

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1897.

Weather for Today—Fair and warmer.

Economy in Civil Service. Unexpectedly Large Trade. Fund for Bickel's Relief. Negotiations in a Deadlock. Panama Scandal Revived. Monetary Commission Adjourns. Sealskin Importation to Be Stopped.

More Prison Abuses. Site for the Market Discussed.

Minneapolis Matters. Libel Suit Against the Times. Civil Service League's Platform. Holocaust at Grand Forks. News of the Northwest.

Editorial. Work of the Charter Commission. Day's Society Gossip.

McCoy Knocks Out Creedon. Day's Sporting News. Peterson Nominated. House and Senate Work.

Dullness in Stocks. Bar Silver, 56 1/8c. Cash Wheat in Chicago, 99 1-2c. World's Markets Reviewed.

Gage Continues Currency Talk. No Agreement on Pooling. Drummers Hired From Freights. Wants of the People.

Money for Bridge Repair. Few Trolleys in Mexico.

Met-Heart of Maryland, 2.30, 8.15. Grand-Piney Ridge, 2.30, 8.15.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Status. Includes entries like QUEENSTOWN-Sailed: Pennland, Philadelphia; CANTON-Sailed: Werra, New York.

Dressed poultry is firm in Alaska. The temperature is 70 degrees below zero.

Suppose it should turn out that Charles G. Dawes has more mustache than brains.

The two new spots that have appeared on the sun look like Klondike gold nuggets.

In his game of indoor base ball with Gen. Bend, Gov. Clough appears to have scored last.

The Cuban insurgents reject autonomy. They will therefore continue to precipitate funerals.

The legislators appear to be introducing football bills purely to get a chance to kick the stuffing out of them.

Richard Croker doesn't hold any offices, but he is holding the reins over Greater New York like a skilled Jehu.

If the Prince of Wales would lay aside his title, he wouldn't be much higher up in society than Mrs. Langtry.

Next summer rich finds will be made not far from every landing of the big steamship companies in Alaska. Watch the returns.

Joe Leiter, the young Chicago wheat bull, still appears to have some money to burn. He has chartered five steamships in a bunch for \$600,000.

The mercury is laughing because it slid down the scale 43 degrees in twelve hours. That is a frozen fact which should excite only tears.

Happily, the shortness of the track in the Madison Square Garden did not shorten the receipts of the poor fellows who trundled over it six days.

San Jose scale is over in Michigan destroying the peach crop. There will be Michigan peaches next year just the same, however, including Gov. Pingree.

So far as can be learned up to the hour of going to press, the Omaha newspapers are in contempt of the courts, and the courts in contempt of the newspapers.

What a strange combination of affluence and poverty Alaska is anyhow. Millions of dollars in gold is being dug out of the Yukon country by one lot of men and congress is appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars for the relief of another lot.

Miss Yoshi Yamaguchi, the Japanese student at Yale, threatens to go home because of the ill treatment she receives from the hoodlums of New Haven. She wears her native costume, and the youngsters shout: "Look at the China doll. Washee, washee!"

The New York World has scored against the Journal once more in their ridiculous fight for scoops. The World spirited Miller, the cyclist, away to a hotel and boarded him for two days, in order that it might "pump" him to its heart's content and exclusively.

Kansas has done something unique again. It has granted a conditional license to a boy of seven years to practice law before the supreme court of Kansas. Come to think of it, a boy of seven years ought to know as much law as some of the attorneys of Kansas.

Anybody can increase the pension list, Mr. Evans. What is wanted is a man who is smart enough to spot a fraud, brave enough to puncture it, and honest enough to announce it to the world. There are over 350,000 names on the pension roll which should not be there, Mr. Evans, if you are intellectual, courageous and square, fix your bayonet and charge.

CIVIL SERVICE SAVES MONEY.

Great Record Made Since It Has Been Adopted by the Government.

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS TREBLED.

In Some Cases Four or Five Times as Great as in 1886, but the Outlay for Departmental Work Shows an Increase of 19 Per Cent. To the Department of the Treasury.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—One feature in particular of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill now before congress deserves marked attention. This bill provides for the one branch of governmental expenditure in which the increase in the last twenty years has been so slight as to be of little consequence, and the reason therefor is at this time peculiarly instructive. Of the fourteen great appropriation bills, according to Mahlon Pitney's computations, the increase in the decade from '87 to '96 over that between '77 and '86 has been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Department and Percentage Increase. Includes entries like Agricultural (62.98%), District of Columbia (58.48%), Indian Affairs (37.49%), etc.

From this table it will be observed, as stated above, that the "legislative" appropriations are the only ones which are not inordinately increasing. Why is this? Simply because it is the "legislative" appropriation bill which pays for the departmental force of the government, and, while Uncle Sam has constantly been adding to his undertakings and enterprises, the saving from putting the clerical force on the great government system has been so great that this branch alone, of all the expense budget of the government, has remained normal. The constant extensions of the classified service have resulted in a saving that has about offset the increased business of the government. In 1883 the total number of employees in the eight departments and different bureaus, including the government printing office, was 13,374, while in 1896 it was 15,963, an increase of only 19.36 per cent. In this same time the country has grown so fast that the agricultural department costs six times as much as then, pensions more than twice as much, fortifications four times as much, and so on.

The following table, showing the annual appropriations made by congress for legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government, corroborates these conclusions:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Amount, Year, Amount. Shows data from 1873 to 1896.

Between 1883 and 1896 the increase in the legislative bill has been only 7.69 per cent. These figures answer effectively the charge that civil service reform does not pay. There is no longer a question as to how the government can be most economically conducted. Let congress go ahead and decide which of the two systems it prefers. The every-day taxpayer will be likely to do the same thing. And yet Mr. Bailey of Texas, the Democratic leader, in debate a few days ago, referred to the civil service reform as "a colossal humbug. True, it is a humbug on the politicians, but an enormous gain to the people."

CIVIL SERVICE IN OPPOSITION.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Carter, of Montana, chairman of the senate committee on the census, in a recent interview in the Washington Star made a statement of the reasons why he opposed drawing the clerical force for the next enumeration from the civil service commission. Mr. Carter is always plausible. His ideas are representative, and therefore merit consideration. Mr. Carter says: "The bill as reported, provides that all employees in the executive department, the assistant director and the chief statisticians, shall be appointed in the discretion of the director, subject to such examination as he may wish the approval of the secretary of the interior, prescribe, and not otherwise."

Ohio, and Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, when it is not apparent to John D. Long, Carroll D. Wright and James A. Gary. The first named, who in a recent interview sounded no uncertain note, has had experience at the head of a great executive department, as a member of congress, and also as governor of a great state. Surely he speaks from no one-sided point of view. Mr. Wright has conducted statistical work under the spoils system and under the merit system. His testimony is familiar. So is that of nearly all the cabinet officers of this administration and the last.

ONLY MADE HER GREEDY.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The senate committee on pensions believes it has discovered the "cheekiest" woman in the United States. She lives in Indiana, and was contentedly drawing \$8 a month pension, when, by a special act of the last congress, she was placed on the roll at \$20 a month. This simply sharpened her appetite, and she has already appeared in this congress with a bill which directs that her pension be raised to \$50 a month. She will be disappointed this time. Economy is now the watchword.

Panama Scandal Revived.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—In consequence of the report of the parliamentary committee which has been inquiring into the financial and especially the Panama dealing of members of parliament, M. Anide Boyer, representing the Fifth district of Marseilles, and MM. Plantau, Laisant and Galliard, formerly members of the chamber of deputies, have been arrested. M. Boyer was one of the chiefs of the Socialist party of Marseilles and took part in the communistic movement of 1871. M. Henri Maret, member of the chamber of deputies, and M. de Drant-Martin, former member, have been arrested in connection with the Panama scandal. M. Maret represents the arrondissement of Sancerre. He belongs to the extreme Left in the chamber, but is above all an independent. He first came into prominence by his lively criticism of the policy and personality of Gambetta, and in 1886 he protested in the name of liberty against the exclusion of "The Pretenders" later. As editor-in-chief of Le Radical he combated the police and dictatorial methods of Gen. Boulanger.

To Reimburse Mr. Bickel.

THE GLOBE's suggestion on Tuesday morning that the depositors of the Minnesota Savings Bank make up a purse to reimburse Mr. Bickel to the extent of the \$1,000 the institution appears to owe him seems to have struck home among the creditors, and they are apparently ready to come to the front with the full amount without unnecessary delay. The following letter reached us in yesterday's mail:

Handwritten check from St. Paul Minn. dated Dec 16 1897, for \$100.00, payable to the Bickel Defense Fund. Signed by Wm. Geo. Richards.

NO MORE SEALSKIN SAGQUES.

Their Importation From Any Source Absolutely Prohibited By the Terms of the Bill Just Passed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—It has developed that the bill relating to pelagic sealing which has just passed both branches of congress and is before the president contains a provision in this act, whether raw, dressed, dyed or manufactured, is hereby prohibited, and all such articles imported after this act shall take effect shall not be permitted to be exported, but shall be seized and destroyed by the proper officers of the United States. Those who are thoroughly familiar with the bill say this provision is of far more importance in its effect than the prohibition against pelagic sealing by Americans.

MONETARY COMMISSION ADJOURNS.

Every Member Will Sign the Report Which Is the Result of the Deliberations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The monetary commission reached the conclusion of its deliberations today and the chairman, Senator Edmunds, declared the commission adjourned without day. The closing proceedings were interesting. The work of going over the report in detail was prolonged late into the night of Thursday and was not quite completed when the commission met this morning. Such changes as were approved were finally considered and referred to the executive committee and the secretaries for incorporation in the final draft. The motion that the report be adopted as a whole was made by Mr. C. Stuart Patterson, of Philadelphia, who presided over the Indianapolis convention. There was some question up to the last moment whether the members would waive all their individual preferences in regard to minor details of the report and sign it unanimously. Practical unanimity was finally given as much to the earnest appeals of Senator Edmunds as to any other influence. One member thought it necessary to make emphatic his conviction as to one feature of the report, and Mr. Garrett, who had returned to his home in California and was not for enthusiastic support.

BUSINESS SURPRISINGLY GOOD

Trade Volume Growing at a Season When It Usually Halts.

RECORD-BREAKING EXPORTS EXTENSIVE BANK PAYMENTS. BEYOND PRECEDENT.

Largely Increased Production in Many Lines of Industry—Smallest Failure Total in Five Years and a Condition of Trade in Sections Are

Northwest Situation Continues Strong. Healthy the Retail Nearly all Among the Favorable Features Pointed Out by the Commercial Reviews.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow: Close to its annual holiday and halt the business of the year is surprisingly large. Payments through banks are again 2.5 per cent larger than in 1892, heretofore the year of greatest prosperity; the production of iron and woollens and boots and shoes is larger than ever before, exports eclipse all past records, and failures for two weeks have been the smallest for the corresponding weeks in five years.

The approach of the holiday season has induced freer realizing on cotton by planters and others at the South and increased activity is noticeable in retail lines and among jobbers in seasonable cotton goods. Collections are slightly better in consequence. Aside from price depression in its chief products, the Southern business situation presents many encouraging features, notable among these being the active demand and firm or higher prices for Louisiana sugar and rice and leaf tobacco.

Export trade on the Pacific is very heavy and shipments of wheat, cotton and lumber are of large volume. Preparations for an immense Alaskan outfitting are being pushed, while seasonable trade holds its own. Wheat exports show a heavy falling off from preceding weeks, aggregating as they do, four included, 4,664,359 bushels from both coasts of the United States and St. John, N. B., against 6,596,159 bushels last week, 4,237,714 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,358,233 bushels in 1895, 2,536,292 bushels in 1894, and 3,217,000 bushels in 1893. Corn exports are over 1,000,000 bushels against 1,100,000 bushels a year ago, 1,298,858 bushels, against 2,814,150 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,677,790 bushels in 1895, 658,000 bushels in 1894, and 658,000 bushels in 1893.

Business failures show a rather smaller than usual ante-holiday total, aggregating 283, against 292 last week, 353 in the week a year ago, 385 in 1895, 309 in 1894, and 398 in 1893. Canadian failures this week number 45, against 23 last week, 29 in the week a year ago and 42 in the year 1895.

BAD FOR BROWN.

Evidence Tending to Prove Him Responsible for the London Fire.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—At today's inquiry into the recent fire in the Cripplegate district of London, Mr. Brown, of the firm of Waller & Brown, in whose shop the fire broke out, was recalled. He admitted that the firm was six months in arrears in its rent and that its stock of clothing, was recalled. He admitted that the firm was six months in arrears in its rent and that its stock of clothing, was recalled. He admitted that the firm was six months in arrears in its rent and that its stock of clothing, was recalled.

DEADWOOD ASSAY OFFICE.

The House Votes to Continue Its Existence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The house today completed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, accepting the paragraph relating to the civil service. By agreement debate on this latter paragraph will go over until after the holidays. Two amendments were adopted. The bill, as reported, abolishes the assay office at Deadwood, S. D., and the mints at Carson City, Nev., and New Orleans, La. Today the representatives from the two former states made a vigorous and successful fight to continue the appropriations for Deadwood and Carson City. The appropriations committee was beaten in each instance. The house today refused to accept the senate amendment to the bill for the relief of the miners in the upper Yukon country, and it was sent to conference.

RETAIL TRADE BRISK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Bradstreet's weekly review of business has developed a demand in wholesale lines is reported as the holiday season and the annual stock taking period approach. Chief among the favorable features of the week has been enlarged inquiry at higher prices for steel in various forms, accompanied by advances in the prices of sorts most affected. A correspondingly heavy business has developed in apple iron and prices show but a slight shading in face of the current immense production. The wheat market has less feverish and prices are practically unchanged from a week ago, while corn, oats and sugar are additions to the list of the products showing advances. The unsatisfactory outlook for cotton goods is reflected in

New Minister Presented.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—The retiring U. S. minister to Russia, Clifton B. Breckinridge, was received in audience by the czar yesterday and presented his letters of recall. Mr. Breckinridge presented to his majesty his successor, E. A. Hitchcock.

Children Burned.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Dec. 17.—Two children of Albert Kellner, of Mucknackon, perished in a fire which consumed the family's dwelling here at the village was a girl 4 years old and the other a baby of nine months. Their mother had left the children alone in the house.