall get the control of the concessions that we have so far refused, the result is even now plainly manifest that the Central American states will repeat the experiments of Egypt. Then we shall have our country broken in its coast line of trade and defenses by a European power, not in violation of the Monroe doctrine, but this will be done in the name of these republics on and near the line of the canal."

Senator Morgan advances the opinion that it is improbable that the treasury of the United States will ever be required to advance any money, either for the construction of the canal or for payment of interest on the bonds, even when the canal is in process of construction.

The interest on its bonds, even after $70,000,000 has been expended, is $2,100,000 per annum, if it requires seven years to complete the canal, the issue of bonds required will be about $10,000,000 a year; that is, $300,000 the first year, $600,000 the second year and $900,000 the third year, and so on until the seventh year, when the sum needed to meet the interest would be $2,100,000. At that time the canal will be opened and in full operation, and its income, even for the first year, will reach $5,000,000 at the rate of tolls now received by the Suez canal.

In conclusion, the Morgan report says:

"The plain and certain effects of this bill, if it becomes a law, will be to put into active business employment $100,000,000 of money borrowed from our own people, without risk to the government. Such a movement at this time would stir all industries into activity and release other hundreds of millions of dollars that are now being hoarded or employed in gambling in stocks. It would furnish good and wholesome employment to 500,000 Americans that are marching on the highways begging for work and often for food. It would yield to the United States at the rate of $1 per ton for canal charges not less than $4,000,000 per annum of the dividends on its $70,000,000 of stock in the canal."

## SUGAR SCHEDULE.

**Senator McPherson Has an Amendment to the Tariff.**

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator McPherson, of the finance committee, intends to offer an amendment to the sugar schedule of the tariff bill. He says that the provision in the first bill as prepared by the subcommittee came nearer what he wanted than anything else that has been proposed.

Speaking of the bill as a whole, Senator McPherson said it was far from satisfactory in many respects. Of the income tax he said: "There are several of us on the Democratic side who are opposed to the income tax, but we know there are enough Republicans who will vote to retain it in the bill to keep it there, and we have the strange condition of seeing men vote for a provision obnoxious to many men, when they will vote against the bill as a whole. There is a great objection to the income tax because the revenue proposed to be raised by it is not needed."

**Tired of Being a Senator.**

WASHINGTON, April 13. — Senator Dixon, of Rhode Island, who has made no campaign and is not a candidate for re-election to the senate, has returned to Washington after a short absence. Many of his colleagues have expressed their regret that he has determined on a course which will sever his connection with the senate. Mr. Dixon says that he concluded some time ago not to again be a candidate. He intends to resume his practice of law, which has been interrupted during his career in the senate, and which he says he could not afford to extend for another six years.

# ACTUALLY STARVING!

*A PROMINENT NEW YORK MAN DIES IN SIGHT OF FOOD.*

WHY COULD THIS BE SO!

**It Is Clearly Explained, and the Fearful Danger That Is Hanging Over Other People Fully Revealed.**

"Thousands of men and women in New York and throughout the land are starving although they have plenty of money to buy the best of food!"

These startling words were recently uttered by a prominent physician, whose residence, situated in one of the best parts of Fifth avenue, is daily thronged with fashionable patients. He made the above remarkable statement to a reporter in the course of an interview.

"I say," he continued, "that they are starving to death—slowly, but surely. But the pity of is that few of them realize it. Most them of eat plenty of food, often live in luxury, but still they remain thin and emaciated, appear to be consumptive. Why is it, do you ask? It is simply because the food they eat does them no good. Their systems do not assimilate it, or extract the proper amount of nourishment from it. No wonder they grow weak, pale, thin and puny. In plain English, they are starving to death exactly as if they were shut up in a dungeon and given only half the amount of food they need. Nine out of every ten people you meet are suffering from the most terrible disease of modern times; that is, indigestion and the inability to assimilate the food which is eaten. I know a prominent man who died recently from just this cause."

"What do you advise such people to do, doctor?" the reporter asked.

"I will tell you what they ought to do and what they ought not to do. What people need is a flesh-former. Scientific investigators have proved that a pure starch food is the only flesh-former which builds up the system and is instantly assimilated by weakened digestive organs. Taking advantage of this fact one of the greatest scientists the world has ever known devoted a lifetime to experiment and research. He at last obtained a true flesh-forming food, the essence of nourishment, a pure starch food. It is known as Paskola.

"This wonderful preparation is taken during the meals just as it is put up. Its immediate effect is to enter the system, directly assimilate and enable the food that is eaten to be likewise digested. The result is the extraction of every particle of nourishment from the food eaten, added to that imparted by Paskola. Unlike the cod liver oil emulsions and other rancid, fatty mixtures, it can be enjoyed by people who have the weakest stomachs."

"You don't approve of fats, then, doctor?"

"By no means. Their use for gaining flesh and strength is a relic of barbarism. They give neither strength, flesh nor warmth. Millions of thin, pale, consumptive persons remember the delusive hopes of revovery they were led to indulge in by the advertisements of these fat and oil compounds or emulsions, and how their hopes faded into bitter disappointment. How can any one expect to get well and strong by taking nauseating, sickening doses of oils and fats?

"I will tell you another remarkable thing about Paskola," remarked the physician. "It is artificially digested, so that it is absorbed at once. It requires no digesting when it enters the stomach. In this way Paskola imparts strength to the weak, and makes thin, fragile persons plump and robust. There never has been anything like it for promptly relieving exhaustion and tired feelings. People who take Paskola are advised to weigh themselves when they commence taking it, and observe the wonderful effect produced after a short time. They will find their weight has greatly increased, and their general health vastly improved. The progress of science is indeed wonderful, and in no way have I been so impressed with this fact as by this great discovery, Paskola, which is certainly the grandest thing for weak, thin, debilitated people that was ever brought out. I urge every one who needs more healthy flesh, more sound vigor and strength, to try Paskola, and they will be astonished and gratified at its wonderful effect upon them."

A pamphlet giving full particulars respecting Paskola will be sent on application to the Pre-Digested Food Co. 30 Reade street, N. Y. city.

## LIST OF MISSING.

**Partial Record of Fatalities and Incidents of the Buffalo Fire.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13.—The full extent of the loss of life at the burning of the American Glucose works is still uncertain. About eighty men were at work in the building when the fire broke out, but how many escaped and who among them perished cannot yet be determined. Some, to avoid death in the burning building, leaped from the windows, only to be buried under falling walls; into the canal, only to be imbedded in mud. Two men who jumped from the burning building into the canal were but slightly hurt.

Inquiries have been made by relatives for the following twelve workmen, who are missing, and supposed to have been burned or crushed to death:

John Blume, John Caspar, Michael Gintig, John Huber, John Jepua, Tony Hoffman, James Loblak, Michael Maiski, John Odeska, Stephan Sinski, John Trube, John Zingar.

On the canal side it was three stories higher. With their scaling ladders the firemen reached windows on the seventh floor in time to rescue a dozen workmen. When the flames flared full in their faces they were forced to retreat. But they knew that above the sixth floor were between thirty and forty workmen. Escape by stairway or fire-ladders being cut off, their doom was sealed. Perhaps half the number must have perished.

Those laborers were Poles for the most part. Many a Pole employed in the glucose night gang did not come to breakfast this morning, and as a consequence weeping wives were early at the hospitals looking for their husbands, and, finding that quest vain, now stand tearful about the smouldering ruins of the factory, waiting for the exhuming of their dead.

Although heavy streams were pouring on the ruins all night and half a dozen engines are pumping water on the steaming bricks today, it may be tomorrow or the day after before the work of excavating can be successfully carried on.

The loss, although overestimated in the early reports, is still larger than this city has experienced in five years. It is now estimated that the loss to the glucose works proper will not exceed $600,000, fully covered by insurance.

**Sioux Falls' Mayor.**

Special to the Globe

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. April 13.—Fifty Prohibitionists this afternoon in convention nominated H. C. Bright for mayor. This makes four candidates. The election occurs Tuesday. The fight is between Roy Williams and John F. Norton.

WHAT CAN CUTICURA DO

Everything that is cleansing, purifying, and beautifying for the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children the CUTICURA REMEDIES will do. They speedily cure itching and burning eczemas, cleanse the scalp of scaly humors, purify the blood, and restore the hair. They are absolutely pure, agreeable, and unfailing. Sold everywhere.

# HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTION.

*SYNOPSIS OF THE DOCUMENT IN SPITE OF SECRECY.*

CONVENTION IS TO SIT IN MAY.

**Minister Thurston Will Retire From Washington to Be Minister of the Interior—Legislation Goes Slow—Royalists Hold Aloof—Warfare Against Japanese—Improving Pearl Harbor**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13. — The steamship Monowai, which arrived this afternoon, brought Samoan advices up to March 28, fully confirming the Associated Press cablegrams from Auckland, which announced the renewal of hostilities among the Samoan natives. The Monowai brought the following Hawaiian advices:

HONOLULU, April 6, 1894.—Ever since the retirement of President Dole from the office of minister of foreign affairs he has been engaged in drawing up a new constitution to be submitted to the convention to be held in May. The government is very reticent in regard to the new instrument, but it has been ascertained on good authority that by the constitution which President Dole will submit the executive power is to be vested in a president, who will not have a seat in the executive council, as is the case now. He will have the right of veto, but such veto can be overruled by a two-thirds vote of the senate and assembly. The vice president will not have a seat in the executive council either, and his duties will simply be to preside over the senate. The executive council will consist of five members—minister of foreign affairs, minister of finance, minister of the interior, minister of health and education, and minister of justice, or attorney general. In regard to the legislature it is understood it will be formed by appointment. The upper house to be called the senate, and to consist of twenty-four members who will be appointed by the president, vice president and the executive council, and will hold office for two years. The lower house will consist of forty members, and is to be appointed by the executive council, the senators and assemblymen who have been agreed upon. They are to be called together, and the joint bodies will promulgate a second constitution and fix a date for a general election of the government officials. L. A. Thurston, the present minister to Washington, is expected here soon, and it is said will assume the position of minister of the interior. Preparations for

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION are being made. The election of delegates is to take place May 2. The registration of voters for this election is now proceeding, but has been very slow, only 547 having taken the oath necessary to qualify as electors. Of these the great majority are whites and Portuguese, the natives being kept from registration by their leaders, who are nearly all royalists. These leaders openly acknowledge they are attempting to keep the natives from the polls, and one political society has even had printed in a royalist paper a long announcement to the effect that the natives should have nothing whatever to do with the election, as the provisional government is not one of the people and cannot last, and that the vengeance of the queen will be visited upon all disloyal subjects when she reascends the throne.

The American Union party, although in complete control of politics, has met with opposition in the islands of Maui and Hawaii, the largest islands of the group.

The annexationists, who are all connected with the plantations, have strenuously objected to the part of the platform that excludes Chinese labor, and have formed party clubs under the old platform providing for Asiatic labor under proper restrictions.

The newly elected central committee of the American Union party has begun the warfare against the Japanese obtaining the franchise, having passed a stringent resolution to that effect at its first meeting. All the party clubs have passed similar resolutions, but the Japanese still claim they are entitled to recognition and will have rights equal to those of other foreigners.

In the councils yesterday the appropriation bill providing for government salaries for the next two years passed its first reading. The appropriation amounts to $1,510,838, which is much less than than the pay roll under the old administration.

News has reached here via Auckland, that the United States has decided to improve Pearl harbor with the intention of establishing a coaling station there. The fact that Admiral Irwin is at present at Pearl harbor with his aides, taking soundings and making surveys, lends color to the report. This is his second visit on the same mission in six weeks.

## MINISTER WILLIS.

**Letter from Him Sent to Congress With Advices to March.**

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The president today sent to congress another letter in the Hawaiian correspondence, being Minister Willis' recital of events on the islands up to the latter part of March. The minister tells of the calling of the constitutional convention in May, and says the government earnestly hopes that all of the Hawaiians will vote at the elections. He says that every voter must take the oath to support the provisional government and resist a restoration of the monarchy. Originally the oath also required the voters to renounce allegiance to Liliuokalani, but this section was abandoned. Minister Willis records the formation of the American union, whose object is to secure annexation, and reports matters as quiet on the islands

## TREATY OF BERLIN.

**Prospect of Relief From the Samoan Alliance.**

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A movement has been initiated to release the United States from the entangling alliance, as it was described by President Cleveland, into which it drifted as a result of the troubles in Samoa, culminating in the treaty of Berlin in 1889, by which the United States, Germany and Great Britain undertook a joint protectorate over the Samoan group. The arrangement has never worked well, and each of the parties to the treaty of Berlin has shown dissatisfaction with its workings. The United States in particular has been subjected to a degree of annoyance and expense that the present administration regards as utterly disproportionate to the small interests of American residents in the islands. We are at present paying our pro rata share of the expense of maintaining in exile on a German island old Chief Mataafa and a half dozen of his followers, and our state department is harassed with an interminable correspondence respecting small matters of detail in the administration of the islands and with the native feuds and rights with which our government can have no proper concern; at least, that is the administrative view of the matter; and strongest of all the objections is the conviction that the present unsatisfactory arrangement is un-American and opposed to all our traditions.

The resolution introduced in the senate a few days ago by Senator Gray, calling for the correspondence relative to Samoa, was the initial step in the movement toward a release from the tripartite agreement. Senator Gray is a member of the committee on foreign relations and knows perfectly well what the correspondence contains and what the present conditions are, but he is desirous of paving the way for retreat by making the other senators and the public aware of the facts. Further than this, a resolution has been introduced in executive session bearing on the same subject and looking to our withdrawal from the agreement. Such withdrawal, or, at least, some material modification of the treaty toward that end may be easily effected, for article 8 provides that upon the request of either power, after three years from the signing of the treaty (and that has elapsed), the powers shall consider by common accord what ameliorations, if any, may be introduced into the provisions of the general act.

The provisions of the act are to continue in force until changed by consent of three powers. The points upon which difficulty may be experienced in realeasing ourselves are two:

First,—The arrangement of our withdrawal so as to relieve the United States from responsibility for the government of the islands without relinquishing possession of our coaling station at Pago Pago, for this is a future naval necessity.

Second—The possibility that Great Britain and Germany cannot agree between themselves as to the control of the islands, and each might prefer even the present arrangement to a cession of rights to the other. But it is believed by the administration that these difficulties can be overcome, and that in the near future the United States will be relieved from further responsibility for Samoan government.

**Jenkins Committee Report.**

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The house committee sent to investigate the ruling of Judge Jenkins in the cases of striking railroad employes, returned from Chicago this evening. Representative Boatner, chairman of the committee, declined to talk concerning the investigation or the character of the report that would be made. He said that the report would be made to the house within a week or ten days. A great deal of time and labor had been expended in preparing for and conducting the investigation, and a week or so would be required to get the matter into shape for the report.

**Alger Pleads for Heyerman.**

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Gen. R. A. Alger, of Michigan, is here to urge President Cleveland and Secretary Herbert to leniency in the case of Commander Heyerman, of the navy, recently held responsible for the wreck of the Kearsarge

**Refers Money Scheme.**

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A bill introduced in the senate by Senator Peffer today requires the secretary of the treasury to issue $250,000,000 of treasury notes to be used to meet all the expenses of the government and to be loaned to states, counties, towns and individuals on proper security, and without interest. The bill also prohibits the sale of lands of any description and forbids any person owning more than 100 acres.

The bill was drawn and presented at the instance of the American Anti-Usury Association of Catasauqua, Pa.

## GOLD PRODUCTION.

**Table Showing Range of Increase and Decrease for 1893.**

WASHINGTON, April 13. — Director Preston, of the mint bureau, has completed his fiscal figures on the gold production of the United States during the calendar year 1893. The total product is given as of the value of $35,950,000, which is an increase for the year of 73,455 ounces, representing $1,518,423. The following table shows the production in fine ounces for the calendar year 1893, by states, with the increase or decrease as compared with the year 1892.

| States. | | Increase |
|---|---|---|
| *Alaska | $ 48,863 | 3,4 3 |
| Arizona | 57,286 | 321 |
| *California | 384,470 | 23,746 |
| Colorado | 364,022 | 96,072 |
| Georgia | 4,072 | 110 |
| *Idaho | 76,669 | 3,692 |
| *Michigan | 2,032 | 354 |
| Montana | 172,791 | 29,433 |
| *Nevada | 46,367 | 20,054 |
| *New Mexico | 44,171 | 22,220 |
| *North Carolina | 2,503 | 1,397 |
| Oregon | 79,513 | 7,378 |
| South Carolina | 5,508 | 30 |
| South Dakota | 193,761 | 3,043 |
| Utah | 41,293 | 9,357 |
| *Washington | 10,744 | 7,327 |
| All other states | 425 | |

* Decrease.

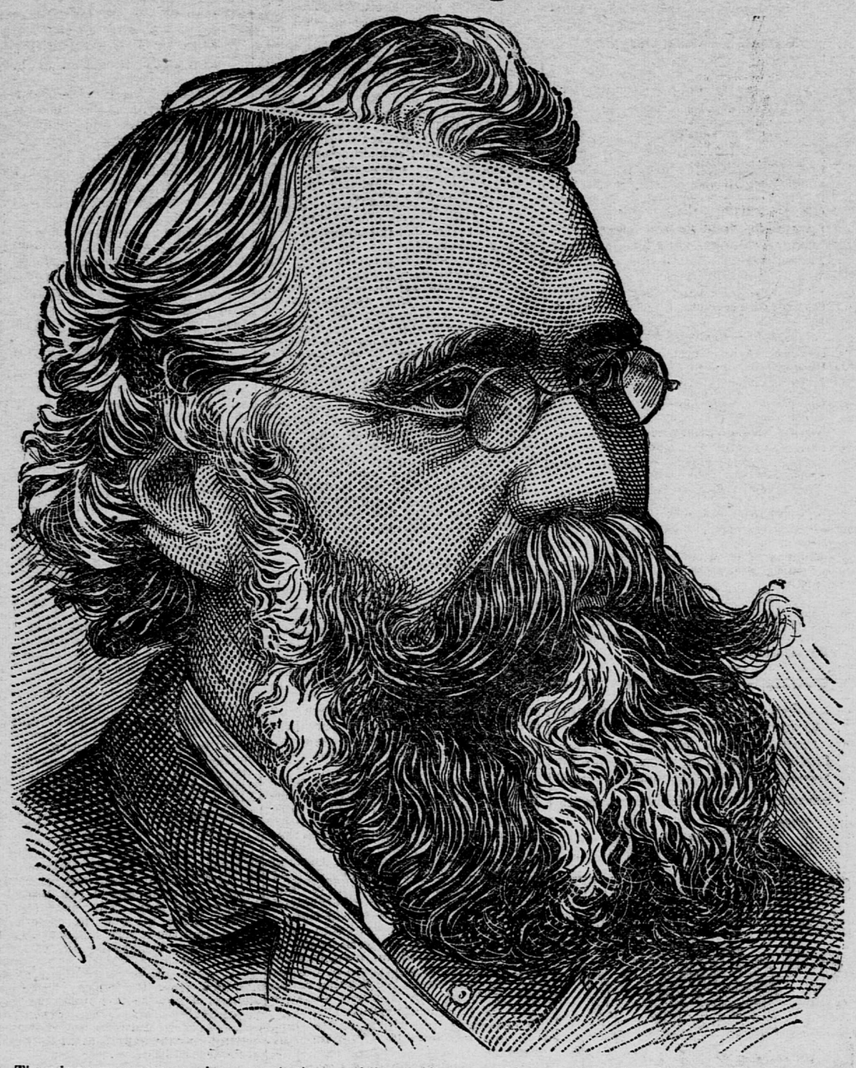
The value of the gold in any case may be found by multiplying the number of ounces by 20.67. These figures are about $1,000,000 less than the aggregate values reported by the agents of the bureau, for the reason that it has been unable to trace the full amount reported to the refineries and mints. The director states that his estimates are certainly not in excess of the actual production.

**St. Cloud's New Postmaster.**

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of Andrew Henneman as postmaster at St. Cloud, Minn.

# FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

## The Farmers Want Hon. O. M. Tinkham--April Finds Him Well Again.



There is no man more popular among the farmers of the country than Hon. O. M. Tinkham, whose likeness is here given.

A man of acknowledged ability, of commanding presence, an excellent presiding officer, he will undoubtedly fill with credit the office to which the farmers of his own state wish to elect him.

Ten years as agricultural editor of the Freeman and Watchman of Montpelier, Vt., secretary and president for several years each of the Vermont state dairymen's association, and employed by the boards of agriculture of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York at their meetings, assistant commissioner of agricultural affairs, dairy commissioner of the world's fair at New Orleans, member or his state legislature, where he was chairman of the house committee on agriculture, and recently accredited by the secretary of agriculture to Europe to study the labor problem, he is one of the most conspicuous representatives of the farming interests of the country.

Some time ago Mr. Tinkham was prostrated with heat in the hay field, and from the consequent derangement of the system suffered severely from dizziness, so much so that walking was difficult. He tried the famous Paine's celery compound, which had been so publicly recommended by Mayor McShane, of Montreal, Rev. Father Ouellet, Miss Mabel Jenness, Ida Lewis and others, and the result was most happy. To quote his own words: "The dizziness is all gone, and I am now quite recovered."

The success of his vigorous lectures upon his European experiences has been marked. He is now residing at North Pomfret, Vt., and the citizens of the state will wisely insist upon his going into politics so far as to take the lieutenant governorship.

Mr. Tinkham's experience with the wonderful remedy that makes people well and is as superior to all other spring medicine as milk is more nourishing than water, is not surprising.

Men and women all over the country are finding strength and freedom from disease in Paine's celery compound. It clears the sluggish blood of the unhealthy humors that a poor circulation and faulty assimilation tend to produce. It corrects unhealthy nervous action and feeds the nerve centers with just the elements needed to build them up again into healthy tissues. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college, discovered the formula for the famous Paine's celery compound after long years of study of the deep changes that take place in wornout, disordered nerve tissues. Dr. Phelps was accustomed to explain in his lectures his mastery over diseases due to bad blood and nervous weakness, as follows: "In diseases of the liver, kidneys and heart, something is in the blood that ought not to be there. Neutralize these bad humors. The nerves and nerve centers are starving. Feed them with the elements that will build them up again." Paine's celery compound embodies these advanced ideas regarding the blood and nerves.

As was to be expected, so remarkable a discovery has not failed to attract the attention of scientific men all over this country and in Europe. Medical journals have given Paine's celery compound much discussion. Paine's celery compound is extensively used in all the large homes and institutions for sick and aged persons throughout the country. Today it stands unquestioned as the most valuable and reliable remedial agent at the physician's command for curing neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, inability to sleep and diseases of the heart, liver and kidneys. It is prescribed by the entire medical faculty.

It is the greatest spring medicine, "the only spring medicine worthy the name," says one physician of the highest standing in the profession. For languor, debility and all forms of nervous weakness it has proved its invaluable curative power. It makes people of all ages and occupations well and active.

The famous Dr. Parr, who lived to such a patriarchal grand old age, was accustomed to say: " 'Now' is the watchword of the wise. 'Now' is on the banner of the prudent." Take Paine's celery compound "now."

April is the most favorable time.

"Portrait" Coupon —FOR THE— American Celebrities

GLOBE OFFICE, APRIL 14, 1894.

Bring or send one of these Coupons together with 10 cents in coin to the Coupon Department of this paper and the part called for will be delivered to you.

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PORTRAIT COUPON DEPT.

Please send Part Four of American Celebrities for which find enclosed ONE COUPON and 10 CENTS IN COIN.

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Town..... State.....

Write about nothing else when ordering parts, and address your envelope:

PORTRAIT COUPON DEPARTMENT, Care Globe.

(CUT THIS WHOLE COUPON OUT.)