MINNEAPOLIS

OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

LAST SAD RITES.

Funeral Services Held Over the Remains of Prof. Riddle.

The funeral of W. H. Riddle, who was known to his friends as "Hall" Riddle, occurred from the residence of Rev. William M. Kincaid, Fourth street and Tenth avenue southeast, yesterday at 4:30 o'clock, in the presence of a small company of people, mostly professors of the university. It was a solemn and impressive closing of a career, which although short was full of promise. The remains were last evening forwarded to his home at Kansas City, Kan., and by a peculiar irony of fate it was upon the same train that two weeks ago caused the injury which resulted in his death, the 7:30 train over the Chicago Great Western railroad.

No event for years past has so aroused the sympathies of the entire university, faculty and students, as the death of Mr. Riddle. Although he had been connected with the institution but a single year, and had devoted himself closely to his work, as an instructor in mathematics, still he had made a host of friends among the faculty body as well as among the members of his classes and his associates. He was universally respected for his manly qualities and for his enthusiastic manner. Scarcely twenty-four years of age, he had attained to a position of honor, and his life contained much of promise for the future. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and took much interest in the religious organizations of the university.

The body was prepared for burial at the undertaking rooms of Glessrer & Washburn, and at 4 o'clock was conveyed to the home of Rev. Kincaid. The services which followed were of the simplest character. The bier was covered with beautiful flowers, the offering of loving friends.

Dr. Kincaid conducted the service, and began by reading the ritual of the Presbyterian church. This is made up chiefly of Bible selections, the central thought being that physical death is but an opening into a larger and better life. There was no sermon, but the prayer which followed the ritual service contained a whole sermon. There was scarcely a dry eye among those present when the exercises were concluded. It was after 6 o'clock when the body was taken to the depot.

The pall-bearers were Dr. Frank Westbrook, Prof. H. L. Constant, Dr. G. B. Frankforter, Prof. F. L. McVey, Prof. John F. Downey and Russell Folwell.

Among those present at the house were: President and Mrs. Northrop, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Folwell, Russell Folwell and Miss Folwell, Dean and Mrs. W. S. Pattee, Prof. F. L. McVey, and Miss McVey, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wyman, C. E. Van Cleve, Mort Van Cleve, Prof. A. E. Haynes, Prof. John Clark, Prof. G. B. Frankforter, Prof. H. L. Constant, Prof. M. L. Sanford, Arthur B. Church, Charles H. Kendall, Lester Daniel, A. R. Bryan and J. Van Valkenburg.

William Haldemann Riddle was twenty-four years of age, and was the only son of Frank Riddle. Besides his parents he leaves two sisters, one who has just entered the University of Kansas, and the other eight years of age. After graduating from the University of Kansas three years ago, where he took the scientific course, he taught for one year in the high school at his home at Lawrence, Kan. He then took a postgraduate course at Harvard college, lasting two years, and last spring took the degree of Ph. D.

Upon leaving Harvard, he had three excellent positions offered him. The chair of mathematics at Roxbury Latin school, Boston, was open to him, as well as the professorship of mathematics at Phillips academy at Andover, Mass., one of the best boys' schools in the country. But he chose to accept the position of assistant instructor in mathematics at the Minnesota university for the reason that it gave him a greater opportunity to do university work, although there was a smaller salary attached. He was offered this position out of 200 applicants, which speaks well for his qualifications.

He came to Minneapolis last August, and, although modest and unassuming, his genial good nature, sociability and genuine manliness won for him a circle of select friends. He was liked alike by his fellow instructors and pupils, as well as by those on the outside with whom he came in contact. President Northrop said he was one of the most promising young professors in the university, and his future was certainly most bright.

Soon after his arrival in Minneapolis he identified himself with the Andrew Presbyterian church, bringing a letter of introduction from the officers of the First Presbyterian church at Lawrence. He seemed very much interested in church work, and was a personal friend of the pastor of Andrew church, Rev. W. H. Kincaid, at whose house he was an ever welcome visitor. His true manliness made friends for him, and he was greatly esteemed among his church associates.

During the two weeks from the time of the accident he remained unconscious the greater part of the time. Tuesday following the catastrophe, for a short time, he was able to intelligently recognize friends, but at other times of consciousness his mind did not seem clear, although he was able to converse for short periods.

Cold Work for Firemen.

Fire in a large dwelling house at 2314 Park avenue gave the firemen an hour of hard work in the bitter cold of yesterday morning. The house is occupied by a family by the name of Merrick. The roof of the building was burned off and considerable damage done by water. The loss will amount to about $1,500. The origin is unknown.

Bad Boys in Church.

Two boys, about fifteen years of age, were arrested at the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist church, Twenty-fourth street and Twenty-third avenue south, by Special Officer Van Dusen last evening. They gave their names as James Johnson and Andrew Nelson when locked up at the South side station. They are said to have been causing a disturbance at the church services, and will have a chance to explain the matter in court today.

CHINATOWN ALL TORN UP.

Murder of a Sam Yup Brings on the Highbinder War Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 24.—Excitement continues unabated in Chinatown over the murder last night of Little Pete, the Chinese gambler, shoe merchant and shoe manufacturer, by highbinders. Little Pete was worth probably $200,000, and was a leader of the Sam Yup Tong. There is no question but the three men who rushed into a barber shop and killed him were highbinders in the employ of Zee Yup Tong. Between the Sam Yups and Zee Yups there has been a bitter warfare for many months. The Sam Yups are composed of the merchant classes in Chinatown, and the Zee Yups are composed largely of laborers, with a few gamblers and brothelkeepers as associates. Since the warfare began, murders have been frequent, but a majority of the victims have been Zee Yup men. Six Chinese have been arrested for last night's murder. A large extra force of police has been sent into Chinatown, but it is thought they cannot prevent further killings.

Probably the most uncertain man in town is King Owyang. He is a graduate of Yale, and for several years he has been Chinese vice consul at this port.

He knows that he, too, has been marked for murder. He has been active in trying to maintain order in Chinatown, and has sided with the Sam Yups in the fight against the Zee Yups. Although no price has been publicly set on Owyang's head, as the case of Little Pete, it is well known that the Zee Yup men are after him, and it is only a question of time when they will get him. Little Pete and King Owyang, it is stated, took a contract to break up the Zee Yups in this city. Private detectives were hired, who dogged the Zee Yup men constantly, and broke into their meeting places and destroyed their furniture. The courts were appealed to and the detectives were enjoined from further operations. King Owyang, when asked today what he thought his chances were, said: "They have not got me yet, but they got Little Pete." As Little Pete was the most feared man in Chinatown and was supposed to be invulnerable, there is every prospect that the vice consul will soon follow him.

Canadian Aid for India.

OTTAWA, Can., Jan. 24.—At the suggestion of the governor general the dominion government has opened a national Indian relief fund with the deputy minister of finance as treasurer. Lord Aberdeen heads the list with $1,000.

MADE SURE OF DEATH

UNKNOWN COMMITS SUICIDE BY THE INHALATION OF GAS.

USED A LONG RUBBER TUBE.

A FORMER ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION HAVING BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

HANEY HAS HIS BONDSMEN.

Little Probability That He Will Divulge Much to the Grand Jury Today.

Tired of life an unknown man deliberately committed suicide yesterday morning by inhaling gas on the second floor of the building at 419 Washington avenue south. The room in which the deed was done is one of a suite of furnished apartments kept by C. W. Libbey at the above named number.

The suicide came first to Mr. Libbey's house Friday night, and said he would rent a room for the night. He said he expected a friend to come and stay with him and he might rent the room for a month if matters progressed favorably. He did not rise until 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The proprietor, thinking that something was wrong entered his room about noon Saturday, but the lodger was in bed and said he was allright. He left the house and returned about 9 o'clock Saturday night and rented the same room for the night again, repeating that he expected a friend and might engage the room for a month. He went out and at midnight returned. He walked straight to his room, unlocked the door and from appearances went directly to bed. Yesterday, Mr. Libbey paid no attention when his visitor did not rise and being out in the afternoon did not investigate until about 7 o'clock last evening. A chambermaid had left a pitcher of water standing outside the door in the morning. It had been undisturbed. Mr. Libbey had a duplicate key to the room and easily effected an entrance. To his surprise his lodger was lying in bed with a rubber tube about six feet long, attached to the gas jet, in his mouth. The room was large and the smell of gas was not very strong, but the jet was open and it was clearly seen what had caused death.

Coroner Dennis was notified and the police removed the body to the morgue. The appearance of deliberate suicide being so clear, it will be unnecessary to hold an inquest.

Nothing which would avail in the man's identification was found either on his person or on his clothes. Before retiring, he had undressed himself with the exception of his underwear, but nothing but a bunch of keys and a blank memorandum book was found in his pockets. His gold watch, still running, was lying on top of the bureau. A bunch of three trunk keys was also found in the room. His clothing bore the trade marks of Minneapolis firms, and was completely new. A receipt for 45 cents showed that he had purchased the rubber tube from Donaldson's store Saturday night. A bottle of whisky, partly emptied, was also found in the bureau drawer.

The man was apparently about 30 years of age, and a Scandinavian. He was evidently a laboring man, about five feet eight inches tall, well built, and had a slight dark mustache. His clothes were plain, but quite new and comfortable. On his breast was tattooed an American eagle, this indicating that he might have at one time been employed in Uncle Sam's naval service. He did not leave his name with the man of the house for the reason that transients are not accomodated, and his name was not asked as he was expected to remain a month.

His watch was an Elgin, No. 4,191,494. The case bore the number, 67,746.

The manner in which he committed self-destruction was rather novel. He had taken out the tip in the gas jet, put on the rubber tube, placing his cap under it so that it would not slip off, and then had evidently placed the other end of the tube in his mouth. After death, it had fallen onto the bed. He had evidently done the deed just after entering his room Saturday at midnight and had been dead a long time when discovered. Landlord Libbey is of the opinion that the fellow tried to asphyxiate himself Friday night, because he did not rise Saturday morning. When Libbey entered the room Saturday noon, the man was lying in bed and no odor of gas was noticed. However, he thinks that the suicide turned on the jet, and that, on account of the size of the room, the air was not sufficiently permeated with the deadly gas to cause the deed to be successful. The fact that he bought the rubber tube Saturday night upholds this theory, and the deed was then successfully carried out.

HANEY HAS BONDSMEN.

He Will Go Before the Grand Jury Today.

Charles F. Haney spent Sunday at the Nicollet house. He had an abundance of callers, who were allowed, however, to remain but a few minutes. Acting upon the advice of his physician, he remained in bed during the entire day, the swelling in his knees having increased somewhat during the night.

Deputy Sheriff Ege, who has been with Haney for nearly two weeks past, was relieved early in the morning by Deputy Sheriff Clement, who remained at the hotel until 6 o'clock in the evening, when Mr. Ege again appeared, after having spent the few hours' release given him in company with his family. Mr. Ege will remain with Mr. Haney until such time as the ex-city clerk shall be released on bond.

Mr. Haney was, of course, very much disappointed at the action of County Attorney Peterson in refusing to accept the sureties secured by Attorney Hall. He had been so confident that he would be allowed to pass Saturday night at the home of his mother-in-law that he had already had the baggage sent to her house, and refused to retire until early Sunday morning, when all hope of doing anything until Monday had disappeared.

Attorney Albert H. Hall made a further effort yesterday afternoon to secure good and sufficient bondsmen with such success that he will probably present to County Attorney Peterson this morning the names of at least ten of the most prominent business men of Minneapolis.

Who they will be Mr. Hall refused to say. He did say, however, that he would present one of the most gilt-edged bonds ever secured in Hennepin county, and was perfectly confident that he would have his client out of the clutches of the law before today noon.

The mouths of the ex-city clerk and his attorney are extremely well sealed. They will say nothing whatever of the case, simply expressing a feeling of confidence as to the outcome. Mr. Hall, of course, thinks, as does also Mr. Haney, that the amount of bail asked is excessive, and they feel that they were not fairly dealt with by the county attorney when they presented their sureties Saturday night. The fact, however, that they have been able to overcome this little difficulty has a tendency to make them forget the first obstacle met with since the return of Mr. Haney to Minneapolis.

Every indication seems to point to a determination on the part of Mr. Haney to refuse to gain his liberty by telling the inner workings of the alleged council combine. It was generally understood prior to Haney's arrival here that he would go before the grand jury today and tell them everything he knew. In fact, it was given out on very good authority that a programme had been finally arranged and that there was no possibility whatever of it not being carried out to the letter. That the county attorney and the leaders of the civic federation fully believed that this course would be pursued there is little doubt. All they wanted was Mr. Haney's presence. They have him now, but things have taken on a different hue.

There is more probability that Mr. Haney will be subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury today or tomorrow. The length of his session with that body will be the best evidence the outsider has whether or not he has "given up." It will take him but a few minutes to explain to them that it would but incriminate himself if he were to give testimony before them, provided, of course, that he can be incriminated, but it would take several hours for him to tell all his accusers believe him to know of municipal affairs.

Those who hope that Mr. Haney will take the course which will give him his liberty, at the expense of others, point to the action of Attorney Hall in asking the court that he be allowed to change his plea of "not guilty" tomorrow, which they look upon as a favorable omen. When asked in regard to that phase of the question, Mr. Hall simply smiled and looked wise. He had nothing whatever to say. He had been retained by Mr. Haney as his attorney, and was doing what should be done for his client.

If Haney does not go before the grand jury for a lengthy session and does not change his plea tomorrow, he will remain in Minneapolis until his trial, Feb. 26. He declares that he is as anxious as any one to have it over with as soon as possible, and will run all risks arising from a sojourn in Minneapolis in order to accomplish that purpose. He seems to feel perfectly confident, although his attorney will allows him to say nothing vindicating himself. This confidence is equally shared by Mr. Hall.

COLD HAD NO TERRORS.

Two Thousand People Crowd to Hear Talmage.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Washington, last evening preached to a Minneapolis audience at the First Baptist church, Harmon place and Tenth street. The audience comprised both the Westminster Presbyterian and First Baptist congregations, and the large house was crowded from doors to galleries. The crowds came early, and before 7 o'clock the body of the church was so filled that the main doors had to be locked. The aisles were occupied by 400 chairs, and all available standing room in the galleries was taken. People crowded into the halls between the auditorium and the lecture rooms of the church, so that many heard the penetrating voice of the famous divine who were unable to get a glimpse of his face. Newspaper reporters were favored with a place in the baptistry, immediately under the preacher, as the best place for hearing. It was estimated that 2,000 people were within the church, and many were turned away for want of room.

Dr. Talmage talked about the future existence, and in a forceful way gave his reasons for believing that friends will know each other in that state. His text was from II. Samuel xii., 23: "I shall go to him." "David's child had just died, and the pleasures of the kingly palace were no more to David. He neither ate nor slept, but cleansed himself, put on other apparel, and sat down by the pool and bemoaned his loss. Is there no forge and no hammer which can weld the broken links that severed the child from life? 'I shall go to him.' Was David right or wrong? If we part from loved ones, do we meet again? If father and son come to the same city without an appointed meeting place, they would be long in finding each other. Heaven is greater than any city. Will we find and know our friends in heaven? Is this doctrine a myth or is it one of the grandest truths of the Bible? It is a tremendous question, in which every soul here is interested. My object tonight, if God will help me, is to take the question from your minds as a speculative question, and convince you that it is a truth."

The preacher then gave his reasons for believing in the doctrine of future recognition. First, the Bible not only states it in many places, but all through its pages, the doctrine is assured to be true. "Now we see darkly, but then shall we see face to face." Not to believe in the doctrine of future recognition would be to believe in the obliteration of the memory, and we have evidence that the memory continues. Our earthly joys are always increased by having them shared by our friends. Shall we not suppose that the joys of heaven will be augmented by having our friends with us? Death is not a contraction, but an expansion. I know you now, I will know you better then. Common expectancy is another proof of the doctrine. All nations and races, wherever found, by what waters, under what zones, in all ages, have hoped and believed that the doctrine was true. If it is a universal idea, it must be God-implanted. There seems to me enough difference in dispositions to keep us always separated and distinct. I also believe in the doctrine of recognition because of the fact of the resurrection.

If we know each other before we go down, shall we not know each other best when we come up? We are told that the angels know each other; also that men are higher than the angels. Shall we then not also know each other? In this world we do not have full chance to thank our friends for the kindnesses they have done for us. Our deeds may have blessed those we do not know. Shall there be no opportunity for those whom we have blessed to tell us of it? Suppose a mother is in heaven. If she has a vagabond son on earth will she be perfectly happy? Now suppose the son is converted, lives a respected life and dies a peaceful death. United with her child, will her heavenly happiness not be augmented? Another reason is that men and women in the moment of death see and recognize those who have gone before. I've seen this confirmed again and again. The host comes to carry us across the dark river, and our friends are to do the rowing. Death is not only the crossing of the dark river, but it means also the placing of us upon the heavenly throne. Death tonight is pressing us on the forehead. Don't you hear the voice of some loved one calling you? Get on the heavenly road, and prepare to meet your friends who have gone before.

Dr. Pleasant Hunter introduced the speaker, and at the close of the sermon announced that a petition would be found at the door asking the state legislature to pass a local option temperance liquor law for counties, the same as that now in force for townships. The petition was signed by a large number of people and voters as they left the church.

An Incident From History.

Beneath the glance of Cromwell the Cavalier parliament cowed.
"Take away the mace!"
Even Sir Henry Vane sat silent.
"Hereafter, perhaps, these proceedings won't be so spicy."
With a supercilious sneer upon his face, Old Noll stalked out, canning over his lines in "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight" as he walked on to Whitehall.—Puck.

A CHURCH THE TRAP.

Spanish Forces at Pelanos Surprised and Routed.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 24.—Another defeat for the Spanish is reported from Pelanos, in the southern part of Havana province. The place has 1,000 inhabitants, is well fortified and has a Spanish garrison of 600 men, with one field piece. Lieut. Col. Hernandez, in command of 500 insurgent cavalrymen, made a dash at the town Monday afternoon while the troops were at the church celebrating some local holiday. Before they could form the insurgents had possession of the block house fort. The cannon was trained at the church, and before the Spanish were fully aware of what was the trouble solid shot came hurling through its walls, while cries of "Cuba libre" filled the air. Out they rushed, only to fall before a deadly volley from a strong force posted behind some neighboring houses. Col. Muncio, the Spanish officer, bravely rallied his men, but as they formed for a charge he fell with a dozen balls through him.

The second in command took his place, but he too fell in a few seconds, time, the sharpshooters of Hernandez dealing death with a rapidity that made the troops panic-stricken. They made one more attempt to charge the block house, but Hernandez's cavalry reserve dashed at them, sweeping through their ranks, cutting a bloody path with their matchetes.

They turned and agin they came through the crowded ranks of the Spanish, carrying death in their tracks, though many empty saddles spoke of the bravery of the Spanish troopers. The Spanish then retired, it being a rout, though a portion stubbornly protected their rear, making stands until forced to retire by Hernandez's fierce charges. After pursuing them nearly to Cajoio, on the coast of Hernandez, they withdrew. They burned the fort at Pelanos.

SAW MACEO ALIVE.

English Travelers Say His Jaw Was Shot Away.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 24.—Various travelers just arriving from Cuba confirm the capture of Santa Clara by the Cubans, and also bring news that the insurgents have been fighting in the near vicinity of Havana, and a few days ago wrecked a passenger train within two miles of that city. Two young Englishmen direct from Cuba—Harry E. York and Lee A. Hervey—have reached this city, after having passed several weeks in Cuba, and with the insurgent army part of the time and the remainder in the field with the Spanish troops. Hervey has received a shot through the left arm. They are preparing a report for Senator Cameron, which will be forwarded to Washington in a few days. The Cubans are not in want of men, but need money, ammunition and medicine. There are not over 25,000 Cubans, while the Spaniards and volunteers now number 285,000, mostly very young and not good fighting material.

All operations are in the nature of guerrilla warfare, and both sides are systematically burning plantations, and the country will be reduced to barbarism. The Cubans are relying on being favored by McKinley and expect immediately on his inauguration he will recognize their belligerency, if not their independence.

Hervey gives a graphic account of the capture of Santa Clara by the insurgents, where the utmost gallantry was displayed, and the Spaniards were overcome by the magnificent valor of the patriots. Hervey says it was told him in the Cuban camp that Maceo had his lower jaw shot away, but was alive and recuperating. Gen. Gomez is not treating for peace, and although there is a peace party among the Cubans, it is a small one. The capture of the town of Agutec by the Cubans was a brilliant piece of work. Three thousand Spaniards held the place, but the Cubans showed better generalship. At Santa Clara the Cubans took and held the town just long enough to ruin it. Hervey does not consider there is any decided prospect of victory for either side.

NOT A WEYLER CANARD.

No Attempt to Capture the Spanish Commander.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The reported attempt of the insurgents in Cuba to capture Capt. Gen. Weyler is declared to be unfounded. According to a Havana dispatch, Capt. Gen. Weyler declares that there are only a few rebels left in Havana and Matanzas provinces, and that they can easily be dispersed.

M'KINLEY TAKES COMFORT.

Weather Kept the Officeseekers Away for a Day.

CANTON, O., Jan. 24.—With the mercury hovering near zero out of doors all day and the earth shrouded in a deep covering of snow, caught up by flurries of wind and hurled into the faces of pedestrians, the McKinleys found their home the most comfortable place for them today, and there they remained except during the hour of morning worship, when the major attended services at the First Methodist Episcopal church. He was accompanied to and from the church by his old Canton friend, Josiah Hartzell, and Alex. H. Revell, of Chicago, who was a guest at the McKinley house during the day. A number of callers were received during the day, but there was little of political significance in the day's doings. R. Ross Appleton and Walter Atterbury, of Brooklyn, were among those who called. It is understood they are here to make arrangements for a Brooklyn delegation, which expects to come here and say a good word for Congressman Francis H. Wilson, of Brooklyn, for a cabinet position.

KILLED BY A FOOL FRIEND.

Brooklyn Girl Takes a Deadly Dose to Cure a Cold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Miss Lillian Templeton, of Brooklyn, is dead, as the result of taking a prescription of a friend who meant to cure, not to kill, her. Miss Templeton had been suffering from a cold. A friend gave her a prescription which called for equal parts of spirits of camphor, peppermint, laudanum and balsam of fir. This prescription was filled by the Bolton Drug company. She took the medicine Friday evening. Saturday morning she was found unconscious, bleeding at the nose and mouth. She died within a short time despite the physicians' efforts. Coroner Coombs said tonight: "Twenty grains of laudanum is a large dose, and is generally approached by giving gradually increasing doses from three grains up. If the prescription contained four equal parts, then there must have been from forty to forty-five grains in the dose, and that is enough to kill anybody."

ONLY WOMAN MOTORMAN.

Miss Miller Said to Be as Good-Looking as She Is Intelligent.

Miss Hattie K. Miller, of Santa Barbara, Cal., is probably the only woman in the world earning her living as motorman on an electric car. When electric street cars were first introduced in Santa Barbara, as few months ago, she made a thorough study of the principles on which they were operated. When she applied for the situation she answered all the requirements so well that she was appointed without hesitation. She likes the work. "It is like sitting in the saddle and guiding a gay horse in a sharp race over a wild road," she said recently to a reporter. "When I grasped the motor brake I felt I had a force under my control that I could outrun a horse or any moving thing. I knew I had human lives in my charge, but I felt that it required skill, not muscle, to estimate the speed of the car, to round the curves properly and to start and stop as required." Miss Miller is said to be as good-looking as she is intelligent.

Blizzard in France.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Severe snow storms prevail over the whole of France, with the exception of a fringe along the Mediterranean.

AT LAST GOOD TIMES

FACTS ON WALL STREET ALL SHOW THAT THEY HAVE COME.

STOCKS STEADILY IMPROVE.

EUROPE APPARENTLY IMPRESSED WITH THE BETTERING CONDITIONS.

NATION'S EXPORTS A SURPRISE.

Exceed Imports for 1896 by $375,800,000—Treasury Surplus Increasing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—In his weekly review of the financial conditions Henry Clews says:

During the past week Wall street has more than retained the marked improvement in tone noted in these advices for the two last weeks. There has been an increase in the volume of transactions, and a further moderate advance in prices, with little disposition to realize upon the higher range of values now established. The buying of bonds for investment has been a conspicuous feature; and there has been a still larger increase in speculative transactions in stocks, extending generally throughout the list. While the business among room traders has become more active, there has also been a notable access of outside buyers.

The gradual return towards ease in the European money markets has induced a more active movement in securities across the Atlantic, which sympathetically affects business in our own market favorably. In London this change has developed a return of speculation in American stocks, and during the week the purchases here for that market have been larger than for many months, indicating some restoration of confidence in our investments. The remarkable financial strength recently developed at this center, and so strikingly expressed in our ability to lend to Europe through the holding back of export bills (now estimated at nearly $50,000,000), is naturally having a good effect upon the status of our credit abroad. Our large accumulation of loanable capital and the consequent low rates of interest here are construed abroad as inevitably tending towards a more active movement on our stock exchange and a higher range of prices; and, with this in view, London shows a disposition to avail itself of the chances of a higher market. The influential public movement in favor of reforms in our currency and evidences in congress of a disposition to respond to that sentiment, appear to have encouraged, in England at least, a more hopeful view as to the future of our currency arrangements. There is therefore some reason for anticipating a more active speculation, if not also investment, in our securities at London than we have witnessed for the last three or four years. This probability is strengthened by the Bank of England's reduction of its rate of discount to 3½ per cent, and by the fact that about 45,000 shares of stock have been sent to London by this week's sailings.

These underlying foreign factors are of more importance than may appear at first sight. One of the greatest aggravations of the unfortunate financial troubles of the last four years has arisen from the profound distrust they have excited among the bankers and capitalistic classes on the other side of the Atlantic. After sending home their securities and withdrawing less permanent forms of loan to the combined extent of probably hundreds of millions of dollars, they are now surprised, I may almost say astounded, to find us in no real sense weakened, but competent to lend them large amounts of capital, to defer payment of $50,000,000 in gold which it is within our power to draw hither, and to thus afford great relief to a very stringent condition of the European money markets—thereby exhibiting a potency in international finance which we have never heretofore possessed. These are facts which must tell for something in the future foreign status of American credit.

The recovery in the investment market above noted appears to be attributable almost entirely to the consciousness that at last we have entered upon a stage of great and substantial improvement in financial conditions. The condition of the railroads is contributing little towards this recovery, for their earnings are at present unsatisfactory, although the storms may be held largely responsible for that. Neither has trade yet developed any surprising recovery, although the symptoms are not wanting that in the manufactures and the distributing trades we are in the beginnings of a healthy revival.

The official statement of our foreign trade for 1896 has taken Wall street by surprise. The merchandise movement shows an excess of exports over imports amounting to $375,800,000—a movement unparalleled in the history of our commerce. As an offset against this balance, the statisticians figure that we must reckon net imports of gold amounting to $46,000,000; securities returned after the election $20,000,000, and $150,000,000 for interest payments and travelers' credits, etc.; making a total of $216,000,000, which still leaves a creditor balance of $159,000,000. Against this must be offset $50,000,000 of export bills held in this city for future collection, and the remainder of $109,000,000 is to be regarded as covered by our liquidating various non-permanent loans and advances in the course of the year of excitement and distrust.

The currency question is receiving more attention as a practical issue. Among other changes deserving attention, the national bank act certainly requires amending to provide for the changed conditions since its enactment. One important amendment should be to admit of the issue of notes up to the par value of the United States bonds given as security therefor. This would increase the national currency about $20,000,000, and would induce the banks to take out at least $20,000,000 additional notes, as well as encourage the creation of new banks in localities where they would be serviceable in popularizing the system. The agitation against the greenbacks is ill-advised in connection with the feature proposed—to issue bonds in their stead. That would be to convert a non-interest-bearing obligation of the government into one that would tax the people about $10,500,000 annually for an indefinite period. That, to say the least, is entirely unnecessary; for, when the government comes to retire the notes, a large portion of its gold reserve could be devoted to the liquidations; and beyond that the treasury could lawfully use its contributions to the debt sinking fund to the extent of about $40,000,000 a year, when the revenue was restored to its former basis of surplus income. The process of retiring the notes must be a slow one, and the amount of notes which could, from this source, be gradually retired would therefore be quite important and might amount to $200,000,000 within, say, five years. This, with the treasury gold to be used in the redemptions, might easily dispose of three-fourths of the greenbacks without the issue of a dollar in bonds. Out of the remaining sum to be disposed of, it is estimated that $20,000,000 should be deducted for notes lost and destroyed in various ways. It is thus seen that the amount of bonds needed to retire the notes could be made, at most, but nominal.

Intsead of liquidating the greenbacks through issuing bonds in the way that has been proposed, the first step taken should be for the government to do what is possible to improve the notes in public estimation. This could be done by increasing the government revenue so as to insure a surplus instead of a deficit, as it is this unfortunate condition which has inspired the feeling with many that "greenbacks must be got rid of at any cost." If congress will provide ample revenue for the government and pass an act debarring the reissue of greenbacks, after they have once been presented at the treasury and gold demanded therefor, excepting in exchange for gold, greenbacks would then be regarded all over the world as being good as gold. The notes that the government should first take up are those issued under the Sherman law, replacing them by silver coin as fast as the country can safely absorb the silver. This should be limited to about $25,000,000 per annum, and the Bland notes should later on be treated in a similar way, but on a little larger scale. If the greenbacks are to be retired by their conversion into bonds, as proposed, what will the national banks have to hold as their reserves, and for the redemption of their notes? It is better not to be too precipitate in dealing with the greenbacks, excepting in some such way as I have above suggested. After so many drastic object lessons as we have had during the last four years, the country wants freedom from erratic eruptions. To suddenly substitute bonds for greenbacks might cause as many panics during McKinley's administration as we have had during Cleveland's. What we need is a policy that will avoid issues of bonds and gradually bring out a sufficient increase in the notes of national banks to compensate for any withdrawals of greenbacks that may be found possible and convenient.

LONDON FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Japan and Russia Absorbing Gold—Bank Discount Will Fall.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It is fully expected that the Bank of England rate of discount will be reduced to 3 per cent within two or three weeks. Money continued easy, but all gold arrivals are readily absorbed by Japan and Russia. Business on the stock exchange has been small, with a good tone, home rails and investment stocks generally advancing. Italian securities are easier on the advance of the dervish expedition. Brazilian securities advanced 1 to 2½ per cent. Argentine railways declined on reports of drought and locusts. American securities were quiet, with some inquiry for bonds on New York account. Union Pacific rose ⅞ yesterday on the belief the reorganization scheme will be adopted with the consent of the government. Illinois Central has risen 1. Other changes were unimportant.

BETTER WEEK FOR BULLS.

Wheat Holders Are Ahead on the Week's Transactions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Times-Herald, in its review and forecast of the wheat market, tomorrow will say:

Wheat holders did better last week than the shorts, although the Saturday price was not quite so good as the Monday The bears started confidently. They made headway enough for the first few days to gain courage and to double up. Suddenly their luck gave out. Selling efforts did not accomplish anything. The covering Friday and Saturday easily absorbed all the early profits. The experience was precisely like others within the past thirty days. The situation look speculatively bearish, but in some way or other, after a certain amount of selling, the market showed congestion. Raiders found themselves isolated, and in getting back their lines first advantages would all be lost.

One of the queer features just now is that Liverpool looks to America for an explanation of the hesitation of prices, while America wonders why the Englishmen have stopped their buying. No one appears to appreciate that it is an extraordinary thing for a market to maintain a 25-cent rally. The exceptional advance for September to December spoiled the speculator's taste for anything ordinary. He would have quotations move right on up or right straight back. He has apparently forgotten that a fluctuation of 2 cents in a week is a normal and not a bad one for a commission man.

St. Louis kept to the fore. The week previous it started comment by opening a short selling campaign with a flourish. Southwestern courage did not hold out. A little cash business down there demoralized it as quickly and as completely as similar incidents had converted the same sort of spirit here. A week ago it was possible to say that a short sellers' party was on the field. It was hardly here Saturday night.

Herein lies one strength of the market just now, that there are determined holders while there are no steadfast sellers. The few bulls who zealously believe themselves right disconcert the great crowd of bears, who are not quite certain whether they are right or not. Zeal in any cause counts for a good deal. The wheat shorts, who feel that the bull zealots are misdirected fanatics, can vouch for that.

The government report today may have some effect on prices, although it will be merely the official estimate of last year's crops. The assumption is that the 1896 wheat total will be put as around 450,000,000 bushels. Possibly that figure might have temporarily a bearish effect, as it would be a considerable advance over the October suggestion, a crop of 413,500,000 bushels. On the other hand, a figure under 435,000,000 bushels would probably have a temporary bullish effect, as that would be considerably under all private estimates. The government figures, whatever they are, will not be a factor long nor to any extent, and the trade will soon return to its own statistics of stocks, receipts and exports, which are more exact than any crop guess.

Curfew Law.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Permit me to call Mr. H. C. Phelps' attention to some fallacies in his argument against the curfew law proposed for St. Paul. He protests against going "to borrow laws from the dark history of the still darker past." The modern curfew has little, if any, resemblance, except in name, to the old law, and must we conclude that all laws of the past were wrong, viz., the ten commandments?

He also falls into the common error in supposing that the modern curfew law proposes "to make men moral by law." Now, if all the boys and girls were devils and we were trying to make them saints, there may be some force in the argument, but as most of us don't believe in total depravity, but in the purity of children, and that "the chief function of government is to protect the innocent from the sins of the sinful," and believing that if these innocent children can be so protected until they reach an age so as to care for themselves, that but few of them will ever go astray; therefore, we are willing to do all we can by law and persuasion to reach that end. The argument of Mr. Phelps about the power of the Gospel, etc., would, if carried out to its logical end, open all our prisons, and repeal all our criminal laws and trust only the Gospel to save us from the blighting influence of evil men. When, I would like to know, did the Gospel ever have such power as to protect the young from the evil influences abounding in our cities after 9 o'clock at night? Would Mr. Phelps have us repeal the laws prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors? Why not? Would he do away with the laws regulating the employment of children, and the time they must attend school? Would he repeal the law forbidding children to be in places of amusement, such as saloons and dance halls?

Look at that poor woman with her five children to support by making pants for 11 cents a pair, who labors from 7 in the morning until after 10 at night, living, working, and often sleeping in the same room, and cannot make to exceed $4 a week, and then ask her to be a proper mother to her children. The hours she ought to devote to their proper training she is compelled to give to keep the wolf from the door. Another class have no care about their children's welfare, and so the state must step in and care for them. Many people like Mr. Phelps, it seems to me, fail to understand the purpose of the curfew. It only proposes to prohibit the use of the streets and alleys as a play ground or loafing place after 9 p. m. to children, and in no way interfere with the proper use of them by any person at any age or at any time. The philanthropists who are giving their lives to rescue the boys and girls who have gone astray are almost a unit in favor of such laws, and their opinion, which is backed with such good results, where the curfew has been tried, should be accepted as worth something in this discussion. And when we remember that a careful study of the children in our reform schools and reformatories reveals the fact that two-thirds commenced their downward course in the streets of our cities after night, it is not surprising that such true friends of such children are willing to go anywhere or to any age to secure a remedy that may possibly save some.

—David Morgan.

CHURCH-GOING IN ICELAND.

Back-Country Folk Who Travel Many Miles to Worship.

Jessie Ackerman, in the fourth of her articles on "Three Women in Iceland," in the January Woman's Home Companion, tells how she attended a country church in the northern part of the island.

"The Sabbath day was full of interest, for we had not attended service in the rural districts. In the early morning we betook ourselves to the front of the house to watch the country-folk assemble. In the distance we saw them fording the river in a long line, and in the other direction men, women and children rode slowly over the mountains down to the farm. What the Sabbath day means to these people few can realize. Some of them never see a face beside those of the members of the family from one church day until the other. What wonder, then, that they began to assemble fully two hours before church time! A peculiar form of salutation prevails outside of the cities. With this we had not yet been made familiar, and our astonishment can well be imagined when we saw the men dismount, embrace and kiss each other. I learned later that this is the usual form of salutation among men in the inland districts.

"The hour of service arrived, and, in company with the preacher, who wore a high silk hat, a loose, flowing gown buttoned from chin to hem, and a great white Elizabeth ruff around his neck, we entered the church. From the back seat we had full view of the congregation, and, not being familiar with the language, the time was passed in meditation on the situation.

"In the pulpit the pastor was assisted into a long, white robe which fell over the black one, and down his back hung a large surplice of bright velvet upon which a golden cross was wrought. On the altar two great candles about a yard long and three inches thick shed a dim light. These were the especial charge of an official who gave out the hymns, and between times snuffed the candles with an old-time pair of "snuffers." After church the worshipers dispersed, and many of them did not reach their homes until night."

IT IS A VAST ARMY.

The Ones Who Are Marching Toward Death and Do Not Realize It.

The official returns of the city of New York show that more than one-third of all deaths are from consumption, pneumonia or grip. When we stop to calmly think over this fact it seems really awful. And yet every case, without exception, started from small beginnings. A cough in the morning; tickling in the throat; a thick, phlegmy discharge; chilliness at night; difficult breathing; a tightness across the chest; these and many more symptoms indicate the presence of that terrible disease which, unless checked, means certain death with long painful suffering.

In view of such serious and ever-present facts the suggestions and advice of the most eminent physicians are of the greatest value.

Dr. John Gardner, one of the most eminent physicians in London, says: "Science, common sense, Holy Scriptures, and all experience testify to the benefits derived from the use of pure whiskey."

Dr. D. H. Barker says: "I have used and examined Duffy's pure malt whiskey, and find it the best I ever tried."

These truths should serve as a guide for all who feel the approach of consumption, no matter by what path it may come. We do not hesitate to assert that any man or woman who will use Duffy's pure malt whiskey according to directions can defy consumption and prolong life with all its blessings.

HIS VISION IS PERVERTED.

A Boy Who Writes Backward, but Sees It as if Written Correctly.

A remarkable case of what, for want of a better name, is called perverted vision is just now attracting much attention in North Adams, Mass.

The victim of this strange malady is John Ghidotti, a six-year-old boy who attends the public schools of that city. Physically and mentally, so far as scientists and physicians can determine, he in no way differs from other boys of his age, except that it is practically impossible for him to write in the ordinary manner. He uses his left hand, writing from right to left, forming his letters and sentences backward.

This peculiarity of the boy was noticed as soon as he began to take writing lessons. He learned the letters quickly, and wrote rapidly for one so young, but his writing was invariably in the reverse order.

Starting from the wrong side of the page he would cover his copybook with characters which looked unlike anything called writing, but if the page was held before a mirror the reflection was perfectly legible and appeared like ordinary writing. Strange to say, he makes figures in the proper manner. Yet he cannot explain the difference between writing figures from left to right and letters just the reverse. It seems impossible to teach this child that there is anything peculiar about his chirography, and he persists that his handwriting is like that of any other person.

One may guide his right hand over a line of copy in the proper manner, but the moment his hand is released he instantly changes the pencil to his left hand and commences to write in his through-the-looking-glass fashion.

Another peculiar feature of this perverted vision is that apparently he has no difficulty in reading the handwriting of other persons, although there is such a difference between his own and that of others.

His teacher, Miss Alice C. Buckley, says that he evidently tries very hard to do as he is told, but it is as difficult for him to write in the ordinary manner as it would be for another to practice his unique method. She cannot make up her mind whether his difficulty comes from a defect in his eyes or from the fact that he is left-handed, but she has little hope of remedy unless she can induce the child to use his right hand.

Dr. C. W. Wright, of North Adams, a specialist on the eye, after a number of examinations of the boy's eyes, has arrived at the conclusion that the child is, to use his own expression, "a freak of nature." He does not, however, think that there is any unusual crossing of the nerve fibers of the eye. The doctor, in all his years of experience, never met with an analogous case.

Some years ago a returning Arctic explorer told of a number of Esquimaux whom he met in the North of Greenland, who, when he gave them some colored lithographs, persisted in hanging them upside down, and when asked why they did so declared that only when they were so hung did they appear natural.

To these natives the actual individual or object seemed to occupy a proper position, but in the case of pictures, apparently, they found it necessary to reverse them in order to appreciate them.

BOUND TO MOVE.

A Chicago Woman's Idea of What Inconvenience Is.

The woman with the gingham bonnet was sweeping the front stairs when her neighbor in the adjoining flat came out to talk over the current topics of the day, says the Chicago Times-Herald. The odor of burning potatoes admonished the sweeper that she must hasten back to the kitchen, and as she gave the steps a few parting whacks with her broom, she announced that she was looking for a more desirable flat. "We are going to see if we can find a place with some modern conveniences," she said.

"Yes," assented her neighbor, "we sometimes think of moving. Still, the light is good here and the rooms are large."

"That's all very true, but just think of these horrid zinc bathtubs. You know I have had our winter bedding packed in the tub all of the summer, and when I took it out the other day the zinc had left stains on nearly all my fine quilts and sheets."

"Dear me, how perfectly awful!"

"Well, I should say so. It just made me sick, and I made up my mind that when we moved again we should get a flat provided with a porcelain tub, even if we had to put up with some minor inconveniences," and she flounced into the house to put some water on the burning potatoes.

Edwin Griffiths, owner of Flying Jib, p., 2:04, has leased Monroe Salisbury's Pleasanton, Cal., farm.

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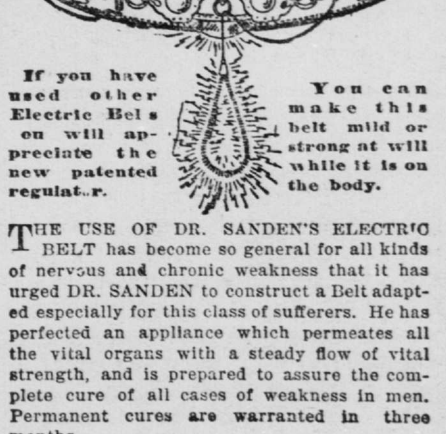

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West Superior, Wis., Dec. 4th, 1896.

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