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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1896. Weather for Today—Fair and Warmer.

PAGE 1. Another Big Issue of Bonds. Bonds and Revenue in the Senate. Chippevas Indians Displeased. Proposed St. Paul Cut of \$162,544. PAGES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

APPLYING FOR BONDS

CONTRACT SIGNED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW SYNDICATE.

ONE ISSUE OF \$100,000,000

ANOTHER OF THE SAME AMOUNT SHOULD IT BE DEEMED NECESSARY.

GERMANY TO TAKE A PORTION. Advantages of Terms of the Contract—Official Announcement Still Pending.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Evening Post, in its last edition, says: "A contract was signed this morning by all the members of the new bond syndicate, subject to the formal acceptance of the government. The syndicate agree to furnish 11,500,000 ounces of gold, amounting to \$100,000,000 of gold, government to take one-half of this sum first and to have the option of taking the other half, and to deliver 4 per cent thirty-year coin bonds at about the same price as paid for the last issue of bonds, the managers of the syndicate to receive a commission of 1 per cent. The price at which the last bonds were taken was 104.49, at which they yielded 3 3/4 per cent interest."

The same paper says further: "The most interesting piece of news in financial circles today, next to the report that a contract had been signed by J. P. Morgan & Co. for a new government loan, was the announcement that Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. had ordered \$500,000 in gold from London, and that it will leave on Saturday. The firm mentioned is a new one. A member of it, when asked for some particulars of the transaction, would only say that the firm wanted the gold; that they were not acting for any one else, and that it was necessary they should procure the gold from outside the United States. It is understood that the gold is imported for the purpose of paying for some of the new government bonds to be issued. A curious thing in connection with the importation of gold by Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. is that the bankers who sold them the exchange on which to import the gold will have to export gold to cover their bills. Foreign bankers, however, said they had no doubt that for some time imports and exports of gold would occur simultaneously in consequence of the unanticipated action of congress and the terms on which subscriptions to the new government loan would be received."

GERMANY'S SHARE. It was reported today that the syndicate in the first instance was made up by J. P. Morgan & Co., the City National bank, the Hanover National bank and a German bank; that Messrs. Morgan & Co. would take \$50,000,000, the City and Hanover National banks \$25,000,000 between them, and the German house \$25,000,000. Other banks and institutions are to be allowed to participate at a price in what is virtually to be a blind pool, the four members of the syndicate mentioned handling the bonds. Further proof was received today of the orders given by London bankers to claim gold for all coupons payable in gold due on Jan. 1, and remit the gold, or as in some cases, re-

OUR HOARD OF GOLD

SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE RESERVE.

SENATOR NELSON ON FINANCE

UNCLE KUTE SAYS HIGHER DUTIES WILL END THE PRESIDENT TROUBLES.

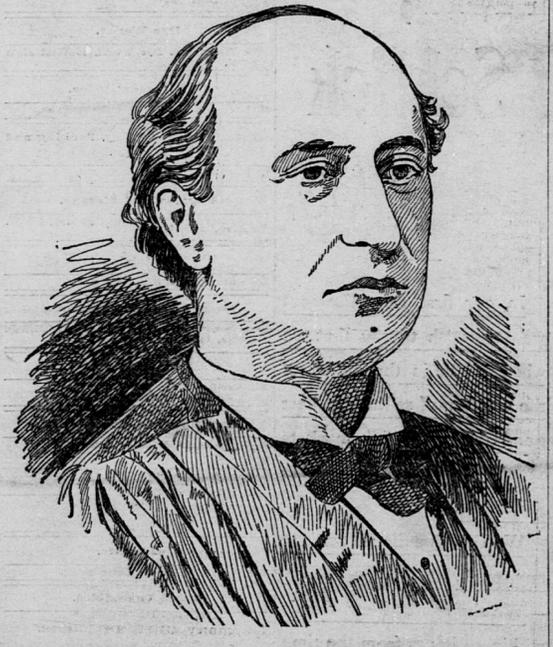
SUSPICIOUS ARMOR CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—There were no new developments today in the matter of a new bond issue and the opinion now prevails that it may be postponed for a number of days yet. The cessation of large withdrawals of gold for export, and the fact that one or more orders have been placed for gold shipments from abroad, are important factors in the question of an early issue. On the other hand the almost daily announcement from the treasury that new gold is being received, would seem to justify prompt action on the part of the president. These redemptions, it is said, are undoubtedly asked for the purpose of accumulating a supply of gold with which to purchase bonds when they shall have been placed on the market by the syndicate. As they now aggregate considerably more than \$5,000,000 since the forthcoming issue became a settled fact that early discontinuance has become a matter of the first importance. This can be accomplished, however, only through the operations of the syndicate, and it is urged therefore that the interests of the government in the question of an announcement of the issue. What will be the result of these conflicting interests is not now apparent.

The report from New York, to the effect that the members of the new syndicate have entered into an agreement by which the government is to be at once furnished with \$100,000,000 in gold, and later on, with \$100,000,000 in addition, cannot be verified at this time. It is the general opinion, however, that this arrangement for an additional contingent amount was made with the approval of the president, who is anxious that this issue shall be the last during his term of office. It is believed further that the conditions as to the procurement of a part of the gold from abroad, and that no part of it shall be withdrawn from the treasury, are made parts of the new contract. The forthcoming monthly treasury statement will show an excess of receipts over expenditures for the month of December of about \$52,000,000, which is a gain over November of about \$1,800,000. The heavy payments on account of interest, pensions and Pacific bond redemptions during January are expected to result in a large deficit for that month. The deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, is expected to be approximately \$17,000,000. These figures, however, are based on the assumption that the receipts from customs will materially increase during the next three months, as is usually the case, and exports of gold would occur simultaneously in consequence of the unanticipated action of congress and the terms on which subscriptions to the new government loan would be received.

ALLOTTED TO CHICAGO. Bankers Will Take \$10,000,000 Worth of Bonds. CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Chicago bankers

DAVID JOSIAH BREWER.



Justice David Josiah Brewer, who is said to have accepted a place on the Venezuelan commission, occupied a seat on the bench of the interior and supreme courts of Kansas almost continuously from 1862 until 1884, when he was appointed to the United States circuit court judgeship. In 1888 he was elevated to the supreme bench. Judge Brewer is fifty-seven years old, and has been a judge thirty-one years. He was born in Smyrna, His father, Josiah Brewer, was a missionary to the Greeks in Asia Minor. The boy was brought to America early, and was educated in this country. He was graduated with honors at Yale in 1856, and after a course at the Albany law school went to the territory of Kansas and began the practice of his profession. He was elected as a judge in 1862, soon after the admission of the state. It was a decision while a judge of the supreme court that brought Justice Brewer into national prominence. In a case that came before him in 1888 he held the law enacted by the state legislature to be unconstitutional. When Harrison organized his cabinet he had a strong disposition to hand out one of the portfolios to Judge Brewer, and later in the year made the Kansas man a justice.

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ARMOR CONTRACTS.

Mr. Chandler's resolution offered yesterday, directing the committee on naval affairs to investigate the prices paid by the government for armor plate, and as to whether any official of the government were interested in the processes, was then called up. At the suggestion of Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.), the words directing an inquiry into the fact as to whether the prices paid by the United States were "as low as paid by foreign governments" were stricken out.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) could not see the reason for the amendment. Mr. Gorman explained that it was well known that an armor plate company had competed with England for furnishing armor plate for a Russian vessel. The prices asked were lower than received from the United States. The contract, he thought, had been made at a loss. There had been no concealment about it. As to the remainder of the resolution, Mr. Gorman said it contained an intimation that there had not been careful business conducted by the office of the navy department, and further that officers of the government were interested in armor plate patents. If the information of the senator from New Hampshire warranted these intimations, he had no objection to the resolution, but he objected to the amendment.

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REDS NOT PLEASED.

CHIPPEWAS DO NOT LIKE THE PROPOSED SALE OF RESERVATION LANDS.

CHIEFS GOING TO WASHINGTON

PROSPECTORS ALREADY LOOKING OVER THE RED LAKE AND LEECH LAKE LANDS.

HOW TO SECURE POSSESSION.

A New County Likely to Be Cut From Beltrami With Bemidji as County Seat.

Special to the Globe. FOSTON, Minn., Dec. 31.—The Chippevas of Red Lake, White Earth and Leech Lake Indian reservations have selected some of their chief men to go to Washington to oppose the Fowles bill for the sale of the pine on the reservations in tracts of 100,000 acres each. The Chippevas claim that such a method of procedure is simply playing into the hands of a few pine land men who do not wish the big buyers of Michigan and Wisconsin to come in and bid. The Indians, of course, want the biggest price possible for the pine, as the money will go into the United States treasury to furnish them annuities. The announcement that the secretary of the interior has decided to put the agricultural land of the Red Lake reservation on the market on the 15th of May has sent into this country the advance guard of what may be expected for the day when the opening approaches for the sale of the pine on the reservations. Quite a number of settlers have passed through here lately, bound for the agricultural districts of the northwestern part of the state. The announcement that the secretary of the interior has decided to put the agricultural land of the Red Lake reservation on the market on the 15th of May has sent into this country the advance guard of what may be expected for the day when the opening approaches for the sale of the pine on the reservations. Quite a number of settlers have passed through here lately, bound for the agricultural districts of the northwestern part of the state.

While Mr. Mitchell was contending that the secretary of the treasury could not stop the gold raids by using his discretion to redeem in coin Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) asked him if it was not true that greenbacks had been redeemed in gold by every secretary since 1879. Mr. Mitchell replied that it might be true, but in his opinion it was very poor policy. "Treasury notes have only been redeemed in gold since 1891," interrupted Mr. Cockrell (Rep., Mo.). "Is that a fact?" asked Mr. Mitchell. It is, replied Mr. Cockrell emphatically. "In 1893, in response to a telegram sent by me to Secretary Foster, he replied that the first treasury note had been redeemed by him in gold, in 1891."

"I am talking about greenbacks," said Mr. Hill. "I do not at all the secretaries of the treasury redeemed these notes in gold since 1879?" "Greenback were never presented," said Mr. Cockrell. "There was no demand for gold, and that can be shown on the record. The senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) since that time proposed to redeem any and every one of those greenbacks with silver dollars, and his amendment to that effect is here on record, in which he proposed to substitute for the greenback five per cent, and in addition to that I want to say that Secretary Carlisle, Jan. 2, 1895, stated before the house committee on appropriations that if in the beginning the secretary of the treasury had exercised his discretion of paying either in silver or gold, it would have operated well and would have been of great benefit."

"I am satisfied," said he, "that it is the purpose of the Republicans to get the tariff bill through first regardless of the other measure, and have it go to the president, by whom they are convinced it will be vetoed. They will then go to the country upon this as the only issue. I think this plan can be frustrated by considering and reporting the bond bill first and amending it so as to provide for the free coinage of silver. This would give us the money necessary to meet our current expenses, tide us over the present emergency if there is one, and avoid the issuance of bonds. "Asked if it thought the committee would adopt his proposed silver amendment to the bond bill, the senator replied that he was unable to say. "The principal complaint against the free coinage of silver is the great profit it would give to the silver miners. My bill gives this profit to the government, by providing that the holder of bullion shall receive only the market value, the difference between that value and the coinage value becoming seigniorage. Thus, while the silver dollar coinage would have full legal tender, the public at large, and not the miners alone, would secure the large profit to be obtained from the free coinage of silver, while the market value is so depressed at present."



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CUT OF \$162,544.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE TANGIBLY REDUCES THE TAX ESTIMATE FOR 1896.

A BACILLI HUNTING PLANT.

IS ALLOWED THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AT THE COST OF SALARIES.

CONFEREES ARE ALL THROUGH.

And Only Two Items in the Estimate Were Increased—The Cut is General.

The conference committee finished with the tax estimate yesterday afternoon. The net saving effected by the committee on the entire estimate amounts to \$162,544. The total reductions footed up \$173,244 and the increases aggregated only \$10,700.

There were only two items left for the conference committee to consider yesterday, the health department fund and the general fund. The latter was adopted as it stood without discussion, but Dr. Stone had something to say before the health department estimate was passed upon. Dr. Stone explained to the committee in one of the most concise and forcible statements made before that body the needs of the health department. The comptroller's estimate provided for a total of \$190,000 for the department, divided as follows: Commissioner's salary, \$2,400; assistant commissioner's salary, \$1,200; other employees' salary, \$40,000; office expenses, \$400. The Parker retrenchment committee recommended that the force be reduced to one health commissioner at \$2,400, one health officer and one meat inspector at \$720 each, and one bookkeeper at \$600; total, \$4,400.

Before Mr. Stone spoke Mr. Wheelock moved that the salaries of the health department employees be reduced 10 per cent. After the doctor had finished Mr. Wheelock withdrew his motion. Dr. Stone said to the committee: "Some time ago I sent in a communication asking for \$12,000 for the health department instead of \$10,000. In this connection let me relate a little history of the salary list of this department amounting to \$17,361.42. In 1891 the salaries were \$16,443.66; in 1892, \$10,279.33; in 1893, \$10,579.84; in 1894, \$9,862.66, and in 1895, when I made a cut of 20 per cent, the salaries amounted to \$8,122.92. "I took charge of the health department March 11, 1895, and when, shortly afterwards, the city comptroller informed me that \$3,115.18 had already been expended, leaving a little over \$5,000 for the remainder of the year, I kept my force down during the summer months to six employees, instead of increasing it as had been the custom. The result was that my inspectors were compelled to do the work of seven last spring they worked from fourteen to nineteen hours a day. This department has been cut constantly."

"I HAS BEEN CRIPPLED, crippled and crippled, and as a consequence it is today inefficient. Dr. Stone then laid before the committee the pressing necessity for providing equipment to establish and maintain a bacteriological laboratory. The natural topography of the city of St. Paul rendered it a healthy place; but it could not be made the healthiest city in the country. "The object of a laboratory," continued Dr. Stone, "is to prevent disease. Take typhoid fever for instance. It is communicated only by what passes into the mouth. Therefore it is impossible to trace any cases of typhoid fever, unless we have facilities for examining the water supply that people have consumed. I may say that our well water is the cause of 99 per cent of our typhoid fever. Suppose that a sample of suspected water is sent to us. We have no means of determining whether it is infected and consequently we cannot close the well."

Dr. Stone also explained the value of a laboratory in making tests in cases of diphtheria, and illustrated how the quarantine which now lasts thirty days might be raised much sooner and considerable money saved thereby. A laboratory would also enable the health department to test the milk of tuberculous cattle, which conveys other diseases than consumption, and is the cause of hundreds of deaths among children.

Dr. Stone then dwelt upon the need of a portable disinfecting plant. The present mode of disinfecting by the use of chemicals, burning sulphur, etc., destroyed enough clothing to pay for two portable disinfecting plants, which cost from \$600 to \$1,000 each. The steam process, however, disinfects without destroying.

Dr. Stone referred once more to the need of a laboratory for testing the diseased and reported to St. Paul. The doctor said that lumpy-jawed cattle were BEING KILLED SURREPTITIOUSLY in the suburbs and the meat sold in St. Paul. In conclusion, Dr. Stone said that the department required an appropriation for conveying cases of contagious and infectious diseases to the hospital, as he had put a stop to the practice of conveying them in upholstered vehicles.

A discussion followed. Mr. Bement agreed that a laboratory was greatly needed. Mr. McCurdy thought that the board of control intended to establish one at the city hospital, but Dr. Ancker explained that a fully equipped laboratory had not been asked for, but that it was intended to put in a stationary disinfecting plant, for the purpose of disinfecting the clothing and other fabric exposed to contagious diseases at the city hospital. This being the case, the committee decided not to grant the request of the health department for a portable disinfecting plant. Dr. Stone estimated that a bacteriological laboratory would cost \$12,000, to establish, \$900 to maintain for one year and that the employment of one assistant to Dr. Rothrock would cost \$600 a year more, making a total of \$22,900.

Dr. Stone informed the committee that there was a balance on hand in his department amounting to \$1,000,000. "The details of the new United States loan are not yet definitely determined upon. The conditions, however, are expected to differ but slightly from those under which the last issue was effected. The loan will amount to about \$100,000,000, of which a portion will probably be taken by Germany, all the American banks and trust companies taking part in the operation."

Continued on Sixth Page.