

RECORD SALE OF GOODS ABROAD

Exports of Manufactures From the United States Show Immense Increase.

IRON PRODUCTS IN LEAD

China Bought Millions of Yards of Cotton Cloth in Excess of the Large Quantity Purchased Last Year.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Exports of Manufactures. Rows for 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor show that the exports of manufactures in the fiscal year ended amounted to \$56,929,270, as against \$52,415,322 in the preceding year, \$43,821,726 in 1903 and \$43,262,742 in 1904.

The exports for the past fiscal year were not only the largest on record, but are in excess of the combined exports of all articles in the centennial year, 1876, and nearly \$149,000,000 more than the total imports and exports of the country at the close of the Civil War.

The growth in the export in manufactures is shown to have largely exceeded the growth in population. Out of 30 leading articles only seven show a falling off for the year as compared with 1904. Iron and steel manufactures supply about one-fourth of the total exports, having been \$13,727,221, as against \$11,583,386 in the preceding year.

Steel rails showed an increase of \$2,690,000 over 1904, a curious feature being the large increase in exports of locomotives to Japan, 151 engines having been sent there in 1905 as against 74 in the previous year. Mexico and Argentina increased their purchases of American sewing machines, while Japan increased her purchases of electrical machinery and builders' material each in a substantial degree.

Copper manufactures take second rank, with a total valuation of \$7,235,291 in 1905 as compared with \$5,121,681. There was an increase of \$10,000,000 in the exportation of mineral oils—the third article in importance—of over 100,000,000 gallons, but owing to the fall in price the amount is only \$21,000,000. The oil exports for 1905 were \$52,000,000 as against \$47,400,000 gallons. The value for 1904 was \$71,888,217 and for 1903 was \$71,533,552.

Great Britain and Ireland, \$71,000,000 gallons were sent to Germany, 167,000,000, and to The Netherlands, 137,000,000. Only \$5,000,000 gallons were exported to South America.

Cotton Yields Cotton Cloth. Cotton manufactures present one of the striking features of the year's export, having advanced from \$22,493,713 in 1904 to \$49,596,000 in the year just ended. The growth occurred chiefly in cotton cloth exports, \$18,692,309 being the total in 1904 and \$41,220,542 the figure for 1905.

To China there was an increase of about 400,000 yards over last year's exportation of 769,000,000 and the value of other cotton cloth exported to that country increased from \$4,000,000 in 1904 to \$7,750,000 in 1905. Japan was the only other country to show a considerable increase, total being \$4,000,000 yards as against 440,000 yards in 1904.

Leather and its manufactures, fourth in importance in the list of manufactured articles exported, showed an increase of \$4,000,000, the total in 1905 being \$25,000,000 as compared with \$24,000,000 in the preceding year. In this class also Japan is credited with the chief increase.

MRS. VAN DRAN POISONED

(Continued from First Page.)

guarded by a body guard and has taken extraordinary precautions in keeping his home securely locked. Twice, Mr. Van Dran says, Young has passed him on the street, and both times he has sneered at him, although he made no attempt to molest him.

If murder was committed the person or persons who did the deed opened the window and either doctored the bottle that was in the bucket and replaced it, or knowing the well-established habit of both Van Dran and his wife of drinking ginger ale, simply substituted the bottle. There are two ways of reaching the Van Dran flat. One is by going around the flat on the Seventeenth-street side, or by going around on Couch street. In the rear of the flat is a narrow courtyard, with stairs leading into the rear of the flats. All that would have been necessary for the person or persons who plotted this foul deed would have been to have walked up the back stairs until they came to the Van Dran flat. A common case knife would have been all that was necessary to have slid back the window fastener and the rest would have been easy. It would not have been necessary even to have entered the little pantry, although the window, which is only a half affair, opens wide enough to admit a person of more than the average size.

Reached From Window.

The fact, however, that the bucket, which was temporarily serving as a refrigerator because the one which had been ordered had not arrived, was so close to the window that all that was necessary was to have leaned half through the window, reach down into the bucket and either remove the bottle that was there and replace it with another, or take the one there and open it and pour in the deadly poison, arrange the stopper again and place it back. The bottle from which the deadly stuff was taken was a common soda-water bottle.

It is the property of the Pioneer Soda Works, whose factory is in South Portland. The firm is considered one of the best in the city and little credence is placed in the theory that perhaps the bottle had formerly contained prussic acid.

If murder was planned, it was done with a cold-bloodedness that would shame those famous poisoning crimes credited to Lucretia Borgia and other world notorious poisoners. It was diabolic to a degree, for whoever did the deed, perhaps not only missed the person that it was intended for, but caused the death of an innocent woman and might have caused that of her sister. How were they to know but that the contents of this bottle might not have been passed to several guests? It was only a trick of fate and the warning that Mrs. Van Dran gave to her sister while she was being stricken unto death by the deadly drug, a poison which noted chemists state produces, when diluted, almost instant death, perhaps, saved the entire family.

Acts Like Description by Chemists.

The description given by Miss Monteith of Mrs. Van Dran's death corroborates the description given by the chemists of how death follows the taking of this poison. She was extremely thirsty and had taken several large swallows. The effect of the drug was almost instantaneous. The poison had already begun its deadly work. It had produced paralysis of the respiratory organs and she just had strength enough to gasp out: "For God sake, don't drink that stuff. It's horrible." Then, reeling and fighting against the stupor that was quickly taking place, she attempted to reach for the water faucet in the kitchen, when she staggered and would have fallen, but for Miss Monteith, who grasped hold of her and placed her on the floor. Miss Monteith then hurriedly summoned Dr. William Jones, but when he arrived, the woman was all but dead, only a slight pulse being apparent.

Detected Presence of Poison.

Dr. Jones made a casual examination and at once he detected the presence of poison. There was a slight froth about the lips, and he gave it his opinion that the poison was either prussic acid or cyanide of potassium, which is practically the same in its effect. The eyes of the dead woman left in the glass were open and glassy and the pupils were dilated, showing every evidence of prussic acid poisoning. Some of the contents of the bottle had spilled on the white oil cloth which covered the bottom of the shelf in the pantry and left a brown discoloration. The tests that Dr. Parker and Dr. Equi made were from a part of the contents which were left in the glass in which Mrs. Van Dran drank and from the glass that Miss Monteith was about to drink. Both showed that they were heavily charged with the poison. The samples were taken from a part of the liquid in possession of Coroner Finley. There is some doubt as to whether the bottle contained ginger ale, for the liquid now has turned to a deep cherry brown and shows a heavy precipitation.

Cyanide of Potassium.

This has led to the belief that it was cyanide of potassium, and that it had been used either in the crystal form or a powder. Cyanide of potassium when in contact with either the acid of the stomach or other acids such as are used in the preparation of ginger ale or other kindred soft drinks, produces hydrocyanic acid, which is the same as prussic acid. The same test is used to discover both forms of poison. Both were used by the doctors and the results were the same.

Husband Barely Escaped Murder.

Mr. Van Dran, the husband of the dead woman, narrowly escaped being murdered by Joe Young, a saloonkeeper. Young entered Van Dran's place of business one night just before closing time. He bought a drink for Van Dran and a couple of friends who were in the saloon at the time. Later he was invited to take another drink with Van Dran and declined and called Van Dran from behind the bar, saying that he wished to talk with him. Van Dran followed Young to the sidewalk and when they were alone, Young is said to have inquired of Van Dran why he (Van Dran) had been circulating his reports about him that he had beaten his wife and neglected her. Van Dran, it is said, denied that he had circulated any reports of that nature, but stated that he had heard that such was the case and took Young to task. No angry words were spoken and Van Dran again entered the saloon. He had just reached the end of the bar when Young entered with two revolvers, one in each hand, and began firing. The first shot struck Van Dran in the left arm and pierced his left breast. Being unarmed Van Dran sought shelter behind a safe, but before he could get there another shot struck him in the right hip. He fell to the floor and started to crawl behind the bar and Young leaped over the bar and shot at him again, hitting him in the leg.

Lay in Hospital at Point of Death.

As a result of his wounds, Van Dran lay in the hospital for weeks at the point of death, and has only recently been able to take charge of his business. Young was arrested, and later, when it was found that Van Dran would recover, he was released on \$5000 bonds. The case has been set for trial a couple of times, but Young has pleaded illness, and now the case is set for trial September 8. The shooting, so far as is known, was done because both Mrs. Van Dran and her husband, who had known Mrs. Young ever since she was a little girl, and had, so the story goes, given her financial aid. Van Dran had known Young for 12 years; and until the night of the shooting, there had never been any quarrel between them.

Comes of Good Family.

Mrs. Van Dran was a Miss Monteith, and comes from one of the best-known families in Oregon. They formerly lived in Albany, where the body will be taken on Tuesday for burial. Mrs. Van Dran was deeply loved by all who knew her. She also lived in Portland, where Mr. Van Dran lived one time and where they have a host of friends throughout the state. On Saturday evening, hardly an hour before the tragedy occurred, Mrs. Van Dran, in company with her husband and Miss Monteith, passed along Washington street and were greeted by many friends, and she was congratulated on the marvelous escape of her husband. Mr. Van Dran was greatly attached to his wife, and there was a great bond of affection between them. Some one started the rumor yesterday that Mrs. Van Dran was afflicted with heart trouble, but this was denied by Mr. Van Dran.

What Pharmacists Say.

During the course of the investigation as to the manner in which prussic acid might have been introduced into the ginger ale which Mrs. Van Dran drank immediately preceding her death, a theory was advanced that in the manufacture of the drink, prussic acid might have been used in such a proportion as to produce death.

Formulas for Preparation.

Fenner's Twentieth Century Formulary and the National Formulary, both standard works, give the following formula for making ginger ale, which formula is universally used as a soda fountain and bottling work: "Jamaica ginger 4 the avoirdupois; Canada snake root (sarsaparil) 3 oz. avoirdupois; oil of orange, 3 fluid drachms; oil of lemon, 1 fluid oz.; oil of pimento, 1 1/4 fluid drachms; sodium carbonate, 1 oz. avoirdupois; sodium carbonate, 1 oz. avoirdupois; caramel coloring, 3 fluid ounces; alcohol and water in sufficient quantities."

Russians Drop Substantial Bills in the Plate.

STARTLED BY AN ANTHEM Words Sung to Russian National Air in Little Episcopal Church Are Different From Those Originally Written.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 12.—Relief from the heat of the past two days and the early decision to abandon the proposed Sunday session of the peace conference, made relaxation possible.

The day was ideal from every point of view. The roads had been packed hard by the rains, the bay and ocean were smooth and the air bright and crisp, making an automobile a most desirable and steamship all attractive and all of these diversions were enjoyed by various members of the foreign visitors.

After luncheon Mr. Baron Rosen and General Yermoloff toured the shore road in their automobiles, returning to the hotel in the afternoon. They had intended to go to Magnolia and spend the night there, returning early tomorrow. Upon reaching Newburyport, however, they found that it would be quite late when they reached Magnolia and so returned.

Baron Rosen democratically spent the afternoon on the veranda of the hotel reading the Sunday papers. Mr. Witte in the same apartments the remainder of the afternoon.

Japanese Go for a Ride.

Baron Komura and Minister Takihira took a morning ride and also left the hotel for a ride through town in the evening. Some members of the missions visited the Mayflower and Dolphin in the day.

The people of Portsmouth did not know that the Russian dignitaries had planned to attend worship and no one was there from curiosity. In the church the envoys were escorted to the very front pew. On arrival the rest of the party were shown immediately behind those of their chiefs.

Russians Hear Episcopal Service.

The service began at once. It was the "matins" service of the high Episcopal Church, with its hymns and chants, and lasted exactly 70 minutes. There was no sermon. The distinguished guests had some difficulty in following the service, that is, rising on time to the responses. In the orthodox Russian church there are no pews, the congregation remaining standing throughout the service.

Rev. Charles L. W. Brine, rector, was the officiating clergyman. "Friends, we bid you welcome," was his only deviation from the prescribed service. When the officers were passed, each Russian brought forth a bill and the 112 women and eight gentlemen, who, beside the envoys, made up the congregation, were given an impressive intimation of the generosity of the Russians.

New Words to Russian Anthem.

A somewhat strange coincidence in the service and one which, for the moment, was startling to the Russians, was the sudden bursting from the organ of the Russian anthem, the music to hymn No. 1, which, in the service, was the prescribed series of Sunday services. To the national anthem, the Russians sing:

Oh, save the Czar, strong and powerful. Rejoice to the terror of the enemy. Oh, Orthodox Czar—long live the Czar. The words in the hymnal, however, were:

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When the services had ended the envoys were pleasantly received by the rector and members of his parish. They remained only a short time, however, returning direct to the hotel.

Minister Takihira, the Japanese Minister, accompanied by Commander Isham Takahira, the naval attaché, of the Japanese Legation in Washington, attended the evening services at the Christian Church in Kittery, Me.

The minister left the hotel at 6:30 in an automobile and did not return until 11 o'clock.

Baron Komura and Minister Yameen went for a long drive this evening and returned to the hotel much refreshed.

FEW HEAR WITTE'S MESSAGE

St. Petersburg Is Kept in Ignorance of Peace Proceedings.

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The only comment vouchsafed officially was that Mr. Witte's answer seemed not altogether unacceptable to the Japanese, and the conference would have ended then and there. Count Lamsdorff, who is keeping in close touch with the Emperor, went again to Peterhof today, bearing the latest messages, but apparently there were no important developments here affecting the negotiations.

The Emperor has seen the other Ministers also during the last two days, but has found no occasion to summon a council of Ministers, and Mr. Witte's course seems to be meeting with his full approval.

All official dispatches received from Portsmouth, after being deciphered, are forwarded to the Emperor, whose comments are then made known to some times expressed in marginal annotations. There is reason to believe that no manifesto on the subject of a national assembly has been issued by the Emperor, and the conference would have ended then and there.

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CHESTERFIELD CLOTHES GRAY'S THE STYLE AND QUALITY STORE

Clearance Sale Continues

This week, a mighty effort to entirely close out all stock of the Spring and Summer season. The entire stock of Fancy Suits of regular stock and the Two-Piece Outing Suits of the famous Chesterfield make are on sale. No reserve; pick out the suit you wish at the following great price reductions:

OUTING SUITS \$12.00 Values at Sale \$ 7.00 \$15.00 Values at Sale \$ 9.50 \$20.00 Values at Sale \$12.50 \$22.50 Values at Sale \$13.50

All Regular Chesterfield Suits

Of light and medium weight, many of them heavy enough to wear all winter, to go at greatly reduced prices

All \$15.00 Suits at Sale \$11.50 All \$20.00 Suits at Sale \$15.00 All \$25.00 Suits at Sale \$19.00 All \$30.00 Suits at Sale \$23.50 All \$35.00 Suits at Sale \$26.50

Great price reductions on Men's Fine Underwear. Balbriggans, lises, linens and silks. Your time is short for the securing of these great values. Take advantage today.

R. M. GRAY 269-271 Morrison

RUSSIA'S GAME OF BLUFF.

Japanese Paper Comments on This Style of Diplomacy. TOKIO, Aug. 12.—The Nippon this morning, in reference to the peace negotiations prints the following: "Reports from abroad purporting to come from Russian authority to the effect that Russia has instructed Mr. Witte to refuse cession of territory and the payment of indemnity are nothing but mere bluff."

"Russian diplomacy has shown itself to be full of bluffing and intimidation, particularly so during the period preceding the present hostilities. "Whatever measures Russia takes, the fact stands out clear as daylight that Sakhalin is under occupation and the fate of Kamchatka is within easy command of Japan. Other portions of Russia's maritime possessions are within easy access of Japanese auxiliaries."

"A shrewd diplomat and statesman like Mr. Witte cannot be blind to the facts. A man of his financial experience ought to be alive to the fact that the expenditures required for the continuance of hostilities ought to be utilized in a channel productive of a greater benefit to Russia. "However blind Russian statesmen may be, it is impossible to believe that they fail to appreciate the logic of events."

"Whatever differences may exist between the plenipotentiaries, they can only be in the point and degree of cession and indemnity, not in the principle of cession and indemnity. "The Hochi takes a pessimistic view of the negotiations in view of the reported refusal of Russia to cede territory. It declares that Japan ought to pay more attention to Manchuria than to Portsmouth.

Landlord Answers Criticisms.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 12.—In answer to the criticisms of the accommodations afforded the foreign guests, the hotel management request the publication of the following statement: "In regard to arrangements for the peace conference, the management of the hotel desired to say it has carried out to the slightest degree every arrangement made by the American Government. Special services have been arranged for in regard to giving the envoys special service, and an extra chef and assistant have been provided especially for these people, making a la carte service up to midnight."

"The palm-rooms, which, in the ordinary way, have been closed at 11 o'clock, has been kept open as late as 12 o'clock in the morning