BEST HOPS EVER RAISED

SALEM BUYER'S ESTIMATE OF THE NEW OREGON CROP.

He Thinks Growers Will Get Good Prices if They Are Not in a Hurry to Sell.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 30.—"Better hops never hung on poles in Oregon," said John Carmichael today, in answer to the question, "What do you know about the hop crop?" Mr. Carmichael is agent for an English firm of hopbuyers, and views the situation largely from the English standpoint. He says Oregon growers will make a mistake if they sell their hops before samples have had time to reach the Eastern States and England.

"Choice Oregon hops always have a market," he continued, "and all that is necessary is to wait until the English dealers find out what we have here this year. Of course, that is going upon the presumption that the crop will be successfully harvested. Growers should be careful in gathering hops to have them clear of foliage, and then should take care to cure them well. Good hops may be spoiled by improper or careless harvesting. So far as quality is concerned, the present crop is the best I have ever seen in Oregon, and unless something happens to it growers need not worry about a market."

Mr. Carmichael found one grower in the Brooks neighborhood who wanted to sell his hops now at 10 cents per pound. There are a few who think that the large crop the world over will make prices low, but Mr. Carmichael says the poor quality hops will have to take the low price, and good hops will be in demand. As English dealers will not quote prices until they see samples, he could not make any estimate of what Oregon hops will bring.

The warm weather has ripened the hops earlier than was expected a week ago, and picking will be general by next Tuesday. Horst Bros. began picking their early hops last Wednesday. There are comparatively few acres of early hops, and these will all be cared for this week. So far as can be learned, the yield is slightly less per acre than last year.

Preparation for hoppicking makes business lively in Salem, but after the middle of next week there will be the usual lull while so many people are out of town. In some of the small yards, where the picking season will be short, the growers have had difficulty in securing pickers, but as a general rule all the yards have a full force registered. The universal price is 40 cents per box, and it is not probable that more than this will be paid in any yard. The length of the dry spell leads many to believe that the hoppicking season will be broken by rainy weather. Southerly winds and a cloudy sky today indicate that a rain may be expected shortly.

There is no reason to believe that there will be many sales of hops before the crop is in the bale. Growers, as a rule, have their hopes set on 15 cents, though some are dropping to 13 and 14 cents. But few hop contracts have yet been filed, though this is the time when growers usually secure their picking money. There is an evident disposition to secure money by means of mortgages rather than by sales, so that the growers may profit by whatever advance in price there may be. A few hop mortgages, some of them quite large, have been filed in this county. All the hop contracts that have been executed this season will be on record by the middle of next week.

By a consignment contract filed here today J. B. Kennedy, of Woodburn, has consigned to H. J. Miller, for sale on commission, 12,000 pounds of hops, upon which Miller is to advance 5 cents per pound for picking.

Hoppicking Will Soon Be General.

BARLOW, Or., Aug. 30.—Hoppicking has begun in many yards about here, and by Monday every yard in this vicinity will have its full number of pickers. If the weather continues favorable, a fine crop of better than the average quality will be harvested. Hops are free from mold or lice, and the burr is larger than usual.

Wheat is Bringing Good Prices.

MEDFORD, Aug. 30.—The warehouses here have been receiving much wheat this week. While the crop is going to run short this year, all the grain has been of the finest quality and is commanding good prices. The local buyers are paying 47 cents and furnish sacks. This is about 8 cents better than the farmers could do if they shipped their own wheat to city markets. Threshing is going on all over the Rogue River Valley. It will not be finished for probably two weeks.

Hoppicking Will Begin Next Week.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Aug. 30.—John Buchanan, a large hopgrower of Cornelius, has just completed 40 small houses for the convenience of his hoppickers this season. He will begin gathering his hops next Wednesday, and he expects a large yield. Mr. Buchanan has the name of having the cleanest hopfield in Washington County.

Light and Water Franchise.

WOODBURN, Or., Aug. 30.—A. B. Kurtz, manager of the Union Electric Light & Water Company, was granted a 25-year light franchise by the City Council of Aurora last night. Mr. Kurtz entered into a contract with the Council to furnish four arc lights for the streets and seven hydrants for protection against fire and sprinkling purposes. In addition to this, he has secured from Hurst Brothers the 300-horse-power embraced in their water rights in Aurora, and he will at once proceed to transmit this power to his plant at Woodburn and later on will take in Hubbard, Gervais and Mount Angel.

Barlow Notes.

BARLOW, Or., Aug. 30.—Two large panthers were seen at the crossroads, a mile south of town, a few nights ago. The supposition is that forest fires in the mountains drove them out down into the valley. A posse of men started out in pursuit of them the next morning, but up to this time no capture has been made.

The large two-span Molalla bridge, between Canby and Barlow, is fast assuming shape, and when completed will be a great benefit to the general public, as it shortens the distance to the county seat and will cut some rought roads.

Oakland Canal Contract Approved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The War Department has approved the contract made by the local engineer at San Francisco for the construction of the Oakland Canal, which is to extend from Oakland harbor to San Leandro Bay. The contract was made about four months ago, but was held up until today by legal complications.

No Salmon for England This Year.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 30.—So great has the demand for canned salmon become in the United States that no shipments will be made of this season's pack from Puget Sound to England. American canners are selling their total pack at home, and the English market will be practically left to the salmon canners of British Columbia.

Moneys Taken in by State Treasurer.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 30.—State Treasurer Moore today received a remittance of $303 61 to apply on Jackson County's bounty tax. Justice Brower, of Astoria, has remitted $49 75 collected from a fisherman as a fine for having fish in his possession illegally.

Seaman Drowned.

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 30.—Edward E. Chueck, an ordinary seaman on the United States training-ship Mohican, was drowned in the bay off the city front this evening. He was going from the wharf to the vessel in the ship's wherry with two other men. The wherry struck the ship's gangway and capsized. Two of the men were saved, but Chueck sank immediately. He was 22 years of age, a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., and had been in the service 19 months. The body has not been recovered.

Teachers' Institute Closes.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Aug. 30.—The annual Washington County Teachers' Institute closed today, after an interesting session of five days. There were 106 teachers in attendance. The following School Superintendents were present: R. F. Robinson, of Multnomah; C. L. Starr, of Polk; E. V. Littlefield, of Yamhill and H. A. Ball, of Washington. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Ackerman lectured today on "The Course of Study and the Adoption of the New School-Books." His remarks were well received.

Contract Let for a Mining Ditch.

MEDFORD, Aug. 30.—J. T. C. Nash, who is largely interested in mining property near Leland, has contracted for the construction of a wagon road and eight miles of ditch, the ditch to be used to convey the water necessary for the exploitation of the property, to be begun by next January. Mr. Nash has also ordered lumber for the construction of several buildings on the property.

Washington Notes.

The Salzer Valley saw mill, near Centralia, has been compelled to shut down for a few days in consequence of the destruction by forest fires of the donkey engine used by the company in getting out logs.

G. H. Kittell, of Lewisville, was standing on a tree, when a falling tree struck one end of it, the shock hurling him 25 feet into the air. In alighting he fractured one leg so badly that it had to be amputated.

Frank Mattison, presumably a hobo, went to sleep on a side track at Pullman Sunday night and carelessly left his arm over the rail. A car was bumped up against him and all of his hand except the first finger was taken off. It seems to have been his own fault.

Dayton is having trouble with its water, according to the Courier-Press. The city water just now is hardly fit to drink. There is an odor and taste to it which are very unpleasant, as from decayed vegetable matter. Pieces of dead crawfish pass through faucets in the city. It has been reported that several dead sheep are in the stream above the take-in.

W. H. Wolff, a well-known Pullman farmer, believes he has, after six years of patient endeavor and experiment, succeeded in propagating a hybrid wheat which carries the best qualities of the famous old red chaff and the red Russian, says the Colfax Gazette. After ripening he had picked such heads as gave an appearance of blending and sowed these, continuing in this way through the successive years until he secured a hybrid which seems to be true. Of this new variety he has seven acres this year, which he believes will produce 60 bushels to the acre. The heads are said to have the Russian length and the red chaff's blocky form.

While some Wenatchee boys were bathing in the river, a boy named Southworth, who could not swim, got on a piece of driftwood and floated out into the stream, where he fell off. Early English went to his assistance. While trying to assist him to shore the boy grabbed English around the neck and pulled his head under water and held him until he sank. Bert Chappell, aged 16, immediately threw off his clothes and sprang into the water, where he succeeded in getting the Southworth boy to take hold of a boat that was shoved out by another lad, when he dived and brought up young English and succeeded in pulling him near enough to the shore for others who could not swim to take him. When the brave lad reached shore he was almost exhausted. Dr. Shore was called and resuscitated young English after about a half hour's hard work.

THE BUYER ALSO PROFITS.

Sales to Germany Are Beneficial to Her Consumers.

Chicago Tribune.

Last year the total value of American exports was $1,457,700,000. Of these exports the United Kingdom took $531,200,000 worth and all Continental Europe $594,800,000 worth. Therefore, British legislation against American products would be a more serious matter than Continental legislation. Furthermore, of the American products consumed by the Continent, cotton alone was valued at $155,400,000. American cotton is an article which European governments cannot afford to bar out. There are some other American products of minor importance, the exclusion of which is not urged in any quarter.

Therefore, the hostile tariff legislation of Europe, of which so much is being said nowadays, will by no means put an end to the consumption of American products by Europeans. It will, however, if enacted, decrease, in some measure, American exports of agriculture and manufactured products to Europe, and, unless other markets can be found, will harm American producers.

Such hostile legislation, if enacted, probably will not be permanent. To the extent that it is permanent the final consequences will not be so much felt on this side of the Atlantic as they will be on the other side. If Continental Europe had one master, as it almost had under Napoleon, long-continued adherence to a policy of commercial exclusion might be looked for. It cannot be looked for while Europe is divided among many independent nations, rivals in trade and commercially jealous of one another.

Laws aimed at the exclusion of American foodstuffs are laws calculated to punish those who make them. The new tariff law which Germany is expected to pass will, by making food more expensive, diminish the efficiency of German labor and make it a rival less to be feared in neutral markets. Its inevitable effect will be to drive Germans from their country to this country. If the cheaper food is not alowed to go to them, they will go to the cheaper food. America will gain consumers and producers.

As regards European legislation to keep out American manufactured goods in order to protect the home manufacturers, no one can gainsay the right of foreign countries to pass such laws. The United States has legislated persistently for the protection of domestic industries. It has done so assuming that in time these industries would be so well established they would need no protection and could defy competition. That has come to pass with certain industries. No amount of protective legislation, however, on the part of European nations, can so develop and improve their iron and steel industries as to enable European manufacturers to get the better of American competitors in neutral markets. They have been distanced in the race. Whatever European nations do to decrease their ability to produce cheaply tends to weaken their ability to succeed in the neutral markets where the most strenuous trade battles are waged. If Europe shuts out improved American machinery, so as to preserve the home market for inferior homemade machinery, the productive power of Europe is diminished. It becomes less able to compete with the United States away from home.

The commercial warfare which it is alleged the great nations of Europe are preparing to wage against the United States will harm them far more than it will this country. Hence they will not wage it long if they attempt it.

Discharged From Sanitarium.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—H. Victor Newcomb, ex-president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and at one time a well-known figure in Wall Street, was discharged today from a sanitarium, where he had been for two years.

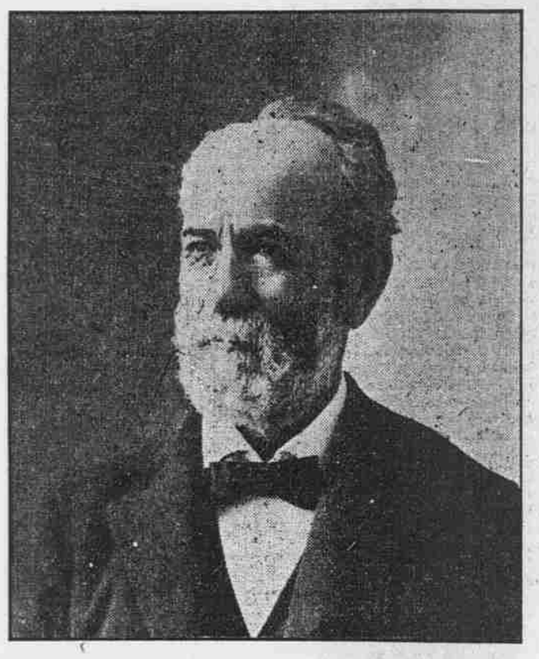
STAGE CAUGHT BY A TRAIN

THREE WOMEN ON FORMER BECAME EXCITED AND JUMPED.

One of Them Sustained Serious Injuries, One a Sprained Ankle, and the Other Is Unhurt.

MULLAN, Idaho, Aug. 30.—A four-horse stage was caught by a train in a narrow pass this morning, two miles west of town. Some of the passengers became excited and jumped. Mrs. M. M. Wolfe, superintendent of the Florence Crittenden Home in Spokane, sustained a broken leg and internal injuries, which may cause her death. Mrs. F. A. Evans, also of Spokane, suffered a severe sprain of the ankle. Another woman jumped with her small baby, throwing the infant, but both escaped injury. The train was stopped before it reached the stage and passengers remaining aboard escaped injury.

THE LATE J. B. STUMP.



FORMER LEGISLATOR AND WELL-KNOWN MARION COUNTY FARMER.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 30.—Funeral services over the remains of Hon. J. B. Stump, who died yesterday, will be conducted from the residence in this city Sunday at 2 P. M. Rev. W. G. Elliot, pastor of the Unitarian Church, will conduct the services.

Mr. Stump was one of the best-known men in this part of the state. He had served two terms in the Oregon Legislature, in 1876 and 1898, and had been an active worker in the Grange. In 1891 he served as state treasurer of the order. He was born in Ohio in 1832, and was reared on a farm. He received a good common school education, and at the age of 20 engaged in school teaching. When 22 years of age he came to Oregon, aiding in driving a flock of sheep across the plains. After coming to Oregon Mr. Stump taught school five years near Monmouth, and then turned his attention to farming. He had been successful in his business affairs, and at the time of his death was comfortably situated financially. His progressive methods made him a valuable leader in agricultural circles. He was one of the organizers of the First Unitarian Church in this city, and was one of its strong supporters. In 1859 Mr. Stump was married to Martha A. Davidson, who survives him. He also leaves a son, Fred, and a daughter, Mrs. C. S. Hamilton, both of this city.

Census of Nez Perces Indians.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Aug. 30.—Indian Agent C. T. Stranahan says the census of Nez Perces Indians, just completed, shows the total Indian population to be 1567, of which number about 900 are females. There has been a decrease of 60 since last year. Many of the Indians are now in the Yakima country, picking hops, or in the Grand Ronde Valley, where they take contracts to pull sugar beets.

Escaped Convict Captured.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 30.—Bert Hillman, who escaped from the penitentiary on Aug. 22, was captured four miles south of Meadows, in Washington County, this evening. The capture was effected by two farmers, Arnold and Ambs, who had been searching for him. He was brought back to the penitentiary.

Quotations of Mining Stocks.

SPOKANE, Aug. 30.—The closing quotations of mining stocks today were:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Boy	9¼	10¼	Morrison	1⅞	2¼
Blacktail	10	10¼	Prin. Maud	1⅝	1¾
Butte & Bos.	¾	1¼	Quilp	20	26
Crystal	6¼	...	Ramb. Car	48¾	50
Conjecture	2⅜	2½	Republic	3½	...
Deer Trail	2¾	3¼	Reservation	8⅝	8½
El Caliph	1	3	Ross. Giant	2¼	2⅝
Gold Ledge	1	1¼	Sullivan	11	12¼
L. P. Surp.	5⅛	5⅝	Tom Thumb	12¾	13¼
Mtn. Lion	...	32	Wonderful	2	4
Morn. Glory	2½	3			

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Official closing quotations of mining stocks:

Alta	$0 03	Justice	$0 03
Andes	1	Mexican	10
Belcher	1	Occidental Con	2
Best & Belcher	7	Ophir	75
Caledonia	16	Overman	6
Challenge Con	10	Potosi	4
Chollar	4	Savage	6
Confidence	77	Sierra Nevada	12
Con. Cal. & Va	1 70	Standard	3 15
Crown Point	5	Union Con	8
Gould & Curry	8	Utah Con	4
Hale & Norcross	17	Yellow Jacket	14

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Mining stocks today closed as follows:

Adams Con	$0 25	Little Chief	$0 12
Alice	40	Ontario	8 50
Breece	1 40	Ophir	70
Brunswick Con	8	Phoenix	3
Comstock Tunnel	6	Potosi	3
Con. Cal. & Va	1 70	Savage	3
Deadwood Terra	50	Sierra Nevada	12
Horn Silver	1 65	Small Hopes	50
Iron Silver	60	Standard	3 15
Leadville Con	7		

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Closing quotations:

Adventure	$ 31 25	Osceola	110 00
Bing. Min. Co.	41 50	Parrott	$ 52 00
Amal. Copper	120 00	Quincy	178 00
Atlantic	37 00	Santa Fe Cop.	7 25
Cal. & Hecla	730 00	Tamarack	351 00
Centennial	30 50	Utah Mining	29 75
Franklin	19 25	Winona	3 75
Humboldt	25 00	Wolverines	66 50

Western Financial Independence.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The abundance of money in the West is strikingly shown by the announcement from the St. Paul and Minneapolis banks that they can take care of the Northwestern wheat crop without outside help. They say that $176,000,000 is available. The whole Northwest is prospering, in fact. The Iowa state and savings banks reported deposits on June 27 of $114,731,614, a gain of $2,500,000 in two months and of $22,000,000 during the year.

Further corroboration of the independence of the West and South is found in the statement that so far only a paltry $50,000 has been ordered from the Washington Treasury in order to move the crops. As a usual thing, several millions have been transferred through the Treasury from New York by this time, the transfer being made without expense. The Treasury has prepared for the demand this year by an accumulation of small notes, but so far the calls have not been developed. It is reasonable to expect that there will be some requirements for loans from the East, and that, in addition, Southern and Western banks will draw out their New York balances, but the indications are that much less will be required this year than ever before. Certainly the enormous increases in deposits shown by the banks of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, New Orleans and other cities in the South and West indicate that those sections are now getting able to finance the great movement of agricultural commodities.

SULU ISLAND SLAVERY.

Army Officers Differ as to the Form in Which It Exists.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It is a difficult matter to figure out just what form of slavery exists in the Sulu Islands. That slavery does exist there can be no question, for we have the word of innumerable Army and Navy officers, who have been on the ground, to that effect. But their views seem to vary considerably. Brigadier-General Kobbe, commanding the Department of Jolo, Sulu, in his annual report to the War Department, makes the following statement:

"It seems advisable to repeat that slavery, as the term is usually understood, does not exist among the Moros, and to add that radical and comprehensive measures to abolish it would at this time be premature and not effective. The slaves belong to the same race as the masters, appear to live with them on equal terms, and, as far as known, have no hard labor to perform. The people are improvident, and when in one section or another there is famine may sell their children for food. It has been heretofore impossible to obtain an estimate of the number of slaves held anywhere, or to get any other information regarding them.

"The few slaves who seek the protection of our troops invaraby receive it, and all Filipinos, men and women, who were captured during the period between the departure of the Spaniards and the advent of the Americans have been ordered returned, and are now with their people."

Major O. J. Sweet, who commands the Third District of Jolo, under General Kobbe, seems to hold a slightly different view of the slavery question. He says:

"The question of slavery, although not recognized by the United States, is still a fact, and is a constant source of trouble on account of slaves escaping from one master to another or their being stolen. Whenever a question relating to slavery comes before me, I simply make the owners prove they are slaves beyond a doubt, in which case I have nothing to do with them, but in case I can pick a flaw in their title I give the alleged slaves freedom papers. Thousands of Moros are held as slaves who are by rights free people."

Major Sweet goes on to say that relations between the military and the Sultan of Sulu and his chiefs are friendly. "The natives will promise anything in the shape of reforms," he continues, "but these are never carried out. Nine out of every 10 of the population of the islands would gladly renounce all allegiance to the Sultan and Dattos and swear allegiance to the United States. There can be no progress until the United States takes complete control of the islands. Neither the Sultan nor any Datto who is in line of succession to the Sultanate can make anything out of the country. In many things the natives are inferior to the American Indian, and I know of no trait in which they are superior."

The Earth's Bendings.

Everybody's Magazine.

Little bendings are in progress all the time the world over. The "immovable" hills are bowing and scraping to each other constantly. Every evening, as the dew settles in the valleys between them, they nod to one another. So, likewise, do the mountains, even to a greater extent. Gravity is tugging all the time. And in London, too, where earthquake sensations are practically unknown, the earth bends daily, and the buildings, like the hills and the mountains, nod to their friends opposite when the morning traffic begins. On Sunday, usually, their manners take a rest, excepting in such places as Petticoat Lane, where business flourishes in as lively a fashion as in Paris. Heine said that even the trees made obeisance to Napoleon the First when he entered Berlin. This was imaginative yet truthful, for the weight of the crowd along Unter den Linden made a tilting sufficient for Professor Milne's pendulums to have recorded distinctly. One might say the crust of the earth acts like a steel spring, it bends so easily.

Phillips Company Incorporated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Secretary of State today signed articles of incorporation of the George H. Phillips Grain Company, of Chicago, with a capital stock of $500,000.

SUNDAY BO..T FOR HOPPICKERS.

The O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer "Elmore" will leave the Ash-Street Dock next Sunday, September 1, at 7:30 A. M., for Mission Landing and intermediate points on the Willamette River. The Elmore is the most commodious boat plying on the Upper Willamette, and as she will take no freight on this trip the best possible service to the hopfields is assured. Ticket offices, Third and Washington, and Ash-Street Dock.

BETTER THAN LAST YEAR

FURTHER ENLARGEMENT OF GENERAL TRADE REPORTED.

Several Causes Combine to Produce Better Business Feeling—Wheat Off a Little.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Bradstreet's will say tomorrow:

A further improvement in corn crop advices, confidence of an early ending of the steel strike, a further advance in cotton, and the advent of cooler weather are unitedly responsible for a still further enlargement of general trade distribution at nearly all markets and a perceptibly better and more cheerful tone of business generally. Especially the good reports that come from Chicago, which notes a very heavy business in dry goods, clothing and shoes; from St. Louis, with advices of unusual strength of demand among jobbers and the dry goods trade in August beyond expectations; from Kansas City, which reports that jobbers have all they can do to handle business offerings; and from Omaha, which reports August trade larger than last year.

Wool is moving actively on good manufacturing demand, but is no higher in prices. Reports from the woolen goods market continued favorable.

Aside from the strength in textiles, the feature in prices is the lower range of cereals and farm products generally. Wheat is off a little on liquidation, based on large receipts at the Northwest, smaller clearances and less active exports demand. Corn is lower on good crop reports, inducing longs to unload.

With the exception that the cheaper grades of shoes are not in active request this trade is in active shape at the East. Shoe shipments are increasing.

The air of patient serenity with which the iron and steel trades view the trade and strike situation is significant of growing confidence that the end of the strike is in sight. Leaving out this matter the trade is in good shape and consumption is large. Finished products, such as hoops, tubes, sheets and tin plates are still bringing high premiums. Structural material, plate and bar mills have orders for months ahead. Wire is scarce at Chicago, owing to the Joliet shutdown. At Pittsburg merchant furnaces are at the end of their orders and must pile stocks until next month if the strike lasts. Foundry iron is in good demand at St. Louis, and hardware is in active distribution at all Western markets.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 6,607,611 bushels, against 6,606,989 last week, and 3,248,313 this week last year. Wheat exports from July 1 to date aggregate 57,286,932, as against 25,888,477 bushels last season.

Business failures for the week number 188, against 181 last week, 165 in this week a year ago, 131 in 1899, 164 in 1898, and 198 in 1897.

Canadian failures number 29, as against 24 last week, 32 in this week a year ago, 25 in 1899, and 26 in 1898.

DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT.

Business Month of August Ends Much Better Than It Began.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Even in cotton goods, which have been the slowest to respond to the vigorous tone of domestic trade, the past week has brought distinct improvement. Pressure at Fall River being removed the print cloth market became strong, while in the bleached goods division the gains were still more pronounced. In some cases the only drawback is the lack of available supplies for immediate delivery. Such evidence of better things in the market for goods naturally give a firmer tone to the raw material, which was further supported by the unsatisfactory weather in Texas. Against losses or drouth by the largest state there is compensation in the greatly increased acreage throughout the entire cotton belt, but an advance of $3 a bale since the advance began does not appear unreasonable.

Somewhat lower quotations for wheat are not surprising in view of the general tendency to increase estimates of the crop far beyond the quantity indicated by official figures. Another weakening influence is the slight decline of exports below the record-breaking movement in the first two weeks of August. Shipments for the week, however, were still phenomenal, aggregating 6,307,302 bushels, compared with 2,804,567 bushels last year, and 3,179,917 bushels in 1899. Moreover, this gain occurred despite the interruption to shipments from the Pacific Coast by the strike of grain handlers. These figures of exports omit the movement from Canadian ports, usually included in other records and causing confusion as to the actual state of domestic trade. With a yield of 50,000,000 bushels in Manitoba, the shipments from the Dominion are falling little short of 1,000,000 bushels weekly.

August opened with the commercial sky overcast by storm clouds that threatened serious inury to the steel industry, while drouth in the southwest aroused pessimistic predictions that business was on the verge of a severe setback. Thousands of idle strikers, together with a profitless season in agricultural regions, meant inactivity in manufacturing, trade and transportation, according to the prophets of evil. Instead of these calamitous conditions, however, the month ends with a horizon that is almost clear and early resumption of work at all idle mills adds to the productive capacity, while canceled orders for merchandise from dealers in the drouth section are rapidly reinstated.

Jobbers and manufacturers report that orders for Fall goods have exceeded every previous year, with noticeable increase in the demand for the better grades, and there is a definite measure of active trade in bank exchange at this city, 74.0 per cent larger than in the same week last year, and 29.5 above 1899, while at other leading cities the increase is 36.2 and 25.0 per cent, respectively. Although scarcity of freight cars holds back a large tonnage, railway earnings thus far reported for August show a gain of 12.1 per cent over last year, and 23.6 per cent over 1899. Quotations of steel products are still nominal, owing to the difficulty experienced in securing prompt delivery. It is estimated that not more than 20 per cent of the steel companies' capacity has been stopped by the strike, and this proportion daily increases.

Consumers of tin plate have secured supplies abroad, so that their work is not badly handicapped, and while it is to be deplored that American capital and wage-earners will lose the profits of this business, it is fortunate that other industries are not disturbed.

Hides are sharing the improvement with higher prices and activity at the West. Woolen mills are crowded with orders, even the smaller concerns participating, and the wool market is steady.

Failures for the week numbered 202 in the United States, against 175 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 19 last year.

DECREASE IN CORN CROP.

Bradstreet Estimates 1901 Shortage at 30 per cent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Bradstreet's will say tomorrow:

Late advices as to the corn-crop yield and to the resulting effect on the general business of the country, have made for a rather saner view of the subject than could have been taken some six weeks or two months ago, when the intense dry-heat wave prevailed. With the idea of getting a clearer view of the actual situation in the closing week of August, Bradstreet's sent inquiries to all its offices and correspondents, not only in the surplus corn-growing states, but in the leading Middle and Southern states as well. This inquiry contained instructions as to the probable yield as compared with a year ago, the price being paid on the farms for old corn now, as compared with a year ago, the situation as to the wheat yield and the probable effect of the crop out-turn upon the course of general trade the coming Fall and Winter. The general tenor of the report as a whole is quite favorable. On the face of the returns, however, a yield of not less than 1,400,000,000 bushels is indicated for 1901, a decrease of about 30 per cent from a year ago.

Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended August 29, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,096,722,000	73.9	....
Chicago	135,134,000	32.9	....
Boston	108,946,000	39.2	....
Philadelphia	121,323,000	79.4	....
St. Louis	38,402,000	48.1	....
Pittsburg	31,258,000	21.4	....
Baltimore	18,760,000	21.0	....
San Francisco	22,742,612	14.6	....
Cincinnati	15,432,000	20.8	....
Kansas City	16,951,000	5.3	....
Minneapolis	14,240,000	21.2	....
Cleveland	13,441,000	35.2	....
New Orleans	7,650,000	40.6	....
Detroit	10,082,000	52.3	....
Louisville	6,891,000	20.3	....
Indianapolis	7,368,000	31.3	....
Providence	8,133,000	13.5	....
Omaha	6,511,000	8.4	....
Milwaukee	5,110,000	....	0.6
Buffalo	5,470,000	....	....
St. Paul	4,113,000	8.1	....
Savannah	2,093,000	....	25.7
Denver	3,760,000	2.1	....
St. Joseph	4,272,000	16.3	....
Richmond	2,501,000	5.7	....
Memphis	1,884,000	26.5	....
Seattle	3,039,045	19.3	....
Washington	1,814,000	25.0	....
Hartford	1,900,000	19.3	....
Los Angeles	2,271,000	35.9	....
Salt Lake	3,142,000	62.5	....
Toledo	1,988,000	....	28.9
Portland, Or.	1,083,786	13.1	....
Rochester	1,470,000	22.5	....
Peoria	1,933,000	6.9	....
Fort Worth	2,592,000	67.9	....
Atlanta	1,310,000	45.0	....
Norfolk	1,098,000	19.8	....
Des Moines	1,435,000	....	18.9
New Haven	1,314,000	....	6.6
Springfield, Mass.	1,139,000	27.4	....
Augusta	591,000	....	3.1
Nashville	1,371,000	63.6	....
Worcester	1,339,000	52.7	....
Grand Rapids	1,327,000	39.0	....
Sioux City	1,138,000	29.4	....
Dayton, O.	973,000	15.0	....
Syracuse	931,000	38.1	....
Scranton	1,118,000	1	....
Portland, Me.	1,270,000	40.4	....
Spokane	939,749	....	8.5
Tacoma	897,000	1.7	....
Evansville	688,000	3.6	....
Wilmington, Del.	822,000	9.7	....
Davenport	804,000	8.2	....
Fall River	695,000	28.9	....
Birmingham	788,000	3.0	....
Topeka	1,212,000	29.3	....
Macon	395,000	....	28.3
Little Rock	451,000	20.4	....
Helena	541,000	5.0	....
Knoxville	556,000	14.1	....
Lowell	444,000	16.8	....
Wichita	543,000	2.2	....
Akron	606,000	49.2	....
New Bedford	340,000	62.3	....
Lexington	381,000	17.9	....
Springfield, Ill.	459,000	29.2	....
Binghamton	270,000	10.0	....
Chattanooga	541,000	4.6	....
Kalamazoo	380,000	15.1	....
Fargo	239,000	....	6.8
Youngstown	452,000	30.2	....
Springfield, O.	254,000	....	2.6
Rockford	293,000	32.4	....
Canton	317,000	34.9	....
Jacksonville	274,000	64.0	....
Sioux Falls	274,000	64.0	....
Fremont	183,000	51.2	....
Bloomington, Ill.	220,000	48.9	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	153,000	17.6	....
Columbus, O.	5,308,000	11.6	....
Galveston	6,375,000	40.4	....
Houston	8,190,000	41.5	....
Colorado Springs	955,000	....	....
Chester	289,000	....	....
Wilkesbarre	713,000	....	....
Totals U. S.	$1,740,055,664	54.1	....
Outside New York	$ 643,333,527	28.9	....
CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 14,997,386	27.3	....
Toronto	10,570,623	51.1	....
Winnipeg	2,184,532	32.6	....
Halifax	2,478,092	74.3	....
Vancouver, B. C.	939,925	....	7.6
Hamilton	629,843	14.3	....
St. John, N. B.	739,951	2.9	....
Victoria	492,623	....	23.1
Quebec	1,544,542	....	....
Totals, Canada	$ 33,002,471	33.5	....

BAD CASE OF DOUBLE.

Trouble of a Louisville Deputy Collector.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. George Heinsohn, a deputy collector under Mr. Sapp, has a double. "I wouldn't have believed another man like me existed on earth," said Mr. Heinsohn, "if indisputable evidence that such a man exists had not been presented to me while I was on a recent visit to Cincinnati. After dining at the St. Nicholas, I started to the custom-house on business, when a man stopped me on Fourth street and said: 'Say, Bill, better come up to the bowling match tomorrow night. Now that your wife is out of town, I know you can get away.'

"Then the fellow was gone before I could explain that he was mistaken. At Fountain Square a group of fellows that looked like gamblers or politicians nodded to me and said: 'Hello, Perkins.' I could hardly believe they were speaking to me, but they were, and I thought to myself that I must be looking like several people at once. Another fellow nodded to me as I returned to the St. Nicholas, but didn't call any name, so I thought there was some hope for me, as he seemed to be in doubt.

"This hope was dispelled after dinner, however, when I went in to get a shave. All the barbers spoke to me and the bootblack, grinning obsequiously, said: 'Shine, Mr. Perkins?'

"'Good heavens,' I thought, 'I am Perkins again.'

"But I said nothing and got in the chair. Then the barber commenced to talk as if he had known me all his life. He brought up personal recollections of some unknown man about whom I knew nothing, and finally I said: 'Say, who do you think I am? I don't know you.'

"'Don't know me!' the barber exclaimed. 'Come off, what're you trying to give me?'

"'Nothing,' I rejoined, 'except the information that you are mistaken.'

"'Why, aren't you Bill Peckins?' asked the barber.

"'I should say not,' I said. 'My name is not so easy as that.'

"Then my barber threw up his hands and called all the other barbers, who at first refused to believe I wasn't Bill Perkins, but finally they gave in when I showed them letters addressed to me here in Louisville."

A Locomotor Ataxia Club.

Philadelphia Medical Journal.

The tendency to form clubs is one of the vital phenomena of our civilization. Men and women nowadays organize themselves into associations for every imaginable purpose. The growth of "trusts" is only a larger application of the same principle. Thus far we have had no "medical trust," and we make bold to express the hope that we never will have one. But, if reports are true, our patients are beginning to organize. There has been formed, according to rumor, a Tabetic Association. It is not to be an inco-ordinate body, but well organized, and is to offer a prize of $10,000 for a sure cure for locomotor ataxia. In the present state of pathology we hear the offer is a safe one, but we sympathize heartily with the new club, and can even see ground for believing that some good can come out of it. A community of interest is certainly a vital principle among men, and there is no reason why the victims of posterior sclerosis should not find in one another's society a bond of fellowship that may make the general burden of their infirmity less grievous to be borne. To be sure, we have known some tabetics who could hardly be classed as "clubable" men, but a unity of purpose will do much to mitigate the slight asperities that might arise from social distinctions and individual idiosyncrasies. It is a curious fact that locomotor ataxia is one of the few very chronic affections that constantly appeal to the imagination of doctors and patients alike as having in reserve some latent tendency toward recovery. Many experts refuse to be discouraged by it; many patients linger on in the fond hope and expectancy of cure. Let us trust that these hopes yet will be realized, and that the new club will be an active agent in securing earnestly desired results.

A Discussion in Genealogy.

They were at dinner at their country home at Southampton. A poor cousin was the only guest. The mother, who is an aristocrat of the aristocrats, was expatiating—for the benefit of the cousin—on the excellence of her genealogy. She told how this branch traced to Lord —— of England; this to the Kings of Scotland; that to the old pre-Revolution families of France, and the other to a family of Irish Kings of 900 years ago.

Suddenly a precocious 6-year-old daughter, who took a great interest in her father's kennel of dogs, spoke up:

"Mamma, why are you proud of that? If you mix up a lot of dogs, papa says they make curs; ain't people the same?"

The father laughed, the