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BULLETIN OF
HE ST. PAUL GLOBE

THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1898.

eather for Today—
Fair and Warmer.

PAGE 1.

ostal Sensation Promised.
ongressman Kelly a Fighter.
age Increased for Coal Miners.
inese Kill a German Picket.
he Maine's Commander.
epublican Financial Attitude.
panish Status Unchanged.
bsidy for a Klondike Railway.

PAGE 2.

ollector Peterson on Deck.
axing Bank Stockholders.
oultry Men Make Arrangements.

PAGE 3.

Inneapolis Matters.
ilson Acquitted.
ew Deputies for North Dakota.
orthwest News.

PAGE 4.

ditorial.
onetary Convention's Work.
tockmen See Prosperity Ahead.

PAGE 5.

ay's Sporting Events.
ig Parties of Klondikers.
anufacturers to Banquet.

PAGE 6.

ig Buying of Stocks.
ar Silver, 56 3-8c.
ash Wheat in Chicago, $1.
World's Markets Reviewed.

PAGE 7.

ote on Silver Today.
tate Dinner at White House.
nterstate Decision.
Railway Gossip.

PAGE 8.

Supreme Court Decisions.
Judge Willis Talks on Perjury.
News of the Courts.
Murder Suspect Arrested.

EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Madame Yale, 2.30.
—The Geezer, 8.15.
Grand—McFadden's Flats, 8.15.
Labor Hall—Populist Meeting, 8.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Ethiopia, Glasgow; Patria, Marseilles. Sailed: St. Louis, Southampton; Majestic, Liverpool; Noordland, Antwerp; Norge, Copenhagen.
MOVILLE—Arrived: Furnessia, Glasgow, from New York.
BREMEN—Arrived: Karlsruhe, New York.

The doleful news comes from Washington that Dole has arrived there.

So Miss Leiter and young George Wetmore got engaged without knowing anything about it. This is one on you, Mr. Cupid.

The icicness in the neighborhood of the north pole isn't a circumstance to the chilliness of the American people.—Fridtjof Nansen.

The British have seized the town of Okute claimed by France. O, the British are cute when it comes to "acquiring" new territory.

Wheat is as good as gold. One dollar of the latter purchased just one bushel of the former at the close of the market in Chicago yesterday.

Having made sure that Fitzsimmons will not go into the ring with him, Corbett is around signing everybody's contracts for a fight with the Kangaroo.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma will not get into the Union at this session of congress. Alaska has a better show, but is too busy to ask for admission.

As soon as Chicago and Milwaukee dig themselves out St. Paul will send them an invitation to spend the remainder of the winter in this snowless region.

Must every school in Iowa be put under martial law? A teacher near Mason City claims to have had to draw his gun to enforce order among his big boys.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, has already talked one volume of the Congressional Record full this session. Allen should have leave to print his speeches at his own expense.

Every American should be glad that the Spanish battleship Vizcaya has been ordered to visit our ports. We can see how the man-of-war performs and are in no danger of getting hurt.

Now British, German and French warships are heading for Havana. What is the matter with a great naval display off that port? There seems to be nothing else for the warships to do.

New York physicians are quarreling over the relative merits of sweet oil and the surgeon's knife as a cure for appendicitis. If tests are to be made, let them be made on the doctors themselves.

It is an even thing between Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, in their race for president. Each has been mentioned, but most people hope they will not be mentioned again.

Fisticuffs in the legislative bodies of the world are becoming quite the thing. Perhaps if proceedings were opened each day with a three-round mill between members, matters would move more quietly thereafter.

Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh is a smoother "man" than Senator Nelson. The latter introduced the little labor agitator to the president, and she interviewed him to the extent of a page for a New York paper.

Who expected anything else? Mrs. Ogden Mills, who helped to fix up the list of seventy-five in the exclusive New York set, was the first to break over the line by inviting many more than the seventy-five to her ball.

The Minneapolis Times has dug up eight Smiths of that town who wear good clothes and labeled them "Famous Smiths of Minneapolis." This looks like a hint to the other Flour City Smiths to go and get buried without further ado.

POSTAL SENSATION PROMISED

Chairman Loud Hints at Charges Against Officials of the Department.

KELLY'S FEATHERS RUFFLED IN DEBATE.

South Dakota Member Called a Bantam Rooster by Mr. Cannon.

ATTACK ON THE INDIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Appropriation for the Carlisle School Retained by the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The house devoted another day to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, most of the time being consumed, as on the two previous days, in discussing extraneous subjects. By far the most interesting feature of the day was the debate on the question of reducing the mail carrier services in the large cities owing to the failure of the senate to attach the estimated deficiency of $160,000 to the urgent deficiency bill. This subject has been agitating the metropolitan cities ever since the order was issued for cutting down the force on Feb. 1. A dozen representatives from as many different cities protested against the proposed reduction and urged an immediate appropriation, when Chairman Loud, of the postoffice committee, and Chairman Cannon, of the appropriation committee, allayed the wrath of the members by assuring them that there was no occasion for alarm; that the service could not possibly suffer until June 15, before which time there would be ample opportunity to pass a deficiency appropriation. Mr. Loud used strong words in his criticism of the postoffice department officials and promised some interesting disclosures later on. The motion to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school was defeated after considerable debate, 29 to 65. Ten pages of the bill were disposed of today. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was adopted.

Without any preliminary business the house on assembling went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school. It was defeated, 29 to 65.

An amendment offered by Mr. Kelley (Dem., S. D.) to increase the number of Indian pupils at Flandreau, S. D., to 300 and to increase the appropriation there to $16,000 was defeated, 11 to 54.

MR. KELLEY NETTLED.

The number of pupils provided for at the Salem, Or., school was increased by fifty. The action on this amendment drew out an indignant protest from Mr. Kelley, who paid his respects to Mr. Sherman and Mr. Cannon for looking with favor upon an amendment offered by a member on the Republican side of the house. The latter replied good naturedly but referred to Mr. Kelley as a "bantam rooster" and usually a rather "good-looking, amiable man."

The gentleman from South Dakota was evidently nettled and he retorted with considerable bitterness. So far as physical characteristics went, he said, he thought Mr. Cannon might make as respectable a looking rooster as himself. This was not the first time he had been insulted by the gentleman from Illinois. "I may not have had the legislative experience of the gentleman from Illinois," said he, "neither, I thank God, have I as yet learned ruffianism, blackguardism and ungentlemanly conduct. I grant that he is an adept at cheeseparing, but when it comes to Danville, Ill., he wants everything in sight."

Mr. Cannon did not make any reply to this attack.

On motion of Mr. Griffin (Rep., Wis.) an amendment was adopted to appropriate $10,000 for an additional school building at Tomah, Wis.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., O.) got the floor at this point to submit some remarks upon the failure of the senate to place in the urgent deficiency bill an appropriation for the continuation of the full mail carrier service until July 1. It was well known, he said, that an order had been issued to cut down the carrier service Feb. 1. He proceeded to comment on the discrimination against certain cities, notably Cincinnati, in the matter of carrier service.

Mr. Quigg (N. Y., Rep.) in reply, maintained that the mail deliveries in New York city were absolutely necessary to get the mail out of and into the great office in that city.

Mr. Belknap (Rep., Ill.), Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.) and other members representing the larger cities, all protested against the reduction in the carrier service. They had been overwhelmed, they said, with protests.

SENSATIONAL SPEECH.

Mr. Loud, chairman of the postoffice committee, made a sensational speech, or rather a speech promising sensational developments in the future. He was very hoarse and could with difficulty be heard above a whisper. Only the circumstances of the case, he said, could induce him to attempt to say anything today. The question presented was one far greater than the simple one of a delivery more or less in New York or Chicago. The statements of the gentleman from New York (Quigg), said he, were absolutely false and unfounded. That gentleman, said he, had been having himself interviewed, charging that he (Loud) was responsible for the existing predicament, that he (Loud) had defied congress and the postoffice and had forced the department to cut off the carriers.

"Such criticism," said Mr. Loud, "is beneath my contempt. The charge is made that the postoffice appropriation bill this year carried $160,000 below the estimates. I know the officials of the postoffice department back that charge but I assert that it is false."

"Then you allege falsehood against the officials of the department?" interrupted Mr. Quigg.

"Let him take it who can bear it," responded Mr. Loud. Mr. Loud proceeded to affirm that the postoffice officials had, contrary to law, appointed 289 additional carriers and created a prospective deficiency of $160,000. He said further that in the face of an appropriation of $75,000 for incidental expenses, $107,000 had been spent in six months. Over $50,000 of the reported deficiency, he said, belonged in that account. He urged members not to be so carried away by passion over the possible loss of a carrier or two as to yield the last vestige of their power of circumscribing the acts of the executive branches of the government. The perpetuity of the legislative branch of the government was involved, he said. In conclusion he appealed to members to let the whole question come up regularly in its own time when he said he would be ready to discuss the whole subject. Meantime, he declared that the service could not possibly suffer until June.

At 5:32 p. m. the house adjourned.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN REDS.

Congress Again Asked to Pay Them for Their Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—It is generally understood that this congress will take up and settle the question of the establishment of an Indian reservation at Turtle Mountain, N. D. According to more recent reports there are 1,700 Indians, full and mixed bloods, all told, now occupying two congressional townships, which were set aside as a temporary reservation by executive order during President Arthur's administration. These Indians claim title to about 9,000,000 acres of lands in North Dakota, including the rich farming sections of Ramsey, Towner, Rollette and parts of two or three adjoining counties. The claim has been recognized as valid by several secretaries of the interior and a treaty arranged whereby the Indians are to cede all title to these lands for $1,000,000 in installments. The committee on Indian affairs, last session, reported in favor of the ratification of the treaty, but owing to lack of funds it was not acted upon.

The secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs are in favor of the passage of the bill and the ratification of the treaty and it is understood that the committee on Indian affairs will make another favorable report thereon and that an effort will be made to incorporate the treaty in the Indian appropriation bill.

M'KENNA INSTALLED.

The Official Ceremony Short and Extremely Simple.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Hon. Joseph McKenna took his seat on the bench of the supreme court of the United States today as an associate justice. The official ceremony inducting him into this important office consumed less than four minutes, and was simple in the extreme. Mr. McKenna had already taken the general oath of office before the chief justice, when, at one minute past 12 o'clock, he walked into the court room, bringing up the rear of the procession of justices. He like all the other members of the court wore a long flowing black robe. The court room was crowded in anticipation of the event. When he entered the chamber the new justice stopped at Clerk McKenney's desk where he remained while the other justices took their respective seats upon the bench.

Chief Justice Fuller announced the presence of the new justice, saying:

"It gives me pleasure to announce to the gentlemen of the bar that Mr. Joseph McKenna, of California, has been appointed an associate justice of this court."

NO NEW STATES.

Such Legislation Killed for the Present Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Statehood legislation at this session was killed today by the house committee on territories rejecting the Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma bills, by a vote of 8 to 3. The first two measures were bunched and defeated. Then the Oklahoma bill was taken up and beaten by the same vote. There was no discussion as it was understood at the last meeting that the vote was to be taken today without further preliminaries. Delegates Smith and Ferguson, of Arizona and New Mexico, stated that they wished to put themselves on record that if they were allowed to vote they would vote for the bills.

The civil service commission has given notice that it will hold examinations for department and railway mail service in Minneapolis, March 30 and April 3; Duluth, March 25 and April 2; Mankato, March 30.

The senate committee on post offices voted unanimously today to recommend Mrs. Patterson's confirmation for the Bismarck post office. Senator Hansborough said "Every charge was proved to be unfounded and there was a full opportunity given to the opposition."

Representative Tawney today introduced a bill granting pension to Lawrence Olson at $50 per month. Olson lost both hands and is now in danger of losing his sight.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Northwestern pensions were granted Tuesday as follows:

Minnesota—Original: Edwin Clark, Cross Lake, $10. Additional: Isaac Lindsey, Marshall, $6 to $12; Lambert Nelson, Soldiers' home, Hennepin, $4 to $6. Widows: Minors of Daniel M. Parker, Anoka, $14; Emma A. Poe, Cannon Falls, $8; Rosa Dietzmann, Redwood Falls $8; Henry R. Harwood, Minneapolis, $8.

Roberts Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations: George E. Roberts, of Iowa, to be director of the mint.

Jews Stoned.

ALGIERS, Jan. 26.—Several isolated outrages were perpetrated here today. A number of Jews were s[illegible]ed and badly injured. A native, a Spanish[illegible], fired at a French noncommissioned officer, missing him, but wounded a lady.

CHARLES D. SIGSBEE, COMMANDER OF THE MAINE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who is in command of the war ship Maine, which has been sent by the navy department to guard American interests in Havana, is one of the most popular officers in the navy. His record since he was graduated from Annapolis in 1863 is fine. He is by no means a stranger to the smell of powder and he knows what a ship looks like when it is in action. He served in Mobile bay, was an active participant in the work of the North Atlantic blockading squadron in 1865, and helped in the attack and in the final assault upon Fort Fisher.

Capt. Sigsbee knows how to handle a ship when she needs handling, and when quick action and prompt decision are necessary.

This he learned as a boy in the days when the "old line" officers were the flower and pride of the navy, and before the engineers, who now, in their quiet way, are carrying all before them, came to the front with modern invention and machinery.

Not long ago the Maine, with Sigsbee in command, found herself bearing down on an excursion boat in the East river. Ahead was the excursion boat, full of human beings. On either side was a barge. The only clear way showed a pier. The old commander ordered his engines reversed, and to the amazement of the beholders he steered straight for the pier and ran into it amuck. The pier was badly torn up, the Maine's nose was bruised, but several hundred lives were saved. The excursion boat ran clear, but ten loaded freight cars, that were standing on the pier, went to the bottom of the river. There is no doubt as to Capt. Sigsbee's relative valuation of human life and property. About $4,000 in property was destroyed, but 1,000 lives were saved. That was not a bad ten minutes' work for a man whose business it is to kill.

SPANISH

STATUS UNCHANGED.

Warships of the Dons Will Be Made Welcome at American Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The city is entirely quiet tonight. The Maine lies at anchor near the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII. Many persons believe that the presence of the American warship here is designed to bring about disturbances on the streets of Havana when the American sailors and marines land. This morning two battalions of infantry and a section of artillery arrived from the province of Pinar del Rio.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Representatives Heatwole and Smith, two of the Republican members of the house committee on foreign affairs, called on Assistant Secretary Day at the state department today and went over the status of Cuban affairs. It had been the intention of Representative Adams (Pa.), chairman of the Cuban subcommittee, to accompany the visitors, but he was detained. The call permitted the members to learn the condition of affairs on the island, although little was developed beyond what is already made public.

Secretary Long this morning received a telegram from Admiral Sicard saying that the North Atlantic squadron had gone into the inner anchorage at Dry Tortugas. The telegram was brought to Key West by the Fern, which is serving as a dispatch and supply boat for the fleet. The torpedo boats in the vicinity of Key West are under Admiral Sicard's orders, while near the squadron, to serve also as dispatch vessels and to give the vessels some practice in the drills for repelling torpedo attacks. This does not, however, interfere with the standing orders to Lieutenant Commander Kimball, the commanding officer of the torpedo boat flotilla, and the little craft will continue on their cruise along the coast as far west as Galveston, and then, returning, go up the Mississippi river in the early spring. The Porter, one of the fleet, sailed yesterday from Port Tampa for Mobile, in company with the Ericsson, to be present at a local celebration there, but they probably will return to the squadron before resuming their along shore cruise.

A substantial addition to the relief fund being collected for the Cuban sufferers at the state department was received today through Senator Hoar, who handed Secretary Sherman a check for $6,014, sent to him by George H. Lyman, of Boston, the trustee for a public collection in that city.

Secretary Long said today that he had received no notice from the Spanish minister or from any other source that Spanish men-of-war have been ordered to visit United States ports. They were perfectly welcome to do so and come and go as they pleased, he said, and as far as he was concerned he would be delighted to have them come. Spanish war ships have frequently visited the United States since the insurrection broke out in Cuba three years ago, without having excited the least unfriendly comment, and there was no reason why any significance should be attached to their coming again when they felt disposed to do so. The Spanish flagship on this station took part in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Grant monument in New York about a year ago, and also at the subsequent celebration in Philadelphia last summer, after which the Spanish admiral and his staff visited Washington and paid their respects to the president and the members of his cabinet. Secretary Long said he recalled with pleasure the visit of the party to the navy department. Secretary Sherman also said he saw no reason why the Spanish ships should not visit the United States and, in fact, he would be glad if they did come. They would be welcome.

All the advices received by the state department and navy department from Cuba today were satisfactory. Gen. Lee at 2 o'clock reported that all was quiet and order prevailed at Havana. At the same hour a cablegram came to the navy department from Capt. Sigsbee from the Maine, saying that general interest was manifested on the arrival of the Maine in Havana harbor, but there had been no demonstration. He had been ashore himself several times officially and had been received with the greatest courtesy. He expected to visit the palace tomorrow.

The information from Madrid by Associated Press that the Spanish government had decided to send the warship Vizeays on a visit to American ports caused no comment in official circles. She is a formidable craft, larger, faster and more powerful than the Maine.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The government has reinforced the policy at the American consulate, along the wharves and on the principal streets as a precaution against any attempts to provoke a collision when the marines and crew of the United States warship Maine come ashore.

Gen. Blanco, who reached Jucaro yesterday, left there today for Manzillo after inspecting the Moron-Jucaro trocha and reviewing the officers.

This afternoon United States Consul General Lee visited the Maine, returning the official visit paid him yesterday by Capt. Sigsbee. He was then accorded the usual salute. The local papers insist that the Maine is here on a friendly visit with the view of "offsetting jingo speeches in Washington."

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says the government will ask the next cortes to vote £8,000,000 for strengthening the navy.

Madrid, Jan. 26.—The Spanish battleship Vizcaya, of 7,000 tons displacement, has been ordered to visit American ports.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, read to the queen regent today what is described as a very "satisfactory dispatch" from Washington. It is probable that Senor Moret, minister for the colonies, will announce at the next cabinet council a project of political and administrative reforms for the Philippines. Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, has authorized the officers of the Spanish squadron at Havana to attend the naval banquet to be given by United States Consul General Lee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Orders have been received at the navy yard to hurry the work on the cruiser Brooklyn in order that she may sail Saturday, the date named by the navy yard. Night and day gangs are working on the vessel. According to the yard officials, the Brooklyn will be ready to sail on Saturday, and will be with the fleet on the following Monday.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The German cruiser Charlotte (school ship) has just arrived here. A British warship has reached here from Key West, and some French warships are expected here from New Orleans.

KLONDIKE RAILWAY.

Subsidy Granted by Canada and the Contract Signed.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The contract for building a railway from Telegraph creek to Teslin lake, leading from the head waters of the Stikeen to Dawson City, has been signed by McKenzie and Mann the road to be commenced at a point not yet decided upon, near Glenora, and to run to Teslin lake over a country not very difficult for railway construction. The distance is about 130 miles. The Canadian government has agreed with the contractors to give 25,000 acres of land per mile as a subsidy. The railway will be completed in time to permit of supplies being sent into the Yukon before next winter sets in. Steamers are to be run from Teslin lake to Dawson.

THREE SEVERE SHOCKS.

Helena and the Adjacent Part of Arkansas Shaken.

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 26.—At 7:50 o'clock tonight this city was startled by a severe earthquake shock. Houses were shaken to their foundations and a succession of noises was heard that sounded like immense explosions. The people who had assembled in the Presbyterian church for prayer meeting rushed out of the church expecting the walls to tumble down upon them. There were three distinct shocks in quick succession, the first being the most severe and the three occupying less than a half dozen seconds. They were followed by a trembling or shaking motion and not by the usual swaying and waving motion. Telephone messages from country points indicated that the shock was felt at many places.

WAGE INCREASE FOR SOFT COAL MINERS.

Advance of Ten Cents Per Ton for Two Hundred Thousand Men.

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Greatest Victory Ever Won by Organized Labor Is President Ratchford's Verdict.

FINAL SESSION STORMY.

Operators and Men Alike Pleased With the Final Outcome of the Ten-Day Session at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The interstate joint convention of bituminous coal operators and miners came to an end at 10 o'clock tonight. The miners are jubilant over the results of their ten days' session, for it means to nearly 200,000 soft coal miners an advance of ten cents per ton and a uniform day of eight hours at uniform day wages, and the operators congratulated one another with a victory over themselves. The following are the resolutions adopted with but two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That an advance of 10 cents per ton for mining screened coal take effect in the Western Pennsylvania district, Hocking Valley (Ohio) district and Indiana bituminous district the 1st day of April 1, 1898, and that a relative run of mine price be determined in all the districts named, by a uniform bar screen of seventy-two feet superficial area, one and one-fourth inch space between the bars; that the price of run of mine coal in Grape Creek district and in the Indiana bituminous district be 40 cents per ton for the same district, based upon 66 cents in Pittsburg thin vein district and that in Hocking Valley; and that on and after April 1, 1898, the eight-hour day shall be in effect in all districts here represented; that uniform wages for day labor shall be paid the different classes of labor in the field named; and that internal differences in any of the states, both as to price and conditions, shall be referred to the states affected; that we further agree to the use of the diamond bar screen of present pattern in the block district of Indiana, with the privilege of run of mine, as may be desired by the market conditions.

The convention completed its work by naming the wage scale committee to consist of the national executive board of the mine workers, the district presidents and secretaries and two operators from each state, to tabulate the scale and perfect all the arrangements for putting it into effect on the date set. It was determined that hereafter the miners and operators will meet in January each year to fix a scale for the twelve months beginning April 1. Pittsburg, Pa., was selected for the next annual joint convention, which will meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1899.

The afternoon session of the convention today was very stormy and for a few hours appearances led to the belief that after ten days hard work the convention would fail to reach a settlement.

The scale committees final report, as outlined above, was presented at the afternoon session and with it came the protests of two Hocking Valley operators, Messrs. Morton and Ellsworth. They insisted upon a differential being established between their scale and that of the thin vein of Pennsylvania and quoted masses of statistics to show that if the plan were put into operation Hocking Valley mines would be compelled to close down in face of competition from Pittsburg and West Virginia. Operator Robbins, of Pennsylvania, finally proposed that the question of differential in favor of the Hocking Valley district be left to arbitration. This was at once accepted by the Hocking Valley operators, but brought out a demand from the operators of Ohio outside the Hocking Valley that they be included in the arbitration and be allowed a differential as well.

In the midst of this tangle the convention took a recess. No further trouble was made by the Indiana miners, they being prevailed upon not to wreck the work of the convention.

Upon reassembling a roll call was ordered on the resolution. It resulted: Ayes, 34; nays, 2, as follows: Illinois operators 4 votes, aye; miners 4 votes, aye; Indiana operators 4 votes, aye; miners 4 votes, aye; Ohio operators 2, aye, 2 nay; miners 4, aye; Pennsylvania operators 4, aye; miners 4, aye; West Virginia miners 4, aye.

President Ratchford then moved that the majority vote on the resolution be made the sense of the convention by a viva voce vote. The motion carried unanimously and the convention applauded wildly for several minutes.

Arrangements were made for the meetings of the various committees to arrange state differentials and the convention adjourned sine die.

President M. D. Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers' expressed himself satisfied with the work of the convention. He said: "I consider the establishment of an eight-hour day for miners one of the greatest labor victories of the century. It is, in my estimation, of far more importance than the ten cents per ton advance. We are bound to consider the conditions of the coal industry in asking for an advance in the mining scales, perhaps, when we meet in annual conference next year, conditions may be such that the advance would be lost. But the uniform day of eight hours' work and forty-eight for the week will stand as one of the greatest achievements in the history of the miners or any other organization. It may be that the new scale is not all that the miners in some districts have desired, but, as a whole, I consider it as an eminently satisfactory one."

Col. W. R. Rend, of Chicago, who owns and operates coal lines in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, expressed himself as highly pleased with the results of the convention. He said: "When the convention met a week ago last Monday, I predicted a peaceful settlement. Of course, there were many young delegates who insisted on being heard, and the deliberations were long drawn out, but moderation, which I have counselled from the beginning, has prevailed, and I congratulate the miners of this country on their splendid achievement."

Walter S. Bogle, an extensive operator in Indiana, expressed himself in a like manner. Mr. Bogle was perhaps the strongest ally the miners had among the operators for a uniform day of eight hours. He said: "The convention has been a grand success. The miners have been very considerate in their demands, especially as to the date of a new scale, changing the period from Jan. 16 to April 1, and in so doing went far to conciliate the operators in regard to the general terms. We, of Indiana, have made a strong fight for the eight-hour day and I consider its establishment as the grandest step forward in the history of organized labor."

REPUBLICAN

FINANCIAL ATTITUDE.

Members of the House Banking Committe Asked to Explain Their Individual Views.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—At an executive session of the Republican members of the house committee on banking and currency today the individual attitude of the members was polled and the procedure in the drafting of currency legislation mapped out. The Republican members of the committee decided to meet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each succeeding week until their work is ended. Chairman Walker (Mass.) and Messrs. Hill (Conn.) and Fowler (N. J.) were appointed a committee to prepare and present to the Republican members Friday an order of examination and discussion of the various principles involved in the legislation. Each principle is to be voted on.

All the Republicans, except Southwick (N. Y.), who has not participated in the proceedings, were present. A resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, assigning each one present five minutes in which to declare his attitude, whether there was necessity for banking legislation and, if so, what essential principles he favored for incorpation in the currency measure to be finally framed, was passed, and the roll then called. Mr. Walker favored a revision of the system which would take the currency business from the government and furnish at once a banking on assets. He would not approve any plan materially differing from this, and in this policy would not necessarily cling to his bill.

Mr. Brosius (Ind.) was opposed to retiring the greenbacks and to banking on assets in any degree. Mr. Johnson (Ind.) urged the gold standard, retirement of the greenbacks, eliminating the currency business from the treasury and issuing new circulation through national banks to take its place, and avoid contraction, the new circulation to be under national control.

Mr. Van Voorhis (O.) substantially agreed with Mr. Brosius, while Messrs. McCleary (Minn.), Fowler (N. J.) and Mitchell (N. Y.) had views along the lines of Mr. Johnson's policy.

Mr. Spalding (Mich.) opposed a declaration for the gold standard in so many words and was not certain that he was willing to have the greenbacks retired or to have credit currency.

Mr. Hill (Conn.) favored the monetary commission bill and practically agreed with Mr. Johnson, while Mr. Prince (Ill.) opposed the specific declaration for the gold standard and thought the retirement of greenbacks should be carefully dealt with, and favored banking on assets. Mr. Capron (R. I.) approved allowing banks to extend circulation to the par value of their bonds, the incorporation of banks with stock, capital and a diminished tax on circulation. This, he believed, would pave the way for a more extensive currency legislation in the future.

GERMAN MURDERED.

Picket Attacked and Killed by a Chinese Rabble.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The Lokal Anzeiger's China correspondent says: A German sailor named Schulz, of the crufser Kaiser, while on outpost duty at Tsimo, the extreme German position in Kiao-Chou bay, was murdered by the Chinese rabble last Monday night. Detachments of marines have been sent to Tsimo.

London, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Graphic from Sebastopol says it is rumored there that a portion of the Russian Black sea fleet will be dispatched to China.

Tramp in Luck.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Jan. 26.—After twenty years tramp life, George Somerville has married a woman worth $20,000. His father, a New Jersey minister, educated him for the pulpit. The lad ran away at 18, and "tramped it" until nearly 40. Last month he chanced to attend service at the local rescue mission. Among the workers that night was Mrs. Christian Olson, a well-to-do widow. Somerville's scholarly face interested her, and she gave him money and induced him to seek work in town. Their acquaintance ripened, with the result that Rev. W. L. Brown, of the First Methodist church, united them in marriage.

SENATOR HANNA'S SON.

Suit for Divorce on the Ground of Extreme Cruelty.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26.—Daniel R. Hanna, the only son of Senator Hanna, was sued today by his wife, Carrie May, for divorce. The decree is asked for on the ground of gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty. The couple were married in 1887. They have three sons, aged 9, 8 and 3 years respectively. They separated three weeks ago and have been living apart ever since.

Eleven People Killed.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 26.—Eleven persons have been killed by an explosion of gunpowder at Flores in the province of that name.