

MOTHER OF THE PRESIDENT DEAD.

END CAME QUIETLY.

Mr. McKinley Held Her Hand as She Peacefully Passed Away.

Holding the hand of her son, the President, Mrs. Nancy McKinley passed away at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning. She did not suffer any during the last hours, but gradually passed from the sleep in which she had rested for the last ten days into sleep of death.

President McKinley continued his vigil at the bedside almost constantly until the end, taking occasional walks through the streets of Canton with his brother Abner.

The president received numerous messages of condolence from all parts of the country.

Mr. McKinley was remembered in all the pulpits of the country last Sunday. Many references were made to the good woman who lived to see her son raised to the highest honor by the American people.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. McKinley were held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Tuesday, Interment took place in West Lawn cemetery.

Mrs. McKinley came of the race of hardy pioneers who laid the foundation of the American Republic. She was Miss Nancy Campbell Allison, and was born at Lisbon, O., in 1829.

Her family originally came from England to Virginia, thence to Pennsylvania, and finally settled permanently in Ohio.

She was married to William McKinley, Sr., January 6, 1859, and was living in a two-story frame house, still standing near Niles, O., when her distinguished son was born, January 9, 1843.

The removal from Niles to Mahoning county was prompted by a desire to give her children an academic education.

Mrs. McKinley was a woman of sterling qualities, moral, industrious, pious and devoted to her son. Her patriotism was strong and passionate, and her intellectual power truly wonderful.

Her husband died November 24, 1892.

A GOOD INDICATOR.

Postal Receipts Contains an Evidence of Prosperity.

A statement prepared at the postoffice department shows that the average postal receipts at fifty of the largest offices for November amounted to \$3,277,868, an increase of \$82,522 or 2.59 per cent. over the corresponding month of last year.

The receipts are greater than for any November in the history of the service. The cities showing the greatest percentage of increase were Cincinnati, Buffalo, Kansas City, Mo., Indianapolis, Providence, R. I., Omaha, Neb., Nashville, Tenn., Los Angeles, Cal., St. Joseph, Mo., and Portland, Ore.

Philadelphia, New Orleans, Rochester, Jersey City, Lowell and New Haven, Conn., show slight decreases. Postmaster General Gray expressed himself as very much gratified with the showing made and he regarded it as an accurate barometer of the improved business conditions of the country.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1900.

Among Other Items the Treasurer Wants \$141,257,750 for Pensions.

Secretary Gage transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as furnished by the several executive departments.

The total amount called for by the estimates is \$462,647,885, which is about \$32,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for 1898; including deficiencies and miscellaneous, about \$14,000,000 more than the estimates for 1899.

The recapitulation by titles is as follows, cents omitted: Legislative establishment, \$4,465,522; executive establishment, \$20,825,484; judicial establishment, \$687,620; foreign intercourse, \$1,550,428; military establishment, \$24,620,043; naval establishment, \$29,929,539; Indian affairs, \$7,735,917; pensions, \$141,257,750; public works, \$73,264,134; postal service, \$6,048,312; miscellaneous, \$35,187,402; permanent annual appropriations, \$117,836,220. Grand total, \$462,647,885.

These amounts include estimates for rivers and harbors, \$48,728,160, and fortifications and other works of defense, \$13,378,571, the details of which already have been published.

COULD NOT PUNISH HER.

No Law for an Indian Half-breed Who Committed a Murderous Assault.

The case of Lizzie Demonic, a young Indian half-breed from Las La Plaine, before the Federal Court at Madison, Wis., recently, charged with assault with intent to kill two Indians, brought up an important oversight in the Federal laws. The assault was committed by Lizzie at a dance August 22. After the girl spending 15 days in jail Judge Dunn dismissed her case on a motion for want of jurisdiction. Congress in 1885 passed a law to provide punishment for assault committed by Indians on a reservation, but left it to the other statutes to settle in what the courts and in what manner the offense should be tried. Upon investigation it was found that there is no other statute which contains these provisions and the Court was without jurisdiction. The decision is one of national importance.

Conflict in Vienna.

A great sensation has been caused at Vienna by the posting broadcast the other evening of red placards, even in the inner town and Hofburg, inscribed, "No Ausgleich!" "Abolish the Language Ordinances!" and "German and the National Language!" The placards were posted in the afternoon in the compact existing between Austria and Hungary, providing for a common head, the emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, and for a common administration of foreign affairs, defense, financial affairs and commercial affairs, etc., although each country has its own parliament and ministry.

A Cycling Priest Killed.

The Rev. Francis A. Smith, a Jesuit priest, received fatal injuries while riding a bicycle in Boston a few days ago. His wheel collided with a truck and his skull was fractured by the resulting fall. He died soon afterward. He was an expert wheelman, but it is supposed that he became bewildered in a tangle of vehicles. He was 53 years old and came originally from New York, where he was born. He became a member of the Society of Jesus 29 years ago and was ordained 20 years ago. He was at one time president of Ignatius Loyola college, Baltimore. He was a noted preacher and worker in the missionary field.

Image at Great Depth.

A dispatch from Robinson III., claims that at a depth of twenty-seven feet, while blasting rock in a well, a bronze image was found.

TERSELY TOLD TELEGRAMS.

Two miners were shot by strikers near Nashville, Tenn.

A \$2,000,000 horax trust has been formed in New York.

47 emigrants were deported from New York last Saturday.

William Bryan does not like the currency features of the President's message.

The American University at Washington reports assets aggregating \$1,000,000.

Gold assaying \$18 an ounce has been found in sandy soil near Watertown, N. Y.

China does not propose to allow Germany to occupy Kiau-Chow Bay and will protest.

Gertrude Prince, daughter of a wealthy citizen of Oconto county, Wis., has eloped with a negro.

The carpet manufacturing firm of Dobson at Philadelphia was destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss, \$500,000.

Rev. P. C. Romine and Rev. John H. Penland have been bound over to the next grand jury on charges of forgery at Guthrie, O. T.

It is claimed a Union Pacific train ran 162 miles from Cheyenne to Sidney, in 37 minutes, and from Sidney to North Platte, 117 miles, in 114.

A Vincennes, Ind., clergyman claims that a pension allowed him was not well based. Consequently he returns to the government \$495.86.

Fifteen minutes after entering court Sonly Ryan, of Raleigh, N. C., was found guilty of murder by a jury, and sentenced to hang December 17.

One hundred people witnessed the suicide of John Schawin at Chicago the other day. He jumped from a bridge in Lincoln park to the ice 50 feet below.

By the death of a bachelor brother, the families of Marion Traube and M. Simpson of Kokomo, Ind., and Louisa Larkin of Anna, Ill., become heirs to \$3,000,000.

Constable Murray of Ft. Smith, Ark., went to Bonanza recently to arrest a miner. On returning the prisoner was released by his friends and the constable lynched.

Prof. John Atkinson, the English bone-setter, and the nearest relative of George Washington has given \$25,000 toward the proposed Washington Free University.

Eighty 1800 Italians sailed on the August Victoria for Italy Saturday. This large number is attributed to their desire to spend Christmas in their native land.

Mgr. Martini, papal delegate at Washington, has just received instructions from the Vatican to have a statue of St. Peter erected in every American Catholic church.

Twenty-five employers in book and job printing offices have promised to grant the nine-hour workday demand by the men. This stay averts a strike of 6,000 men in the city.

The Carnegie company has purchased half a ward at Homestead, Pa. The city council has agreed to vacate the streets in the section for the iron company's benefit for \$90,000.

The appeals of T. Durrant were denied in the Supreme Court last week. San Francisco last Wednesday. The murderer of Blanche Lamont has now no further hope and must hang.

Mrs. Henry Weber, one of the best-known women in St. Paul, committed suicide by hanging Wednesday night. Drooping over her separation from her husband drove her to the act.

1000 creditors of the broken Blair county banks met at Hollidaysburg, Pa., last week and appointed an executor to discover what had become of \$500,000 of the bank's funds.

Capt. Gen. Blanco, the governor-general at Cuba, signed a decree releasing forty-one persons who have been imprisoned on charge of complicity in the insurgent movement.

Charles Miller, 22 years old, won the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York, last week. He rode 2,000 miles in 142 hours, and secured only 4 hours sleep in that time.

The plate glass factory at Elwood, Ind., employing 800 hands, closed Tuesday night because of the refusal of the polishers to accept the change to payment by piece work instead of by the week.

Judge Horace C. Bucks, associate justice of the supreme court of Montana, shot himself in his home at Helena, a suburb of Helena, a few days ago. His health had been breaking down.

Burglars failed to get any money from an old bachelor named Lewis at Evansville, Ind., the other day, although they threw him upon a red-hot stove and hung him up by his toes until he became unconscious.

Albert M. King, the 19-year-old messenger of the Boylston National bank of Boston, who absconded with \$30,000, all of which was recovered by the bank, pleaded guilty, and on the recommendation of the district attorney was set at liberty.

Paul Alexander Johnstone, the mind-reader, says he is going to take a trip around the world blindfolded after a packet of letters to be mailed three weeks in advance. At the same time he is going to try and beat the record for globe trotters.

At the point of a revolver Mrs. Christian Pabst, of Hannibal, Mo., was compelled to bind her husband, the other day. While the negro was robbing the house, Mrs. Pabst called her brother-in-law who quickly riddled the negro with bullets.

Samuel Crabtree, a convict, 29 years old, confessed at Frankfort, Ky., that four years ago he murdered his two cousins, William Short and Tony Rice, in Lawrence county. Crabtree had attended a religious revival in the prison and professed conversion.

The body of John Dickinson, head of one of the oldest and largest diamond importing and carbon point manufacturing firms in this country, was found on the street near his former home at Fort Hamilton, L. I., Saturday. His death is supposed to have been due to apoplexy.

Charles Zanoli, of New York, who is suspected of having killed four of his wives and three other persons for the purpose of collecting insurance money on their lives, is still a prisoner at police headquarters. He continues his protestations of innocence of foul deeds.

E. M. Merriman, of Little Rock, who was personally acquainted with and once represented J. E. Blather, alias Forbes, insists that Blather, and not Durrant, murdered Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams in San Francisco and that the execution of Durrant was therefore to be a judicial murder.

Herbert W. Wolcott, president of the Cuban-American league, regarding the Cuban clauses in the president's message said: "Since reading President McKinley's message I think his position here in Boston has been gratifying to the Spanish than it is to the friends of Cuba in this country. I am really disappointed."

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY WANTED.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

A Bill Introduced in Congress Which Was Suggested by George Washington.

The bill to establish the University of the United States was introduced in both houses of Congress a few days ago.

The bill, in general terms, provides for an institution of the highest possible type for the graduates of accredited colleges and universities only, with special reference to the work of original research and investigation in all important fields of inquiry. The government is vested in a board of regents and a university council. The board of regents embraces the president of the United States the chief justice of the United States, the commissioner of education, the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, the president of the United States, the chief of the National Educational association, the president of the university and nine other citizens to be appointed by the president, and whether in the appointing power to the senate, and no two of them shall be from the same state. The university council is to have immediate charge of the work of instruction, research and investigation. It consists of the regents and twelve other members, to be appointed by them from among eminent educators, with like impartial distribution. All courses and officers of instruction are to be determined by the council, also all regulations governing the internal management of the institution. Neither sectarian nor political preferences in any form are to be allowed, whether in the appointing power or in any of the operations of the institution. Authority is given to establish with other institutions of learning such co-operative relations as are deemed advantageous. Provision is made for the use of what is known as "University square," the site set apart by Washington for university purposes and lately occupied by the naval observatory. Congress is now asked for, but enough means to enable the board of regents to organize and practically inaugurate the institution. Gifts and bequests are to be deposited in the United States treasury, to be invested in bonds of the United States, bearing 5 per cent interest.

The present bill is the outgrowth of more than a hundred years of agitation. The thought of a national university first came to Washington while commanding the army in 1793. Subsequently, as president, he repeatedly urged its establishment, and in his last will and testament left \$25,000 in stocks as a first endowment. Had congress favored the plan this sum would now be nearly \$2,000,000. The idea that a national university should be established was also deferred by Presidents John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson, and in more recent years by Presidents Grant and Hayes. During all this time the measure was advocated by men the most distinguished for learning and ability, but owing to the lack of organized effort, nothing practical was accomplished.

BEETLES IN HIS EAR.

An Operation Reveals the Source of Great Pain.

For the past three months Clarence, son of Adolph Kamm, president of the Kamm & Schell brewing company at Mishawaka, Ind., has been afflicted with a peculiar ailment which baffled the physicians of the country. His suffering, apparently due to some affection of the interior of the right ear, were at times almost unbearable, and the young man's mental faculties threatened to become hopelessly impaired.

The other evening a final attempt was made by Drs. J. B. Greene and A. E. Barber to discover the cause of the trouble. Young Kamm was placed under the influence of anæsthetics, and the operation resulted in locating in the ear drum a small insect of the beetle variety. It had multiplied and several smaller ones were also removed. Mr. Kamm's condition is visibly improved and recovery is assured.

BANDIT SHOT.

In an Attempt to Hold Up a Passenger Train He is Killed.

In an attempt to hold up the west-bound Pacific passenger train at Steins Pass, 90 miles west of Reming, N. D., Friday night, "Sandy Collins" was shot and killed by Express Guard Jennings. Previous to the arrival of the train, four bandits rode into the station and held up and robbed Agent St. John and Section Foreman McMullin, who were shot on Monday by a fellow workman named Wades, who was placed under arrest and charged with manslaughter. The bullet entered the skull of the victim, and it was opened he would die. The skull was opened after 12 hours' deliberation and the battered bullet removed. A few hours after the operation Plewniak was able to give an ante-mortem statement to the coroner and it is thought he will live, thus saving the life of Wades, too.

England After African Possessions.

The twenty-seventh Bombay infantry with a field hospital, large quantities of telegraph equipment and several lakhs of rupees for immediate expenses, has sailed for the island of Mombasa, on the coast of Zanzibar, west coast of Africa, where 10,000 coolies will be engaged to accompany the troops. The expedition is under the direct orders of the British war office. The island of Mombasa belongs to Zanzibar which is included in the East Africa protectorate of Great Britain. Mombasa is the capital of what is known as the coast province.

He Patched Bills.

M. W. Rooney, of Stoneham, Mass., was arrested on Saturday on a United States warrant, charging him with feloniously passing patched \$2 and \$5 bills. The arrest is one of the most important that has occurred lately, owing to the fact that many of the banks in Boston have been swindled by operations of this sort. The postoffice inspectors state that the man's method was to cut slips from various parts of bills and patch them carefully together.

DETESTS AMERICA.

General Weyler Gives His Opinions in regard to McKinley's Message.

General Weyler before leaving Barcelona for Madrid Sunday paid his respects to President McKinley and gave vent to his bloodthirsty ambitions by saying:

"Considering our military and naval strength and the courage of our soldiers we have nothing to fear from a war with the United States. If such a war becomes necessary, I will consider it as my greatest military glory to take command of a military expedition against the United States.

"I approve the language of the papers hostile to McKinley's message, but I think that even they are too cold in their censures. Never has such an insult as those of McKinley against the representative of an army of a friendly nation remain unpunished.

"In defense of my campaign and the honor of the army in Cuba I will in the future always be ready to furnish the diplomatic notes exchanged with the United States, chiefly one sent by President Canovas on the 4th of August this year."

AN OFFICER OF GERMANY.

A New Version of the Dreyfus Affair Which Implicates Emperor William.

The "Intransigent" of Paris announces that it has ascertained the real story of the Dreyfus affair, which is as follows:

Dreyfus, owing to the anti-Semitic campaign, determined to leave the French army, and wrote to Emperor William asking to be admitted to the German army with the same rank he held in the French army. Through the German embassy that it would be preferable for Dreyfus to serve Germany in the post he then occupied. He would be regarded as a German officer on a mission to France, and in the event of war would take his rank in the German army. This Dreyfus accepted.

The "Intransigent" says it is informed by the military attaché that before the arrest of Dreyfus eight letters were stolen from the German embassy. Count von Munster, the German ambassador to France, called upon M. Dreyfus, the premier, to restore the letters, but that if his demands were not complied with he would leave France within 24 hours. The letters were restored, but were first photographed. The photographs were submitted at the trial of Dreyfus by court-martial. Seven of the letters emanated from Dreyfus but the eighth from Emperor William.

Dreyfus was sentenced to life imprisonment later for revealing secrets of the French government to Germany.

PRESENTS FOR EUROPE.

Americans Remember Their Friends Across the Ocean Most Generously.

In the mail bags which went out on the St. Paul the other day from New York were found foreign money orders amounting to 24,250 pounds. These orders are for Christmas presents and most of them to go to Norway and Sweden. This is the first large batch of foreign money orders that has gone out this year. About a week later those in New York Postoffice are sent and after them go the orders sent to Great Britain and Ireland. The money order certificates to France come last, presents being sent for New Year, according to the custom there.

The money order business in the New York Postoffice this year is about double that of the last holiday season. There were 20,000 money orders handled Wednesday, as against 10,000 on the corresponding day last year. Of these 11,000 were domestic orders, amounting to \$90,144. The money order department of the New York Postoffice shows generally an average increase of 1,000 orders a day for the past six months over the corresponding period last year.

Treasurer's Report.

The secretary of the treasury in his annual report to congress Tuesday gives his estimates for the fiscal year, 1898, he places the total revenue at \$441,000,000; expenditures at \$463,000,000, or a deficit of \$22,000,000. For 1899 the revenues are estimated at \$482,000,000 and appropriations \$504,000,000, a deficit of \$22,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30 last, the receipts were \$430,000,000; expenses, \$448,000,000, a deficit of \$18,000,000.

The secretary then recommends the establishment of an issue and redemption division department, to which \$25,000,000 in gold shall be assigned to be used for redemption purposes, and that the silver dollars and bullion be passed to the same account; that the \$200,000,000 greenbacks be collected and placed in this division to be disbursed therefrom only in exchange for gold.

He also recommends the issue of bonds bearing 2 1/2 per cent, payable in gold after ten years, at the pleasure of the government, to take the place of the outstanding loans, with an allowance for difference in interest.

A Costly Mare.

Hugh S. Maguire, of Philadelphia, was awarded damages of \$342 in the United States Circuit Court at Boston recently in a suit against the New England Railroad to recover for the loss of the famous mare Maxepha, which was killed in a railroad collision near Watertown, Conn., October 13, 1897.

CAPITAL CLEANING.

108 bills were introduced in the senate Tuesday.

In the interest of economy 42 employees have been discharged from the Philadelphia mint.

In the house Tuesday Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, made a plea for a government armor plant in Alabama.

The Hawaiian annexation treaty is said to be practically dead and that it will not be ratified by the senate.

Postmaster Gary will remain in the cabinet and not seek Senator Gorman's place in the senate when the latter retires.

A bill was introduced in the House "to punish bribery, coercion or intimidation of voters" as practiced by employers and others.

The abuse of young women marrying old soldiers to obtain pension money is receiving the attention of congress and will be stopped by legislation.

Bogus naturalization papers have been distributed in Europe, permitting immigrants to slip through the New York Barge office without examination.

The first bill of this session of congress was introduced by Senator Morrill of Vermont for the gilding of the statue of Liberty on the dome of the capitol.

The records of the Treasury Department show that the amount of net gold on hand Thursday was \$15,110,000, which is greater than at any time since August 1889, when it was \$18,837,881.

The Ohio State Federation of Labor passed a resolution endorsing the unreserved postal savings plan.

MESSAGE MEETS WITH APPROVAL.

SPAIN SATISFIED.

The Cause Strengthened in Cuba and the Separatists Disheartened.

The Spanish cabinet Tuesday considered dispatches from Genor de Lome, Spanish minister at Washington, containing extracts from President McKinley's message to congress.

The ministers agreed in considering the message generally favorable to Spanish interests. Its tone has produced a good effect in official circles; but it is pointed out that "The paragraphs relating to the alleged rights of the United States to intervene in the Cuban question are calculated to displease the Spanish people."

El Diario de la Marina, published in Havana, commenting upon President McKinley's message to congress, says: "It contains impressive declarations calculated to strengthen where necessary the Spanish cause in the island of Cuba. It will dishearten the separatists. Facts are always the most cogent and decisive arguments, and the facts in the presidential message cannot be any less satisfactory to the Spanish than to the American legislature. According to the solemn statements of the American chief magistrate to the American congress, there is no reason that will justify American intervention in the Cuban question. This undoubted fact is confirmed by the executive of the American union."

President McKinley's message to congress has been received quietly at Berlin. Its conservatism is pronounced. The Republic Française of Paris says the tone of President McKinley's message to congress "is conciliatory, but not exempt from ambiguity." The Journal des Debats regards the message as "little reassurance to Spain, who has the world's sympathies."

HAITI PAYS GERMANY.

The populace Do Not Approve the Action of President Sam.

Advice received from Port Au Prince are to the effect that Haiti has agreed to the demands of Germany for reparation because of the imprisonment of Herr Loeders, and that matters have assumed their wonted appearance in the Haytian capital. The foreigners who had taken refuge on the warships in the harbor have returned to their homes. Two German cruizers arrived in the harbor of Port Au Prince Tuesday with an ultimatum from the German government. This gave the Haitians eight hours to accede to the demands. The government officials were willing enough to grant them, but the populace was not and had shown signs of discontent.

President Sam and his advisers were between two fires and conferred for a long while before finally agreeing to Germany's demands. They conceded to pay the indemnity demanded and to salute the German flag. The incident has caused no small amount of indignation, but the people of Haiti may now make it hot for their rulers.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

The Haytian Cabinet has resigned.

A book published in 1877 was sold the other day in London for \$10,000.

Marcus di Rudini has so far failed in establishing a new cabinet for Italy.

Bandits robbed a party of travelers of \$60,000 in the Transvalal last week.

The marquis de Rudini has completed the task of reconstructing the Italian cabinet.

Lieut. Peary, the American explorer, is receiving much attention in London at present.

In a London court Mrs. Edith Walker recovered \$35,000 worth of jewelry from her former husband.

The steamer Etruria arrived at Queenstown the other day having rescued 23 men from the wrecked steamer Milford.

Duelling is punishable in Germany and there have been only two offences since the prohibitory order was issued some time ago.

During the month of November at Berlin sixty-eight Socialist editors were sentenced on the charge of "lese majeste" or for insulting officials.

Two Cuban officers were released from prison by royal decree. They refused to take oath, however, not to fight against Spain, and Gen. Blanco refused to grant the pardon.

It is rumored at Berlin that China has coded Kiau-Chou to Germany. Whether the report be true or not, there is every indication in the preparation for the expedition under Prince Henry that a long stay is contemplated.

A dispatch from Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, says that Monday a fanatical mob, 20,000 strong, armed with iron bars and cudgils, attacked the Jewish quarters, pillaged the shops and destroyed windows and furniture.

M. Rempler, the judge d'instruction who had charge of the Panama canal scandal investigation at Paris, committed suicide a sudden attack of insanity a few days ago by throwing himself from a window in the palais de justice.

Collector Cremated.

The mystery at Paris of the disappearance of a bank collector named Lamare, a week ago, has been explained by the arrest and confession of a couple named Carrara engaged in the business of growing mushrooms. Lamare on November 30 called on the Carraras to collect some money, when the latter hit him on the head with a piece of iron, killed him and hid the body until the evening, when they threw it into the furnace used for preparing mushrooms. Lamare had 25,000 francs on his person at the time he was killed.

A Brave School Teacher.

Mamie Robinson, a school teacher, nearly perished during the recent storm at Webster City, Ia. The school was in session when the last terrible snow-storm came up. Fearing that the little ones would perish as they went home, she dismissed school, and taking one at a time, started for their homes with them. She traveled thus not less than 14 miles. Her feet, hands and face were badly frosted. The school directors have given her a vacation with full pay, and the admiring farmers gave her a horse and buggy.

An Objectionable Photograph.

A snap shot at the family group while the czar and czarina were at Darmstadt, showing Emperor William with his arm resting affectionately on the czar's shoulder, has furnished a German photographer with a picture which is selling freely. The Berlin photographer has skillfully detached the German emperor and the czar from their surroundings, and has made it appear that the two autocrats were photographed alone after purposely assuming a friendly pose. When the picture appeared in the stores at St. Petersburg the were summarily confiscated.

DEMAND FOR IRON.

This Country Will Ship Thousands of Tons to Foreign Lands.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade reports for last week:

The opening of congress, with the annual message and report, has not discouraged business, as some predicted, but all speculative markets are stronger than a week ago. The productive industries, even in the season usually about the dullness of the year, are now orders, meet a definite improvement in demand for important products, presumably the fruit of a prevailing conviction that new business will begin to crowd the works after the new year starts. The outward movement of wheat and other products continues so heavy that foreign exchange has fallen three-quarters of a cent, and instead of exports of gold, which have marked decrease in recent years, imports would come if gold were wanted. Securities are advancing with reason in the increased earnings of railways, \$47,065,801 for November on reporting roads in the United States, 36.8 per cent. larger than last year and 5.9 larger than in 1897. For a striking comparison for five years shows that in each of the last three months earnings have been greater than in any previous year, with a larger increase in November than in October or September.

The sudden rise in December wheat at Chicago to \$9 would do little were it not based on avowed contracts to ship some millions of bushels to Europe. That fact and the continued foreign demand, in spite of such contracts, has helped a rise of 1 1/2 cents. Western receipts for the week were 5,798,771 bushels, against 22,631,374 last year, and Atlantic exports, including flour, 4,312,137, against 2,975,651 last year, and no great is the foreign shortage that the output of corn last year, far greater than ever before, is again exceeded, 3,312,096 bushels for the week, against 2,655,780 a year ago, with the price nearly 1 cent higher for the week. The report that western supplies are running low is discredited by receipts from farmers.