MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

M. S. COURTNEY,
NEWS DEALER,
469 Wabasha St.,
ST. PAUL, - MINN.

The St. Paul Globe

VOL. XXII.—NO. 333. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS—{On Trains, FIVE CENTS.

DECLARE FOR GOLD

FUNDAMENTAL FEATURE OF NEW CURRENCY MEASURE PREPARED AT ATLANTIC CITY

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL

ALL POINTS COVERED IN EXTENSO BY THE FRAMERS OF THE DOCUMENT

SUBSIDIARY COIN PROVISO

Changes in Existing Sections of Laws Governing Money of the Country Suggested—Provision for Safeguarding the Circulation of Bank Notes—Intent of the Measure Defined at Length.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The financial bill prepared by the Republican caucus committee which met at Atlantic City last spring was today made public by the committee. Its text follows:

A bill to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

That the standard unit of value shall, as now, be the dollars, and shall consist of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, or twenty-three and twenty-two one-hundredths grains of pure gold, being the one-tenth part of the eagle.

Sec. 2. That all interest-bearing obligations of the United States, for the payment of money now existing or hereafter to be entered into, and all United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of July 14, 1890, shall be deemed and held to be payable in the gold coin of the United States, as defined in section 1 of this act, and all other obligations, public and private, for the payment of money, shall be performed in conformity with the standard established in said section. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or held to affect the present legal tender quality of the silver dollars, or of the subsidiary or minor coins, or of the paper currency of the United States, or the laws making national bank notes receivable and payable for certain public debts and dues and obligations between national banks.

ISSUE AND REDEMPTION.

Sec. 3. That there be established in the treasury department as a part of the office of the treasurer of the United States a division to be designated and known as the division of issue and redemption, to which shall be assigned, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may approve, all records and accounts relating to the issue, redemption and exchange, as hereinafter provided, of the several kinds of money. There shall be transferred from the general fund in the treasury of the United States, and taken up on the books of said division as a redemption fund, the amount of gold coin and bullion held against the standing gold certificates, the amount of United States notes held against outstanding currency certificates; the amount of silver dollars held against outstanding silver certificates; the amount in silver dollars and silver bullion held against outstanding treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, and an amount of gold coin and bullion, to constitute a reserve fund equal to 25 per cent of the amount, both of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, outstanding. The gold and silver coins and bullion transferred from the general fund in the treasury as herein provided shall be increased or diminished, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and in no other way.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain the gold reserve fund taken up on the books of the division of issue and redemption as herein provided, and for this purpose he may, from time to time, transfer to such fund any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, or may exchange any of the funds in the division of issue and redemption for other funds, which may be in the general fund of the treasury, and, in addition thereto, he is hereby authorized to issue and sell, whenever in his judgment it is necessary to the maintenance of said reserve fund, bonds of the United States bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable in gold coin at the end of 20 years, but redeemable in gold coin at the option of the United States after one year. But no transfer shall at any time be made from the general fund of the treasury to the division of issue and redemption that will reduce the general fund below $50,000,000. That all United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, presented for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin at the will of the holder, and all silver certificates presented for redemption shall be redeemed in accordance with existing law. The secretary of the treasury is authorized and required to use said reserve fund in maintaining, at all times, the parity and equal value of every dollar issued or coined by the government, and if at any time the secretary of the treasury deems it necessary, in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States, he may, at his discretion exchange gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States. The notes and certificates so redeemed or exchanged shall be held in and constitute a part of said fund, and shall not be withdrawn therefrom nor disbursed except in exchange for an equivalent amount of the coin in which said notes or certificates were redeemed or exchanged, except as hereinbefore in this section provided. Nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing that provision of the act approved July 14, 1890, which provides that "no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the treasury, purchased by such notes."

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.

Sec. 5. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to use, at his discretion, any silver bullion in the treasury of the United States purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, for coinage into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as may be necessary to meet the public requirements for such coins, and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coin shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury. Whenever any silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, shall be used in the coinage of subsidiary silver coin, an amount of treasury notes issued under said act equal to the cost of the bullion contained in such coin shall be canceled and not reissued.

Sec. 6. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause all worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin of the United States now in the treasury, and hereafter received, to be recoined, and to reimburse the treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coin and the amount the same will produce in new coin from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. So much of the joint resolution approved July 22, 1876, relating to issue of silver coin, as limits the aggregate amount of subsidiary silver coin and of fractional currency outstanding at any time to $50,000,000, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. That the United States notes July 14, 1890, hereafter issued or reissued, shall be of such denominations, not less than $1, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. Silver certificates shall hereafter be issued or paid out only in denominations of $1, $2 and $5, against silver dollars deposited in the division of issue and redemption, or in exchange for silver certificates of denominations exceeding $5.

BANK CIRCULATION.

Sec. 8. That section 5159 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same is amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5159. Every association, after having complied with the provisions of this title preliminary to the commencement of the banking business, and before it shall be authorized to commence business under this title, shall transfer and deliver to the treasurer of the United States, as security for its circulating notes, any United States registered bonds, bearing interest, to an amount where the capital is $150,000 or less, not less than one-fourth of the capital, and $50,000 where the capital is in excess of $150,000. Such bonds shall be received by the treasurer upon deposit, and shall be by him safely kept in his office until they shall be otherwise disposed of in pursuance of the provisions of this title, and such of those banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money as provided by law: Provided, that the amount of such circulating notes issued to any national banking association having on deposit United States bonds to secure circulation at the passage of this act, or which may hereafter deposit such bonds to secure circulation, shall not exceed in any case the par value of the bonds deposited as herein provided."

Sec. 9. That every national banking association shall pay to the treasurer of the United States in addition to the taxes imposed by an act approved July 13, 1898, entitled "An Act to Provide Ways and Means to Meet War Expenditures and for Other Purposes," each half year, in the months of January and July, on or before the 13th day thereof, a tax of one-tenth of 1 per centum upon the value of its franchise, as measured by the aggregate amount of its capital, surplus and undivided profits, upon the last day of the calendar month next preceding. Sections 5214, 5215, 5216 and 5217 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby repealed. But nothing in this section contained shall be construed as to in any manner release any national banking association from any liability for taxes or penalties incurred prior to the passage of this act. In order to enable the treasurer to assess the taxes imposed by the provisions of this section each association shall, within ten days from the first days of January and July of each year, make a return, under the oath of its president or cashier, to the treasurer of the United States, in such form as the treasurer may prescribe, of the amount of its capital, surplus and undivided profits, upon the last day of the calendar month preceding. Every association which fails to make such return shall be liable to a penalty of $200, to be collected either out of the interest as it may become due such association on the bonds deposited with the treasurer, or at his option in the manner in which penalties are to be collected of other corporations under the laws of the United States. Whenever any association fails to make the return herein required, the taxes to be paid by such association shall be assessed upon such an amount as the treasurer may determine to be the true amount of capital, surplus and undivided profits of such association. Whenever an association fails to pay the taxes imposed by this section, the sums due may be collected in the manner provided for the collection of United States taxes from other corporations, or the treasurer may reserve the amount out of the interest, as it may become due, upon the bonds deposited with him by such defaulting association.

Sec. 10. That section 5138 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5138. No association shall be organized with a less capital that $100,000, except that banks with a capital of not less than $50,000 may, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be organized in any place, the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants, and except that banks with a capital of not less than $25,000 may, with the sanction of the secretary of the treasury, be organized in any place, the population of which does not exceed 2,000 inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a place the population of which exceeds 50,000 persons with a capital of less than $200,000."

SINGLE STANDARD ARGUMENT.

The report of the committee on the bill has been prepared by Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, who introduced the original bill of the monetary commission in 1898, and has been distributed to each Republican member of the house. Mr. Overstreet frankly admits that the committee "did not consider the general subject of banking, nor did it attempt to arrange a complete system of finance, but confined its labors to those subjects of most prominence, as evidenced by the pledges of the Republican party and the general policy of the administration."

It was felt, the report declares, "that the strengthening of the public credit by the removal of all doubt concerning the practice and policy of the government relative to the unit of value, is of paramount importance."

It is pointed out that there can be but one standard at one time, but that the convenience of commerce is promoted by the use of different methods of exchange, convertible into the standard. The report continues:

"When the standard shall be permanently established, and all doubt of its stability removed, the parity of all our money will be fully recognized, and the kind of money in which payments shall be made will rarely, if ever, be the subject of dispute. When certainty shall take the place of doubt, and the integrity of our credit be as fixed as the honor of the nation, the national debt can be readily refunded at lower interest rates, and future loans negotiated with ease upon better terms than ever before.

"The rapid development of American trade and its vast expansion, bringing our people into close relations with the leading nations of the world, makes it imperative that the standard of value in which settlements are made shall be the best known to the highest civilization, and shall safely appeal to the intelligent and successful experience.

"Recent events, shaped by causes beyond our control, bearing obligations which national honor requires shall be courageously discharged, open new fields for American statesmanship. Channels of trade yet unknown to American enterprises and avenues of commerce yet to welcome American products, will surely result. Such conditions emphasize the necessity for a standard of value which shall remain firm throughout the vicissitudes of competitive trade. Its permanency and stability should be above suspicion. Its security should be absolute. Some question of experience might be raised, if the proposition were new, or we were assuming a position at variance with other nations. But the gold standard is recognized by all leading nations, and this bill merely reaffirms the policy maintained by us for over sixty years, and if passed will place the subject forever beyond dispute."

GOLD RESERVE.

It is pointed out that the treasury in October had a gold reserve of over $250,000,000, and that there is more gold in the country now than ever. The advantages which this situation creates are thus described:

"The present conditions are most favorable and the time most opportune for clear and unequivocal adoption of the gold standard. Prior to the year 1896 the gold standard had been legally adopted by the following countries, viz.: Austria-Hungary, Brazil, British Honduras, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Turkey, and since 1896 the gold standard has been adopted by Costa Rica, Japan, Peru and Russia. The coinage of silver on private account was suspended (prior to 1896) by the United States, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Spain, India, Switzerland, Greece and Venezuela, thus effectually, although not absolutely, fixing their status as gold standard countries.

"If, under all these conditions, the United States shall clearly, by law, adopt the gold standard, it will pass to the new condition with even less friction than was experienced by the resumption of specie payment. The government is fortunate in being able to act in so important a matter under such favorable conditions. The general policy of the government, and such declarations as have been made by congress, are entirely consistent with this proposition."

Mr. Overstreet quotes the pledge of the Republican national convention of 1896 "that all our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether

Continued on Fifth Page.

FOUGHT FOR LIFE

AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON TRANSPORT MANUENSE SAVE THE SHIP FROM SINKING

BAILED OUT WITH BUCKETS

ENGINES FAILED TO WORK, AND THE SHIP ROLLED HELPLESS IN THE SEA

ONE ENGINEER IS ARRESTED

Col. Webb Hayes Says the Chief Would Also Have Been Placed in Irons Had There Been Any One to Take His Place—Ship Might Have Been Lost in a Typhoon but for the Daring of the Troops.

MANILA, Nov. 28.—When the Manuense anchored in Manila bay this morning, thirty-three days from San Francisco, there were several feet of water in her hold and 400 grimy, greasy, hungry, exhausted soldiers and sailors had been passing buckets of water since Nov. 17, night and day. First Assistant Engineer Dunleavy was under arrest and, according to Col. Webb Hayes' official report, the chief engineer would also have been under arrest if there had been any one to replace him. The colonel's report also declares that the captain of the vessel told him that the only thing that brought them through was the fact that the men were greenhorns and failed to realize their danger, while experienced seamen would have deserted their ship and taken to the boats in midocean.

The Manuense is a chartered ship, flying the British flag. She belongs to a firm of Which Senator Perkins, of San Francisco, is alleged to be a junior member. The officers say the firm bought her for $45,000, and they claim efforts were made to sell her to the government for $150,000. She started from San Francisco accompanied by the transport Pekin, which carried the remainder of the regiment, and encountered heavy seas to Honolulu without accident. After starting it developed that she was undermanned, and soldiers had to be detailed to act as firemen, coal passers and waiters, and to do other work. Before reaching Honolulu the crew concluded that the ship was not safe and the majority agreed to desert. Though they were closely watched, many of the crew succeeded in getting away and the Manuense proceeded with less than half a crew.

The captain, on Nov. 17, told Col. Hayes that the vessel had sprung a leak, and an investigation resulted in finding several feet of water in her hold. The steam pumps were tried, but failed to work, and there were no hand pumps on board. However, forty-six buckets were found, others were improvised, and the soldiers not employed in working the ship were organized into five shifts and, stripped and forming lines, they began bailing, the officers working with the men, passing the buckets which were sent up to the deck by a windlass. The longest time a shift could stand it was two hours, and often the period was not longer than half an hour. The bailing continued until the ship anchored here.

The same day the leak was discovered the machinery collapsed and the electric lighting plant and evaporating, distilling and refrigerating apparatus failed to work. There were no lamps, and the few candles found were exhausted after a few days. During the last week the passage of the Manuense was in utter darkness at night. She had been rolling in heavy seas all the way, but Nov. 22 she encountered a typhoon and pitched and tossed alarmingly.

LOST IN A STORM.

The Pekin became separated from the Manuense in the storm, the water rose rapidly, and the baling force was doubled. But the buckets were gradually smashed and barrels and boxes were substituted for them, the men working in darkness, planks and pieces of iron shafting being violently washed among them. The firemen could only feed the fires by being lifted on the shoulders of the other men, through water waist deep. The typhoon lasted two days and a half, and in the midst of it the engines stopped. The officers then held a council and found that there were 420 persons on board, with lifeboat accommodations for 213.

In the meantime the men below, ignorant of their extreme peril, were passing buckets and singing "What the hell do we care," while the ship rolled helplessly on the ocean with hatches closed.

The heat was intense until the typhoon passed, and then the Pekin, which had retraced her course about seventy miles, came alongside the Manuense, which was rolling so heavily that the soldiers in the hold could at each roll see the Pekin through the hatches overhead.

Col. James J. Pettit, commander of the Thirty-first volunteer regiment, ordered the Manuense to proceed to Guam and await orders, but the captain of the Manuense demurred because, it is said, the government was renting the ship for $500 per day.

Throughout the remainder of the voyage the engines of the Manuense failed repeatedly, and the ship would roll for a few hours while the engines were repairing. Then the steamer would proceed again for a few hours.

The meat and vegetables rotted because of the failure of the refrigerators and were thrown overboard.

WATER SUPPLY EXHAUSTED.

After the storm the water supplied to the ship at Honolulu had to be used for the boilers, and there was little or none for drinking. In fact it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whisky, beer and hard tack.

The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent. The officers also say the behavior of the troops was beyond praise. For days they worked in the dark, suffocating hold, with water sometimes up to their shoulders and plank moving about, dangerous to life and limb. The officers took the lead at baling, and encouraged the men. The captain of the ship promised the men 25c a day for baling, but he now proposes to pay them $1.50. The soldiers talk of attaching the ship. The regiment will proceed to Zamboanaga, on the island of Mindanao.

TRANSPORT OFFICIALS PUZZLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Transport officials at this port are at a loss to explain the alleged unseaworthy condition of the transport Manuense, whose arrival at Manila was reported today. A representative of the Associated Press interviewed a number of officials today, and in every instance the alleged unseaworthiness, undermanned and undersupplied condition of the vessel was ridiculed. It was stated that the Manuense was in first-class condition when she left this port on Oct. 26. Her engines had been thoroughly overhauled, and her fittings were in the best of condition. She was thoroughly provisioned in the cabin, enough supplies being taken for a six months' trip. Her hold was full of supplies for the soldiers, and the officials are at a loss to explain the alleged shortness of the food supplies. That she was undermanned is absolutely denied, because had she been clearance papers from this port would not have been issued. As a general rule transports leaving this port are, if anything, oversupplied with working crews.

Regarding the alleged unseaworthiness of the vessel, it can be stated that she was thoroughly inspected by the treasury department and was passed as in first-class trim. Lloyd's local inspector, Capt. Metcalf, also inspected the vessel and passed her. The local inspectors of hulls and boilers made a thorough examination and found her engines in excellent condition.

OFFICIAL COMMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—War department officials are surprised at the information contained in the Manila dispatch concerning the condition of the transport Manuense, which has just arrived at Manila. They are at a loss to acccunt for the deplorable state of affairs which is said to have existed on the ship, as they say every precaution is taken before the transport vessels leave the United States to see they are properly and adequately manned and supplied with commissary stores.

FILIPINOS DEFEATED.

Col. Bell Scores a Decisive Victory in a Mountain Fight.

MANILA, Nov. 29.—Col. Bell has defeated and scattered the brigades of Gen. Alejandrino and Gen. San Miguel. The engagement took place on the summit of a mountain, the insurgents being so confident of the impregnability of their position that they had their families with them. The Americans captured all the enemy's munitions and artillery.

HARPER & BROS.' TROUBLES.

State Trust Company Takes Possession of All Publications.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The State Trust company, as trustees of the first mortgage of Harper & Bros., issued, today, the following notice:

"All persons will please take notice that the State Trust company, as trustee under the first mortgage made by the corporation of Harper & Bros., to the State Trust company as trustee, in pursuance of the provision of section 2 of article 3 of said mortgage, has entered into and upon all and every part of the property and premises, lands, rights, interests and franchises conveyed or intended to be conveyed by said mortgage, and each and every part thereof, including the publication of the periodicals known as Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazaar and Harper's Round Table, and that from this date and until further notice neither the corporation of Harper & Bros., nor its agents or servants, will have or will exercise any power to use, operate, manage or control said mortgaged property or premises or to conduct the business thereof.

"The State Trust company has appointed Mr. G. B. M. Harvey to be its agent in the possession, operations, management and control of said property, premises and business and, until further notice, he will be respected accordingly."

This action on the part of the trust company was taken on the request of the Harper corporation.

TWO JURORS LACKING.

Progress Made in Preparation for Trial of Molineux.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—At the close of today's session of the trial of Roland R. Molineux there were ten jurors in the box. Two jurors were secured today, about fifty talesmen being examined. Jurors 9 and 10 are: Edward Billings, member of the brokerage and banking firm of W. B. Barbour & Co., thirty years of age, single, and a member of numerous clubs, including the Union league and University; Manheim Brown, milliner, forty-seven years of age, married.

Both the prosecution and defense used several peremptory challenges today, while opposition to circumstantial evidence and the death penalty played the same prominent part as it has regularly in securing the release of the talesmen from jury duty.

In all about 420 talesmen have been examined, this being the third week of the trial.

SAVED THE TRAIN.

But Section Foreman Collins Sacrificed His Life.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 28.—The first section of the train bearing the Tennessee volunteers narrowly escaped destruction near Weir, on its way through Texas. Section Foreman Thomas Collins, by sacrificing his own life, prevented it. The section gang was on the track with a handcar, and did not discover the approaching special until it was almost upon them. The crew fled, but Collins pluckily tried to get the handcar out of the way that a wreck might be averted, and had almost succeeded when the train struck him, breaking nearly every bone in his body and instantly killing him.

COEUR D'ALENE MINERS.

Protest Against Their Treatment Adopted at New York Meeting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—At a meeting to protest against the treatment of the Coeur d'Alene miners at Wardner, Idaho, held at Cooper Union tonight, under the auspices of the Central Federated union, resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Wardner authorities in imprisoning miners, and condemning the war department at Washington and demanding of the president of the United States that the miners have a speedy trial by jury. The resolutions will be sent to the president.

WORKING GIRLS' WOES.

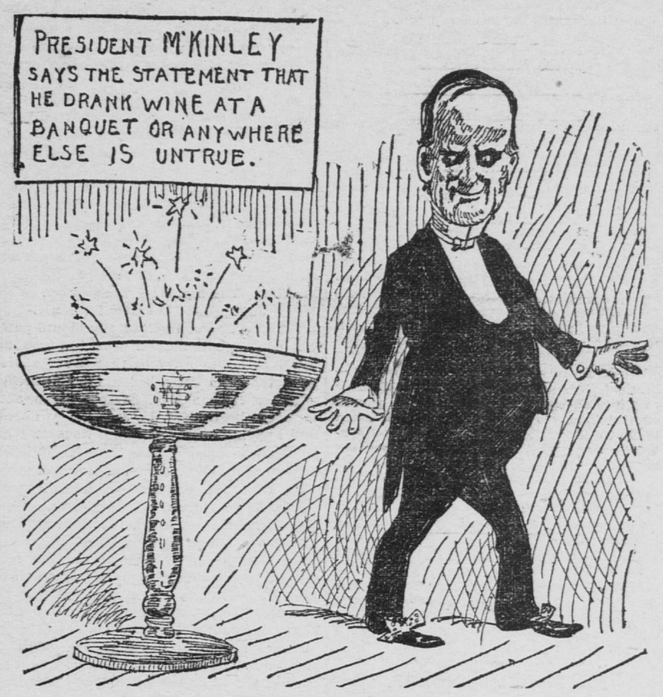
Novel Meeting to Be Held in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—The thirty girls who refused to work in the factory of Swofford Bros. & Co., because the firm would not pay more than 4 cents a garment for making overalls, today invited the public, particularly the ministers, to attend a meeting Friday night at labor headquarters, at which the troubles of a working girl's life will be told.

ROW IN UNTERHAUS.

Austrian Lawmakers Indulge in Personal Abuse.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—There were tumultuous scenes in the Austrian unterhaus today, growing out of a discussion of the Austro-Hungarian compromise bills. Comte Brosmiski, a Bohemian member, violently attacked the Social-Democrats, who responded with personal vituperation, calling him a scoundrel and a miserable liar. The president of the chamber had considerable difficulty in restoring order.



NEVER TOUCHED ME.

—New York Herald.

CHAMPIONS OF SILVER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SILVER REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION CONFERS

MR. BRYAN IS FAVORED

Chairman Charles Towne Delivers an Address in Which He Inveighs Against the Tendency of the McKinley Administration Toward Absolutism—National Convention Is Discussed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Informal discussion by members of the executive committee of the national silver Republican committee and chairmen of the state committees at the meeting held here today developed, as the consensus of purpose, adherence to the Bryan Democracy "if the right men are nominated." There was no dissent from the opinion that as the presidential candidate, William J. Bryan would be the right man.

Most of the session was devoted to hearing reports of the condition of silver Republicanism in the various states. Ex-Gov. Altgeld was present by invitation, and was greeted by a rising salutation from the meeting. He made a brief address, in which he paid a high tribute to the patriotism and disinterestedness of the silver Republicans.

Chairman J. G. Johnson, of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, and Sam B. Cook, the head of the Democratic press bureau, were visitors.

Chairman Charles Towne made an address, in which he inveighed against the tendency of the McKinley administration towards absolutism.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, said that the drift of the Republican party was away from its original principles, and that if he had not quit the party in 1896 he would have had ample cause to do so since then.

Senator Teller returned to Morrison, Ill., tonight, where he will have his thanksgiving dinner with his mother. Before leaving he said, in answer to the question as to whether anti-imperialism will overshadow silver:

"No, nothing can put silver in the background. The imperialistic matter is likely to be entirely settled within the next six months."

He implied that the country had already expanded, and that the anti-expansion cry would be about a dead issue by next June.

Ex-Senator Dubois, of Idaho, said he had no doubt the silver vote drawn from the Republican party would be largely increased at the next election owing to the frank pro-gold stand taken by the leaders of the party. "Fusion with Democrats and Populists," asserted the senator, "is, in my opinion, a certainty. That is, we confidently expect those parties to unite on a man whom we can support—like Bryan. I see no possibility of a gold Democrat's nomination, but in such an event we would put up our own independent tickett and would have a respectable vote in the electoral college."

The following were appointed a committee to report on the best time and place to hold the national convention, the manner of issuing the call and details of practical organization after the convention: E. S. Corser, Minnesota; E. T. Dubois, Idaho; F. J. Vanvoorhis, Indiana; Nathan Cole Jr., California; L. W. Brow, Ohio; Frank T. Ransom, Nebraska, and J. W. Spurrier, Iowa. This committee will report at tomorrow's meeting.

There were present at today's meeting, besides those mentioned, J. W. Griffin, Minnesota; J. J. Harper, Ohio; Congressman Shafroth, Colorado; ex-Congressman Hartman and Col. O. P. Chisholm, Montana; J. B. Romans, Iowa; Dr. F. B. Lawrence and R. W. Turner, Kansas; ex-Congressman J. B. Cheadle, Indiana; Dr. Frank S. Peck, Oklahoma, and B. S. Dean, New York.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow for the purpose of hearing reports and taking action preparatory to the calling of the national convention.

GOEBEL LAW TO STAND.

Kentucky Democrats Say It Will Be Strengthened.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 28.—James Andrew Scott, one of the Goebelites who made a fierce speech here two weeks ago, when Goebel arrived from Covington, and advised Democrats to arm themselves "to resist Gov. Bradley's bluecoats," was more conservative tonight. Gov. Bradley denied that he had been informed by McKinley that troops would be furnished if asked for, and declined to say whether he had considered appealing to the president for aid.

Instead of repealing the Goebel election law, which was the chief issue in the last gubernatorial campaign, as the Republicans claim hope of doing by alliance of Republicans and anti-Goebel Democrats, Democratic leaders said the law will not only be maintained, but will be strengthened by several amendments.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Admiral Dewey Again Defines His Position on the Presidency.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Admiral Dewey has repeated his former assertions that he is not a candidate for the presidential nomination to a Washington correspondent.

"President McKinley is a good friend of mine, and I hope to see him secure a second term," said the admiral. "I hope my friends will not continue to talk of my being a candidate. The American people have too much sense to do anything of that kind. It seems to me that the so-called battle-scarred heroes as a rule have made poor presidents.

"President McKinley has been a good friend of mine, and I shall never forget those noble, cheering messages that he sent me at Manila. I have preserved them all, and shall keep them as long as I live."

The admiral expresses much satisfaction with the news from the Philippines. He considers the insurrection practically at an end.

TO ENTER POLITICS.

Knights of Labor Decide to No Longer Hold Aloof.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—John W. Hayes, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, who has returned to this city from Boston, said that the Knights are going to abandon their time-honored custom of taking no part in politics.

"The course of public events," he said, "has forced the order to change its views and to abandon its old policy of political lethargy. It has been resolved to take an active part in the politics of the country, and to formulate a plan whereby political questions will be discussed and decided upon. The discussions will be non-partisan, entirely, and the influence and strength of the order will be given to that party which coincides with and espouses the same view of matters as the order."

IMPROVED ELECTION LAWS.

Senator Chandler and Others Issue an Address to Republicans.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 28.—United States Senator William E. Chandler, ex-Gov. Charles A. Busiel, and others, today issued an address to the Republicans of New Hampshire, inviting co-operation in opposing what is termed "the railroad power," in the state, and in suppressing

Continued on Fifth Page.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St Paul: Warmer.

1—New Currency Bill.
Transport's Thrilling Trip.
Silver Republicans Confer.
Another British Victory.

2—Charter Commission Organizes.
Magnusson Set Free.
Railroad Project Revived.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
Iowa Liquor Data.

4—Editorial.
Politicians Flock to St. Paul.

5—Sporting Page.
Fitz After Jeffries.
Freedom of Cuba.
Athletic Club Smoker.

6—Markets of the World.
Chicago Dec. Wheat, 65 7-8c.
Bar Silver, 58 7-8c.
Stocks Fairly Active.

7—News of Railroads.
Utah Has a Defender.

8—In the Labor World.
St. Paul Society News.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Sarmatian, Glasgow; Bulgaria, from Hamburg; Noordland, Antwerp. Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, via Cherbourg and Southampton; Cymric, Liverpool.
PLYMOUTH—Arrived: Graf Waldersee, from New York for Hamburg.
BALTIMORE—Arrived: Steamer Munchen, Bremen.
GLASGOW—Arrived: Peruvian, from Boston; State of Nebraska, from New York.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Arcadia, from Philadelphia; Phoenicia, New York.
SHANGHAI—Arrived: Elm Branch, Vancouver.
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Arrived previously: Monawa, San Francisco, etc.
ANTWERP—Arrived: Southwark, New York, via Southampton.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—"A Trip to Chinatown," 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
GRAND—"We Uns of Tennessee," 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m.
Olympic Theater—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m.
Company B ball, city armory, 8 p. m.
Entertainment, First Swedish M. E. church, Tenth and Temperance streets, 8 p. m.

IN STORM OF SHOT

BRITISH TROOPS CARRY BOER STRONGHOLDS, BUT SUFFER SEVERE LOSSES

FACED A WITHERING FIRE

ARTILLERY DUEL FAILING TO DISLODGE BOERS, AN ASSAULT WAS ORDERED

INFANTRY LED THE WAY

Hill After Hill Was Carried, but Not Without Appalling Casualties Among the Forces of Gen. Methuen—Boers Retreated in Good Order, Taking Their Six Cannon With Them.

ORANGE RIVER, Monday, Nov. 27.—The British arms have achieved a brilliant victory. The enemy, strongly intrenched, held a range of hills commanding both sides of the railway at Rooi Laagte, near Gras Pan.

The Lancashires, under Lewis, reconnoitered in an armored train on Friday. The Boers shelled the train and killed Lewis and a private.

Gen. Methuen then advanced. His column made a detour and bivouacked for the night at Simon's Plains, three miles from the Boer position. At daybreak the advance began, the guards forming the reserve. The column debouched on the plain eastward of the Boer kopjes. The Boer guns opened fire. Two batteries of British artillery, posted on each side, shelled the Boers, practice being good on both sides.

The Boers stuck tenaciously to their positions, firing steadily and accurately. The duel, which constantly became hotter, lasted three hours. The Boer shells wounded several men of the naval brigade.

Finding it impossible to displace the Boers by artillery, Gen. Methuen resolved upon an infantry attack. A brigade of infantry, including the Yorkshires, the Northamptons, the Northumberlands and the Lancashires, with the naval brigade on the right, gallantly stormed the Boer positions, in the face of a withering fire, and carried hill after hill, the brigade under Col. Money capturing the main position against a terrific fire, but suffering severely.

The Boers were shelled during the final retreat and must have lost heavily, but they succeeded in getting away northward with their six guns. The British were badly in need of more cavalry.

STRICT CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Virtually the only fresh news from the front is contained in the dispatches of Gen. Forestier-Walker to the war office. The cables continue silent, presumably because of Gen. Buller's desire to prevent leakage of important movements now being carried on. It seems certain, however, that Lord Methuen continues to move forward rapidly, and finding the railway much damaged he has left it. When telegraph communication is finally resumed, it may be possible to hear of four different engagements, Modder river, Arundel, Colenso and Colesberg.

As the Boers are reported from Kimberley to be retiring to the south, it is not impossible Col. Kekewich had already left Kimberley with 2,000 men to meet Lord Methuen.

After relieving Kimberley Lord Methuen will march to the relief of Mafeking, about which considerable anxiety is felt.

Lord Charles Mansfield Clark, it is said, will be the commander of the Sixth division.

The latest phase of the mobilization of the reserves has progressed as satisfactorily as have former calls. Out of 9,786 men summoned, 9,533 have rejoined the colors.

BATTLE OF ENSLIN.

A dispatch from Orange river, dated Monday, Nov. 27, and describing the battle of Enslin, says:

"The Boers successfully retreated. The lancers attempted to intercept and reached them, but a severe fire opened from a kopje (hill) forced the lancers to retreat. Gen. Cronje was with the Boers. Among the Boer prisoners are Alderman Jeppe and Commandant Ressik, who led the Boer force."

BRITISH LOST HEAVILY.

A dispatch has been received here from Gen. Buller giving a list of casualties among the troops engaged in what was hitherto known here as the battle of Gras Pan, but which is now officially designated the battle of Enslin. It proves as anticipated that the British success was heavily bought. The losses announced today added to the naval brigade casualties previously notified make a grand total of 193 as the cost of Gen. Methuen's second battle. The Yorkshires, apparently, bore with the naval brigade the brunt of the fighting, as there were, in addition to three officers, forty-eight of the rank and file killed, wounded and missing. The fact that the list contains the casualties of the Ninth lancers seems to dispose of the fears that the cavalry was surrounded and captured.

BOERS ARE RESTLESS.

Gen Forestier-Walker has sent the following dispatch, dated Cape Town, today, to the war office:

"Kekewich reports from Kimberley from Nov. 18 to Nov. 23 some unimportant skirmishes with the Boers. Wounded, Capt. Bodley, Lieut. Hawker and three troopers, all doing well. The health of the garrison is good and the water supply plentiful.

"Native reports to Kekewich state that the enemy's camps to the south of Kimberley have been evacuated and that Cronje, with 3,000 troops, is marching to the south. The Boers are disappearing from the vicinity of Kimberley. The enemy seems restless."

BRITISH TROOPS AT CAPE TOWN.

The transports Scott, with thirty-four officers and 1,108 men, and Bavaria, with eighty-five officers and 810 men, arrived at Cape Town yesterday (Tuesday).

SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

MARINETTE, Wis., Nov. 28.—An enthusiastic pro-Boer meeting was held at Escanaba, Mich., on Sunday, which was attended by about 100 prominent Irishmen from all parts of the upper peninsula, including Judge O'Leary and ex-Chief of Police Frawley, of Escanaba. Resolutions of sympathy for the Boers in their South African struggle were adopted, and a movement was started which will probably result in extending financial support.

TO STRIKE VIGOROUS BLOWS.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Deutsche Zeitung publishes the following dispatch, dated Pretoria, Nov. 27, received through Boer diplomatic channels:

"President Kruger and President Steyn

Continued on Third Page.