NO CALL FOR TARIFF

Our Trade With Philippines Should Be Free.

INTERESTS OF PACIFIC COAST

Ex-Senator Corbett Points Out That Treaty Conditions Offer No Impediment to Free Trade With United States.

Hon. H. W. Corbett has taken much interest in the discussion of trade relations between the United States and the Philippines. From the first he has taken the position that the restrictions to trade between the islands and the United States need not and should not be such as stand between totally separate countries. More than a year ago he gave definite expression to this opinion, and he has not changed his views upon the question.

"It is important that products, especially of the Pacific States, should be exported to those islands free of custom duties, if we ever expect to build up a commerce with them and receive in exchange the products of their industry," said Mr. Corbett, in speaking of our island trade. "It is well known that their products are dissimilar in character from ours, and we can well afford to exchange the products of the soil of the Pacific States for those of these islands.

"It is stated that our treaty with Spain, by which we purchased these islands for the consideration of $20,000,000, and substantially free trade between Spain and these islands for 10 years, places us under the obligation to extend the same privileges, or free trade, to other nations, under the clause that they would be entitled to the same privileges as the most favored nations, and under their treaty stipulations. By this treaty we made a purchase, certain concessions were continued and guaranteed, and trade was also substantially guaranteed to Spain for 10 years. These concessions and guarantees were as much a part of the purchase price of these possessions as the $20,000,000. With these other nations have nothing to do, and had no right to question. It differs entirely from an ordinary commercial treaty. This was substantially a bill of purchase, with certain conditions attached, consequently the most favored clause usually in commercial treaties has no application in this case. The President was undoubtedly right in recommending that the same revenue laws should be extended over Porto Rico as were in force in the other territories of the United States, while a majority in Congress determined otherwise, to which decision he cheerfully acquiesced, trusting to future legislation for a proper remedy (thereby preventing a division in his party). The sound judgment of the Republican party can be safely trusted ultimately to determine the future policy favorable to these new possessions.

"I am one who cannot interpret this treaty or bill of purchase as a treaty coming within the category that would entitle other nations to the same free-trade privileges as Spain. For these reasons I do not see that it is necessary to take into consideration other nations in reference to our custom duties; therefore I do not see the necessity of the precedent that has been established in the Porto Rico case, whereby they have levied a 15 per cent duty of the Dingley tariff, unless it were to set an example, but this inaugurates a system of discrimination against trade with these new possessions in the Pacific and prevents us from enjoying the advantages of a reciprocal trade between these islands and the Pacific shores. I have not been able to see the justice of establishing these arbitrary laws for new territories or colonies that may be or have been acquired under treaties of purchase. In the Louisiana Purchase and the treaty with Mexico, by which we acquired Oregon, California and New Mexico, and by the treaty with Russia, by which we acquired Alaska, the custom revenue and internal revenue law have been extended over them as over each of the states of the Union.

"The time will soon arrive when we must determine on a distinctive policy for these newly acquired possessions, and in determining that policy we must be just, equitable and fair as between the United States and these island possessions, which should be uniform with that of every other territorial possession acquired or held by the United States. If we expect peace and prosperity with them, we must be just. If we levy taxes upon these people not levied upon other states or territories belonging to the United States, we must expect them to rebel against such taxes. The sooner just and equitable laws are enacted and executed, the sooner we will inspire these new possessions with confidence in our integrity that we intend to deal justly and equitably with them, as with all other portions of the country over which our flag floats."

TARIFF FOR THE ISLANDS.

Senators Davis and Proctor Agreed With ex-Senator Corbett.

When the Porto Rican tariff bill was before Congress for consideration, a number of vigorous addresses were made on the subject. Two notable expressions were those of Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, and Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, both opposing the tariff feature of the bill. From the extracts of the two speeches, which follow, it will be seen that the views of these Senators almost exactly coincide with the expressed opinion of ex-Senator Corbett on the question of customs taxation in our island possessions:

Senator Davis' Views.

I shall try, Mr. President, with all temperateness of expression, and certainly with temperateness of feeling, to submit to the Senate my views upon this matter as it now stands. It is an important question, and in my judgment it is a nonpartisan question. No remark that I shall make will have, intentionally, the least tinge of partisanship in my endeavor to adjust a most unfortunate complication into which this measure has fallen.

Mr. President, I shall speak more particularly to what is known as the House bill, which is embedded in and has become a part of the bill for the civil government of Porto Rico now under consideration. That bill provides that a tariff rate of 15 per cent, as between the United States and Porto Rico, both ways, of the present tariff duties, shall be levied. It also provides that internal revenue taxes shall, upon goods exported from Porto Rico to the United States, and vice versa, be levied at the ports of entry.

It cannot be denied, Mr. President, that at the time this bill was reported, elsewhere, a tide of public opinion and dissent set in against the very principle upon which it is based. That dissent began with surprise; it progressed to remonstrance; and from thence it went to indignation. It was not the protest of the members of any party. The dissent did not coincide at all upon party lines. It came from every walk of life; it was communicated through every avenue of thought; and it is based upon this principle—that as to Porto Rico there should be an unrestrained freedom of commercial intercourse; that as to Porto Rico, considered as Porto Rico, under the particular circumstances of the case, and what has taken place in regard to that island, there should be free trade between Porto Rico and the United States.

I cannot see why there can be any objection to the course proposed by the amendment, which I shall introduce at the proper time. It certainly would, in my opinion, go very far to satisfy and appease the protests which have been made against the proposed measure. As to Porto Rico itself, I undertake to say that it would be acceptable, because when the delegates from that island were here before the committee whose report I hold in my hand, protesting against a tariff and pleading for unrestrained freedom of commercial intercourse, upon this very question of internal revenue the following proceedings took place, as will be found on page 179 of the report. The Senator from California (Mr. Perkins) was examining one of the delegates from Porto Rico, Mr. Larrinaga.

Mr. Perkins—What effect do you think the application of our internal revenue laws to the islands would have? We have a tax upon alcoholic spirits, and you make a great deal of rum, and there will probably be breweries established there, and there is a proprietary and stamp tax. Do you think the people would like that system?

Mr. Larrinaga—Yes, sir; we would accept it. Our people are conscious of their duties, as well as of their rights, and they would only think it fair.

Mr. Perkins—Do you now impose any tax on distilleries?

Mr. Larrinaga—Yes, sir; there is a tax levied.

Mr. Perkins—Do you remember what it is?

Mr. Larrinaga—I could not tell you.

The Chairman—Our tax is $1 10 per gallon. Your rum would be taxed at that rate if our internal revenue system were applied as here. Could it stand that tax?

Mr. Larrinaga—The feeling of the people, I believe, is that it would be right.

So that, if I interpret the signs of the times correctly, as to this country, there is the utmost disapproval of this measure by a very large majority of the exponents of public sentiment to say the least; and as to the Island of Porto Rico itself, its representatives were here, and their declaration in answer to the direct question was that they would be content with the internal revenue system, applying, as it does, in large part to distilleries, which are already there, and which were licensed under the laws of Spain.

Mr. President, Porto Rico came to this country under peculiar circumstances. It cost the United States $3,000,000 to disarm the insurgents in Cuba and to buy their guns. It did not cost us a dollar to disarm any army in Porto Rico, for there was none of the natives; nor were we called upon to pay a dollar for any arms whatever. The people of that island welcomed the American Army as those who went before them welcomed the Spanish discoverers, with rejoicing and with every expectation and hope. From the moment of the landing of our Army, commencing with General Miles' proclamation, down through all the official declarations upon the subject, they have been promised the rights and immunities of American citizens, and our plain duty has been declared to be to give them free commercial intercourse with the United States, with no wall of customs duties intervening.

The bill which passed the Senate a few days ago in respect to the government of Hawaii imposed no tariff duties between that island, which we erected into a government, and the United States. It, too, is a semitropical island; it has the same range of agricultural productions as Porto Rico. If there is any reason whatever to impose a tariff upon the products of Porto Rico, there was the same reason for imposing a tariff upon the products of Hawaii. Wherein lies the difference? Wherein, on principles—both of them being outlying possessions of the United States, call them what you will—is the situation as to Porto Rico different from that of Hawaii?

Mr. President, there have been all sorts of arguments to sustain this bill. At first it was charity. That argument has been taken away by the passage, since this measure passed the House, of the bill appropriating $2,095,000, the accumulations of existing conditions up to January 1, to the use and benefit of the Island of Porto Rico, and of subsequent accumulations while that law remains in force.

It has been said that this may be a precedent as to the Philippines, and that we must now inflict injustice upon the inhabitants of Porto Rico because, forsooth, at some time, perhaps years hence or perhaps sooner, when rebellion is crushed in those islands and the authority of the United States is established, there may be some difficult question of that kind in dealing with the Philippines. Mr. President, sufficient unto the day is the evil and also the good thereof. I would not wreak or work an injustice upon Porto Rico by any such contingent remainder of apprehension as to the Philippines.

Mr. President, how inconsistent this whole subject-matter seems when we consider it in detail? I understand, and I think I am reliably informed, that the provisions of the coasting laws of the United States are extended to Porto Rico, so that all commerce between this country and that dependency must be done in vessels enrolled, licensed for the coastwise trade, and owned in the United States. While we compel products from here carried there, and products from there brought here in such ships of the United States, to submit to this proposed tariff imposition, we still retain and claim the advantage and we will not yield it up, that our coast marine shall have the exclusive privilege of carrying taxed articles from a dependency of this country to the states, from us to our children and from our children to us.

It has been said, Mr. President, that it is very necessary to get a decision of the highest court of the land upon the question of the inequality of taxation which arises under all the bills which have been presented on this subject. I agree. I think it very important that such a decision shall be had as soon as possible, and hence in the amendment which I shall at the proper time lay before the Senate those questions are raised as in the House bill in a variety of shapes. My amendment provides that there shall be no stamp tax; that the per centum of internal revenue tax shall be only 15 per cent as to everything except tobacco, and the manufactures thereof and rum. The case can be as easily raised under one act as under the other, so that no advantage is possessed by the House bill in that respect over the amendment which I shall have the honor to propose at a very early day.

Mr. President, I think I could be as firm as anybody against a sudden, convulsive, transitory public opinion, but when the opinion of the public, whose servants we are, is heard, through every organ of expression, week after week, and swelling in intensity, volume and indignation, and speaks with intelligence to us, it will be well for us to hear it, for it will make itself heard. It is said that this subject is not understood. Mr. President, it is well understood. It is in vain that any man can claim—he need not lay the flattering unction to his soul—that the editors of the great journals throughout the land do not understand the subject just as well as we. It is futile to pretend that the mass of the people throughout the country do not understand a subject so simple as this. They understand perfectly well the difference between building up a wall which bars commercial intercourse between this country and one of its dependencies and a system of taxation such as I shall propose, which, with no difference except in degree, imposes on Porto Rico the same system, or the same principle, that is imposed in the United States.

Mr. President, in my opinion there is one thing which has contributed and will contribute more than anything else to the strength and earnestness of these admonitions that we have been receiving from a people who do understand this subject, and understand it well. There are two subjects of scientific taxation out of which all civilized nations—the United States included—derive the most of their revenue today. Those articles are distilled spirits and tobacco. In the House bill there is not the imposition of a tithe of a mill upon either of those articles while they remain in Porto Rico. Tobacco and rum, the greatest and most fruitful subject of taxation, while they remain in Porto Rico, are absolutely untaxed. The subjects of taxation which bear the heaviest burdens of our United States, state and municipal governments there, of all the places in our dominion, go absolutely scot-free of any taxation whatever. What is the exchange for it? Fifteen per cent taxation on everything else that goes to Porto Rico from the United States or comes to the United States from Porto Rico.

It is so simple and easy to reverse that entire policy and way of doing things and make rum and tobacco in Porto Rico bear the weight of taxation, as they do here and elsewhere throughout the civilized world, and make communication between Porto Rico and the United States as to all goods exported or imported free, as it is between the United States and Alaska—it is so easy to do it, it would relieve the situation so completely in every way, that I am surprised and shall be surprised if the suggestion does not commend itself to the calm and deliberate reflection of everybody.

Mr. President, what will the good people of this country say, and what are they saying, and what have they a right to say, concerning the bill of the House as it is presented in the body of this bill for the civil government of Porto Rico? As to Porto Rico, they say free rum; but tax the flour out of which is made the bread the people eat—we condemn it. They say free rum, but tax their clothing—we condemn it. They say free rum; but tax their boots and shoes—we condemn it. When you consider that the moral sense of the American people will be satisfied by placing the traffic on rum upon the same ground in Porto Rico as in the United States, and that it will not be satisfied if it is not so done; that the yield of revenue from the taxation of rum alone upon the rates of our internal revenue taxation, that island producing 1,500,000 gallons a year, would be over $1,500,000 annually, while no living man can tell how much or how little this tariff imposition will yield; when it is a matter of more than doubt whether the imposition upon goods going from the United States is not an export duty, and therefore forbidden by the Constitution; when with those contrasts it would seem perfectly certain that the American people would approve the internal revenue system instead of the other, it does seem to me, Mr. President, that as a matter of considerate judgment they will not, and we ought not, to hesitate a moment which way to act.

From Senator Proctor's Address.

Mr. President, let us briefly consider the history of this tariff proposition. The President in his annual message, a document always prepared with great care, after much thought and consultation with his advisers, says:

> Our plain duty is to abolish the customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets.

The people of the United States, Mr. President, know that sentence by heart.

The Secretary of War, in his very able annual report, had said:

> The highest considerations of justice and good faith demand that we should not disappoint the confident expectation of sharing in our prosperity with which the people of Porto Rico so gladly transferred their allegiance to the United States. We should treat the interests of this people as our own. I wish most strongly to urge that the customs duties between Porto Rico and the United States be removed.

Note the words of the President, "our plain duty," and of the Secretary, "justice and good faith demand."

Following these recommendations, a bill was introduced in this body by the Senator from Ohio, the chairman of the committee, giving Porto Rico free trade. A like measure was introduced in another body; but, presto! with little notice or apparent reason a bill comes to us levying a tax upon Porto Rican exports and imports.

Is it strange that some of us, in lack of an official statement or apparent reason for this sudden shift, should be slow to give up a line of action which we believe to be based on principle and justice, which we believe to be the only honest and consistent course? It is charged that this change was demanded and brought about by the sugar and tobacco interests, and also, it is stated, by organized labor.

I, however, have failed to see that the representatives of this latter interest appeared before the committee. It is practically admitted that free trade with Porto Rico does not harm these interests materially, but Mr. Oxnard for the sugar interest, and Mr. Myrick and Mr. Frye, president of the Tobacco-Growers' Association, claimed before the committee that it creates a precedent that will harm them if adopted in reference to the Philippines and Cuba. It will be time to cross those rivers when we come to them, and, in my opinion, the crossing will not be difficult when the proper time comes for action.

There are fair differences of opinion about our Constitutional right to impose a tariff tax upon Porto Rico. I do not propose to discuss that question, but upon it and the general purpose of this bill will ask the secretary to read a letter from one who held and filled an honored seat in this chamber for a quarter of a century, Hon. George F. Edmunds.

If we are not bound by the letter of the Constitution, we are bound by justice and humanity to deal with these questions in the spirit of American institutions and American civilization. Our mission must be to prepare these people, who have come by the fortunes of war under our control, for self-government according to American ideas, and during this process we must treat them with absolute justice and good faith. The fundamental principle of our Government is that it must be for the benefit of the governed.

The people, Mr. President, look upon this as a matter of principle, a question of good faith and common honesty; and their moral sense has been shocked and the National heart and conscience stirred by the fear that this measure of taxation will be adopted by Congress. Mr. President, let us thank heaven that we have a people whose moral sense, whose love of justice and fair play, cannot be trifled with with impunity.

Ex-President Harrison has publicly said, "I regard the House bill as a very grave departure from right principles." And it will be admitted, Mr. President, that Benjamin Harrison was a good judge of what are right principles.

The people believe, as the President did when he wrote in his annual message in the formal and solemn method for communicating with Congress, sanctioned by the Constitution and usage, that "our plain duty is to abolish the customs tariff between the United States and Porto Rico."

The people know that sentenc eby heart, as I have said, Mr. President, and they will repeat it millions of times within the year from its deliverance, unless we perform what the President says is "our plain duty." The people believe that this is a question, not of mere policy, but of principle, as the Secretary of War evidently did when he said in his annual report: "The highest considerations of justice and good faith demand that we should not disappoint the confident expectation of sharing in our prosperity with which the people of Porto Rico so gladly transferred their allegiance to the United States."

The Constitution says that the President shall from time to time recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." He has told us in this Constitutional method what is "our plain duty," and, Mr. President, while that statement stands as his solemn judgment, officially made known to us, I propose to do my plain duty as he stated it and as I see it.

Senator Edmunds says that legislation imposing any kind of revenue burden or benefit on the people of Porto Rico that is not common to the whole people of the United States "will imitate and parallel the acts of the British Parliament which forced our fathers to just resistance and revolution, and led them to establish a constitution which, in studied and explicit terms, forbids any such discrimination.

In this connection I submit, in parallel columns, the statement of the purpose of the measure taxing the colonies and the disposition of the proceeds, and that of our bills in regard to Porto Rico. The statement of the act of King George is an extract from Lord John Russell's "Life of Fox":

The bill "imposing duties on certain kinds of merchandise, when imported into the colonies, required the payment of such duties to be made in gold and silver and ordered them to be paid into the exchequer, where, with the products of all former parliamentary duties, they were to be set apart, as a separate fund, to be applied under the disposition of Parliament for defraying the future charges of protecting, defending and securing the colonies." —Russell's Life of Fox, volume 1, page 45.	Under our measures Porto Rico is to be taxed, and the island pays both ways on merchandise which they ship to or receive from this country, and we have provided that the amount heretofore or hereafter so received "shall be placed at the disposal of the President to be used for the government now existing or which may hereafter be established in Porto Rico, for the aid and relief of the people thereof, and for public education, public works and other governmental and public purposes therein," until otherwise provided by law.

Mark the resemblance in these two propositions, that the duties in each case, both past and future, are to be set aside for the benefit of the country taxed. One difference is that while our measure taxes merchandise both going to and coming from Porto Rico, the British bill only taxed a limited number of articles coming to this country, but did not tax our exports, and this difference is in favor of King George.

Again, if this bill becomes a law it will stand greatly in the way of the development of that little island. It leaves the future in uncertainty, for if we levy a tax of 15 per cent the next Congress may levy a tax of 50 per cent. If we adopt free trade, it will be accepted by everybody as a definite policy toward Porto Rico. Business interests will know what to depend upon, and capital and enterprise will go there and soon change the deplorable conditions now existing. Uncertainty always paralyzes industry.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT GENERAL GERMAN AID SOCIETY.

JOHN REISACHER.

John Reisacher, who has been re-elected president of the General German Aid Society, has held the office consecutively for a five-year term at one period, and is now on the second year of his recent service. He was born in South Germany in 1839. Friends in the United States induced him to come to this country in 1854. After serving an apprenticeship of one year at scroll-sawing and six years at the saddlery trade in New York, Pittsburg and New Haven, he started west, and arrived in Oregon in 1864. The snow-capped mountains, wooded hills and green meadows of Western Oregon so much resembled those of his native land that he resolved to make Portland his permanent home.

He is a member and has held office in several German societies. He represents the General German Aid Society in the committee which is to devise ways and means of erecting a Germania Hall, to be completed for the Lewis and Clark Centennial, so as to serve as an attraction to induce the Germans of the United States to visit this city.

ROBBERY OF ORE.

Immense Quantity Stolen From Stratton Mine.

VICTOR, Colo., Jan. 17.—Manager Shipman, of the Independence mine, owned by the Stratton-Independence Company, of London, stated today that about $40,000 worth of ore had been stolen by ore pirates from the mine during the past eight months, about $5000 every month since the trouble between the miners and management on account of the "strip to the skin" order issued early last Summer. This order nearly precipitated a destructive strike, and was only modified at the earnest request of the miners. Manager Shipman estimates that the stealings before this now famous order was issued amounted to between $30,000 and $30,000 a month ever since the bonanza was sold by Mr. Stratton to the English corporation.

A score of detectives have been engaged by the Independence Company and private detectives from other big mines are lending their assistance. The mine-owners say they propose to clean out the ore thieves if it takes every detective in the West to do it.

Kerch Kuykendall, Hartley B. Lake and John B. Fredenstein, the suspects under arrest in connection with the attempted theft of ore yesterday morning, which resulted in a fight in the bowels of Battle Mountain, were put through a very severe "sweating" today, but nothing of importance developed.

Thomas Bushnell Dying.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Thomas B. Bushnell, one of the directors of the Standard Oil Company, is very ill at his home in Morristown, N. J., and his death is considered a matter of only a few hours. He has been ill for the past five months, but three weeks ago he recovered sufficiently to leave his house. Two weeks ago a rlapse set in, and now death is said to be certain.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEWS

USUAL JANUARY WEAKENING OF PRICES.

The West Reports Enlarged Spring Jobbing Business—Good Iron and Steel Outlook.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The usual January "thaw" in prices arrived this week, and securities, food products, particularly the cereals, pork and dairy products, coffee and sugar among the groceries, and copper among the metals, have all weakened and closed lower on the week. In distributive trade, the situation has certainly improved. A larger Spring business has been done in cotton and woolen goods. Advices from the West are of an enlarged Spring jobbing business, and collections remain satisfactory. Northwest advices are particularly good, agricultural implements and dry goods being ordered and shipped in large volume. Trade in the Southwest continues satisfactory, but the lack of needed moisture for the Winter wheat crop is a disturbing element, tending to dull the edge of trade. It is to be noted also that rain is needed in the wheat-growing sections of California.

More is doing in leading Eastern textile markets, prints and ginghams moving well with jobbers, while a good business is also reported in wool goods, though the new prices made are rather lower than expected. There is even some improvement noted in Southern trade, largely the result of the firmer tone of raw cotton.

Among the industries, iron and steel are easily first in the volume of new business and in production, although the car shortage is shown to have materially reduced the December output of pig iron. Sales of the latter this week have been very heavy, fully 160,000 tons having been taken, most of it at Pittsburg, and the bulk of it for delivery in the latter part of the year. Prompt deliveries command a premium, and the same is true of steel billets. Conservatism in the matter of advancing pig iron prices is still noted. Southern producers announce that they will discourage any advance beyond $12 for No. 2 Birmingham. Conservative plans may, however, be disarranged as the scarcity becomes more acute. Predictions of advances on foundry and charcoal grades are confirmed by price changes this week. Finished products tend higher.

Copper has been "cut to the bone" this week, and 11c is the nominal price, but claims are made of sales as low as 10½c without any particular improvement in demand reported, although exports are large.

The boot and shoe industry looks forward confidently to an active Spring business.

The cereals have been active and excited. Liquidation by disappointed "longs" was a feature early, and prices crumbled, aided by the suspension of a prominent Western operator and bear rumors of further troubles. Unsatisfactory wheat crop advices, not enough moisture being reported at the West and Southwest, were the sustaining features later, but the main element seems to have been the reawakening of a better export demand for wheat at the lower level. Flour acted in sympathy with wheat and here also a better export demand appears to have been evoked. Corn and oats went off in sympathy, but these cereals are still above export levels.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 4,620,202 bushels, as against 3,567,710 bushels last week, and 3,336,054 bushels in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date, 29 weeks, aggregate 158,004,473 bushels, as against 166,163,694 bushels last season.

Corn exports aggregate 298,693 bushels, as against 136,873 bushels last week, and 5,184,510 bushels last year. July 1 to date, corn exports are 21,235,71[illegible] bushels, as against 107,730,760 bushels last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 341, as against 356 last week, 340 in this week last year, 255 in 1900, 262 in 1899, and 309 in 1898.

Canadian failures for the week number 35, as against 32 last week, and 50 in this week a year ago.

DECLINE IN PRICES.

Effect of a Second Week of the Work of Readjustment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Readjustment of prices continued during the second week of January, and the general average reached a much lower point than prevailed when the year opened. Nothing has transpired to disturb the bright outlook in the iron and steel industry. Footwear producers have at last made a general advance of 2½ cents to 5 cents. Wholesalers have not altered lists. Hides are weaker, which is natural at this season. Woolen goods opened lower than expected, and purchases were retarded rather than stimulated by the declines. Changes were few and small, yet there had been such confidence in a higher level that the trade hesitated. Woolen and worsted yarns tend upward.

Grain reacted sharply from the high point, and a large Western operator was caught with more than he could carry. Forced liquidation of this long account facilitated the work of manipulators for a decline. Another unsatisfactor feature was the recent falling off in foreign demand, official figures for December showing smaller exports of wheat than for any month of the calendar year, although for six months of the crop year there still appears a gain of about 50,000,000 bushels over the corresponding months of 1900 or 1899. This week, exports were 4,348,431 bushels, against 3,408,725 a year ago.

Corn declined sharply, but still remains about 20 cents a bushel above the price of last year. Exports in December were only about 6 per cent of the outgo in the same month of 1900, while for the week Atlantic ports sent out 128,674 bushels, against 4,695,330 bushels a year ago.

Provisions weakened slightly in sympathy with grain, yet the higher level of prices in December established a new monthly record in value of exports. Great activity occurred at the coffee exchange, where speculators for a decline were successful, aided by enormous receipts at British ports and American stocks 150 per cent larger than were held a year ago.

Failures for the week numbered 334 in the United States, against 325 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 43 last year.

Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended January 16, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,569,837,000	...	17.7
Chicago	171,542,000	18.4	....
Boston	156,002,000	....	1.0
Philadelphia	118,780,000	10.2	....
St. Louis	53,285,000	28.2	....
Pittsburg	45,069,000	17.1	....
Baltimore	24,813,000	....	....
San Francisco	25,743,471	13.6	....
Cincinnati	21,746,000	2.9	....
Kansas City	21,168,000	17.8	....
Minneapolis	14,941,000	41.2	....
Cleveland	15,261,000	14.7	....
New Orleans	18,718,000	30.8	....
Detroit	16,015,000	53.7	....
Louisville	10,867,000	7.1	....
Indianapolis	9,861,000	20.7	....
Providence	7,875,000	....	6.7
Omaha	7,296,000	15.0	....
Milwaukee	7,578,000	21.1	....
Buffalo	6,277,000	0.1	....
St. Paul	5,620,000	9.7	....
Savannah	3,970,000	....	24.5
Denver	5,098,000	4.0	....
St. Joseph	5,729,000	31.5	....
Richmond	4,498,000	22.9	....
Memphis	3,788,000	....	7.8
Seattle	2,938,936	31.2	....
Washington	3,317,000	4.8	....
Hartford	3,003,000	1.1	....
Los Angeles	4,329,000	51.1	....
Salt Lake	3,501,000	4.4	....
Toledo	2,897,000	8.9	....
Portland, Or.	2,884,573	22.2	....
Rochester	2,439,000	....	0.9
Peoria	2,873,000	20.0	....
Fort Worth	2,328,000	....	31.0
Atlanta	3,175,000	24.5	....
Norfolk	1,526,000	3.0	....
Des Moines	1,321,000	19.6	....
New Haven	1,930,000	4.4	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,708,000	15.8	....
Augusta	1,474,000	6.4	....
Nashville	1,928,000	13.0	....
Worcester	1,525,000	9.4	....
Grand Rapids	1,747,000	12.9	....
Sioux City	1,566,000	22.7	....
Dayton, O.	1,528,000	29.1	....
Syracuse	1,512,000	11.4	....
Portland, Me.	1,282,000	....	4.3
Spokane	1,417,584	41.8	....
Tacoma	1,266,584	3.0	....
Evansville	938,000	28.8	....
Wilmington, Del.	1,189,000	21.4	....
Davenport	950,000	13.6	....
Fall River	1,289,000	....	....
Birmingham	1,204,000	35.2	....
Topeka	1,540,000	44.3	....
Macon	790,000	....	4.8
Little Rock	908,000	52.6	....
Helena	761,000	....	....
Knoxville	747,000	22.6	....
Lowell	796,000	13.8	....
Wichita	781,000	60.0	....
Akron	780,000	37.3	....
New Bedford	572,000	24.2	....
Lexington	674,000	15.8	....
Springfield, Ill.	765,000	75.4	....
Binghamton	353,000	....	24.5
Chattanooga	392,000	30.8	....
Kalamazoo	604,000	....	31.9
Fargo	424,000	39.0	....
Youngstown	545,000	53.0	....
Springfield, O.	408,000	16.5	....
Rockford	363,000	26.0	....
Canton	397,000	23.6	....
Jacksonville	454,000	37.9	....
Sioux Falls	234,000	64.7	....
Fremont	239,000	64.8	....
Bloomington, Ill.	378,000	75.8	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	297,000	27.7	....
Columbus, O.	8,130,000	45.1	....
Galveston	7,506,000	....	3.4
Houston	11,647,000	27.9	....
Colorado Springs	986,000	....	19.4
Wheeling, W. Va.	867,000	....	....
Chester	304,000	....	16.4
Wilkesbarre	895,000	....	....
Albany	6,265,000	87.4	....
Beaumont	470,000	....	....
Totals U. S.	$2,433,853,063	6.7	....
Outside N. Y.	$ 884,015,765	13.0	....
CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 17,622,604	4.0	....
Toronto	14,867,160	29.1	....
Winnipeg	3,180,064	58.4	....
Halifax	1,962,525	32.2	....
Vancouver, B. C.	787,118	2.2	....
Hamilton	864,118	18.5	....
St. John, N. B.	695,186	1.7	....
Victoria, B. C.	637,355	....	50.1
Quebec	1,234,009	....	....
Ottawa	1,575,552	....	....
Totals	$ 40,616,194	14.4	....

John F. Ward.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—John F. Ward is dead at his home in this city. He had been ill for three weeks with septic pneumonia. Mr. Ward had been a civil and mechanical engineer for more than 40 years, having taken contracts in all parts of the United States. He was overseer of the incline plane machinery employed on the Morris Canal, N. J., and on the Shubenacadie Canal, in Nova Scotia. He was superintendent of the Warren foundry, at Phillipsburg, N. J. He was the civil engineer and the superintendent of the Jersey City waterworks and the Hackensack waterworks. He was employed as the consulting engineer on the Providence waterworks. He served for several years in the Croton aqueduct department, having work in connection with the reservoir and the laying of the pipe system. One of his last assignments was that of chief engineer on the South Gila Canal in Arizona in 1894. He had lived in retirement since that year.

For many years he had been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, serving as director from 1887 to 1871. He was an inventor as well as a practical engineer. John F. Ward's flexible joint for cast-iron pipes laid across irregular beds of streams is a standard article in submarine pipe laying. By means of this invention a depth of 40 feet and a length of 4000 feet with a 16-inch pipe have been attained.

To Investigate Wreckage.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 17.—The United States steamer Grant left this afternoon for the West Coast of Vancouver Island to investigate the reports of wreckage on the island shores. The identity of the upturned schooner which, when last heard of, was battering against Cape Beal will probably be then learned.

Surprising Results.

A Simple Internal Remedy Makes Remarkable Cures of Catarrh.

People who have used sprays, inhalers, salves and washes for catarrh and have found how useless and inconvenient they are, will be agreeably surprised at results following the use of a pleasant, internal remedy in tablet form. Druggists every-

where admit that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, which they sell at 50 cents for full-sized treatment, is the safest and most effective and popular of all catarrh remedies.

Nearly all cheap cough mixtures and throat lozenges contain opiates; these cheap medicines give a temporary relief, especially with little children, by destroying nerve sensation; the irritation in throat, which causes coughing is temporarily removed, not by removing the cause, but by deadening the nerves of feeling and irritation is not felt, although it is still there, and will promptly return.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is the best remedy to remove catarrhal secretion, whether in the nose, throat or stomach, because they are composed of wholesome antiseptics, like red gum, bloodroot, etc. When you use these tablets you know what you are putting into your system and not taking chances with cocaine, opiates or similar poisons found in so many catarrh cures and cough medicines.

Dr. Ramsdell, in commenting on catarrh cures, says: "I can heartily recommend Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, because they contain no cocaine nor other dangerous drug found in so many advertised catarrh cures. I have known of many cases of long standing catarrh of the head and throat completely cured by the daily use of these tablets for several weeks. One case in particular, which I could not reach with an inhaler or spray, and where the catarrh caused daily headaches and a noticeable loss of hearing was entirely cured by this harmless but effective remedy."

Dr. Wainwright says: "I never hesitate to prescribe Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for catarrhal headaches, and catarrhal deafness, because I know them to be perfectly safe for child or adult, and have seen many remarkable cures resulting from their regular daily use; because they are advertised and sold in drug stores is no reason why any good physician should not use them, because we should seize upon the means of cure wherever found."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are especially valuable for catarrhal colds in children, because they are pleasant to taste, and may be used freely to break up severe colds and croup at the very beginning.

All druggists sell the remedy at 50 cents for full-sized package.

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free by addressing the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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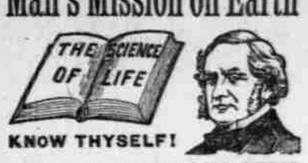

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EDITOR'S NOTE. For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.

☞ The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

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