WEEKLY TRADE REVIEWS

GENERAL BUSINESS SITUATION IS IMPROVED.

Crop Advices More Favorable—Iron and Steel Unsettled by the Strike—Larger Wheat Exports.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Heat, drouth and strikes have furnished their quota of disturbing influences this week, but, despite these, a fair volume of business goes forward, and nearly all markets have taken the developments of the week (all of which, by the way, have not been unfavorable) calmly and even cheerfully. While only scattered rains are reported in the worst afflicted sections of the corn belt and much more is needed if damage is to be repaired, the rest of the country reports a fair amount of moisture, and the South Atlantic, the Central, Western and Northwestern States return more favorable advices than a week ago, both as regards the crop outlook and the business doing.

The great steel strike closely followed by the tie-up of hard-coal mines by a few firemen, has resulted in the greatest suspension of labor reported for some years past, but it is to be borne in mind that this season is the natural one for vacations, and nothing like the maximum number of men reported on strike is thought to be out. Fair estimates place the number of men actually striking in the steel trade at less than 50,000, and the number of idle coal miners will not equal this amount. On the other hand, the machinists' strike has shown signs of disintegration, and is generally conceded to have been a failure.

It has been a weather market for cereals. The week was ushered in by a severe break in corn, by which much of the advance on dry weather stories was lost, but quotations hardened again as the week advanced, on reports that the rainfalls have only afforded partial relief. Wheat sympathized in the early break, but strengthened again, not so much on bad crop reports at home, for dry weather is still complained of, as because of a decided improvement in the export business and advices of Spanish and French buying here for quick delivery. The oats crop prospect is a poor one, and that cereal is attracting increased speculative interest.

Iron and steel, as a whole, are unsettled by the strike, which directly affects only the tinplate, the sheet and the hoop mills. The outlook is, with a continuance of the strike, for some weakness in the cruder forms of iron, which will, of course, tend to accumulate, and, on the other hand, induce some advance in the finished products affected directly by the strike.

A better tone for wool is noted at nearly all markets and prices of finer grades, fine territory and Australian wools are steadily hardening.

Textile manufacturing is on a better footing than it was a month ago.

Boots and shoes shipments from Eastern markets are smaller than last week, but well ahead of last year for the week and season.

Orders are of good volume and quick shipments are desired.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,221,800 bushels, against 5,016,149 bushels last week, 3,029,291 bushels in the corresponding week of 1900, 3,408,073 bushels in 1899, and 2,302,469 bushels in 1898. From July 1 to date shipments aggregate 12,762,455 bushels, as against 7,871,849 bushels last season, and 9,177,863 in 1899-1900.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,714,061 bushels, against 2,800,738 bushels last week, 4,182,159 bushels in this week a year ago. From July 1 to date exports aggregate 6,008,767 bushels, against 10,613,755 bushels in the season of 1900-01, and 1,951,433 in 1899-1900.

Business failures in the United States for the week are 208, as against 199 last week, 202 this week a year ago, 174 in 1899, 188 in 1898 and 220 in 1897.

Canadian failures for the week number 28, as against 22 last week, 26 in the week a year ago, 19 in 1899, and 17 in 1898.

SPECULATIVE MARKET ACTIVE.

Helped by Railroad Settlements and Rains in the West.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Greater activity has prevailed this week in the speculative market, although the public is doing little, and bond transactions, apart from the large dealings in some of the manipulated and popular securities of that description, are still further restricted. The successive unfavorable developments of the past fortnight would appear to have discouraged both speculation and investment, although in the latter connection it may be said that holders of capital have become imbued with the idea that prices for securities might decline to an extent which would afford opportunities for "bargain-hunting." The actual developments of the week, however, have been very favorable from the point of the professional Wall-street element.

Rains have made their appearance at the West, breaking the drouth in Kansas and Southwestern sections, where great fears for the crop have prevailed, and, although the yield of corn this year will fall far short of that of last year, the estimate which the street has generally accepted is that, taking the large wheat yield into consideration, the cereal production of the West will furnish abundant traffic for the railroads. Relieved of the most favorable interpretation upon the developments in the railroad and financial world, in connection with the announcemet made Tuesday evening regarding the future of the Northern Pacific Company, very heavy covering of shorts assisted the upward movement of prices, and the rise was also helped along by vigorous manipulation from certain large speculative interests, which appeared to have early information regarding the pending development.

There was also considerable repurchasing of stocks by capitalists who had disposed of their holdings of the granger and Pacific stocks on the very unfavorable crop outlook of a fortnight ago, and the fear that a complete pacification in the railroad world might not be reached as speedily as has proved to be the case.

FAVORABLE TRADE OUTLOOK.

Bad Crop Reports and Steel Strikes Will Not Affect Demand for Goods.

NEW YORK, July 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Anxiety regarding unfavorable possibilities in the future rather than any actual present misfortune depressed securities and caused cancellation of some orders for merchandise by Western dealers. Retail distribution of goods will not be curtailed by the labor controversy unless it is of long duration, as the men have saved money during the recent period of full employment at high wages. Similarly, in some agricultural districts where there is fear that little corn will be harvested, preceding bumper crops at good prices have put farmers in such prosperous condition that their purchases will not fall off materially, while the greatest crop of wheat on record has not brought a return to the low prices of previous heavy yields.

Beyond advancing prices of steel sheets and depressing the market for tin, quotations have not been affected by the strike of the Amalgamated Association. Pig-iron furnaces are not disturbed, although record-breaking production will bring accumulation of stocks if the rolling mills are kept idle for any length of time. In the branches not directly concerned there is no change of conditions, orders frequently running months ahead. An early settlement is confidently expected, and there is much relief over the general collapse of the machinists' strike. In the anthracite coal regions work has also been interrupted, but the recent exceptionally heavy output assures abundant stocks for some time.

Woolen mills are generally more active than at any time this year, orders for heavy-weight goods arriving in large numbers. The light-weight season will soon open, and, although it is expected that concessions of from 5 to 10 per cent from last year's prices will be made, there is no prospect of profit from operation unless the raw material should advance. Some uncertainty is seen in the wool market, sellers making futile efforts to secure better terms, and ultimately accepting bids at former figures. The tone is distinctly firmer, and stocks at mills and in warehouses decreased.

In cotton goods the situation is unchanged. Stability of prices seems assured in the footwear industry. The firm tone is sustained by the steadiness of leather, and buyers are not seeking concessions. Factories are running full time, with orders on hand for months ahead. Fall orders arrive freely, and many New England producers refuse new contracts unless allowed to make deliveries at their own convenience.

Limited supplies of leather make the market very firm. Hides are steady. Calmer counsel prevailed in the grain markets, exaggerated dispatches were discounted and variations in quotations were less extensive. After a severe break from the best price last Friday, wheat steadily advanced, as the feeling became general that foreign requirements would bring a new record for exports, possibly exceeding 250,000,000 bushels. Some of the heavy crop may also be used for fodder in sections where corn is destroyed. These influences fully offset the effect of interior receipts for the week of 6,750,242 bushels, against only 4,332,253 bushels last year. Atlantic exports show a large gain over last year's figures for the week, amounting to 3,902,775 bushels, against 1,841,861 a year ago.

Failures for the week numbered 192 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 27 last year.

Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended July 18, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,628,608,000	26.3	....
Boston	152,832,000	20.9	....
Chicago	154,574,000	18.7	....
Philadelphia	113,173,000	30.9	....
St. Louis	48,597,000	45.0	....
Pittsburg	43,408,000	41.1	....
Baltimore	25,907,000	29.7	....
San Francisco	23,589,504	4.5	....
Cincinnati	18,995,000	13.7	....
Kansas City	20,767,000	37.3	....
New Orleans	8,713,000	....	3.4
Minneapolis	9,960,000	....	8.5
Detroit	12,477,000	39.4	....
Cleveland	18,014,000	52.5	....
Louisville	10,321,000	....	....
Providence	7,974,000	68.0	....
Milwaukee	6,780,000	18.5	....
St. Paul	4,753,000	8.2	....
Buffalo	5,641,000	12.5	....
Omaha	6,329,000	8.0	....
Indianapolis	9,098,000	39.7	....
Columbus, O.	1,510,000	42.8	....
Savannah	2,467,000	....	47.4
Denver	4,189,000	1.3	....
Hartford	3,613,000	15.5	....
Richmond	5,255,000	98.8	....
Memphis	2,374,000	32.4	....
Washington	2,794,000	19.5	....
Peoria	2,285,000	24.4	....
Rochester	2,701,000	4.5	....
New Haven	1,977,000	17.1	....
Worcester	1,731,000	18.8	....
Atlanta	1,607,000	6.4	....
Salt Lake	4,850,000	95.3	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,445,000	3.0	....
Fort Worth	1,721,000	....	5.9
Portland, Me.	1,346,000	21.5	....
Portland, Or.	2,144,409	....	20.9
St. Joseph	5,166,000	14.5	....
Los Angeles	3,088,000	30.1	....
Norfolk	1,505,000	14.6	....
Syracuse	1,405,000	29.2	....
Des Moines	1,492,000	....	....
Nashville	1,593,000	30.4	....
Wilmington, Del.	1,150,000	11.6	....
Fall River	1,079,000	66.7	....
Scranton	1,283,000	....	....
Grand Rapids	1,498,000	9.8	....
Augusta, Ga.	879,000	22.4	....
Lowell	653,000	10.6	....
Dayton, O.	1,367,000	7.8	....
Seattle	2,851,680	....	5.1
Tacoma	1,002,834	1.7	....
Spokane	1,174,084	5.7	....
Sioux City	1,347,000	48.1	....
New Bedford	519,000	47.0	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	535,000	11.2	....
Topeka	1,130,000	9.2	....
Birmingham	915,000	33.9	....
Wichita	467,000	....	....
Binghamton	487,000	....	8.5
Lexington, Ky.	475,000	2.6	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	393,000	55.5	....
Kalamazoo	469,000	42.1	....
Akron	725,000	50.7	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	175,000	18.4	....
Chattanooga	396,000	....	....
Rockford, Ill.	415,000	44.5	....
Canton, O.	484,000	53.6	....
Springfield, O.	355,000	50.9	....
Fargo, N. D.	287,000	23.7	....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	216,000	62.4	....
Bloomington, Ill.	182,000	....	12.5
Fremont, Neb.	165,000	5.8	....
Davenport	947,000	14.6	....
Toledo	2,234,000	19.0	....
Galveston	5,600,000	46.1	....
Houston	5,803,000	26.2	....
Chester, Pa.	286,000	....	....
Evansville	950,000	1.3	....
Macon	538,000	....	3.4
Little Rock	427,000	7.6	....
Helena	579,000	....	33.3
Youngstown, O.	484,000	50.7	....
Springfield, Ill.	508,000	....	....
Wheeling, W. Va.	713,000	....	....
Colorado Springs	881,000	....	....
Wilkesbarre	796,000	....	....
Totals U. S.	$2,415,220,820	64.1	....
Totals outside N. Y.	$786,612,080	25.5	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 19,722,149	34.8	....
Toronto	11,992,654	27.4	....
Winnipeg	2,035,426	....	13.6
Halifax	2,096,815	34.0	....
Hamilton	824,301	4.3	....
St. John, N. B.	1,019,440	64.3	....
Quebec	594,916	....	....
Vancouver	855,848	....	18.4
Victoria	738,169	....	....
Totals	$ 39,284,801	25.9	....

Reid Gives Up Colonial Lines.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 19.—An arrangement between Mr. Bond, the Premier, and Mr. Reid, the contractor, was concluded today. It virtually overturns the previous contract. Mr. Reid resigns the ownership of the Colonial railways, of which he had secured the reversion of proprietary rights after 50 years by immediately paying $1,000,000, the sum being repaid to him now with interest. He also surrenders 2,800,000 acres of land, which he had obtained under the last contract, being paid 20 cents per acre for the same. In addition he surrenders the telegraphs absolutely, being given the use of one wire for his own business.

For Improvement of Cemetery.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 19.—As a means of raising funds for beautifying the City cemetery, the ladies of the City Cemetery Association, recently organized here, served ice cream and other light refreshments to a large crowd of people in the City Park this afternoon and evening. The Twenty-eighth Infantry Band volunteered its services. A merry-go-round, which has been here for a week, also assisted by donating to the fund one half of the proceeds of the swing for the evening.

Balfour, Guthrie Open Salem Office.

SALEM, July 19.—Balfour, Guthrie & Co. have opened offices in this city and will engage in buying grain and other produce. As there are now two flouring mills this increase in competition among buyers will result in better prices being paid for grain. Balfour, Guthrie & Co. sent two of their Portland men to take charge of the work here, F. O. Breckenridge and H. Borndrick.

Work for Puget Sound Naval Station.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Navy Department has made out a plan for active work upon the big ships at the Puget Sound naval station. The Wisconsin is to be docked to receive her flying bridge and other improvements. Her place will then be taken by the Iowa for a number of repairs, which must be completed in time to allow the Oregon to enter the dock October 1.

Attempt to Burn Opera-House.

EVERETT, Wash., July 19.—An incendiary last night attempted to burn the $60,000 Opera-House which is being constructed by the Everett Improvement Company. Lumber about the building was saturated with coal oil. No damage resulted. It is thought the firebug is one of the striking carpenters with whom the contractor has had trouble.

LEAGUERS DOWN TO WORK

ROUTINE MATTERS TOOK UP SECOND DAY OF CONVENTION.

Bishop Earl Cranston, of Portland, Acted as Chairman at the Afternoon Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The delegates to the International Epworth League Convention settled down to business this morning. The entire day was devoted to routine matters. The missionary feature of religious effort was dwelt upon at length by many of the speakers. Prayer services were held at sunrise in several churches, all of which were largely attended. Promptly at 9 o'clock convention meetings were called to order in the Mechanics' Pavilion and the Alhambra Theater, and in both places the addresses delivered were listened to with marked attention. At noon prayer meetings for business men were held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce and the court of the Palace Hotel, and many prominent citizens were among the worshipers.

In the afternoon and evening overflow meetings were held in the Metropolitan Temple. All of the sessions were characterized by the earnest spirit of religious enthusiasm which has marked all the proceedings since the first assembling of the convention. In the morning at Grace Methodist Church, in the heart of the Mission, the devotions were led by Rev. George Stuart, of Cleveland, Tenn. At the Centenary Methodist Church, South, Rev. E. A. Pearson, of Aurora, Ontario, made the opening prayer. Across the bay, in Oakland, services were conducted by W. H. Fisher, of Los Angeles.

The first session of the convention began simultaneously at 3 o'clock at the Pavilion and at the Alhambra Theater. The Pavilion meeting was attended by about 6000 persons, including a portion of the grand chorus. This afternoon Bishop Earl Cranston, of Portland, Or., acted as chairman. Prayer was led by Rev. O. E. Watson, of Charleston, S. C. The initial address of the day was delivered by William H. Anderson, of Springfield, Ill., his subject being "The Church and the Liquor Traffic." He said in part:

The Church and the Liquor Traffic.

"I come to you this morning as a business man who has consecrated his life to the service of the Lord—a lawyer, if you please, 'by the grace of God.' A whisky-soaked church is as far from God as the devil wants it to be; a whisky-scared church is little better. It is time to stop talking about the dreadful 'saloon power,' which is nothing but the power of men banded together for self-protection in the conduct of an indefensible business, and marshal against it the invincible power of the Holy Ghost.

"The liquor traffic is Satan's chief ally, and to overcome it we need the help of Christians of all denominations. It dominates politics, and we must enlist against it right-thinking men of all parties. Liquor men, with all their insolence, dare notsuggest a saloon party. Their strength lies in their political independence, which gives them the balance of power. The War Department grog shop challenges attention. The Army canteen is a question of National morality as well as of military regulation. The issue now is whether a handful of prejudiced officials can safely defy the expressed moral sentiment of a Nation, whether a subsidized press full of beer advertisements can by dishonest suppression and willful exaggeration persuade the people that a saloon is a temperance society when run by an Army officer. John de Long, a subordinate, stopped the sale of liquor in the Navy. William McKinley, under the Constitution Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, had power to stop the sale of liquor in the Army without waiting for an anti-canteen law, and he would have exercised that power if the opponents of the canteen had been as earnest about its abolition as its friends were about its retention.

"The Church and the Workingman" was discussed by Rev. E. J. Helms, of Boston. He said in part:

"It is easier to propagate faith than demonstrative love. Schools and churches are cheaper to found and maintain than hospitals, asylums, orphanages. A Christian state founds the latter. The church takes more pride in material evidences of its faith than its love. Its love of truth is greater than its love of man. The church has not been a fair exponent of righteousness. Better seek the preservation of the Sabbath for the sake of man than as a religious institution. Seek to shorten hours of labor so we may not only have a day of rest, but a rested man for the day. Workingmen readily respond when the church sincerely seeks them and their welfare, as illustrated by the Epworth League house work in Boston. Society cannot be redeemed by wholesale. Let the church seek the soul of each man as assiduously as it seeks the benefactions of a Rockefeller or a Carnegie.

Rev. T. E. E. Shore, of Toronto, Canada, spoke on "The Church and the Young Man."

"The Church and the Newspaper" was the subject of an address by Rev. James M. Buckley, of New York City, which attracted much attention and was listened to with intense interest. While he found much to criticise, he also had praise for the newspaper of today. He deprecated sensationalism and pointed out the good that could be done by the press if conducted in accordance with a high standard of Christian morality.

"Our Imperiled Sabbath."

"Our Imperiled Sabbath" was the subject of an address by Rev. I. B. Scott, of New Orleans. He said in part:

"There never was a time when the church and its auxiliaries needed to be more alert; for on the observance of the Sabbath, we are losing ground. It is easier by far to hold than to regain lost ground. And not only so, but the church and the individual members of the church are losing much to which they are otherwise entitled at the hands of the Master. The world is aggressive, the church too ready to compromise. Is it not the duty of every Leaguer and everyone interested in the triumph of the gospel to assist in making the observance of the Sabbath one of the distinguishing marks of Christianity?"

The morning session was closed by Rev. Frederick D. Lette, of Rochester, N. Y., who spoke on "The Men's Movement." He said in part:

"It takes men to win men, and the church must develop men of the highest type if it would succeed. And it must relate them fraternally. Civilization, and yet more, Christianity, demands brotherhood. If the church has allowed any secular society whatever to become more genuinely fraternal than it is, it is at its loss. The world needs brotherhood, and when exemplified in its practical offices it is a most effective means of Christian influence, both in the lives of recipients of kindness and of benefactors. Christian brotherhood will have its bearing upon the problems of citizenship and labor."

At Alhambra Theater, Hon. Nathan Newby, of Los Angeles, Cal., acted as chairman.

"The Church and the Liquor Traffic" was discussed by Rev. W. R. Palmer, of St. Louis.

"The Church and the Workingman" was the subject considered by Rev. G. R. Turk, of Toronto. He said in part:

The Church and the Workingman.

"The church must not seek to coddle, but to convert the workingman. Preach to him plainly and lovingly the great truths of sin and salvation. Show him that besides the 'sermon on the Mount' there are the sermons of Gethsemene and Calvary. Prove to him from the Word of God that unless a man become a new creature in Christ, he cannot keep the Golden Rule. Some imagine they have a call to preach to the cultured class. Jesus the Christ knew only the masses, which included all classes. He taught that to reform society we must begin with the individual. The sweetest words he ever uttered were these: 'I am come to seek and to save that which was lost.'"

Rev. C. E. Patillo, of St. Louis, spoke on "The Church and the Young Man."

"The Church and the Newspaper" was discussed by Rev. E. E. Hoss, of Nashville, Tenn., and "Our Imperiled Sabbath" by Rev. E. M. Randall, of Seattle. Rev. Randall said in part:

"We greatly need an awakened and intelligent conscience. As individuals we must keep the Sabbath holy at any cost and everywhere. We must treat it as a welcome opportunity and put it to the best use for perfecting the entire man. Church services should be better planned and full of the spirit that proves the gospel, the power of God unto salvation. The Sabbath problem can only be settled right by a church able to raise the cross in triumph over the world."

The session was closed with an address on "The Institutional Church," by Rev. M. S. Kaufman, of Fall River, Mass.

At the noon hour largely attended meetings of business men were held in the "down town" district.

At the afternoon sessions of the convention the general subject considered was "Forward Movements in the Church." Both the Pavilion and the Alhambra Theater were crowded with attentive auditors. At the Pavilion Rev. E. Scott, of Vancouver, was chairman.

Rev. J. W. Bashford, of Delaware, O., spoke on "Our English Bible and How to Use It."

"Systematic Benevolence" was considered by Rev. S. D. Hay, of Houston, Tex.

"The Results Achieved by the Missionary Forward Movement in the League" was discussed by Rev. J. W. Saunby, of Medicine Hat, N. W. T.

"The Missionary Who Went Before Us" was the subject of an address by Willis W. Cooper, of Kenosha, Wis.

"Personal Work for Christ" was discussed by Rev. W. E. Thompson, of Little Rock, Ark.

Edward D. Soper, of Harrisburg, closed the afternoon session with an address on "Young Laymen as Soul Winners."

The Alhambra Theater services this afternoon were conducted by William Burdette Matthews, of Charleston, W. Va.; Robert Husband was musical director and Rev. J. W. Churchill, of Coldwater, Ont., led in prayer.

Rev. R. S. Cantine, of Los Angeles, spoke on "Systematic Benevolence." Various phases of missionary work were then discussed. He said in part:

"Talk about Christian beneficence. It is a sham and a fraud—too much like giving a donation to a minister when the church owes him ten times as much as they donate. It is robbery in the name of charity. With our entire Protestant church membership of over 13,000,000, we owe the Lord $407,228,670 a year, and $4,072,283,700 for the decade, but we give only one-sixth of these amounts, which leave us with the fearful debt of $339,357,225 a year, or $3,393,572,250 for the decade. Is it strange that God should say, 'Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation?' Can we expect his favor on the pitiable pittance we pretend to give him when we owe him six times the sum?"

The first of the series of meetings scheduled for the Metropolitan Temple was held this afternoon. The chairman was Rev. J. E. Moore, of San Francisco, and the song service was led by J. J. Morris. The devotions were conducted by Rev. Ervine L. Thorpe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and addresses on "The Forward Movement in the Church," considered from various aspects were delivered by the following delegates:

Rev. G. S. Glendenning, Brockville, Ont.; Rev. T. A. Moore, Hamilton, Ont.; Rev. F. B. Safert, Wilmington, Del.; Rev. A. S. Watkins, Brockhaven, Miss.; Rev. Fayette F. L. Thompson, Jackson, Mich., and Rev. W. A. Cook, of Cypress River, Man.

Missionary Mass Meeting.

A great missionary mass meeting was held tonight at the Mechanics' Pavilion. Governor Bliss, of Michigan, who was to have presided, was unable to attend, and his place was taken by Rev. Dr. Shields, of Kansas City. The preliminary song service was conducted by W. C. Stadfeld, and Rev. Samuel Plantz, of Appleton, Wis., led in prayer. The first address of the evening was made by Bishop Henry W. Warren, of Denver, Colo. He dwelt on the growing importance of missionary work by members of the league. His remarks were received with hearty applause. Rev. John J. Tigert, of Nashville, Tenn., and Rev. James Henderson, of Toronto, also spoke on the same subject.

At Alhambra Theater, "Civic Righteousness" was the theme of the evening discourse. Rev. Edmund M. Mills, of Elmira, N. Y., presided; I. E. B. Lake acted as musical director, and Rev. W. A. Cooke, of Cypress River, Man., led in prayer. "The Young Christian as a Citizen" was the subject of an address by Rev. G. H. Cobbledick, of Bothwell, Ont.

"The City and Its Perils" was considered by Rev. James M. Buckley, of New York, in a thoughtful essay. Rev. J. N. Kenny, of Modesto, Cal., discussed "The Problem of the Poor," and Rev. M. C. Hawks, of Detroit, Mich., made a forcible plea for the abolition of the saloon.

At Metropolitan Temple the subject discussed was "The Christ Life in the New Century."

The chairman of the meeting was Rev. V. P. Culler, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; D. M. Robinson led the song service, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Phelps, of Reno, Nev. Addresses pertinent to the subject chosen for consideration were delivered by Rev. W. J. Smith, of Toronto; Rev. E. M. Taylor, of Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. F. T. Keeney, of Auburn, N. Y., and Professor Edwin Mills, of Durham, S. C.

W. C. T. U. Conventions.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The annual conferences of the National W. C. T. U. at Chautauqua, N. Y., will be held July 23 to July 26, inclusive. These conferences are a part of the Women's Club work under the direction of the president, Mrs. B. T. Vincent.

The National W. C. T. U. will hold a temperance congress July 31, in the Delaware-Avenue Baptist Church of Buffalo. Three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, will bring out the choicest talent of the W. C. T. U. of America, assisted by speakers from Japan, England and South America. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stephens will preside at all the sessions.

SUIT FOR RECEIVER.

Man Who Sold Famous Skookum Mine Alleges Fraud.

MOSCOW, Idaho, July 19.—Suit was commenced in the Federal Court here today by W. C. Murphy, of Missoula, Mont., against Charles Sweeney and F. Lewis Clark, of Spokane, and the Empire State-Idaho Mining Company. The court is asked to appoint a receiver for the Skookum mine at Wardner, Idaho, now operated by the Empire State Company. Murphy also asks for the adjudication of his right to one-eighth of the Skookum lode, for damages, and for an order compelling the defendants to answer.

The complaint is a lengthy one. The allegations are that Charles Sweeney, early in 1898, bought complainant's interest in the Skookum lode for $2000. At the time of purchase he stated there was no ore body in the Skookum ground, but he wanted it for surface ground, when in fact he had explored the ore body in the Skookum by means of a tunnel driven from a 1000-foot level in the Last Chance mine, and by means of a diamond drill had discovered an ore body of great value; that $400,000 worth of ore has been taken from the Skookum since then, and there still exist large bodies of valuable ore in the mine. The complainant states that he had no knowledge of the fraud practiced on him by the defendants until July 3, 1901, when he saw, in an opinion of the Federal Court for the Ninth District, a statement of the date when the Empire State-Idaho people struck ore in the Skookum. He at once commenced an investigation of the circumstances and facts in the case. Service of the complaint will not be made until next week.

Idaho State Lands Sold.

MOSCOW, Idaho, July 19.—C. B. Stuenenburg, chief clerk of the State Land Department, this afternoon sold the timber on a section of university land at Troy to Warren Truitt, president of the Moscow Milling Company, for $4401. He also sold what is known as the Langdon farm, three miles north of Moscow, to M. J. Shields for $2200. This land was acquired by foreclosure of a mortgage held by the general school fund of the state.

There are 11,700 hotels in Paris, in which there are on an average 240,000 guests.

FISHERMEN'S STRIKE ENDS

UNION MEN WILL GO TO WORK ON FRASER RIVER.

Vancouver Board of Trade Acted as Mediator Between Strikers and Canners.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 19.—The strike of the salmon fishermen against the Fraser River canners has been adjusted, the Vancouver Board of Trade having acted as mediator. It has been agreed that the fishermen shall receive 12½ cents per fish for one-quarter of the entire pack and 10 cents for the remainder of the pack. The union men will begin fishing on Sunday night.

MORE SALMON IN UPPER RIVER.

The Run on the Lower Columbia Continues Good.

ASTORIA, July 19.—The catch of fish in the lower river last night was good, and the reports from the upper river are to the effect that the run is improving daily. One cold-storage plant started up this morning with 15 tons to begin work on.

Oregon Methods Being Adopted.

Nels Johnson, who has been working in the Alaska cannery on Taku Inlet, of the Taku Fishing Company, of Portland, returned home today on account of ill-health, having been there since last March. He reports that the fishing season has been very backward this year and that there has been great dissatisfaction among the fishermen, principally on account of the scarcity of fish. When he left the Taku Fishing Company had put up 1200 cases and the Taku Packing Company, of Astoria, 2500 cases. Johnson says that Columbia River methods are beginning to come into use and the managers of the canneries are buying for cash the fish caught by fishermen working for other canneries. The sockeye run had just commenced before he left.

Charge Dismissed.

An agreement has been reached by which the charge against John Oppel of having a sturgeon in his possession during the closed season was dismissed upon his paying the court costs that had accrued. The facts were that he had found the sturgeon in his net and as it was dead he did not throw it back into the water again.

TELEPHONE TAX CASE.

Action Brought by City of Salem Is Now in the Circuit Court.

SALEM, July 19.—In accordance with an agreement reached several months ago, the case of the City of Salem against the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company has been submitted in the Circuit Court upon a stipulation of the facts. The City Council passed an ordinance requiring all telephone companies to pay a license fee of 5 cents per instrument per month. The telephone company resisted payment and the local manager, W. H. Dancy, was arrested in order that the legality of the tax might be tested. After some delay this action was dropped upon an agreement that the present manner of settling the controversy would be adopted. The case will come before Judge Burnett for hearing and as only questions of law are presented for decision it may be tried at any time the parties are ready. It is understood at the beginning that the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court, whatever may be Judge Burnett's decision, in order that a ruling of the Supreme Court may be had upon the subject.

The contention of the telephone company is that the city ordinance is a violation of the Constitutional prohibition against unequal taxation.

OREGON SHOULD ADVERTISE.

Mr. Thielsen Would Inform Torrid East of Wonderful Climate.

SALEM, July 19.—Henry B. Thielsen, one of Oregon's commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition, thinks Oregon is losing the best opportunity it ever had to advertise one of its greatest attractions. "The long period of extreme heat in the Eastern States," he says, "should have been made the occasion for telling the suffering inhabitants of that section what a delightful climate Oregon has. When crops in the East were drying up only half matured; when hundreds were dying from the effects of the heat; when the suffering was so great that life was scarcely to be endured, those people were in a frame of mind to listen to a description of Oregon weather. We had fires in our offices up to the Fourth of July. There has been but one day when it was uncomfortable to wear the same clothing worn here 10 months in the year. No one has suffered from heat a single day. With this pleasant weather prevailing, crops of every kind are maturing perfectly, and a bountiful harvest is practically assured.

"And yet very few of the residents of the sun-scorched prairies of the Mississippi Valley know that these conditions are common in Oregon. They go into their underground cellars on one day to escape the heat, and take refuge in the same place on the following day to escape a tornado. Their crops are roasted in the fields or cut by a storm of wind-blown hail. This suffering and misfortune are felt alike by inhabitants of city and country.

"Could the business men, the farmers and the men of independent fortune know the evenness of our climate, the mildness of the Winters as well as the Summers, they would come here in greater numbers than they do. They would hasten to make their homes in a state where opportunities for making money are as good as in the East, and where climatic conditions make life worth the living.

"What I mean to say is that Oregon should grasp the opportunity presented by the extreme conditions that exist in the East to impress upon the minds of Eastern people the particular advantages they will find in Oregon. Various means may be found to accomplish this end. I think a great amount of good could be done if Oregon newspapers would publish extended accounts of our climate and natural resources and send a quantity of their papers to the Oregon exhibit at Buffalo for distribution. The Oregon Commission would gladly pay for the transportation and distribution of the papers. If it should be impracticable for some of the papers to get out special editions for the purpose of advertising themselves and the state at large, they could at least on occasions such as the heated spell in the East give special attention to the subject of our climate, in order that Eastern people could learn of the conditions that prevail in this state.

"Then, too, I think that when Eastern papers are publishing accounts of the disaster wrought by the drouth, some means should be found to send brief telegraphic dispatches to the Eastern papers telling of the conditions that exist here. Such a dispatch, even though containing but a few words, would speak volumes when read by the side of a story of suffering, death and destruction. Eastern papers would be glad to get the news, the people would be pleased to read it, and Oregon would profit thereby."

MACHINISTS LAID OFF.

Government Will Shortly Cut Wages at Bremerton Navy-Yard.

TACOMA, July 19.—Word has been received here that the Government navy-yard at Bremerton has laid off 100 men, principally machinists, and will shortly reduce wages so as to be more nearly equal to the scale paid in the local shops of the cities on Puget Sound.

Old Man to Be Tried for Murder.

SEATTLE, July 19.—Philip Dietrich, 89 years of age, is to be tried at Nome for the murder of Louis Borub, at Holy Cross Mission, on the lower Yukon, April 13 last. The old man's two sons are the chief witnesses for the prosecution. All are at Nome. Deitrich is decrepit and white-haired. It is said that the long days and the dreary country made him brood until a small quarrel magnified itself in his mind to a grave affair, and he stole behind his victim and shot him through the back of the head with a rifle. The remainder of Dietrich's family are to be brought to Nome, where the case will be prosecuted against him during the Summer term of the United States Court at that place.

Two Farmers Accidentally Killed.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 19.—At Kiona, 60 miles from here, two well-known farmers were accidentally killed yesterday. E. N. Ordway was trampled to death by a runaway team. Later Everett Roberts fell under a harvester, the large wheel of the machine passing over his head and killing him instantly.

THE PRICE OF

Old Virginia Cheroots

HAS BEEN REDUCED TO

3 for 5 Cents

If your dealer charges you the old price, 5 for 10 cents, don't pay it; go to a dealer who will give you your money's worth