The St. Paul Globe

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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, Minn.—Anonymous communications not noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York.....19 Spruce St.
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THE WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair and probably colder; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh west to northwest winds, diminishing.

North Dakota—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair and probably colder; variable winds.

South Dakota—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair and probably colder; variable winds.

Iowa—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; southerly winds.

Montana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; probably colder Thursday; variable winds.

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. —Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Highest temperature	28
Lowest temperature	7
Average temperature	18
Daily range	21
Barometer	30.19
Humidity	68
Precipitation	0
7 p. m., temperature	20

7 p. m., wind, west; weather, clear.

SNOW AND ICE REPORT.

Depth of snow on ground and thickness of ice in inches, Jan. 1, 8 p. m.:

	Snow.	Ice.
St. Paul	T	12.5
Bismarck	3	6.0
Duluth	T	10.0
Escanaba	T	6.0
Havre	T	....
Helena	3	....
Huron	1	....
La Crosse	9	10.0
Milwaukee	1	2.0
Moorhead	1	12.0
Williston	3	16.0

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*5pm	High		*5pm	High
Battleford	—4	0	Cheyenne	30	52
Bismarck	10	10	Chicago	22	28
Calgary	10	10	Cincinnati	22	28
Duluth	18	26	Cleveland	22	22
Edmonton	2	12	Denver	40	50
Havre	16	16	Galveston	42	42
Helena	16	18	Montgomery	30	34
Huron	12	24	Montreal	8	12
Med. Hat	16	20	New Orleans	38	40
Minnedosa	10	28	New York	22	26
Pr. Albert	—2	4	Omaha	24	26
Qu'Appelle	6	16	Philadelphia	22	26
S. Current	16	32	Pittsburg	24	24
Williston	8	12	Pueblo	34	40
Winnipeg	4	14	St. Louis	26	30
Boston	26	30			

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul). —Below zero.

GRIGGS' REFUSAL TO PROSECUTE.

The opinion recently given by Attorney General Griggs on the application of certain Chicago shippers, that he prosecute for conspiracy under the Sherman anti-trust law certain railroad corporations operating north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi, seems on its face to be a very sensible and well reasoned document.

The shippers in this case complained that certain changes made by the railroads in existing freight classifications were certain to result in the creation of unreasonable charges under the law and in unjust discrimination against small and in favor of large shippers and against certain localities in favor of others. They appealed to the interstate commerce commission, and during the progress of the appeal demanded of the railroads affected that they should postpone the operation of the proposed changes. This the railroads refused to agree to. The shippers thereupon asked the interstate commerce commission to certify the facts to the attorney general, with a view to the prosecution of the railroads under the anti-trust law.

This law, it will be remembered, has been found effective in putting an end to combinations among railroads which are in restraint of trade. A recent decision of the federal supreme court shows also that the anti-trust law is effective in preventing like combinations or conspiracies, when properly prosecuted, on the part of other corporations. The shippers, apparently impressed with the decision given so recently by the supreme court in the case of the Addison Steel company, proceeded to secure a legal remedy for complaints which had not been yet passed upon by the interstate commerce commission, the tribunal which the law invests in the first instance with jurisdiction over them. The attorney general very plainly declares that the shippers' application to have him prosecute is absurd.

This expression will be considered a bit strong; but, in the nature of the application, it seems fully warranted. If the shippers had waited for the adjudication of the commission on the questions raised, it might have become the duty of the attorney general under the law to proceed with the prosecution they sought, although this appears somewhat in doubt considering the undisputed facts brought out before the commission and certified to the attorney general. The complaint was one of unjust discrimination and unreasonable charges. That question still remains undetermined, owing to the action of the shippers in passing their complaint over the heads of the interstate commerce commission.

The ground, however, on which Attorney General Griggs bases his opinion and his characterization of the application as absurd is that the railroads in question acted not only conjointly in the changes that they made in the former classification, but they also acted separately and independently. Each of the roads interested ratified the new classification suggested by the joint committee, thereby, according to Mr. Griggs, negativing the assumption of the shippers that there was such a conspiracy as would be within the purview of the anti-trust law.

The shippers have, of course, still their remedy of submitting the offensive schedules of rates to the commission, and of compelling the roads, through that body, to alter their classification if the charge of unreasonableness or discrimination is sustained. For all practical purposes this remedy would appear to be sufficient, at least for all their present purposes.

GO AHEAD, DOCTOR.

Whatever may finally come of Dr. Ohage's action in proceeding to collect city garbage through his department, it is fairly certain that his action will receive the approval of the householders of the city. They don't care a fig for contractors or councilmen in the transaction. They desire to have their garbage promptly removed, and they doubtless feel that their wishes in that direction are more likely to find fulfillment through the health department than through the contracting scavengers.

Many will be disposed, perhaps, to doubt whether the nuisance which the doctor proceeds to abate is just as pronounced as it would undoubtedly be under different conditions of temperature. As the head of the health department, the only agency of local government really concerned in the problem, Dr. Ohage appears to us to be entirely right in his action. The council has not acted. The contracts for the past year have expired. No provision is made for the protection of the general health or for the doing of the work pending the arrival of the two bodies of the council at an agreement. No one is justified in assuming that such an agreement will be arrived at within any reasonable time, or, indeed, will be arrived at at all.

Dr. Ohage simply recognizes the existence of a public danger, more or less serious, and proceeds under his construction of his official duties to do that which is now left undone, and would, not unlikely, be indefinitely left undone but for his intervention.

Of course, we are certain to have another delightful object lesson on the worthlessness of the provisions of our city charter in certain given directions, and probably another siege of litigation. But we are well used to that kind of thing, and nobody will take alarm over the prospect.

If Dr. Ohage and his assistants are willing to take the risk of having their bills paid when presented, of course that settles that aspect of the matter. They will have an opportunity at any rate to show what they can do. If the council will only be obliging enough to leave its differences unsettled long enough, we can all be qualified to pass an opinion on actual experience on the claims and pretensions put forward by Dr. Ohage as to his ability and willingness to do the work to the public satisfaction.

Something has been said about the health commissioner using his position in the matter for the promotion of the political interests of Mayor Kiefer. The Globe respectfully suggests that that sort of thing is pure fudge, unless we are to believe that Dr. Ohage is at once a very cheap sort of sanitarian and politician. There is nothing in the doctor's official career to justify any such view, and there is a good deal to establish its absurdity.

THE LEGISLATURE—THAT'S ME.

One of the most remarkable features of imperialist methods in political life is the way in which a few great men take charge of affairs. The head of the national administration, the Hon. Marcus Aurelius Hanna, has already disposed of the succession to the office made vacant by the death of Vice President Hobart. He declined to give his sanction recently, as the Globe pointed out, to a New York imperialist statesman named Woodruff becoming a candidate for the place. According to Mr. Hanna, Woodruff was too young. Besides this disqualification, Senator Hanna further pointed out to Mr. Woodruff that he could not have the place because it had already been bestowed on Secretary Root. The action of the next national convention of the imperialists on the vice presidential nomination, it will be thus seen, is effectually settled six months or so before the event.

Senator Hanna is not alone in the plenary powers which he exercises. He can only act, of course, within the immediate sphere of his influence and jurisdiction. He is the master mind in national concerns. He is also, of course, the master in Ohio. In purely internal affairs the great men of the several states, of course, are in control when they do not interfere absolutely with national concerns. Platt is the master in New York. Quay is the same in Pennsylvania. Each of these great men represents all the departments of the state government, as is generally understood. Quay has shown his authority in acts alone. He is not a loquacious man. His present appearance in the senate shows to what simple proportions the problem of state government in Pennsylvania has been reduced by him.

Mr. Quay's friend, Mr. Platt, breaks out in speech more frequently than his great compeer in Pennsylvania. He enlightens the public from time to time beforehand what the governor and what the legislature will or will not do in a given event. His latest declaration of this kind is interesting. It relates to the work of the Mazet committee. The Mazeteers' lawyer, Mr. Moss, recently incurred the great man's disfavor by proposing to put him on the stand in connection with the $50,000,000 proposed Ramapo steal, whereat, it will be remembered, the Mazeteers adjourned precipitately and without day, leaving Lawyer Moss in the air.

But Lawyer Moss did not propose to be thus summarily disposed of, and proceeded, without consulting Mr. Platt, to prepare the report of the committee to the legislature. This proceeding the legislature, in the person of Mr. Platt, objects to, putting the objection in the following very plain terms:

"I never met Mr. Moss. I should say, though, that he is laboring under the impression that, in making his report of the Mazet investigation, he is speaking for the committee. He is mistaken if he thinks the legislature will view it in any such light. Mr. Moss is not the committee. As I understand it, the legislature expects the committee to report, not Mr. Moss. It is the committee's report that the legislature wants."

Nothing can be much simpler than this. Of course, in these sentences, Mr. Platt seems to distinguish between himself and the legislature. But this is the merest formality, which he adopts to overcome the feelings with which old-fashioned folks might regard his open avowal of the identity between himself and the legislature. Louis XIV. of France used to say: "The state; that's me." Mr. Platt has not yet reached that point. Indeed none of the master minds of imperialism has as yet adopted the simplicity of speech which distinguished Le Grand Monarque. But American imperialism is yet young. It proceeds precisely on the same lines. Ere long, no doubt, beset as the country is by unscrupulous traitors, it will become necessary for these great men to openly reduce the art of government to its elemental principles.

REPUBLICAN METHODS IN FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The St. Paul Dispatch of Monday evening published on its front page a long article purporting to be from that paper's special correspondent at Washington, dealing with the report of the appointment of Eli S. Warner, of St. Paul, as United States surveyor general for Minnesota. The article is chiefly remarkable for the things it does not say, and it affords the public some slight insight into the manner in which federal patronage is distributed by those in power. The writer of the article, presuming that he is the Washington correspondent of the Dispatch, must, of course, know from observation how such things are done, and his statement that Senator Nelson on a former occasion deliberately presented the name of Eli S. Warner as a candidate for United States marshal to Senator Davis for his concurrence, knowing that that concurrence could not be obtained, will be interesting reading to the unsophisticated readers of the Dispatch.

And the further statement in the article, that Senator Nelson, in now recommending Mr. Warner for the office of surveyor general, is not actuated by love, esteem or friendship, but by fear of Mr. Warner's powerful political influence being cast against him when the senator comes up for re-election, will be an eye opener for all who know the junior senator from Minnesota. From the tone of the article the reader is given to understand that with Mr. Warner's support Senator Nelson's re-election is assured and without Warner he is a "gone coon."

There is, perhaps, a faint suggestion in this "Washington special," and it may perchance have been dictated, or perhaps written by a victim of disappointed ambition, but it is highly probable, as in the case of other gentry, that when politicians disagree the truth will come out.

Ramsey county has had another candidate than Mr. Warner for the office of surveyor general. This candidate is a gentleman whose record as a Republican partisan is absolutely above reproach and whose faithfulness to Republican principles is so well known that it has become proverbial. As there is not more than one such in the county it is not necessary to name him, but his identity may be guessed by the suggestion that he has probably been in more or less close communion with the writer of this Dispatch article for many years.

As between this faithful one and Eli S. Warner, whose political merits are so disclosed by the Dispatch, the Republicans of Ramsey county could have but one choice. Citizens who are not supposed to be politicians and do not understand the qualifications required in an appointee to a federal office may think that this particular office, which pays a salary of only $1,800 a year, could be filled by some person of experience in the work of land surveying and draughtsmanship, and that an individual's ability to make and unmake United States senators is not the most desirable evidence of fitness for the office.

Maybe the Dispatch article does Mr. Warner more than justice, and his political influence may not be so great as is therein alleged. It is quite possible that Wr. Warner's malign influence at the time of Senator Nelson's election, five years ago, was not so perceptible as the Dispatch would have its readers believe, although among his lieutenants at that time were some exceedingly choice spirits—not alcoholic spirits—but Republican spirits. In politics, however, the will is often gladly accepted for the deed, when it comes from the opposition.

It is quite possible that Mr. Warner may not accept this office—it may not be profitable for him, from a business standpoint, to do so. In such a contingency the Dispatch correspondent, whether at Washington or elsewhere, might be easily placated by Senator Nelson recommending the man of his choice—which would not interfere with the arrangement the Dispatch alleges to exist, of Senator Davis refusing to concur.

But there is another feature in regard to Senator Nelson's attitude towards the anxious seekers for the office of United States surveyor general which the Dispatch does not make clear in its severely ingenuous article. One of the candidates for appointment, having written to Senator Nelson, received answer that the senator could not promise him his support, as he was under an "implied promise" to support another candidate. Now comes Eli S. Warner, who is announced as Senator Nelson's appointee, and declares that the appointment comes to him as a surprise—that he has not sought it and did not expect it—so that evidently he is not the candidate who held the "implied promise" of Senator Nelson. Perhaps the Washington correspondent of the Dispatch can throw some light on this phase of the case.

Mr. Croker has had one of his legs broken, but it is still an even venture he never had either of them pulled.

With the rain of bullets at Sunny Side laager, reported by Col. Pilcher, there should have been a rainbow.

Now that the drainage canal is in use, the Chicago river will probably be graded and used for a boulevard.

Peter Maher was probably not the only man who was knocked out by a punch on New Year's day.

With all the Highlander prisoners the Boers should not lack for "Hot Scotch" in this festal season.

With an additional $3,000,000 Chicago university should be able to worry along for a few weeks.

Mr. Quay has hoisted the wigwag message: "The machine expects every man to forget his duty."

Mr. Pingree denies that he will bolt, but admits that he has the bit in his teeth.

Maher probably has the most brilliant list of losings in the history of the prize ring.

The fact that 1900 is not a leap year does not interest Mr. Roberts, of Utah.

Gov. Leary, having abolished slavery in Guam, might try his hand on Sulu.

If Dewey will come, St. Paul will try to furnish him the ice to cut.

Gen. French, seemingly, always has good luck with his mules.

MUSIC AND THE STAGE.

METROPOLITAN.

"The Little Minister" is playing to big business at the Metropolitan this week. A popular price matinee will be given this afternoon.

Otis Skinner in "The Liars" will be the attraction at the Metropolitan for the last half of next week, commencing Thursday, Jan. 11.

Tillotson's new comedy drama, "A Young Wife," will be presented for the first time in this city at the Metropolitan opera house Sunday evening, Jan. 7, by the original New York cast.

GRAND.

The local popularity of the Hoytian farce is being evidenced at the Grand this week by the excellent attendance that is being accorded his latest and one of his most laughable creations, "A Day and A Night." Today at 2:30 will occur the first popular priced afternoon performance of the engagement.

George H. Broadhurst's gleeful plentitude, as he aply describes it, "Why Smith Left Home," will be seen at the Grand the coming week.

EPISTLES TO ST. PAUL.

Frederick L. McGhee, the colored lawyer and good Democrat, tells a story on himself that developed while he was returning from an Eastern trip recently. On a Baltimore & Ohio train en route to Chicago he met former Secretary of the Treasury ex-Gov. Foster, of Ohio. The pair fell to discussing the negro in politics. Mr. McGhee ventured the opinion that the negro voters were gradually allying themselves to the Democratic party.

"That kind of talk is rubbish," declared the ex-member of President Harrison's cabinet. You can't drive a nigger into the Democratic party, unless it is one of those sneaking, but at the knees niggers, that is after Democratic money or some other consideration."

The conversation progressed for an hour longer, when the pair parted at Chicago.

"By the way, governor," remarked Mr. McGhee, after shaking hands with the Ohioan, "I had almost forgotten to tell you that I am one of those 'sneaking, out at the knees niggers' you mentioned. I've been working for the Democratic party and voting that ticket for some years."

"What?" blustered Gov. Foster. "I mistook you all along for an educated colored gentleman. But perhaps my assertion does not apply to every 'nigger' in the Democratic party after all."

SMART SHORT STORIES.

The following story is told of an M. P. who, wishing to conciliate a voter, sent him a pineapple from his hothouse:

"I hope you liked it," he said to the old man, when he met him a few days afterward.

"Well, yes, thankee; pretty well. But I suppose we sort of people are not used to them fine things and don't know how to eat 'em."

"How did you eat it, then?" asked the M. P.

"Well," said the old man, "we boiled en."

"Boiled it!" sighed the M. P., in horror, thinking of his pineapple.

"Yes; we boiled 'en with a leg of mutton."

* * *

An enthusiastic young golfer at a dinner party started off with the whitebait to enumerate to his partner the details of a match that he had been playing that day.

It was not until the dessert was brought on that he suddenly bethought himself that he had been doing all the talking; indeed, the young lady had not said a single word during the progress of the meal.

It was possible that she was not interested in the subject—incredible, but still possible. "I am afraid I have been boring you with this talk of the shop," he said, in a half apology.

"Oh, no; not at all," was the pretty maiden's response; "only, what is golf?"

* * *

The witness was a stupid-looking Swede. The cross-examining attorney was a smart young man, whose object was to disconcert the witness and discredit his testimony. "What did you say your name was?" was the first question. "Yahn" — very deliberately—"Pederson." "John Peterson, eh? Old man Peter's son, I suppose. Now, Peterson, answer this question carefully. Are you a married man?" "Ay tank so. Ah was married." "So you think because you got married that you are a married man, do you? That's funny. Now tell the gentlemen of this exceptionally intelligent jury whom you married." "Who ah married? Ah married a woman." "See here, sir, don't you know any better than to trifle with this court? Of course you married a woman; did you ever hear of any one marrying a man?" "Yes. Mah sister did."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A stingy man flatters himself that he is an economist.

The average girl loves to figure in a pressing engagement.

You can't measure a man's religion by the length of his face.

When the money market is tight the gold cure should be resorted to.

A dollar dinner is an aggravation to the man with a 50-cent purse.

The dude is considered a soft thing by the hardened man of the world.

Many a man who is not ashamed of his faults is ashamed to confess them.

A handkerchief is usually one of the chief symptoms of a cold in the head.

Some men have to sit down and think in order to ascertain where they stand.

Tastes differ. Some people can see beauty in a looking glass, while others can't.

The average baby is given to gum chewing, but chewing gum is seldom given to a baby.

A NEW YEAR PROPOSAL.

"What resolutions have I vowed to keep
the coming year?
Come, sit beside me, maiden fair, and
straightway you shall hear:
I've pledged myself to choose one girl
from out the throng so gay,
And love her with an honest love forever
and for aye.

I'll work for her with brain and brawn,
with all my might and main,
Until I've won her everything that honesty can gain;
I'll fill her life with all that's good, till
life itself is done—
And while we train our minds and hearts
we'll not neglect the fun.

Now tell me, won't you, maiden fair,
what you have vowed to do—
For I've laid bare my inmost soul to no
one but to you?"
"I've made no pledges," she replied in so
demure a tone,
"But if you don't object, I'll try to help
you keep your own!"

—Leslie's Monthly.

Chat of the Capital·

Washington Gossip, Political and Otherwise, for the Readers of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—(Special.)—President McKinley may be compelled to sanction the passage of a bill carrying appropriations of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 for water way improvements throughout the various sections of the country.

It was only a week or two ago that Chairman Burton, of the house river and harbor committee, announced that no river and harbor bill would be forthcoming at the present session of congress. This announcement on the part of the chairman of the house committee created consternation among the new members of the present house and caused considerable worry among interested members of the senate.

Shortly after the chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors made his announcement public, the president, Speaker Henderson and Chairman Burton were flooded with petitions, letters, and requests of every sort to permit some measure to pass at this congress providing money to continue, if not to further, improvements in the interests of waterways all over the country. Without doubt members of congress have been instrumental in having these petitions sent to the three men who have the power to permit or prevent the passage of a measure of this kind at the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress.

Chairman Frye, of the senate commerce committee, has always been a strong advocate of appropriating money for the betterment of waterway improvements whenever it could be shown that the appropriations asked for were not injudicious. Senator Frye is this year of the same opinion and will be a strong advocate in pushing forward any fair measure presented by senators asking for appropriations of this kind which may come before his committee, submitted by members of the house and approved by the lower branch.

It is estimated by the war department that a river and harbor bill for an appropriation not to exceed $15,000,000 will cover all the expenses asked for by various representatives during this session, and if the bill can be held within this limit it is now predicted that Chairman Burton will agree to it, Speaker Henderson will consent, and that the president will approve the measure.

So much evidence has been presented to President McKinley, the speaker of the house and Chairman Burton that it would be unwise to cut off these appropriations that the interested members now seem satisfied that measures not considered unreasonable by the river and harbor committee will be adopted, the house will consent to a legitimate expenditure of money for this work, and if so, President McKinley will not veto any measure of this kind having the sanction of both houses.

* * *

The chrysanthemum is apparently rapidly becoming the favorite flower practically all over the world. United States Consul John C. Covert sends an interesting account to the state department of a chrysanthemum exhibition which has been held in Lyons, France. He says, writing under the date of Nov. 23:

At the chrysanthemum exhibition which has been in progress in this city during the last two weeks 2,000 different varieties were exhibited by fifty horticulturists in and around Lyons. A prominent exhibitor places the number of distinct varieties cultivated in France at from 8,000 to 10,000. They are kept in large houses open on all sides, but roofed to prevent damage from rain. They flower in November in great variety of form of petal. It is said here to be extremely difficult to produce two different shades of exactly the same form; therefore, the exhibition is exceedingly rich in variety, leaves of tubular shape, flat, pointed, rounded at the end, curved in and down at the sides, with ascending and descending points, undulating, etc., being shown. Some plants were over three feet high, bearing but three large flowers. One plant bore fifty blossoms.

Every horticulturist in and around Lyons has now at least 1,000 to 1,500 different varieties of chrysanthemums. They are sold as house ornaments, and are very largely used in decorating graves. Many thousands of them are sold on All Saints' day and the Day of the Dead, which fall on the 1st and 2d of November.

* * *

Consul Thompson writes as follows to the state department relative to railway projects in Yucatan:

By reason of the present high price of sisal hemp, the principal product and article of export for this district, Yucatan is enjoying a season of great prosperity. There is a plethora of money. Many commercial and other schemes are being projected, particularly in railroad and kindred enterprises. Every one of the present railroad companies is commencing to purchase large quantities of rolling stock, rails, etc. Several new railroads are planned, with every prospect of success. I have helped divert many orders to the United States, and if our manufacturing interests in this class of supplies care to enter the field here, there never will be a better chance. That they may be placed in immediate communication with their possible future customers, I give below a list of the various companies that are purchasing or intend to purchase heavily of materials in their respective lines: Merida a Peto Ferrocarril, Rodulfo Canton, president; Merida a Progreso Via Ancha, Joaquin Peon, president; Merida a Tamal, Joaquin Peon, president; Merida a Valladolid Via Angosta, Gen. Francisco Canton, president; Sud Oriental de Yucatan, Rafael Peon y Losa, president; Electric Light Company of Merida (Compania de Luz Electrica de Merida), Rafael Peon, president. Other companies and projects are in process of formation, and, as they become of interest to our merchants and manufacturers, I will give the department due information.

* * *

Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan islands, their commerce, conditions and producing and consuming power, are the subject of a monograph just issued by the treasury in response to the renewed demand for information regarding those islands. In this volume, two previous editions of which have been entirely exhausted, an effort has been made to picture present physical conditions, as well as the presentation of statistics of commerce, and the prospective producing and consuming power of the islands. Their present consuming power is estimated in round terms at $100,000,000, about equally divided between the products of agriculture and manufactures. The imports into Cuba in 1892, when normal conditions of prosperity prevailed, were $52,101,682; those of Puerto Rico, in 1896, $3,656,573; those of the Hawaiian islands, in 1898, $11,650,890; of the Philippine islands, in 1896, $28,815,075, while those of the Samoan islands, in 1895, were $418,840, the chief commercial value of these islands being as a harbor and port of repair, refuge and supplies.

The exports of the islands have, in years of prosperity, exceeded considerably their imports. In 1892 Cuba's exports were $83,018,228, against $52,101,682 of imports; those of the Hawaiian islands, in 1898, $17,316,744, against $11,650,890 of imports, and those of the Philippines, in 1896, $32,481,484, against $28,815,075 of imports. Puerto Rico's exports usually about equal her imports, the density of population in that island requiring large importations of manufactures and the agricultural products of the temperate zone. The exportations of these islands consist chiefly of sugar, tobacco, coffee, tropical fruits, and in the case of the Philippines hemp. From Cuba the sugar exports, under normal conditions, formed fully four-fifths of the total value of articles exported. From the Hawaiian islands sugar forms probably nine-tenths of the total exportations. From the Philippines exports of sugar and hemp are about equal in value, together forming about four-fifths of the normal exportations; while from Puerto Rico coffee is the largest item of export, its exportation having been, in 1898, more than three times as great in value as sugar, and forming considerably more than one-half the total exports of the islands.

That the producing capacity of certain of these islands, especially Cuba and the Philippines, may be greatly increased by the creation of improved methods of internal communication cannot be doubted. Of the 35,000,000 acres composing the islands of Cuba, not more than 2,000,000 have ever been under cultivation. There are 17,000,000 acres of virgin forest and 9,000,000 acres of fertile plains which have only served up to this time as pasturage, and as most of this land is extremely fertile its producing capabilities, when reached by roads and railways, are almost beyond present conjecture.

—J. S. Van Antwerp.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Thomas Rigney, one of the original members of the produce exchange, one of the founders of the Traders and Importers' bank, of which he was also a director, and one of the men most influential in putting through the reciprocity treaty with Canada before the Civil war, died at his home here today in his eighty-eighth year, of pneumonia.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Jacob C. Rogers, a prominent banker and for many years the representative of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, died suddenly at his home today. Mr. Rogers was seventy-two years of age.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Maj. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, U. S. A., retired, died at Providence hospital, in this city, today, after an illness of some weeks. He was a native of Rhode Island. He had a distinguished military record during the war of the Rebellion and was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at Fredericksburg and the Wilderness.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—John Albert, widely known as a maker of violins, is dead at his home in this city, aged ninety-one years.

DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

Washington—Secretary Root has taken measures to break the corner in hemp.

Sydney, N. S. W.—The gold yield for 1899 in New South Wales was 509,418 ounces, an increase of 168,925 ounces over 1898.

St. Petersburg—An earthquake yesterday destroyed ten villages in the Alchalkalak district of the government of Tiflis.

New York—The New York China, Glass and Toy company, commercially rated as having a capital of $50,000 to $75,000, today assigned for the benefit of creditors.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The wages of 25,000 men in Pittsburg were advanced from 5 to 10 per cent, and in some cases even a greater percentage. Of these 14,000 are employed by the Carnegie Steel company.

Atlantic, Io.—The little town of Massena, in the southeastern part of this county, was half wiped out by fire of incendiary origin which broke out shortly after midnight. The loss will be about $20,000.

New York—James M. Crafts has resigned the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

New York—The anxiety for the overdue coasting steamer George Farwell was relieved today by the report received by Ray & Pickett, her agents, of her arrival at Newport News for coal, and sailing thence yesterday for New York.

SIX FEET OF SNOW.

Blizzard Raging in Sections of the East.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 2.—A blizzard is raging in Chautauqua county today. No trains have reached Dunkirk on the Western New York & Pennsylvania road, as the drifts between Mayville and Silver Creek are ten feet deep. Trains on the Nickel Plate road are using the tracks of the Lake Shore between Brockton and Buffalo. Lake Shore trains are going through, but are late about two hours. Traffic over several stage routes is blocked. In many places the snow is six feet deep on a level.

Receiverships Announced.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—Charles H. Chappel, of Chicago, and James H. Hopkins, of St. Louis, were today appointed receivers of the Omaha & St. Louis Railroad company, the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad company and the Kansas City & Northern Connecting Railroad company by Judge Thayer, of the United States court for the Eighth circuit. The bills of complaint were filed against defendant railroads, and submitted to the consideration of Judge Thayer in chambers. One was brought by the receivers of the Pittsburg & Gulf road, and the other, a cross bill, was filed by the Missouri Railway Construction company. The averments of both bills were substantially the same. Each alleged that the defendants were in debt to them in certain sums, the aggegate amount being $500,000; that the companies were insolvent and unable to meet their obligations.

Populists Indorse Bryan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—The state central committees representing the People's party, the wing recognized by the national committee, and the free silver Republicans met today in answer to notices sent out two weeks ago by the chairman of the free silver Republican organization, and state chairman of the People's party. The joint meeting was for the purpose of reviewing the situation and outlining a plan of campaign. As a result of the conference, the representatives of both organizations pledged themselves in favor of 16 to 1 and the renomination of William J. Bryan. They also indorsed the Chicago platform and condemned the gold standard policy of the Republican party.

Illinois Central Changes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—W. A. Eldredge today became freight claim agent of the entire Illinois Central system. At the same time the freight claim offices of the system's Southern lines were consolidated with the agency of the Northern and Western lines, and hereafter all freight claims will be considered and acted upon at the company's general offices in this city. The consolidation of the New Orleans, Louisville and Chicago offices will bring more than sixty clerks together in this city.

Wisconsin Prohibition Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the Prohibition state central committee today Maffison was chosen as the place and Aug. 22 as the time for holding the state convention. Delegates at large to the national Prohibition convention at Chicago June 27 were chosen as follows: Samuel D. Hastings, of Green Bay; E. W. Chaffin, of Waukesha; J. B. Smith, of Madison, and Ole B. Olson, of Eau Claire.

Stock Breeders Confer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Two hundred of the largest dairymen and stock breeders of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin held a meeting here today and discussed steps to secure the abolition of the present law requiring all cattle to be subjected to an examination for tuberculosis during which tuberculin is injected.

Senator Allen Not a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Senator Allen, of Nebraska, in an interview tonight, authorized an absolute denial of reports that he would be the candidate for the presidency on the part of the fusion forces.

Has Twenty Millions Capital.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Ontario-Lake Superior company to operate timber lands and engage in transportation, and to do irrigating, with a capital of $20,000,000.

Used Gasoline Carelessly.

DES MOINES, Io., Jan. 2.—Miss Emma Dye, principal of Lucas' school and one of the oldest teachers in Des Moines, started to fill the reservoir of a gasoline stove at her home this morning while the stove was lighted. She is expected to die.

Roller Skate Polo.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 2.—Muncie again defeated Racine, Wis., at roller skate polo tonight at the West side rink, the score being 5 to 1.

Wind Stacker Trust.

To the Editor of the Globe:

For eight years our farmers have had to pay dearly for each and every wind stacker that that has been built, strictly because the wind stacker is absolutely under the control of a trust. This trust has no factory, but collects heavy fees for trade marks which are useless in business and thrives on the ignorance of the farmer. During all the past summer the wind stacker trust sought to form a trust of the leading threshing shops, but failed, for which we rejoice. I, for one, hope to see the day and soon, when the ignorant farmer will not have to support the "knay-bob" schemer in luxury, whether he hides behind trade marks on wind stackers or other goods.

—William Richmond.

Minneapolis, Jan. 1, 1900.

TO SUE FOR PEACE

Continued From First Page.

recently. It was he who, on being shown the battlefield where Buller was defeated in attempting to force a passage of the Tugela river, and on seeing the strength of the Boer fortifications there, asked the significant question: "Was there no way around?"

GERMANS SHOW IRRITATION.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The press continues to discuss the capture of the Bundesrath with some show of irritation. In a semi-official note the Post remarks that in consequence of the seizure Germany has taken steps and is expected to deal with the matter in a "spirit of good official relations." The Neuste Nachrichten says: "There is every reason to believe the incident will speedily be closed."

Official circles consider it imperative that Great Britain adopt some definite attitude regarding the whole question of contraband of war, and are surprised she has not adopted a firmer policy on the subject from the beginning.

ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP SEIZED.

HAMBURG, Jan. 2.—The Hamburger Correspondenz announces that the German bark Hans Wagner, of Hamburg, was seized by the British at Delagoa bay, on Dec. 21, and that her owners have lodged a complaint with the board of the foreign office.

COLONIALS DID WELL.

Col. Pilcher's Attack Upon the Boers a Brilliant Success.

BELMONT, Cape Colony, Monday, Jan. 1.—A dispatch from Dover farm, dated Jan. 1, says:

"The colonial troops who have been longing to be allowed to meet the Boers have at last been given an opportunity to do so and scored a brilliant success. The raid conducted by Col. Pilcher was very difficult, owing to the fact that the movements of the troops were immediately communicated to the Boers by natives. In order to prevent this, Col. Pilcher, in making his forced march from Belmont, left a British trooper at every farm house, instructing him not to allow the natives to leave their huts, the patrols calling the names of the natives hourly in order to prevent their escape. In the maneuver at Cook's farm Col. Pilcher sent mounted patrols east. One of these, consisting of four men, commanded by Lieut. Adie, suddenly encountered fourteen Boers, who opened fire. The lieutenant was severely wounded and Private Butler gave up his horse in order to carry the lieutenant out of range. Another private, whose horse had bolted, pluckily returned to render assistance. He was wounded in the leg and his horse was killed.

"Meanwhile Lieut. Ryan, who had worked magnificently, reported that the veldt on the right of the enemy was clear, whereupon Maj. de Rougemont ordered the guns to a trot. They arrived within 1,500 yards of the laager, unlimbered and planted five shells in as many minutes within the laager. Immediately the enemy could be seen streaming over the kopje. They were completely surprised, but quickly opened a well directed fire.

"A representative of the Associated Press had the privilege of carrying an order to the Toronto company to double-quick into action. The order was received with great satisfaction. The company rushed forward until within 1,000 yards of the enemy's position, when it opened a hot fire upon the kopje and completely subdued the Boer fire.

"The British artillery shelled the position with wonderful accuracy, while Lieut. Ryan, with mounted infantry, worked round and completely uncovered the fire of the Boers, who had been ensconced in the bushes.

"Meanwhile Col. Pilcher, with the Queenslanders, taking advantage of every cover, made a direct attack, the Australians moving slowly but surely and only shouting when they saw the enemy retiring under their steady fire. The Queenslanders behaved with great coolness, laughing and chaffing even at the moment of greatest peril."

During the advance the Boer fire suddenly ceased. Thirty-five Boers hoisted a white flag and surrendered. A portion of the Torontos moved across the front of the guns and entered the laager. The Boers had fled. Fourteen tents, three wagons, a great store of rifles, ammunition, forage, saddles and camp equipment and numerous incriminating papers were captured. The Boers lost six killed and twelve wounded. The Torontos stood the galling fire with admirable patience, never wasting a shot.

BROKEN RAIL.

It Caused a Wreck in Which Several Persons Were Injured.

PONTIAC, Mich., Jan. 2.—The last coach of a mixed train on the Pontiac, Ohio & Northern railway, containing twenty passengers, ran off the track nine miles north of here tonight and was overturned. Miss Ella Ohmer, of Detroit, was internally injured, but is expected to recover. Miss Sheridan, of Cass City, and Harry Smith, of Pontiac, also received severe injuries. The other passengers escaped with bruises and minor cuts. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

Cuban Cabinet