### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1900.

#### respection are Americans of means, men of MR. SHURTLEFF'S SUIT TRADE WITH PORTO RICO was no occasion for changing the bank ALASKA TELEGRAPH LINE The Bourse had, upon the whole, a goo

GREAT GAIN, NOTWITHSTANDING LAST YEAR'S STORM.

Our Imports From the Island Have Trebled and Exports to the Island Quadrupled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-Imports into the United States from Porto Rico have trebaled and exports to that island from the United States have quadrupled in the months since the enactment of the Porto Rican tariff act, as compared with these of the corresponding months of 1896 and 1997, when Porto Rico was under curities was excellent. It is ascertained from a reliable quarter that the sub-scription for the Hamburg loan of 50,000,the Spanish flag. The Porto Rican tariff act went into effect May 1, 1900. The im-000 marks reached 300,000,000, a result that is considered brilliant. The Frankfurter ports from the island in the five months whose record the Treasury Bureau on Statistics has just completed amount to Zeitung, recalling the recent loan in New York, 55.016.234, against \$1,236.128 in the corre-sponding months of 1597, or practically three times as much in the five months of loan shows that the advisors of the im-perial treasury had formed a totally false judgment of the conditions of the German 1900 as in the corresponding five months of 1907. The exports to the island in money market." The Prussian rallways have inform e five months of 1900 are \$2,807,900, ainst \$712,746 in the corresponding onths of 1896, and \$765,902 in the corthe five the coal companies in the Essen district against that only 90 per cent of the freight cars demanded can be furnished and the forthresponding months of 1897, or practically four times as much as in 1990 as in 1896 coming Prussian budget will provide for 9000 freight cars. According to the Cologne Gazette, con-1897

Those figures are especially interesting because of the fact that it was supposed when the act went into effect that the commerce of the first year would be very small by reason of the hurricane of last year, which proved so damaging to the chief industries that it was thought the island would in the present year have little to sell and consequently little with which to buy. Yet the figures given below show that it has sent to the United States in the five months from May 1, 1808, to October 1, 1900, twice as much in value as in the corresponding months of 1890 and three times as much as in the ame months of 1597, and that it has ought from the United States more than twice as much as in the corresponding onths of 1899 and practically four times as much as in the corresponding months of 1895 or 1897.

in the Electoral College, backed by a pop-ular plurality approximating a round The table which follows shows the imports from and exports to Porto Rico in million ros with the United States dur-In this campaign, as in that of 1896, the ing May, June, July, August and Septemsalvation of the Republican party has been the gold standard." Against this has ber of 1996, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, retively, and the total for each period. been arrayed every ism that irresponsible and thus enables a comparison by months ambition, envy and discontent could in-voke, invent or imagine. The Democrats and by the entire period both with 1893. when the island was under the American fing, but subject to the general customs have raked the universe for issues on which to assault the existing Administra laws of the United States, and with 18% and 18%, when it was Spanish territory. tion, and today they face the over-whelming defeat indicated in the follow-It will be seen that every month since the enactment of the new laws shows a marked increase over 1899, and a still ing estimate of the popular verdict:

groater increase as compared with 1897 and 1895; while the total imports from the Island in the five months of 1900 show an increase of 62 per cent over 1899 and 172 per cent over 1897, and the exports to the Island show an increase of 194 per cent over 1899 and 265 per cent over 1897. Delaware

Imports from Porto Rico into the United	Florida	
States:	Georgia	
Month. 1896. 1897. 1899. 1990. May5 480,821 \$ 553,838 \$ 647,179 \$1,103,867 June 516,746 Nol.128 \$14,806 1,218,257	Illinois Indiana Iowa	1
August 107,680 72,625 74,223 361,903 Bept 125,360 35,894 56,167 72,294	Kentucky	
Total .\$1,485,492 \$1.169,128 \$2,040,739 \$3,316,334	Maryland	
Exports to Porto Rico from the United States:	Michigan	
Month. 1896. 1897. 1899. 1900. May\$ 118,000 \$ 161,845 \$ 305,564 \$ 626,479	Mississippi	
July 101.944 156,296 213,302 529,729	Montana	
August 154,351 142,545 251,843 408,658 Bept 130,058 139,578 246,450 282,064	New Hampshire	
Total .\$ 717,744 \$ 708,802 \$1,878,622 \$2,807,998 The following table shows the exports from the United States to Parts of the States of the St	New York	1
15 representative articles during the five	Ohlo	
months onding October 1, 1900, compared with the same months of 1897:	Pennsylvania	*
Five months ending	South Carolina.	
Articles 1697. 1900.	Tennessee	
Cotton cloth	Texas	
	Imports from Porto Rico into the United States:      Month. 1896. 1897. 1899. 1990.      May	Imports from Porto Rico into the United States:  Florida    Month.  1856.  1857.  1859.  1900.    May  5 480.821 4  553.838 4  667.179 41.103.867  Indiana    Juns

week. Iron shares generally advanced, notwithstanding a new batch of unfavor-able news from the iron centers. Cement shares scored a considerable rise upon the prospective completion of the syndi-CERTAIN THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE SYSTEM NEXT YEAR.

ork, says: "The brilliant success of the Hamburg

tracts for over 8000 freight cars and about 1000 passenger cars will be placed next

Germany's pig iron output for Septem

ber was 709,200 tons. The International Society for Sugar Sta-

tistics estimates that the European sugar output, 1900 crop, will be 5,330,434 tons.

NEARLY A MILLION.

Optimistic View of McKinley's Pop-

ular Plurality.

Chicago Times-Herald.

With only two full weeks remaining before the casting of the ballots, all signs

point to the re-election of President Mc-Kinley by a majority of over two to one

Kinley

15,000

50,000 5,000

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125,000 20,000 70,000 10,000 5,009

45,000

60,000 50,000

5.000

25,000 90,000 200,000

60,000 10,000 300,000 25,000

6,000

5,000

40,000

Alabama ..... Arkansas

California ..... Colorado ..... Connecticut ....

yland .... 20,000 aschusetts , 170,000

Pop'lar plur'ity. Elec. Col

20,000

29,000 30,005 5,000

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50,000

60,000

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20,000

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50,000

20,000

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pleted.

Bry- Mc- Bry-an. Kinley. an. 76,000 ... 11 50,000 ... 8

month.

tistics

Imperial and Prussian loans improve on account of increasing demand from fixed investments since the holders of mortgage bank obligations began selling a week ago. The other institutions of Captain Greely, of the Signal Corps, Reports Good Progress of Project-Conditions at Nome.

this class have found a guarantee fund of 15,000,000 marks to purchase the obligations of the mortgage bank, whose ne-gotiations broke violently week before last. This, however, has not checked ap-WASHINGTON, Oct 24 .- It is now certain that Alaska will have a telegraph and cable system controlled by the United States by the end of the Summer prehension and the sales in this line conseason of 1901. A military telegraphic The demand for American rallway se

of Congress, though not until the closing days of the session, when an appropria-tion of \$450,000 was inserted in one of the general appropriation bills, largely through Western influence. General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Of-ficer, has just returned from a tour of in-

Alaska and get an answer, or vice versa. This renders uncertain all business relations and transactions, and in other ways proves a great hindrance and drawback to what would otherwise prove a rapidly in-

reasing trade. "It is hoped that the line in the Upper Yukon Valley will be completed some time in the late Summer of 1901. It has only been by tremendous energy on the part of the officers of the signal corps serving in Alaska that anything has been

on the Pacific Coast. I am strongly in fa-vor of such an extension, which would give an all-American telegraphic route in and out of Alaska. As is well known, there is now no telegraphic communica-tion whatever with Juneau, the capital of Alaska, and it is believed that not only would such a cable be of great value to for a proper control of the numerous and widely separated military posts of Alaska, but that it would be of very great benefit to the entire Pacific Coast. As it is now, it takes weeks to reach anybody in Alaska and get an answer, or vice versa. not sustain themselves through the nina months of the closed season, and had to go back. It is the men able to support themselves, regardless of their strikes who are making the money at Nome, for they can live through the nine months and work throughout the entire open season.

Creeks Produce Bulk of Gold. General Greely confirms the reports that the great bulk of the gold comes from the creeks, and thinks that the heaviest done this Summer. The act authorising the telegraph line did not become a law until May 26, and as everything has to be bought under bids and by contract, it is

### RIGHT TO REMOVE A GENERAL APPRAISER CONTESTED.

His Contention Before the Court of Claims-How Mr. De Vries Came to Be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 .- (Special to the New York Evening Post.)-The next term's calendar of the Court of Claims will contain the case of Ferdinand N. Shurtleff against the United States. Mr. Shurtleff is the former member of the Board of General Appraisers at New York. who was removed from office in the Spring of last year, and who has brought a test suit against the United States Govern-

ment for \$3,224 29, the balance of salary due from the date of his removal to the date of the filing of his petition to the court.

Mr. Shurtleff says that he was appointed by President Harrison in 1890 without his own knowledge or solicitation and to his surprise, but assumed that the President must have chosen him because of his 17 years of experience in the customs This is years of experience in the customa service. At the lime of his appointment, he was engaged in private business on the Pacific Coast; but, on looking up the law creating the Board of General Appraisers, he discovered that the office was practically for life or good behavior, as no appointee could be removed exas no appointee could be removed ex-

cept for incompetence, neglect of duty, or official malfeasance. He therefore de-cided to close up his affairs and re-enter public life. Everything went smoothly enough until about January 17, 1899, when he received a letter of that date from

Secretary Gage, running thus: "The President deems it his duty to make some changes in the personnel of the Board of General Appraisers. With this in view, he directs me to request you to submit to him your resignation, to take effect at his pleasure.

A fit of illness prevented his sending an immediate answer, but on February 7 he wrote to the Secretary, not tendering his resignation, but expressing sur-prise that it should be requested, and asking for information of the nature of the charges, if any, made against him, for an investigation of them and for a a communication initialed by Secretary of the context and the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the secret sechi-Gage, but signed by the President, say-

ing: "You are hereby removed from the office of General Appraiser of Merchandise, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of your successor.'

Later, he learned that James S. Sher-man, of New York, had been named as his successor, but refused to qualify. Mr. Shurtleff went on drawing his sal-ary and attending to his duties. On May 15 he received another letter from the President, dated May 8, initialed by As-sistant Secretary Spalding, and repeating the exact language of the February note. The next day, Israel F. Fischer appeared and claimed to be his successor by appointment of the President, and was permitted by the other General Appraisers to take part thenceforward in the func-

tions of the office. Mr. Shurtleff continued to come to the office regularly till November 1, presented himself for duty, insisting that he was still a member of the board, never having been lawfully removed from, nor resigned, or vacated his office. When the next emi-monthly pay-day came around he forwarded his salary voucher as usual to the Treasury Department, but received it back from Assistant Secretary Spaulding disapproved because his successor had qualified, and had received compensation for the period covered by the voucher. Mr. Shurtleff, who is more than 60 years old, regards his treatment as not only unlawful but harsh, in exposing his retirement to misconstruction, as he has been unconscious of any wrong-doing or default duty, and the President has wholly

reasons for removing him. tiana The answer of the United States, made through one of the Assistant Attorneys Jones, Miss Beside Jones, Miss Beside Jones, Mrs S J Jones, Mrs S L Kalser, Mrs Eats King, Mise Ray Lang, Miss Eva Lernell, Mrs Ellen in the Department of Justice, is based upon the principle that the power of re-moval is absolute and complete in the President, Congress having repealed the nure-of-office act-the Constitutionality which was questionable at best-so as to leave no bar whatever to the free exercise of his discretion. Justice Peck-ham's statement of the Supreme Court's decision in the Parsons case is cited to show that, even where the law prescribes Stove Co Anderson, Anderson, E.J. Anderson, E.J. Arthur, Tom Baird, Mr Bakter, R.F. Barford, T.J. Bartord, T.J. Bartord, T.J. Bartord, T.J. Bartord, T.J. Bartord, T.J. Bartord, T.J. Beatty, Geo Beatty, Geo a certain term of office, the purpose of such legislation is not to grant to the incumbent an assured tenure for that period, but to limit the duration of its terms. This principle, the Government's representatives assert, has never been departed from in the history of the court. The cause of the removal of Mr. Shurt-Bellinger, Geo A Bertrand, E leff has always been shrouded in mystery, and there has been some hope here Berry, Ed that the prosecution of his claim might take the form which would bring out the hidden story. This chance is dissipated by the purely technical turn given to the whole proceeding. There is a story, however, indirectly TWE . connected with the affair, which never has been told in print, and which has a certain picturesque side. This deals with Burke, W Byrne, Joseph Campbell, Walter Carrig, Andrew Carty, W J Childers, B A Chariton, Wealey Colline, Wm W Cooley, J E Collyse, Samuel the manner in which Mr. De Vries, of California, the latest appointee to the board, came to be chosen. On the resignation of Judge Wilkinson, about a year ago, the President took a fancy to "rec-ognize" the services of Mr. Bynum as a Colley, J El Collyst, Samue Collyst, Samue Cole, Jerome M Collins, John Collins, Eddie Coar, W W Cramer, Gus Gold Democrat in 1896 by appointing him to Mr. Wilkinson's sent. Mr. Wilkinson was a Democrat, and the place was regarded as in a certain sense Demo-cratic property, and this offered a very good opportunity for the President to show what brand of Democracy he re-garded as the pure article. But Mr. Bydas Dell, Dr Dodge, J F Downey, The Dowdy, Sam Drain, J C Duvall, Ed Duvall, Ed des num found the path to confirmation, as the Senate is now constituted, a very rocky road. A few of his old speeches, "washing his hands of the Democracy," were raked up and read in the executive stwood, A J sessions, and inflamed the minds of cer-Elder, James Elmer, Robt P Erwin, Will tain Democratic Senators to a point where it was obvious that they would move heaven and earth to defeat his ambition. Eves, Ed Fillis, M Fullerton, as Fuller, Dean Fuller, Wm Some of the President's advisers in the Senate went to him and urged him to Ganley, Wm Gillespie, Benj-3 R S withdraw Bynum's name, but he refused to do so till he was sure the case was hopeless. One of these visitors said frank-Hyme, O R Hallen, H B Hallen, J H ly that, much as he would like to oblige the Administration, he would have to confine his support in this case to indirection. He would not vote against the confirmation of Bynum's nomination, and he certainly would not vote for it; but when the roll was called he would retire to the cloakroom and stay till the fight was over. This sort of talk presently was over. This sort of talk presently convinced the President that it would illix, John Howell, Owen Howell, Owen be useless to let the struggle continue past the last session, and the tie vote on Huath, John E the eve of adjournment was a great relief to his mind.

for that vacant General Appraisership? It is going to a Democrat, anyway; it would be a congenial employment, and New York is a pleasant city to live in; and the salary, \$7000 a year, is not a thing

to be tossed asido carefessly." "Oh, I don't know," said De Vries; "the President has already another candidate for the place. It would not be in good

"If you mean Bynum," said his friend, "If you mean Bynum," said his friend, "he is out of the question altogether." "Well, there is General Catchings, of Mississippi. I hear he is stirring about with a view to getting the appointment if Bynum fails." "That need not disturb you in the

least. The appointment will not go to Mississippi, for nothing is to be gained by placing it there. On the other hand, as far as geography is concerned, you are ideally situated. The President has been very anxious, ever since Shurtleff's removal, to appoint somebody to the board from the Pacific Coast. You are the very man. I believe that all you would have to do would be to ask for the place.

The beauty of all this was that at the moment his disinterested friend was dis-cussing the President's action as a mero probability, a commission, made out in De Vries's name, was lying on Assistant Secretary Spaulding's desk at the Treas-

ury Department, ready for use the in-stant the game should be trapped. Mr. De Vries was duly lured into the President's presence; Mr. McKinley chat-ted pleasantly with him for 20 minutes, telling him how much the Administra-tion wished a Pacific Coast Democrat upon the board, and the deed was done. This is the inside history of one incident which makes the Republican managers feel so confortable about conditions in California in November. Califernia in November.

ADVERTISED.

List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observ-ing the following rules: Direct plainly to the street and number of

the house. Head letters with the writer's full address,

including street and number, and request an-swor to be directed accordingly. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in

the city, whose special address may be un-known, should be marked in the left-hand cor-nor, "Translart." This will prevent their be-ing delivered to persons of the same or similar sames.

Persons calling for these letters will pleave state date on which they were advertised, Oc-tober 29. They will be charged for at the rate

WOMEN'S LIST.

Cam

Halser, ( Harison, Hawley, Hawkes,

N'S LIST. Leitzel, Mrs A Lindgren, Mrs Jessie-3 Linder, Mrs Jessie-3 Linder, Mrs Allison Lynch, Ester McCallister, Mrs C W Mans, Miss Georgis, Martin, Mrs E A Mazon, Mrs Jane Matern, Mrs Hane Miller, Mrs Mary Miller, Mrs Mary Minor, Mrs Hilda Adams, Miss E W Miss Hattie Aust, Mrs Nallie Baker, Miss M E Baker, Miss M S Beck, Kittle Black, Mrs Bowan, Mrs Lillian Brown, Miss Myra Brown, Miss Wernice Burneil, Mrs R Burneil, Mrs A Florence Burne, Miss Mary Campbell, Mrs Carris M Morrison, Mrs Rilda Morrison, Miss Edna Misrs, Mrs A C Nethetabet, Miss Neilla penter, Mrs C H mbreau, Mrs C H Chambers, Mrs James Chamness, Miss Maud Chapman, Carris Churchman, Miss Ger-Dwrey, Mias Lanora, Dsten, Mrs Chas Palmer, Miss Parker, Miss Beasie Prahle, Mrs Ed Clark, Mrs L Cope, Bertha Copeland, Miss Dorothy Richardson, Miss Effie Riley, Mrs ico, Marie poland, Miss Low P poper, Mrs A A P az Mrs Emma W I wWitt, Miss Francis Prew, Mrs M A Rocies, Mrs Nottis Pay, Mrs Lana Field, Mise Margaret Field, Mise Margaret Fired, Hannah Garratt, Mrs R H Guinam, Mrs Enma Glenville, Mrs L B Gordon, Mrs G C Mrs A A Riley, Mrs Rentheiman, Miss Louisa Ruhl, Geraldins Russell, Mrs G H Saluas, Mrs Y S Saunders, Mrs C Shaw, Miss Ray Shelby, Miss Blanc Shaby, Miss Bharche Shelby, Miss Bharche Shelby, Miss C A.2 Shelbey, Miss C A.2 Shelby, Miss Minnis Sherman, Miss Minnis Sherman, Miss Minnis Swanik, Miss Swanik, Miss Swanik, Miss Swanik, Miss Swanik, Miss Shanny, Miss Shanny, Miss That, Miss S Fanny Thompson, Miss Edna Tracy, Miss edon, Mrs G C isez, Olio B risot, Mrs G C isez, Olio B risot, Mrs Aima B whey, Mrs Aima B whey, Mrs Alma B yee, Miss Clara berg, Miss Clara berg, Miss Ella neyman, Mrs Agne over, Mrs Jennie chon, Miss Regima nier, Miss Pearl nson, Miss Chris-ma Tatt, Miss Thompson, Miss and Tracy, Mrs Alloe Umberhocker, Mrs J Watt, Mrs Alloe Watson, Mrs E S Watson, Mrs E S Watson, Mrs E S Webb, Miss Maud Westerfield, Mrs M J Johnson, Miss Tilda Johnson, Mrs T B

MINING ON THE BEACH AT NOME. evident that nothing could reach Alaska

spection in Alaska, having spent six weeks in the Yukon Valley and two weeks at Nome. His trip was made solely for the purpose of informing himself of the sistence." progress that has been made on the sys-tem and learning just what will have to be encountered before the line is com-In speaking of his observations to The Oregonian correspondent, he said: "The military line has five parties at

work on it, who are makin gsatisfactory progress. Four parties are building in the Yukon Valley at different points belast report from this party indicates that about 100 miles of that section of the line will be completed this Fall.

"The only Alaskan post which will have telegraphic facilities with the United States this year will be that of Fort Egbert. The garrison is completing a line to connect, at the international boundary, with a Canadian line, for which I made 13 12

As a matter of fact, it is remarkable that any work has been accomplished on this new telegraphic system at all, partic-ularly in the field. There would have been no cause for complaint if the lines themselves had been obtained, and the cable manufactured, ready for laying next season. But this is not the way thin-s are done in the Signal Corps. General are done in the Signal Corps. the Yukon Territory. The fifth party is building from Valdez, northeasterly to-wards Eagle Cliy, or Fort Egbert. The last report from this party indicates the

During the two weeks that General Greely was at Nome he took in the en-tire situation as fully as possible, and in speaking of conditions at that new mining camp, said: "I was lying off Nome during the very

violent storm of September 12 and 13, which did such enormous damage to Nome. It was believed at that time that arrangements this Summer. The latest report from the Canadian authorities indi-there were about 10,000 people in and men have been rendered helpless and have cates that the link necessary to connect around Nome, and of these fully 2000 were Dawson with Fort Egbert is about com-pleted. The outlet to the United States rendered homeless. Every lighter was de-stroyed or badly damaged, two tugs will be over lines under construction by were sunk, and at the end of the storm the Canadian Government, the old system the system of landing passengers and reaching from Dawson southward to Atfreight had to be reorganized anew. Very lin. During the present year the Canadian field parties under J. B. Charleson, supergreat vigor and energy were displayed, however, and when I left Nome, on September 21st, affairs had resumed their intendent of public works of the Yukon district, have built 570 miles north of Quesnelle, which previously had been

deposit in the tundra is not large enough in proportion to pay for the heavy cost of mining it.

had grown so prevalent, General Greely cited an instance of where a rich corporation had taken up a claim, and set up \$40,000 worth of machinery to work it. No sooner had they begun extracting gold than another person came along and as-serted what he alleged was a prior right. The case was taken to the courts, and both parties were ejected, and the claim

ing the action of the court, and extracted quarter of a million dollars worth of gold. When ordered by the court to surrender this gold, he refused, and author-ity has been sent from San Francisco to arrest the receiver and secure, if possible, this quarter million. This is but one case out of hundreds, and a great cry has gone up, because litigation in one form or another has tied up practically all the paying claims in the vicinity. As a re-

placed in the hands of a receiver. The receiver in turn set up his own ma-chinery, while the case was still pend-

ignored his request for a statement of the

In speaking of the claim-jumping which

Flour	294.278	402.912	Utah
Pork	75.829	94,567	Vermont
Petroleum	12,930	65,856	Virginia
Bacon	6.949	28,451	Washington
Conl	14,680	26.565	West Virgi
Cheese	1.062	26.463	Wisconsin
Furniture	1, 192	23,220	Wyoming .
Bullder's hardware	4.335	22,056	
Cars and carriages	3 344	12,200	Totals
Books, maps, etc	2.516	11.004	McKinley
Fruits and nuts	299	6.077	Bryan
Butter	9 151	5.420	
Agricultural implement	Page 1 (2) (7)	3,856	Never in t
Sewing machines	1,508		there been
the second second	A,650	8,132	this rolled

#### LONDON STOCKS CHEERFUL.

Americans Showed Marked Activity and Closed Higher.

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- The stock exchange last week had a rather active and de-cidedly cheerful experience. The Anglo-German agreement regarding China was cordially received and had the effect of encouraging a fair amount of buying. the announcement of the early return of Lord Roberts from South Africa was accepted as a good sign. Prices, however, except in a few cases, did not show much improvement. The feature of the week was the buying of underground rallway shares, Metropolitan rising + points and District 2%. The American department showed marked activity, the whole line of securities finishing 1 to 3 igher on the week, although the closing figures were somewhat below the best. The settlement disclosed evidences bont. investment, a fair amount of stock being listed. Yesterday a holiday scene was prevalent, which restricted business below the usual half-holiday average. The changes, however, were merely fractional. Union Pacific rose % of a point, Reading 35. Wabash preferred %. Northern Pa-cific %. On the other hand, Norfolk & Western preferred fell %. New York Cen-tend to vote for Bryan. As one of them tral ¼, Pennsylvania ¼, Baltimore & Ohio ¼, N. Y., O. & W. ¼, Southern Paclific 14. Southern preferred 14. Erie 14. tchison %, and Louisville & Nashville %. Mining simres were quist and weak, Atchi showing a downward tendency, although Rands and a few others were fractionally higher. Bar sliver last week reached 30% in price, the highest figure attained sinc The rise was due to purchases by India for coinage purposes, the total purchases since February being the extraor-dinary sum of 8½ crores (\$42,560,000). Call money was abundant and touched low-water mark, % per cent, closing at m 1% to 2 per cent. Three months

bills were firm at 2%.

#### EASIER CONDITIONS IN GERMANY. Money Is Accumulating and Interest

Is Lower-Too Few Carf.

BERLIN, Oct. 28 -- October is drawing to a close among conditions of increasing case in the money market. The rate for the prolongation of money has fallen to \$4, and there are instances of loans at Many months have passed since a

nthly settlement proved so favorable the bulls. The progress of the setfor the tlement shows a larger short element than had been expected, which has been forced to cover, thereby strengthening the market.

At the weekly meeting of the Reichsbank commission, Merr Koch, president of the bank, said that their accounts and loans had fallen 5,000,000 marks since the beginning of the month, as compared make it

with 112,000,000 marks during the corre-sponding period last year. On the other hand, he explained that the gold stock had increased 74,000,000 marks, as against \$2,000,000 marks during the corresponding period in 1809, and now stood at 76,000,000 marks above last year's figures. He also pointed out that private discount was

5% instead of 4%, the rate in 1899, and that money had grown easier on the On April 24, 1898, Spain formally de-Bourse. Considering his statement, he expressed the opinion that notwithstandclared that war existed with the United States. On April 25, 1898, Congress passed ing the approach of the end of the year an act declaring that war had existed Valdez to Skagway, there south in hough and despite the political situation, there with Spain since April 11, 1588.

20,000 Washington 10,000 ..... West Virginia... Wisconsin nla.. 10,000 ..... 100,000 ..... 2,000 533 \*\*\*\*\* Wyoming ..... \*\*\*\*\*\* ..1,545,000 616,000 805 142 163 

there been such a popular plurality as this rolled up against a political party. Grant's plurality of 752,991 in 1872 was the nearest approach to it. But in that year Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas cast their electoral votes for the Republican ticket.

the Quesnelle section, which it is thought It is a significant fact-full of deep porwill be completed within the next three tent to the Republic-touching the fundamental principles of the Government more nearly than any question of Philipweeks. "I am unable to give any definite information as to the progress of the capines, trusts; tariffs or militarism, that all but 13 of the electoral votes credited to Bryan will be cast for him on an issue absolutely foreign to the election. Moreover, they will be cast for him by me who despise him through the forcible extinction of the Constitutional rights of one-half the American citizens who form the basis upon which the South has 129 votes in the Electoral College.

In the South today public sentiment rejects the teachings of Bryan with con-tempt. It favors expansion, a sound currency and the security of property rights under the law. The South longs for and prays for a continuance of the prosperity that has come to it under the Republican Administration. Southern leaders do not hesitate in private to declare that the South needs and favors the re-election of tend to vote for Bryan. As one of them recently said: "We will vote for Bryan, but rely on the North to defeat him. Eliminate the solid South from the foregoing table, because it casts no vote on the real issues involved in the election and it will be observed that in the state where Bryanism is the issue he will be buried under an adverse plurality of over 1,500,000 and would have only 13 votes in the Electoral College.

That is the true American verdict on Bryanism. The South has no right to be counted on a question in which it takes merely a hypocritical interest.

## Shakespeare in the Bible.

London Answers. In Shakespeare's name lies the key to a wonderful cryptogram. The spelling "Shakespeare" was the poet's nom de plume, while "Shakespere" was his name an evident change from "Shakespear."

In each of the two spellings last given are 10 letters-four vowels and six con-monants. Combine there two figures and we have the number 46, the key to the mystery.

Turning to the 46th paalm in the re vised version, it is found that the pealm is divided into three portions, each one ending with "selah." Remember the Remember the

Counting 46 words from the beginning of the paalm, one reads the word "shake" in the first portion, and counting 46 words from the end of the paalm one reaches the word "spear." There is reaches the word "spear." There is "Shakespear" as plainly as letters can

Declaration of War With Spain. ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 27 .- (To the Editor.)-To settle a dispute, please state whether or not the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. A READER. nana.

An All-American Telegraphic Route. there are few mem who can go to a per-"General Randall is very desirous that fectly barren country such as Nome and "General Randall is very desirous that this system should connect with the United States by a cable running from

out As a class, the men now in the Nome Juneau to Seattle or some other point

normal condition. "About 2000 people had already left Nome for the United States. It is ex-pected that about 5000 people will Win-tor there. There is no reason to believe onneoted with the Ashcroft on the Canadian Pacific Railway. From Atlin south the Canadian parties have built 400 miles. It is reported that there is a gap of only that there will be any very considerable between the Atlin section and amount of suffering, except by the worthless class which always forms a part of all mining communities. I would like to

say that in an experience with mining camps covering 33 years, I never have seen a body of miners so peaceful, orderble-laying, which is done by contract. The ly and industrious. There is practically ontract with the cable company requires no sphooting in any of the Alaska camps. fore reported, the cablesteamer Orizana of the courts, and while there may be grounded four miles north of St. Michael while laying the cable toward Nome. I have no information from the company as to the present condition of affairs, but trict at an early date."

been forced to return to the States, while crafty sharpers, with the means to sustain life, remain behind and next senson secure undisputed title to the involved claims.

The question of fuel was suggested as being a serious problem confronting the miners at Nome. This, however, is not a vital question any longer, as there is an abundance of coal on the docks at Nome

to last through the Winter. A large quantity, however, was lost during the storm of September 12. The bulk of this coal comes from Vancouver Island, furnished by Canadian merchants, although San Francisco supplies a large quantity from local mines. As yet but little coal is being extracted from Alaskan mines, although numerous promising prospects have been discovered.

General Greely thinks that when a number of towns and villages have been incorporated, and have their own offi-cials, there will be less need of the millthem to lay the cable, work it steadily for 30 days and turn it over to the Signal Corps, when it will be tested and accept-ed by the officers of the corps. As be-fore reported, the cablesteamer Orizaba commended four miles work of Michael over to the courts, and will use the troops only where it is necessary to protect life and property. At present there are no incorporated towns and the Winchester actual usage, however. The soldiers themselves are not fond of service in

Alaska, and every man of them would like a change of station. Yet, while there, they render the best service possible have never faltered in prforming duty. As civil government adtheir duty. vances, military government will retreat. although for many years to come a force of troops will be maintained in Alaska, not to preserve, but to insure a proper protection against extreme lawlessness. All in all, conditions in Alaska appeared most satisfactorily to General Greely. He thinks it a country of great prospects, rich in its ores and precious metals, and a region whose future has yet to be conceived. He speaks in highest terms of the efficiency not only of the military, but of the marine hospital officers, who so soon controlled and stamped out the diseases that threatened Nome and other sections, and declares that as a result of the combined efforts of both services, Nome City is now as healthful a mining camp as exists anywhere.

# POLITICS IS NOW A TRADE.

#### Men Want Pay for Service Once Considered a Patriotic Duty.

In modern politics I have many times

known of more money spent in a single ward for the election of a Councilman than the entire amount contributed in 1860 to carry the Pennsylvania election in October that gave the Republicans abso-lute victory in November, says Colonel A. K. McClure in the Saturday Evening Post. There is not an earnestly contested Legislative district in this city that does rectly sizes up the situation. He says that the Nome country is rich in gold; a question about which he has not the least doubt, but he says it is a rich man's not cost thousands of dollars to run the campaign and pay the party workers; and a recent contest for nomination in ne of the Senatorial districts of Phila gold field, and no place for a poor man. The report so often circulated that Nome was the poor man's Eldorado he dedelphia cost the opposing factional lead-ers not less than \$100,000.

delphia cost less than \$100,000. Under our present system political lead-ers make politics a trade, and every ward a cost of men who live out there. He is not only a Democrat, but he draws about him all the other was the poor man's Endorado he de-nounces as utterly false. The reason for this is that eight months of the year Nome is frozen, and no water can be ob-tained for sluicing and other mining op-erations. Only three months are really and precinct have a host of men who live cal service of any kind unless liberally paid. In 1800 there was not an attempt open for mining, the remaining month being betwixt and between, when no satnade to buy a vote for Curtin in the entire state and, excepting in rare inisfactory results can be obtained. As tances where special and unusual se ice was required, the entire work of that great battle, that revolutionized a nation sustain themselves for nine months in was willingly performed without pay as order to work three, the poor man is shut a matter of patriotic duty.

Then came a pretty piece of byplay. Senator Hanna and Representative Bab-cock, who had been looking the political field over to see where the vacant office could be bestowed with most valuable effect, said to the President one day: "There is a Congressional district in Cal-ifornia--the Second--where we could gain another member if we could only get rid

# of the Democrat who carried it at the

anti-Republican elements, and the labor vote, and a few of the Republicans thrown in. I believe it is purely a case of personal attraction, and if we can contrive to sidetrack him in some way, I think we can fill his place with a Republican." The three men put their heads together, and the next day Mr. Babcock sat down next to Mr. De Vries in the House, and, after some general conversation, inquired: The "Knabe" plano-Wiley B. Allen Co. "De Vries, why don't you make a strike you

Wholer, Mrs Geo White, Anna S Widder, Mrs Williams, Mrs A J Williams, Miss Maggle Williams, Miss Rose Williams, Miss Rose Wilson, Miss Evelyn Wing, Mrs F Young, Mrs Mary MEN'S LIST. Alaska Coal Oll Gas Jones, Will Iones, Wings E Kam, George E Keens, Virgil Keens, W M Abram Keilogg, W M Keilogg, W M King, Ray King, Gold Mines, Vingston, Gold Mines, ank M Ltd Land, Ed Lang, Tony-S Largon, Aug Leyman, Mig Leyman, Mig Leyman, Mig Leyman, Mig Leys, Walter Leys, Walter Leys, Jack MacCarty, Janua Marke, M Maxwell J Mark, M w Geo T P & Co m, Julian , Hon John lley, Fred W Captain Matison, Captain Meredith, James Müller, S E Montgomery, Jes Miller, S E Montgomery, Jes Mooney, Thomas Mooney, Thomas Mooney, Johnny Nickleson, R F Nordstrom, Chas Oshman, G F Ottos, Werner O'Donald, Gee Pasimer, G F Palmer, O F Parker, F N Peterson & Brown Polilips, Fred Portland & Puget Sound By Co Prainer, George Prince, Louis R-S Quinn, F M Reed, Will Richardson, P C Jes JM Cramer, Gus Chamins, Compares Leed, Will Richardson, P G Richardson, P G Richards, O B Roben, Grant G Robe, E T Rucker, Elwing Sarner, F M Sanford, Frank Schlenk, Geo B Schlueter, C H chulze, Carl chulze, Carl chuyller, N T B chrein, Peter ecurity Council, Na DR hea, Fred legenthaler, Wm mith, Geo F tephonson, Robert tranellif, F H trickler, F H homgson, R homgson, Z 10110 A 26 Thompson, Z Thorpe, Percep Trullinger, D M Umberbocker, John Umberbocker, John Viele, F O Bernaux, Eugene Volars, Wm-2 Wakefield, George Weiters, Z A. Webber, Will Webb, Chas Webb, B F Wheiage, Ireen Whitstone, W C Willoy, M M Willia, Thornas Williams, Ploros Willoy, Least Zigler, Paul Hunter, J Huse, W D Innis, John Jungberg, Fred Jarvis, Mr Pearl Jackson, G H PACKAGES.

Anderson, D H (foto) Simms, G T A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

Woman Suffrage in England.

London Chronicle. Perhaps, after all, though we are still clamoring for it, woman's suffrage is in existence all the while. A lady canvasser working recently in a London borough was greeted with a torrent of abuse by an indignant mother, who, on the ground of some fancled grievance against the School Board, declined to vote for either candidate. "But," said the canvasses, mildly, as soon as there was an opportu-nity, "It is your husband who has the vote, not you." "Well," returned the other, with biting scorn, "and do you suppose I should allow my 'usband to over my, 'ead?"



ANY OTHER RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

learned by a telegram from St. Michael Reports that have come from Nomfrom Major Frank Green, Signal Corps, that all of the cable had been saved, and that a submarine diver is repairing the Orisaba. It now appears probable that the contractors will be able to lay this cable this autumn, despite their mis-

fortunes. "One cable extends from St. Michael to

Safety Harbor, about 115 miles, and thence by a land line for 25 miles between that oint and Nome, which has already point and Nome, which has already been constructed, and is now being operated by, the Signal Corps. The second cable is intended to be laid between St. Michael and Unalaklik, where it connects with a land line of 90 miles across the portage to Kaltag on the Yukon, from which point a line has been constructed some consid-

arable distance up the river toward Fort Gibbon, which is at the mouth of the Ta-