WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE

Industries Start With Larger Contracts Ahead Than Ever Before.

HESITATION CAUSED BY HIGHER PRICES

Iron and Steel Prices a Shade Lower—Weeks of Dullness Follow Extraordinary Advance in Wool.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

No news is always good news. Business for manufacturers this year has been light in some branches and much below the production last month. It is, perhaps, too often forgotten that industries started this year with a larger contracts ahead than ever before and when half the work of the whole year has been ordered in advance there cannot continue quite the same activity in new buying. The woolen manufacturer has just opened a new season with the largest transactions ever known in a single week, it is told, but in most other lines contracts previously booked would make similar activity impossible. Yet there is seen enough of hesitation caused by advanced prices to make inactivity trying. Distribution to consumers throughout the country is rapid and large, especially in quarters where it has been feared retailers were overbuying, so that there is strong confidence in the future.

It could not be expected that business would adjust itself without any embarrassment to such a rise of prices as has occurred. Early in December wool rose too high for prices then obtainable for woolen goods and weeks of dullness followed. The boot and shoe manufacturer is receiving small orders, as jobbers pay the prices asked only for such limited supplies as are needed for sorting, but their urgency to receive goods heretofore ordered is marked and shipments from Boston have been 350,963 cases in four weeks, about 4 per cent more than in 1898 and 16 per cent more than in 1895, with greater increase over every other year. Leather is inactive and slightly weaker in spite of heavy exports and hides are yielded at Chicago with accumulation of stocks.

Iron and steel prices have been yielding for several weeks and are a shade lower for products than at any other time since the middle of September, though Bessemer pig and billets are still scarce and firmly held and only two sales amounting to 8,000 tons are anywhere reported. Agreements to hold the price of bars do not prevent sales at Philadelphia for $2.07½ cent delivered by buyers best refined, according to the Iron Age, though sellers call it common, and plates and sheets are both irregular there, while narrow plates sold at Pittsburg below $2.25. Structural shapes are not quoted lower, but the New York Central contract for 13,000 tons bridge material went to Pennsylvania, Penyoid and Detroit works and two orders for 25,000 tons rails are taken at Chicago. Last year 13,620,703 tons of pig were produced, according to the official record, the consumption being 15,774,727 tons. In minor metals tin only has been active, January options being quoted at $27.50.

The cotton manufacturer meets but moderate demand for goods and the extensive failures in India is expected to reduce British sales in that country, while the addition of 8,963,381 spindles at the south in 1899, reported by the Textile World, would imply a heavier increase than has been supposed in consumption not by northern mills. Scarcity of water has curtailed the output for weeks past and yet prices are hardly held, with distant contracts a shade lower. Cotton has risen to 8 cents. Although exports during the month have been 274,000 bales smaller than last year receipts from plantations have diminished about as much. Middling uplands are now sold at a higher price than has been quoted since September, 1897, and are more than 1½ cents higher than at this time last year.

Wheat advanced to 75¾c, with no clear reason for such a rapid advance. Western receipts are small, in four weeks only 10,984,928 bushels, against 17,290,297 bushels last year, but the Atlantic exports have been only 7,737,474 bushels, flour included, against 9,037,383 bushels last year. Pacific exports show a little gain, amounting to 3,311,236 bushels for the same four weeks, against 2,176,248 bushels last year, but this is of no aid to Atlantic markets. Exports of corn still show that American food is wanted abroad, having been in four weeks 13,832,792 bushels, against 12,370,564 bushels last year. Nevertheless, the price of cash corn has declined about three-quarters of a cent, although option prices are about the same as at the close last week.

Failures for the week have been 223 in the United States, against 224 last year, and 38 in Canada, against 33 last year.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Wool Active, in Other Lines Steadiness of Prices Continues.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Exceptions to the quiet and even dullness shown by the many lines of trade and speculation are found in the active demand for woolen goods for next fall's delivery and in the active call for dry goods on speculative account. In the latter direction prices show special strength and the bulk of the business placed in woolens has been at advances of 25 to 40 per cent. In other lines notable steadiness is shown in prices. Weather conditions throughout the country part of the week have been against retail trade in seasonable goods and there is very general complaint of large stocks of winter goods in the hands of this branch of trade. Another effect of the unusually mild weather is that shown in the northwestern lumber business. Lack of snow will probably insure a reduction on the cut of last year and this, combined with smaller stocks, points to at least a maintenance of present lumber quotations. Woolen manufactures have constituted an exception to the general quiet. They opened their order books this week and an unusually heavy volume of business is reported to have been recorded.

Cotton goods are reported in good demand in nearly all markets and the confidence as to spring business in dry goods and clothing is a notable feature, in share contrast, in fact, with the reports received from retailers as to the present season's business in winter wear goods. Scarcity of water is complained of as limiting the output of New England cotton mills, which are reported as backward in deliveries. The unsatisfactory business at retail in boots and shoes is reflected in some easing of leather prices and hides are actually lower on the week.

Coffee has remained strong throughout the week and the same is true of sugars, which are active in jobbing lines. A fractional advance in refined sugars is to be noted and raws retain all their old strength. The egg market has been considerably relieved by large exports of stored eggs.

The iron trade is in a very interesting condition just at present. Buyers and sellers are still apart, uncertainty as to the continuance of present conditions constituting a bar to new business. Steel is reported by large interests as in good demand and some considerable sales of rails and of structural material are reported. Some improvement in export demand is also noted, the question of ocean freight rates being an important one in this connection. Other metals remain fairly steady. The hardware business is of satisfactory proportions for this season of the year. The open season is exercising some effect upon coal prices, which are reported easier at Philadelphia.

The cereal markets have shown little decided movement this week, stronger cables, based partly on damage to French and Russian crops and partly on reports of plague in the Argentine, furnishing a slight strengthening force to wheat prices, offsetting further increases in domestic stocks. Corn has remained in good demand on liberal export business and prices remain steady.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,551,197 bushels, against 3,961,126 bushels last week, 4,507,552 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 5,026,024 bushels in 1898, 2,515,408 bushels in 1897 and 2,550,206 bushels in 1896. Since July 1, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 117,235,528 bushels, against 144,232,241 bushels last year and 146,564,998 bushels in 1897-98. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,526,834 bushels, against 3,190,312 bushels last week, 3,694,953 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,426,539 bushels in 1898, 3,011,902 bushels in 1897 and 3,197,096 bushels in 1896. Since July 1, this season, corn exports aggregate 125,556,993 bushels, against 96,715,923 bushels during the same period a year ago and 96,893,678 bushels in 1897-98.

Business failures for the week number 252, as compared with 255 last week, 246 in the same week a year ago, 288 in 1898, 326 in 1897 and 383 in 1896. Canadian failures for the week number 39, as compared with 35 last week and 32 in this week a year ago.

WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE TABLE.

Aggregate of Business Transacted by the Associated Banks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the bank clearings at all principal cities for the week ending January 26, with the percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 987,217,378	.....	33.5
Chicago	124,735,788	.....	10.3
Boston	123,978,237	.....	11.1
Philadelphia	94,605,944	.....	11.5
Pittsburg	32,602,885	34.8	.....
St. Louis	30,436,196	.....	10.3
Baltimore	18,301,714	.....	33.8
San Francisco	15,525,022	7.2	.....
Cincinnati	15,208,900	7.3	.....
New Orleans	12,996,968	6.3	.....
Kansas City	12,801,479	21.4	.....
Cleveland	10,358,353	10.6	.....
Louisville	9,529,704	28.4	.....
Detroit	8,986,901	25.9	.....
Galveston	8,816,020	18.9	.....
Houston	8,480,501	23.6	.....
Minneapolis	8,372,036	.....	9.7
Milwaukee	6,442,842	29.1	.....
Providence	6,301,300	1.9	.....
OMAHA	5,759,121	.....	17.3
Indianapolis	5,674,332	.....	5.7
Buffalo	4,953,645	8.5	.....
Columbus, O.	4,939,500	.....	5.5
St. Paul	4,540,425	3.1	.....
Denver	4,443,191	55.8	.....
Savannah	4,040,360	26.9	.....
St. Joseph	3,002,621	29.3	.....
Toledo	2,916,605	16.8	.....
Hartford	2,425,245	.....	2.4
Richmond	2,615,261	.....	29.2
Memphis	2,612,220	12.0	.....
Washington	2,274,785	5.1	.....
Atlanta	2,751,741	.....	23.2
Salt Lake City	2,230,295	.....	30.3
Fort Worth	2,070,106	14.4	.....
Los Angeles	2,062,719	45.9	.....
Peoria	1,748,413	.....	.....
Rochester	1,597,722	5.8	.....
New Haven	1,706,733	.....	10.0
Worcester	1,194,973	.....	46.1
Springfield, Mass.	1,219,540	.....	28.2
Portland, Me.	1,086,396	.....	29.8
Portland, Ore.	1,027,958	5.5	.....
Norfolk	1,069,960	13.8	.....
Syracuse	1,097,026	2.8	.....
Des Moines	1,520,683	6.2	.....
Nashville	1,447,924	21.0	.....
Wilmington	1,008,137	4.3	.....
Scranton	1,301,513	39.7	.....
Grand Rapids	1,260,012	9.3	.....
Augusta, Ga.	1,428,350	40.5	.....
Dayton, O.	1,140,145	23.9	.....
Seattle	1,749,281	44.5	.....
Spokane	1,066,370	2.9	.....
Sioux City	1,119,272	16.8	.....
Fall River	800,494	.....	20.3
Lowell	693,547	.....	26.7
Tacoma	835,870	13.7	.....
New Bedford	820,900	.....	26.1
Knoxville, Tenn.	524,363	.....	2.5
Topeka	646,626	13.9	.....
Birmingham	840,946	39.3	.....
Wichita	492,484	2.5	.....
Binghamton	451,700	21.8	.....
Lexington, Ky.	486,690	90.5	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	255,071	.....	.....
Kalamazoo	267,605	.....	25.3
Akron	369,900	.....	7.0
Chattanooga	375,332	9.6	.....
Rockford, Ill.	292,755	24.7	.....
Canton, O.	265,000	.....	.....
Springfield, O.	308,471	50.2	.....
Fargo, N. D.	275,019	.....	12.1
Sioux Falls, S. D.	198,266	95.2	.....
Hastings, Neb.	137,321	7.8	.....
Fremont, Neb.	122,515	.....	.....
Davenport	560,975	.....	.....
Youngstown	222,048	.....	5.5
Evansville	884,962	22.0	.....
Macon	852,000	58.3	.....
Little Rock	461,551	46.3	.....
Helena	654,413	38.8	.....
Springfield, Ill.	393,564	6.7	.....
Saginaw	375,161	15.1	.....
Totals, U. S.	$1,609,432,056	.....	24.8
Totals outside N. Y.	622,224,778	.....	4.8

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Montreal	$ 13,448,918	.....	25.3
Toronto	8,713,377	.....	1.9
Winnipeg	1,952,032	18.8	.....
Halifax	1,202,492	2.2	.....
Hamilton	807,760	.....	15.4
St. John, N. B.	549,595	.....	4.3
Vancouver	613,195	6.7	.....
Victoria	575,521	2.1	.....
Totals	$ 27,866,091	.....	13.3

BRADSTREET'S FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Public Still Indisposed to Enter Upon New Speculative Ventures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Bradstreet's review of the New York stock market tomorrow will say:

In spite of increasing supplies of money and further weakness in interest rates the speculation in securities has this week been of a decidedly slow, uninteresting kind. There was an abundance of more or less favorable developments, including news that the British force in Natal had obtained further advantages and that the London stock market had on this intelligence shown marked relief from the recent tension to which it was subjected, though the effect of this was negatived by the unfavorable war news which came out on Friday. There was some buying of our stocks for London on Thursday, but this failed to arouse the sluggish spirit of the market. The real feature of the week has been the continued indisposition of the public to enter upon new speculative ventures and the subsequent absence of commission house business of that nature. It may be noted that the demand for bonds is quite fair. In some cases higher figures have been made for favorite issues and it is also noticed that the buying power in the bond list has extended to the new and low-priced varieties, while, in view of the advanced figures for and small income yield upon gilt-edged bonds, private investors show a disposition to take in their stead some of the safe dividend-paying stocks.

Speculative attention has been mainly confined to the traction group of securities owing to incidents which seem to point to a combine under one control of gas and street railway facilities in Greater New York, or at least the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The reconstruction of the Third Avenue Street Railway company's finances by a syndicate and the transfer of a large holding of the company's stock to parties presumed to be in harmony with the plans for an identity of interest in the control of the properties, while not fully appreciated when first announced, is considered the precursor of further important developments in this connection.

The railroad share list was neglected in spite of good earnings by nearly every road which has reported for the first three weeks of January. The granger stocks were also helped by favorable opinions from the west about the grain crop outlook. In the industrial group the reports of possible labor troubles failed to have much effect and expectations about good dividends on the common shares of the steel companies were again current. All of these incidents, or possible developments, failed, however, to develop any buying power calculated to give the market an appearance of life, and the renewed ease of money seemed simply to render holders of stocks tenacious and to parting with them at the present rate of values.

The unexpected news on Friday morning that the British forces in South Africa had lost the position they captured from the Boers, with the sharp breaks in consols and all classes of stock at London, resulted in declines of a point or less throughout the active share list at New York. There was, however, no extensive liquidation and foreigners were the chief sellers. At the decline shorts covered and the market under somewhat discouraging circumstances showed an appreciable degree of firmness.

FURNISH FEAST FOR NATIVES

Crew of Schooner Killed and Eaten by South Pacific Islanders.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 26.—Details have been received of the killing of the captain and crew of the schooner Nikamarra on one of the islands of the Admiralty group, by the natives, who are cannibals. It is said that all of the victims were eaten.

The Nikamarra was owned by E. E. Forsythe and had left New Britain early in October on a trading cruise to the Admiralties. On arrival there it was boarded by a number of the natives with whom Captain Dalthe was unsuspectingly doing business, when he was set upon by his treacherous customers and killed, his fate being shared by the mate and six New Ireland natives, all of whom were cut and hacked with knives and tomahawks. The natives then plundered the vessel.

Nothing was known of the killing until some time afterward, when Mr. Forsythe, arrived on the scene with his other schooner, the Nagara. He was accompanied by Messrs. Bullock and Doudney, and they, too, were set upon by the natives from ambush as the white men rowed shorewards, using the rifles taken from the Nikamarra. Bullock was badly wounded with a shot through the thigh, but the boat party regained Nagara, which with its gas engine reached open water.

JAPAN WANTS TO INTERFERE

Abdication of the Chinese Emperor Stirs the Country—Hand of Russia Visible.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the news of the abdication of the Chinese emperor has caused a tremendous sensation in Japan, where a strong desire is expressed to adopt stringent measures, as it is believed Russia is the leading hand in the coup d'etat.

The dowager empress has dismissed Jung Lu, generalissimo of the Chinese forces, on account of his supposed disapproval of the coup d'etat. Other high officials have been superseded. Extraordinary precautions have been taken at the viceregal capitals to prevent risings. The troops have been served with ball cartridges.

The interior of China is greatly excited and progressive Chinese are begging the American, British and Japanese ministers to intervene and restore the emperor to power.

An official communication received here from Pekin says: Pu Chun, who has been appointed heir apparent to the throne, has been given the status of a son of the last emperor. The statement that a new emperor has ascended the throne is premature, although it is liable the present action is preparatory thereto.

BRITISH CAN WHIP SAVAGES

Expedition Against Superior Force in North Borneo is Reported a Complete Success.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The British expedition against the rebellious Tagas, under Mat Saileh, in British North Borneo, has been entirely successful. Captain Harrington, with 100 Sikhs, after two days' fighting, January 8 and 9, against 1,000 rebels, captured two forts and two villages, blew up the rebel magazine and killed or wounded sixty Tagas.

The British had four men wounded. The remaining villages of the disturbed district submitted.

Funeral of Dowager Duchess.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The funeral of the late dowager duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the empress of Germany, will take place Sunday at Primkenau, a town of Silesia, in the Liegnitz district.

The body of the dowager duchess left Dresden at 11 p. m. tonight for Primkenau, where it will be placed in the family vault beside that of her husband. The court will go into mourning until February 15.

Their majesties started for Berlin immediately after mourning service was held at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the king of Saxony's chateau, at Strehlen, in which all the principalities present joined.

Call on Cardinal to Explain.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The government has already taken cognizance of the visit Thursday of Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, to the headquarters of the Assumptionist Fathers to present his condolences following the conviction of members of the order by the correctional tribunal and the subsequent dissolution of the order. The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has written to him, asking an explanation of his attitude and words.

Favors Abrogating the Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Spectator, in the course of an important article urging that it is entirely to the advantage of Great Britain that the Nicaragua canal should be built, urges the government to anticipate the possibility of the Washington administration raising the problem of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in an offensive form by voluntary offering to abrogate the treaty.

Italian Government Hits Mafia.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Temps' Rome correspondent says: The government has struck the Mafia another blow. A royal decree dissolves the Palermo municipal council, which was composed mostly of friends of Signor Palizzolo. The council almost caused a riot recently by increasing the octroi.

Manager Kiralfy is Arrested.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—As a result of charges brought by shareholders of the Columbia theater against Bolossy Kiralfy, the latter has been arrested and the books of the theater have been seized at his home. The shareholders allege that he failed to give a proper accounting.

Gunboat Machias at La Guayra.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 26.—(Via Haytian Cable.)—The United States gunboat Machias has arrived at La Guayra.

The United States cruiser New York, flagship of Admiral Farquhar, has also arrived at La Guayra.

BRYAN SEES ABNER M'KINLEY

President's Brother and the Nebraskan Exchange Pleasantries on a Train in Delaware.

SMYRNA, Del., Jan. 26.—W. J. Bryan arrived here from Harrisburg today and spoke to a large audience in the opera house. He was accorded a hearty reception. Governor Tunnell of Delaware and Congressman L. Irving Handy met him in Philadelphia and accompanied him here. He was warmly greeted at stations along the route. Mr. Bryan and a number of prominent citizens were entertained here at luncheon by Governor Tunnell.

An incident on the train during the run from Wilmington was a meeting between Bryan and Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, who was on his way to Norfolk. The two exchanged pleasantries.

Carnegie Will Not Contribute.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Upon the authority of a democratic senator whose name is not given it has been asserted that Andrew Carnegie will contribute a large sum to William J. Bryan's campaign fund. Mr. Carnegie, when asked if there was any truth in the story replied: "There is absolutely nothing in it."

OUR MARKET IN THE ORIENT

Ex-Minister Denby Addresses Members of American-Asiatic Association.

M'LAURIN TALKS ON GROWTH OF SOUTH

No Limit to Industrial Possibilities of New South—Remarkable Progress in Iron, Steel and Cotton Industries.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—One hundred and two members and guests of the American-Asiatic association sat down to the second annual dinner of the organization at Delmonico's tonight. Among those who sat at the table arranged for the guests of honor were Senator John L. McLaurin of South Carolina, Jutaro Komura, minister from Japan; Charles Denby, former United States minister to China; Wu Ting Fang, minister from China; Cornelius N. Bliss, J. N. Barrett, former minister to Siam, and Brayton Ives.

The English and American colors at the head of the table were the only decorations. Letters of regret were read from President McKinley, Secretary of State John Hay, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Senators Beveridge, Lodge and Aldrich and Morris K. Jessup, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

The toasts and the speakers were as follows:

"The President of the United States," Charles Denby.

"The American-Asiatic Association," Everett Frazar.

"China, the Greatest Potential Market in the World," Wu Ting Fang.

"Japan, the Pioneer of Asiatic Progress," Jutaro Komura.

"The South and the Open Door in the Far East," John L. McLaurin.

"The Pacific Slope and the Asiatic Trade," Hon. Addison G. Foster.

"The Paramount Interests of the United States in Asia," John Barrett.

Minister Wu Ting Fang wore his brilliant oriental costume of silk, embroidered with heavy gold braid, and decorated with Chinese characters.

The minister from Japan wore full evening dress after the American model.

Ex-Minister Denby was the first speaker. He said:

It is plain that we should not stand idly by and see hostile camps established in China, under the plea of lease-holds, if the lessees intend for us to pay greater duties than our treaties provide for. Russia might lease the whole of Manchuria, England might lease the Yang Tse valley, Germany might control China and France the south and entirely deprive us of the most promising market of the globe. Why, in this day and generation, should our influence end with our boundaries? Why should the railway, the carrier, the farmer and the merchant, be told that their activity, that their talents should not be employed in developing our trade in foreign countries as well as in our own?

Our Rights in the Orient.

We are a great nation and it is not for us to stand aside like a poor boy at a frolic when international questions are on the tapis. We should intervene in any question in the subject matter of which we are interested. We have as much right to intervene in Chinese matters in behalf of our missionaries and merchants as we had to intervene in Venezuelan affairs. We have just as much right to preserve and save our trade rights in China as England has or Russia or any other European power has to protect its own. Why should England and Russia and France and Germany arrogate to themselves the control of Asia? We are the closest to China of all the great commercial nations, except Japan. We have done more to open it to civilization than any other country, except England. Our trade is next to England's. Our population in China is next to England's. By what right shall other nations step in?

A war was commenced in China in 1885, when Germany, without saying so much as "Good morning!" sent a battalion of marines to land at Kiao Chau, in the province of Shan Tung, and to take possession of some 200 miles of territory in that locality. China wanted to resist the invasion of these marines, but she was persuaded by Russia to make no resistance.

Russia herself demanded of China the cession of Port Arthur and Tallen Wan and a large strip of adjacent territory. Russia claimed that it was absolutely necessary for her to have an outlet for her great Siberian road. Vladivostock, which is the terminus of that transcontinental route, freezes four months in the year and is frequently blockaded. It was essential that the terminus of the line should be on the open sea.

France then demanded a cession of territory on the mainland in the south and England, not to be outdone by her sister, demanded and received about 400 miles of territory around Hong Kong and the fortress of Wei Hai Wei and nearly 200 miles of adjacent territory on the mainland. Italy has got in a claim for a like concession. It is to be presumed that other nations will do likewise.

The building of the Siberian road is probably destined to change the course of travel now existing in the far west. When a man can go from St. Petersburg to Pekin in twelve or fourteen days in a sleeping car, it is not likely that he will take a trip around through the canal or that he will travel in the other direction, across two oceans to reach China. These events, followed by our own acquisition of the Philippines and Guam and a part of Samoa, create the beginning of a new and remarkable era.

Industrial Growth in South.

Senator McLaurin of South Carolina spoke at length of the industrial growth of the south and its stimulation by trade with the orient. He said in part:

Under favorable conditions there is no limit to the industrial possibilities and progress of the south. The mills are bound to come to the cotton and in the near future you will find in every little town a ginnery, oil mill and yarn factory, run by the same power and combined under one management. An experienced mill man in my own country showed me an estimate for such a plant and figured the profit at 33 per cent per annum.

In iron, steel and other industries remarkable progress has been made. It was confidently predicted and, I fear, hoped by the New England manufacturers twenty years ago, that the south would never become a manufacturing center. The labor problem, the chief predicted obstacle, has been satisfactorily solved; its cheapness and adaptability have been demonstrated.

I have given attention to this matter and in a rough way I would say that where the New England mills pay $1.25 a day our mills pay 75 cents, and that the difference in climatic and other conditions enables our operatives to get more comfort out of the smaller rate of wages.

The south cannot stand still and conservatively oppose commercial expansion. To do so means to go backward toward the ruinous condition of thirty years ago. The unexpected and unintentional acquisition of the Philippines is to mark an epoch in the history of this country. The world's conflict in the east at this time is in reality the outgrowth of commercial competition. It is a question of markets and market places.

England and Japan Our Allies.

The loss of our Chinese trade would be a calamity to the American farmer and manufacturer. It seems to me that our best interests will be subserved by the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese empire, and in this effect self-interests make England and Japan our allies.

The south is peculiarly interested in our Asiatic markets. From the Orient comes a continually increasing demand for raw and manufactured cotton. The outlet there for our surplus products seems almost limitless. In China today the most popular cotton products come from southern mills. Southern manufacturers have not yet reached more than one-thirtieth of the population of China. It is of inestimable importance to the entire south that this trade should be developed, held and protected. With millions of capital invested in southern factories, dependent as they are, upon the markets of the Orient, the representative from the south who opposes a commercial expansion, with all its results and responsibilities, is blinded to the true interest of his section and wedded to a mere political sentiment.

In striving for commercial progress, commercial expansion and commercial supremacy, I would not favor the incorporation into our body politic of any semi-barbarous races totally unable to appreciate our system of government, but I do favor the policy of expansion. I will vote for the retention of these islands in some constitutional way so as to control new markets and new commercial advantages.

Crocker Builds Fine Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Plans are being prepared for the new modern hotel to be erected by the Fred Crocker estate on the corner of Vanness avenue and Sutter street, in this city. It is calculated that the hotel will cost at least $1,500,000 and it will take about two years to complete it. It will be eleven stories and will be constructed of brick, iron, stone and steel. It will be as nearly fireproof as modern architectural science can make it.

FIRE RECORD.

St. Louis Legislator's House.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The residence of Julius Lehman, a prominent manufacturer and member of the house of delegates, with a factory building adjoining, occupied by the St. Louis Carriage Wood Work company and the Bemen box factory, were burned today, causing a loss of $40,000. Mr. Lehman's family of six persons, who were asleep at the time, narrowly escaped death. They were rescued by a policeman.

Angora Manufacturing Plant.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The Angora Manufacturing Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire tonight, and one of the employes, Lizzie Blackburn, aged 17 years, is missing. Her body is believed to be in the ruins. The fire is believed to have originated from an overheated bearing.

Arapahoe Badly Scorched.

ARAPAHOE, O. T., Jan. 26.—Almost the entire north side of the business portion of Main street was destroyed by fire today. This is the county seat of this (Custer) county.

Visit Santiago Battlefields.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 26.—General Lee, accompanied by General Ruis Rivera and the other members of General Wood's party, who arrived here yesterday on the Ingalls, paid a visit today to the battlefields, General Lee expressing—as all military men do when they first see the ground—his amazement that the result should have been attained as it was. General Wood is expected by special train from San Luis about midnight.

Plague at Rosario.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 26.—Official notification has been received of the appearance of the bubonic plague at Rosario, on the west bank of the Parana, about 230 miles by water northwest of Buenos Ayres. The government has issued a decree of absolute isolation.

Wool Growers Protest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—A special from Helena, Mont., says: The State Board of Sheep Commissioners has forwarded to Senators Carter and Clark and Representative Campbell a protest against the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the Argentine republic on the ground that the proposed reduction of about 20 per cent in the tariff on wool from that country will be very injurious to American wool growers.

To Pay Plankinton Creditors.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 26.—Judge Johnson signed an order authorizing Assignee Henry Herman to pay a 5 per cent dividend to all the creditors of the Plankinton bank except the American Trust and Savings bank of Chicago and the National Bank of the Republic of New York. The dividends of these the assignee is directed to retain until their claims have been adjudicated. The assignee's petition says it will take thirty days to declare the dividend, which will require about $51,000. This will make a total of 60 per cent of the claims paid on dividends.

Will Not Sell Window Glass.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—All of the independent window glass manufacturers of Pittsburg gave notice today that they will not sell glass for delivery after February 1 at the cut prices set by the American Glass company, which yesterday announced that it had decided upon another reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent. The loyal independent firms will store their glass until the present condition has passed.

Dewey Invited to Address Solons.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 26.—The lower house of the general assembly passed a resolution today inviting Admiral George Dewey to address a joint session of the legislature during his visit to the south. W. J. Bryan has accepted an invitation to address the general assembly at an early date.

Taylor Pardons Young.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 26.—Governor Taylor today pardoned John D. Young, convicted in Mount Sterling fifteen months ago of manslaughter and sentenced to two years. Young is the son of ex-Congressman John D. Young.

Dryan to Visit Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 26.—W. J. Bryan has advised a committee of the general assembly that he will address the legislature here some day between February 8 and 15.

A Rare "Fossil."

The late Prof. Marsh of Yale college, the eminent paleontologist, had a quiet wit, relates the Philadelphia Post. Once a facetious student brought him a bone scraped and cut in a fantastic fashion. The class knew of the joke, but not the scientist.

"I think, professor, that this is a very rare fossil."

The doctor looked at the bone, then at the student, finally centering his gaze upon the latter's knee:

"It is a rare bone. It is painfully familiar to me. It is a piece of the leg bone of a calf."

All His Own Way.

Chicago Post: "I understand that Coshington intends to run for congress in this district again."

"Yes, and he'll have it all his own way, too."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, look at the record he has made.

WOMEN! REMEMBER THIS.

In addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are communicating with a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's ills is greater than that of any living person.

A woman can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate her private troubles to a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they should have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examination of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from 20 years' actual experience is unequalled.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to freely communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only.

This is a positive fact—not a mere statement—easily verified—thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America, which has never been broken, and has induced more than 100,000 sufferers to write her for advice during the last few months.

Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Here are some of the cases we refer to:

A Woman who Doctored Eight Years and got No Relief Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Before taking the Vegetable Compound I was troubled with irregular menstruation, and suffered great agony. My physician gave me morphine, and I remained in bed. I doctored eight years and got no relief, and the doctors told me there was no relief for my trouble. Finally I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. While taking the first bottle I felt that I was improving. I have taken seven or eight bottles, and never had anything to do me so much good. Every month my troubles have grown less and less, and now at this time I am cured." **Ella Quinney, No. 22 Stage Street, Haverhill, Mass.**

Another Woman Who Acknowledges the Help she has Received from Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—The doctor says I have congestion of the womb, and cannot help me. There is aching in the right side of abdomen, hip, leg, and back. If you can do me any good, please write." **Mrs. Nina Chase, Fulton, N. Y., December 20, 1897.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I followed your instructions, and now I want every woman suffering from female trouble to know how good your advice and medicine is. The doctor advised an operation. I could not bear to think of that, so followed your advice. I got better right off. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash; also took your Liver Pills, and am cured." **Mrs. Nina Chase, Fulton, N. Y. December 12, 1898.**

Mrs. Voss cured of Periodical Pains and Perpetual Headaches by Following Mrs. Pinkham's Counsel.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been suffering for over a year and had three doctors. At time of menstruation I suffer terrible pains in back and ovaries. I have headache nearly every day, and feel tired all the time. The doctor said my womb was out of place. Would be so glad if you could help me." **Mrs. Carl Voss, Sac City, Iowa, August 1, 1898.**

"Please accept my sincere thanks for the good your advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I did everything you told me to do, and used only three bottles, and feel better in every respect."—**Mrs. Carl Voss, Sac City, Iowa, March 23, 1899.**

Mrs. Pinkham has Fifty Thousand Such Letters as Above on File at Her Office -- She Makes No Statements She Cannot Prove.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record Friday, January 26, 1900:

Warranty Deeds.

William Cunningham to J. D. Creighton, e½ lot 3, block 77, Omaha	$ 7,200
A. K. King et al, trustees, to C. H. Sheldon, n 22 feet lot 5, block 173, Omaha	10
Campbell & Reed estates to J. W. Holsten, e½ lot 14, block 3, Campbell's add	1,000
N. F. Melcher and husband to A. I. Allen, lot 4, block 136, South Omaha	2,500
Wes. Wilfong and wife to J. F. Flack, s½ lot 22, block 4, Potter & C's add	700
O. J. Pickard and wife to Clara Weaver, lots 1 to 25, block 3, West Lawn	1,000
Johannah M. Lindgren to Albert Lindgren et al, part lots 9 and 10, block 3, Shull's add	10
J. P. Finley and wife to H. A. Olerich, lots 1 and 2, block 8, Redick's subdiv of Redick's add	1
J. E. George to Vaclav and Frantiska Hanousek, lot 11, block 4, Potter & C's add	225

Quit Claim Deeds.

Clara Weaver and husband to O. J. Pickard, ne nw 25-15-12 and lot 4, block 11, Isaac & S's add	1
J. H. Millard, trustee, to Oliver Ames et al, trustees, s½ nw 28-16-10	1

Deeds.

Special master to W. H. Hamilton, lots 1 to 8 and 11 to 52, Norwood park	1,935
Total amount of transfers	$14,583

Fountain Syringe—

with three hard rubber pipes—put up in box.
2-quart size—75c.
3-quart size—$1.00.
4-quart size—$1.25.
—add 10c for postage. A fine quality with five pipes for 50c extra.

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO.,
Largest Retail Drug House.
1408 Farnam. OMAHA.
OPPOSITE PAXTON HOTEL

A New Piano, $148—

Yes, a brand new instrument for only one hundred and forty-eight dollars—and you don't have to pay cash, either—The piano will be guaranteed by us—This is a piano opportunity that you won't get very soon again—Besides the above we have some bargains in the old reliable makes of Knabe—Kimball—Kranich & Bach—Hallett & Davis—A. Hospe and a number of others in all the different styles and colors of woods.

A. HOSPE,
Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

The Thermometer Has Gone Down—

And shoe leather has gone up—but it hasn't affected the price of our boys' shoes as far as