GOESTO CONFERENCE

Hawaiian Bill Passed By the House Yesterday.

- FOR TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

In the Senate, Sullivan of Mississippi Spoke in Pavor of Senting Quny.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The House after four days of debate, today passed the substitute for the Senate bill providing for a territorial form of government for Hawaii. The bill now goes to confer-

The most interesting feature of the day's proceedings was the attempt of Hill of Connecticut to secure the acuption of two amendments, one providing for a resident commissioner instead of a delegate in Congress, and the other declaring that nothing in the act should be interpreted as a pledge of statehood. Both were overwhelmingly defeated.

Deboe of Kentucky today gave notice that he would move to refer the creden-tials of ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, as a Senator from that state, to the com tee on privileges and elections. During the greater part of the session the Senate had under consideration the Indian appropriation bill. Sullivan of Mississippi delivered a speech in favor of seating Hon. M. S.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Close of the Hawatian Debate in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 6,-The House to day resumed consideration of the bill to provide a territorial form of government for Hawail. The amendment offered by Newlands (Stl. Nev.) was agreed to, directing the Surveyor-General to report to the Department of Labor annually the number of helders of land of less than 100

The section giving the Legislature of Hawaii power to impeach the Judges of the several courts was stricken out,

Hill (Rep. Conn.) offered an amenda giving Hawaii a resident commissioner in Washington instead of a delegate in Congress. Hill opposed anything that hinted at the possible formation of a future state out of the islands. He said there were of the islands. He said there were members in Congress who looked forward to the admission of Hawaii as a state. He had voted for annexation under the distinct impression that nothing of the kind would ever be contemplated. Yet here Hawaii was blossoming into a

full-fledged territory.
"Does the gentleman believe in taxation without representation?" asked Fitzgerald

(Dem. Mass.).

"There are only 190,000 people in Hawaii," replied Hill. "I believe Washing ton is the best-governed city on earth," he said. Proceeding, Hill said he did not be lieve the people of the United States were prepared to take the first step toward statehood in our insular possessions. It was but a step from a territory to a state, and present exigencies at any time might induce the dominant party to admit the territory. He would not vote to place a delegate from anywhere on the floor of the House who was not elected by a con ncy which knew what it was doing. Hitt (Rep. III.), a member of the Ha-wallan Commission, opposed the amend-ment. He said it was desirable, in legis-lating for the island, that there should be

a delegate on the floor who could be ques-tioned. If there was no delegate, the cor-ridors would be crowded with lothylsta representing special interests. (Applause.) Everybody knew what a lobbylst was. Whether he was an ex-Governor, an ex-Senator, an ex-Justice of the Supremo Court or a common hireling in Washing ton, he represented special interests. Hitt recalled that the Ministers from Hawaii in the past, Messrs, Carter, Thurston, Hatch and Hastings, were all honorable "The gentleman has had broad experi-

ence with foreign affairs," interrupted Hill. "Does he know of a single insular government in the world, either Great Britain, France or Germany, or any other European power, which has a representa tive in the home Parliament?"

"We are a popular representative Gov-ernment essentially." replied Hitt, "and a republic does not need to take lesson from monarchies in the application of our (Great applause on both sides of the House.) Williams (Dem. Miss.) argued that the

Constitution entitled every organized territory to a delegate on the floor of the House. He had opposed the annexation of Hawaiis originally, because he had foreseen the race problem it would bring with it. He replied with much feeling to Hitt's reference earlier in the day to the restrict-

ed suffrage of Mississippi.
"Does the gentleman imagine," said he,
"that we of the South take any pride in the fact that we are compelled to restrict the suffrage in the interests of civiliza-tion?"

"I do not," replied Hitt, "but why no apply the same system to Hawaii?"
"Whenever I am faced with the race problem," continued Williams, "I stand for white supremacy, I stand for white supremacy in Hawaii as I stand for it in Mississippi. It is the duty of man to lift up those below him, if he can, but there is no injunction, human or divine, which obliges white men to 'herd with narrow forcheads, ignorant of our giorious gains.' I have no idea that the blacks will ever rise to the plane of the whites, and I in-dulge in no hypocrisy about it."

Williams said it ill became the Represen tatives of Connecticut and Rhode Island to taunt the men of the South with their electaunt the men of the Soula was to tion laws. He created much amusement tion laws. He created much amusement by his references to some of the peculiari-ties of the election laws in Rhode Island and Connectiout, and drew the fire of the Representatives of those states. Clark (Dem. Mo.) said he was tectotally opposed to taxation without representation. Hill's

dment was lost An amendment was adopted to postpone for one year the time when the coastwise laws of the United States should be ex-tended to Hawaii. An amendment was added to the and of the bill providing that no Chinese who obtain a certificate in Ha-walf under the terms of the bill should be allowed to enter any state or territory of

the United States.

De Armond (Dem. Mo.) offered an amendment compelling all Asiatics who have entered the Islands under contract since the date of annexation to leave within one year. It was adopted.

Newlands offered an amendment declar-ing it to be the purpose of the act to en-courage free white labor in the islands and discourage Asiatic labor, and providing that within one year all corporations shall employ at least one-tenth white labor, one tenth more each subsequent year, until at least three-fourths of the employes shall be citizens of the United States and of Hawail. The amendment was lest, 34 to 77.

A committee amendment was adopted to close up and liquidate the affairs of the

Hawaiian Savings Bank.
Hill offered an amendment providing that nothing in the act should be con-strued as a pledge of statehood in the im-mediate or distant future. Knox (Rep. mediate or distant future. Knox (Rep. Mass.) characterized the amendment, in the words of ex-Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, as "almighty d—n non-

ense." The amendment was lost.

Another committee amendment was adopted to make section 52, relating to appropriations, go into effect after the approval of the act.

approval of the act.

The last amendment adopted was one office of commissioner of Labor in Hawaii.

The commissioner of Labor in Hawaii.

The committee then reported the bill and amendments to the House.

Bartholdt (Rep. Mo.) moved to recom-

mit the bill, with instructions to strike out the amendment prohibiting the sale of inthe amendment prohibiting the sale of in-toxicating liquors in saleons in Hawaii and report the bill back fortbwith as amended. The motion was lost, 50 to 83. The bill was then passed, 120 to 28. At \$50 P. M. the House adjourned.

In the Senate. When the reading clerk of the Senate had read today that part of the minutes of yesterday's session which related to the presentation of the credentials of Blackburn as a Senator from Kentucky, Deboe (Rep. Ky.) said:

"I was not aware that those credentials were presented. I want to know now if they are subject to reference. If so, I desire to have them referred to the committee on privileges and elections."

"I suggest" said Jones (Dem. Ark.).

"I suggest," said Jones (Dem. Ark.), "that the Senator (Deboe) will have no objection to the motion going over."

Deboe withdrew the motion for the pres

Spooner (Rep. Wis.), from the commit become the wish, from the commit-tee on rules, reported a resolution pro-viding that the rules of the Senate be so changed as to provide, in the event of the death of the Vice-President, that the President pro tempore may designate in President pro tempore may designate in writing some Senator to preside over the Senate in the absence of the President pro tem,, and that Senator may appoint in open session another Senator to preside for one day. The resolution was adopted. Allison (Rep. Ia.), from the committee on appropriations, reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest possible time.

earliest possible time.

Pettigraw (Sil. Rep. S. D.) made a statement in which he said he was reliably informed that the dispatch from Havana of which Senator Butler and himself complained yesterday was not sent by the As sociated Press, as stated yesterday. The Senate agreed to a conference

a bill authorizing the adjustment of the rights of settlers on the Navajo Indian Reservation, Territory of Arizona. Shoup,

Reservation, Territory of Arizona. Shoup, Stewart and McLaurin were named as conferces on the part of the Senate.

Thurston (Rep. Neb.) called up the Indian appropriation bill, but yielded to Sullivan (Dem. Misa.), who addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Quay's claim to a seat in the Senate as a Senator from Pennsylvania. He maintained that both as a matter of policy and seat a territory. as a matter of policy and as a matter of justice to the state the Governor's right should be conceded, and he should exer-cise the authority to name the Senator in the event that the Legislature for any reason should fall to elect. For these reasons he declared his intention of vot-

ing for the seating of Quay.

At the conclusion of Sullivan's speech consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was begun. The measure as reported to the Senate carries \$413.541.

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business—the

Spooner Philippine bill—was laid before the Senate. Louge (Rep. Mass.) said that although many speeches had already been made on the Philippine question, he knew of several Senators who desired to speak on the bill. As it was desirable, he thought, to dispose of the measure at an early date, he gave notice that Wednesday next he would ask the Senate either then to vote on the measure or fix a time for a final vote upon it. Consideration of the Indian bill was re-

sumed. Ne.son (Rep. Minn.) offered an

sumed. Ne.son (Rep. Minn.) offered an amendment appropriating \$5000 for the purchase of a farm for the Indian School at Morris, Minn. It was adopted.

Cockrell (Dem. Mo.) offered an amendment re-enacting the law of 1899 concerning the recording of chattel mortgages of the Quapws, and as to the employment of agency assistants. The amendment was adopted.

adopted.

The committee amendments striking out the appropriations for the agents at the Quapws Agency, in Indian Territory; at the Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, and at the Sisseton Agency, South Dakota, were disagreed to, thus continuing those agents.

Jones (Dem. Ark.) secured the adoption of an amendment providing that any Mississippi Choctaw duly identified and enrolled shall have the right prior to the appropriation of the Choctaws to settle in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country, and shall be enrolled as a Choctaw entry, and shall be enrolled as a Choctaw entry. try, and shall be enrolled as a Choctaw en titled to allotment.

Without disposing of the Indian appro-priation bill, the Senate, after a short executive session, at 5:15 P. M. adjourned.

The Coeur d'Alene Hearing.

WASHINGTON, April 6.-W d'Alene, was the first witness heard today at the Coeur d'Alene investigation. He told of threats and intimidation against told of threats and intimidation against him and others because of their refusal to join the Miners' Union, and of their being driven out of Wardner by a mob of 200 men beating tin pans. The progress of the investigation was slow, owing to the constant objection to the witness' testimony on events prior to the blowing up of the mill. Willard H. Pipes, engineer of the Bunker Hill mine testified to the exthe Bunker Hill mine, testified to the ex-citing gvents the day the mill was blown up, giving the most vivid and circumstan-tial account thus far brought out. The committee adjourned until Monday.

TURKEY'S PORK EDICT.

secretary Hay Protests Vigorously to the Porte.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Hay has addressed a vigorous protest to the Turkish Government against the proposed spplication of an edict excluding Ameri-can pork from Turkey. The note enters an emphatic denial of the pretense of the unwholesomeness set up against our pork as a basis for the exclusion, and pointedly makes it necessary for the Turkish Government to support its contention by ade quate evidence before it can enforce the without serious results.

The officials here are confident, owing to the complete failure of the German health officers to make good such assertions respecting our meats, that the Turish Government can make no showing.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. Philadelphia, April 6.-Arrived-Argon-

an, from Antwerp.

Havre, April 7.—Arrived—La Touraine from New York. New York, April 7.—Arrived-Cevic, from

Liverpool; Assyria, from Hamburg, Ar-rived April 6-Pennsylvania, from Ham-Liverpool, April 6.-Arrived-Tauric,

from New York.
Glasgow, April 6.—Arrived—Slavonian, from Boston.
Rotterdam, April 6.—Arrived—Werkendam, from New York. Genoa, April 6.—Arrived—Trave, from New York.

Bremen, April 6.-Arrived-Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from New York.
Portland, Me., April 6.—Arrived—Norwegian, from Glasgow; Pomeranian, from

Cape Town.

New York, April 5.—Arrived-Kalser

Friederich, from Hamburg, Sailed-Munchen, for Baltimore.

Japan's Art Museum.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 6.-A special to he Times from Tacoma, Wash., says: Oriental advices received here state that Japan's need of a National Museum and Art Gallery is about to be supplied. It is being arranged that all loyal subjects dir posed to offer presents to the Crown Prince and his bride at the approaching nuptials shall contribute money instead of purchasing presents. The fund thus ob-tained will be devoted to building a fine art muslum.

art museum. Their imperial highnesses are willing to accept wedding presents, but combina-tions of donors will be necessary to secure suitable gifts. It is therefore argue that money contributions will be more readily given, each contributing what he likes. Viscount Hikita, formerly Minislikes. Viscount Hikita, formerly Minis-ter of the Household Department, the

HEARING

FINAL ARGUMENTS IN THE CASE OF SENATOR CLARK.

CLOSED The committee adjourned until next Tuesday, when a meeting will be held to consider the question of a report.

A PERUVIAN OUTRAGE. Consular Agent Brutally

Attorney Foster and ex-Senators

Faulkner and Edmunds Spoke—
Committee Meet Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Mr.
Foster continued his argument today before the Senate Committee on Elections is the case of Senator Clark of Montans.
He reviewed at length the testimony of witnesses for the memorialists, contending that much of it was hearsay and therefore not competent. He contended that there was no bribery in the employment of a legislator unless the employment was made conditional upon his vote. He also argued the fact that legislators had obtained additional wealth was no

PROSPERITY IN THE NORTHWEST

Figures on Bank Deposits and Increased Use of Money Which Rout Bryan.

Colonel Bryan has been telling people throughout the Northwest that they are not prosperous, that the prosperity which they are enjoying is alto-gether imaginary. He did not quote figures in support of his argument. National bank statements showing accumulation of individual deposits and increase in loans and discounts do not bear out Colonel Bryan's statements. Individual deposits in the National banks of Oregon, Washington and Idaho on February 13, 1900, the date of the latest statement to the Controller of the Currency, were \$13,854,559 \$2. But twice in the history of the Northwest has this total been exceeded-December 2, 1899, when it was \$35,243,374 19, and September 7, 1899, when it was \$33,996,364 72. By way of comparison, it should be stated that deposits on December 17, 1896, six weeks after Bryan was defeated for the Presidency, were only \$17,294,269 60, about helf what they were last December. The decrease in deposits since last December is due to the fact that money is being withdrawn from banks and put into business enterprises, improvements or made available for loans. Northwestern banks are steadily increasing their loans and discounts. The increase since last September has been nearly \$2,600,000. The total loans and discounts February 13, 1990, reached \$19,335,466 27, the highest in five and one-half years. The foilowing table shows recent movement in individual deposits and loans and

discounts: Individual deposits— Oregon,	Washington.	Idaho.	Total.
February 13, 1800\$11,449,721 23	\$18,602,943 43	\$3,471,896 17	\$32,964,559 83
December 2, 1899 11,715,667 58	19,774,888 63	3,752,867.98	25,243,374 19
Loans and discounts—	18,702,972 59	3,512,261 80	31,996,364 72
February 13, 1900 6,973,335 67	\$10,978,226 16	\$1,381,594 43	\$19,333,466 27
December 2, 1899 6,751,936 43	11,224,445.78	1,180,928 25	19,157,310 46
September 7, 1895 6,268,373 13	9,431,655 99	1,039,263 27	16,758,692 79
Prosperity is not confined to the			be seen by

gon, Washington, California, Idaho, Utah, Nev		
	Individual deposits.	Loans and discounts.
February 13, 1900	\$74,737,045 95	\$52,641,665 60
December 2, 1899		53,124,976 81
September 7, 1899		49,257,856 83
June 30, 1899		47,929,706 97
April 5, 1899		46.813,442 70
Pebruary 4, 199		46,349,102 85
December 11, 1790	*** 41,000,000 01	31,955,478 11

Between Bryan's defeat, in 1896, and December, 1899, the individual deposits of Pacific Coast National banks increased nearly \$40,000,000; in the same time, loans and discounts increased over \$18,000,000.

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against Clark, as the increase easily come from other s. He declared that a maof witnesses for the prosecution were employed by Marcus Daly and the thirds of them were confessedly corrupt. The evidence was, he concluded, incompe-tent to convict a tramp for petit larceny, and was ridiculous when depended upon to unseat a United States Senator.

Mr. Foster was followed by his col-league, ex-Senator Faulkner, who also charged corrupt motives in prosecution, saying that it was the result of a com-bination of wealth and perjury. He laid the blame for the proceedings at the door of Marcus Daly and his agents, alleging that it was in no wise sustained by pub-lic sentiment in the State of Montana. Faulkner contradicted the theory that Faulkner contradicted the theory that Clark's financial contributions prior to the sitting of the Montana Legislature had The Senator was, he said, only the leader of an anti-Laly movement, and the part he was to perform was that of supplying funds, which no one will deny he had a perfect right to do. Instead of appearing as a candidate in the State campaign, Clark had in explic t terms refused to per-

mit the use of his name.

With reference to the destruction of bank checks, Faulkner said that this course was usual at the close of a politition of the Republican executive caucus in declaring for Clark. He dwelt at length on the charge made by the defense that the prostcution was the result of a con-spiracy, quoting State Senator Cullen, Lawyer Corbett, Witness Ringwall and others in support of his theory. He urged that it was inconceivable that Clark's manager would have delegated as much to White-side as was claimed, when they, knew that

he was an enemy in disguise.

In conclusion, Faulkner discussed the improbability that Wellcome should have paid out the \$30,000 used by Whiteside in his exposure. Declaring it was impossible for him to do so because, as he claimed, the evidence shows that from January 15 to January 15 he, C. W. Clark, Steel and Davidson, all told, had only \$21,000 in their possession. The whole matter has been explained by the bank accounts which had

peen so freely exhibited, Faulkner also reviewed the testimony involving Clark, contending that all of it was incompetent and unworthy, and urg-ing that Clark had come through the or-

The last speech of the series was made The last speech of the series was made by ex-Senator Edmunds, in support of the prosecution. He took up the charge of the conspiracy, and undertook to show that the \$50,000 used by Whiteside in his exposure had been supplied by Mr. Clark's friends. Instead of having less than \$30,000, he contended that Mr. Wellthan \$30,000, he contended that Mr. Well-come and his associates had, according to the evidence, received up to the time of the exposure more than \$100,000. True, the claim was made that much of this sum had been expended in the campaign prior to the meeting of the Legislature, but if this was the case, the evidence, which would put to shame the whole charge, had been destroyed when the checks and vouchers used in the campaign were vouchers used in the campaign were

Mr. Edmunds defended Mr. Whiteside saying that he had only acted in accord-ance with his conviction as to what his duty to his state was. Detective service, such as he performed, was necessary in order to uncover crime such as he under order to uncover crime such as he undertook, with honest purpose, to expose. He
accounted for the employment of persons
whose characters had been criticised by
saying that in cases of bribery it was
absolutely necessary to employ go-betweens. Bribery was universally the
mother of perjury, rendering it almost impossible to secure proof at first hand.
If, however, these agents were corrupt,
if they were good or bac, they had derived their character from the hands of rived their character from the hands of Mr. Clark or his agents. Mr. Edmunds defended the Montana Supreme Court, and ridiculed the explanation made by C. W. Clark and Attorney Corbett as to the special train from Butte to Helena on the occasion when Justice Hunt claimed to backsion when Justice Hunt claimed to have been approached by Dr. Treacy. As for Mr. Clark, he had no enmity towards that gentleman. He had no doubt that in making his canvass for the Senate, he had acted up to his highest ideal of right, which was the belief that he could purchase with money what he wanted. chase with money what he wanted.

Referring to the legal points, he maintained that the Senate should declare va-

cant any Senatorial seat whose occupant had been elected by corrupt practices. He was also satisfied that the Montana stat-

was also satisfied that the Montana stat-ute prohibiting the use of more than \$500 in a campaign was sufficient to render void Mr. Clark's election. Mr. Edmunds concluded his remarks at 5 o'olock, thus closing the hearing of the famous case.

and his hands twisted back of his head Heavy rifles were inserted between the inverted elbows and his head and in that position he was strung up. In a short time the agonizing pains rendered him in-sensible. The Administration will demand estitution and an apology.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL

Majority of the Press Sympathises With the Boers. RIO DE JANEIRO, March 31.—The Brazilian press scepting alone the Journel do Commercia and the Noticia, continue hitterly aggressive in articles against the British and in favor of the Boers. The same may be said of the articles as to the United States, since the

war in the Philippines.
Count Antolieny, Minister of Italy, exuce 30 per cent of the duty on al Brazilian products. It is possible that the duty on coffee will be reduced 50 per cent. On account of the bad sanitary condition of Buenos Ayres, and also of city of remaining at the head of the gov-ernment until the permanent organization of the new Congress, President Campos Salles, will, it is eaid, defer his voyage to Argentina until May 15, or possibly until

The Prudentists are seriously implicated in the recent conspiracy against the present government. Finding, in the preliminary organization effected by the delegates whose credentials were not serious! contested, the Florianists (Concentradoes) would have a majority of 27 in the Chamber and five in the Senate, they were re-solved to depose the President, who re-fused to use extraordinary means of preseure. Among the most deeply implicated are the ex-delegates of the State of Rio de Janeiro, now in opposition to the state ind general government.

It is said the negotiations in regard to the differential tariffs will terminate in April, and that France will refuse to mak the reduction of 30 per cent on the pres-ont duty on coffee, the minimum that can be accepted by Brazil. As to Italy and Austria, it is said they will agree to the reduction required. Germany and Spain are said to have negotiated treaties favor

ng products.
The government and all classes of Brazilian society are determined to make the festival to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil as imposing as possible. In all the churches and schools throughout Brazil there will be feativities, processions, May parties, picnics promenades, etc., during the 10 days be

THE DEATH ROLL.

Baldanza, the Tenor. SAN FRANCISCO, April 6. - Ernesto Baldanza, the tenor, who 12 years ago sang with Patti in leading roles, is dead in this city, of acute bronchitis.

Seeley, the Perfumer. ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 6. - James W. Seeley, a well-known maker of per-fume, is dead at his home in this city. A Lottery Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.-D. H. ones, who has been arrested in Chicago, charged with conducting a lottery under he guise of the Guaranty, Loan & Trust Company, formerly had an office in this Co. Postal Inspector Erwin investigated the business of the "company," which was said to be very extensive, but nothing was done, as most of its corre spondence was conducted by express.

Abolish Stamp Taxes.

NEW YORK, April 6.-The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted reso-lutions declaring that the stamp taxes should be abolished as soon as the revenues of the Government will permit, and if it is impossible to abolish all of them in the beginning, then telegrams, express and freight receipts, proprietary ar-ticles and sales made upon exchanges should be first abolished.

Mail for Nome.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Post-office Department has issued a notice that registered letters and parcels for Nome. Alaska, will be dispatched from San Fran-Alaska, will be dispatched from San Francisco and Seattle by steamers April 30. On that date, and during the open season of navigation, registered mail of all classes for postoffices on the Yukon River in Alaska and for postoffices north of St. Michael, will be forwarded by all mail steamers.

SPRING TRADE SITUATION

FAVORABLE WEATHER BRINGS AN IMPROVED RETAIL DISTRIBUTION.

Strikes Affecting Business in the East-Dun and Bradstreet's Weekly Trade Reviews-Clearings.

NEW YORK, April 6.-Bradstreet's to-

norrow will say: Favorable features continue in the mafority in the general trade situation. The topes for the advent of seasonable Spring weather have been realized, and nearly all markets report an improved distribu-tion at retail. This, as explained heretotion at retail. This, as explained heretofore, is really the key of the general merchandise situation. The industrial situation is a rather spotted one. April 1, instead of May 1, seems to have been fixed
upon as a date for presenting new demands as to wages and hours. While
many thousand men are directly or indirectly involved in the Chicago building
trades strike, and several thousand are
out in the coal industry in the Pittsburg
region, most of the building trades strikers in other cities have gained their demands, and the machinists' strike at Chicago, which was regarded as threatening eago, which was regarded as threatening

to the entire from and steel industry, has been called off pending arbitration.

The price situation, too, is encouraging, farm products easily leading in the upward movement. Wheat crop advices are on the whole favorable, except from the Central West. Sympathy is shown with corn, which in turn has been influenced by the steady advance in hog products and by the known smallness of reserves in cribs and in store. Nothing like the speculative interest in corn has been seen for comments. in store. Nothing like the speculative interest in corn has been seen for some years past, and the price now is little below 50 cents at New York. Hog products are very strong statistically. Pork is 30 per cent and iard is 25 per cent higher than a year ago. Another product of the farm, cotton, has developed renewed speculative interest this week, and a slight upward swing has occurred as the result

iative interest this week, and a slight up-ward swing has occurred as the result of increased speculative attention work-ing along previously mentioned lines. Cotton goods are seasonably quiet at first hands, but a fair jobbing business is doing, and retail distribution is encour-aging, wood is on the whole weaker, but reports from the woolen goods branch are quite favorable. Cancellations reported are the smallest there is record of. Lumber has shown some weakness, a widely separated market this week pointing to net altogether satisfactory outlook in the building trades, whether because of heavy advances in prices or of unsettled labor conditions. The transmitted labor conditions ditions. The iron and steel situation shows some effects of the recent mission-ary pork in aid of lower prices, but resuits as yet are rather in the shape of in settled feeling than of actually lower ago

Bessemer pig is actually as firm as ever Identical reports come from Pittsburg and from Brimingham as to the strength in the from Birmingham as to the strength in the cruder form. Steel rails are firm and quite active particularly at the West, and wharever weakness is noted is in some few lines of finished steel and in the tow grades of foundry pigs from Recent advances in wages, and the strong conditions in the bituminous coal and ore markets certainly point to no great shrinkage in prices notwithstanding the fact that curprices, notwithstanding the fact that cur-rent demand is of a hand-to-mouth char-acter, and buvers are still waiting for a acter, and buvers are still waiting for a break. In addition, export inquiry is persistent, and from all parts of the earth.

The better tone of the boot and shoe industry is reflected in steady prices for leather, and some advances in hides. Copper is stronger on reported increased export demand, and lead is steady, while tin is slightly lower as a result of speculation.

Butter, of course, reflects the advancing season and more liberal deliveries, white the slight shading in petroleum is hardly

Wheat (including flour) ships the week aggregate 3,884,963 bushels, against 2,982,349 last week, 3,384,800 in the corresponding week of 1899, 2,278,726 in 1898, 2,005,797 in 1897, and 1,764,805 in 1896. Since pects to conclude a commercial treaty be-tween Brazil and Italy by which Italy aggregated 151,009,643. against 188,345,56 Corn exports for the week aggregate 4.-61,591 bushels, against 2,192,638 last week. 3,724,663 in this week a year ago, 3,557,000 in 1858, 4,645,585 in 1897, and 1,291,846 in 1896. Since July 1, this season, corn exports ag-gregate 160,123,206 bushels, against 131,289,679

during the same period a year ago, and Business fallures in the United States for he week number 182, as compared with 170 ast week, 190 in this week a year ago, 220 in 1898, 232 in 1897, and 231 in 1896, Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 25, the same number as last week, and compared with 21 in this week a year ago, 39 in 1898, 32 in 1897, and

the first quarter of the year, fallires are fewer in number than in 1899, and liabilities are 7 per cent smaller.

FIRST QUARTER'S FAILURES. In Southern and Pacific States Were Smallest on Record.

NEW YORK, April 6.-R. G. Dun & o.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow

ures as those of the first quarter of 1900 have seemed large. They are large com-pared with last year and 1898, and would have looked larger in 1888. The amount of liabilities, \$56,677.655, includes \$21,161,665 for the United States Flour Milling Comany, and \$2.492.482 for 16 banks and other inancial corporations, leaving 2894 commercial failures, with \$33,022,572 Habilities. Actual defaults in manufacturing are smaller than in the first quarter of any other year except 1899 since classified fall-ures began, as are trading liabilities, and while Massachusetts and New England failures have been larger than in the first quarter of any other year since 1894, re-ports from other states and sections are mainly smaller than in other years ex-

In the Southern and Pacific states, the failures were smaller than in the same quarter of any other year. It is to exceptional, and not to general, conditions that any increase is due. Quarterly re-views today show that, outside the immediate effects of stock speculation and in-dustrial consolidations, the volume of business has been larger this year than a year ago. At that time the extensive ise in wages which followed combination in many cases had not yet taken place, and the purchasing power of the people was smaller than it is now. Very many of the usual Spring demands for higher rages have been granted or in part grant ed by compromise, so that no more than the usual hindrance from that source now seems probable. But some of the disputer

A little increase in foreign exports of wheat from Atlantic ports (flour included), 2,208,622 bushels, against 2,074,768 bushels last year, served as occasion for a little rise, but the gain was lost later and the week closed unchanged. Pacific exports were 1,250,125 bushels, against 292,876 bush

els last year.

The sinking in prices of wool continues, from ½c to le more having been conceded this week to effect sales of considerable blocks. But sales for the week at three chief markets have been only 2,933,000 pounds, and the absence of manufacturers from dealings still has its natural effect.
The steel consolidation, with President
McMurtle, of the Apollo works, at the head promises great importance. If this, the tin plate, hoop and National Steel works make alliance with the Carnegie Company, as is reported, the whole industry will sooner or later be affected. For the present, no change appears in prices of pig, and only slightly more yielding in plates and bars, to secure mor business. But many contracts are report-ed, including one purchase of rails for export, and the situation is generally more

hopeful. Changes in minor instals are un-important, though copper grows steadily sirpnger, with exports of 17,30 (ons from only three ports this month. The output of coke continues much the largest ever

\$100.00 REWARD.

alleged to be a dentifrice, and

bearing a name somewhat like

West. No doubt other illegal

mitations are being perpetrated,

is was the case some years ago,

when we brought them to book.

DRED DOLLARS REWARD, for egal evidence that any such

preparation, previously un-

cnown to us, has been sold or

exposed for sale during the

rear (1900). It must prove to

e an illegal imitation of

Sozodont as to label, bottle, box

HALL & RUCKEL, Sole Proprietors,

was located in Enon Ridge, and before the

was completely destroyed,

fire department could reach the place the

bery is supposed to save been the motive for the crime.

SEA TRIAL OF KEARSARGE.

uccessful Tests of the New Battle-

WASHINGTON, April 6.- The Naval In-

spection Board returned to Washington today from Fort Monroe, having com-

sleted the two days' sea trial of the battleship Kearsarge. Admiral Rodgers, the president, says the test was completely successful. The ship went out from

successful. The ship went out from Hampton Reads into a stiff wind, and spent two days in such movements as would be incident to active service in the

Navy. There was no hitch of any kind. The hull of the ship is strong: the en-

gines afford more than the maximum speed required, and the battery functions were perfectly performed. It was not within the province of the

board to make any tests of the advantages of the double-turret system as exempli-

ship.

gether with two adjacent houses.

6 Holbern Viaduct, 215 Washington St.,

London, E. C.

building

or package.

New York City,

We will pay ONE HUN-

Recently a red liquid

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To the Public:

the famous

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ered in the

Failures for the week are 158 in the United States, against 141 lust year, and 29 in Canada, against 17 last year.

THE FINANCIAL REVIEW. Reactionary Features Were Prom

nent in the Week's Market.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Bradstreet financial review tomorrow will say: Reactionary features were more promi-nent in this week's market, although bull-ish sentiment still seems to prevail in speculative quarters, and nothing of a gen-eral character occurred to depress values. London, however, ceased to buy Ameri-cans with the same avidity it had ex-hibited in the preceding fortnight. Forreigners, in fact, were sellers of quite a fair proportion of our stocks, which they had been recently buying. Manipulation by pools and large interests in various parts of the railroad stock list was again very apparent, and on the other hand realizing sales by both professional and outside speculators were on a large scale. Commission houses report that the im-provement shown in the volume of busiless for the public has not been main tained, although the recent activity has undoubtedly resulted in attracting many participants who have not been in the market since last year. It was also no-ticenble that with the moderate declines

without difficulty or much artificial aid from the bull pools.

The bulk of the week's activity, so far as the railroad stocks were concerned, continued to center mainly in the Pacific and trunk line groups, though more at-tention was given to the coal railroads to sell both bituminous and anthracite, while Southern properties also showed strength and a number of neglected speclaitles were advanced by the reappearance of buying orders for them. The infustrials continued to be a disturbing element, Some of them, like Sugar and People's Gas, ad-vanced on short covering or manipula-tion. Federal Steel broke rather sharply below to on further complications abo dividends on common stock, the payment of which it seems cannot be lawfully made for a year, although the company's earnings have been considerable in excess of dividends on both preferred and comon stock.

in the more prominent railroad stocks, good buying was forthcoming at once and that any decided breaks were checked

The very favorable character of current railroad earnings and the satisfactory outlook which this Spring prevails in nearly all sections of the country also have sustaining effect on the spirits of the markets. It is thought bonds are in good demand and that the buying has been largely displayed in securities of good quality, which until now has been quoted is comparatively low values.

Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, April 6.-The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings of principal cities for the week ended April 5, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared

Dayton, O.

Spokane
Sloux City
New Beiford
Knoxville, Tenn.
Topeka
Birmingham
Wichita
Binghamton
Lexington, Ky.
Jacksonville, Pin.
Kalamazoo
Akron

Kalamazoo
Akron
Chattanooga
Rockford, Ill
Canton, O.
Springfield, O.
Fargo, N. D.
Sloux Falls, S. D.
Hastings, Neb.
Davenport
Toledo

Victoria

the Prince of Wales

Duffy's

Pure

Malt

Totals\$ 29,430,000 17.1

Sipide Had Accomplices.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—One of the ac-complices of Sipide, the would-be assas-sin of the Prince of Wales, he who sold

him the revolver, is a shoemaker named Arthur Meert. The Magistrate who is conducting the investigation into the case proposes to examine Volkort, who spoke

proposes to examine Volkort, who speat the Socialist meeting on Tuesday, in the course of his remarks alluded

Murdered and Cremated.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 6.— Joe Scott, a negro, was murdered and his house set on fire by two young, unknown negroes early this morning. The house

The World's Famous

Medicinal Whiskey

increase and decrease, as compared	of the double-turret system as exempli-
ith the corresponding week last year:	fied in the Kearsarge. Consequently no
the corresponding week mat year;	effort was made to test the accuracy of
Inc. Dec.	
ew York	the guns or the synchronism of fire, a
ORION 150 AVA CAN	very essential point if the guns are to be
	concentrated upon one point. A great
	many things remain to be done upon tha
	Kearsarge before she can be reported as
ittsburg 40,218,000 18.7	complete, but these can be accomplished
altimore 25,960,000 13.6	
an Francisco 17.957.(00 4.4	without putting the ship out of commis-
incinnari 16 407 pay	sion, and should not occupy more than a
ansag City 11 to an air	month's time.
ew Orleans 9 7st one ser	ARCONOMICS CONTROL CON
inneanolle a tot on the	NEWDODE NEWS To April 2 The
inneapolis 9,767,000 50.0	NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 6The
etroit 9,459,000 13.4	new battleship Kearsarge has returned
leveland 12,963,000 26.8	from a short trip to sea with the Naval
ouisville 8,9 5,900 32.9	Inspection Board. The test of the ship's
rovidence 5.522.(0) 13 9	
Ilwankee 5.440.000 15.7	turrets proved entirely satisfactory. The
Pani anton ore	supreme test was the simultaneous dis-
TITALIA E STUDIA	charge of the eight guns of the two-story
with him	
dianamatta and me	turrets. Here again the turrets and the
	ship stood the terrible force of the dis-
olumbus, O 4,869,000 \$7.5	charge without the slightest evidence of
avannah 4.575,000 106.6	strain. The broadside batteries of eight-
enver B.569.000 23.2	
artford 2.857.000 8.5	inch guns also stood their tests.
lehmond 2,169,060 34.1	
emphis 2,199,000	Planos-Organs Wiley R Allen Co.
Taghington 9 00) and 15 4	Landor-takkalle satisa is within co.
norte 9 ten no 11 c	
ochester 2,556,000 9.3	
	2 20 202
ew Haven 1,635, 0)	"Still Waters
orcester 1,25,00 26.1	OTILI W ATOTS
tlanta 1,743,(0)	
alt Lake City 2,213,000 29.1	
pringfield, Mass., 1,518.000 22.5	Run Deep."
THE STREET	Nun Deed.
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Tennents a det des	In your body lies the vital
t. Joseph 4,045,000 52.4	In your body ties the outer
os Angeles 2,078,000 21.3	N 11 11 11 11 1 Tt 1
orfolk 1,424,600 33.5	fluid, the blood. It makes no
yracuse	
es Moines 1.542,000	noise, but it gives you life.
ashville 1,561,000 2.2	noise, but it gives you tipe,
'llmington, Del 989,000 6.1	TC 11 1 C 11 1
all Thistener Can how	If it is strong, pure, full in
ranton 1,644,000 13.6	moluma and missenus nous
rand Rapids 1,117,000 4.0	volume and vigorous, you
ugusta, Ga 938 000	

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d vigorous, you reap the benefit. If not, the still waters of life, tainted . 24.1 and poisoned, are well-springs 31.5 of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the water of life at its source. It makes the blood healthful and keeps it so, as nothing else can.

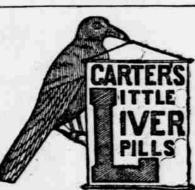
Family Medicine - "We value Hood's Sarsaparilla very highly. When we feel the need of a medicine we take it and it keeps our systems in good order." N. J. Leighty, Booth, Kansas. Eczema - "Hood's Sarsaparilla and

Hood's Olive Ointment cured ecsema very quickly. I would not be without them. Mrs. Rayner, 126 Kellogg Street, Fall

River. Mass. Tired Feeling - " We take Hood's Sarsaparilla for our spring medicine and whenever we have that tired feeling and we find it is good." Mrs. John Work,

Cochranton, Pa. Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia. Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsl. ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

Small Price.

SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these Little Pills.

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Does.

has no equal. Prescribed and endorsed by leading doctors for nearly half a century as the only pure, invigorating stimulant and tonic. All druggists and grocers, \$1.00 a bottle. See that the trade mark is on the bottle. Book sent free.

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