

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

STATEMENTS FOR MAY AND THE PAST ELEVEN MONTHS.

Treasury Statistics Show a Good Increase in Our Foreign Trade Both Ways.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The detailed tables of the imports and exports of the month of May and the 11 months of the fiscal year ending with May have been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. They show the imports and exports by great classes as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Month ended May 31, 1900, and 11 months ended May 31, 1900. Rows include Imports—Articles of food and live animals, Articles of domestic industry, etc.

Showing for Eleven Months. 11 mos. ended May 31, 1900.

Table with 2 columns: 11 mos. ended May 31, 1900, and 11 mos. ended May 31, 1900. Rows include Imports—Articles of food and live animals, Articles in a crude condition, etc.

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A RESTRAINING ORDER

ST. LOUIS STRIKERS MUST NOT INTERFERE WITH MAIL CARRS.

Carman's Only Hope Now Lies in the Boycott—Result of the Inquest.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Judge Elmer B. Adams, of the United States District Court, today granted a temporary injunction in the case of W. D. Mack and all members of Division No. 131 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, restraining them from interfering in any way with the running of mailcars over the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company. None of the defendants were present. They were represented by E. Anthony, who filed a brief and attorneys Hitchcock and Rosier for the Government.

In summing up the contents of the affidavit presented, Mr. Anthony declared that it was clearly shown that the defendants named had been guilty of lawlessness. "On the contrary," he added, "the strikers and all the members of the Street Railway Men's Union have counseled law and order. The Transit company is not responsible, perhaps, for the unsettled conditions which existed. It is the union men who have been made to suffer and bear the brunt of all the disturbances. The president of the union, Mr. Patterson, is dying in the hospital as the result of being stabbed by an assassin."

At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Adams rendered his decision substantially as follows: "It is conceded by the defendants that this court has jurisdiction over the question at issue. In the case of the United States vs. Debs, it was held that where it was shown that there was a violation of the power of the mails or interstate commerce, the power of the Court of Chancery could be invoked. The authority of the Government is binding upon all the people. No distinction is made as to the young or the old, the rich or the poor. The question here is whether the defendants have been shown by the affidavits to have been in violation of the laws of the United States and the agencies of the Federal Government."

The court, in passing upon the point, does not intend to pass upon the merits of the case. The injunction process is intended as a deterrent, a preventive of lawlessness, and is not intended to punish the defendants. The issue as set forth here is not one between the Transit company and the members of the street-car union, but of the United States against the strikers and all persons who may interfere with the operation of the mails. Irrespective of whether this or that person has been guilty of an act of lawlessness, a reasonable apprehension of a violation of the laws of the United States is practically all that is necessary to determine the issue of an injunction.

Soon after the strike was inaugurated there were scenes of lawlessness throughout the city. It is admitted that the mailcars have been interfered with, and the operation rendered impossible. The defendants who have acted in concert with those who have ordered the strike, from this it follows that, whether they are guilty of the lawlessness or not, they are liable. They must be held accountable for the necessary consequences of their acts. If it is shown that they have violated the laws of the United States, the injunction is accordingly granted."

On the other hand, the company claims that as the danger from violence decreases, the cars have more passengers, and the business is being resumed. About 500 members of the Sheriff's posse comitatus were furnished today, under orders from the Sheriff, with rifles and shotguns. A force of 500 Deputies will be retained for guard duty at the various car shops and power-houses.

The Sheriff is trying to establish the responsibility for the death of Thomas, Rine and Burkhardt, strikers who were shot and killed in front of the power house, June 10, was concluded today, and the jury returned their verdict. After being out several hours, the jury returned three verdicts. In the case of Edward Thomas, they found that he was killed by a gunshot wound inflicted by a member of the posse, which was at the time acting in the discharge of its duty. The verdict in the case of Rine and Burkhardt is that they were killed by a gunshot wound inflicted by a member of the posse, which was at the time acting in the discharge of its duty. The verdict in the case of Edward Thomas, they found that he was killed by a gunshot wound inflicted by a member of the posse, which was at the time acting in the discharge of its duty.

Conference on New Wage Scale. DISTRICT ATTORNEY GEORGE W. COX, today called a conference of 35 members of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel and Tin Workers' and representatives of the Republic Iron & Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Company at the City of St. Paul, Minn., today and began a conference on the differences on the various points of the new wage scale.

After the courtesy of the citizens had been ascertained, the exhibit was placed in place of exhibition and then disappeared. No one seemed to care, for the war was over, and the war fever had died out, and every one forgot the gun.

Ever since the trade in artificial ice began manufacturing in hot countries, there has been a search for a natural ice procurable, except in the neighborhood of lofty mountains. It is not until now that a tropical city, but in the tropics, would have met even with moderate success if it had not been for brewers and a few other manufacturers who find ice desirable in their business. It is not until now that a tropical city, but in the tropics, would have met even with moderate success if it had not been for brewers and a few other manufacturers who find ice desirable in their business.

Our Department of State, some years ago, collected facts about the ice industry and consumption in tropical countries. It has just published in the Consular Reports the result of its latest investigations in the same field. Both these reports show that the people of the tropics care very little for ice, and that no real progress is making toward the general introduction of ice in hot countries.

In Guatemala, for example, ice is used mainly in saloons, restaurants and hotels and very few families own a refrigerator or buy ice. The City of San Salvador, with a population of 30,000, consumes only 5000 pounds per day; there is no cold storage in the city, and all meat sold on the market is killed the previous night. There is not a single ice plant in Bolivia. The first attempt at ice-making was abandoned because there was no demand. For three years past, however, some plant has been making about 1 1/2 tons a day, which is sold to the hotels and drink shops patronized by the foreign population and a few foreign families. The ice is not used to preserve food, but only to cool drinks. The laws require that all meat killed one day shall be sold before noon next day, and just enough meat is killed to supply the average daily demand.

In the City of Barranquilla, Colombia, there are no refrigerating plants or cooling rooms, and meat, not salted soon after the animals are killed, becomes unfit for food. The Deputy Consul at Colon writes that no town in his Consular District, except Colon, would consume enough ice to justify the erection of a plant. The only ice factory in Ecuador is run by a brewing firm at Guayaquil, and the firm consumes the entire product. In Uruguay there is a prejudice against cold drinks or food refrigerated. Consul Goldschmidt writes from Venezuela that the small demand for ice there is due to the fact that victuals and meats are not kept over night, but are daily bought in the market for immediate use.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Was Shut Out by St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Powell pitched in phenomenal form today. But one clean hit was made off his delivery. Barrett's single in the first was on the scratch-off. Attendance 1700. Score: R H E Cincinnati..... 0 2 1 St. Louis..... 2 1 2 Cincinnati..... 0 2 1 Barrett..... Powell and Koshel won. Umpire—Termy.

Brooklyn Beat Philadelphia. BOSTON, June 25.—The Philadelphia were badly handicapped from the start by three pitchers making 22 hits for a total of 20 bases. Kennedy forced a run in by giving a free pass with bases full in the first, but after that the New Yorks were at his mercy. Attendance 2000. Score: R H E Brooklyn..... 2 1 2 Philadelphia..... 0 2 1 Barrett..... Powell and Koshel won. Umpire—Emalle.

Brooklyn Beat New York. BROOKLYN, June 25.—Brooklyn played rings around New York today, using up three pitchers and making 22 hits for a total of 20 bases. Kennedy forced a run in by giving a free pass with bases full in the first, but after that the New Yorks were at his mercy. Attendance 2000. Score: R H E Brooklyn..... 2 1 2 New York..... 0 2 1 Barrett..... Powell and Koshel won. Umpire—Latham.

The American League. At Detroit—Detroit, Indianapolis 7, At Chicago—Chicago, Minneapolis 7. At Cleveland—Cleveland 7, Buffalo 2. At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 7, Kansas City 4.

National League Standings. Brooklyn..... 24 17 571 Philadelphia..... 22 20 519 Boston..... 22 20 519 Chicago..... 22 20 519 St. Louis..... 22 20 519 Cincinnati..... 19 29 596

PREPARING FOR REGATTA. Practice Work of Harvard and Yale Crews in the Thames. HARVARD QUARTERS, GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 25.—The Harvard Varsity eight went out on the river under a new captain today, while Captain Pete Higginson languished on a cot, suffering from a cold, while the Yale Varsity eight followed in the wake of the Harvard crew. The Yale crew is broken, and the oarsman is out of the boat permanently. As soon as it was ascertained that the Yale crew was incapacitated, Charles M. Shea, No. 7, was appointed captain; Harding was moved from No. 2 to stroke; Bullard went from No. 2 in the "varsity" four to No. 2 in the "varsity" four; Guy Bancroft went from No. 2 in the "varsity" four, and Tilden will stroke the four.

The freshmen were the first on the water today. They rowed up the river to Yale's quarters, and were given a lecture by Coach Goodrich. They have been rowing poorly of late, but showed improvement today. At 11:15 the varsity eight left the boat, followed in the launch by Coaches Storror and Goodrich. They rowed in one stretch up the river for a mile. The boat appeared on fairly and plainly showed the loss of Higginson.

YALE QUARTERS, GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 25.—The principal topic of discussion here today was the unfortunate accident to Captain Higginson, of the Harvard Varsity crew, and on every side there were expressions of regret and sympathy. All three crews were on the river for a short time, but the practice was very light, the crews remaining out less than half an hour.

On the Hudson. HIGHLAND, N. Y., June 25.—The most ideal conditions prevailed for practice in the racing shells today. The Cornell crew, varsity and freshmen's eights and fours, were out on the water, and the Pennsylvania varsity and freshmen got into their shells and rowed up the river, with Coach Ward following on the launch. A yacht came up to the Wisconsin house, and the Cornell crew were seen signs of activity about their boat-house.

THE DAY'S RACES. Results at Sheepshead Bay and Other Tracks. NEW YORK, June 25.—The results at Sheepshead Bay were: Brown Dale second, Golden third; time, 1:00. One mile, on the turf—Blue Devil won, Jack Post second, McLeod of Dare third; time, 1:40. Zephyr, futurity course—Commando won, Holsten second, King Pepper third; time, 1:02 1/2. Mile and a half, Futurity—Favorinus won, Merito second, Intrusive third; time, 1:55. Mile and a half, hurdle, handicap—Dor Elchberg won, Hardy C second, Hardy Pardee third; time, 2:45. Six furlongs, selling—Pink Domino won, The Corinthian second, Ellen Daly third; time, 1:24 1/2.

Races at Washington Park. CHICAGO, June 25.—The weather was clear and the track fast at Washington Park. The results: Four furlongs—Golden Age won, Silverdale second, Jimmie third; time, 4:04. One mile, selling—Seales won, Vaulter second, Miss Shanley third; time, 1:47 1/2. Mile and an eighth—Cambrian won, Bangle second, Zoroaster third; time, 1:40. Mile and a sixth—All Gold won, pretorian second, Wax third; time, 1:30 1/2. Five furlongs—May Beach won, Fly By Night second, Modrine third; time, 1:14. One mile, selling—Topmast won, Put-roon second, Great Bend third; time, 1:43.

Races at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The results at the Fair Grounds were: One mile, selling—Gray Forge won, Barica second, Tekia third; time, 1:45 1/2. Mile and 3/4 yards—Leo Planter won, Timmer second, W. B. Gates third; time, 1:45 1/2. Mile and 7/8 yards—Malay won, Maud Wallace second, Maldstone third; time, 1:35 1/2. Five furlongs—Wild Pirate won, Queen Dixon second, Cogswell third; time, 1:06 1/2. Six and a half furlongs, handicap—Lord Nettle won, Ironside second, Verity third; time, 1:27. Six furlongs, selling—Necklace won.

A HEALTHY STOMACH

MAKES PURE BLOOD, VIGOROUS NERVES—A STRONG BODY. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters strengthens weak stomachs. An occasional dose will keep the bowels active. Taken regularly, it will cure indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, inactive liver or kidneys, malaria, fever and ague. It will cure you. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

It Has No Superior.

Early Bird second, Dave Waldo third; time, 1:18 1/2. Races at Newport. CINCINNATI, June 25.—The results were: One mile, selling—Drumburg won, Flop second, Sissy Carly third; time, 1:43 1/2. Five and a half furlongs—Koshel won, Queen Carnival second, Emma C. L. third; time, 1:05 1/2. Seven furlongs—Winter won, Carl C. second, Stragely third; time, 1:27. Mile and a sixth, selling—Peter Duryea won, Trebor second, Sauber third; time, 1:47. Six furlongs—Northumberland won, Iris second, Skatone third; time, 1:19 1/2. Mile and a sixth, selling—Jennott won, Goose Liver second, Missouri third; time, 1:47 1/2.

DAWES A POPULAR MAN. The Most Popular Official in the Administration.

By nature an artist and student, by profession a lawyer and financier, and by accident a politician—such is Charles Gates Dawes, of Evanston, Controller of the Currency, just now conspicuous because he is aiding Governor Bryan in his campaign for Vice-President, says a Washington letter to the Chicago Journal. By unanimous consent he is the most popular man in the Administration, and stands close to the President's confidence. No other man in Washington save Hanna.

To say that Mr. Dawes owes his present position to his family name, or to his connections with the financial world, would be to do him a great injustice. He is a man of a certain sense it appears to be true. For seven years prior to 1884 Mr. Dawes was a resident of Lincoln, Neb. He was a near neighbor of the celebrated advocate of free silver, and had quite an intimate and pleasant acquaintance with that gentleman. They belonged to the same debating club, and frequently crossed swords in intellectual combat over financial and economic questions.

It happened that casual verbal controversies led to serious study of the subject to which his attention had been directed, and in the course of time research took the form of a book entitled "The Banking System of the United States."

Mr. Dawes was born in Marietta, O., August 29, 1855. In 1885 he received the advice of Horace Greeley and went West to Nebraska. For seven years he mixed up law and real-estate, the combination finally resulting in his making a specialty of railroad freight rates. Two years were devoted to a special study of a real live debate in which he met all the experts and special attorneys of the United States.

In 1884 he moved to Evanston, where he had become interested in the local real-estate business. In 1886 he was selected by Mr. McKinley to organize the McKinley movement in Illinois.

During the past four years Mr. Dawes has been connected with the relations with all the prominent politicians of Illinois. There are few men in the state who have as wide an acquaintance and as few enemies.

In a quiet way the Controller of the Currency is a practical philanthropist. There are more widows and self-supporting women on his private list than on that of any other man who controls patronage. They are what the politician would call "dead ones"—meaning that they yield no political return for their appointment. He is one of the few men in the Government service who has no use for a doorknocker. There is no ante-room to his office.

One of the strongest traits of Mr. Dawes is his aversion to anything which savors of snobbishness. He will go out of his way to avoid even the appearance of caste.

On one occasion he was urged by the President to ride with him in his carriage at some big function at Arlington. The Controller declined firmly, urging pressing business, and then attended on foot. Asked by a friend why he had done so, he explained that he didn't like the part. He wanted to stand before the people for what he believed in, and while he was very fond of Mr. McKinley, he did not like to be regarded as "the friend of the President."

One of the certainties of his attitude in this matter is evidenced by the fact that he does all his visiting at the White House under cover of darkness. At least three nights in the week Mr. Dawes calls on Mr. McKinley between the hours of 10:30 and 12. Another characteristic which is a corollary of others named is fidelity to his friends.

Time was when Cancer was considered as incurable as leprosy. Physicians and friends could give little relief or encouragement to one afflicted with this terrible disease. Even now doctors know of no remedy for this fearful malady; while admitting it to be a blood disease, they still insist that there is no hope outside of a surgical operation, and advise you to have the Cancer cut out, but at the same time cannot assure you that it will not return. You may cut or draw out the sore, but another will come in its place, for the disease is in the blood. It is a deadly, flesh-destroying, and beyond the reach of the surgeon's knife or caustic, flesh-destroying plasters. The blood must be purified and strengthened, the system relieved of all poisonous, effects matter before the Cancer sore will heal.

S. S. S. is the only medicine that can overcome this powerful and contaminating poison and force it out of the blood. It builds up and invigorates the old, and supplies new, rich, life-giving blood. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy; no mineral can be found in it; the roots and herbs from which it is made contain powerful purifying properties that act directly upon the blood system and make a safe and permanent cure of Cancer. It has cured thousands, why not you?

Cancer is not always inherited; your family may be free from any taint, yet your blood may become so polluted that a severe and stubborn form of the disease may develop from a sore or ulcer on your tongue or other part of your body; a slight bruise or hurt, a little pimple on the eyelid, lip or other, causes so insignificant as to attract no attention. If you have an obstinate sore, don't rely upon salvers or ointments to cure it—begin with S. S. S. at once; it will cleanse your blood and prevent the formation of cancerous cells.

Mr. S. S. S. writes: "A small pimple came on my jaw about one inch below the ear on the left side of my face. At first it gave me no trouble, and I did not think it was anything serious until the jaw began to swell and become much inflamed. At the same time the sore began to spread and eat into the flesh, and gave me intense pain. I tried everything I could hear of, but nothing did me any good. I then began the use of S. S. S. and after having used several bottles the Cancer broke and there is now no sign of the disease. This was two years ago, and I am still enjoying perfect health."

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GREAT OPPORTUNITY

BALMY SUMMER THE SEASON FOR TREATING DISEASE.

Dr. Copeland's Earnest Advice to All Chronic Invalids Is to Take Advantage of Favorable Climatic Conditions for the Medical Attention They Require.

Of the hundreds of cases of asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism and catarrhal diseases treated and cured at the Copeland Institute during the past seven years, under the inexpensive system now so popular with the community, statistics prove that the average time occupied in a cure, with patients beginning during the Summer months, is from one-third to one-half less than with those beginning a course during the rigors of Winter.

The aim of the Copeland physicians is not only to cure the disease that makes so much of the gloom and sorrow of life; nor is it their sole aim to bring relief to suffering at the lowest possible cost to the sufferer. Beyond this humane and most useful consummation, it has been Dr. Copeland's great ambition to cure disease in a far briefer period of time than was usually considered necessary.

DISCHARGING EARS AND DEAFNESS. HOME TREATMENT. Doctor Copeland requests all who are afflicted, all who feel a gradual weakening or all who realize that their health is being undermined by some chronic ailment, to mark the questions that apply to your case and mail them to our office for free.

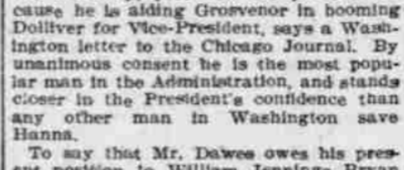
"Is your nose stopped up?" "Do you sleep with mouth wide open?" "Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your throat dry or sore?" "Have you a bad taste in the morning?" "Do you cough?" "Do you cough worse at night?" "Is your tongue coated?" "Is your appetite falling?" "Is there pain after eating?" "Are you light-headed?" "When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?" "Do you have hot flashes?" "Do you have liver marks?" "Do your kidneys trouble you?" "Do you have pain in back or chest?" "Is your vision dimming?" "Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?" "Are you losing flesh?" "Is your strength falling?"

For this Doctor Copeland's services are free! It means no charge will be made, not a penny will be received. It means no future obligation is implied or demanded. It means a cure, if made, and all it is unequivocally and absolutely free.

Mr. John Redmond, McMinville, Or.: I had suffered with catarrh and stuffy nose for years. I took a course of treatment with Drs. Copeland and Montgomery, and they cured me. I have been enjoying good health ever since.

Mr. Leester Salpes, The Dalles, Or.: Mine was a complicated case and of long standing. One doctor said I had Asthma; another said I had Catarrh and could not get well. I had a bad cough, pain in the chest and through the left lung. The air passages seemed contracted and closed. I was unable to breathe but the night, unable to sleep or rest in bed. Drs. Copeland and Montgomery cured me after everything else had failed.

Consultation Free. Dr. Copeland's Book Free to All.



Mr. M. Douthitt, Portland, Or.

charge, at other times it was thick and foamy. I had sharp shooting pains through the ears and a terrible itching. At times this would nearly sear me wild. The ears were dry and scaly. My hearing was very dull. I could not understand the common tones of the voice. At church I could not hear what the minister said unless I was right up in front. I could not hear the clock tick except when close up to it. There was a continual buzzing and roaring in my head and a stopped-up feeling. I was suffering intensely when I began treatment at the Copeland Institute, and almost from the first day I saw improvement. The discharge and itching began to disappear, the ears healed, and my hearing got better. I live a short distance out of the city, but will gladly answer any letters, for I am always pleased to recommend the Copeland treatment, which has done so much for me.

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The aim of the Copeland physicians is not only to cure the disease that makes so much of the gloom and sorrow of life; nor is it their sole aim to bring relief to suffering at the lowest possible cost to the sufferer. Beyond this humane and most useful consummation, it has been Dr. Copeland's great ambition to cure disease in a far briefer period of time than was usually considered necessary.

DISCHARGING EARS AND DEAFNESS. HOME TREATMENT. Doctor Copeland requests all who are afflicted, all who feel a gradual weakening or all who realize that their health is being undermined by some chronic ailment, to mark the questions that apply to your case and mail them to our office for free.

"Is your nose stopped up?" "Do you sleep with mouth wide open?" "Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your throat dry or sore?" "Have you a bad taste in the morning?" "Do you cough?" "Do you cough worse at night?" "Is your tongue coated?" "Is your appetite falling?" "Is there pain after eating?" "Are you light-headed?" "When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?" "Do you have hot flashes?" "Do you have liver marks?" "Do your kidneys trouble you?" "Do you have pain in back or chest?" "Is your vision dimming?" "Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?" "Are you losing flesh?" "Is your strength falling?"

For this Doctor Copeland's services are free! It means no charge will be made, not a penny will be received. It means no future obligation is implied or demanded. It means a cure, if made, and all it is unequivocally and absolutely free.

Mr. John Redmond, McMinville, Or.: I had suffered with catarrh and stuffy nose for years. I took a course of treatment with Drs. Copeland and Montgomery, and they cured me. I have been enjoying good health ever since.

Mr. Leester Salpes, The Dalles, Or.: Mine was a complicated