THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

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SATURDAY'S WEATHER.

Threatening.

By the United States Weather Bureau—MINNESOTA—Threatening weather; westerly winds. WISCONSIN—Threatening weather, with rain in northeast portion; brisk northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA—Threatening weather; westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA—Threatening weather; westerly winds. IOWA—Partly cloudy weather; northwesterly winds. MONTANA—Threatening weather; southwesterly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES — St. Paul, 38; Duluth, 34; Huron, 40; Bismarck, 34; Williston, 24; Havre, 44; Helena, 46; Battleford, 18; Prince Albert, 20; Medicine Hat, 40; Swift Current, 32; Qu'Appelle, 18; Minnedosa, 22; Winnipeg, 26; Buffalo, 36-36; Boston, 38-50; Chicago, 32-36; Cincinnati, 36-38; Pittsburg, 36-40; New York, 36-42; New Orleans, 46-50; Montreal, 30-30.

ST. PAUL BUREAU—The following taken at 6:48 p. m. local time (8 o'clock Washington time) is a relative statement of the local conditions for the twenty-four hours which ended when the observations were taken: Barometer, 29.80; mean temperature, 36; relative humidity, 78; wind at 8 p. m., southwest; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 41; minimum temperature, 30; daily range, 11; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, 0.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

Imports and Exports for 1898.

The corrected official figures show the imports of merchandise during the calendar year 1898 to have been $663,664,634. The exports were $1,254,925,165. These figures show the excess of exports over imports to have been $621,260,531.

The following figures represent the value of imports and exports, respectively, from Jan. 1, 1893, to Jan. 1, 1899:

	Imports.	Exports.
1893	$776,248,924	$876,148,781
1894	676,312,941	825,102,248
1895	801,669,347	824,860,136
1896	681,579,556	1,005,837,241
1897	742,595,229	1,009,709,045
1898	633,664,634	1,254,925,165

It will be noted that our imports last year were lower than in any one of the six years embraced in the table, and $42,648,307 below the minimum figures, reached in 1894. The exports were $429,065,029 in excess of the minimum in 1895.

During December, 1898, the imports of merchandise were $53,821,489, as against $51,505,963 for December, 1897, and $58,980,660 for December, 1896. The exports in the same months were $137,247,448, as against $125,053,961 in 1897 and $117,185,926 in 1896.

There appears to be a disposition manifest on the part of the Republican press to claim that the great advance in our exports since 1895, when they were $824,860,136, is directly due to the election of Mr. McKinley in 1896. It must be remembered that the figures given in each instance are for the calendar and not the fiscal year. Mr. McKinley was not elected until November, 1896, but for that calendar year the exports were $1,005,837,241, or $170,977,105 in excess of the figures of 1895, and in 1898, two years later, they exceeded the figures of 1896 $249,087,924, or an average of $124,543,462 for the two years, though, in fact, the excess in 1897 over 1896 was only $92,861,804. Upon the same basis of reasoning one might justly claim that, whereas the calendar year 1896 showed a gain over the year preceding of $170,977,105, perhaps 90 per cent of which was shipped prior to Mr. McKinley's election, our exports in 1897 showed an increase of only $92,861,804 over the previous year, or a shrinkage in the annual increase of $78,115,301. All of which might be justly attributable to the election of 1896. There is just as much honesty in reasoning one way as the other.

Then again we are told that the vast volume of exports is due directly to the results of the Dingley tariff measure. But unfortunately that act did not go into operation until more than one-half of the calendar year 1897 was gone, and its effects could certainly not have been felt in our exports to any marked degree after the close of that year. Meanwhile the condemned Wilson bill was in full force; but between the low tide in our exports in 1895, when the figures were $824,860,136, and the record for the calendar year 1897, namely $1,099,709,045, an increase of $274,838,909 was shown, whereas during the year 1898, under the Dingley bill, the increase over the previous year was only $155,116,120.

These are all most gratifying figures to every one who looks hopefully upon the industrial advancement of the country. But it is just as well to be fair and honest in dealing with the subject. The facts are that the heavy exports of wheat during 1898 have done much to swell the volume owing to the high price of the cereal. Then again, the lower cost at which we have been enabled to manufacture many articles now in demand in foreign markets has had the effect of enlarging sales. No one will deny that the Wilson bill, in providing for the admission of certain classes of raw material, stimulated manufacturing industries in many lines, and the good results of that measure have not been altogether nullified by the later Dingley law, thanks to the ability of manufacturers to demonstrate the importance of preserving the modifying features of the Wilson law in this regard.

The figures are all right and call for rejoicing, but the crowing hens should be sure of where they stand before they begin their little diversions in the way of celebrating.

American Exposition in St. Petersburg.

It is understood that Ambassador Hitchcock, now returning from St. Petersburg to assume the duties of secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President McKinley, has devoted considerable time to the project of an American exposition in the Russian capital in 1901. This plan, it is said, has so far advanced that his successor, Charlemagne Tower, will experience no difficulty in its perfection. This is practical service on the part of Mr. Hitchcock in behalf of his countrymen for which he is to be commended. He wisely availed himself of the opportunity to be afforded by the Paris exposition of 1900, in which the United States will occupy most liberal space, by proposing that on its closing the exhibits shall be forwarded to St. Petersburg, and thus far the consent of all the American manufacturers interested has been secured.

There is no doubt that our trading relations with Russia in the past have suffered from neglect. It has been pointed out that one of the chief drawbacks was due to our past system of depending upon agents in England and Germany, to whom were assigned privileges in connection with the trade in Russia. Naturally, Russia, by reason of her heavy exports of breadstuffs to the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe, has in a measure limited her patronage to distribution among her neighbors and consumers of her agricultural products. But the great empire of the North is showing signs of progress unequaled by the nations south of the Baltic, and for the excellent reason that she is possessed of a vast area practically undeveloped, the soil of which in productive power is likened to that of our own states of Nebraska and Kansas.

The territory in the dominions of the czar is equal to about one-sixth of the land surface of the earth, although much of it, of course, is beyond the power of man to subdue for agricultural uses. The present population is about 130,000,000, and the rate of increase is approximately 2,000,000 per annum. The trans-Siberian railway will undoubtedly attract an enormous emigration. Thus far the mechanical appliances connected with agriculture in that section are antiquated, and wherever American machinery has been introduced it has been received with the highest favor. The desire is expressed on the part of Russian merchants to avail themselves of American products of invention, but they complain of the difficulty experienced in the past owing to the absence of direct representatives among them of our manufacturers, they being obliged to depend largely upon illustrated pamphlets and circulars printed only in the English language. They desire samples, also.

The Russian field is one which has lacked cultivation, but under the stimulation afforded by the proposed exposition it is believed a vast market will be opened to the manufacturers of this country. Furthermore, the opening of the railway to the Chinese border will afford American enterprise an opportunity for development throughout the entire twelve hundred miles of that route. It has been noted in the past that Russia has been disposed to liberally patronize our Atlantic coast ship yards in search of additions to her merchant marine. Much is expected in this connection as a result of improved commercial relations between the two countries.

The Samoan Unpleasantness.

The difficulties attending a protectorate over distant colonies have been pointedly demonstrated in the island of Samoa. The British, the German and the American consuls there were delegated under the Berlin treaty to administer the duties pertaining to the protectorate. All went on well enough until the death of King Malietoa, when Mataafa advanced himself as a candidate for the succession. His previous tendency to create disturbance did not commend him to the natives. But when it came to the point of determining the result of the election Mataafa claimed to have received a large majority over his competitor, Malietoa Tanus. Under the Berlin treaty the supreme court is the adjudicator of all political controversies. Malietoa Tanus appealed to this body, and Chief Justice Chambers, who is an American, decided against the eligibility of Mataafa.

The decision was followed by a battle between the forces of the contestants for the throne, and it is alleged that the German consul not only took the side of Mataafa, but actually went with his forces into the fight. In his zeal he even seized the apartments occupied by the supreme court, whereupon he was ejected therefrom by the British and American consuls acting jointly.

From this distant point of view the German consul appears not only to have transcended his powers, but to have been guilty of violent indiscretion. What the effect may be upon our relations with Germany cannot as yet be foretold. According to Washington dispatches, the German ambassador has personally called at the state department and assured Secretary Hay, on behalf of his government, that the course pursued by the German consul was unauthorized, and that he would be discredited by his imperial master.

Meanwhile, however, and especially in view of the hostile tone of the German press towards the United States, as cabled here, the navy department is taking measures to provide for the dispatch of a war ship to Samoa. While the incident is not regarded by the administration with any feeling of apprehension, it seems possessed of more significance than would otherwise be the case in view of the attitude of Germany towards this country in connection with the Philippines.

The Philippine Commission.

If the Philippine commission was really a necessity, the selections made by President McKinley of those who shall serve upon it are all that could be desired, so far as capacity and respectability are concerned. Admiral Dewey has been continuously at Manila since the morning of May 1, when he captured the elephant and could not let go. Gen. Otis is in command of the United States military forces there and is also on the scene. Col. Charles Denby, who was minister from the United States to China for a long period, is no doubt quite familiar with all the elements entering into the commercial side of the question. Thus the navy, the army and the executive branch of the government are satisfactorily represented. To these have been added President Schurman, of Cornell university, and Prof. Worcester, of Ann Arbor college, Michigan. These gentlemen are educators of some eminence, especially the former. President Schurman is an exceptionally brilliant young man. A Nova Scotian by birth, he was selected as the head of Cornell several years ago, not alone for his superb scholarship, but for his peculiar executive force and business capacity, a combination which has yielded in fruits all that was promised upon his induction into office.

The choice of an additional educator to Mr. Schurman seems, however, something in the nature of superfluity, and this is said without any reflection upon the fitness of Prof. Worcester. A merchant, a manufacturer, a banker, or some other practical man of affairs would have rounded out the proportions of the commission much more harmoniously. The reason given for the selection of Prof. Worcester is that he has visited the islands and is thoroughly familiar with conditions existing there. This fact would seem of itself to supply a good reason why a choice should have been made of some one who had not been there.

It goes without saying that the commission is made up with a view to complete accord on the subject of the retention of the islands by the United States. All have the imperial brand upon them. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis might just as well have been left to make their recommendations. Still, the occasion will afford a pleasant outing for those who have the voyage to make from this country. Their report might with an almost equal degree of clearness be prepared before they start, as after their return, however, congress will doubtless, later on, send its own committee with its sergeant-at-arms and appurtenances, with a view to determining the form of legislation to be applied to the islands. That will be a trip worth going on. It will be equal to a congressional funeral.

But the war emergency fund must be expended in some fashion and the gentlemen chosen are in all respects worthy; and so, bon voyage!

The Mayor and the Major.

Again we feel called upon to commiserate with our worthy mayor, Herr von Kiefer. Again has the St. Paul Dispatch been impelled to ridicule his honor, for reasons of which we pretend to have no knowledge. We suspect that this worthy burgher has paid little or no heed to the disinterested suggestion of The Globe that a fiver or a tenner might do the business. We repeat that a tenner will buy two times as many eggs as a fiver.

It is evident to outsiders that our mayor must sue for peace. We recommend, therefore, that he see the responsible head of the Dispatch, Maj. Black, who assumes the management of affairs to the detriment of the Dispatch in Col. Thompson's absence, at a very early date. We repeat, your worship, that a tenner is twice as effective as a fiver. Maj. Black is a distingue Canadian gentleman. Let us repeat the statement that a tenner might buy a man's body and soul, whereas a fiver might buy only his breeches. What is a man's honor compared with another man's breeches?

Confidentially, your worship, let us urge you forthwith to see Maj. Black, the managing editor of the Dispatch.

Samoa should have some more good-looking men.

Yesterday's weather gave the curlers the "bicycle" face.

Aguinaldo wants to fight a duel with some American general. Can we spare Eagan?

Will wonders never cease? The bursting of the peanut trust sent the price of goobers up a cent.

How would this one fit Alger? Last in war, last in peace, last in the hearts of his countrymen.

John L. Sullivan and the emperor of China are both alive, prejudiced reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Robert Fitzsimmons announces—but never mind. He'll probably make a contrary announcement tomorrow.

Cabbages are selling at $12 a ton. They are much cheaper for bouquets than the Boston variety of carnations.

Cincinnati had 617 deaths and 575 births in December. They won't be poking fun at France in Cincinnati for at least another month.

If the Cuban army should be paid for the aid it gave the American troops in whipping Spain, then what should the Cuban army be paid?

Prof. Schurman has been named as the head of the Philippine commission, though Otis' head is so short of hair that he should properly sit in the front row.

Again the question, Do longevity and celibacy go hand in hand? Two brothers and three sisters, all unmarried, have recently died in Nicollet county, none of whom were less than seventy-eight years of age.

Mr. Nelson having stated in the senate that the rights and liberties of the people of Norway are greater than those of the people of South Carolina, it is in order to send for persons and papers in both the great communities mentioned.

Ought not Minnesota to start a school for the teaching of people how to handle gas? Two members of the Fifteenth Minnesota regiment blew out the gas at Baltimore. Isn't that a nice advertisement for a state which hasn't made application for a guardian?

In fact, Mr. Foraker, you admit that you do not know what you are talking about. You assumed to speak for the administration on the Philippines, and the administration called you down. It is better to assume to speak only for one's self even at the expense of an overweening sense of self-importance.

Governor and Legislature.

Hunt, of the Free Press, has been in the office-seeking business so long he knows just how to go at it. He gives a bit of information to those asking for offices under Gov. Lind what they must say. "Tell Mr. Lind how they longed to 'sacrifice personal interests for public good.'" That's it. How nice. They will not all be as lucky as Mr. Hunt.—Lake Crystal Union.

* * *

The legislature has opened with the usual show of bills, aimed, however, at more than usual definite results, doubtless due to Gov. Lind's many strong message suggestions. With approximately 100 bills in sight for the first week's bill making, few will be heard from in the "wee sma' hours" of basket throwing and home shipment of boxes of the state's stationery supplies! Sincere movements are in sight for mitigating some of the evils complained of, especially binder twine. Bills for that provide for systems of supply, in line with the governor's campaign and message suggestions. Something will result.—Jordan Independent.

* * *

Gov. Lind certainly did a commendable thing when he agreed to the retention of Henry Wolfer as warden of the Stillwater prison. The United States may be searched from east to west and from north to south, and it would be impossible to find a better man for warden than Henry Wolfer, who is a strict disciplinarian, a believer in reformation, a good business man, and a man of honest judgment. Minnesota is to be congratulated upon his retention.—Redwood Gazette.

* * *

Gov. John Lind is making some good appointments. Even his most bitter enemies admit this to be a fact, and who can judge better than they?—Cambridge Independent.

* * *

One of the plums from Gov. Lind's tree fell into the lap of a Princeton man last week. C. H. Chadbourne, who has managed our creamery for several years, and who is recognized all over the Northwest as one of the oldest and most successful dairymen, was the lucky individual, who will for the next two years at least act as an inspector for the food and dairy commission. The position is a good one, carrying with it a salary of $1,200 and expenses. Gov. Lind made a wise selection when he chose Mr. Chadbourne, for he is peculiarly qualified for the work and his experience will make him a valuable man for the commission. Chadbourne's many friends will be glad to learn of his preferment.—Princeton Union.

* * *

Lind's Populist railroad commission assisted in re-electing the Republican secretary, Mr. Teisberg. Thus has another fat job been foreclosed as against some Dem.-Pop. with an appetite of forty years' standing. A Republican warden and probably a Republican insurance commissioner, not to mention a fairly good Republican message—it really begins to look as though Brother Lind was setting sail for a Republican nomination in 1900.—Preston Times.

* * *

Gov. John Lind is making some excellent appointments. He is making it disagreeable for the Republicans who want to find something to kick about.—Wadena Tribune.

* * *

John Lind has been inaugurated governor of Minnesota, but the sun still shines on the just and the unjust, the price of wheat remains the same, David Clough has gone back to "driving" hogs, W. W. Jermane continues to tell the other boys what he don't know, the world still moves, and Minnesota is still the best state in the Union.—Granite Falls Journal.

* * *

Gov. Lind says no legislation is required on the state prison binding twine matter. We have law enough now if it is only enforced. That is correct and not only in the case of binding twine.—Waseca Radical.

Churches and Their Work.

Sunday evening at St. Mary's, Merriam Park, the Rev. Homer H. Hood will be the special preacher. The evening services are under the auspices of the local chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, to which the men of the parish are especially invited. Seats free.

* * *

The Ladies' Work Society of the Central Presbyterian Church met yesterday afternoon in the Sunday school rooms. The ladies tied comforters.

* * *

St. Luke's Aid Society of St. Paul's Church met yesterday afternoon with Mrs. J. W. Lancaster, of Holly avenue.

MAXIMS FOR LAWMAKERS.

Some Things Which Should Be Kept in Mind by the State's Legislators.

From the Albany Law Journal.

Some thousands of new-born legislators have assembled once more in many of the states of the Union, having come down from their respective "deestricts" with their heads full of benevolent projects and their pockets full of bills, which they hope to place on the statute books for the better government of a long-suffering people. That we are governed altogether too much seems no longer a disputed proposition; nevertheless, the legislative hoppers continue to grind out laws which nobody needs, and which few people ever read, except the overworked lawyers. The presumably wise men who make these laws would do well to paste in their hats and carefully heed the appended admonitions, paraphrased from some advice given by an old and hard-headed lawmaker to his brother legislators in one of the Western states which is a particular sufferer from the curse of over-legislation:

That people are not made honest by legal enactment.

That the best governed people are the least governed people.

That it is not the member who introduces the most bills who serves his state the best; killing bills is often more valuable service than passing them.

That New York is a big state, and with about 7,000,000 of population, including some hundreds of "cranks," perhaps, and that legislation should be for the whole people, not for the cranks.

That there is a surprisingly large number of men with high foreheads who can talk for hours without saying anything.

That it is best to think much and say little.

That nobody should be hampered in his or her efforts to get a living by honest perspiration.

That it is well to be generous with the people, but exceedingly careful with the people's money.

That it is dangerous to vote on any measure unless you know what it is.

That it is the part of wisdom to read the decisions of the court of appeals.

An Unfortunate Veteran.

The old lady seemed to be in a thoughtful mood. Suddenly she looked up and said:

"John, you had one leg shot off in the war."

"Yes."

"An' you gits a right smart pension fer it."

"Yes; but what set you to thinkin' 'bout it?"

"I wuz thinkin'," explained the old lady, "that ef you'd ha' jest lost two legs we could paint the house, pay off the mortgage, an' buy Mary a pianner. Old Brown lost two, an' his wife holds her head high, dresses fit to kill, an' moves in the best society."—Atlanta Constitution.

Cheering Her Up.

Mrs. Longface—I heard you was under the weather, Mis' Bird, so I thought I'd come in an' cheer you up.

Mrs. Bird—I have been pretty sick for a few days.

Mrs. Longface—The doctor don't think you are goin' to git well, does he?

Mrs. Bird (growing pale)—Why, yes; he says I will come out all right.

Mrs. Longface (shaking her head)—Well, so Mis' 'Rastus Coe's doctor told her, and she was sick jest exactly as you be—but she died.—Judge.

Onward, Columbia.

Mrs. Charles F. Hendryx, wife of Charles F. Hendryx, editor of the Sauk Center Herald, has written and set to music "Onward, Columbia," a national song. It is good poetry, good sense and good music, and ought to make a hit.

Mr. Pease Is Angry.

The dirtiest liar in all the state has been unearthed and it is Charles J. Berryhill, a two for a cent lawyer of St. Paul and afraid-to-be-known editor of the Review of that city.—Anoka Union.

Not Wholly Alone.

"Poor man—haven't you any relatives on earth?"

"Yes; there's Uncle Sam and the pawnbroker."—Detroit Free Press.

FIRST FIRE OF THE SEASON.

How it leaps, in dance excited,
How it sleeps, in trance delighted,
How it looms in liquid shining,
How it glooms in wan declining,
While around the hearth we gather,
One and all,
In the bleak and windy weather
Of the fall!

Friendly flame, remote Chaldean
Seers of name effaced, Sabean
Shepherds in the elder ages,
Persian bards in mystic pages,
Thee adored, for so divinely
Streamed thy light,
Half we follow, and enshrine thee
Spirit bright!

Dear the friends each heart remembers,
As in cheer we stir the embers,
Bid the ash renew its beauty,
Sparkle, flash, and glow, till duty,
Through the comfort of the hour,
Woos our soul,
And we deem its sterner dower
Life's best goal.

So we dream not visionary,
When we deem the missionary,
Household fire, once more relighted,
Blazing higher the while united,
Round the hearth of home we gather,
One and all,
In the bleak and windy weather
Of the fall!

—American Kitchen Magazine.

BUSINESS IS GROWING

CONTINUED STRENGTH OF STAPLE VALUES GIVE ENCOURAGEMENT TO TRADE

IRON MILLS REFUSE ORDERS

Have Contracts on Hand That Will Keep Them Busy Many Months—An Advance in Prices Fails to Check the Demand for Finished Product—Little Change Noted in the Market for Cereals.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The continued strength of staple values, accentuated this week by the advances in iron and steel and other metals, in cotton at the South and in lumber at some of the Western points, has undoubtedly added to the confidence with which the outlook for the ensuing year is regarded. That this confidence has a fair business in fact will be gathered from the reports received from the iron and cotton goods trades, the firmness in cotton goods being of considerable interest in view of the depression ruling throughout the larger part of last year. Good trade advices fom abroad, a reduced movement at the South and a tendency to pare down estimates are reflected in the slight gain in the raw cotton values this week. The advance shown, however, hardly reflects the urgency noted in the demand for the better grades of cotton, which this year are scarcer than usual, owing to bad weather during the picking season.

The iron trade situation remains, as for some time past, a feature of absorbing interest. As large as the production of iron is, eager buyers are found apparently for every ton offered. Most of the furnaces are reported booked ahead on orders, and some advances are frankly stated to be due to the desire of makers to discourage orders incapable of fulfillment within any reasonable period. A strong side light upon the strength of iron and steel the world over is offered by the statement that iron in Glasgow this week reached the highest prices noted for ten years past. Features of the domestic market have been gains in prices of Bessemer and Southern pig, steel billets, wire rods and steel rails, and in addition copper, lead and tin are all higher.

Little change is reportable in the market for cereals, and the market for cash wheat still reflects the commanding position held by the United States, as the supplies of the world's wheat, notwithstanding predictions of near approaching competition from Argentina and Russia, shipments from which, particularly the latter, do not at all accord with the liberal estimates of production published some little time ago.

Wheat, including flour shipments for the week, aggregate 5,198,671 bushels, against 5,647,071 bushels last week; 3,720,064 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898; 2,916,706 bushels in 1897; 2,849,271 bushels in 1896, and 2,840,750 bushels in 1895. Since July 1, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 139,234,719 bushels, against 141,468,865 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,928,191 bushels against 3,297,072 bushels last week; 3,486,713 bushels in this week a year ago; 3,582,222 in 1897; 3,192,365 bushels in 1896 and 695,500 in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 92,620,190 bushels, against 91,931,199 bushels during the same period a year ago.

Business failures in the United States show quite a decrease from last week, numbering 262 against 304 a week ago; 309 in this week a year ago; 429 in 1897; 417 in 1896, and 312 in 1895. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada number 30 against 54 last week, 36 in this week a year ago, 57 in 1896, 52 in 1896 and 38 in 1895.

ADVANCE IN STOCKS.

It Is Indicative of Healthy Tone of General Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

In the early part of the week there was a marked decrease in the activity of speculation. Transactions at the stock exchange fell off to 700,000 or 800,000 shares a day, and evidence of heavy realizing sales were seen in some parts of the share list. In the face of this the standard stocks continued their advance, and new high price records were made in the grangers and other dividend-payers. As was the case in the preceding week, this movement was partly ascribed to leading interests in the market, but whatever its origin it certainly had the effect of checking any wholesale liquidation and of attracting fresh outside purchasers of stock. London was a seller and contributed to the healthy tone of the general market. At the same time the speculation, as a whole, retained the characteristic marks of a bullish excitement, and as the week wore on renewed strength of a decided quality displayed itself in various parts of the market.

The iron stocks were higher and more active on the favorable accounts given of the condition of the steel and iron industries, while the street at large was duly impressed by the phenomenally favorable character of the foreign trade statement for the month of December, and the calendar year 1898, issued by the treasury department. The continuance of the advance in the granger stocks aided in keeping up the bullish tendencies of the average speculator and in adding new recruits to the portion of the public which is taking part in the market.

Another powerful influence of a favorable kind was the easing of the foreign money markets, both London and the continental cities showing decided lower interest rates. Consequently, when the Bank of England discount rate was reduced ½ per cent, to 3½ per cent, and the open market figures thus fell to 2 per cent or less, accompanied by renewed buying of American stocks for foreign account, there was an immediate response on this side. The volume of transactions here again ran on Thursday to over 1,000,000 shares for the day, and there was an advance in all parts of the list, fresh high levels being touched not only by the standard stocks, but the Pacific group and specialties of various kinds.

ACTIVITY UNSURPASSED.

That Is the Record Given of the Opening of the Year 1899.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow: A new year rarely opens brilliantly. Too many traders have to wait for the demand, which in winter comes slowly. The industries resist fairly well the tendency to unlimited expansion which some have to meet. Speculation in products is gaining but little, while stocks on an enormous volume of business result in continually higher prices. The volume of payments through clearing houses is extraordinary, 42.7 per cent larger than last year, 96.9 per cent larger than in 1897, and 51.5 per cent larger than in 1892, even the transactions outside of New York showing a gain over 1892 of 44.6 per cent. Speculation at New York, therefore, cannot be the main cause of gain. Difficulties between holders of material and manufacturers continue to hinder in some industries and in some may prove seriously embarrassing, but the activity is, on the whole, unsurpassed hitherto, and the volume of traffic is beyond all expectations. In some branches consumption is running beyond the producing capacity, but in others it is hindered by doubts about the future supplies and prices of materials. The woolen manufacture is still waiting with only a moderate demand for goods as yet. The production is large and considerably larger than in recent years, but does not nearly approach the capacity of the mills. Sales of wools for the past three weeks at the three centers of the Eastern market have been 16,495,800 pounds, against 22,322,970 last year, and prices of domestic fleece are lower with present demand running largely to quarter and half blood and Australian cross breds. But there is not enough change in material or in demand for goods to encourage heavy buying by manufacturers as yet. The cotton manufacture has a large demand for goods, but raw cotton has so rapidly advanced that possible buyers apprehend a fall and there is hesitation in the purchases of staples. With receipts of cotton far ahead of last year's, from the greatest crop ever yet raised, there is no apprehension that good qualities may fall short before the year closes. Much cotton remains in the fields yet unpicked on account of bad weather and is deteriorating in quality. The silk manufacture notwithstanding many details of its interference and disputes about duties seems to be making steady progress.

The iron and steel manufacture leads all others in volume of business. While production is the largest ever known, many works are withdrawing all quotations or naming prohibitory prices in order to check orders, which they cannot fill for months to come, and do not want to accept at current prices. The number of such works is rapidly increasing as the heavy demand for materials covers many months capacity. The Bessemer pig is a shade higher, at $10.90, with sales of 25,000 tons at Pittsburg and there is something like a famine in Grey Forge with sales at $9.75, although one sale at $9.95 in the valley is reported. While finished products are in very great demand, especially for car building and special works at the West, the week shows no advance in prices excepting 50c per ton in steel rails at the East.

Cotton fell to 6c, but afterwards rose to 6.12c, without satisfactory reason in the trading, but because of apprehension that supplies of good quality might fall short.

Failures for the past week have been 249 in the United States, against 374 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 53 last year.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

The German club gave its regular monthly cotillion last evening at Elks' hall, in the Lowry arcade. The hall was prettily decorated for the occasion, with palms, wreathings and cut flowers. The chaperons and receiving ladies were Mrs. Luther Newport, Mrs. Furness, Mrs. Dousman and Mrs. H. Horn. W. P. Trowbridge led. The music was furnished by the St. Anthony Hill orchestra.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Clinton B. Hersey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilder Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Julian N. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Yardley, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lightner, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Bend, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Monfort, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Stembel, Mr. and Mrs. John Field, Mr. and Mrs. Luther E. Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Cowling, Miss Bigelow, Miss Virginia Dousman, Miss Violet Dousman, Miss Lightner, Miss Furness, Miss Sturgis, Miss De Coster, Miss Abbie Livingston, Miss Ferguson, Miss Bass, Miss Carey, Miss Holbert Miss Elsie Pope, Miss Clough, Miss Pope, Miss Ransom, Miss Mamie Livingston, Miss Winton, Miss Driscoll, Miss Brinckerhoff, of Englewood, N. J.; Miss Holbert, James N. Hill, G. H. Halbert, F. R. Bigelow, A. S. Porter Jr., N. P. Langford Jr., Sheppard Stone, H. W. C. Bowdoin, W. P. Trowbridge, Fitzhugh Burns, Robert D. Stewart, C. D. Thompson, John M. Blakeley, W. W. Price, C. M. Bend, Webster Wheelock, L. D. Wilkes, L. M. Hill, C. A. Clark, Richmond P. Warner, Edward B. Young, Robert H. Kirk, Mr. Jamme, Mr. Kalman, Mr. Peck.

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Judge and Mrs. J. W. Willis entertained informally last evening at their residence on Summit avenue.

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Mrs. J. H. Murphy entertained the Twin City Cinch club yesterday afternoon.

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Mrs. William Canby will entertain informally Tuesday afternoon at her home on Lincoln avenue.

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Last evening Mr. and Mrs. James McClure, of Dayton avenue, entertained about sixty young people in honor of their son, John Howard McClure. The house was tastefully decorated with the Delta Tau Delta fraternity colors, yellow, purple and white, and this color scheme was also carried out in the floral decorations. Miss Hall, of Canada; Miss Shields and Miss Evelyn Foley assisted in receiving the guests. Progressive euchre was played, followed by dancing.

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The Albion club, composed of about twenty young couples, gave a very pretty dancing party last evening in Litt's hall. The Twin City Mandolin club played for the sixteen numbers on the programme, and the four extras. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Johnson. George Johnson, Walter Wallace, Roland Lanpher and Frank Knauft had charge of the arrangements. Punch was served during the evening.

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The ladies of Independent Lodge No. 112, D. of H., gave their first social hop last evening at Sherman hall. Patriotic colors decorated the hall. Pepin's orchestra played for the dancing. J. Moster, C. Schroeder, J. Henry, L. Isham were on the reception committee. Those who had charge of the supper were: Mrs. Durand, Mrs. B. Mash, Mrs. A. Isham, Mrs. Henry.

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Mrs. H. D. Lots, of Robert street, entertained the Merry Evening Euchre club Thursday evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. Eisenmenger, Mrs. Lutz, Mrs. Lots, Mr. Lutz, Mr. Eisenmenger and E. A. Luberg.

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Howard Waters, of New Orleans, is visiting friends in the city.

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Mrs. E. G. Spindler gave her first bridal at home yesterday afternoon at her home on Maple street. Assisting her were Mrs. Allen Krieger, Mrs. William Grant Jr. and Miss Krieger.

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Mr. and Mrs. George A. Mairs, of 75 Summit avenue, were at home to their friends Tuesday. Assisting were Mrs. J. W. Mairs, Mrs. Ed A. Paradis, Miss Josephine Bell and Miss Carine Paradis.

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A benefit ball, under the auspices of all St. Paul military companies, will be given at the armory Thursday evening for the benefit of the armory. The St. Anthony Hill orchestra will play for the dancing, and a large attendance is expected.

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The St. Paul Agassiz association will meet Saturday, the 28th inst., at St. Catherine's school.

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The Elks' lodge will give a dancing party at their hall in the Lowry arcade next Friday evening.

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The Standard club has invitations out for a dance to be given Thursday evening at Standard hall.

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The ushers of the Metropolitan opera house will give a dancing party Friday evening at Litt's hall.

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Wednesday evening St. Andrew's society will celebrate Burns' birthday at Litt's hall. After a short literary and musical programme there will be dancing.

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James McClure, of Dayton avenue, is in New York.

Mrs. Greeve and daughter, Miss Greeve, of the Aberdeen, will go to Old Point Comfort in February.

Mrs. C. B. Yale, of Dayton avenue, is entertaining Mrs. C. H. Matthews, of Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. J. C. Kidder, of Eau Claire.

Mrs. Charles Schuneman, of Summit avenue, has returned from Leavenworth, Kan.

Mrs. N. S. Dousman, of the Aberdeen, is in Prairie du Chien.

N. P. Wittle, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Laurel avenue, has returned to Chicago.

Mrs. William Bannon, who has been visiting in Ohio and Indiana, has returned.

Mrs. J. E. Weirick, of the Ryan hotel, has returned from New Orleans.

Mrs. John B. Baird, of Marshall avenue, has returned from West Superior.

GERMANY LITTLE CONCERNED.

Samoan Incident Has Not Yet Reached the Acute Stage.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The foreign office states that the official reports received from Samoa by the government tally with those contained in the press. In any event Germany will not support any possible irregularity inconsistent with the treaty, but the foreign office officials point out it is not yet clear that the German consul at Apia has been guilty of any irregularities of that nature.

The foreign office officials say the captain of the German warship Falke, at Apia, does not attach much importance to the recent incidents; and hence the government does not intend to send additional warships to Samoa unless the other powers do.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

LYSIAN, Jan. 20.—David M. Culp, a pioneer resident of this county, died yesterday from malarial fever, aged 65. He had been a resident of this township forty-two years, having settled here in 1865.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 20.—Arch McBean, one of the oldest members and best known figures on the grain exchange, expired suddenly after a couple of days' illness with la grippe.

SAUK RAPIDS, Jan. 20.—Warren Truett, one of the oldest settlers in this part of the state, died yesterday, at the age of 85 years, at the home of his daughter, the wife of ex-Representative E. S. Hall. Deceased has been a continuous resident of this county for nearly half a century.

DORCHESTER, Mo., Jan. 20.—Hon. Ira A. Hazletone is dead at his home here of grille. He was born in Andover, Vt., in 1821; was a member of the Wisconsin state legislature; a colonel on Gov. Fairchild's staff; a delegate to the first Republican national convention; a delegate to the first national Greenback convention, and a delegate to congress as a Greenbacker.

United Mine Workers Adjourn.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned sine die this afternoon. Indianapolis was unanimously selected for the meeting place next year.

BEEF WAS 'EMBALMED'

MAJ. DALY, CHIEF SURGEON WITH GEN. MILES IN PORTO RICO, SO TESTIFIES

SECRETS OF THE EMBALMER

They Are Laid Bare Before the War Inquiry Board — Most Sensational Testimony Yet Given With Reference to the Bad Beef About Which There Has Been Such a Heated Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Maj. W. H. Daly, chief surgeon with Gen. Miles, and whose field service stretched from Tampa to Porto Rico, and whose report condemning the beef furnished the expeditionary forces created a sensation some weeks ago, made his long awaited appearance as a witness before the war investigating commission today. Surgeon Daly's report was the strongest in language of those submitted by Gen. Miles in substantiation of his attack on the beef supplies.

Dr. Daly said he should say the attempt to preserve beef by chemicals was not a success. That had been his opinion on the transport Panama. On the beef carried by that ship, "he was pretty sure chemicals had been used." He thought the government requirements of the contractors were unreasonable. "Everybody knows," he said, "that beef exposed to moisture and warmth for twenty-four hours will be very much tried." Recurring to the transport Panama, he said most of the beef carried was refrigerated. They had secured a ton of beef and for this they at first had one and one-half tons of ice, later increased to eleven and one-half tons of ice. The beef, however, had a decidedly peculiar odor. "At Ponce," he went on to say, "I observed the refrigerated beef taken from the transports. It had a peculiar odor. I observed the examination of spoiled beef on one transport. It was done by a butcher, down in the hold. He thrust his arm in every direction into the putrid meat, trying to find a solid piece. This meat had the same peculiar odor."

He added that the Panama's beef was so prepared that its odor was like a dead human body that had been injected with a preservative. He also pictured the strong odor from the meat on the transport Chester. On the Panama, coming over from Ponce, he had made some tea or soup from the refrigerated beef, the same that had been condemned, had enclosed and sealed it hermetically, in a can, and at his home in Pittsburg had analyzed it. From this he had got a light, greenish residuum. He said this disclosed borax and salicylic acid.

Dr. Daly asked that he be permitted to demonstrate the test.

TO BE TESTED.

Dr. Connor objected, insisting that he leave the powder the witness brought as the residuum of this beef with the commission to be examined by a government chemist.

Witness pleaded not to have the powder leave his hands, but a compromise was effected by directing that Dr. Daly be present at the examination of the chemist, and it was decided to have Dr. Clark, director of the geological survey here, examine the powder.

At the afternoon session Dr. Daly underwent a rather severe cross-examination, especially on the subject of the date on which he had reported as to his suspicions in regard to the beef and why he had not reported sooner.

Dr. Daly was questioned closely in regard to the examination of an extract of beef which he said he had made and which he said resulted in a disclosure of the characteristics of borax and salicylic acid. He stated that the kettle from which the extract was taken was perfectly clean and the fluid was transferred to a perfectly clean bottle. The beef used in making the extract was of the "refrigerated" variety.

Dr. Daly explained the process of treating beef chemically. The boracic acid or salicylic acid, he said, was sprinkled upon the meat in the shape of powder, and that which would not adhere was brushed off. The meat was then hung in a room where it was kept cold by means of ammonia or salts. This was one means of preserving meats, but there were other methods. The substance placed upon the surface of the meat penetrated its inner tissues, and there chemical changes took place.

Dr. Daly also explained the methods of embalming human bodies. Many persons had methods which they claimed to be superior to all others, but the common method was to use boracic acid, salicylic acid or glycerine.

Tomorrow morning Dr. Daly will meet Dr. Connor, of the commission, and Dr. Clarke, of the geological survey, when an examination will be made of the powder which Dr. Daly believes to exhibit characteristics of borax and salicylic acid.

COVERING FOR CITIES.

Kansas Invention Whereby the Snow Nuisance Will Be Abated.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 20.—R. J. Houser, of Wichita, has invented a unique snowplow and screen to be placed in front of engines and street cars. It is a thick screen covering the plow, and through this screen is generated hot air from the engine. When the snow falls against this screen it is at once melted. The inventor says he has a scheme to prevent snow falling on cities by covering it over with this thin screen. The wire work is very thin and compact, and could easily be tightened from one skyscraper to another. When the snow comes down it is melted and falls to the streets as water. Hot air is generated through the small, hollow wires from a small engine. The new screen has been tested on engines in Western Kansas, and is said to do its work excellently. There is no reason, the inventor thinks, why it should not be practicable in the proposed enlarged use suggested.

GRIP TEA GIVEN.

New and Novel Social Custom Introduced in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Mrs. John A. Logan has introduced a new social custom appropriate to the season of colds and grip. Mrs. Logan has been quite ill with the fashionable complaint, but has continued to show her interest in others who are ill. A few days ago she sent out invitations to half a dozen friends to take tea with her, with the assurance that they need not leave their own homes. At the appointed hour servants bearing trays laden with tempting delicacies appeared at the home of each of the guests and accompanying each was a note from the hostess wishing them restoration to health and happiness. Mrs. Logan's "imagine" luncheon has been appropriately named the grip tea.

Northwest Electricians.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.—The seventh annual convention of the Northwestern Electrical association came to a close today. Milwaukee was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

Conference of Coal Men.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—Today's session of the interstate convention of coal miners and operators was taken up with discussion of the two scales presented yesterday. It was finally decided to refer both scales back to the general committee for revision and the convention adjourned until tomorrow.