THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.

1884, when a bell rope was pulled on

one of his early speeches as a prodigy in oratory which he was delivering from

the rear platform of a car. In the cam paign of that year Mr. Blaine, the Re-

publican candidate for the presidency,

went from New York to Philadelphia

on a special train, making the trip in the early evening. Mr. Dolliver had

been introduced to the Republican na-

tional committee as a remarkable young man possessed of the oratorical

habit. He was pushed into his initial service on the trip referred to. Mr.

Rahway, and at Trenton he made a

tories there. When he concluded, Dol-

liver was put forward, whereupon he

abusing the Democratic party. There

were, of course, many representatives

of that party in the great crowd of

listeners. Mr. Blaine listened nervous

ly to the young speaker and at last

said to a by-stander: "For pity's sake

stop that man." In obedience to the suggestion Senator Sewell, of New

Jersey, who was in charge of the spe cial train, pulled Dolliver's coat tail

and the bell rope at the same time

When the orator entered the car the Maine statesman remarked:

man, you have something to learn ir

campaigning. We never want to abuse

our political enemies, but to make

Mr. Dolliver's gushing previousnes

eems not to have abated in any ap-

preciable degree since he has come to be a congressman. It was a rather

crushing exhibition which Mr. John son, of Indiana, precipitated upon his olleague, who, after the effusive flood

of words of which he emptied himself was compelled to reveal the fact that

he really did not know what he had

been talking about when the founda-

tions for his statements were subject

As to the Paper Trust.

The paper trust is reported as being confident that there are six votes in the United States senate against any

Canadian reciprocity treaty which may

interfere with the duty on paper. The

that the demand for free paper and

for the preservation of American for

ests is not serious; that it does not rep

resent the sentiment of American

The trust may be correctly informed

as to the number of votes it has cap-tured in the senate. It ought to know

the treaty that will admit free wood pulp and paper from Canada. It has

money to spend galore, and doubtles

a statement of its "direct," "advance"

and "contingent" payments would show that Washington was a favored

center for the transaction of its pecul-

mand for this treaty privilege, the trust

is not qualified to speak. Whatever reduces the expenses of making news-

papers is beneficial to the reading pub

case of the publishers against the pa-

We are confident that Minnesota's

representatives will be found on the

Tom Platt talked more language

People were cutting ice yesterday

As usual the big boom in wheat

started just after the farmer had sold the last bushel he had to spare.

J. Edward Addicks is a sort of 13-14-

isian in its methods. It hugs zero in

broad daylight and doesn't care who

Is Illinois getting a sort of French

scare? Freeport is offering a substan-

The Chicago Inter Ocean says a huge

ce company has been planned. And, by

As we understand it, the Montana

plethora of \$1,000 bills around the

to be at least dual.

legislature, but their source appeared

Mr. Aguinaldo, if you will state un-

der oath that you are a "bad" man, we

will fight you with your own weapons

by sending a regiment of Oklahoma

Not all the news of this old world

flies on the wings of electricity. A

prominent Philadelphian was drowned

in the Northwest territories Aug. 24,

and the news of the sad accident came

They haven't much law, but a good

try. A woman at Circle City applied

for a divorce on the ground that her

husband beat her. A committee of

sixty miners deliberated upon the case,

granted the divorce and gave the wife

the dog and sewing machine as ali-

TAXING LIFE INSURANCE.

Just What It Means and Why It

Should Not Be Done.

lative attempts at harrying life insurance

members alone.

If Minnesota taxes life insurance it merely means that policy holders here which have to pay just the amount of that tax and the cost of its collection, more than a her lived in more liberal and enlightened states.

No good has ever yet resulted from legis

in yesterday, over five months later.

deal of justice up in the Klondike

mony.

cowboys to the Philippines.

the way, Minnesota is just the place

tial prize for the largest family put

r is distinctly Par-

per trust is the case of the people

publishers' side in this contention.

who were not proud of the fact.

Logically and legitimately the

newspaper publishers.

iar legislative business.

than ideas.

gets 13 or 14.

trust is further reported as declaring

friends of them."

immediately began by sailing in and

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Blaine spoke at Newark, Elizabeth and more extended address on the tariff to the operatives in the pottery fac-Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.—Address all communications and make all Remittances payable to THE GLOBE CO., St. Paul, Minnesota.—Anonymous communications not noticed. Residue of the control of th anonymous communications not noticed, jected manuscripts will not be returned less accompanied by postage.

BRANCH OFFICES.

SATURDAY'S WEATHER.

Threatening.

By the United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Threatening weather; variable winds. IOWA—Threatening weather; warmer in eastern portion; south to southwest winds. MONTANA—Threatening weather with light snow in eastern portion; variable winds. SOITH DAKOTA—Threatening weather with snow in extreme western portion; variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA—Threatening weather and snow; probably colder in extreme northwestern portion; northerly winds. WISCONSIN—Threatening weather; warmer; fresh west to southwest winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES—St. Paul, 19; Duluth,—2; Huron, 22; Bismarck, S. Williston, 2; Havre, 20; Helena, 46; Battleford,—12; Prince Albert,—20; Swift Current,—6; Qu'Appelle,—18; Minnedosa,—12; Winnipeg.—12.

tleford, —12; Prince Albert, —20; Swift Current, —6; Qu'Appelle, —18; Minnedosa, —12; Winnipeg, —12.
Buffalo, 10-10; Chicago, 10-12; Cincinnati, 18-29; Montreal, —10-6; Pittsburg, 16-16.
ST. PAUL BURFAU—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, 30,16; mean temperature, —4; relative humidity, 26; wind at 8 p. m., southwest; weather, partiy cloudy; maximum temperature, 12; minimum temperature, —21; cally range, 33; amount of precipitation (rain and meited snow) in last twenty-four hours, trace.

The Convention of Manufacturers

The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers has been in session during the past week in Cincinnati. Naturally much pride is manifested by them as the result of the national record of exports of manufactured articles during the current year just closed. In referring to this point President Search says:

"While many factories have contributed to this great extension of our foreign trade,"

"Under the senate. It ought to know. It has lobbied long and persistently against the insertion of any clause in

probably no influence has been more noted than the efforts of the manufacturers of the United States. Individually and by united action they have worked persistently in the development of their foreign trade, and have By their untiring energy, persistence and honest dealings the manufacturers of the United States have acquired a position in the world's markets from which they cannot be dislodged. With the start that has been mand for this treaty privilege, the trust made, our foreign trade is bound to grow

This statement is gratifying, and at the same time it affords a promise that, the entering wedge having been introduced among foreign nations, it will not be permitted to be withdrawn, but that our products will be forced with the consciousness that the capacities of the present are even capable of im-

The time for the holding of this convention is unusually propitious. It is in the middle of the first month of a new year, and in the flush of the great ore, not only of the year that has just closed, but of that of the closing month of that year and the first two weeks of the new year, which reveal the fact that the movement is not spasmodic, but thoroughly well sustained, as evidenced by the uniformity of the gradual in-crease. The convention, furthermore, votes for United States senator, he is participated in by men of all shades of polifical opinion and without regard is proudly revealing its native strength. but all are operating in harmony with a view to a generally increasing developing of the resources of the coun-The protectionist and the free trader are standing on common ground, and the interchange of opinions naturally resulting from a serious conven tion of this sort must inevitably lead to clearer views as to how far the one idea of political economy may advance without entrenching upon the fruit- to get your "huge" ice. bearing elements of the other. It is by such conventions, composed of representative practical men of affairs, that grand jury found that there was a the true sentiment of every community is revealed, and it is from the deductions drawn from such interchange that more perfect laws may be formulated.

The Iowa Oratorical Prodigy.

An oratorical scrimmage occurred in house of representatives at Washington the other day between ohnson, of Indiana, and Mr. Dolliver, of lowa, which, in some respects, wa unusually interesting. Both are Republicans and among the younger Mr. Johnson was not reelected last fall, for the reason ne did not seek a renomination. Dolliver, on the other hand, is there to stay as long as his constituency will consent to keep him there. He has a mouth and lungs and an inexhaustible fund of conceit. At school, when a boy, he was doubtless of that band of declamatory nuisances for whom great futures are always predicted by their admiring spell-bound friends. It is presumed that he many times re cited that threadbare "piece," Name Is Norval." It may be he was the original of that incident which occurred in a country school house about the time he was an aspiring youth, and which is related as fol-Jonathan was assigned to declaim "On the Grampian Hills."

lative attempts at harrying life Pusurance. Measures to that effect, whether introduced in ignorant good faith, or with the Jehberate intention of harassing, have had one usual result. They have either been allowed to accumulate the dust of the committee rooms, or, if finally brought into open session and pushed toward enactment, have aroused the ire and protests of policy holders to such an extent as to ensure the defeat of the bills and the discomfiture of their projectors. Many a legislator has ewed his utilinate and permanent disappearance from public view By dabe is Dorbal. Od the Grampiad hills by father feeds his flocks.' Just at that point one of his rivals

remarked: "Well, Dorbal, plow your dose." Whereupon Jonathan replied:

"Hi tid plow it, put it won't stay

a legislator has owed his utilinate and permanent disappearance from public view to the fact that he has essayed the unnecessary and vexatious "regulation" of life insurance. It has generally been a case of "didn't know it was loaded," but the fatality has ensued just the same. Life insurance is already under the supervision of nearly as many different departments as there are states in the Union, and new laws for its hindrance, or even its presumed betterment, are not needed. They always result in mulcting the policy holder, and he not only doesn't like it, but has learned to resent it.

All of this has a special bearing upon the idea of seeking to tax life insurance, a form of tribute waich if put into operation results solely in compelling the insured to pay more for their indemnity. It is not company managers, or supposed over-wealthy officials, who pay this sort of a tax, but the members alone. plowed! Mr. Johnson, in the debate referred to, inveighed strongly against the administration on account of the part it had taken in connection with the retention of the Philippines by the United States, and demanded information as to what was really the policy of the president respecting the final disposition of the islands. Mr. Dolliver undertook, in his reply, to stir up the enthusiasm of the administration followers by one of his natural "bursts of eloquence." But Mr. Johnson prodded him for a direct reply, and the young lowan retired from the field

anquished. This recalls another incident in the life of Ar. Dolliver which occurred in THE HANNA-PAYNE BILL.

In Reply to Some Observations of the Minneapolis Journal's Willie Waggles.

It is proper that the Minneapolis Journal should propound to its readers various questions concerning features of the Hanna-Payne trade-shipping bill of which it may itself be in ignorance. As a constant reader of that estimable publication may we not meekly volunteer to illumine the darkness in which its Willie Waggles wanders? He asks:

Is it necessary to adopt this complicated system of subsidies to build up our merchant marine when foreign governments have been keeping our leading ship yards busy for a few years past constructing steel and from warships and our manufacturers of plates for ships are actually selling quantities of them to British ship builders?

In the first place the system is by no means "complicated," as may readily be seen upon a careful examination of the foundation upon which it is constructed. It takes cognizance of the very serious fact that there has been a gradual disappearance of American shipping from the ocean, and that there is absolute necessity for its reappearance if the farmers and manufacturers of the United States are to profit by our constantly increasing export trade.

The unpleasant truth has been forced upon us that, elever as we are with our tools and keen as to our wits, we are unable to do two things-first, build ocean steamships as cheaply as can England; second, operate them as cheaply as England can. We can build many things more cheaply, as, for instance, locomotives. The reason for this is clear. Our tremendous stretch of country and the necessity for transporting passengers and freight from one point to another with rapidity and cheapness have reduced railroading to a science in America and necessarily cheapened enormously the price of rolling stock. England, on the other hand, being eternally under the necessity of transacting her entire business with the rest of the world in vessels, has obtained an experience, an expertness and a knowledge of economies in the process of ship construction that give her the same pre-eminence in that field that is possessed by the United States in the railroad field.

We shall "get there" some time undoubtedly, but we are not there yet. It is one of the purposes of this bill now before congress to hasten the day when we can not only build ships to carry our enormous agricultural and manufactured products abroad, but bring back such products of other nations as we need ourselves. The more we export the busier will be our farmers and manufacturers; the busier they are the better off will citizens of the republic generally be-two elementary truths that require no discussion

Now it is a fact, established by certain persons called statisticians, that the only means of intercourse which the people of the United States have with 90 per cent of the rest of the people of the world is shipping. Hence, if our export trade must grow, there must be a growth of the shipping which carries it. Why, then—and this is one for Willie Waggles, who may, possibly, not be of American birth or extraction—should not that shipping be of American construction, of American ownership and of American manage-

There are several reasons why it should, and these are contemplated by the bill. One of these is that the producers of the United States pay annually to foreign ship owners for carrying our bundles of merchandise to and fro omething like \$200,000,000. There is a handsome profit in this little sum which ought to be reaped by Americans and spent in America. There never was a time in our history when so much American money was lying idle waiting for investment in good things as now, and the shipping industry offers a most promising field for its utilization to the advantage of the largest numbers of American mechanics and workmen, skilled and unskilled.

We are gratified to learn from Waggles that foreign governments have been keeping our leading ship yards busy in the construction of warships. They are not exactly busy, either, although it is a fact that Russia and Japan have placed a limited number of orders for warships with our builders. But this argues nothing as related to commercial shipping that we can see. It means that we build first-class warships; that we are reaping the benefits of the advertising given us at Manila and Santiago. It is a fact also that we charge for them first-class prices, which, of course, is entirely proper. But, as for ocean commerce carriers, it is a fact that there is not at the present moment any steamship in process of construction in the United States that is designed for transoceanic mercantile navigation. Indeed, the treasury statistics show that "during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, only seven iron or steel merchant steamships built in the United States during the past twenty years crossed the Atlantic or Pacific ocean."

Now as to Waggles' other point that our manufacturers are selling plates to British shipbuilders. That is true, but what of it? That fact won't help to build up American exports and shipping, will it? These plates, our same treasury statistics show, constitute only about 14 per cent of the cost of the vessel in the ship yard. Our plates cost 15 per cent less than English plates. This means an advantage of only 2 per cent in one item of the cost of the vessel. Here are some Treasury figures showing the difference in cost of an eleven-knot steel steamship of 4,000 gross tons, built in an American and a British ship yard:

Total\$297,000 \$238,000

Here is another table compiled by the treasury department, showing marked differences in the cost of operating steamships. It shows the monthly pay roll of a steamship such as is commonly employed in the trans-Atlantic trade at American, British, German and French rates of wage

Crew.	American.		German.	French.	
Master				z renem.	
First mate		\$53 46	\$39 76	\$38 60	
Second mate		38 88	26 62	- 27 02	
Third mate		29 16	22 22		
Bostswain		24 30		22 00	
			16 89	21 23	
Carpenter		29 16	19 00	15 44	
Four quartermasters		82.62	57 12	58 00	
Ten able seamen		109 35	119 00	115 80	
First engineer	110 00	77 76	79 31	77 20	
Second engineer	70 00	60 75	50 10	36 80	
Third and fourth engineers		77 76	46 80	58 00	
Fifteen firemen and trimmers		291 60	195 00		
Fine etcaggede etc	020 00		139 00	210 00	
Five stewards, etc			***********		
Five miscellaneous					
Monthly	\$1.396 00	\$874 80	\$671.82	2680 00	

It being clear that we are at a disadvantage with English shipbuilders in construction and operation both, how best can we equalize the conditions so that we may compete on terms of comparative equality, at least, with ou great commercial rival? By giving a certain amount of government assistance to our own shipping. Instead of giving it in the form of a subsidy a few favored steamship companies, as England, Germany, France and most European nations do, this bill proposes to distribute a moderate sum annually among the American steamships and sailing vessels that carry American exports. The bill will increase the cargo-carrying capacity American ships of the future. Therein will the American producers

Again inquires Waggles. Wouldn't it be a good idea to let this sea postage inducement stand and develop our nerchant marine in that way, or, at least, provide that goods imported in our American essels shall be given a rebate on all dutlable goods, sufficient to give an inducement to hippers to use American vessels?

This "sea postage inducement" has "stood" some little time, and if its effects have been markedly great the fact has escaped the attention of the public, and especially of the ship owners. Clement A. Griscom, of Philadelphia, president of the International Navigation company, or the American line, as it is called—the line which built the St. Paul and the St. Louis—testified in Washington less than two weeks ago, in these words:

"No man, or organization of men, can run ships under the American flag in competition with ships run under the British or German flag. I do not say that the American ship owner may not live under such competition, but he will never be able to expand and grow under these adverse The sum of the debits to this account against our four mail boats for one year's work is \$861,540, while on the credit side is only the \$757,000 which the government gave us for carrying the mails, and we are out of pocket \$104,-40 per annum because we elected to be under the American rather than remain under the British flag for this service."

Finally there are some commercial treaties standing in the way of Waggles' last suggestion. Weeks, months, years of diplomatic sparring would be necessary to get us out of the tangle Into which our forefathers got in the early part of the century, when they were compelled to take mighty little and be thankful for that in dealing with other and older powers. Here are three specimen clauses of some of those old treaties, which, in Minneapolis vernacular, would be styled "butes:"

And the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, to his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States. (Treaty of 1815 with Great Britain, Article II.)

5 with Great Britain, Article II.)

And the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and colted, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of one ty or of the other. (Treaty of 1827 with the republics and free Hanseatic es of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, Article I.)

The bounties, drawbacks and other privileges of this nature which may be granted in the states of either of the contracting parties, on goods imported or exported in national vessels, shall also and in like manner be granted on goods imported or exported in vessels of the other country. (Treaty of 1815 with the Netherlands, Article I.)

Doings of the Churches.

The executive committee of the Ladies Social society, of the Park Congregational church, gave a silver tea from 2 to 5 yesterday afternoon in the church parlors. There was a short programme of music and readings. Mrs. Louis Dyer and Mrs. W. Dickson sang, and Mrs. Dougan and Mrs. J. D. Bond gave readings. The programme was in charge of Mrs. J. D. Bond.

A reception followed the programme, Mrs Powers presiding over the daintily appointed

T'ell With Rothschild and Wall Street Too.

The St. Paul Globe now undertakes to make a traitorous disturbance because Charles A. Towns was supported for the senate by the union reform forces in the legis-

lature, and gives a premonition of its in-tention to enact the character of the tail to its party as it aid in the '96 campaign. Mr. Spinney, its manager, who was sent by repre-sentatives of the Rothschild money monopoly from New York to dictate to the Democratic party of Minnesota and to steer it steer. party of Minnesota and to steer it in the interests of Wall street, has evidently received his orders and thus The Globe has begun its contortions. But its master is too well known; its animus is too generally understood and so the response of the Demo-cratic party and of all the reform forces of Minnesota will be: T'ell with Wall street and The St. Paul G I o b c, its capricious and servile caudal appendage!—Freeborn County Standard (Pop.).

John Morley's Big Fee. LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Academy says John Morley has been paid the sum of £10,000 (\$50,000) for writing a biography of the late William E. Gladstone, under whom Mr. Morley served twice as chief secretary of Ireland.

OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

RECENT WAVE OF SPECULA-TIVE DEALING

STAPLES MAY COME NEXT

Thought That the Business Increase of the Past Week Will Be Extended to All Lines of Trade-Prices Being Well Maintained-Coal Miners Wage Agreement s Favorable Sign.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.-Bradstreet's omorrow will say: The apparently steady rise in the tide of general business has been diversified this week by an outburst of speculative interest in a number of staples, notably cotton and wheat, which heretofore have registerwheat, which heretofore have registered steady gains on actual consumptive demand, rather than on the development of marked bullish speculation. Large transactions and buoyant prices have been features in these staples, and signs are not wanting that approach the second specific and the second s have been features in these staples, and signs are not wanting that sympathetic though smaller movements in a number of other lines are either under way or contemplated. Exceptional industrial activity, particularly in the iron and steel trades, is another feature of note and here, too, price advances are all but general, reflecting, so far as can be seen, chiefly the urgency of consumers' requirements, the claim, in fact being made that speculation has not as yet entered into the buying in this branch of industry. The same claim, however, can hardly be made as regards a number of movements to regards a number of movements to-ward consolidation in this and other industries, where, in fact, the move-ment toward combination is desired as approaching a virtual craze. In the regular channels of distributive trade,

regular channels of distributive trade, conditions continue in the main satisfactory, the volume of spring orders at most markets being unprecedented compared with any preceding year at this time.

While it is hardly possible to fix the entire responsibility for the bullishness in wheat and cotton upon the movement which so far has proved so successful in stocks, the claim is freely made that considerable profits realized in the stock market have sought expression in the channels of stape food and textile distribution. Color is given to this claim by the fact that the situation in actual wheat shows but little change from recent weeks. It is true that the tendency to pare down alleged official extinctions. tendency to pare down alleged official estimates of Russian crops and some weather reports from the West have been more encouraging to the holders of actual wheat, but the magnitude of

of actual wheat, but the magnitude of the outburst of new buying, shared in by former persistent shorts in wheat, alone hardly explain the activity in this market, which has resulted in the highest prices reached since the collapse of the Leiter deal.

Activity in demand for nearly all classes of iron and steel is reflected in advances for nearly every class of pig fron and in steel billets, rails, wire and plates. Announcements of a large number of consolidations and combinations projected or under way are number of consolidations and com-binations projected or under way are also a feature. In the domain of other metals, notably copper and tin, specu-lation and heavy demand alike make for higher prices.

Wool, although firm, is slow of sale,

wool, atthough firm, is slow of sale, and finished products, with the possible exception of dress woolens, do not move as freely as hoped for, a feature this week, in fact, being the very low prices announced by som manufacturers. General industry is reported active, notably soft coal mining and ship building.

turers. General industry is reported active, notably soft coal mining and ship building.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week, aggregate 4,997,552 bushels, against 5,198,671 bushels last week; 5,026,014 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898; 5,215,408 bushels in 1897; 2,550,206 bushels in 1896, and 2,483,858 bushels in 1895. Since July 1, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 144,322,291 bushels, against 146,494,889 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,695,733 bushels, against 2,928,191 bushels last week, 4,962,559 bushels in this week a year against 2,928,191 bushels last week, 4, 962,559 bushels in this week a year ago; 3,011,602 bushels in 1897; 3,197,086 bushels in 1896, and 942,461 bushels in 1895. Since July 1, this season, corn exports aggregate 95,715,923 bushels, Business failures are fewer in num-er aggregating 246, against 262 last veek, 288 in this week a year ago, 326 n 1897, 293 in 1896, and 312 in 1895. Business failures for the Dominion of Canada for the week number 32, agains last week, 49 in this week a year ago, 56 in 1897, 63 in 1896, and 56 in 1895.

MONEY IS EASY.

Reason Why Recent Stock Bulge Was Not Panicky. NEW YORK, Jan. 27 .- Bradstreet's financial

"One of those speculative outbreaks which occur at irregular intervals in the history of commercial countries is now in full prog-ress in the United States, with Wall street

occur at irregular intervals in the history of commercial countries is now in full progress in the United States, with Wall street as the scene for its principal manifestations. The present week has witnessed further advances of the kind, which only occur when the public comes into the market almost en masse and purchases eagerly, and even recklessly. This has caused the transactions in stocks to assume dimensions never before seen in this market. The dealings have been excited, especially on Monday morning, when the rush of buying orders "at the market" were such as to cause will advances in some stocks and not a little temporary confusion. The mechanism of the exchange and of the street at large have, however, worked well, the stock clearing system being in no small degree responsible for this fact.

"Money continues to be exceptionally easy, there being no symptoms whatever of the hardening of interest rates which usually appeared on former occasions when extremely active speculation has developed. This exceptional state of affairs is due no doubt to the circumstance that our market, in contrast to its position in 1880, or in the other booms of the past, is not now borrowing money abroad with which to carry on the current speculation, but is actually lending to London and the continental cities. It may be noted that while London follows the proceedings here with great interest, and has even shown a sympathetic tendency toward increased speculative activity on its own account, it has been on the whole, a seller of our securities; or to put the case in another way prices here have advanced so much and rapidly that London has not kept pace with us and arbitrage operations, involving the buying of American stocks in London and their re-sale here have advanced so much and repidly that London has not kept pace with us and arbitrage operations, involving the buying of American stocks in London and their re-sale here have eachild in the shipment of considerable amounts of securities from Europe to New York, but thro

STRONGER THAN EVER.

Public Confidence in the Business o the Country Made Evident. NEW YORK, Jan. 27.-Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: The country

foreign markets fixes attention. The lumber movement is unusually large for the season, with prices of low grades eharply advancing. Raliroad earnings and tonnage have shown surprising gains. Treasury receipts are gaining and a vote on the peace treaty has been fixed for Feb. 6.

The weak points in the situation may first be considered. Wool grows weaker because forced by speculation a year ago to prices which the market for goods could not sustain, and has been much embarrassed in trying to sustain ever since. Western bankers begin to advise speculative holders to sell. Goods are in much greater demand, because prices, fairly proportioned to the reduction of about 10 per cent in wool since a year ago, have been made in important openings. The sales of wool are still small, manufacturers buying at Philadelphia, where prices are yielding, rather than at Boston, where great efforts are made to custain them, but the goods movement for heavy weights is still disappointing and comparatively s.ow. Larger orders for light weights keep many works employed. Sales for the week have oven 6,403,500 pounds, and for four weeks 22,899,200, against 39,421,070 last year, and 26,457,500 two years ago.

Cotton is higher, ¼c, and goods are strong.

employed. Sales for the week have been 6,403,500 pounds, and for four weeks 22,899,200, against 30,421,070 last year, and 26,457,500 two years ago.

Cotton is higher, ½c, and goods are strong. Bedief that damaged cotton will cut down the yield helps increased demands for goods to raise prices for both. The receipts are light, cotton growers having seen a rice of over 1c per pound from the lowest point to tempt them. Goods have risen on many grades, about 4-10 per cent on reported qualities, aglanst 5 per cent on raw cotton, and the consuming demand is strong.

Pig fron has risen at Chicago because of higher freights from the South, and at Pittsburg a shade for Bessemer and gray forge, because of growing demand, but for the moment the rise of 2 per cent in pig is exceeded by the rise of 2 per cent in products. The pressure for many products is such that the works are able to make their own quotations, and rails and bars at Pittsburg and wire nails have slightly advanced. The demand is heavy in all lines, covering 30,000 tons rails in one contract for a Southwestern road and many of smaller quantities; 20,000 tons bars and many for a less quantity, covering 5,000 steel cars for the Baltimore & Ohio, with other ship, car and miscellaneous contracts; numerous bridge contracts, with one pending-for Canada and others from altiparts of the world; 10,000 tons sheets at Pittsburg, with heavy business elsewhere, and a general demand never surpassed. Rails are advanced by the combination; pipe works are crowded and negotiations progress for their consolidation, as also in bridge building.

ing.
Fallures for the week have been 224 in the
United States, against 342 last year, and 33
in Canada, against 34 last year.

SCANDEL IS DEVELOPED

Continued From First Page.

state veterinarian, and fixing salaries of county attorneys were killed. These bills were passed: To require assignees and trustees of insolvent foreign corporations to give bonds; for a ninehour day on public works; for court of conciliation, and regulating the amount of assessment work required on a mining claim. The nine-hour day bill was amended in several particulars by the farmer members to be sure it would not in any way apply to farm laborers. Dr. Mead, superintendent of the in-sane hospital, is here to appear before the appropriation committees of the legislature in the interest of appropriations necessary for the hospital for the

next two years.

J. S. France and R. Groat, of Springfield, are here to work up an appropriation for the normal school at that

PRISON TWINE PLANT. Favorable Report Will Be Made to

the Dakota Legislature. BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 27.-Powerful efforts will be made by the business

interests of Fargo and Grand Forks to defeat the La Moure divorce bill. The opposition will be on the quiet, as far as possible, but none the less effective. The committee which has investigated the Minnesota prison twine plant will recommend the establishment of a similar plant at the Bismarck penitentiary, with a capacity of about 1,000 pounds daily. This, it is estimated, can be established for \$25,000.

be established for \$25,000.

A temperance commissioner bill has been introduced by Senator Arnold, similar to the measure introduced by the late Gov. Briggs.

A primary election law proposed by Senator Luke does away with county and district conventions for the purpose of nominating county officers or delegates to the state convention.

STILL IN DOUBT.

Wis., Jan.

Question as to Who Will Get the Wisconsin Senatorship.

ninety ballots have been taken in the Republican legislative caucus for the selection of a United States senator to succeed John I. Mitchell the question of whom that successor will be is tonight as far from being solved as ever. Joseph V. Quarles is still in the lead with forty votes, Stephenson and Cook 20 each; Babcock 16 and Webb 10. Early in the day three of Stephen-son's supporters swung over to Cook causing not a little excitement. This was done, it is said, to keep the Cook men in line, some of whom were re-ported to be on the verge of going to Quarles. A report was current today that in the event of any one of the Republican candidates getting fifty votes in the joint assembly the Deme crats would quickly settle the con troversy by throwing their entir strength—seventeen votes—to that can didate, thus giving him the necessary sixty-seven votes or enough to elect.

A joint ballot will be taken tomorrow

REWARD OFFERED.

Pennsylvania Business Men After Alleged Bribers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27. -Business Mens' league today offered rewards aggregating \$25,000 for information leading to the discovery of purchase or attempt to purchase the vote or influence of members of the Pennsylvania legislature in the inter-est of any legislation and the convic-tion of the perpetrators.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 27. result of the ninth ballot in joint session for United States senator follows: Quay, 73; Jenks, 55; Dalzell, 13; Stone, 7; Stewart, 5; Huff, 6; Irvin, 3; Tubbs, 1; Rice, 1; Grow, 1; Widener, 2; Riter, 2. Paired, 80.

Bimetallists Elect Officer DENVER, Ool., Jan. 27.—The United States
Monetary league, organized to promote the
cause of bimetallism, has elected the following officers: President, W. N. Byers; vice
presidents, William Knapp, Alva A. Adams,
A. D. Robinson, W. T. Cornwall, T. S. McMurray, Mrs. Ellen E. Mattesen and Mrs.
Elmira Hudson; secretary, Henry E. Reser;
treasurer, Frank Hall. Clark Holds His Own.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 27.—The vote for senator today was: Clark, 40; Conrad, 29; Maginnis, 6; Fox, 3; Charles R. Leonard (Rep.), 16. The only change was when Representative John R. Toole, leader of the Daily forces, who deserted Conrad and voted for Dr. Fox. The increased Republican vote was due to the seating of Senator Geiger in place of Senator Whiteside.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 27.—Representa-tive Harry Manning, of Cumberland county, died today of pneumonia. Representative Manning was a Democrat, and supported Jenks for United States senator. He was paired with Senator Brown, of Westmoreland

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Parker, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Parker, minister of the City Temple, is dead.

AITKIN, Minn., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. W. H. Harrison died very suddenly of heart fallure. She leaves a husband and two sons. The body will be taken to Lancaster, Wis., for interment.

BENITON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 27.—Old Shiow Pokagon, the last chief of the Pottawattamic Indians, died at his residence a few niles north of here today, aged nearly eighty

PRESIDENT TO YIELD

WILL SEND TO THE SENATE THE PAPERS IN PARIS PEACE NE-GOTIATIONS

SENATOR FRYE SO EXPLAINS

or to Enlighten Senators on the Policy of the Administration With Reference to the Philippine Islands - Detailed the Proceedings of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-The senate con

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate continued the consideration of the peace treaty in executive session today, the doors being closed for almost three hours. Senator Frye, a member of the Paris peace commission, and naturally a strong friend of the treaty, held the attention of the senate during the greater part of this time. Constructively he occupied the floor during the entire session, but he was frequently interrupted by other senators. Most of these interruptions came in the way of questions, but some of them took the form of speeches. This was notably the case with Senator Berry's interruptions. He spoke for some time, and in doing so denounced the treaty in severe terms. Senators Mason and Caffery asked many questions.

Senator Frye devoted himself largely to an explanation of the proceedings of the commission, reading liberally from the record, as already printed, but stopping as he proceeded to explain the quotations which he made. He had not proceeded a great way in his exposition of the subject when he was asked if the president had not originally instructed the commission to only insist upon securing a coaling station in the Philippine group. To this Mr. Frye replied that he did not feel at liberty to give his interpretation of the president's instructions, but it was unnecessary that he should do so, as the, president, he said, had determined to comply partially, at least, with the senate's request for the documents on file bearing upon the negotiation of the treaty, and Mr. Frye said he felt justified in assuring the senate that the papers would be received not later than Monday, Mr. Frye devoted the greater part of his speech to an explanation why the Philippine archipelago was included in the cession to the United States. He was asked the question why these islands were not placed in the same class as Cuba, the sovereignty over this stand being merely relinquished, while in the case of the Philippines it had been made over to the United States, and replied that because in the case of Guba the commi

their own independence.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

One senator reminded him of the representations of Aguinaldo's American agent, Agoncillo, and asked if he meant to force the Fillipino people to actual hostilities, to which Mr. Frye retorted that it was the opposition that was forcing a continuance of the state of war and which would be responsible for hostilities if they should occur. As for himself, however, he did not know the Filipinos in the transaction. The treaty should have been ratified ten days ago, and if it had been all danger of war with the people of the Philipine islands would have been averted.

Senator Mason put the question whether the commissioners did not know when they made the treaty and whether he did not know now that the natives of those islands were then as now, demanding their independence.

In response Mr. Frye repeated that the commission had dealt with Spain regarding the Filipinos as subjects of that country. Spain had lost in the conflict of war, and hence the United States had a perfect right, according to the law of nations, to acquire any part of her possessions or people in adjusting the balances after the war was over. Senator Berry, in his speech, declared that the acquisition of the islands was merely a speculative scheme, containing more of the element of land-grabbing than of patriotism or philanthropy.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

Its Consideration Preceded by an Expansion Speech by Mr. Platt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Particular interest was manifested in the senate oday in a brief speech delivered by Senator T. C. Platt, New York, on the general subject of expansion. Mr. Platt took for his text the anti-expansion resolution offered by Mr. Vest (Mo.), but in the course of his speech merely touched upon the constitutional question involved in the proposed declaration. He spoke in a clear, resonant voice, and not only because this was the first speech he has delivered in the senate since his return to the body, but also because the address was a also because the address was a thoughtful and well considered state-ment, he was accorded the undivided attention of his colleagues on the floor and a large audience in the galleries.

A pleasing, though quiet vein of humor ran through the speech, sharply pointing his statements. He took strong ground for the ratification of the pend-

ing treaty of peace.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Sullvan (Miss.) declaring that the ratification of the treaty should not commit the government to a colonial pol-

The pension appropriation bill, second of the general appropriation measures, was passed after some de-

Late in the afternoon eulogies were pronounced on the late Representative Cook, of Illinois, addresses being made by Senators Cullom, Allison, Wellington and Mason.

PLOT TO KILL THE SULTAN

ATTEMPT AGAINST THE LIFE OF ARDIT, HAMID DISCOVERED AND ARRESTS MADE.

Police Acted Precinitately and Thereby Permitted the Escape of Several of the Comspirators-Plot Was Denounced.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Jan. 27.-Sultan Abdul Hamid made his annual visit to Stamboul by water today to kiss the mantle of the prophet. usual elaborate ceremonies were observed. Throughout the week the police have been taking extraordinary precautions to secure his majesty's safety and many arrests have been drug stores and hermetically sealed all deposits of chlorate of potash. This was done to alleviate the sultan's fear of being attacked by explosives.

LONDON, Jan. 28 .- The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says: "A plot to assassinate the sultan has been denounced by a conspirator, but the police, by too precipitately arresting four of the plotters, enabled several others to escape."

EARLY BATTLE EXPECTED.

Stand Made by the Shattered Forces

CAIRO, Jan. 27 .- A part of the force of the Khalifa Abdullah, who, after the defeat of Sept. 2 and the fall of Omdurman, fled into Kordofan, has surrendered to the British cavalry sent in pursuit. The khalifa's main force remains at Sherkeila, east of El Obeid. There, suit. The khalifa's main fo probably, he will make a stand, and

an early battle is looked for. Friendly Arabs have occupied the town of Bara, north of El Obeid, and in eastern Darfur the Inhabitants of

Shekka have submitted. GILLETT COMPROMISES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 27 .- Grant G. Gillett, the Kansas City trader who recently failed with liabilities aggregating over \$1,000,000, has turned all his property over to his creditors, and it is stated that the latter have promised that no criminal action shall be instituted against him if he will return from Mexico.

review of trade will say: The country is in a stronger position than a week ago. Remarkable strength in its industries is an important, but not the chief element. Public confidence in the business of the country and in the eccurities has been expressed by the rise in stocks and consequent rise in bonds. Confidence in value of wheat, corn and cotton has been shown by the markets and at rising prices the world buys, because it has to buy. The vast supply of unemployed capital has been shown impressively, and the new and startling independence of