ATAGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

OREGON FARMERS' GATHERING IN CORVALLIS.

Notable for the Intellect and Indus try It Represented-Dr. Withycombe's Recommendations.

CORVALLIS, Or., June 28.-(Staff Correspondence.)-This has been a red-letter day for the Oregon Agicultural College, and as well for Corvallis, because, it everacity took pride in an educational institution and felt itself bound up in one Corvallis so regards the state college situated here. College and city had as guests about 150 of the most progessive farmers of Western Oregon, who upon invitation came together to see the farm con-nected with the experimental station, to learn what they could from the faculty, and by exchange of views learn from each other regarding modern methods agriculture, stockraising and dairying The agency which inspired the gathering was the Southern Pacific Company, and the means employed was this letter:

Desiring to assist in the development of the agricultural resources of Western Oregon, and believing that a visit to the Agricultural College and Experiment Farm at Corvallis will contribute something towards the desired result, this company has arranged with the college authorities to invite a number of representative farmers from different sections of the state to meet at Corvallis June 27. The day will be set apart for the entertainment of the visitors, and they will be given every opportunity to familiarize themselves with the experiments which are being carried on in all matters pertaining to modern methods of intensited farming, stockraining and dairying. Your name has been suggested to us as one interested in this work, and I therefore take pleasure in inviting your presence at Corvallis on the date named, and inclose transportation herewith. Desiring to assist in the development of

hrough courtesy of Mr. Edwin Stone, man r of the Corvailis & Eastern Railroad, who us in extending this invitation, trans-tion over his road from Albany to Cor-and returns is also inclosed.

C. H. MARKHAM.

The Guests.

Those who accepted the invitation and came today were:

James M. Tracy, Logan M. Douglas, Springfield. I. R. Shaver, Molalia. Jasper Wilkins, Coburg. C. R. Evans, Waldport. A. J. Dear, Oakland. Martin Wineh, Portland. A. O. Krogstad, Toledo. Dudley Trapp, Chitwood. Fred A. Crawford, Dayton. William Ausbaut, Carlto Abner Lewis, Shaw.

J. B. Stump, Suver. George M. Lazelle, Oregon City. Ruble, Golden O. Walker, Walker A. H. Denney, La Fayette.
J. Fred Vates, La Fayette.
F. J. Canfield, La Fayette. I. H. Stewart, Medford. Crosby, Toledo.

B. Morris, Cresswell. mos McCrow, Newberg, A. Abbey, Elk City. H. S. Porter, Nortons. Sharples, Goshen. T. Coleman, Champoeg Bose, Phoenix. Drinkard, Harrisburg. Yates, Oakville. M. Philpot, Harrisburg. Brown, New Era.

J. M. Collings, Waldport. H. C. Hartman, Scott's Mills, George W. Dunn, Ashland. Jode Pearl, Rowland. W. M. Allingham, Shedd N. J. Levinson, Portland. Wallis Nush, Nashville.
O. M. Simpson, Simpson,
B. W. Harris, Wells. . Vincent, Toledo. E. J. Seeley, Albany.

M. La Follett, Wheatland,

iam Bakes, Harrisburg. nas Paulsen, Garden Home, ard Scott, Milwaukie. L. Kline, Corvallia. Stone, Cleone. A. Kimsey, Albany, B. Irvine, Corvallis J. W. Parrish, Toledo. Thomas Froman, Albany, B. Wiesner, Laurence, Hans Larsan, Toledo. J. W. Balley, Portland. George W. Weeks, Balem.

G. L. Rees, Portland I. A. Cunningham, Carlton. Willis Vidito, Alsea. D. Corwin, Hillsboro George Pope, Portland. Lee Sill, Grant's Pass E. E. LaBriz, Roseburg. William Schulmerich, Hillsboro. J. P. Tamiesie, Hillsboro. . L. Gator, Corvallia. Mrs. A. J. L. Cator, Corvallia.

R. Freerksen, Albany Mrs. Freerksen, Albany, M. L. Jones, Brooks, F. W. Walls, Elkton. George B. Hovendon, Hubbard. N. Lilly, Corvallia Felix S. Currin, Cottage Gr. A. C. Krogstad, Toledo. W. Bogue, Toledo. M. Shibley, Springwater.

Phile Helbrook, Portland C. V. Kuykendall, North Yamhill. Conley, Perry. Williams, Hill George Rhoer, Oakland. N. H. Perkins, North Yambill. F. M. Carter, Yaquina. W. J. Butsiem, Beaverton S. K. Brown, Philomath.

W. Shattuck, Gresham. Ferd. Groner, Scholls. Horace Pelton, Gold Hill.
C. C. Huffs, Benton County.
T. B. Huntley, Independence.
C. H. Welch, Mount Tabor. A. Jolly, Philomath. G. A. Robinson, Corvallia, R. H. Huston, Corvallis

Thomas Callaban, Corvallis, I. N. Wilkins, Corvallis, William R. Wakefield, Waldport. H. Wilson, Corvallis W. Johnson, Corvallis M. S. Woodcock, Corvallis C. W. Lavee, Corvallis, V. A. Taylor, Corvallia, Ira E. Purdin, Forest Grove. Z. J. Norton, Yaquina. V. H. Webrung, Hillsbore.

Thomas Fox, Oswego.

John D. Olwell, Central Point. H. E. Lounsbury, Portland. L. A. Rood and wife, Hillsboro. pert Bernard, Forest Grove. C. O. Higelow, Williams, W. Z. Howell, Corvallia, W. E. Yates, Corvallia.

Joseph Ystes, Corvallis, F. E. Bybee, Jacksonville, B. R. Thompson, Corvallis, J. L. Wallin, Portland. O. Thompson, Monkland Elizabeth Thompson, Monkland.
Walter Taylor, Corvallia.
J. E. Henkle, Philomath.
S. C. Ruble, Golden.
G. C. Walker, Walker.

J. Fred Yates, Lafayette. They were received on their arrival by Mayor M. S. Woodcock on behalf of the city, and by Dr. Withycombe on behalt of the college.

Under the guidance of Dr. James Withycombe, agriculturist and vice-direc-tor of the college, the party inspected the farm, chief interest being centered in the silos and silage by the dairymen, and in the rotation of crops by the general farmer. Filling of silos was in prog-ress when the visitors arrived at the barnyard, and this was watched with un-usual interest, as was also the process of chopping with steam power the clover and vetches before they were carried by an elevator into the silo. Nearly all who saw the work knew more or less of the theory, but very few had practical

knowledge of making "sauer kraut for Silos and Silage.

cows."

On this subject Dr. Withycombe made these recommendations for dairymen; Cut the first crop of clover for the silo, and the second for hay. There should be a yield of 10 to 15 tons of green clover per acre for the silo, and 1 to 1% tons of hay from the second crop. He was speaking of clover grown in white clay soil. The

best time for cutting for the silo was when the first blooms begin to discolor-i. e., turn brown. An additional reason for cutting the second crop for hay is that the weather conditions are almost cer-tain to be better. Rain does not injure

clover that goes into the slio. The station has four large silos, from which the cattle and sheep on the farm received their major ration last Winter. Five smaller silos will be built for technical test work. With these it is promethod for handling sllage crops-the amount of moisture required, and, above all, what constitutes a desirable mean This will include experiments with vetches, peas-in fact, all legumes, cut and uncut.

Rotation of Crops.

Of scarcely less interest was the inspection of clover sown on four acres of so-called "white" land. For the general farmer Dr. Withycombe recommended: Sow per acre seven pounds of red clover and one pound of alsike, this to be done in the latter part of February over Fall wheat; sow 50 pounds land plaster per acre. Do this for two years; then seed to Winter wheat; follow with oats, then with rape, then wheat and clover again. On each of the four acres mentioned the following experiments will be made: First-Clover two years, then wheat, then oats, then clover again for two

years. Second-Clover, the clover to be plowed under; cultivated crop, oats, clover again. Third-The old way-namely, Summer wheat, oats, Summer fallow again.

Fourth-Cultivated crop, wheat, oats, cultivated crop. Accurate accounts will be kept for 10 years of the actual expense of working the land, the value of the product, analysis of composite soil to show the chemical changes. It is believed the station will then have very valuable statistics.

In the excursion over the farm visitors were in no wise timid about asking questions. Dr. Withycombe was continuous-ly showered with inquiries, and not a few were on the subject of chemical and phys-ical changes in the soil which clover will

bring about, Livestock.

The station has 100 acres under cultivation, 30 acres of pasture land, most of which is rough and has never been plowed: 75 head of stock, 65 to 75 tons of hay from 25 acres for dry feed, 90 tons of silage. Twenty-six acres are in grain, 36 acres employed for variety tests of grains, grasses and forage plants, and

three acres are in rape.

There were shown to the visitors band of Shropshire sheep, including the champion lamb of the United States, which was bought in Chicago a few months ago for \$1300: 25 Cotswold sheep the average weight for yearlings being pounds, 2-year-olds 25 pounds. Fleeces ran from 12 to 23 pounds, and the wool was from 8 to 16 inches long. Hogs of two breeds-the Berkshire and Dhio Imported Chester White.

A Durham cow 5 years old, which was kept last Winter on exclusive diet of 40 pounds of sliage per day, no grain food of any kind being fed. The anima gained about 80 pounds. A herd of Jer The animal sevs was also shown.

The College.

Though this is the vacation season, nearly all the faculty were present and escorted the visitors in squads through the new mechanical hall, where there was shown the machine shop, blacksmith shop, electrical-room, rooms for mechanical and free-hand drawing, carpenter shop, physical laboratory, testing machine for structural material, and bac-teriological laboratory. All the other buildings were inspected, and much inter-est was shown in the conservatory, where experiments in cross-fertilization by the of the college have been attended with marked success.

The faculty took pride in the fact that the attendance last term was 436, all in the four-year course, and the largest of any college in the state.

Complimentary Resolutions, At the meeting in the evening the fol-Wallis Nash, were unanimously adopted: Whereas, This assembly of farmers and others engaged in the various occupations of dalern Oregon, has passed a most enjoyable and profitable day, first in the examination of the Oregon Experimental Station and its work, and of the several departments of the State Agricultural College, and then in listening o a very able and instructive lecture by Mr

to a very anie and instructive in the discussion following the same, and,

Whereas, This assembly feels it both a pleasure and a duty to record its sense of obligation to those who have planned and have car-ried through so successfully this large gath-

ering; be it
Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting
are tendered to the Southern Pacific Hallmad
Company, and to its energetic and liberalminded representative, Mr. C. H. Markham,
for the courtesies which have enabled the attendance of so large a number here today, and
also to express their recognition of the efforts
of that railroad company to diversify and diffuse the knowledge and experience which tend fuse the knowledge and experience which tend to enlarge the profits and deepen the interest in the various branches of agriculture and hor ticulture; also to the Corvallis & Eastern Hallroad Company and to Mr. E. Stone, the manager of that railroad, for similar trans-portation facilities. Also to Mr. C. L. Smith for the lecture which has been listened to with much appreciation of his efforts to widen the scope of the farm industries of our state. Also to Dr. James Withycombe, vice-director of the Experimental Station, and the other of the Experimental Station, and the other members of the faculty and staff of the ex-periment station and of the agricultural col-lege, for their lucid and untiring explanations of the many objects and processes of interest in their work. Also to the citizens of Corvallis for their reception and hospitable entertainment of so large a number of visitors.

The press of the state also came in for a vote of thanks.

Opinion of the Visitors.

Dr. Withycombe said last night: "I re. gard this the most representative body of agriculturists I have ever seen in Oregon, and I have been attending meetings these 30 years. They took deep interest in the sliage work, the stock and the rotation system of farming, including vetch and clover growing. It is gratify ing to meet so many representative men and this gathering has pleased me more than I am able to express."

> The Earth Star. St. Nicholas.

Earth stars are members of the plan kingdom and are closely related to the puff-balls with which all country boys and girls and all frequenters of the woods are familiar; they ripen their spores or puff-ball seed in round brown balls as the puff-balls do, but are unique in their wonderful manner of scattering their spores. For this purpose the plant de-velops a rough outer coat to the ball, which on a damp day, when the spores are ripe, swells up, splits, and rolls back from the summit to the base to form a star about the ball. The round ball at the center of the star then opens at its summit and waits quietly for fair weather favorable for traveling. The first day after these preparations the earth star breaks its connections with the part of the plant which is in the ground, and which up to this time has fed and nour-ished it and held it firmly in the ground, curls up the rays of the star over the puff-ball, and lets the wind roll it over the fields and wherever it will, while it puffs out the spores and scatters them far and wide. Some observers have stated that when the dews of evening fall the plant unrolls the star-points un-til they again lie flat on the ground, and firmly anchor the ball where it may rest until another fair day comes round in which, in company with the wind, it may resume its travels. The earth stars are not common, but still one on the alert may expect to find them on damp wood roads, and will be well rewarded if he takes one home to watch the rays of the star curl and uncurl when subjected alternately to dry and moist air.

Saw and ax contests are favorite pastimes in

SHIPS FROM THE ORIENT

NUMEROUS STEAM AND SAIL CRAFT DUE IN THE NEXT 10 DAYS.

Project for a \$300,000,000 Canal-Steamship Deutschland Bringing a Party of Noted Americans,

The British ship Brabloch is out 52 days from Hongay, and is daily expected. She is making such a slow passage across that some of the Japan ships which were expected by the end of the month may not get around on time. The Nal is out 32 days from Hiogo, and the Wandsbeck 28 days from the same port. The Dumfriesshire is out 25 days from Hiogo, and all of them should be here in time to partici-pate in the Fourth of July celebration. The steamship Thyra, with troops from Manila, is daily expected, and will prob-ably reach port today or tomorrow. The big Oriental liner Indravelli did not get

manner in which business topics were tabooed, the millionaire travelers might

have been a lot of under-graduates off on a picnic. Among the other passengers on board the Deutschland are Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Shekih Bey, new Turkish Min-ister to the United States; Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Spreckels, and Dr. James H. Worman, United States Consul at Munich.

OVERBOARD IN A GALE.

Tragic Death of Captain Brown, of the American Ship J. B. Thomas. Additional particulars of the death of Captain William Brown, of the American ship J. B. Thomas, have been received by Honolulu papers just to hand. The Thomas left Australia on April 2 with a crew consisting largely of green hands, and when she encountered a gale on the 22d the captain had great difficulty in handling the ship. The mate, J. Law-rence, was incapacitated by illness. Dur. ing the 22d and 23d the Thomas struggled through a terrible sea, and all the yards and mainmast were carried away, with part of the bulwarks. The vessel was conaway from Yokohama until June 19, and stantly flooded and the crew were help-is not expected before July 5 or 6. The less. While the captain and boatswain, steamship Strathgyle, which is under Fred Zube, were on the main deck with

FRESIDENTOF THE WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS OF OREGON



MRS. EMMA GALLOWAY.

OREGON CITY, June 28.-Mrs. Emma Galloway, who has just been elected department president of the Women's Relief Corps of Oregon, is the wife of Hon. William Galloway, Receiver of the local land office. She has been prominent in Relief Corps work, having served as department secretary in 1894-5, and was in-stituting and installing officer for the year just closed. She holds the office of aid in the National organization. Mrs. Galloway is a past president of Custer Corps, at McMinnville, but the headquarters of the department will be in Oregon City. She has appointed Mrs. Jennie Harding, of Meade Relief Corps, department secretary. Mrs. Galloway crossed the plains in 1865 in company her widowed mother, Mrs. S. J. Barker, and her uncle. Thomas Bennett, of The Dailes. She was educated in the public school of La Fayette, Yambili County, S W. King, now of Portland, being her teacher. She taught school for a number of

charter to load lumber here for the Gov- the main brace, trying to secure the ernment, will carry a cargo of coal from British Columbia to San Francisco before oming here to load.

coming here to load.

The Poltalloch, which went around to Esquimalt to go in the drydock for repairs, will not return as soon as expected, as she found several vessels ahead of her, and will be obliged to wait her turn. The non-arrival of a number of vessels which are headed in this direction has left a pretty heavy stock of wheat on spot, there being nearly as much at tide. water as there is in the interior.

LOWER TRANSPORTATION PRICES. Congressional Aid Sought for a Twenty-one-Foot Canal.

NEW YORK, June 28 .- A special to the Tribune from Albany, N. Y., says: Mr. Bond, State Engineer, is authority for the statement that a few days ago he received a visit from two engineers who brought him a letter of introduction from Mr. Hay, Secretary of State. Their names These gentlemen said had forgotten, the object of their visit was to secure a copy of Mr. Bond's recent elaborate report upon the probable cost of constructing a barge canal across this state. They stated that practically every state in the Northwest is in favor of the construction of a larger canal over this state for the sake of lowering the cost of transportation of wheat and other products to East ern markets. The failure of the canal men of this state last Winter, however, to come to any agreement upon a plan for canal improvement was discouraging to Western shippers, and therefore they now thought af appeal should be made to Congress to improve the canals of New York at the expense of every state in the

The Western engineers said that it is believed that a 21-foot canal should be built from Buffalo to Lake Ontario and then from Oswego, on Lake Ontario, to the Hudson River. A canal 21 feet in depth would cost about \$300,000,000. The United States, the Western engineers said, will have to undertake it. New York State cannot be expected alone to accept such a financial burden. Further, Western visitors said that before Congress meets again, in their belief the Congressmen from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and North Dakota would come to an agreement upon a policy of canal aprovement to be undertaken by the United States Government, and that this policy would include a 21-foot canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and from Lake Ontario to the Hudson River.

THE SUBSIDY SEEKERS.

Steamship Magnates Are Coming Home in Grand Style.

NEW YORK, June 28 .- According to dispatch from London to the World, when the steamship Deutschland leaves Southampton for New York today all the state rooms on the promenade decks will be exclusively reserved for 10 millionaires trav-eling by her. These millionaires are; J. eling by her. These millionaires are: J Pierpont Morgan, Clinton Dawkins, Ciem. ent A. Griscom, Bernard A. Baker, William L. Elkins, B. A. Widener, Harry Payne Whitney, Pierre Lorllard, Timothy L Woodruff and John T. Waterbury. It is stated that these 10 formed a syndicate and chartered the entire deck for \$22,000.

The London Daily Express states, what it claims to be the best authority, that Mr. Morgan will confide very mo-mentous designs on international trade to the consideration of his fellow-travelers.

LONDON, June 28.-J. Pierpont Morgan, P. A. B. Widener and C. A. Griscom and other wealthy Americans who are to sail United States, today, chartered a special train to take them this morning from London to Southampton, where they boarded the Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland, Mr. Griscom said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"It is quite by accident that we are all gether. We are not concocting great together. shipping deals of any kind. We are all ooking forward to an enjoyable trip."
Mr. Elkins said: "We have done no business here. We have had a most pleasant stay. There is really nothing to

Others of the American party made sim-Har statements, and, judging from the

lower yard, a wave washed the captain over and he was never seen again. The yards soon followed, sails and all, When the weather calmed the vessel had three feet of water in her hold. Zube

was the only man on board who understood navigation, and he took command of the demoralized crew and brought the vessel to Honolulu. CHARTERS ARE EASY,

Small Carry-Over Stocks of Wheat Cause Exporters to Hold Off.

The 1900-01 wheat season is with a very light chartering movement and with freights for the first time in many months showing the white feather. In spite of the excellent crop prospects, the statistical position of ships can hardly be called as strong as it was a year ago At that time there was about 100,000 tons of grain shiping en route and listed. The figures are practically the same this year, but there is a carry-over in the country and at tide water of less than 3,000,000 bushels this year, compared with about 7,000,000 bushels last year. The reduced proportions of the carry-over causes the indifference of exporters about taking any more ships at present, as there is yet a chance for something to happen to the crop which may cut it down quite ma-

The Oregonian's Mishap. NEW YORK, June 28.-A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo says: The American steamer Oregonian, bound for San Francisco with coal for the Pacific squadren has arrived off Buceo, a short distance from this port and anchored there. The American authorities sent a tug to inquire why the steamer's captain has chosen such a peculiar anchorage The captain of the Oregonian declare that the vessel was damaged. He said that he did not wish the steamer towed

into the harbor. Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, June 28.-Arrived at 8:40 A. M.—Steamer Signal, from San Francisco, Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, northwest; weather, clear San Francisco, Ju Steamer Robert Dollar. June 28.-Arrived-

Port Hadlock, June 28.-Sailed-Schooner Kodiak, for Unalaska. Umpqua-Arrived June 27-Schooner Louise, from San Diego,

San Pedro*Arrived June 27-Steamer Pasadena, from Eureka; steamer Alaho, from Cayucos. Port Townsend, June 28.—Passed out— Bark J. D. Peters, from Oyster Harbor for Chignik Bay; Brilish bark Mary A. Troop, from Port Gamble for Mollendo, Manila, June 29.—Arrived—Barkentine Tam o'Shanter, from Gray's Harbor,

Neah Bay, June 28.—Passed in-Steamer Oregon, from Nome for Seattle. Port Townsend, June 28.-Arrivedoner Commerce, from Santa Ro-Deal-Passed June 26-British ship Sierra Blanca, from London for San Diego. Hong Kong-Sailed June 26-British Steamer Empress of India, for Vancouver.

Callao-Sailed June 27-Barkentine Wil-ie R. Hume, for Port Townsend. Port Los Angeles-Sailed June 27-Steamer Colon, for Honoiulu. Eureka—Arrived June 27—Steamer City of Adelaide, from Sydney. Unalaska-In port June 13-Steamer Ruth, from Seattle. Seattle, June 28.-Arrived-Steamer City

f Seattle, from Skagway, Havre, June 28.—Arrived—L'Aquitaine, from New York. Hamburg, June 28.—Arrived—Graf Wal-dersee, from New York. Boston, June 28.—Passed—Northeastern, from Chicago via Montreal for Hamburg. Genoa, June 28 .- Arrived-Trave, from

New York. Hong Kong, June 28.—Salled—Empress of India, for Vancouver. of India, for Vancouver. Naples, June 28.—Sailed—Hesperia, for New York. Southampton, June 28,-Sailed-Deutschland, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York. Liverpool, June 28.-Sailed-Cevic, for

New York. Peaveling by rall in Glasgow is very cheap a good long ride being obtained for a half petay, and three times that distance for a

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEWS

COUNTRY IS PROSPEROUS AND FULL OF CONFIDENCE.

Iron and Coal Industries Show Marked Contrast to Conditions a Year Ago.

NEW YORK, June 28.-R, G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will sav:

It does not follow because bad banking methods have caused one of the smaller New York banks to close its foors that general business is in any way affected or at all responsible for the trouble. The country is undeniably pros-perous, and with prospect of an abundant harvest to supply our own needs and in-creasing European deficiencies, the situa-tion is viewed with confidence. A few more labor disturbances have arisen, but others have been settled, notably the dispute over the tin-plate scale. Some disagreements in the coal regions at times assume a threatening aspect, but roubles have been local, and do not affect the mining industry. Reports from the country speak of a continued good movement of merchandise with the jobbing trade, and embracing nearly all

The fiscal year closes with condition in the iron and coal industry in marked contrast to the situation at the sponding date in 1906. Quotations were then receding rapidly, iwthout stimulating activity, idleness was the rule at furnaces and mills, and wage scales were under serious discussion with emploand labor organizations far apart in their views. This year difficulty is experienced in stopping machinery long enough to make necessary repairs. Prices are well maintained and steady, with unreasonable inflation, while a successful season makes it possible for many concessions to avoid controversy by voluntarily reducing the hours or advancing wages, and evidences of serious disagreements

are the exception. Construction proceeds at an unprecedented pace, so that structural machin-ery, builders' hardware and kindred goods find ready purchasers. Railway facilities are inadequate to handle expanding traffic, and shops are crowded with orders for freight cars and other equipments. Footwear forwardings from Boston have averaged over 100,000 cases weekly for two months, raising the total for the half year to 2,358,521 cases, according to weekly records of the Shoe and Leather Reporter. The largest previous total for the corresponding months was in 1900, and fell 154,151 cases short of the current year.

Exports to Great Britain are also a satisfactory factor in the present move ment. Some Eastern shops are so well supplied with contracts that deliveries cannot be promised before September 1. Local manufacturers are running on short time or closed for stock-taking. Stocks in dealers' hands are light, which gives the market a strong tone. Leather is active and firm, with hemlock sole in good demand. Upper leather is selling freely. Receipts of imported dry hides are light and prices will be sustained. Wheat prospects are further improved throughout the entire producing region. More satisfactory to the producer than evidences of a banner yield is the failure of quotations to show commensurate deline, for there is good profit at the present prices. In four weeks Atlantic exortk, flour included, aggregated 13,669,000 ushels, against 16,980,076 bushels last year and 8,934,638 bushels in 1899, while Pacific exports were 3,505,400 bushels, compared with 2,853,975 in 1900 and 2,445,740 two years

Gains are more conspicuous in the woolen goods division, because depres-sion has lasted longer and been severe. As the raw material gradually sought a lower level, milis restricted purchases in anticipation of better terms, except where orders for goods were secured. The clothing trade is now seeking men's-wear woolens and worsteds, and buyers find stocks light. Values have not yet hardened, but there is little thought of lowe prices, either for goods or raw wool. In knit goods jobbers are taking stock, after which activity is expected.

Failures for the week number 304 in the United States, against 207 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 21 last year.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Money Market Behaved Well in Face of Adverse Influences. YORK, June 28,-Bradstreet's

inancial review tomorrow will say: Disturbing features of an entirely expected kind have this week unfavorably nfinenced the market, which, however, behaved exceedinly well. Money was considered likely to hold firm pending the heavy July 1 Interest disbursements, but as gold shipments had apparently ceased was thought that this week's bank statement might be more favorable than

the last few Saturdays. Renewed banking troubles to many did ot seem to occasion much disquiet either in Berlin or London, though the latter market was somewhat heavy on the pes-simistic uiterance of the British Prime Minister about the Boer war and the fading hope of its early termination. Continued fair crop prospects, active business conditions and ratiroad earnings which present increases even over the heavy large totals of a year ago, rendered our markets measureably insensible to any-thing adverse in the foreign financial situation, and Wall street was disposed to consider that when the July payments were completed and the Summer investment asserted its influence there would be a fresh series of railroad and other deals with dividend developments concerning the large industrial and other corporations which would keep up and widen the bullish speculation.

While no great activity was hoped for at the moment, the street was apparently inclined to regard the future of the market with confidence. The closing of the Seventh National Bank on Thursday by the Controller of the Currency, however, showed its condition was worse than had been concluded, and call loan money rates rose to as high as 15 per cent, though most of the loans were at 6 per cent or a little above that figure. Large banking houses and institutions lent money freely and there was no general collecting of loans. The fact that public interest in the market is relatively small and that stocks to a large extent are accumulating it strong hands had its due effect, and prices, though inclined to decline, did so n an orderly fashion.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW. Trade, Crops and Industrial Developments Have Been Favorable.

NEW YORK, June 28.-Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Trade, crop and indus-trial developments this week have been largely favorable, temporarily firmer ney, due to July interest disbursement preparations, and slight financial troubles ue to improper business methods, not detracting from the generally satisfac-tory and confident feeling with which half year in business closes.

High temperatures have aided the distribution of seasonable goods at retail and stimulated record demands from wholesalers, although the volume of business has been limited by the fact that sellers are not disposed to commit themselves, largely, in view of the unsettled outlook for raw material prices. There is also a better tone in woolen goods and this is reflected in firmer quotations for him. On the rectangular reliefs of the finer grades of raw material. Boot and Arch of Constantine we find that the shoe shipments are well up to the maximum again, exceeding 100,000 cases from Eastern points for the week, while the toga. The arch at Benevi margin in favor of this year's shipments the same group lictors are continues to grow. Export demand for as bearded and beardless.

leather continues good and there is reported an active competition for goat O'BRIEN IS TO BE HANGED ported an active competition for goat skins between domestic and foreign buy-

ures. The machinists' strike has unquestionably hurt the foundry business, but this trouble appears to be subsiding and the settlement of the tin plate scale, an advance being conceded to working men, leads to the expectation that other branches of the trade will reach a like amicable settlement with their employes Advices from British markets are that American steel billets are being offered at very low prices, which, in view of the strength of billets at home, may be taken to indicate that American affairs are in

the export business to stay. Seasonable weather has come to the aid of the corn crop and that great cereal has made good progress, although still unde niably backward. Winter wheat harvesting has progressed under exceptionally favorable circumstances and reports as to quantity and quality confirm earlier advices.

For the week prices show little change Early liquidation due to continued vorable crop reports gave way to a firmer feeling in wheat. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week, aggregate 4,364. 147 bushels against 5,520,831 bushels last week, 3,184,144 bushels in the corresponding week of 1900, and 3,428,968 in 1899. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports aggregate 215,876,661 bushels, against 199,-663,280 last season and 126,462,474 in 1898-99.
Failures for the week in the United States number 196 against 186 last week, 185 in this week a year ago and 158 in Canadian failures for the week number 20 against 26 last week, 18 in this week a year ago and 23 in 1899.

Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended June 27, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding

week last year: 33.3 23.7 31.4 52.5 28.8 6.3 29.1 18.2 11.8 hicago an Francisco 7,968,000 6,081,000 6,254,000 7.6 15.3 6,524,00 5,889,00 29.1 48.0 31.4 14.2 2.5 1.2 8.3 4.4 peka rmingham 62.2 31.8 xington, 67.6 1.9 21.5 31.0 54.2 35.2 24.0 44.2 olorado Springs

Totals U. S. \$2,189,242,544 Totals outside N. Y. \$ 721,453,218 49.1 18.3 DOMINION OF CANADA 21,564,978 11,513,545 29.0 52.5 1,247,146

Totals \$ 39,180 572 24.5 The Ethics of Luck.

Chambers' Journal, On the belief in luck have augurs, divinators, fortune-tellers, all traded from time immemorial to the present age They "calculate" the incalculable, and, necessarily, arbitrary dogmas take the place of a logical basis on which to work out their schemes. They rely on the luck of odd numbers; in them the imperial phantom-either in birth or chance o death-loves to reside. Seven has always been a number to conjure with, and the seventh child of a seventh child born in the seventh month comes clad in a mys terious panoply of foreknowledge abso lute; while nine was at one place and pe riod looked upon as a symbol of Deity. Great men will have their lucky day or month, as one of the Caesars gave his name to the eighth month-that in which the most fortunate events of his life had curred. The blood of a great family, like that of the Stuarts or the Bo for instance, is said to carry with it, even in its collateral branches, the taint of that Ill-success, Ill-heath, ummed up as fil-luck. Certain gems, such, for instance, as opals, are esteem as stones of Ill-omen-talismans reversed, It is not, of course, that their beauty is brittle, but that they carry with them Il-luck to their wearers or owners. truth of this superstition is demonstrated by the violent deaths which have befallen unlucky opal wearers. Have they not succumbed to the fil-luck attending the gem, to gain possession of which a fellow-creature has not hesitated to shed their blood? No doubt it is very unlucky to awaken the covetousness of a robber

ind a murderer, Beards and the Romans. American Journal of Archaeology,

In Cicero's time and after (possible before) many men wore beards, and only men over 40 were clean shaven. Spar-tianus speaks of Hadrian as wearing a full beard (promissa barba) to cover scars upon his face. Dio Cassius also speaks of him as the "first" to wear a beard. He is not the first Emperor whose bust shows him to have allowed the hair upon his face to grow, but he is the first one rep resented as wearing a full beard. Evidently, therefore, Hadrian did not intro duce beards, but only the custom of wear ing them long and full. On Trajan's Column there is a representation of the Emperor sacrificing at an altar; many of the men who appear in the scene are bearde, but by no means all of them. Again, we find a scene wherein the seat ed Emperor is surrounded by attendants, some of whom are bearded. In still another group Trajan is standing with a roll in his hand, addressing his men, again we see both bearded and h less men among those who stand before him. On the rectangular reliefs of the men accompanying Trajan are bearded even when he and they are clad in the toga. The arch at Beneventum shows it same group lictors and comites both

HE MURDERED PRED CLAYSON, OF PORTLAND, IN NORTH.

Also Killed Two Other Men-Greatest Criminal Case in History of Northwest Territory.

SEATTLE, June 28.—Advices from Dawson by the City of Seattle say the Jury in the famous O'Brien murder case has returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and that O'Brien has been sentenced to be hanged August 23. The case was begun June 9, and for 13 days the greatest criminal case in the history of the North was fought out. Sixty-six witnesses were called by the prosecution. The story of the crime from the witesses was as given heretofore in these dispatches.
O'Brien killed Linn Reife, Fred Clay-

son and Lawrence Olsen, two years ago. The crime was one of the most dastardly in criminal history, and has seldom been paralleled anywhere. All three men ware shot down in cold blood, and without the slightest warning by their murderer. (Fred Clayson, one of the men mur-ered, went from Portland to Skagway.

He was engaged in business there at the ne of his death.)

PATRICK CAHILL'S ELEPHANT

British Fun Over Plowing by Elephant Power in West Virginia.

London Telegraph, A live elephant is better than a dead Caesar, and since Imperial Caesar, dead, and turned to clay, may stop a hole to keep the wind away, so, we suppose, there is nothing so humiliating as would at first sight appear in yoking a live elephant to a plow. After all, the hathi "plies teak" at Mandalay, as we know from Mr. Kipling, and carries children from Mr. Kipling, and Catrico. Thus, ap-for a penny apiece at the Zoo. Thus, ap-parently moralized Mr. Cabill, son, as parently, moralized Mr. Cabill, son, as we learn, of a frugal Patrick Cabill, Irishman, of West Virginia, U. S. A. It is sad to think that the animal which has more claim to be a philosopher of beasts than the lion has to be a king. was picked up at the sale of a circus in a job lot, which included a few don-6.4 keys and a tent. Mr. Cahill, like the man 9.4 who had his waistcoat made to match his buttons, proposed to turn his elephant -thrown in, as it were, with a tent and a few asses-into the nucleus of a meneg-eric. Pending the acquisition of the other accessories, the purchaser determined that als captive should earn his food, and employed him in farm labor. At once Mr. Cahili became the cynosure of neighbor-ing eyes. Alone the elephant turned more ground than the best team of horses ossessed by his friends; and as to logs, my lord" made no more account of the forest of them than if they had been so many matches. This, however, by no means exhausts the merits of the beast 2.8 from an agricultural point of view; while his heart is as big as his body, and his temper unruffled, his appetite is satisfied with the rations of a horse. Altogether a most desirable acquisition to the farm-yard, and Mr. Cahill and his frugal stro are to be congratulated equally upon their luck and their judgment. At first 8.8 sight it would seem that a brighter day had dawned upon depressed agriculture. We have such implicit confidence in the 2.7 intelligence of the elephant that we make no doubt that he could easily be taught to milk the cows, and even to shear the sheep; and, as for rick-making, when one comes to think of it, the elephant seems built for this very purpose Per-haps Lord Salisbury had this though 13.9 deep in the recesses of his mind when he recommended circuses—a very sensible 10.3 recommendation it was-as far more en tertaining to ogricultural laborers and even to the farmer, the parson, and the squire, than parish councils. The ele-phant might be engaged in playing the piano and dancing and in the exhibition of his manifold social accomplishments in the evening, and spend his days in the field making hay or plowing or laying drains or hauling timber as the season of the year demanded. What a chance for a new election cry, "Twenty acres and an elephant!" There is, of course, the initial difficulty of cost which are hardly compensated for by superior longevity. Not every one is as lucky as Mr. Cahill, whose prize is given away "with a few donkeys and a tent." Moreover, there is a question of room. An elephant may not eat more than a horse, but he needs a much larger stall in which to dine. America is so big that a few millions of these four-footed giants would not be noticed, but in this 5.3 over-crowded island they would enlarge the ideas of peasant proprietorship to a revolutionary degree. We commend the idea, however, to Mr. Rider Haggard. He is not only on terms of the closest intimacy with the elephant at home, when he is making hay, so to speak, on his own account, but he is also an agricultural experimenter on a very intelligent scale. Besides, Mr. Haggard would tell us all about it in the brisk, breezy style of which he alone among practical farm. ers is master. Perhaps out of holiday time the Zoological Society would lend him a hathi to try with.

The West Indian Negro. Chambers' Journal.

Of the two sexes, there is no doubt that the women are by far better specimens of humanity than the men. Taking them all around, they are honest contented and industrious. They carry everything on their heads, and walk erect with a fine, swinging gait which the men would do well to copy. In the early morning they come down from the hills to the markets, carrying their baskets of fruit and vegetables on their heads, and when their day's work is done they cheerfully replace the baskets on their heads and set out for their homes, which often they will not reach till they have left at least 10 miles behind them. The curse of the men, on the other hand, is their consummate laginess, and it is to this failing that the majority of their shortcomings may be traced. With the fewest of needs, they will only do the minimum of work required to satisfy them; and no cares for the future disturb them; they are firm believers in the principle, "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die!" Though, of course, there are men to whom one might trust anything, they are, as a rule, de-ceitful and dishonest in what are usually called the "little things," they have no moral qualms about invading a neigh-bor's yam patch by night and helping themselves to what they fancy, or about stealing poultry or pilfering fruit. It is simply because they are too lazy to earn the small sum necessary to what they require, or to take the to devote the very small amount of labor necessary to cultivate their own vegetavantage of the industry of their neigh-bors. It is this want of security for outdoor produce that is ruining the dies more than anything else. A man naturally hesitates to teart the cultivation of vegetables and fruit or the rearing of oultry for the market when he knows there is a likelihood that he may never reap the fruits of his labers. How often does one hear the small landowner's all too common reply to suggestions for agricultural experiments: "What is the use?; They would all be stolen."

Polatoes contain the fact is not generally recognized. New potatoes contain comparatively little of this polson, unless they grow above the surface of the ground and have a green skin, when they are generally known to be poison-ous. It is not, however, known generally that old pointoes contain much of this poisonous principle, and that many cases of serious poisoning have occurred in late Summer when

old potatoes were used.