The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness and warmer; rain or snow Tuesday; easterly winds.

North Dakota—Snow and colder Monday; fair and warmer Tuesday; winds shifting to northwesterly.

South Dakota—Snow flurries and colder Monday; Tuesday rain or snow and warmer; variable winds.

Montana—Partly cloudy Monday, with colder in extreme eastern and warmer in northern and western portions; Tuesday fair, with warmer in eastern portions; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Monday; snow or rain Tuesday; winds shifting to fresh easterly.

Iowa—Increasing cloudiness and warmer; rain or snow Tuesday; fresh easterly 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	11
Lowest temperature	—4
Average temperature	3
Daily range	15
Barometer	30.24
Humidity	77
Precipitation	0
7 p. m., temperature	10

7 p. m., wind, southwest; weather, cloudy.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford	4	8	Buffalo	16	16
Bismarck	16	20	Boston	20	24
Calgary	8	12	Chicago	14	18
Duluth	10	14	Cincinnati	18	20
Edmonton	2	6	Cleveland	16	16
Havre	10	34	Denver	44	56
Helena	36	42	Jacksonville	34	36
Huron	24	26	Marquette	10	14
Medicine Hat	12	24	New Orleans	38	40
Minnedosa	4	6	New York	20	24
Pr. Albert	8	8	Omaha	28	32
Qu'Appelle	6	8	Philadelphia	20	24
S. Current	6	26	Pittsburg	16	18
Williston	24	28	St. Louis	28	32
Winnipeg	6	8	S. St. Marie	10	14

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1900.

TYRANNY.

A recent interview with President McKinley seems to indicate a disposition on his part to seek cover from the attacks of the champions of our infant industries. His declaration in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico had received the approval of the masses of the people of the two countries. Whatever favor be gained on account of it from his own countrymen is not unlikely to be lost to him in the immediate future if, as his recent utterances indicate, he is to prove unwilling to take all the consequences of his free trade recommendation.

President McKinley takes his stand with the ultra-protectionists, while seeking to undo in a single instance the undeniable wrong which is involved in the extension of protectionism to the trade of the island. If he is reported correctly, he is in favor of free trade, not because it is right, but because the trade of the island is so small that it cannot substantially injure our industrial infants. This means an extension of national charity to our new "colony" in the West Indies. It indorses the imperialist doctrine that the "colonies" have no rights which the "mother country" is bound to respect. According to him, we may rob and slay their inhabitants at will; deprive them of a trial by jury, of free speech, of the right of public assemblage and statement of grievances, and make them the victims of sheer militarism—the constitution of the United States affords them no protection whatever.

Every American who thinks must stand aghast at such doctrine. What is true of Puerto Rico, on this political principle, is equally true, the president admits, of the Philippines. And being true, where is the American to be found who believes in the revolution which gave him and his fathers their freedom who will say that the Filipinos who resist our soldiers are not in arms at this hour against infamous and brutal tyranny?

Protectionism of the kind which is thus invoked against Puerto Ricans was the very corner stone of the political and social system against which Americans rose in arms. Great Britain told her American colonies, as we tell Puerto Rico, that the "mother country" would impose what taxes it pleased, and the colonists had no option but to submit. It was this form of protectionism which, enforced by England, robbed Ireland of her industries and has left her children since the robbery was consummated steeped to the lips in poverty and discontent, has made them wanderers on the face of the earth and has left to the British empire an inheritance of hate that will endure while the relations of the two races subsist as they are.

The imperialists may establish free trade or protectionism, just as they please, with reference to Puerto Rico. But the doctrine of imperialism, as propounded by McKinley and the rest of them, in its immediate reference to the people of the island of Puerto Rico, remains none the less a wanton defamation of Americans as a race who, from character and tradition alike, are and should be the friends of civil liberty.

THE FUTURE GREAT TRIO.

For fifty years wheat, cotton and provisions have been the three great exports of the United States, and in that time they have amounted to the vast sum of over $20,000,000,000, or one-fourth as much as the total wealth of the country as it is today, and ten times as great as the total value of our foreign trade for 1899.

While we have thus gone on from year to year sending food to the English operatives, and borrowing vast sums from Europe for railway construction, England has earned enough money each year to keep us in borrowed funds by the very simple legerdemain of selling cotton, steel and woolen goods and coal to us and to South America and Asia, and carrying the whole traffic in English ships.

For fifty years England has been selling cotton yarns and cotton goods abroad at the rate of $200,000,000 per year.

For fifty years she has been selling steel and iron goods, and ships of iron or steel, at the rate of from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 per year to us and other greenhorn or necessitous nations.

During that time she has bought our flour at Minneapolis or Rochester (N. Y.) prices, our cotton at New Orleans figures and our provisions at seaport prices. And each year she has loaned us back her freight moneys as a sop and drug to dull our perceptions of what was to our own advantage. It was due to our environment, our wonderful natural resources and our institutions that the sop and drug acted as a stimulant to our local energies and sent us unflagging to the top of performance; sent us across the continent with four parallel lines of railway, and sent us into the bowels of the earth for the iron and oil and copper that are now making such extraordinary promise for us in the future. And, although we have in the past squandered $1,200,000,000 for coffee from Brazil in twenty-two years, and are now shamelessly quarreling with little Puerto Rico about her coffee and exports to this country, there is a field open to us that ought to enable us to recoup some of our folly and losses and bring us home such profits that we can even look with complacency upon the hoodwinking of the past.

We are selling mineral oils at the rate of $50,000,000 per year to other nations. That much may be said to the credit of the Standard Oil monopoly. Enough to just about equal our own gold production. But our coffee imports from Brazil eat it all up.

We are now selling abroad iron and steel goods to the value of $100,000,000 per annum. But our sugar bill just about absorbs that gold credit, and we are shamelessly quarreling with Puerto Rico about her little sugar crop.

We are selling abroad raw cotton to the annual value of over $200,000,000 and manufactured cotton to the annual value of less than $20,000,000. We have invested in ten years $60,000,000 in electric light plants. We have invested probably $7,000,000 in new cotton mills in the same time. The water power that should be driving the wheels of mills is driving the electric current into dwellings and offices for purposes of luxury or convenience, toys of diversion from a great national mission.

We are producing 13,000,000 tons of pig iron per annum, worth at an average $15 per ton. We are in imminent danger of pig iron shipments to Europe, a procedure that would be as calamitous as the shipments of cotton and flour have been.

We have built 200,000 miles of railroad track in the last fifty years, at a cost of $12,000,000,000. They earn every year over $1,500,000,000. The entire system is capable of carrying more freights at a cheaper rate than any other railroads in the world, but is helpless as soon as it reaches the seashore. The same rails can be made to carry still greater traffic, more ton miles at a less rate per ton. But they must have seashore support.

The total foreign commerce of Great Britain runs up to more than $3,000,000,000 per year—$3,720,000,000 in 1899. Ours amounted to $2,000,000,000, and we consider it a wonderful performance. The Netherlands had a foreign trade of $1,300,000,000, and Belgium of $1,216,000,000—and we fed their mechanics with our cheap flour and meat and sold them our cheap raw cotton, to enable them to outsell us in South America and Asia.

Having the greatest oil fields in the world, the most completely developed copper mines, cotton for the world to draw upon, water powers without stint and iron ore and coal beds to which there is no known limit—and the Asiatic and Oceanic trade wide open, with 800,000,000 of people in all stages of uncivilization—what a nation of sapheads and milksops we should be to continue the submergence of our capital and credit in local works of municipal improvement when the rest of the world is in shirt sleeves for colonial expansion for purposes of trade, and when our iron furnaces might be duplicated with profit and our cotton mills quadrupled, and when there are ships to be built to answer the purposes of our new coastwise trade, as well as the new foreign trade on the Pacific.

The rest of the world already has trade to the value of $250,000,000 per annum with China, while we have but $33,000,000 of it; with Australasia to the value of $578,000,000, while we have but $20,000,000 of it. Cape Colony trades abroad to the value of $200,000,000, and we get but $16,000,000 of it; Argentina, to the value of $241,000,000, and we get but $8,000,000 of it. Is there no American to go mad upon this proposition, that it is time to build ships—to build American cargo carriers—to build more furnaces and steel mills, and to set up cotton spindles at every dam site in the South or North; to save our coffee and sugar bills by selling our own manufactures and hauling our own freights to the less advanced nations?

CLARK'S PREDICAMENT.

It is related in the Associated Press report that when Senator Clark was asked on his examination before the investigating committee if he had expended any money in bribing members of the legislature, he drew himself erect and, looking his interrogator fairly in the eye, answered: "No, sir; never."

This accords with the action and language of an honest man under such circumstances; and it may be after all that the senator did not expend any money for that specific purpose. Still the undisputed fact remains, unexplained, that there was a trifle of $115,000 expended to promote Senator Clark's election. Conceding even that this money was not expended for purposes of bribery, it is quite plain that Senator Clark did consent to "loosen up," as ex-Gov. Hauser so naively stated it.

One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars may be a trifle in the estimation of Senator Clark, but it is a considerable sum in the view of the ordinary mortal. And if it is to be regarded as necessary to the election as senator of any man, either in Montana or elsewhere, corruption must be regarded as an incident to such election.

But Senator Clark expended all this money to bring to an end the wicked rule of one Marcus Daly. This was his motive. If he were elected as senator, as the result of bringing Daly's rule to an end, why then, of course, the welfare of Montana, which he had exclusively at heart, would be all the more decisively advanced! The defeat of Daly, however, according to Senator Clark, was the main thing; the election to the senate a mere incident.

This explanation of the use of such vast sums of money will not do. The moral atmosphere of Montana politics, as it has been manifested in this investigation, renders the explanation even less effective for its purpose than it might be under different circumstances. The identification of Senator Clark, according to his own testimony, with the transaction involving an attempt to bribe a judicial officer, or, to put it more mildly, to unduly influence his official conduct, places him in a worse light than any other single transaction could have done. The scheme of political conduct which would occasion a candidate for the senate or for any other position to write to the family doctor of a judge engaged in the hearing of a given case, asking his intervention with that judge for the purpose of having that case decided in a manner favorable to the candidate, may safely be regarded as corrupt and dangerous. Such an act would prevent Senator Clark from sitting in any honorable public body, as a member of it, were it not that people are disposed to judge very lightly the conduct of men like him who use money lavishly for the accomplishment of their purposes.

If the senate is not wholly lost to its own self-respect, it will not only exclude Clark, and all others who are tarred with the stick of the use of big money for political purposes, including Quay, but it will at once take steps to place the right of election of its own members in the hands of the people directly.

Kentucky having succeeded in collecting her various state governments in one place, Mr. Taylor may now recognize the advantages of "benevolent assimilation."

Senator Hoar asserts that he is still a Republican, but with the understanding that he does not agree with the party upon any of the great general questions of public policy.

There is a faint suspicion that it may have been Aguinaldo in disguise who won the long distance walking match last week.

Chicago's visible supply of eggs is a quarter of a billion. Tragedians, it is hoped, will govern themselves accordingly.

The shadow which Puerto Rico casts upon the future is very like that of a white elephant.

Connecticut is showing a surprising lack of interest in the tariff tax upon Havana cigars.

New York, with seven inches of snow, cannot point the finger of scorn even at Medicine Hat.

MUSIC AND THE STAGE.

DANZ CONCERT.

The third concert of the Danz orchestra series took place before the largest audience of the season yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan opera house, and Director Danz gave the best programme, from a musical standpoint, so far in the series. According to the regular programme form the opening number was a march from the "New Century," by Hans Koenig. The "Robespierre," overture characteristic, by Meyerbeer, told a musical story of France and her woes of the eighteenth century, the commune uprising, victory and rejoicing of the country and death scene of the warrior, Robespierre, and the "Marseillaise," anthem of France, as a finale.

The grand selection from "Les Huguenots" was the second feature on the programme. This orchestral selection brings into play the solo instruments as well as the concerted combinations, and it is in the drinking song and famous "March of the Huguenots" that these features are so well directed and required. "Dream on the Alps," by Labitzky, was one of the favorites on the programme, and was a selection for strings only, muted and pianissimo throughout. The solos and duet, between Fred Will and Claude Madden, gave it an artistic finish and musicianly rendition. "Ideal Concert Waltz" might have been aptly termed a scene de ballet, such a delightful rhythm and swing was it given. No selections are so popular among concertgoers as the orchestral waltz number, and every programme should count it amongst its popular selections.

"Charlotte Corday" was a plaintive little strain for two orchestras, the wood winds taking the back of the scenes. Its novelty proved a pleasing one and was repeated. Rhapsodie No. 2, by Liszt, was the last and fitting number to a most enjoyable programme. The Rhapsodie is a familiar number to most audiences and its difficulties known to all students of the classics. It was played with a vigor and vim and brought to a tremendous climax and finish. The next concert will take place March 4, with some well known artists assisting.

METROPOLITAN.

"The Sign of the Cross," Wilson Barrett's strong historical drama, appealing alike to the regular theater goers and to the class of persons known as non-theater-goers, will return to the Metropolitan tonight.

The company that will be seen during the coming engagement is much the same that has been presenting the piece in this country during the last three years. Charles Dalton, who is often referred to as the English John McCullough, heads the organization as Marcus Superbus, the Roman prefect, a role in which he has won the highest commendations from press and public. Others that will appear are: W. E. Bonney, Frank H. Westerdon, Henry H. Wenman, George Flood, Harry Child, H. T. Harris, Lillie Thurlow, Gertrude Boswell, Agnes Scott, Vinnie Cassell, Florence Leclercq and Rita Walton.

The engagement is for the entire week, with matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

GRAND.

An old-time favorite in the farce comedy line is "McFadden's Row of Flats." Once again it is among its many St. Paul friends at the Grand. But it is not exactly the same play. Such attractions are perennially interchangable, and this season, while retaining many of the old favorites, there are a number of new faces, new specialties and new music. Such plays have their mission as entertainments. They generally succeed a series of graver presentations in the lines of tragedies and melodramas, and are as acceptable as a light, quickening interlude in a classically heavy musical number.

The present "McFadden's Row of Flats" is termed a "spectacular farcical review." In the patois of the Rialto it "looks the part." It is a phantasmagoria of pretty girls, catchy songs, cake walk, the comedy of music and a wealth of vaudeville specialties.

Mr. Paul E. Quinn, as Tim McFadden, is a favorite farceur, with an enviable brogue and a well cultivated turn for exploiting the absurd. And the effect of the absurdity would not be lessened by terming Mrs. Lizzie Conway, as Mrs. Murphy, queen of the flats, his "leading lady."

One of the most enthusiastically received turns was the combination dance and cake walk by Mr. Charles A. Morgan and Miss Kittie Nelson. A vaudeville specially well done is a well spring of pleasure and a joy forever. Mediocrity becomes a haunting nightmare. The act of these two is highly creditable Bobby Ralston, "the funny little man," who is a whole show in himself, and Mr. Harry Watson, the bicycle tramp, are still with the company, and as popular as ever. Howard, Russell, Edwards and Whiting, "the emperors of music," take no second place in their particular specialty. The descriptive melody in the second act, introducing the entire company in an excellent imitation of the march king, "Sousa," was led by Harry Watson. This turn is a screamer.

"McFadden's Row of Flats," with its yellow kids, Bowery toughs, coon songs, knockabout work, grotesque effects, shapely limbs and comical situations, will remain at the Grand all the week, with regular matinees and a special performance on the afternoon of Washington's birthday.

IMPRESSION MADE BY GOUGH.

Many and many a day ago, on the then frontier line of the valley of the Minnesota, in the at that time beautiful village of Mankato, word went out that Gough had been engaged by the local lyceum bureau to lecture on temperance. Gough came. He was received by a committee of men, who had fought Indians and "secesh," swam rivers, spoiled the virgin forests, opened new soil, endured poverty, suffered hunger and never surrendered their belief in the right. They escorted him to the opera house and stage.

His speech was slow at first, gestures few, illustrations not many. The village topers were out in force, and some more decent men for whom women were praying to give over the habit of drink. He told something of his own life, of the misery brought by drink, of the laws of self-denial and self-sacrifice. He was intense at all times, and this intensity bore down upon the listeners until he had made them one with himself. Even the small village boy inclined to cat calls and gurgling whistles was silent, and there came through the sepulchral hall no sound but the raw cry of the winter wind from outside.

He made some slight comment on the condition of a drunkard's family—the want which came upon them, the loss of self-respect. He described the degradation of spirit which rested with the habitual drinker, and how if that spirit was not destroyed mere signing of the pledge would not redeem. He pleaded for exercise of will power, more potent in effecting reform than all the drugs and medicines in the world. This was but developing the minds of his hearers for a climax.

Suddenly he swung one arm high in the air and shouted:

"A drunkard and his fall to the depths of everlasting hell is like the man who climbs to the top of St. Peter's in Rome. He is on the very summit of the great dome, the blue sky above and the world far, far beneath. He looks down from his perch, and having nothing to grasp, to hold to, grows dizzy.

"Everything is whirling now before him. His senses leave him. He is swooning. His feet slip. He is off of the dome. He is in the air. He is falling—

"Down!

"Down!

"Down!

"To the earth beneath and the ruin of himself.

"Thus descends the drunkard—

"Down! Down! Down!

"To the fires of hell and the ruin of his soul!"

The whole exclamation was accompanied with such use of his right arm and body as to bring the fearful descent immediately to the eye of the blind.

A shudder ran over the audience. The sobs of women were heard. Men felt uncomfortable. Men and women are living today who still feel the power of that illustration, uttered by lips long since cold.

SMART SHORT STORIES.

Bulwer-Lytton committed many crimes against taste in the decoration of his mansion at Knebworth. It is a beautiful house, but the novelist did his best to spoil it by false stucco ornaments externally, in the way of gargoyles and quasi-gothic pinnacles. Time and the weather did not treat these ornaments with much respect, each frost bringing down in the life of his son ("Owen Meredith") some pinnacle which his father had deemed permanent. The poet was walking on the lawn one morning after a sharp night's frost, when the gardener came to tell him of the fall of another gargoyle, with these words: "If you please, my lord, there is another of them —— monkeys fallen down in the night."

* * *

Illustrative of the dirtiness of the Afghan, it is said that on one occasion Gen. Roberts captured a native who was so exceptionally dirty that it was thought necessary, for the safety of the whole camp, that he should be washed. Two "Tommy Atkinses" were told off for that purpose. They stripped the prisoner, and scrubbed for two hours with formidable brushes and a large quantity of soft soap. Then they threw down their brushes in disgust and went to the captain. "What is it, men?" "Well, sir," they replied, somewhat excitedly, "we've washed that 'ere Afghan chap for two hours, but it warn't any good. After scrubbing him, sir, till our arms were like to break, blessed if we didn't come upon another suit of clothes!"

* * *

A story is going the rounds at Harvard concerning a last year's graduate; a dutiful son and an industrious student, yet, withal, a somewhat literal youth. At the beginning of his concluding year, his father, who was just setting out for Europe, said to him: "Now, Harry, you get your degree, and I'll send for you to come over and travel all summer." Harry was delighted. "Father," said he, "I will." He studied faithfully all the college year, and in June went through, with flying colors. Then he cabled to his father: "Yes." But the father had forgotten his impulsive offer. He mused over the message, wondered, and then cabled back: "Yes, what?" The son was in turn perplexed, but, being a well trained lad, he did not remain long in the dark, and, fired by duteous zeal, cabled back: "Yes, sir." Letters of explanation followed, and he is now making the "grand tour."

DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Pittsburg Plate Glass company has announced a general advance of 5 per cent on glass prices, effective at once.

Rio de Janeiro—Senor Rodriguez Alva has been elected governor of San Palo without opposition.

Concord, N. H.—The Abbott-Downing Co., manufacturers of coaches, carriages and wagons, made an assignment today.

San Francisco—According to news brought by the Coptic, pirates are causing trouble in Chinese waters. The government seems powerless to stop their depredations.

Paris—The sultan's envoy, Munier Bey, presented President Loubet today with the insignia and grand cordon of the Order of Nichamimtiaz, the highest decoration in the Turkish empire.

Denver, Col.—The four-story building occupied by the Millar-Osborn Spice Co. and the Kansas-Moline Plow Co. was gutted by fire today. The total damage is estimated at $150,000.

Liberal Policy.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 18.—The president has issued a decree for the establishment of a system of bonded warehouses at ports of entry, and outlines liberal measures which will be welcomed by the business community.

Capital Chat.

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

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—No anti-trust legislation will be passed at the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress. Many measures designed to smash the trusts have been introduced by members of all parties in the United States congress. The authors of these bills have probably presented them believing that their course would be at least agreeable to their constituents. The first attempt of the authors of these measures is to make campaign material for their own benefit in the coming national and congressional campaigns. In view of the fact that the measures introduced have not seen daylight and are probably still pigeonholed in the various committees, the great trusts to be disturbed by legislation at this session need not worry. If the present laws against trusts were enforced, there would be no necessity for new legislation.

* * *

Speaking of the opposition to corporations, it might be stated in passing that attempts have been made many times in the past to cripple the various railroad corporations by the enactment of laws which would reduce the income of the roads and therefore necessarily compel them to curtail their expenses so that the result would be detrimental to commercial enterprises in various sections of the Union and to capital generally invested in manufacturing and other important enterprises. The railroads are regarded as enemies by "walking delegates" of labor organizations and by agriculturists in some sections, but the merchant who is a patron of the lines is not so anxious to cripple these railways as are the men who advance and attempt to foster legislation which will indirectly injure the men who have vast capital invested in railway enterprises. At this time it is not anticipated that any action will be taken during this session which will materially injure legitimate railway enterprises in this country. Were it not for the demagogues in every congress the railroads would fare better and the favoritism that might be shown them would redound to the benefit of the common people. This at least is the opinion expressed by the conservative members in both the house and senate this winter.

* * *

Richard Croker will return from England to New York city in April. He is coming back to manage the affairs of Tammany hall and incidentally to do all he can not only to nominate but to assist in electing William Jennings Bryan as the next president of the United States. The fact that Mr. Croker is now a Bryan man is not new information. It is a new story, however, to relate that his return to the United States within the next two months is purely and simply to advance the interests of Col. Bryan in the present presidential election. He has so informed his lieutenants in this city and while they will not discuss the Tammany boss for publication, they have told his purpose to their Democratic associates throughout the country, and in the campaign this year Tammany hall, back of which will be Croker, will do everything in its power to endeavor to bring about the election of the Nebraskan as President McKinley's successor next November. The story of the practical "laying down of arms" between the different Democratic factions in New York was told a few days ago. The return of Croker simply satisfies the leaders of the Democratic factions in New York that a united front will be presented to the Republicans in the coming presidential and congressional campaigns. The influence of Croker will be great in New York city and the influence that Tammany hall wields on Manhattan island will extend up the state and doubtless result in not only unity in the party, but may bring about the defeat of the Republican state ticket as well as of the national electors next November.

* * *

The fact that Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, has absolutely declined to permit the use of his name as a vice presidential candidate at the Philadelphia convention in June may result in the selection of some Western man as McKinley's running mate in this campaign. It was the correspondent of this paper who first suggested that if a man from the West was chosen for the vice presidency on the Republican ticket this year Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, would be considered available timber for this office. In view of Wolcott's "switch" on the money question he is now in favor not only with many Republicans in the West, but with a majority in the East, and if it is finally decided by President McKinley, Chairman Hanna, of the Republican national committee, and others of the Republican party that this nomination should go to the West the possibilities seem to favor the Colorado senator for the vice presidency. It is impossible for Wolcott to succeed himself as senator from Colorado in view of the change he has made in his standing on the money question, and as he has made this change, and it has been beneficial to the McKinley administration, it goes without saying that if the McKinleyites desire to have his running mate selected from the West the Colorado senator stands a better chance to be chosen at the Philadelphia convention than any other man from that section.

* * *

Joseph Manly, national committeeman from Maine, in anxious to have this congress adjourn before the national Republican convention meets in Philadelphia, June 10 next. There is a possibility that there may be such an outcome, but the outlook at the present time is not at all bright for such early adjournment. Both houses of congress have pushed work very rapidly, more quickly than was anticipated when congress met in December last, but there is so much legislation still pending that must be out of the way before a recess is taken that it is extremely doubtful if Joe Manly's wish is carried out. In view of the fact that both houses disposed of the currency bill so quickly it has been thought by a good many members of congress that all routine legislation and all other matters pending could be gotten through by July 1 at the latest. Some have been of the opinion that congress might adjourn by June 1. Investigation among members who have charge of legislation that will come up in the future, and is pending at the present time, foreshadows a much later date than June 1 for the usual summer recess. Within the next six weeks the congressional prophets will be better able to foretell when congress will take its recess than at the present time.

—J. S. Van Antwerp.

Off for Africa.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 18.—The Newfoundland volunteers for South Africa, the third section of the second Canadian contingent, arrived today from Toronto and Kingston, and will sail for Cape Town on Wednesday on the steamer Milwaukee. Lieut. Col. Evans goes out with this detachment and will turn over the command at Cape Town to Col. Lessard, a Canadian officer on Lord Roberts' staff.

Sudden Death at Zion.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—W. F. Green, a hardware manufacturer of Troy, N. Y., died suddenly at the "Zion" of Dr. John Alexander Dowie, Friday. Death is said to have been due to heart disease. The case was not reported to the coroner until today. Miss Adelaide Green, a relative, claimed the body, and will send it to Troy.

Archbishop Better.

DUBUQUE, Io., Feb. 18.—The condition of Archbishop Hennessy was greatly improved. His physician, Dr. Slattery, said no immediate danger of death was apparent, though the disease is such that the climax may be reached any hour.

Old Man Shot.

OTTUMWA, Io., Feb. 18.—Leslie Eastburn shot Jasper Sutton, an aged citizen of Bloomfield, today, three bullets penetrating the abdomen and causing instant death.

FOUR CITIES SEEK IT

HONOR OF HOST TO DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1900

NEW YORK HAS SOME DESIRE

Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Kansas City Would Also Like to Entertain the Representatives of Democracy at Their Coming Gathering—Gov. Lind Leaves for Washington.

J. P. Baker, of Bismarck, Democratic national committeeman from North Dakota, was at the Merchants' last night, en route to Washington, D. C., where he will attend the meeting of the national committee that will decide the location of the next Democratic convention.

"We have been too busy to talk politics in North Dakota," said Mr. Baker last night, "and I really know very little of interest politically. I believe four cities have made offers for the next convention, but have no idea which one will be selected. New York, Kansas City, Cincinnati and Milwaukee are in the field, and the selection of a meeting place will be the principal matter of business that we will have to transact.

"North Dakota has experienced an unprecedented increase in business during the last year, and the immigration this year promises to be enormous. The three large railroads traversing the state will have more business this year than they can handle. The crops have been very good, and the only cheap thing today is wheat. As soon as we get more of the diversity of the farm, North Dakota will be in even much better shape than she is now.

"It is interesting to note the interest that is being taken in J. J. Hill's statement regarding the ship subsidy bill, now pending in congress. Every farmer is anxious, with Mr. Hill, to see the measure defeated. If a subsidy was paid to ships for carrying the farmers' wheat and stock to new markets, it would be a different proposition, but the agricultural interests of the Northwest cannot figure out how they are to benefit by a measure which pays a premium to a few rich shipbuilders for carrying people to the Paris exposition. Such a scheme would be of no advantage to our people, and, instead of bringing foreign money here, would take money away from this country. The farmers no longer regard Mr. Hill as a "bogie" man, but as their friend, and Jim Hill in North Dakota is looked up to as much as any man occupying a position of prominence in the world today. The farmers are recognizing in Mr. Hill a friend, and he has unquestionably done a great deal that has been of direct benefit to our people.

"The improvement and advancement that has been made in North Dakota during the last twenty years gives us splendid example of what a new country may become in a short time. That long ago we had one railroad; settlements were few and far between. During the winter the railroad suspended operations and not a wheel was turned until spring. The stock raising industry had scarcely started and the settlers did not enjoy the advantages of a ready market. Today we have three great lines of road running magnificent vestibuled trains and are within a few hours' ride of several great markets. But recently a reduction of passenger rates from four to three cents a mile went into effect. Thousands of people are pouring into North Dakota from other states. Settlers in old and well developed farming communities are selling their farms for fancy prices and buying untilled cheap North Dakota land. Eastern farmers are sending their sons West, and whole colonies of Americans are coming to us from other states.

"The tide of immigration is nothing short of phenomenal, and land values are going up very rapidly. Speculators, as well as settlers, are buying land, the former to hold as an investment. But the bona fide settlers are the ones that are getting most of the land."

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Gov. Lind left last evening for Washington, D. C., accompanied by Mrs. Lind. The governor will attend a meeting of the committee of governors and others appointed to plan for the fitting celebration of the Washington city centennial in 1901.

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H. L. Chaffee, of Minneapolis, says of the work of the anti-trust conference at Chicago:

"It was, upon the whole, very satisfactory. The platform and resolutions were adopted by almost unanimous vote. At least 90 per cent of the delegates were in harmony, the exceptions being a few Socialists who were dissatisfied because they believed the action of the convention not radical enough, and a very few who were not in sympathy with the movement and, of course, did not want to see anything done.

"Special privileges in their various forms were declared to be the breeders and promoters of trusts, one form of trust-breeding special privilege being the tariff on products sold by trusts. The personnel of the convention was high and the deliberations as a whole were marked by the breadth and moderation of the speakers."

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J. Adam Bede has added farm selling to his other accomplishments, and for the next thirty days will bury himself in the agricultural interior of the state of Iowa, where he will organize a colony of farmers and take them to North Dakota. Mr. Bede states that people in the Sixth district have been too busy of late making money to talk politics, but avows with confidence that he will be the next representative in congress from the Sixth district.

FAILED TO CAPTURE

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British territory was not committed with the general approval of the people of the Free State, with whom the British government has lived in complete amity for so many years. It believes the responsibility rested wholly with the government of the Free State, acting not in the interests of the country, but under mischievous influences from without.

"Great Britain, therefore, wishes the people of the Free State to understand that it bears them no ill will and that so far as is compatible with the successful conduct of the war and the re-establishment of peace it is anxious to preserve them from the evils brought upon them by the wrongful action of their government."

In conclusion Lord Roberts warns all burghers to desist from all further acts of hostility towards her majesty's government and to act justly with regard to all requisitions and complaints.

KIND TO PRISONERS.

Boers Show That They Understand the Courtesies of Conflict.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 17.—Capt. Longhurst, of the British medical corps, spent a night at Hobkirk's farm attending the wounded Australians. He says the enemy were remarkably kind to the wounded. The Boer commander and Capt. Longhurst found that they had mutual friends in London, and were soon on the best of terms. The Boers and the British wounded fraternized. Noticing that the belts of the enemy were filled with soft nosed bullets, one of our men said: "You ought not to bring such things to fire at us." The Boers replied: "We must use whatever we can get."

This particular Boer contingent had come from the northern district of the Transvaal where the Boers are used to hunting big game. The men had obtained their ammunition for that purpose. One Britain, whose thigh had been shattered, replied to this exclamation: "Well, I wish you had been kind enough to shoot me lower down."

After the retirement of the British forces the Boers held a prayer meeting and thanked Heaven for their successes. Then they separated into small parties and moved to their various outposts, chanting hymns as they went.

Capt. Longhurst says that he was much impressed by their considerate treatment of the British wounded.

CALL UPON COLONY.

Newfoundland Will Do the Bidding of the Mother Country.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 18.—The speech of the governor, Sir Hugh McCallum, on the opening of the Newfoundland legislature tomorrow, will intimate that the session has been called at the request of the imperial government to renew the modus vivendi on the treaty coast, so that French fishermen may be able to make preparations without delay.

The reply of the colony's loyalty and readiness to assist the mother country in its crisis will be shown, he will assert, by enacting the desired legislation. Meanwhile he expresses the hope that the near future will see a settlement of the long standing controversy.

NO OFFER OF MEDIATION.

President McKinley Has Not Made Advances to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The British embassy, upon inquiry being made tonight, authorized the statement that there was no truth whatever in the story contained in the Paris dispatches that President McKinley had sounded Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador here, to ascertain how an offer of mediation in the Transvaal difficulty on the part of the United States would be received by Great Britain.

CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

Artillery Section Warmly Welcomed Upon Its Arrival at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 17.—The British steamer Laurentian, Capt. Nunan, which sailed from Halifax Jan. 21 with the first artillery section of the second Canadian contingent of troops for service against the Boers, arrived at this port today.

The troops were welcomed by Maj. John Hanbury-Williams, military secretary to the governor of Cape Colony, and the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, on behalf of his excellency.

MARCH UPON BLOEMFONTEIN.

London Estimates That It Will Consume About Six Days.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the military position in the Morning Post, says:

"Lord Methuen's army can now be used to assist the operations of Lord Roberts. Probably the march from Jacobsdal to Bloemfontein will occupy six days. The British right wing is acting on the defensive in the country south of the Orange river and is now holding its own, which is all it is required to do for the moment. The army of Lord Roberts in pushing through the Free State will probably have the effect of disturbing the Boer army in Natal, because if the enemy remains there he will run the risk of being caught between the armies of Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller.

"While the two British armies are several days, in marching, apart, it is possible for the Boers to throw the bulk of their army on one, while acting on the defensive with a smaller body against the other. The Boer commander-in-chief must therefore desire to strengthen Gen. Cronje to the point where he must hope to check or to delay Gen. Roberts. How far he can detach troops for this purpose depends largely upon Gen. Buller's action.

"Dispatches from Ladysmith indicate a movement among the besiegers. This may mean that they are sending reinforcements to Cronje, or that they are preparing a new assault upon Ladysmith. It is satisfactory therefore to hear that Gen. Buller has occupied Hussar Hill."

The Daily News publishes the following dispatch dated Sunday morning, Feb. 18, from Modder river:

"Our sudden appearance seems to have astounded the enemy and thrown them into a panic. All their positions were hurriedly evacuated and the big guns at Magersfontein and Kimberley were left behind. Gen. Cronje moved his transports, consisting of many hundred of wagons, along a bank of kopjes, north of the Modder, toward Koffyfontein. It got past our mounted infantry, but owing to weariness had to stop. Thereon our artillery opened up on it. The main body of the Boer force kept up a running fight the whole day, vainly trying to escape. Each time their advance guard sought to move off, our mounted infantry galloped round and checked them. We never tried to stop their main movement, contenting ourselves with trying to check them. Their position at Koffyfontein is said to be very strong. They entertain a wholesome dread of 10,000 cavalry moving more quickly than they do themselves. We hope to be in Bloemfontein shortly."

The Daily News has another dispatch from the Modder River military camp, dated Sunday morning, which says: "At dawn on Friday the Boers were observed moving wagons along the kopjes toward Koffyfontein. Our mounted infantry was sent out from Klip Drift, but was driven back and the enemy's wagons passed. Gen. Knox's Twelfth brigade, however, quickly attacked the enemy's main body and severe fighting went on all day over a line which was very extended. The enemy, making a desperate attempt, finally escaped owing to the serpentine bend of the river. The mounted infantry suffered from the trying flanking movement. Our force has now been reinforced."

Apparently Gen. Cronje is retreating with the main army and even if he escapes altogether he will probably lose all his baggage.

There are still some things doubtful about the capture of the British convoy. According to a Daily Mail correspondent with the convoy division, which consisted of 200 wagons, each loaded with 6,000 pounds of rations and of forage and each drawn by sixteen oxen, it was quite unexpectedly attacked by a commando supposed to come from Colesberg. The escort, consisting of eighty of the Gordon Highlanders, forty men of the army service corps and a few of Kitchener's horse, maintained a defense until the arrival of reinforcements, sustaining insignificant casualties.

The Standard's correspondent at Jacobsdal, telegraphing Thursday, Feb. 15, says: "An attack was made yesterday upon the rear guard of our main body by a force of 1,400 Boers who were hurried up from Colesberg. They succeeded in capturing some of our wagons, but Lord Roberts did not delay his march to retake these. There were few casualties on our side. The last of our supply columns arrived from Honey Nest Kloof today, having met with no opposition on the way."

Specials from Ladysmith report an apparent movement on the part of Boers toward the Free State, presumably with the object of assisting Gen. Cronje. The news that Gen. Buller is attempting another crossing of the Tugela, east of Colenso, after the capture of Hlandwane Hill, therefore gives great satisfaction. Buller's losses so far have been about twenty in wounded. His entire army, with the exception of Gen. Hart's brigade, is engaged in the operation.

It is announced that the channel squadron, instead of going to Gibraltar, has been ordered to remain in British waters until March 1.

Great Steel Plant.

MONTEREY, Mex., Feb. 18.—An American syndicate with a capital of $10,000,000 will immediately begin the construction of a great steel plant in this city.