

The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES. New York, 10 Spruce St. Chicago, Room 605, No. 87 Washington St.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; variable winds. Dakota—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; variable winds.

Table of weather forecasts for various locations including St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other regional cities.

ST. PAUL. Yesterday's observations taken by the United States weather bureau. St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night.

RIVER AT 8 A. M. Danger Gauge Change in Station. Line Reading, 24 hours.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES. High 81, Low 61, Average 71.

OUR NAVAL FUTURE. Leaving out of view his contribution to the literature of the Sampson-Schley controversy, Rear Admiral Sampson has shown himself in his discussion, through the public press and otherwise, of the problems which are appealing for settlement as the result of the recent war, a very self-contained, well informed man.

That the gist of the rear admiral's views is that, notwithstanding our recent victories, we are as yet in the experimental stage as a naval power; that any wars that may confront us in the future are naval wars; that one of our greatest needs is that of an extensive system of coast fortifications, and that the maintenance of the position which our recent victories have placed us in makes it necessary for our own prestige and for the protection of our national interests that we should have a greatly enlarged navy.

When the late Samuel J. Tilden withdrew from active participation in affairs, among his first acts was to prepare an elaborate paper on the great need of coast fortifications, and on the necessity of placing the United States in such a position that they could successfully protect their immense coast line against the aggressions of foreign nations in case of trouble arising.

It is generally understood among the people of Illinois, and especially the city of Chicago, that Senator "Billy" Mason is never to be taken too seriously. To the average uninformed person the senator's latest declaration in connection with the pure food commission would convey the impression that he was in serious danger of being sand-bagged by the public that that section of the public that is immediately concerned in putting an end to the adulteration of food products.

But, aside from the frenzied state in which Senator Mason evidently is, there is, probably, no subject in which the people have so deep and vital an interest as that of food adulteration. Like the evil of the trusts, the evil of food adulteration has grown out of individual greed. As for years, before the trust was ever heard of, men engaged in the same pursuit in commercial life maintained quietly among themselves combinations which embodied the principle involved in the trust evil, so from the local milk dealer, who makes regulation on the pump to replenish the natural supply of the commodity in which he deals, to the extensive manufacturer of food commodities, the work has gone on, and will go on, of deceiving and cheating the consumer. There are not a few who believe that the consumer is not unwilling to be cheated. When a small reduction in price will surely secure the patronage of nine persons out of ten, it is not altogether reasonable to expect that the dealer is going to allow the trade to pass his door when he can keep it by adulteration.

So keen has competition become with us that adulteration has become a recognized commercial necessity. Senator Mason may grow hysterical over the existing condition. That will not affect the situation in the slightest. As long as men and women are easily imposed on, and as long as the disposition remains implanted in the human breast to get something for nothing, as the expressive phrase goes, there will be adulteration and plenty of it. It is an evil that cannot be prevented. Human tastes have ever differed. The human palate does not respond everywhere to the same appeal. What is one man's meat may be another man's poison.

The inferior commodity in the commercial sense too often means the bogus commodity. And therein lies the kernel

of all the power and jurisdiction of public authority on this score. Within certain limits it may be possible to prevent the sale of given commodities for what they are not in fact. Adulteration, carried to this point or nearly to it, can be stopped if the laws are enforced. But the probability is that there are laws enough on the statute books at this moment to prevent every evil in this behalf from which society suffers, if there were courage or honesty enough in official life to put them into operation. But there is not. And it may be reasonably doubted whether there ever will be. Men can no more be legislated out of selling bogus wares than they can be induced to do so some years ago; but it is because there are now so few street car horses.

These happy conditions will probably continue in the big city until the closing days of September, and the newspaper editors especially will have the amplest opportunity to devote themselves to reflecting on the horrors of an existence at any season of the year outside the peaceful and shaded thoroughfares of the big burg. It is worthy of note by them, too, that in the interval the conditions up here, next door to the north pole, will during the entire period remain of such a chilly nature that even the comforts of a warm blanket may not be entirely unknown.

AND THE TAXPAYER SETTLES. Judge Mitchell's sweeping decision in the Ritt-Seng case is a lesson both to the legislature and the gang of politicians who are running things over at the city hall. The lawmakers of Minnesota during the session which closed last in April rushed through all sorts of special "jobs" on the plea that they were general legislation. That they were nothing of the sort every man of sense knew, and, now that the supreme court of the state has denominated one of these "jobs" unconstitutional, it may be taken for granted that the remainder of this rotten legislation will soon take the same road to oblivion.

It is this condition that makes it imperative that Democrats propose some definite line of policy; some legislation that will prevent the use of power by the trusts to injure. We repeat that Democrats must put on their thinking caps, and if those of them who frequent banquet tables will not do it or cannot do it, then the rank and file must. Primarily, we repeat again, must be determined whether the trend to consolidation is a cancerous commercial growth, to be sharply cut out, or a natural, logical and inevitable differentiation on precedents evolutionary growths. We have stated the reasons which compel us to accept the latter as the source of their origin, not the least of which is their persistent growth in the face of prohibitive laws and a jealous and apprehensive public opinion.

If it becomes the consensus of Democratic opinion that the movement is a logical and natural evolution, the question comes: Wherein lies the capacity of trusts to inflict public injury and what legislation is essential to prevent the use of that power? So far as the enforcement of economies in making, distributing and selling tend to cheapen cost of product the public is benefited, unless by use of their power, they prevent reduction or increase price. The inducement to advance price while reducing cost lies in the unrestrained capitalization upon which shareholders will expect dividends. Laws reducing capital to actual plant value would remove this inducement. Democratic principles would not be violated were these monopolies limited to a fair rate of dividend upon such capital, the excess profits to go into the public fisc.

Democrats will have to consider whether, in order to secure effective legislation, they will not have to waive somewhat of their ancient doctrine of the rights of states and give, by constitutional amendment, power to congress to regulate corporations operating on trust lines, whose product forms part of interstate commerce. Thus far in experimental legislation this dualism has proved a bulwark for the trust, the federal law being inoperative within the states and the state acts void of force beyond their own limits. These are some of the phases of the question to which Democrats must address their minds if they are going to put the trust issue into shape for intelligent discussion, and present it in a way to win the votes of intelligent, reasoning men. Were Republicans defending this child of theirs it would be sufficient, perhaps, to indulge in mere mouthings, but they are trying avoid the parentage and are braying quite as loudly as are our own banqueters.

A BOER CRISIS. If England adheres to the position taken by its Transvaal commissioner, of refusing to allow any outside nation to interfere, either by arbitration or otherwise, there is a strong prospect of trouble. It will surely force matters between England and the South African republic to an issue earlier than has been looked for.

British suzerainty has not been very effective in restraining the Boers in the exercise of sovereign rights. The citizens of the republic have certainly demeaned themselves toward the English-speaking population of the surrounding country, as well as toward the British government itself, as decisively as any independent state might do. Whether they will continue to do so in the crisis which now evidently confronts them may be open to serious question.

It is impossible that the existing state can continue. There must be submission on the part of the Boers. There is no other alternative. The refusal to treat with Krueger's government through any outside nation is in itself a virtual settlement of the entire question, and probably means that just the condition exists which Mr. Chamberlain has been so long waiting for. There is no longer any possibility of foreign intervention; and the imperial government already

has its hand at the throat of Krueger and his people. What will happen in case there is any resistance it is not difficult to understand. The probability, however, is that so hard-headed a man as the South African president will recognize that discretion is the better part of valor in this instance, and make such concessions to the uplifters as will meet British requirements.

PROTECTING THE FOREIGNER. The facts of commerce have become so undeniable that only the hardest muck-rack Republican now denies that almost every line of manufacture is sent to foreign markets and there sold in open competition, after paying all charges, at less prices than are demanded and obtained in the home market. The Dingley rates operate to permit this discrimination against the domestic consumer and thus operate to protect the foreign market to the injury of the home. Time was when this same discrimination was practiced and that, with one acclaim, Republicans either denied it or said that the exports were a cheap and inferior product, too poor for our market. From "Export Notes," in the Manufacturer, the organ of the national association, we take a few items bearing upon this question of ability of our makers to compete with their foreign competitors.

The international pump trust has a large order from Calcutta. The Penroyd Iron works, of Philadelphia, shipped the last portions for a steel bridge over the Atbara river, in Africa. The Maryland Steel company are supplying the Panama railway with rails. The Brooks Locomotive works send locomotives to Finland. The president of the Maryland Steel company explains that "we secured our foreign orders for rails simply because we bid lower than any other." The Johnston Harvester company shipped twenty-one carloads of harvesting machinery to Russia and France. The British bark Port Sonachan is loading at Sparrow Point with rails for Melbourne, part of a contract for 35,000 tons for Victorian railways. The Great Northern railway, England, orders twenty locomotives of the Baldwin works. The Phoenix Bridge company, of Phoenixville, Pa., has a contract for six more steel bridges for the Eastern Chinese railway, making eighteen built for that line. Twenty-five years ago "brummagens" were—knives, nails, guns, hinges—were imported from Birmingham. "The tide is now turning and we are ourselves sending a great deal of 'brummagens' into England and into the city of Birmingham itself."

Recently the secretary for the colonies was interpolated by a member of parliament, who wanted to know why a large order for an Indian railway went to an American firm. He replied that tenders were made to five English and two American firms. Four of the English firms declined to bid, but another was admitted. The most favorable English tender asked for three years to fill the contract and placed the price at \$215,000; the most favorable American tender asked about one year and time and \$20,125 for the work. "I am sorry to say that this is not the first time in which there has been a marked difference both in price and in time of delivery between American and British tenders." No wonder, in view of these instances, which might be multiplied into hundreds, those Republicans who see that protection is choking itself to death and will strangle the party with it, are crying for a retreat under cover of the trusts. But the wonder is that so many Democrats, posing as leaders, fall utterly to perceive the opportunity that opens wide before the party to take up an issue that will not only reunite the party and inspire it as in 1892, but will win to us that large body of intelligent Republicans whom the issue that year brought to us, giving us the victory.

The Baltimore Herald gravely announces that "it is always hard for a lawyer to win his case when he runs up against a packed jury." In view of the fact that there are generally two lawyers, at least, concerned in every case, the above is a trifle ambiguous.

The French claim the great American admiral on the ground that he descends from a Huguenot family named De Huoy. Belgians say he is one of their De Weys. But he still remains our genuine Yankee George Dewey.

One might reasonably infer from the tone of Chicago papers that Admiral Dewey was coming from Manila for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the Windy City's new postoffice.

A pair of scientists announce that they have discovered that the sun is blue. Anyhow, it will do to gamble on that a good many of the people on whom the sun shines these June days are blue.

The unanimity with which each state in the Union agrees not to blackmail David B. Henderson is remarkable. Mr. Henderson is a man of whom it may be said, he got there before he really started.

"Will the time ever come," anxiously inquires the Boston Globe, "when we can turn on cold in the radiator on a hot day just as we turn on heat?" Oh, we don't know; ask Mr. Triple.

Congressman Hopkins says that ex-Speaker Reed "will never again be a candidate for any public office." Possibly Mr. Reed considers the presidency a "private snap."

Gen. Gomez regards American occupation of Cuba as "disagreeable." It is as disagreeable to him, in fact, that he has left the island and gone home to San Domingo.

Judging from present conditions in the Philippines Senator Davis and the rest of the \$30,000,000 peace commissioners are poor judges of the value of real estate.

All the prize fighters, big and little, will now please march up into the center of the ring and talk it out, so that we can proceed with the Filipino war.

Boss Platt still remains "Me Too" to all intents and purposes. When the country shook "Jim" Sherman, candidate for speaker, Platt shook him also.

Now that Admiral Dewey has promised to come home the Minnesota Republicans are trying to obtain similar assurances from John Goodnow.

The time is slowly, but surely coming around again for prominent citizens to

begin declining to accept second place on the presidential ticket.

Chicago investors have lost \$3,000,000 in the lapsed of trust. The mourners will include many persons outside of their immediate families.

Everybody in St. Paul is entitled to carry an now. The next Modern Woodmen convention will be held here.

The cold truth might well be known first as last. Neither Mark Hanna nor Secretary Alger proposes to resign.

The crash suit exhibits a little hesitancy in coming forward this summer, but it will be with us by and by.

How fierce the light that beats upon a throne! Republican newspapers have quit calling him "Dave."

Bellamy Storer knew where he was all the time, but didn't know he had to tell the newspapers.

Possibly one of the lessons to Loubet is that he ought not to attend horse races on Sunday.

When it comes to getting revenge the St. Paul base ball team is positively cruel.

Probably Chief Devery wouldn't know a hard blow if he met it coming up the pike.

Alger is getting out of the cabinet at unusual speed this summer.

Zola is again back in Paris, and, more than that, he is saying things.

The victory will be a popular one. Jeffries was born in California.

AT THE THEATERS. METROPOLITAN. The Nell Gausk company will present "The Senator" at a 25-cent matinee this afternoon, and, for the last time, tonight. The company has scored a decided hit, and has added to the popularity won during the previous engagements in this city; the play has served admirably to introduce the new members of the company, as well as to new acquaintances with the old favorites. The organization is undoubtedly stronger than ever seen here, and should play to big business throughout the entire engagement. The scenic accessories are elaborate for "The Senator" and it is promised that all the Nell plays will be produced on the same lavish scale. For the coming week two plays will be presented, "The Dandies" and "The Four-act Drama" by Henry Arthur Jones, for the first time, and Boucault's comedy, "London Assurance," for the latter half of the week. The sale of seats is now open.

FUNSTON'S GREAT SWIM. Recklinghoosen Tells How It All Happened Over the Water. Cincinnati Enquirer. Dashing Brig. Gen. Fred Funston, whose hero deeds in the Philippine islands have been exploited in the daily press all over this great United States for the past few weeks, was the subject of "Conversations with Recklinghoosen."

"Tain't no use of spoken about him, but dat Fritz Von Stohn is a bravery soldier." Was the opener by Recklinghoosen. "His name is Fritz Von Stohn. No wonder those Philippinians want to sue in day courthouse for pieces vens Frits like braveries is skown to dem like Frits Bimberle."

"What's loose now again?" interrupted Bimberle. "Are you seek, oder sind your healthiness so good no more? How you mang od less a Deutscher mid sutsk names like Von Stohn? Hies names sind dat 'tall; it's Funs On."

"Dat's right; oh, dat's all right," exclaimed Recklinghoosen. "You yost hit me head on day nall, dat's what he said."

"What is he did maid?" asked Bimberle. "You yost said it what he did," replied Recklinghoosen. "He maid day fun on vhen day fun it begin mid day Philippinians."

"Eton did he done it?" again queried Bimberle. "Questhoun me how din he done, denn could I tole you it might be yet better," replied Recklinghoosen. "He maid day fun on vhen day fun it begin mid day Philippinians."

"What he did did denn? Did he vent ud asked V. Stohn, for promiskon to spooch mid him?" expostulated asked Bimberle.

"Listen and I told it on you how he did it," gravely responded Recklinghoosen. "Fairst he knocked on day bamboule poles houses vitsk lifing in Aek-inlado's mens mid delr bad vitsk. 'Ereist' it said behind day inside some vone. 'You know herin' dat means in Spanish 'Come in vonce.' Den vone von Stohn oder Funs On, like you calls him, vent in, he asked day man what vone was chirt on his erler, 'Nefer' said Aquayacolombo, 'so long like a river pflows apast us.'"

"Is it you what representatifs Ackin-ack" asked V. Stohn. "SI, sinyore," said Aquayacolombo. "(SI, sinyore, dat means in Jewanted Staates lawnkidde Jass, sir), was the explanation of Recklinghoosen. "Denn for day twicest times I aks you to sir oder in day name von day Italy and this week for vone day. 'Non, non, sinyore,' said Aquayacolombo; 'dat means nostr,' said Aquayacolombo; 'not so long like it pflows day river apast us.'"

"Be to day hotel mid you Philippinians and day river," said V. Stohn. "He holled out on his soldiers, 'Come ahet, fellows!' on he and hees whole redment swimmid day river day day vone ofer mid detr uniforms on day oder side."

"Mid detr uniforms on?" incredulously inquired Bimberle. "Yes, mid detr uniforms on, besides vitsk yet day delr guns, pitseles, zaberes, and oder oppenences on yet, und catriches in delr belts around detr soldiers," replied Recklinghoosen. "Oh, denn no vonder is it day maig sutsk spokings about him. Vell, I'm anshook klad he's a Americans man, because oder s'p'otik comid' do dat."

"Oh, jass day cod," interrupted Recklinghoosen. "Von Stohn lairnd dat in Deutschland." "Tain't no adding so, 'tis is a sub-check von day kaiser," hotly rejoined Bimberle. "He is a Jewanted Staatter von Kantzia, und vone he cooms back day Kantzia vor't built him a house, but day'll gift him day whole shidat, dat vhat day'd do mid Funs On."

"Recklinghoosen," said Amwitzecher, "you should yet know less than dan say en dat Funs On is von Jewetrope, because of he was he vouldn't swimmid day river oder; he vould be so full von balr day day whole redment vould floatet over."

Easily Downed. The grocers who are organizing a whisky company to compete with the whisky trust propose to fight the devil with fire-water.

A Toboggan Slide. L. A. W. Bulletin. Many a man who boasts of his descent from William the Conqueror shows what a steep descent it has been.

Tobacco Chewing Expensive. In Kentucky the grasshoppers are said to be eating up the tobacco crop. Tobacco chewing is an expensive habit.

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PRICE LIST IS FIRM. BRADSTREET'S SUMMING UP OF TRADE CONDITIONS FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. DEMAND HAS NOT DECREASED. Some of the Features Are Puzzling, but There is Nothing to Indicate a Falling Off in the Steady Advance That Has Prevailed the Greater Portion of the Year—Business Failures Light.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Bradstreet's of tomorrow, June 10, will say: Exceptional firmness in prices at the highest level as regards general staple values yet reached, a small rate of business mortality, undiminished industrial activity, perhaps most manifest in all branches of trade in which iron, steel and other metals enter, and large bank clearings, reflecting to some extent the improved tone of stocks, but likewise large payments on previous profitable business, are among the features not necessarily new, but still noteworthy, reflected in trade advices. Enlarged shipments of breadstuffs, a result of recent buying induced by crop damage reports at home and abroad have, it is true, not been sufficient to offset liquidation on the late moderate rise, but this is partially explained by continued good advices from the spring wheat crop, confirmed by liberal receipts at primary points. Iron and steel display all of their old and some new strength in the present demand for the balance of the year, and the usual summer shut down seems likely to be honored more in the breach than in the observance in this trade. The outlook in the trade as regards next season's labor scale is still unsettled.

The usual early spring predictions of an immense reduction in cotton acreage have failed to materialize, and current estimates favor a falling off of 2 per cent in the cotton belt as a whole. This, added to good trade at home and abroad, and advices that the crop has not yet made up all the time lost by a backward season, has strengthened values of the raw materials slightly.

Including four shipments for the week, aggregate 3,284,000 bushels, against 3,276,000 bushels last week, 4,730,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 1,836,222 bushels in 1897, 2,222,666 bushels in 1896 and 1,731,737 bushels in 1895. Since July 1895 this season's exports of wheat aggregate 215,223,482 bushels, against 220,856,666 bushels last year, 4,773,333 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,383,294 bushels in 1897, 1,555,822 bushels in 1896 and 656,754 bushels in 1895. Since July 1895 our corn exports aggregate 190,149,425 bushels, against 186,697,329 bushels a year ago.

Estimates prepared for the week number 178, as against 177 last week, but compared with 221 in this week a year ago, 267 in 1897, 234 three years ago and 232 in 1896. Business failures in the dominion of Canada for the week ended June 9, 1899, 15 last week, 26 in this week a year ago, 35 in 1897 and 21 in 1895.

PRICES TEND UPWARD. Advance the Past Week Not Equaled in Recent Years. NEW YORK, June 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: The past week has brought a rise in prices not equaled in any other week of many years. Cotton has advanced 1 1/2 per cent, and 8.2 per cent in one week and pig iron 4.8 per cent, following advances of 3 per cent in pig and 4 per cent in products during May. Cotton has advanced 1 per cent and cotton goods 1.8 per cent during the week, with woolen goods 3 per cent and boots 1 per cent. A little reaction of 6 per cent appears in iron and steel, but the characteristic of the time is that expectation of higher prices induced buying far in advance of requirements for consumption. It is a saving feature that quotations are quite largely fictitious. Almost all the goods now being delivered or produced in some industries are at prices far above orders accepted several months ago, and nearly all the iron works being thus tied up far above the prices quoted indicate not only a high price for iron, but that they see fit to ask as way of increasing orders which they cannot accept, or else the bids of impatient buyers who can find nobody else to supply their requirements. During the past week quotations have advanced for anthracite No. 1 to \$17.50, for Bessemer, to \$18.50; for Pittsburgh, for gray iron, to \$15.00; for iron, with practically no sales, to \$3; for bars, at \$2.50 for plates and sheets as much for rails, to \$25; for structural beams and angles, \$5 per ton, and wire nails 25 cents per keg. But there are other prices, such as transactions at or above other prices, though small sales of pig last week for Italy and this week for Bremen, at market prices, with German offers for 19,000 kegs Southern pig, indicate that needs abroad are quite as great as they are here.

While there is a better demand for woolen goods, so that prices of some have advanced, it is not yet possible to distinguish any speculative operations in wool at Boston, from offers of millions to buy. The cotton market has advanced a sixteenth. Goods are selling largely at prices of gingham and prints have advanced.

For the current week failures have been 159 in the United States, against 232 last year, and 19 in Canada, against 17 last year.

WHY STOCKS SAGGED. Bradstreet's Financial Review of Week's Business in Wall Street. NEW YORK, June 9.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say: At the beginning of the week the market showed a disposition to continue its full, sagging tendency. The announcement of further gold shipments was calculated to support this belief, and with the absence of any public buying led professional traders to generally act on the short side of the account. There was, however, less evidence of liquidation and the money market failed to show any trepidation on account of the gold shipments, which, for the past ten days, reached the total of \$2,500,000. The large gold holdings of the banks and the treasury, with the abundance of money and the absence of any exceptional demands at present, rob the specie movement of its usual effect, and clearly recognized that at the present rates of exchange, some European interest, generally thought to be the Bank of England itself, had put a premium upon gold consignments, small, but sufficient to reduce an artificial flow from this country.

There was a steadier tone in Tuesday's trading, and Wednesday yielded two incidents which, for the time being, at least, seemed to change the tempo of speculation. One of these was the declaration of the regular 2 per cent quarterly dividend in the American Sugar company's common stock, and the other was the declaration of 1 1/2 per cent half-yearly dividend on Atchafson preferred.

The upward movement continued on Thursday, and the strength of the market on the whole seemed to center in the portions of the list which are the objects of the principal bear pressure. London took but a small part in the trading here, though the Atchafson dividend induced some foreign buying of that stock.

DEMANDS THE RIGHT TO NAME THE RUNNING MATE FOR MCKINLEY. HOBART IS OUT OF IT. Trust Issue Fatal to the Chances of the Man From New Jersey—Some Talk of Senator Davis, but the Minnesota Man, It is Said, Has No Desire to Be Vice President.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Western Republican congressmen are nearly a unit for the idea of selecting the vice presidential candidate who is to be President McKinley's running mate next year from the region west of the Mississippi river. It has leaked out that during Congressman Henderson's stay in Chicago, when representatives of various state congressional delegations were calling on him at the Annex, the question of selecting a running mate for the president was discussed quite as fully as the speakership contest.

Practically without exception the congressmen were firm in the belief that not only is Vice President Hobart out of the question as the party nominee to succeed himself, but that there is an unpassed opportunity for the Republican party to make a strong political play by selecting a man from one of the states west of the Mississippi