the federal grant already made.

NEBRASKA "GIGS BACK."

THE DAILY GLOBE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY AT NEWSPAPER ROW, COR. FOURTH AND MINNESOTA STS.

Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE. St. Paul. Minn. WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1405 F ST. N. W. Complete files of the Globe always kept on hand for reference.

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Payable in Advance. Daily and Sunday, per Month .50 Daily and Sunday, Six Months - \$2.75 Daily and Sunday, One Year - \$5.00

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Feb. 2, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same mo-ment of time at all stations. TEMPERATURES

 Place.
 Tem. Place.
 Tem.

 St. Paul
 28 Minnedosa
 16

 Duluth
 30 Winnipeg
 16
 4 Boston ...

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.17; thermometer, 28; relative

AN ARGUMENT FROM ANALOGY. Without caring to anticipate or to controvert the proceedings of the forthcoming banquet of the rriends of free silver in this city a week hence, it may be proper to call attention to the following extract from the programme of toasts that has been published:

"Silver Republicans—Exponents of Lincoln Republicanism"—"The man who has purchased any article—say a horse—on credit at \$100 when there are \$200,000,000 circulating in the country, if the quantity be reduced by \$100,000,000, by the arrival of pay day will find the horse but sufficient to pay half the data. debt."-John Lind.

most powerfully with common people, ing medium rose or fell

and substitutes for money, which disagainst them, indifferent to the mere charge so important a function in trade honor of having the presidency. and displace actual coin and bilis more which is determined by the money

To say that you can change prices lation. by increasing or decreasing the currency of a single country is true only in the ratio which the currency of that country bears to the currency of the entire world. To use the analogy which all bimetallists use, and not without force, that of a reservoir consisting of two tanks connected by a pipe, we have, in the case of prices, an enormous reservoir, world-wide in its extent, consisting of as many tanks as there are peoples engaged in trade, and the currencies used in buying and selling. Add to one of these tanks a certain amount and you do affect the warehouse have been pending in one general level of the reservoir, but by no or more courts for a great many years. means in proportion to the effect upon the single tank. If a tank contains a almost, with great expense to both parthousand gallons and you make it five ties, before a final adjudication has thousand, you would raise its level im- been reached. Varying decisions have mensely; but, since it is connected by been rendered, some in favor of and freely-flowing currents with all the some against the public. If all the suits other tanks in the reservoir, if their should be brought to a close, and if aggregate contents are a million gal- all the courts should unite in granting lons, you have raised the general level everything that our people claim, we only imperceptibly.

volume varies correspondingly.

toast the test of further illustration, be entitled to compensation for the imlet us say that the money volume of provements that it has made, or the country and the world remains sta- they would have to be taken into tionary, but that instead of having 200 .- account in any lease that might be 000,000 bushels of wheat for sale one entered into with the company for year, this country has only 100,000,000 future occupation of the property. That bushels for sale another. Will any one it is not needed for and cannot be decontend that this difference doubles the voted to any other purpose is plain. market price of wheat the world over? The steamboat traffic of the river is That the proposition will not stand is accommodated farther up the levee. evident at a glance. The subtraction Access by boat, indeed, to the major

the world's supply, fixing the world's this warehouse is impossible, since the prices, will have an effect, but it will improvements by the government ennot double the price. Furthermore, in gineers have shifted the channel farthis illustration, the bushel of wheat ther out toward the middle of the river. is always the same in the good year as It is available at the present time for aggregate money of the world a certain It is extremely important that we asquantity of equally good money, we sert and maintain our title to this valshall unquestionably affect prices. We uable bit of land, and equally imporcan so affect them ultimately in a tant that we make the best terms possingle country in these days of unre- sible for its present tenancy. stricted trade only in so far as we Now, the compromise which the railincrease the sum total of the world's road offers appears to grant all that is not only fair, but necessary, to bear that piers and abutments shall be so loaf. in mind when considering the money placed as not to obstruct traffic. In the

THE REPUBLICAN TROCHA.

question.

The center of political control moves westward with the center of population, and the Eastern states see with dismay their influence waning. This has been apparent in both political parties in many directions. Prior to the war the national conventions were held in one or another of the cities on the eastern slope of the Alleghanies. The Republicans broke into the precedent when they went to Chicago in 1860, and er corrected for temperature
-P. F. Lyons Observer. the Democrats acknowledged the westin 1876. In the selection of candidates the Republican party has seldom gone farther east than Ohio and not farther west than Illinois. The traditions of the Democratic party were stronger, and it has made its selections of presidential candidates since the war from states east of Ohio, mainly New York, giving the West the second place. The superstition that the electorar votes of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut were essential to success has enabled those states to dictate the nomination It is arguments like this which tell in every convention until 1892.

Mr. Cleveland was nominated that who, without giving serious thought year in spite of the fact that he was to the matter, are made to believe that a resident of New York and in spite of nue. We would not advocate for one the price of any commodity is depend- the opposition to him in the three "piv- moment any surrender of public rights ent upon the amount of money in use otal" states. It was the West and to any corporation. We do believe, from writer, equaling in interest and being as subin the community in which that com- South that forced him upon a reluctant a study of these details, that the barmodity is bought and soid. Nothing East, and one of the significant results could be farther from the truth. When, of that campaign, indicating a westin old times, a single community, say ward movement, was his election indea city, manufactured and dealt exclu- pendent of the votes of those three sively in all the articles that its peo- states. The effect was seen in 1896 brought, by the determined and proper ple needed; when it furnished its own when the convention broke away from resistance of our people, to see that its currency and needed no other; when, in the East and crossed the Mississippi a word, trade with outsiders was prac- for its candidate, who, had it made no even generous disposition toward the tically nothing and any other money more serious mistake, would have been munity was unknown, the proposition outcome of that election will re-estabwas pretty nearly true. All the busi- lish the old precedents, and it is more ness of the community had to be car- than probable that Mr. Cleveland is the ried on with the community's money, last candidate a Democratic national and the price of everything would rise | convention will take from any Eastern and fall as the volume of its circulat- state for many years. The anti-Democratic influences are centering so In these times of free inter- strongly in the North Atlantic states, national exchange the proposition and all prominent Democrats there are has to be extended accordingly. becoming so associated with them, that It is probably true that the Democratic national conventions will prices of all commodities in the world shun candidates from that quarter. today, including in "the world" all the Meanwhile, we may expect to see the leading civilized and commercial na- Republicans continuing to take canditions, depend upon the aggregate dates from the West to get votes, while amount of the circulating medium in taking the funds for the campaign that world. In that circulating medium, from the East, the latter furnishing of course, are included not only coin the money in consideration of the supand notes, but the representatives of port of its financial interests and, as

The present situation emphasizes the and more as commercial processes be- force of this movement westward of come more numerous and complex. political supremacy. Mr. McKinley Thus, we know that the price of wheat, takes his secretary of state from Ohio; to take an illustration, does not go up his secretary of war from Michigan; or down in proportion to the fractua- his secretary of the treasury from Illitions in the money volume of a single nois, and his secretary of agriculture country. The production of wheat and from Iowa. New England gets only the demand for it are both world-wide. the havy department, and it is prob-The price of wheat will vary on the able that for the first time the Pacific market, day by day, with favorable or slope will have a cabinet chair. Should unfavorable reports from India, from Payne go into the postmaster general's Russia, from France, from the Argen- seat from Wisconsin, the cordon of tine and from all four quarters of the states, the Republican trocha, will be globe. Since demand and supply complete and continuous from Ohio to thus balance each other over the whole Iowa. The center of political strength commercial world, that element of price and influence at the end of the century thus closely follows the movement westward of the center of popu-

ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE PUBLIC. It seems to us, upon a careful consideration of the proposed agreement between the city of St. Paul and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company presented to the council last night, that the advantage is so decidedly on the side of the city that it should be accepted as the victorious consummation of almost interminable litigation. Suits by the city against the company for its occupation of a portion of the levee with its freight They may be carried on indefinitely could secure only title to the levee Applying to the text contained in the property, and either the railroad would

of 100,000,000 bushels from the total of portion of the property occupied by

question from the point of view laid third place, the controversy over the down in the toast quoted, and they are construction of the bridge on Summit too often left altogether out of sight in avenue is to be closed. The railroad discussions on the free silver side of the company will agree to spend the full of his money and clothes, and shipped amount asked by the city in building a bridge over its tracks at the Summit avenue crossing that shall be not merely useful, but as substantial and ornamental as our people have requested, in order to grace properly their finest thoroughfare. That the railroad company might be compelled, in course of time, to build some kind of bridge is doubtless true. That it could ever be forced, as a matter of law, to comply fully with the public wishes in this particular is more than doubtful. In return for these concessions the company asks a lease of the levee property, at a nominal rental, for a period of fifty years, with the privilege of renewal for twenty-five years thereafter.

> As we have said, there is no present or prospective use to which this property could be put except that to which it is now devoted. The simple proposition, then, is that the city lease to the railroad this bit of the river bank for the period mentioned in exchange for the withdrawal of all suits, the end of complicated litigation, the confirmation of the city's title to the property, the acknowledgment of the city's unobstructed right on Broadway to the river, and the immediate construction of a beautiful bridge on Summit avegain proposed is one in which the city has decidedly the better of it. The attitude of the company has not been ther suits, even if carried on without cost to the public, which they cannot be, would ever obtain for the city the substantial benefits contained in this compromise. We regard it, therefore, much less a compromise than an unconditional surrender, and advise its acceptance by the people.

GIVE IT MODERATE SUPPORT.

The management of the "Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition association" is soliciting support for the exhibition which it proposes to hold in Omaha in the year 1898. The position of the Globe in this matter is that which it has held from the first mention of the project. In as far as it is a legitimate enterprise, intended to foster and advance the material interests of the Western states, we believe that it should command and receive reasonable public assistance. In as far as it contemplates, as most such undertakings do, a more or less pretentious grab at the public treasury, we think that it should be chastised and denied.

In the nature of the case, this exhibition will be limited geographically. While all the states may have representation, it is those of the middle and Northwest that will take the lead, and that expect to derive from it the principal benefit. It is improper that any such local affair should make itself a petitioner for large public bounty. An appropriation of \$200,000 has already been secured from congress to put a government exhibit in place. It is stated in the prospectus of the concern that an attempt will be made at this session to increase this amount to half a million dollars. If that is successful, no doubt another will be made next winter to make it a round million. Both of them ought to fail. Whether the government should go into the business of paying for exhibitions in every local show is a question. It could not refuse to do as much for a New England exposition, or an Atlantic exposition, or a Gulf state exposition, or a Pacific coast exposition. If it is to indulge in these luxuries, certainly the limit of its expenditure in any case ought to be the amount already appropriated, \$200,000.

As far as Minnesota is concerned, we think that the state should be represented creditably at the Trans-Mississippi exposition, and that a modest amount should be appropriated for that purpose. We ought not to expend any large amount of money for what is an advertising affair of somewhat doubtful returns, and our place there ought not to be vacant We counsel the legislature to give such support as the financial condition of the state and its people warrant to placing a small exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi exposition, and ask our representatives in congress to oppose

vigorously any further extension of

Nebraska was one of the states to

go into the fostering business and, unin the bad. Now, if we can add to the railroad purposes and for little else. der Republicaniauspices, gave a bounty of 1 cent a pound to the refiners of beet sugar. Driven out of power the bounty was withdrawn, but restored on their return. The last election again put the paternalists in a minority, and the bounty question is again before the JUSTICES FULLER AND BREWER, legislature. The majority membership money in respect to the sum total of we could reasonably ask. In the first held a public meeting in representative the world's commodities and commer- place, which is all-important, our title hall to consider the question, and cial transactions. If, however, a single to the property is to be admitted. All adopted this resolution: "Resolved, That country attempts this feat by injecting proceedings are to be withdrawn, and we favor the establishment of a beet into its currency something which is the disputed portion of the levee is to sugar factory in each and every counnot recognized by the rest of the world be the acknowledged property of the ty of the state, and we invite capital as money of full value, it does the same city of St. Paul for all time to come. to invest in the same, as the homething as the farmer who adds to a No more than this could be decreed steaders have done in investing their bushel of clean No. 1 wheat a bushel by any court. In the second capital in the building up of the great of chaff and screenings. He has dou- place, another series of law suits is to state of Nebraska, but do not ask us bled the quantity of what he has to be ended by acknowledging the claim to pay bounty therefor." Considering sell. Has he doubled its value? Would of the city to the lower end of Broad- that this majority is largely made up WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Forecast for Wednesday: For Minnesota—Fair; easterly to southerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair, preceded by local snows on the lakes; northeasterly winds.

South Dakota—Partly cloudy, with local snows; slightly warmer; variable winds.

North Dakota—Generally fair; warmer; winds shifing to southerly.

MASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Forecast for Way. A strip eighty feet in width, from the foot of Broadway to the river, is to be declared, without further litigation, city property, and in case the Broadway bridge is constructed in the snows; slightly warmer; variable winds.

North Dakota—Generally fair; warmer; winds shifing to southerly.

MASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Forecast for Broadway to the river, is to be declared, without further litigation, city property, and in case the Broadway bridge is constructed in the future it has a clear right of way, sub-broke off and got mixed with Populism is working and leavening the whole of the long standing dispute over the latter of populists whose previous propositions of public policy have been decidedly paternalistic, this hostility to bounties is significant. It looks as if the lump of Democratic leaven that broke off and got mixed with Populism is working and leavening the whole of the long standing dispute over the latter of populists whose previous propositions of public policy have been decidedly paternalistic, this hostility to bounties is significant. It looks as if the lump of Democratic leaven that broke off and got mixed with Populism is working and leavening the whole

> The "nerviest" murderer of the century was arrested yesterday at San Francisco. He killed fourteen men in Australia. He robbed the last of these for San Francisco under the name of his victim.

> Pennsylvania's state house at Harrisburg burned yesterday. This puts the Quaker state into a position where it can take advice from New York, which has been building a capitol these twenty-odd years.

AT THE THEATERS.

Director Frank Danz finished the last of a dozen full rehearsals he has held of the programme for tonight's concert at the Metropolitan opera house yesterday morning, and when the last strain of the exquisite melody of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 3 had died out he declared that he was satisfied, and that tonight's event would be all that could be asked in the way of musical perfection by an orchestra of forty-five men. Manager Scott has provided for popular prices for the concert, and the people of St. Paul will have an opportunity to hear music played as Thomas would direct for about a quarter the money he would ask. Following is the full programme for tonight: March.

Overture-"Cricket on the Hearth"-Goldmark Symphonic Poem-"Romeo and Juliet"-Ballet Music Lassen
Toreador and Andalouse Rubinstein
Serenade (Trascribed by Adolph Rosenbecker) Schubert
Selection—"Faust" Gounod
Liszt

Hungarian Rhapsody No. 3 ...Liszt Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" opens its engagement at the Metropolitan opera house tomorrow evening. This is regarded stantial in satire as "A Texas Steer. same company that presented this play in Boston for an engagement of twelve weeks, and for 150 nights in New York city, will be seen here. Otis Harlan is at its head. character which he assumes of the "black sheep" of a distinguished family was written especially for him. Mr. Harlan has done many a clever thing in his life, but this is the best of them all. The conception of the lines and the display of humor and the nu-Hoyt's best farces. Mr. Hoyt has recently engaged Miss Jeannette St. Henry, a handsome woman, with a good voice, to play the part of "The Queen of Burlesque."

Again last evening, the Grand opera hous was filled with an audience which testified appreciation of the humorous quality of 'A Divorce Cure' by frequent and enthusiastic applause. Miss Bancker finds in this play the role of her stage career, and one which her beauty, originality and decided cleverness rendered exceptionally enjoyable Today at 2:30 the matinees well be given. Today at 2:30 the first of the popular priced

Thomas W. Keene, the eminent tragedian, will appear in his various repertoire at the Metropolitan next week. Charles B. Hanford, popular young tragedian, who was for merly with Booth and Barrett, Fanny Davenport, Modjeska and other stars, is assoclated with Mr. Keene this season as leading

man and manager. Mr. Keene will open his engagement Monday evening with "Richard III.," which will be repeated Saturday night. "Othello" will be presented Tuesday night. At the Wednesday matinee "Ingomar" will be given, with Mr. Hanford in the title role, assisted by Mr. Keene's company. "Richelieu" is an nounced for Wednesday night, "Julius Caesar" Thursday night.

"Owing to demands for 'Louis XI.,' said Charles E. Dowe, Mr. Keene's advance representative, last night, "this play will be pre sented Friday night instead of 'Hamlet,' which will be given at the Saturday matinee."

WALKER BILL DISCUSSED.

No Better Than the Present System Says Mr. Eckels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The banking and currency committee of the house today continued the conference with Comptroller Eckels on proposed changes in the existing banking system. Taking up the Walker bill, Mr. Eckels generally speaking, it did not provide a surer and safer method for the current and final redemption of notes, but a cheaper one, than under existing laws. He thought it prevent a large withdrawal of gold from the treasury for shipment abroad. During the discussion Mr. Eckels was interrupted by Mr. Cox, of Pennsylwho was stopped by the chair-Walker, of Massachusetts, man. Mr. who said that it was in violation of a rule adopted by the committee and that Mr. Eckels should make a full statement before being cross-examined Mr. Cox said that unless he was allowed to make a statement he would leave the room. As Mr. Walker persisted in his determination, Mr. Cox retired. After the lapse of about half an hour, Mr. Cox reappeared and explanations followed. Mr. Cox was allowed to propound his question and the hearing proceeded.

WOLCOTT IN FRANCE.

He Has Seen President Faure and the Premier.

PARIS, Feb. 2-Under the auspices of M. Thiery, editor of the Economist, and Deputy Fongeifiol, both prominent blmetallists, Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, who is visiting Europe in the interest of bimetallism, had a short interview with President Faure on Sunday. Since then he has seen M. Loubert, president of the senate, and M. Agnin, director of the Bank of France. Senator Wolcott expects to see M. Meline, the premier, today, and will start for Berlin this evening or tomorrow.

Double Tragedy. TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 2.—A. W. Linder-strom, a farmer living on Anderson Island, came home last night, and in a fit of anger took down a gun and blew out the brains of his five-year-old son. He then placed the muzzle of the gun to his head and blew out his own brains.

NAMES NOW ON IT

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY TREATY SIGNED BY SIR JULIAN AND SENOR ANDRADE.

FOUR ARBITERS SELECTED.

BARON HERSCHELL AND SIR RICHARD COLLINS.

VENEZUELA MUST STILL APPROVE.

Tribunal Will Render a Verdict in

Three Months After the Case Closes if Possible. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-As the rep-

boundary between Venezuela and British Gulana, which has not only ruptured the relations between the principals and kept them apart, diplomatically, for years, but has threatened to involve the two great English-speaking nations in hostilities. The treaty was really complete sev-

eral days ago, so far as all of the details were concerned, except the insertion of one name, and there was a blank left to fill in with the name of a British jurist. Some difficulty had been experienced in finding the second member of the British supreme tribunal who was willing to assume the arduous task of arbitrator and also could be spared from the bench. It was not until this morning that word came over the cable that such a person had been found in Justice Collins, and that his appointment had been ratified by the British privy council, a necessary formality. So all was ready for the signature of the treaty, and Mr. Storrow, for Venezuela, calling at the state department about noon, arranged that the signatory persons should meet about 5 o'clock at the state department for the purpose of signing. Mr. Cridler, the chief of the diplomatic bureau of the state department, had prepared the copies of the treaty for signature, both being in English and, unlike the general arbitration treaty, printed on thick red-edged paper. Sir Julian came to the state depart-

ment just before 4 o'clock in company with his attache, Henry Outram Bax-Ironside. Senor Andrade followed in Does Not Much Care What Is Done a short time with Mr. Storrow, and the parties were shown at once into Secretary Olney's private office where the secretary was awaiting them. A few minutes' delay occurred before Senor Ponte, the attache of the Venezuelan legation, came in, and then the party proceeded at once to the business of the day. Mr. Cridler and Mr. Bax-Ironside made a careful comparison of the two copies, and then Sir Julian signed both of them. Senor Andrade placed his name after Sir Julian's and aid of Mr. Blankford, the private secretary to Secretary Olney, and the treaty was an accomplished fact save the single act of ratification by the Venezuelan congress. The signatures were written with a

tipped with an eagle feather and ornamented with a gold heart studded with diamonds. This was sent from Venezuela for the purpose and will be the property of Senor Andrade, brother of the minister

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY. The treaty provides that the tribunal shall consist of five jurists, two on the part of Great Britain, nominated by the members of the judicial committee of her majesty's privy namely, the Rt. Hon. Baron Herschell and the Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins, one of the justices of her Britannic majesty's supreme court of ju-dicature; two on the part of Venezuela, nominated, one by the president of the United States, namely, the Hon. Melville Weston Fuller, chief justice of the United States of America, and one nominated by the justices of the supreme court of the United States America, namely, the Hon. David Justice of the supreme court of the United States of America, and a fifth justice to be selected by the four persons so nominated; or, in the event of their failure to agree within three months, the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, to be selected by his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway. The jurist so selected shall be president of the tribunal.

In case of death, the supreme judicial council of England or the United States supreme court shall, by majority vote, fill the vacancy. In deciding the matter of dispute, the tribunal shall be governed by the following rules:

rules:

(a)—Adverse holding of proscriptions during
a period of fifty years shall make a good tittle.

(b)—The arbitrators may recognize and give
effect to rights and claims resting on any
other ground whatever, valid according to
interpretional have international law.
(c)—In determining the boundary line,

(c)—In determining the boundary line, if territory of one party be found by the tribunal to have been at the date of this treaty in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principle of international law and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal require.

The arbitrators shall meet in Paris within sixty days after the printed or

within sixty days after the printed arguments shall be delivered to them. It is left with the discretion of the tribunal to change the place of meeting. All questions considered by the tri-

bunal, including the final decision, shall be determined by a majority of all the arbitrators. Each of the high contracting parties shall name one person as its agent to attend the tribunal and to represent it generally on all matters connected

with the tribunal. Provision is made for the presentation of printed arguments and counter arguments, and all documents and re-ports shall be available to both sides. The decision of the tribunal shall, possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on

The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceed-ings of the tribunal of arbitration as a full, perfect and final settlement of all the questions referred to the arbi-

tratofs.

The arbiters chosen on each side are to be paid by the governments they represent.

TREATY CHANGES.

Text of the Modifications Made by

the Senate Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.- The text of the changes made in the general arbitration treaty by the senate committee on foreign relations is as follows: As sent to the senate, article 1 reads: "The high contracting parties agree

with the provisions and subject to the limitations of the treaty, all questions in difference between them which they

may fail to adjust by diplomatic negoti-The senate committee to this adds the

But no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contract-ing parties or the relations of either to any stion which affects the foreign or other state or power, by treaty or otherwise, shall be a subject for arbitration under this

Article 3 is amended by giving each government two instead of one jurist of repute and the following is stricken

from the article:

In case they shall fall to agree upon an umpire witchin three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties, or either of them, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article X.

In article 5, the same clause is stricken out. stricken out and where the word "person" is used meaning the fifth member of the tribunal, "umpire" is

substituted.

Article 7 in the original treaty reads as follows: Objections to the jurisdiction of an arbitral Objections to the jurisdiction of an arbitral tribunal, constituted under this treaty, shall not be taken, except as provided in this article. If before the close of the hearing upon a claim submitted to an arbitral tribunal constituted under Article III. or Article V., either of the high contracting parties shall move such uribunal to decide, and thereupon it shall decide that the determination of such claim necessarily involves the decision of a disputed question of principle or grave general importance affecting the nagrave general importance affecting the national rights of such party, as distinguished from the private rights whereof it is merely the international representative, the jurisdiction of such arbitral tribunal over such claim shall cease, and the same shall be dealt with by arbitration under Article VI.

Amended by the committee is as fol-

Objections to the jurisdiction of an arbitral tribunal constituted over this treaty shall not be taken except as provided in this article. If at any time before the close of the hearing, upon any matter except territorial claims, submitted to an arbitral tributo an arbitral tributal coaling substituted to an arbitral tributal constituted under this treaty, either of the high contracting parties shall declare that the determination of such matter necessarily involves the decision of a disputed question which is excluded from arbitration except by special agreement by the operation of Article II., then the jurisdiction of such arbitral tribunal over such matter shall cease.

Article 10 which reads as follows was stricken out and nothing inserted in

If in any case the nominating bodies designated in Articles III. and V. shall fail to agree upon an umpire in accordance with the provisions of the said article, the umpire degree upon an umpire in accordance with the provisions of the said article, the umpire shall be appointed by his majesty, the king of Sweden and Norway. Either of the high contracting parties, however, may at any time give notice to the other that, by reason of material changes in conditions as existing at the date of this treaty, it is of the opinion that a substitute for his majesty should be chosen either for all cases to arise under the treaty or for a particular specified case already arisen, and thereupon the contracting parties shall at once proceed to agree upon such substitute to act either in all cases to arise under the treaty or in the particular specified case as may be indicated by said notice, so provided, however, that such notice shall have no effect upon an arbitration already begun by the constitution of an arbitral tribunal under Article III. The high contracting parties shall also at once of an arbitral tribunal under Article III. The high contracting parties shall also at once proceed to nominate a substitute for his majesty in the event that his majesty shall at any time notify them of his desire to be relieved from the functions graciously accepted by him under this treaty, either for all cases to arise thereunder or for any particular specified case already arisen.

JOHN BULL TIRED.

With the Treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 2.-In the house of commons today, Mr. Curzon, parlia-nentary secretary for the foreign office, replying to Mr. Bowles, Conservative member for Lynn, said that, if the latter introduced a motion asking that the text of the arbitration treaty be laid on the table, the government would not oppose it.

The St. James Gazette, commenting on the probability of President Clevelend dropping the arbitration treaty, says: "Should, however, President Cleveland or his successor ask us to Mr. Cridler affixed the seals, with the accept an amended treaty, it would be just as well to do so and thereby again show how much we wish to keep on friendly terms with the United States. In the meanwhile, what a lesson the whole story gives as to the value of the great principle of arbitration between two states more close special pen, a beautiful gold holder and ly related in language and blood than others in the world. They without a real cause for quarrel, yet they cannot even agree to arbitrate without elaborate provisions which ex-clude everything of the least genuine importance.

The Globe states: "Here in England we are loth to rid ourselves of old-time delusions and that is undoubtedly why we still cling to the idea that the people of the United States are our American cousins. Considering tender we always are with the United States and how anxious we are to spare their feelings in every way, we spare their feelings in every way, we periodically wonder why they are in return so discourteous and malevolent to us. The fact, of course, is that the reeple of the United States are a very mixed race and are no more related

to us, as a whole, than to Germany."

The Daily Chronicle claims that the amendments to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty reported to the United States senate are even worse than expected. "The amendments would take the treaty a mere husk. If the United States senate succeeds in thus wrecking the treaty, the rela-tions of all nations will be worse than if the word arbitration had never been mentioned. England can, however, do nothing further. There is only things additional that we should like to see in this particular, and that is a manifesto in favor of the treaty signed by every minister of religion in both countries. If some of our American contempories would undertake to get the signatures of the American clergy, the Chronicle would enswer for the signatures of the British clergy. Then the United States senate would be able to see the posi-

tion it really occupies."
The Standard says: "The treatment of the treaty by the United States senate is a significant evidence of the dangerous vitality of jingoism among leading American politicians." The Daily News says: "The amendments to the treaty reported to the senate were clearly made with the view of amending it out of existence.

House Talked Appropriations. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The day in the house was very duli, the whole day being devoted to debate on appropriation bills. The diplomatic and consular bill was passed, and depindent and consider bill was passed, and considerable progress made with the District of Columbia bill. The bill as passed carries \$1,673,708. Resolutions arranging for the formal canvassing of the electoral vote of the last presidential election on Wednesday, Feb. 10, were adopted. At 5:03 the house adjourned.

Bottling Bill Approved. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The senate committee on finance today decided to report favorable the so-called bottling bill, which has been pending before it. This bill was has been pending before it. This bill was desired by the distillers, and may be opposed

by some members of the committee in the senate. The bill provides for the bottling of Senator Harris Better.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Harris' condition is reported much improved today, and his friends are hopeful that he will improve continuously. Farmers Will Build. Special to the Globe.

ELYSIAN, Minn., Feb. 2.—The farmers of this vicinity, at a meeting held here, ar-ranged to build a 5,000 pound butter factory here, early in the spring. Heating Plant Purchased.

Special to the Globe.

SLAYTON, Minn., Feb. 2.—The contract for the steam heating plant in the new school house has been let to W. S. Molo, of Dubuque, for \$2,925.

Special to the Globe.

AITKIN, Minn., Feb. 2.—The Odd Fellows gave the second social of their series this evening in the K. of P. hall to the members and their friends. It proved to be the social

GIBSON'S AIR

TRAINED ON THE IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE REPORT IN THE SENATE.

MR. LODGE TO THE RESCUE.

TWO HOURS OF SPIRITED CANNON-ADING WITH NO PRACTICAL RESULTS.

DEBATE ON CANAL BILL RESUMED.

Bimetallic Resolution Offered by Senator Chandler for the Benefit of Pettigrew and Vilas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The feature of the senate today was a very spirited debate of the conference report on the immigration bill. Mr. Gibson (Md.) opposed the report, and Mr. Lodge defended it. After a two-hour struggle, the report went over and the Nicaragua canal bill was taken up, Mr. Vilas continuing his remarks. Mr. Teller (Col.) also entered the debate in opposition to the measure. Early in the day Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution, the full text of which follows:

which follows:

That it is the sense of the senate that the United States should not permanently acquiesce in the single gold standard, and that the efforts of the government in all its branches should be steadily directed to secure and maintain the use of silver as well as gold as standard money, with the free coinage of both under a system of bimetallism to be established through international agreement, with such safe-guards of legislation as will insure the surety of value of metals at a fixed ratio; furnish a sufficient volume of metallic money and give immunity to the world of trade from violent fluctuations of exchange.

Mr. Chandler said he would call up the resolution in a day or so for the purpose of making a few remarks in striking contrast to those recently made by the gold monometallist from Wisconsin (Vilas) and the silver monometallist from South Dakota (Petti-grew), who had joined hands in voting against the bill for an international menetary conference.

Mr. Lodge then called up the con-ference report on the immigration bill and sought to secure its adoption. This, however, was objected to by Mr. Gibson, who made a point of order against the report as a whole. He declared that the conference committee had far exceeded its powers and had injected new legislation into the measure, thus violating the the senate. Mr. Gibson said the bill had been so changed that wives would be separated from their husbands, repeating the cruelties of slave days.

Mr. Lodge, in charge of the bill, defended the conference report, and, in vigorous terms, arraigned the steamship line terms, arraigned the steamship line terms. ship lines opposing this measure, par-ticularly the North German Lloyd. This company, subsidized by a foreign government, not only had its agents at the capitol, but had agents telegraph threats to senators and members. From the same source came reports that the president would veto the bill. No president would make such a statement before seeing a bill. It came from the same quarter as that sending threatening telegrams to senators. This same steamship company, he added, will carry its raid from the capitol to the White house. When a great foreign corporation sought to take senators by the throat, it was

time to limit this insolent USE OF CORPORATE POWER. Mr. Lodge resented the statement that the bill would separate man and wife and renew the cruelties of slave days. The bill sought to make a broad limitation against illiteracy, and, if an exception was made as to wives, it rould have to be made as to brothers, There would be none of

the heartrending results depicted by Mr. Gibson.
At the close of Mr. Lodge's remarks,

At the close of Mr. Lodge's remarks, Mr. Morgan called up the Nicaragua canal bill. Mr. Teller proposed an amendment to the bill as follows:

The bonds hereinbefore mentioned shall not be guaranteed, and no mong shall be expended in the construction of the canal until a survey has been made by a competent board of engineers, to be appointed by the president of the United States, and a complete plan prepared for the entire work, and such plans shall be approved by the president of the United States. Should it appear from the report of said board of engineers that the cost of said canal would be more than \$150,000,000, the president shall reject the plan, and the bonds heretofore provided for shall not be guaranteed, and the government of the United States shall not assume liability in the construction of said canal.

Mr. Teller said he would debate the

Mr. Teller said he would debate the bill as long as it was necessary, be it one day or two days. He said those who opposed the bill were not responsible, if legislation was blocked.

Mr. Vilas offered a substitute for the canal bill, which he asked should be read and printed. Mr. Morgan's declaration that the concession did not expire April next, he said, he con-tested. Mr. Vilas drew attention to tested. Mr. Vilas drew attention to the fact that the friends of the bill seemed to be fillbustering, if any one was fillbustering. Those opposed to the bill were willing that it be laid aride temporarily, in order to transact other business. He took up his argument where it ended yesterday. The only use for the canal in time of war would be to transport ships for the defense of one of our coasts. Neither the Atlantic nor the Pacific coast was so defenseless as to need additional strength.

Senator Vilas today presented a substitute for the Nicaraguan canal bill, which he gave notice he would offer at the proper time. It provides for a commission to be composed of one member of the engineer corps of the army, a naval engineer and three other citizens of the United States to be nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate, which shall investigate the entire question. The commission is to be known as the inter-oceanic canal commission, and the members are to be paid at the rate of \$500 per month. The board is to be required to visit and personally inspect the several lines or routes projected, or which may seem to said board to be sufficiently practicable to demand an inquiry for an inter-oceanic canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific ocean.

They are required to make surveys etc., to determine the most feasible practical and economical route for the canal, and to submit plans, specifications are for the same. The comcations etc., for the same. The commission is instructed to make complete estimates on the probable cost of such work on the route selected as well as such routes as are considered competitive on that chosen. For the purposes of the bills \$1,000,000 is made available

Senator Carter offered an amendment to the pending bill providing for the elimination of Section 7 of the law inelimination of Section . Of the company, and corporating the canal company, and also amending Section 3 of the pending bill striking out provisions for the rebill, striking out provisions for the re-turn of stock and the cancellation of

Mr. Vilas did not conclude and will resume his remarks tomorrow. Mr. Carter (Mont.) offered amendments which were ordered printed. During the day Mr. Roach (N. D.) presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Hansbrough, for another term. Among the bills presented was one by Mr. Mills to increase the pensions of the survivors of the war of 1812 to \$30 per received a person of the war of 1812 to \$30 per month. Another bill by Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) proposed a pension for Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, at \$100 per month. The house bill to allow the bottling of spirits in bond was reported favorably. At 5:05 the senate adjourned.