NEARLY A MILLION

August Wheat Exports From Portland Were Heavy.

PUGET SOUND WAS FAR IN THE REAR

European Wheat Shipments Were the Largest on Record for August -Harvest Queen's Fast Trip.

The wheat and flour shipments from Portland for the mouth of August fell but little short of the million bushel mark, totalling over 940,000 bushels, which is the largest amount ever shipped from this port in August. Had it not been for the withdrawal of the regular Oriental steamer leaving Portland exporters with no facilities for shipping flour, the million bushel mark would easily have been passed. There was six full cargoes of wheat for Europe, and the average was over 150,000 bushels to the ship. The first full cargo of flour to go foreign this season was also cleared in August. After all of the loud squawking that the Tacome Ledger has been indulging in about the decadence of Portland as a wheat shipping port, the August figures are in-

While Portland was dispatching these six cargoes with over 700,000 bushels of wheat. Tacoms and Seattle together managed to load the British ship Imberhorns and the British schooner Rimac, two vessels carrying away a total of 167,419 hushels of wheat. The Sound also loaded one cargo of flour, the Brynhilda taking away 24,968 barrels for Europe, while one Oriental liner carried away 25,615 barrels of flour. The fact that Tacoma had an Oriental steamer during the month, while Portland had none, enabled the flour exports to increase her showing materially, the total wheat shipments for the month, flour included, from Seattle and Tacoma. amounting to 422,540 bushels, compared with 941,804 bushels from Portland.

For the first two months of the season ncing July 1, Portland has shipped 1 205 120 bushels of wheat and 98 222 bushels of flour. Seattle and Tacoma have shipped during the same period 287,862 bushels of wheat, and 103,761 barrels of flour. Reducing the flour to wheat measure, and the shipments of the ports show up as follows: From Portland, 1,658,621 bushels. From Seattle and Tacoma, 854,896 bushels,

ST. PAUL'S QUICK TRIP.

Cherbourg to New York in Six Days. Seven Hours and Six Minutes.

NEW YORK, Aug. II.-The American Line steamer St. Paul, Captain Jameson arrived here today from Southampton and Cherbourg after a quick passage of six days, seven hours and six minutes. This time is the best made by the St. Paul between this port and Cherbourg, and seats the time of each of the big fleet of ocean greyhounds plying between Chertion of the present record-holder, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, whose time is five days, 17 hours and 37 minutes,

NEW YORK, Aug. M .- After the St. Paul reached her dock tonight the sengers told of the great race the made with the Campania. They said the interest in the race was so great that nearly all the passengers remained awake Thursday night and until dawn Friday morning. Thursday evening before night-fall the Campania was sighted about 500 miles out, and was then ahead of the St. Paul about four miles. A race was inevitable. The St. Paul made a burst of speed and steadily forged ahead. The nerves of every passenger and of the crew were keyed to the straining point. The interest in the race continued while the before dawn the St. Paul was so far ahead that the Campania could not be seen. The St. Paul was at her dock when the Cam-pania anchored at quarantine for the

MADE A FAST TRIP.

New Harvest Queen Town a 1700-Ton

Ship From Astoria in 12 Hours. The O. R. & N. Co,'s new steamer Harvest Queen has afforded a practical dem-onstration of the fact that she is the fastest and most powerful towboat that ever turned a wheel on the Columbia River She left Astoria shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the British ship Jupiter in tow, and landed her tow in Portland harbor before 7 o'clock last At the time she left Astoria, ebb tide was running, and its effect was felt for over 50 miles after leaving Astoria. This, together with the size of the ship, makes the performance of the new bost a remarkable one. The old reliable Ocklahama has towed a smaller ship over the route in a shorter space of time, but under much more favorable circumstances, and when the new Harvest Queen gets down to business she will bring a ship over the route about as fast as the ordinary towboat can steam without anything fast to her.

SHIP IN JEOPARDY.

Stenmer Goes in Foreign Trade With a Consting License.

NEW YORK Aug. 31.-Captain William Smith, of the steamship Porto Rico, be the New York & Porto Steamship Company, was served with a summons from Deputy Collector Phelps to appear and show cause why he should pot suffer forfeiture of his vessel and her cargo. The Porto Rico left Perth Amboy August 11 laden with coal for the United States Government and bound for San Juan. From there she went to Sanches, Santo Domingo, where she took on a load of bananas and returned. The offense charged against Captain Smith is that he failed to make any change of enrollment or license, as is required when a vessel engages in a foreign trade. Any statement that Captain Smith has to make will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury at Wash-

FIRST WHEAT SCHOONER.

The Rimne Clears From Paget Sound at a High Preight Rate.

The British schooner Rimac, which salled from Puget Sound for Europe with a cargo of wheat a few days ago, is said to be the first schooner that ever took a wheat cargo from the coast. The Rimac came out from Europe with a cargo of coal under charter to load salmon, with the option of wheat. As the salmon catch was light, she was given a wheat cargo. The Rimac has other distinctions besides being the first wheat schooner, for the rate paid her is the highest that has been paid for a grain vessel on the Pacific Coast since 1883. She receives 47s 6d, which is 2s 6d higher than has been paid for a vessel from Portland.

Sailors Board Themselves. The crew of the Italian ship Elisa, now loading barley in this port for G. W. McNear, are sailing the seas under a different arrangement from that in effect on most of the vessels affoat. They are paid £4 per month, and board themselves. The amount allowed them for wages is hardly sufficient to admit of spring chicken or oysters on the half shell, and beans and macaroni have a prominent and regu-lar place on the bill of fare. The crew however, does not have the appearance of being hungry, and probably save more money than some of the jolly tars who are paid "£6 and found."

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 31.—The steam-ship Idsumi Maru reports that the bark Josephine arrived at Hakodate with 2709 barrels of sperm oil August 5, and re-ported the drowning of Fourth Officer J. B. Perry in a disaster to a boat stove in by a whale.

Conl for Austria. PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 31.—A local company closed a contract today for 100,-000 tons of Alabama coal, to be shipped

through this port to Flume, Austria. Moana Brings Treasure SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 31-The steamer Moana, Captain Carey, which salled from this port August 29, for San Franboard \$2,750,000 in gold.

Domestic and Foreign Ports ASTORIA, Aug. Si.—Arrived—British ship Centurion, from Nagasaki; schooner Anita, from Quillayute. Left up at 6 A. M.—Danish ship Jupiter. At 2 P. M.— British ship Deccan. Sailed—Steamer Columbia for San Francisco, Condition of west; weather, cloudy.

San Pedro-Arrived Aug. 30-Schooner
La Gironde, from Gray's Harbor,
San Francisco, Aug. 31.—Salled—Barkentine Tam O'Shanter, for Columbia
River; schooner Lüy, for Umpqua;
steamer Mattewan, for Tacoma; steamer State of California, for Astoria; steam er Warfield, for Chemainus. Arrived-

Steamer Progreso, from Tacoma. Tacoma-Salled Aug. 30.—Schooner Lud-Scattle-Arrived Aug. 30-Steamer Senator, from Nome. Port Townsend, Aug. 31.—Arrived—Ship

Star of Italy, from Victoria.
Yokohama-In port Aug. 17, ready for sea-German ship Sirius, for Portland. Sailed Aug. 29-British steamer Brecon New York, Aug. 31 .- Arrived-Cap Frio.

from Hamburg, etc. Hamburg-Arrived Aug. 30-Bulgaria, from New York. Liverpool, Aug. St.-Arrived-Cymric from New York.

Queenstown, Aug. 31.—Arrived-Luca-nia, from New York for Liverpool, and Naples, Aug. 31.—Arrived.—Kaiser Wil-helm II, from New York for Genoa, and

Cherbourg, Aug. 21.—Sailed—Victoria, from Hamburg for New York.
Queenstown, Aug. 31.—Sailed—New England, from Liverpool for Boston.
Southampton, Aug. 31.—Sailed—Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg for New York. New York, Aug. 31.—Arrived—Columbia

from Hamburg. Port Townsend, Aug. 31.—Arrived—Barkentine Planter, from Honolulu. Victoria—Arrived Aug. 39—British ship Glenogie, from London; Japanese steam-er Idzumi Maru, from Yokohama. Santa Rosalia-Arrived July 30-British

ship Ben Lee, from Shields.
Hamburg, Aug. 31.—Arrived—Fuerst
Bismarck, from New York. Yokohama-Sailed Aug. 29-Breconshire Sydney, N. S. W.-Salled Aug. 29-Mo-

ana, for San Francisco, Liverpool-Sailed Aug. 30-Numidian, for

from Glasgow for New York. New York, Aug. 31.—Arrived—Steamer St. Paul, from Southampton and Cherbourg; Minneapolis, from London; Cam-pania, from Liverpool and Queenstown.

NEW RAILROAD SURVEY.

& N. Co. is re-surveying its newly-ac-quired railroad from Ilwaco to Nahcotta. Surveyors have been engaged this week setting grade stakes and running lines. Resident officers of the company are reticent, and it is impossible to learn the object of the move. It is generally tion of the company to build a standardgauge system in the place of the narrow-gauge road. This much is known, that the line of the road will be changed in many places, with the object of lessen-ing the distance and shortening the running time,

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

7 and 8, block 21, Highland, June 20, 1889
Oregon & California Railroad Co, to Charles F. Adams, trustee, N. ½ of NE. ½, section 23, T. 1 S., R. 4 E., March 19
Same to Charles F. Adams, assignee of J. L. Sperry, SW. ¾ of NE. ½, the SE. ½ and SE. ½ of SE. ½, section 11, and NW. ¼ of NE. ½ and N. ¼ of NW. ½, section 12, T. 1 S., R. 4 W. April 3, 1889.
James C. Deaver and wife to Security Savings & Trust Co., SE. ½ of NW. ½, E. ½ of SW. ½, and NW. ½ of SE. ½ section 14, T. 1 S., R. 4 E., 1 John A. Hurlburt et ux. to Security Savings & Trust Co., NW. ½, section 24, T. 1 S., R. 4 E., also, S. ½ of SW. ½, section 13, T. 1 S., R. 4 E., November 15, 1899.
Commercial & Savings Bank to Security Savings & Trust Co., SW. ½, section 8, T. 1 S., R. 5 E., November 1, 1898.
Northwest Real Estate & Investment Co. to Security Savings & Trust Co., SW. ½, section 8, T. 1 S., R. 5 E., November 1, 1898.

1, 1898
Northwest Real Estate & Investment
Co. to Security Savings & Trust Co.,
E. ½ NW. ¼ and N. ½ SE. ¼, section & T. 1 S., R. 5 E., November &
1898

August 28-Ethel S. Johnson, 2 years, 68

Union avenue; abcess of liver.
August 29—Elia Simpson, 33 years, St.
Vincent's, Hospital; typhoid fever. August 30-Minerva Odell, 78 years, 283 East Washington street; cancer. August 29—Henry Olsen, 1 year, 508 Loring street; inanition. August 30—Etna Spady, 3 months, 415 Tillamook street; cholera infantum. August 29-Bridget R. Dovan, 50 years 49 East Ninth street; heart failure. August 28-Charles W. Tracey, 53 years, 175 East Fourteenth street; heart dis

Contagious Disease. William Green, 388 Ross street; typhoid

Births. August 27-Girl, to the wife of Martin Kregass, 435 Alder street August 10-Girl, to the wife of Abraham Wise, 254 Baker street.

August 29—Girl, to the wife of William Hanastrom, 297 Sellwood street.

August 23—Girl, to the wife of John Wood, 507 Goldsmith street.

Marriage License William Hyde, aged 21, and Pauline LetFALL TRADE IS IMPROVING

BETTER TONE TO DUN'S AND BRAD-STREET'S REVIEWS.

Railroad Earnings Continue to Show Gains-August Failures-Weekly Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.-Bradstreet's tonorrow will say: Distributive trade, that from jobbers Distributive trade, that from jobbers particularly, increases as the vacation season wanes. Reports from leading Western centers are more favorable and a large aggregate of business in dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats and hardware are features noted this week. The iron and steel trade, too, notes a decided grap to tone and relume of sales. cided gain in tone and volume of sales,

unloading vessels. Further reduction is shown in the output at Connellsville coke ovens. It is possible to report progress in the boot and shoe industry unless it can be considered encouraging that con-tinued inactivity at the shops must in tinued inactivity at the shops must in time reduce stocks to a point where or-ders will mean resumption of operations. There is general quiet at both cotton and woolen mills. The only manufacturers showing any interest in wool at Boston, are those with Government contracts that must be filled promptly. Prices of wool are unchanged, and Western holders have not lost any of the confidence. Sales at the three chief Eastern markets were only 4,234,700 pounds, against 5,062,-500 pounds in the previous week, and 6,528,700 a year ago,

BRADSTREET'S STOCK REVIEW. Market Does Not Decline in Spite of

Bear Pressure. though prices except in a few instances harden but slowly. Clearings, reflecting past business and dormant speculation, are very small, but railroad earnings, reflecting the really heavy actual movement into consumption, maintain their old gains. Relatively, the most quiet and least satisfactory conditions rule in the NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Bradstreet's inancial review tomorrow will say: While the speculative stock market

1900-1901 GRAIN FLEET FROM PORTLAND.

Flour, barrels. Clearing Date, Flag, Rig, Name, Tonnage, Destination and Shipper. bark Fifeshire, 1818, U. K. f. o., P. F. M. Co..... bark Marechal Villiers, 1711, U. K. f. o., P. F. SUMMARY FOR AUGUST. -1900 -- -1899 -- -1898 -- -18 Totals 740,231 \$ 431,781 552,860 \$ 338,196 154,923 \$ 116,667

Barrels. Value. 24,060 \$ 67,500 17,160 15,594 20,734 55,980 Totals 44,794 \$ 123,480 32,754 \$ 91,648 63.216 \$ 216.595 Bushels. Value. Bushels. Flour reduced to wheat. 201,573 \$ 123,480 147,393 Wheat as above. 740,231 431,781 552,880 Value. \$ 91,648 338,196 Bushels, Value, 284,472 \$ 216,595 154,223 116,607 Grand totals wheat and flour 941,804 \$ 555,261 700,253 \$ 429,844 primary textile markets of the East, re- tors. The volume of business is still very

leading state authorities are quoted as predicting a short crop. The steadiness of staple prices is a feature in present quietness of trade,
Among the metals, copper is firm on
the combination, while tin is lower after

in the volume of business doing, the iron trade compares favorably with recent weeks and months, and the tone of trade is certainly more cheerful than at any time since the break last Spring. The history of the slump and rally in the finished material market, however, the believe recently in the right rade. the finished material market, however, is being repeated in the pig iron trade. Producers are apparently so anxious to have a supply of orders on hand this Fall that they are readily selling their production ahead at relatively low quotations, some of these, in fact, being at bottom rates. On the other hand, an offer of an order for 15,000 tons for next year's delivery has been rejected, the claim being made that present quotaclaim being made that present quota-tions are too low, and will be exceeded in a month or so. Expert inquiry for all classes of material is and has been good. Bars shapes and plates note good domestic and export inquiry, and are firmer at the East, and \$1 and \$2 higher at Chi-cago. Southern iron stocks of higher grades are reported oversold at Birming-

To disappointing foreign advices and the backward state of the demand for cotton goods are to be attributed the shading in raw cotton this week. The season in men's wear, woolqus, has been rather disappointing so far, while the jobbing demand for dress goods is quite favorable. Manufacturers are buying only enough raw wool to cover orders for goods and prices are weak at the lowest

point reached.
Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,248,313 bushels, against 2,635,168 bushels last week; 3,613,against 2,00,100 bushels hat week, 5,00,443 bushels in the corresponding week of 1800; 3,687,040 bushels in 1896; 6,208,347 bushels in 1897, and 3,369,862 bushels in 1896.

From July 1 to date this season, wheat exports are 25,944,791 bushels, against 33,-122,333 bushels last season, and 29,568,592 bushels in 1898-99.

Pallures aggregate 165 for the week as against 135 last week; 131 in this week as year ago; 164 in 1898; 189 in 1897, and 184 in 1896.

Canadian failures number 32, against 29 last week, and 25 this week a year ago.

AUGUST FAILURES.

Best Month of the Year, But Still Numerous.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say

Commercial failures during August were 735 in number, with liabilities of \$7,323,903. Manufacturing were 174 for \$2,945,607, trading 519 for \$3,565,607, and other commercial 42 for \$792,620. There were only two banks with liabilities of \$146,000. This is the best monthly statement for 1900 thus far, but shows an increase over the corresponding month in the two preceding years.

Steel mills in the Cumberland district and some in Indiana have shut down,

throwing many hands out, but part of these will be transferred to other de-partments of the new crucible steel company. Otherwise the working force is in-creasing and the hope is expressed of an adjustment with the anthracite coal miners. Reading Company miners are said to be opposed to a strike, and some others are in the same position. An-other important influence of the week has been favorable weather for developnas been favorable weather for develop-ment of corn over the greater part of the surplus corn states, though heavy rains in the Spring wheat region have retarded harvesting. The cotton movement is harvesting. The cotton movement is slow and late, but weather conditions average better except in the Carolinas

Price changes are small.

Steady improvement is seen in the iron

market. It is not marked by large advances, but wherever change occurs it is in the right direction. It is claimed by some authorities that orders currently booked aggregate more than production and shipments. Special concessions to se-cure prospective business are withdrawn, and buyers seek contracts for prompt delivery. In some lines, mills are actively prompt delivery. In some lines, mills are actively employed with orders for months ahead, and contracts running to June were placed this week. Sales of iron bars were made at \$1.40, and \$15 is quoted for Bessemer pig at Pittsburg. Western stove manufacturers have been buying freely, and more bridge builders signed contracts for structural material. Merchant steel advanced on increased orders, while domestic purchases of cotton ties were large, although rather late.

Copper exports average a million pounds a day, and the market is in

438,695 \$ 333,262 facting the backward state of next spring's business. Corn crop advances are viewed as rather better because of the ending of the late dry, hot speli at the West. Cotton crop conditions are still, however, only partially defined, and by the traders, and that the short covering the form such as the state without the still that the short covering the form such as the state without the same content as the state with the same content as the state with the same content as the state of the same content as the state of the state of the same content as the state of the same content as the same content as the same content as the state of the same content as the ing from such sources probably exceeded the selling of long stock. At any rate, the market, after showing a rather weak tone on last Monday, and relapsing into total duliness on Tuesday, was on the whole steady to strong on Wednesday and Thursday, but showed a heavy ten-dency with decided duliness on Friday. The Chinese complications have apparently passed into the background, al-though both London and our own speculative markets are watching the attitude of the powers toward each other with close attention. The influences in this connection at the end of the week were, connection at the end of the week were, however, considered as more favorable. London, however, is also very dull, and its dealings on the New York market were on a trifling scale, its purchases being a little larger than its sales. The easing of London's money rates, caused by the receipts within a fortnight of \$20,000,000 in gold by the Bank of Eng-land, has been checked by the bank, which seems to be taking funds from

the open market to prevent an undue de-cline, and a withdrawal of specie to the Continent. The hardening of discount there has been held to indicate that further gold shipments may be made from this side. This did not apparently produce any im-pression on the stock market, and money continues too easy to cause any serious misgivings on this score. Domestic poli-tics have certainly retained more earnest attention this week on the part of the as to the chances that the progress of the Presidential contest may be attended

by a break in prices,
It is also recognized that the holding aloof of the public from the market is in part due to a feeling of this kind

strong position. Iron ore handlers have part of capital to wait for such a decline in order to acquire stocks on desired at Cleveland, and the industry will be embarrassed by delay in favorable terms.

8.5

13.7

Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week anded August 30, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the con

Mass... Fall River Birmingbam Vichita ittle Rock

Totals U. S. \$1,128,946,198 otals outside N. T. \$ 498,794,157 DOMINION OF CANADA 11,518,484 7,196,705 1,847,689 1,421,920 550,733 718,961 640,203 1,013,045 Montreal 2.1 Totals \$ 24,712,140

OREGON INDUSTRIES.

The New Creamery at Independen Will Begin Work in a Week.

Thomas Brunk, who lives several miles below Independence, has yearling lambs that weigh 243 pounds, and Spring lambs The organ factory at Dallas is finishing its first lot of 23 organs in Oregon oak. It has found some discount forms of the organization of the org

taking lumber in proper condition, but is now preparing to saw its own stock, and will have boiling vats and drykilns for the preparation of the wood.

Farm products are piling up in The Dalles so as to tax the capacity of the

warehouses.

Threshing in the vicinity of Oak Ridge s about done, and the yield is generally

Wheat is so scarce in Scottsburg that there is not even a bushel of chicken ondition, and the hops are of excellent there is no indication of lice, and the yield promises to be equal to the average of former crops. Picking will begin September 3, and 40 cents per box is wha the growers expect to pay for picking. C. A. McLaughlin, who owns one of the largest hopyards about Independen begin picking next Wednesday. His pickers will number about 400.

Canton Newspapers Suppressed. HONG KONG, Aug. '31.-The acting Viceroy of Canton has suppressed all the newspapers on the ground that in part due to a feeling of this kind they have been publishing false news, or, as some put it, to a tendency on the detrimental to the maintenance of peace.

PRESIDENT COULD ORDER DEBTS PAID IN WHITE METAL.

Demogratic Candidate's Acceptance of 16 to 1 Foreshadows Injury He Could Do the Public Credit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Wash-ington Star secured from Secretary Gage a highly important interview on the ques-tion whether Mr. Bryan, if elected President, could break down the gold stand ard. A reporter of the Star asked this question: "In case of the election of Mr. Bryan, could be order his Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on coin bonds, and the matured bonds them-selves, in silver? If so, would our credit be injuriously affected thereby?"

What an Executive Order Can Do. In answer to this and other questions Secretary Gage said:

"There is no doubt Mr. Bryan could order his Secretary of the Treasury to make payment in silver of all of the as well, which amount to \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000 per day. That he would give such an order, too, is very certain, if he is in the same mind that he was in 1800 quired title he artist the place, and acquired title he artist the place. for he was then quoted as saying: 'If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained. I want him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in the country longer than I am able to get

Do you think it would be practicable to control a sufficient volume of silve make the payments you referred to? "He would have great difficulty in doing that at once. The treasury of the Gov-ernment at the present time is very firmly established upon a gold standard. In-cluding the reserve of \$150,000,000 held against the legal-tender notes, the Government owns and controls over \$220,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, while it owns and controls only about \$16,000,000 in silver, the rest of the sliver being out in circula-tion among the people, either in the form of sliver certificates or sliver coin.

What the Result Would Be. "But the announcement by the Treasury Department of its purpose to pay silver in settlement of all interest on the public debt not specifically payable in gold, and to make its daily disbursements to its creditors in silver, would stop the inflow of gold, or at least very largely diminish payments in gold, and correspondingly increase payments into the Treasury of silver and silver certificates. It therefore might be anticipated that with a good deal of perverse ingenuity the time would come at no distant day when all the revenues of the Government would be paid to it in silver dollars or silver certificates, and all disbursements made by it would be made in silver dollars or silver certifi-cates. There would thus be established a circuit of silver out of the Treasury into the hands of the people, from the people into the banks, from the banks into the custom-house, and into the hands of the collectors of internal revenue."

"The Government, then, would be practically on a silver basis, would it not?" "That would no doubt be accomplished, and the Government, properly speaking. would be on a silver basis."

Disastrous to the Country's Credit. "How would this affect the credit of the

"Most disastrously, I have no doubt, The movement inaugurated as proposed would give a sense of insecurity, the outstanding greenbacks that are by the law redeemable in gold would be presented at the Treasury for redemption, and the Treasury notes of 1890 likewise. Of these two there are \$130,000,000 outstanding. Against these the Government holds, under the law, \$150,000,000 in gold. It does not require much sagacity to see that if hausted it would be soon reduced below the \$100,000,000 mark, which the law has established as a minimum, it being the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, when that point is reached, to restore the reserve to \$150,000,000. Under the adverse After the usual preliminaries had been influence upon general business affairs gotten through with the case was tried, business would be depressed, industry and after several days consideration was not to exceed 3 per cent per annum. With the impairment to the public credit, and with the loss in revenues, as just indicated, it is very doubtful whether bonds within the limitation of interest permitted in the law could be sold. If they could not the power to redeem the decessary.

mand obligations of the Government, eith-

Industrial Paralysis.

"How would this state of things in the Government finances affect general business conditions throughout the country?"
"The effect would be deplorable. Nobody would be able to measure accurately the influence upon his own affairs of such afraid they will, as some one has said, either run or hide. Commercial duliness would succeed the present commercial activity and we would again witness that industrial paralysis which character question of what was to be the standard agitated the public mind."

FOUGHT SHY OF THE LAW.

Attorney Who Was Finally Forced to Take Ris Own Medicine.

Ed Mendenhall has just had a vexatious legal experience on his own account, and now realizes that some of his clients who lose their temper when drawn into littgation and legal controversies are not so unreasonable as they sometimes an-Several different tenants occupied the place at various times, and recently Mr. Mendenhall gave the tenant in possession notice to quit because he was not prompt in the payment of the rent, and ar-

ties.

Things ran along for some time, and finally the tenant stated that he the building, alleging that he was the owner of the structure. The tenant explained that the former owner of the ground did not own the building but that it belonged to other parties who had occupied it and leased the ground, and that he held a bill of sale of it that had because through several hands. passed through several hands.

Mr. Mendenhall, after thinking it over, concluded that it would not pay to dispute the question with the tenant and go to court to have the matter of owners determined. The building was not worth very much and the attorney calculated that if he filed a suit against the tenant to settle the question of title, the tenant might, if he was stubborn, which he had shown evidence of, appeal the case and keep it in court for a number of months, and in the meantime refuse to pay any

The tenant was financially irrespons-ible, and the rent which would be lost and the annoyance would be more than the building was worth. The new ten-ant's lease might also be interfered with by delay. The attorney therefore told his tenant

The attorney therefore ton his cenant to go as soon as possible and take the building with him, and the tenant said he would tear the building down. But he didn't, neither did he move it, or move himself. He just stayed where he was as The man of law who had been flattering

himself that because of his superior knowledge of the ins and outs of his profession he would not be caught taking a dose of his own medicine, about this juncture of the game commenced to opine that unless he was alert he would have to swallow a dose of it whether he wanted to or not. He determined, how-ever, to keep out of court if he could, and he called in the assistance of a Deputy Sheriff and had the officer call upon the tenant and order him to tear down or remove the building at once, and go with

Instead he only smiled and like Rip Van Winkle said: "Vell, I t'inks about it." think, which he did, good and hard, and at last reluctantly had recourse to his law books. Under their southing influence his mind soon reverted to the channel that the gold reserve were not entirely ex-hausted it would be soon reduced below when you have got an obstinate affair to dispose of, and the result was that the attorney drew up and filed a complaint of

checked and the Government's revenues | decided in favor of Mr. Mendenhall. The would be very much diminished. In-stead of a surplus we would probably witness a deficiency. In restoring the gold reserve to which I have just re-ferred the law directs the Secretary of the Treasury, if necessary, to sell bonds, payable in gold, redeemable in one year, the old and the new tenant came to-payable in 20 years, at a rate of interest gether and settled the difficulty by the



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