

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1897.

Weather for Today—Fair, Continued Cold.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Robert Mantell, 2.30, 8.15. Grand—Woman in Black, 2.30, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Arrived: Karlsruhe, Bremen. Rotterdam—Arrived: Spandam, New York. Liverpool—Arrived: Britannic, New York. London—Arrived: Michigan, New York. Naples—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York for Genoa. Bremen—Arrived: Lahn, New York, via Southampton.

The next big kicking match will occur in the halls of congress.

A snow storm and dollar wheat struck Chicago about the same time yesterday. Neither was welcome.

The Lambert lake mystery will probably be solved about the time the man who struck Billy Patterson is found.

A St. Louis man was found dying of starvation with \$37.55 in silver in his house. Perhaps he was a gold-bug.

The Minneapolis Tribune says the Populists would like to know where they are at. Don't they know soup when they see it?

Somebody has been trying to bribe a jurymen at Kansas City. His address is not given, but he is supposed to be from Minneapolis.

Mr. Nansen snubbed St. Louis. Perhaps he did this because he found St. Louis the hottest town he had run against since he left the Fram.

Wong Chin Foo, a Chinaman, wants to put up a \$50,000 bell in Omaha. He thinks if this bell were rung, several people would find out where Omaha is.

If Mr. Vanderbilt wants to make himself the most unpopular man in America, he will go ahead with that scheme to corner the black diamond trade.

America is to send to the Paris exposition a statue in gold of McKinley. Is it to indicate that McKinley represents the money power of the United States?

A pig visited a Chinese bazaar at Portland, Ore., without an invitation. The only notable thing to happen in that bazaar for the next couple of hours was a hog-killing.

In the next few days something like \$200,000 of Bank of Minnesota money will go into the hands of depositors. Let the purchase of Christmas presents go merrily forward.

The American football championship for 1897 is left in very unsatisfactory shape. Every lover of fair sport would like to see a game between Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The biggest fool in Illinois is in a hospital. He ran into a burning building, seized a can of gunpowder and started out with it. Of course it exploded and blew his arms off.

If the Minnesota university football team had another month in which to play, it is confidently believed by its most steadfast friends that it would have scored something or other.

George Fred Williams and Sam Phillips also ate turkey on Thanksgiving day, although neither said what he had to be thankful for—perhaps because he didn't get it where the turkey did.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay was sadder than his young wife, in spite of the fact that he had a Thanksgiving dinner of turkey and the best wines in Kentucky, while she made her meal of cornbread and black coffee.

Do not forget, Mr. McKinley, to recommend a revenue measure that will gather revenue. The deficiency under the Dingley tariff for robbery" was \$32,000,000 in three months and has been over \$5,000,000 the first half of this month.

A scene containing pathos enough for a lifetime occurred in a West Virginia town the other evening. Well along in the night, when a public dance was at its height, a minister appeared and prayed fervently for fully ten minutes, the orchestra played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the company of young people departed for their homes.

SHORTS ARE SQUEEZED

Dollar Bid for December Wheat at New York and Chicago.

Western Business of Trade Is Better. Balance of Trade This Way.

Favorable Features Brought Out by Each of the Commercial Reviews.

Very Heavy Grain Exports the Striking Event of the Trade Week.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—December wheat sold at a dollar about 11.30 today. A bulge started in that option about 10 o'clock which carried it up steadily to \$1. It was current talk in the pit that the evening, which started the bulge, was done by a bunch of small shorts, as traders known to have out heavy lines showed no signs of stampeding. The immediate cause of the jump was the buying of about 250,000 bushels by Counselman & Day. After that price was reached, however, the market dropped back very quickly to 97 1/2, but another spasm of covering sent it up again to 98 1/2. December bulls sold heavily on the swell.

Wheat started firm at from 91 1/2 to 92 cents for May, and 96 1/2 cents to 96 3/4 cents for December, compared with 91 1/2 to 91 3/4 cents and 96 1/2 cents respectively at the close of the previous session. The additional strength came from an advance at Liverpool of 5-8d to begin with, added to the effect of a cold wave prediction from the signal service bureau. There was plenty of bearish news in circulation, and for nearly an hour after the opening there was moderate selling, with tendency of prices slightly downward for May, December holding firmly. The Cincinnati Price Current estimated that after Dec. 1 there would still be 100,000,000 bushels available exportable surplus in this country. The Kansas crop report said that state amounting to 16 per cent. The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the London Times estimated that Argentina would have 67,500,000 bushels of wheat to dispose of for export. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth since Wednesday morning were 1,542 carloads against 2,144 for the similar two days of the previous week and 544 a year ago. Chicago got 191 cars and shipped 215,638 bushels. About forty-five minutes after the opening December began to advance slowly at first, but very soon with the gathering impetus of an advancing storm, it rose from 96 1/2 cents to 97 1/2 cents without causing May to go above the price it opened at, but when December made a spasmodic jump that took it to 98 1/2 cents and another series of leaps that landed it at \$1. May responded to a protesting kind of manner by a rise to 93 1/2 cents. It was all a matter of shorts covering. St. Louis shorts were said to be active bidders at the commencement of the bulge, and a host of the smaller traders joined in the chorus. There was hardly a bushel of wheat for sale until the market had reached \$1, when the anxious ones were furnished with so much that a sudden drop to 95 1/2 cents resulted. But the shorts were too badly demoralized to wait any longer to get under cover and the price soon shot up to the 97 1/2 cent level. The first bulge in wheat and flour were equal in 1893, 515,000 bushels, including 72,000 bushels from Gaveston. New York reported twenty-five boatloads for export. May after rising to 93 1/2 cents, the first bulge to 93 1/2 cents, became stronger than before, and reached 93 1/2 cents before the close. It wound up at 93 1/2 cents and the market got up to 99 1/2 cents and closed at that.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—After several weeks of unsatisfactory markets, "dollar" wheat, the speculative acceptance of the term was realized on "Change today. The December option early attained that and soon passed it, reaching \$1.00 1/2 cents in the afternoon, about \$225,000,000 in four months. "Squeeze" of the shorts was chiefly responsible for local strength, although higher cables had much to do with the early advancing tendency of local markets. Exporters bought only moderately of wheat, but took about 700,000 bushels of corn today. December wheat ranged from 95 1/2 cents to 96 3/4 cents, and May from 94 1/2 cents to 95 1/2 cents, closing at 96 cents.

HEAVY WHEAT EXPORT The Most Notable Feature of the Trade Week. NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Dun & Co's weekly review of trade will say tomorrow: The heavy exports of wheat, with the renewed advance in price, is the most interesting and important feature of the week. Since August, when the extent of the foreign deficiency became realized, exports have been larger than in corresponding weeks of any previous year. The cotton exports also have become very heavy and the outgo of corn falls but little below last year's unprecedented record, while in exports of manufacturing products, especially machinery, all records for the season have been surpassed. While the aggregate for November last year was over \$109,000,000, shipments from New York for three weeks have been slightly smaller, with receipts of enormous magnitude in four weeks 27,072,104 bushels, against 9,214,838 in the same four weeks last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, were for the week 3,828,446 bushels and for four weeks 13,439,839 against 7,737,685 last year. The shipments from other ports have also been heavy and nothing appears to change

former estimates of European needs. Corn also continues to go abroad in quantities almost as large as last year, when all past records were broken, but the price has slightly declined. Cotton declined to 53 1/2 cents, the lowest point for many years with scarcely any indications of speculative effort. The iron industry shows no decrease in production or consumption of pig, but with much reduced orders for products, excess of production is expected. The woolen manufacture is still consuming heavily in execution of past orders and many agents have sold so far ahead that they seek no further business, while others are beginning to question whether the demand for the next season will suffice if prices are made to correspond with present quotations of wool. A moderate reduction in prices of wool appears, possibly averaging 1/2 a cent with sales of Australian amounting to 2,700,000 pounds in a few days. No change has occurred in the cotton manufacture and the market for its products is still irregular.

WESTERN BUSINESS BETTER. Interior Demand Stimulated by the Colder Weather.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Notwithstanding the appearance of a demand for holiday specialties at some points in the South, at Chicago, St. Louis and in regions tributary thereto, general trade throughout the country has shown no general improvement this week. Most favorable reports are from the territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Missouri and Kansas, where colder weather has stimulated the demand at the interior, and country merchants have been buying with comparative freedom. The Eastern cotton goods industry continues depressed. Consumers evidently do not intend to buy extensively until they believe the prices of raw cotton is ready to advance. Competition from Southern mills, more particularly over-production by manufacturers who produce a single staple underlies existing large stocks and the heaviness of prices. Converters and manufacturers of common yarns are situated relatively more favorably. Other lines reporting seasonal depression are making to run on shorter time. Iron and steel have not been in as active demand as expected and all are lower, notwithstanding furnaces and mills are supplied with orders sufficient to carry them well into next year. A favorable feature is found in advances in wages of operatives in various industrial lines.

Wheat exports affected almost entirely by the holiday, show a considerable decrease from last week's total. The aggregate exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States and from Canada this week are 5,465,153 bu. against 6,553,000 bu. last week; 3,753,000 bu. last year, 2,460,000 bu. in 1895, 2,665,000 bushels in 1894, and 2,440,000 bu. in 1893. Corn exports also would have been larger but for this reason, amounting to 2,869,000 bu. against 3,395,000 bushels last week, 2,920,000 bu. last year, 1,820,000 bu. in 1895, and 165,000 bu. in 1894. There are 235 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 235 last week, 296 in the week a year ago, 288 two years ago, 307 in the corresponding week of 1894 and as contrasted with 208 in the like period of 1893. There are 34 failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 31 last week, 36 in the week a year ago, and 32 two years ago.



THE COLLEGE MAN TWENTY YEARS AGO AND NOW.

Annexation of Hawaii.

Senator Davis Will Soon Move That Bill's Adoption.

Senator C. K. Davis leaves next Thursday for Washington, and the coming winter will occupy the same residence there he has rented for the past eight years. Mrs. Davis has been in the capital city for several weeks. Senator Davis said to a Globe reporter yesterday that immediately on the convening of congress he would move for the adoption of the Hawaiian annexation bill. He is very confident that it will be adopted, although he has not made any canvass among the senators to learn their sentiments in the matter. The bill provides that the present existing laws of the islands be undisturbed, except as they may conflict with the laws of the United States. Mr. Davis is of the opinion that the majority of the people on the islands favor annexation, and he is enthusiastic over the great importance of such a possession to this country. He characterizes as absurd the statements of the New York Times and the San Francisco Call, which oppose the annexation on the grounds that only 5 per cent of the people of Hawaii desire it, and "that such a move would be a perpetuation of the crime of this government in despoiling the former Hawaiian government."

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Hawaii will be annexed to the United States during the coming session of congress. This is one of the certainties. Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, who will oppose annexation in any form, said:

"I am radically opposed to the annexation of any more territory to the United States. I think it is foreign to the best policy we can pursue to extend the limit of our jurisdiction over regions of the earth far remote from our natural boundaries. The acquisition of the territory now included in the United States, excepting Alaska, was the natural result of a reasonable and powerful impulse to extend our dominion from ocean to ocean between the British possessions on the north and the Latin people on the south. Now that this has long been accomplished and the entire included region amalgamated, with its population in intelligent sympathy with the constitution and the institutions which exist under it, the question of territorial annexation should rest. I can see no reason or advantage in reaching out 2,000 miles into the Pacific to take in a little group of alien islands which are not geographically

AUSTRIA MENACED BY A REVOLUTION.

Howling Mob of Ten Thousand People on the Streets of Vienna.

GUILLOTINE FOR COUNT BADENI

Premier of the Empire Threatened by a Crowd of Unruly Students.

THE REICHSRATH SITUATION UNRELIEVED

Two Sittings Suspended After a Vain Attempt to Restore Order.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—After 9 o'clock this evening the aspect of the streets became more threatening. It is estimated that a crowd of 10,000 persons, including a very large number of students, assembled and threatened the government with revolution, and Count Badeni, the premier, with the guillotine. An attempt was made to attack Count Badeni's house. The police repeatedly charged the crowd, but refrained from using arms. The students resisted with sticks. One police inspector was severely injured by a kick from a horse, another was thrown from his horse and so badly hurt that it was necessary to remove him to a hospital. A few students and some citizens received slight injuries. Not until nearly 11 o'clock was quiet restored. Today's editions of most of the evening newspapers have been confiscated, and the police have freely arrested persons offering papers in the streets.

A serious riot is reported at Gratz, the capital city of Styria. It appears that the students and a large body of workmen attacked three newspaper offices, doing some damage. The police, with the assistance of the troops, have restored order, and twenty arrests have been made of the ringleaders.

The opposition leaders held another meeting this evening and decided, it is said, to impeach the ministry. Workmen took but little part in the street demonstrations. They intend to organize demonstrations on their own account, which will probably be more serious in their results.

When the lower house of the reichsrath reassembled this afternoon, after the forced adjournment of the morning, the reappearance of President Abrahamovics was greeted by a storm of abuse, the slamming of desks, jibes, whistling, etc. He repeatedly tried to address the Leftists, but his voice was inaudible amid the uproar, the only articulate sounds distinguishable being cries from the Leftists of "out with the police!" Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader, as yesterday, contributed prominently to the pandemonium. Upon this occasion he kept on blowing a shrill whistle. Herr Besel, the Social Democrat deputy, who took such a prominent part in the disturbances this morning, also indulged this afternoon in shrill whistling.

In this uproar, President Abrahamovics opened the sitting and twice called Dr. Wolff to order. As this had no effect upon the turbulent German Nationalist, the president suspended him for three sittings. So soon as the Leftists realized what had occurred they burst into a great unbridled fury, shrieking insults at Dr. Abrahamovics. Herr Daszynski, a Socialist deputy, yelled "you ought to be in jail." Other infuriated deputies shouted all kinds of invectives, but individual contributions to the uproar were indistinguishable amid the general howling. For a while the police repeatedly charged the crowd, but refrained from using arms. The students resisted with sticks. One police inspector was severely injured by a kick from a horse, another was thrown from his horse and so badly hurt that it was necessary to remove him to a hospital. A few students and some citizens received slight injuries. Not until nearly 11 o'clock was quiet restored. Today's editions of most of the evening newspapers have been confiscated, and the police have freely arrested persons offering papers in the streets.

WAR CARRIED INTO AFRICA.

Reported Clash Between England and France in the Hinterland.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The colonial office late this evening received a cable message from Lagos, west coast of Africa, stating that a rumor is current among the natives there of a collision between 400 British and French troops. The report, it is believed, will prove to be founded on a conflict between the French and some natives.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—A dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Rome reports that a sanguinary conflict has taken place between the French and British at Nikki, in the Lagos Hinterland.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—M. Lebon, the minister of the colonies, has received no information of a collision between the British and French troops at Nikki, in the Niger region, and discredits the report.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—While the accuracy of the statement contained in the Rome dispatch to the Frankfort

FAST STAGES TO KLONDIKE.

English Company Will Run Them Via Edmonton.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Nov. 26.—H. L. Lowther, an Englishman and nephew of Lord Lonsdale, accompanied by J. B. Heiford of London, arrived here yesterday and left tonight for Fort Benton, where, as representatives of an English company, they will establish a fast stage line to Dawson City. The route is an entirely new one, and will be less than 1,200 miles. Regarding its course they refuse to state further than that a portion of it will be along the MacKenzie river. The line will be in operation early next spring, and the trip will occupy less than twenty days. While here they purchased from the Sunnyside ranch 600 horses and engaged John Webber as superintendent of the line. Taberners for the accommodation of passengers and relay stations will be erected along the route, and an effort will be made to establish townships. The company they represent is capitalized for \$2,000,000.

TREATY APPROVED.

Franco-Brazilian Arbitration Compact Finally Adopted.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 26.—The chamber of deputies today approved the Franco-Brazilian arbitration treaty, within the terms of which will fall the boundary disputes between France and Brazil, and particularly the settlement of the Amazon question. The opposition to the treaty has been very strong, and there has been so much delay that the French government a few weeks ago presented a demand for the settlement of the boundaries of the contested territory of Amapa that was almost an ultimatum. For six weeks or more M. Pichon, the French minister to Brazil, has been urging a prompt consideration by the Brazilian congress of the arbitration convention, and the importance of formally confirming the new Amapa boundary treaty. The opposition to the treaty has been very strong, and there has been so much delay that the French government a few weeks ago presented a demand for the settlement of the boundaries of the contested territory of Amapa that was almost an ultimatum. For six weeks or more M. Pichon, the French minister to Brazil, has been urging a prompt consideration by the Brazilian congress of the arbitration convention, and the importance of formally confirming the new Amapa boundary treaty. The opposition to the treaty has been very strong, and there has been so much delay that the French government a few weeks ago presented a demand for the settlement of the boundaries of the contested territory of Amapa that was almost an ultimatum. For six weeks or more M. Pichon, the French minister to Brazil, has been urging a prompt consideration by the Brazilian congress of the arbitration convention, and the importance of formally confirming the new Amapa boundary treaty.