DUN'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Prospects Are Bright and Business Much Greater Than Last Year.

TRADE CONDITIONS VERY FAVORABLE

Good Reports from Omaha and Other Business Centers—Business Failures—A Week on Wall Street—The Clearing House Statements.

NEW YORK, April 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Bad weather has interfered with trade at many points, and delayed seeding at the west. In that section, nevertheless, signs of improved distribution continue, prospects are bright and business is much greater than last year. At the east improvement is more moderate, and yet the area of transactions is quite large, though the season is not a busy one for some important traders.

At the south there is a distinctly better feeling, owing to the advance in the price of cotton, but much the greater part of the crop has been marketed and general business is now but moderately affected. General conditions of trade remain favorable.

Merchandise exports from New York for the month show a gain of but 6 per cent, while the imports for the month thus far exceed by 10 per cent those of last April, which were the largest ever known. Wheat exports during half the week have been less than 800,000 bushels against receipts of 1,285,000, but the price has advanced half a cent, though exports have dropped materially. Oats have declined 1 cent and coffee half a cent, with pork products steady, but oil has advanced 2½ cents. In cotton a further advance of one-eighth of a cent occurred, notwithstanding a material decline in exports.

Very little change is seen in the great industries, though the demand for cotton at some points distinctly improves. The market at Philadelphia is disappointing, yet there is less pressure to sell pig iron, a good demand for sheets, with an advance at Chicago. Structural iron is in large demand and especially active at the west. Heavy electrical consumption has strengthened copper, which sells at 12½ cents for lake; tin is rising at 20 cents and lead steady.

Showing Exceptional Activity.

The market for woolens is hardly significant at this season, but rather better than a year ago, most mills being well employed. The dress goods trade is mainly over, and there is less activity, while it is hardly time for large business in flannels, and men's woolens are not at present in large demand. But the knitting trade continues firm. Improved demand is seen in cotton goods and rubber goods are also good, and at many points the building trades show exceptional activity.

Boston reports quite satisfactory trade, comparing well with last year's.

At Philadelphia the dry goods trade equals expectations.

At Baltimore the demand for building materials is the best for five years. Iron mills are doing something, hardware is in good demand, but glass dull and the coal trade very light.

Trade is improved at Cleveland, though upholsterers are on a strike, but the building strikes at Cincinnati are probably averted.

At Chicago merchandise sales much exceed last year's, and business is increasing in all lines. Trade at Milwaukee is satisfactory and at Minneapolis good, and especially in lumber.

At St. Paul jobbing trade is bright, though weather delays seeding and retards trade at Kansas City, making grain receipts light, but receipts of cattle and hogs are fair.

At St. Louis trade is reasonably strong, though rains interfere with building, and a general expansion in all lines is effected.

At Omaha and Denver trade is fair.

At Memphis business is dull, at Savannah somewhat diminished, and at New Orleans rather quiet, notwithstanding improvement in cotton and strength in sugar and rice.

The money markets have not been at all disturbed and the supply is ample at all points with a better demand at some.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 201, as compared with totals of 226 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 247.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENTS.

Omaha's Showing Is, as Usual, Very Good—Reports from Other Cities.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the clearings of the principal cities of the United States and Canada during the past week, also showing increase and decrease:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$660,200,403	.....	17.3
Boston	92,016,211	.....	3.1
Chicago	89,098,667	4.4	.....
Philadelphia	90,279,035	35.7	.....
St. Louis	24,025,620	19.5	.....
San Francisco	14,126,702	.....	14.0
Baltimore	14,658,292	11.1	.....
Cincinnati	13,560,450	6.8	.....
Pittsburg	15,105,863	1.5	.....
New Orleans	8,954,515	.....	9.7
Kansas City	8,267,086	.....	3.8
Buffalo	7,944,874	5.8	.....
Louisville	6,670,553	.....	9.6
Minneapolis	6,287,081	0.6	.....
Detroit	6,882,461	8.5	.....
Milwaukee	5,934,955	30.0	.....
Omaha	4,756,541	44.2	.....
Providence	5,000,907	.....	4.9
Denver	4,807,598	8.8	.....
Cleveland	5,571,467	19.1	.....
St. Paul	4,725,743	.....	.....
Houston	3,101,912	8.5	.....
Indianapolis	4,383,283	20.6	.....
Memphis	1,978,702	.....	5.9
Columbus	3,900,600	18.3	.....
Richmond	2,381,967	7.0	.....
Dallas	1,868,017	5.0	.....
Hartford	1,979,628	1.1	.....
Duluth	1,653,772	9.3	.....
Nashville	1,803,310	.....	27.8
Washington	1,910,657	4.7	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,587,489	8.8	.....
Peoria	1,172,170	1.8	.....
Portland, Ore.	1,977,811	6.9	.....
Rochester	1,306,815	.....	.....
Salt Lake City	2,236,008	48.6	.....
New Haven	1,455,479	.....	.....
Portland, Me.	906,674	.....	35.0
Worcester	1,515,896	.....	15.2
Springfield	1,371,385	9.7	.....
Waco	961,841	.....	2.0
Sioux City	977,616	.....	2.8
Fort Worth	773,296	.....	35.0
Norfolk	809,060	.....	11.5
Wilmington, Del.	951,625	.....	.....
Lowell	971,488	.....	.....
Grand Rapids	863,760	14.9	.....
Seattle	869,150	11.9	.....
Syracuse	489,000	3.8	.....
Des Moines	1,217,227	38.6	.....
Tacoma	871,811	.....	15.0
Los Angeles	681,058	.....	30.5
Lincoln	520,355	.....	4.2
Wichita	532,326	.....	.....
Lexington	577,593	5.0	.....
Birmingham	556,564	.....	24.1
New Bedford	590,070	3.1	.....
Topeka	407,397	.....	8.1
Galveston	2,752,028	.....	32.3
Savannah	1,407,497	.....	.....
Atlanta	1,186,272	.....	.....
Binghamton	292,700	.....	.....
Helena	818,151	.....	.....
Total	$1,043,193,335	.....	7.4
Excluding New York	482,992,932	7.6	.....
Dominion of Canada—			
Montreal	9,537,616	9.6	.....
Halifax	855,412	.....	26.8
Toronto	4,771,741	.....	.....
Hamilton	705,552	.....	.....
Total	$15,810,321	.....	.....

WALL STREET FOR A WEEK.

London an Active Seller on the Market—Other Features.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Bradstreet's Weekly Wall Street Review says: The action of the market during the present week was a disappointment to the average speculator. Before the London exchange adjourned for its Easter recess it had given every encouragement to the belief that the week would be marked with a continuance and even an enlargement of foreign buying. When, however, London came into our market on last Tuesday it was as a seller of stocks and not as a buyer. Intelligence had evidently been conveyed abroad of the possible outbreak of hostilities between the Pennsylvania railroads and the great anthracite combination and, as a consequence, the foreign element not only failed to extend the expected support to the market, but added to the pressure which our own bear party exerted. The foreign selling was not continuous, but it was sufficient to force exchange rates up to the point where the gold shipments almost inevitably force them and in the latter days of the week fears of such an outcome were the governing factions in speculation.

No Room for a Bullish Movement.

There was no room for a bullish movement The bears were the only aggressive party in the field, their operations being conducted under very skilful leadership. The trading element of course "tailed" in on the same side, and although at times the market assumed an oversold appearance, the liquidation of long holdings in Reading and some other stocks was sufficient to demoralize the whole list for a time. Diversity was given to the proceedings by a manipulative rise in New England, but as a whole the market was under bearish influence throughout.

On Friday engagements for the export of 1,750,000 shares were announced, but failed to affect prices to the extent which had been anticipated. The market in fact was dull rather than active, and the covering of shorts in Reading and other trading stocks resulted in a measureably rally. Reading was the key to the situation. The other coal shares suffered in a less degree. New England was after Reading, the important trading stock. Richmond Terminal securities furnished little activity. Rumors of a stock increase and dividend on Western Union strengthened that stock, while some attention was paid to the reports that a change is to be effected in the management of the Union Pacific.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

List of the Orders of a Day in the Regular Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted and transfers of officers are ordered:

First Lieutenant William Black, Twenty-fourth infantry, will report at the earliest practicable date to the commanding officer, Columbus Barracks, O., for duty at that depot. He will also report his arrival by letter to the superintendent of the recruiting service, New York City. This detail is made with a view to a tour of duty for two years. The following transfers made by the president upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, to take effect April 20, are announced: Captain Samuel R. Jones, from the artillery arm to the quartermaster's department as assistant quartermaster, with rank from April 13, 1891; Captain Constantine Chase, from the quartermaster's department to the artillery arm with rank from April 13, 1891. The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Garland N. Whistler, Fifth artillery, October 24, 1891, is still further extended six months. Captain William B. Gordon, ordnance department, will proceed from Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., to the works of the Morgan Engineering company, Alliance, O., on official business connected with the ordnance department, and on the completion thereof will return to his proper station. The following transfers in the Sixth cavalry are ordered: First Lieutenant John N. Glass, from troop G to troop B; First Lieutenant George H. Sands, from troop I to troop G; First Lieutenant Barrington K. White, from troop B to troop I.

Lieutenants Glass and White will join their respective troops to which they are transferred. Lieutenant Colonel William R. King, corps of engineers, will under the direction of the commanding general, Department of the East, assume command of the United States troops on the occasion of the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic in New York on Memorial day, May 30. The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant William H. Bean, Second cavalry, March 9, Department of Arizona, is extended ten days. Paragraph 1, special orders, April 16, is so amended as to relieve Major Edward B. Williston, Third artillery, from his present duties at Fort Riley, Kan., and he will at once proceed to comply with his orders to report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for duty as inspector of artillery of that department. Leave of absence for two months, to take effect on or about May 4, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Second Lieutenant Morris K. Barroll, Fourth artillery.

RIOTOUS REFUGEES.

They Start a Row Because of a Refusal to Keep Them in Idleness.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 21.—After an evening of the wildest excitement and commotion a detail of police was left on guard at the Shelter house of the society in aid of the Russian refugees tonight. The events leading up to the commotion have to do with the work of the society and the culmination in what amounted to a riot was in spite of all the officers in charge of the place could do.

About twenty-five or thirty Russian refugees who have been charitably housed, fed and cared for the past four weeks, insisted upon a continuance of these privileges. Having extended to these persons every inducement and opportunity to make a living for themselves, the management had decided that they must abandon their free quarters and make room for new arrivals. This they refused to do and trouble arose. Messrs. Lowin and Goldstein, who have charge of the Shelter, determined on this move this morning and ejected the refractory refugees without violence. Shortly afterwards the most of them returned and demanded reinstatement. Denial increased their persistence, their clamoring increased until this afternoon, when the police were called.

Before the officers arrived an attack was made both on the front and back doors of the Shelter, the latter being torn off its hinges.

When the officers arrived Lowin determined to make an example of at lest one man and selected the one who appeared to be the leader, a broad-shouldered, able-bodied fellow named Alper. Alper had with him his father and mother, each over 60 years of age. When the officers started away with Alper his parents showed such extreme sorrow and helplessness Lowin relented and told the officers to release Alper, thinking the affair would have a good effect on the crowd. In this he was mistaken, for as soon as it grew dark the physical demonstrations of protest were begun anew by Alper and his comrades. Their ranks were swelled by a crowd of street rowdies such as is always ready to participate in such affairs.

The demand of the refugees that they be given shelter for the night being refused, an instantaneous attack was made by the mob, threats against the inmates of the Shelter being freely used. Again the police were called and the crowd, except the refugees, immediately dispersed. The situation was then patiently explained, through interpreters, to those who incited the riot, and they immediately set up the cry that they were sick. This had no effect, and after much wrangling the discontented Russians were forced to move away. They threatened to return tonight, and a detail of police will remain on guard.

WISHES HE HAD KILLED HIMSELF.

On the Discovery of His Misdeeds a Thief Becomes Very Penitent.

NEW YORK, April 21.—James W. Palmer was arrested yesterday, charged with the larceny of $50,000 from the firm of Tiffany & Co. Palmer, when he was captured and learned that his misdeeds had been found out, exclaimed: "Oh, my God, I wish I had shot myself!" He acknowledged his guilt. The stealing had been carried on for more than five years in a very systematic manner. Charles Tiffany, the head of the firm of Tiffany & Co., and James W. Palmer, the prisoner's father, were close friends from boyhood days until Mr. Palmer died in 1878, leaving his business to his son. The Palmers manufactured fine bronze goods for Tiffany. He rendered the firm many large bills. The son was manager for the older Palmer. On account of the warm friendship existing between the older Palmer and R. A. Tiffany, the usual system of auditing bills was not used in the settling of the accounts. When old Mr. Palmer died the courtesy and loose way of conducting business was continued with the son, who abused the confidence reposed in him.

On Monday last a discrepancy was discovered in a bill rendered by the prisoner of $340. The items only footed up $290. The bill had been checked with the initials of Mr. T. C. Cook, a member of the firm of Tiffany & Co. When Mr. Cook was shown the initials he pronounced them forgeries. The case was then reported to the police.

Mr. Palmer is 36 years old and married. His wife is completely prostrated at the turn of affairs. They have three children. Palmer has been playing the races and losing heavily. He was drunk when arrested. It is thought that his swindling may exceed $50,000.

BOY MURDERER MILLER'S END

Swung Quickly Into Eternity in the Midst of a Prayer.

DIED WITHOUT A SIGN OF FEAR

His Neck Broken by the Fall—Story of the Cold Blooded Assassination of His Two Young Victims, Emerson and Fishbaugh.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At 11:28 o'clock this forenoon, with words of prayer upon his lips and without a sign of weakness, Charles E. Miller, the double murderer, was hanged in the yard of the Laramie county jail.

Miller retired last night about midnight. He had played cards and chatted up to that hour. Apparently he had no thought of the morrow. He slept soundly till 7 o'clock, soon after which hour his breakfast was brought to him. He did not eat with his usual relish and touched nothing but a bit of egg and drank a cup of coffee.

Thereafter until 9 o'clock several calls were made upon him by his attorney and those who have taken interest in his welfare and worked for a commutation of sentence. These visitors included one or two ladies. Miller was somewhat moved by what was said to him, but did not break down.

At 9:45 o'clock Rev. Father McCormick was admitted to the cell. Miller was then baptized, having expressed a desire to die in the Catholic faith. The priest afterward remained with him almost constantly to the end.

Miller was dressed in a neat fitting suit of clothes, and in the last hours devoted himself almost entirely to prayer. The scaffold was built in the jail yard, and the trap was worked by an automatic contrivance so that it sprung itself. The day was beautifully bright and clear and the surrounding buildings were covered with people eager to witness the hanging.

Miller walked firmly up the scaffold stairs, holding a crucifix in his closed hands, with the priest by his side. He looked pale, but the moment he reached the platform a slight flush came into his face. No one ever saw him look so well. His complexion was clear and his color, while not high, was unusually good. His eyes were perfectly clear and intelligent, showing that he had not been dosed with narcotics. He glanced with considerable curiosity at the dangling noose, but it made no apparent impression upon him. Turning to the sheriff he said:

"Will I stand in the middle of the scaffold Mr. Kelley?"

The sheriff told him not yet, and he went on with his prayers under the instruction of the priest. The straps were quickly adjusted. He was asked if he had anything to say.

"Nothing," he replied, "but the Lord have mercy upon me."

The noose was then adjusted and the black cap drawn over his head. He was placed on the center of the trap, which was so fixed that it would drop of itself in about fifty seconds.

"That noose is choking me," said Miller, under the black cap.

It had been drawn too tightly. The sheriff loosened it a little.

"Now it's all right," said Miller. "Lord, have mercy upon me. Jesus save me," he prayed.

In the midst of a sentence there was a sudden click, the trap doors parted and dropped with a jar, and Miller was dangling in space.

Those close enough heard a snapping sound, which was evidence of a broken neck. There was a little spasmodic contraction of his legs, but very little.

He was allowed to hang for ten minutes, when he was officially pronounced dead. Then he was cut down, placed in a coffin ready for burial at the expense of the county. His neck was broken. There was a slight abrasion of the skin on the back of the neck, but no other evidence of violence.

It can truthfully be said that the criminal history of this country discloses no case parallel to Charlie Miller's. There are but few cases on record of criminals of his age having been executed, and none of those cases in any respect resemble his. In every aspect it is a most remarkable and a singular case.

It cannot be said that lack of training or force of circumstances made a criminal of Miller, for he was the only one of a family of four children who did not turn out well. He was left an orphan at the age of 5 years and all four of the children were sent to the same orphan asylum. His sister resides in Rochester, N. Y., and is said to be in fairly good circumstances, while his two brothers, one younger and the other older than himself, are both doing well in a small town in Kansas. All of the children had the same training in their younger days, and Charlie was the only bad one of the lot.

Neither did harsh treatment nor the lack of home influence make a criminal of him, for, according to his own story, he was several times taken in by families who treated him well and gave him a home. Neither can insanity or a weak mind be set up as an excuse for his awful deed, or that he did not know the difference between right and wrong, the standard prescribed by the law in measuring men's responsibility for their acts. The defense of insanity was attempted on the trial of the case, but was a signal failure. Miller was, in fact, more than ordinarily bright, and knew well when he killed Emerson and Fishbaugh that he was committing a legal as well as a moral wrong.

A study of his life, as given by himself, and to a certain extent corroborated by investigation, shows that literature of the dime novel order, operating on the mind of a boy with a love for notoriety, brought about a desire in Miller to attain that class of notoriety treated of and extolled by literature of this class, at any cost. This view of the case is supported by the story of his life, both prior and subsequent to the commission of his crime.

Miller was born in Virginia some time in the year 1875. At the age of 5 he was left an orphan by the death of his mother and the suicide of his father. The four children were sent to an orphan asylum, and Miller remained there until he was 12 or 13. He then came west, and worked for about a year for a farmer in Minnesota. From there he went to Kansas, where his two brothers had in the meantime located, and worked for several months at the printing trade. Then he again started east, and landed in Rochester, N. Y., where he remained with some relatives for several weeks. During all these travels he had been in the company of professional tramps, and it is evident that he devoured considerable lurid literature, he having adopted the name of "Kansas Charlie," and having lost no opportunity of registering it at every suitable place along his route.

From Rochester he went to New Jersey, and worked on a newspaper a couple of months. He then started west again and finally landed in Kansas City. Thinking a gun necessary to the completion of "Kansas Charlie's" outfit, he purchased a second-hand revolver. Moving still further west, he finally landed in Sidney, Neb. There he met for the first time his victims, Ross Fishbaugh and Waldo Emerson, two young men not quite 21 years of age, the children of respectable parents residing in St. Joseph, Mo., on their way to Denver. Miller noticed that they had money, but at the time gave it no thought. This was on the afternoon of September 25, 1890, Miller being then about 15 years of age. That afternoon he lost trace of Fishbaugh and Emerson and saw them no more that day. The next morning about dawn, at Pine Bluff, in this state, he boarded a box car of a freight train bound west. He had not been in there long before he discovered his companions of the previous afternoon. One of them spoke to him, but soon both of them were sound asleep.

It was then that Miller remembered that his companions had money, and in an instant his mind conceived the awful plan of killing them and securing both money and notoriety at the same time. He pulled his gun, and in an instant Emerson was dead, and Fishbaugh dying from the deadly effect of two shots fired by the young fiend.

At Hillsdale, some twenty miles east of this place, Miller left the freight train, after having secured something over $50 from the bodies of the two young men. He got something to eat at Hillsdale, and then came on to Cheyenne, and although he remained here two days, and although vigorous efforts were put forth by the officials to discover the assassin, Miller was never once suspected, and he started back for Kansas in safety.

But the glory which he anticipated was not forthcoming, and as a consequence, after arriving in Kansas he confessed to the killing, and in a short time he was brought to Cheyenne, and soon brought to trial and found guilty of murder in the first degree. His case went to the supreme court, and the verdict was there sustained.

Throughout all of the legal proceedings incident to his trial and conviction, Miller was absolutely indifferent as far as the outcome of his case was concerned, and plainly showed that he rather enjoyed the whole affair, inasmuch as he was the center figure always. When Judge Scott sentenced him to be hung a year ago he was the most unconcerned individual in the court room, and when the supreme court again fixed the date of his execution he was just as indifferent.

Miller escaped from jail twice, and on both occasions was recaptured soon after. Both times he got away through the assistance of other prisoners. The last time, as will be remembered, one of the escaped convicts, William Kingen, froze to death, and Miller had both feet frozen.

Throughout his imprisonment he was never troubled by thoughts of the future, and apparently enjoyed being held out as a most remarkable specimen of humanity. He was ready at all times to speak of his crime and never appeared to be bothered by references to his hanging. The hundreds of curious visitors to the jail invariably went away shocked at his lack of feeling in both respects.

Sent Money to Bury Him.

NEW YORK, April 22.—An old man, who evidently had not had much experience in sending telegrams, went into the office of the Western Union telegraph office at Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue yesterday morning, and after much labor with a pencil and a blank handed in a dispatch to the receiver which read as follows:

Give these few dollars to Charley and tell him goodbye. GEORGE HOLZ.

"I want to send $18 with this telegram to Cheyenne," he said. He told the receiver to whose order he wanted the money paid and then he asked hurriedly: "The money will go today, won't it? It would be of no use unless it does."

"Why are you so anxious that it should be paid today?" asked the receiver, whose curiosity was aroused by the old man's manner.

"The boy is to be hanged tomorrow," was the answer, "and I want him to have a new suit of clothes to be buried in."

The young women who handle the dispatches in the office looked horrified and one of them asked the man to tell his story. He said he had been the guardian of Charlie Miller, the youthful murderer, and he owed him just $18.

The telegraph receiver was touched, but turning to business matters after a little pause she said: "This dispatch will cost $1.10."

"Send it collect," replied the old man.

"Can't do it."

The old man pondered. "Never mind the message," he said finally, "but just send the money. They will know who it comes from." He took the blank, crumpled it up and left the office.

"Late to bed and early to rise will shorten the road to your home in the skies." But early to bed and a "Little Early Riser," the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser.

Says His Wife Was Unfaithful.

William H. Lunger has filed a complaint in police court charging his wife with unfaithfulness and improper conduct with one Walter Hill.

Lunger is the man who is suspected of having shot Officer Drummy at Twentieth and Pierce two years ago. Mrs. Viola Lunger, a diminutive specimen of womankind, pleads "not guilty" to the charge, and claims that inasmuch as her husband deserted her two years ago and has shown no particular care as to whether she feasted or starved he is under no obligation to look after her moral welfare.