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SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER.

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SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

I. O. O. F.—MORO LODGE, NO. 113.—MEETS every Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock. All visiting brothers to our city cordially invited to attend.
H. S. McDANEL, Secretary. WM. HOLDER, N. G.

A. O. U. W.—MORO LODGE No. 64.—MEETS in Odd Fellows hall every Tuesday evening. All sojourning brothers are invited to attend. H. A. THOMSON, W. M.
H. S. McDANEL, Recorder.

DEGREE OF HONOR.—HERREN LODGE No. 2, A. O. U. W.—Meets in Odd Fellows hall, Moro, every Monday night. Sojourners respectfully invited to attend.
MISS MARY PEOPLES, Recorder. MRS. AMERICA MOORE, C. of H.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.—MORO Camp 351 Woodmen of the World, meets in Odd Fellows hall every Wednesday evening. Visiting choppers are invited to attend.
WM. HOLDER, Clerk. W. H. MOORE, C. C.

SHERMAN CO. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Meets the 2d Saturday afternoon of each month in Moore Bros. Hall, Moro. All persons interested in fruit culture in Sherman county are invited to attend.
J. M. PARRY, Secretary.

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Charles Slade—SLADE & COOLEY, PROPRIETORS—J. O. Cooley.
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Located within 100 feet of the depot. New building, new furniture, and everything first-class. Commodious rooms, well and neatly kept. Table supplied with the best the market affords.
Proprietors of Hotel will meet all trains. Special attention to commercial travelers. Stages leave for Goldendale and Moro every morning.

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Electric Lights in Every Room and Electric Call Bells.....
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BARGAIN NO. 1—Hotel in Moro; 25 rooms, all calcimined; 18 bed-rooms, 2 parlors; dining-room 20x30; bath-room in the hotel. Consideration, $2,200 cash, or $2,500 on time. Ample grounds.

BARGAIN NO. 2—240 acres of good farm land, 2½ miles from Moro: 200 acres of summer fallow on place; small house and barn; plenty of small fruit and water; a few trees of apples; good sight for orchard. Consideration, $2,500, $1,000 down, balance one-half crop each year until paid for.

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BARGAIN NO. 5—240 acre farm—180 acres farm land; good $800 house; plenty of water; good fences; postoffice on the place. $1,700—$500 cash, remainder to suit purchaser.

BARGAIN NO. 6—300 acre farm adjacent to Moro—250 acres farm land; $1,500 house; plenty of water; young orchard of 1,000 trees. $6,000—$2,00 cash, remainder one-half of crop each year until paid.

BARGAIN NO. 7—480 acre farm—400 acres good farm land; good house; fence in good repair; plenty of water; two miles from school. $4,300—$1,500 cash, remainder one-half of crop each year until paid.

BARGAIN NO. 8—320 acre farm—200 acres good farm land; good house, with cellar; small barn; plenty of water; fence in good repair; near school. $1,500 cash, or $2,000 on time.

BARGAIN NO. 9—600 acres—320 acres good farm land; good fence; plenty of water; 130 acres of summer fallow; fine site for an orchard. Consideration, $4,500—$800 down; crop payment for balance.

BARGAIN NO. 10—One-half section, 300 acres farm land; plenty of water; good outside range. Consideration, $1,400—$500 down; balance on easy terms.

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Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public.
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A general banking business transacted, deposits received, subject to sight draft or check.
Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted on day of collection.
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E. M. WEST, Manager. Moro, Oregon
Largest and Most Commodious House in Moro.
Well Kept, Good Meals, Good Beds.
Wants of customers carefully attended to. Patronage of the public is respectfully solicited by the management.

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If you are in poor health or your horses not fed right.
Grass Valley House. Grass Valley, Or
Has the best to be had; meals served in a tempting manner and a feed stable run in connection with the hotel.
Horses fed hay and grain. Over night 50c; one feed 25c.

Imperial Hotel
Seventh and Washington St., Portland, Oregon.
THOS. GUINEAN, Proprietor
(American and European plan.)
Is the most homelike hotel in Portland; has an efficient corps of assistants and everything first-class.
RATES—European plan, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. American plan, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.

RUFUS HOTEL
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RUFUS, SHERMAN CO., OR.
First-class in every respect. Clean rooms, good beds and a table as well set as any in the Inland Empire.
For the benefit of haulers and others visiting Rufus and wishing early meals, the manager has arranged hours as follows:
Breakfast..... 5 to 7 o'clock.
Dinner..... 12 to 5 "
Breakfast..... 5 to 7 "
A night watchman will be constantly employed to awaken guests; to meet all trains and receive guests arriving during the night.
Livery teams can be procured at any time either day or night.

ARMSWORTHY & CO.
MORO, OREGON.
Horseshoeing, • Blacksmithing
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And All Kinds of Iron and Wood Repairing at Short Notice.
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I am prepared to offer first-class accommodations to the traveling public with easy coaches, good teams and accommodating drivers.

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Wasco	10:15 A. M	Wasco	10:00 A. M
Moro	1:30 P. M	Grant	4:00 P. M

Strict attention will be given to all business entrusted to my care. Express and other packages promptly delivered.

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Leave City Hotel, Moro, at 7 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Leave Umatilla House, The Dalles, at 7 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Fare for the round trip, $2.50; one way, $1.50. Freight 50 cents per 100, small packages, 15 and 25 cents. Orders for freight or express packages promptly and carefully attended to at reasonable rates.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

From all Parts of the New and Old World.

BRIEF AND INTERESTING ITEMS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Current Week.

Edward Langtry, the former husband of Lily Langtry, has been placed in an insane asylum.

Japan has named two delegates to attend the international sealing conference at Washington, D. C.

At Dixon, Ia., the dead body of Robert Parks was found in his burning house. It is believed he was murdered for his money.

During a quarrel at their home in St. Louis, George P. Peffer, a stenographer, shot his father-in-law, Robert Delaney, through the brain, and then killed himself.

Eddie Bosley, the 20-months-old child of Mrs. George Bosley, was killed at Bothell, Wash., by a Seattle & International train. The child's head was severed from its body.

The Union Pacific committee has acceded to the government's contention that its lien on the Union Pacific road includes the Omaha bridge, and that it has increased its cash bid so as to make th entire concession approximately $5,000,000. This would make its guaranty offer for the property, including the sinking fund, now in the treasury, about $50,000,000.

The United States circuit court has decided that tapioca flour must be taxed a duty of 2 cents per pound. This will increase the government revenue many hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum. This flour is used almost exclusively in all the Chinese laundries in the United States because of its cheapness, as starch, and it has been the most formidable obstacle to the starch manufacturing industry in the United States.

The lumbering town of Austin, Pa., was nearly wiped off the map by fire. Only five dwellings remain. Fully 500 persons are homeless.

The Hotel Lafayette, at Minnetonka, Minn., the largest summer resort in the West, was totally destroyed by fire. It was owned by the Great Northern railway.

For the month of September, the attendance at the Nashville exposition was 253,724, and the total attendance since the opening up October 1 amounted to 1,196,685.

The emperor of China has forbidden all sorts of banquets and junketing because an eclipse will occur on January 22, 1898. An eclipse of the sun is said by the Chinese to be proof of the wrath of heaven at the lack of virtue in a ruler.

Five hundred thousand acres of fine land along the Big Piney, Lebarge, Fontanelle creeks and Green river, which have recently been surveyed, will be thrown open to settlement under the United States land laws after November 1, when plats of the land will be filed in the local land office. The lands comprise eight townships, all in Uintah county, Wyoming.

A vessel carrying supplies of medicine, clothing, arms and ammunition for the Cuban army has left Montreal for Cuba. The scheme was not authorized by the Cuban junta in New York, but was undertaken on behalf of two gentlemen, one a Canadian, who decided on running an expedition to the coast of Cuba, and, if successful, identifying themselves with the cause.

Neal Dow, the great temperance advocate, died at his home in Portland, Me. It was through his efforts that in 1884 an amendment to the constitution of Maine was adopted by a popular vote of nearly three to one, in which it was declared that the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating beverages was forever forbidden, and commanding the legislature to enact suitable laws for the enforcement of the prohibition.

The topic of the day in Paris has been the refusal of M. Lozo, French ambassador at Vienna, to accept the appointment tendered him as governor Algeria, on the ground that he does not desire to leave his aged parents. He declares that he will remain in Vienna, but the Marquis d'Reversau has already been appointed to replace him, and the cabinet has decided that this appointment must stand. M. Lozo, therefore, will have to make an ignominious retreat.

The Orange-Judd Farmer, in its final estimate of the year's crop, says that figures, based on actual threshing returns, indicate a total yield of 589,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 373,000,000 bushels in winter, and 215,470,000 bushels in spring wheat. The report says the corn crop is exceedingly disappointing, and an outside estimate is 1,750,000,000 bushels. Drought during the past two months reduced the average condition from 82.3 a month ago to 78.9 on October 1. An average oats yield of 28.7 bushels per acre suggests a crop of 814,000,000 bushels, 100,000,000 more than last year.

Burglars broke into the office of the steamer Flyer on the water front at Seattle, and, after overhauling the contents of several trunks, carried away the safe, weighing 400 pounds. No trace of it has been found.

A California company proposes to build three enormous rafts at Stella, on the Columbia river, and take them to San Francisco during the coming summer. Each raft will contain over 30,000 piles, to be used by the Southern Pacific Company in the construction and repair of wharves.

The steamship Pelican will carry 1,700,000 feet of ties from Puget Sound for a Chinese railroad.

Theodore Durrant, through his attorneys, has been served with a motion by Appelle Hale, the warden of San Quentin, to dismiss the appeal on habeas corpus which was denied by the circuit court, also to affirm the order of the lower court. This motion will be presented to the United States supreme court on the first Monday in November. Service of the brief, as well as the motion to be placed before the supreme court, was acknowledged by Attorney Hart for appellant, Durrant.

ANOTHER BOLD HOLD UP.

Two Men Stop and Rob an Oregon City Car.

Portland, Oct. 12.—The East Side Railway Company's car, Ona, bound for Portland, was held up at Meldrum station, four miles this side of Oregon City, at 6:45 last evening, by two highwaymen, and from the 35 passengers on board $97 was taken. Both the robbers were armed with revolvers, each had his face blackened, and each acted with perfect calmness during the robbery. Not a single shot was fired by either the robbers or passengers. An absurd civility prevailed, and when the work had been finished the highwaymen bade their victims a courteous adieu and said they would call again when broke. They then backed a short distance into the brush and secreted themselves until the car moved on.

The work of the two men is well in line with the attempt on the O. R. & N. passenger only a short time ago, but the result was more satisfactory to the robbers. Who they are is unknown to the authorities, although some persons on the car asserted that they recognized the voice of one of them. The pursuit was commenced as soon as the car could reach this city and the police could be returned to the scene, but so far no trace of them can be found.

The Ona left Oregon City at 6:20 There were about 35 passengers aboard, the seats nearly all being full. At Meldrum station there is a switch, which necessitates a slowing down for a distance. The track at this point is in a very light cut, and on both sides there is a considerable growth of low underbrush and ferns. When the Ona was passing this place the motorman heard something running through the brush and ferns, which he supposed was cattle fleeing from the car. A moment later, however, he realized that the somethings were coming toward the car, and that their speed was not due to fright.

A medium-sized man stepped on the front step while the car was still going slowly, and, approaching the motorman, peremptorily commanded him to stop the car. The motorman did not grasp the situation at first, but thought a joke was being perpetrated. The highwayman soon disabused his mind by poking a revolver into his face as an additional emphasis, which induced the motorman to act promptly. The robber asked him if he had any money, and, being answered in the negative, patted his pockets to ascertain if the answer was true. He then ordered the motorman inside the car, and started in to "go through" the passengers.

About the same time the man jumped on at the front, a second robber climbed onto the rear platform He indicated his purpose by pointing a revolver down the aisle of the car to intimidate the passengers. Just as the car was coming to a halt the conductor managed to pass down the aisle to the center of the car, and, reaching the button overhead, turned off the lights. He then stood near that place during the proceedings following.

The man in front found the work of taking the surplus cash possessed by the passengers impeded by the lack of light. He had taken the money from three passengers, when he decided to have the lights turned on again. He ordered the conductor to do this, using an oath each time. "Turn on the lights or I'll blow your brains out," was repeated once or twice, to which the conductor replied that some one outside had pulled the trolley off. At last the robber at the front end called out two or three times for the car to go ahead so that he could have the benefit of the moonlight. Following his order, the car moved on until it turned so that the light shone in fairly well, when he said that was enough, when it stopped again. How the car was moved is not clear, as the motorman says he was taken inside and kept there, and neither of the two robbers in sight went to the front platform.

The robber from the front continued his work when the car came to a halt.

He went down the aisle commanding the passengers to stand, and taking from them the money offered, and in some cases feeling of their pockets to see if they had given all. He passed alleged witticisms with several, and kept up a talk the whole time he was in the car.

After the robber from the front had gone through the car, the one standing guard at the rear asked impatiently if he was through. Being told that all was finished, he again asked how much had been gotten. No. 1 said, "Oh, $15 or $16," and the two then backed out of the rear door. They kept their pistols pointed at the car after reaching the ground until they had backed about 10 feet, when they squatted in the brush until the car had gone on.

Explosion in a Mine.

Baker City, Or., Oct. 12.—This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, an explosion of giant powder occurred in the 600-foot level of the Virtue mine, killing J. P. Maddox and injuring several other miners. The cause of the explosion was the dropping of a lighted candle in the powder magazine.

To Settle It Finally.

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—The sultan has appointed the minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, as the plenipotentiary of Turkey to negotiate the peace treaty with Greece.

Jumped the Track.

Seattle, Oct. 12.—This afternoon an electric car on Third avenue jumped the track and plunged down a 10-foot embankment. The car contained about 25 passengers, but none of them were seriously injured.

Struck by an Electric Car.

Detroit, Oct. 12.—Thomas McGraw, an aged capitalist, was struck by an electric car today, sustaining injuries from which he cannot recover.

Died From Her Burns.

Medford, Or., Oct. 12—Mrs. Mary E. Wigle, who was burned yesterday morning by her clothing catching fire while she was preparing breakfast, died at a late hour last night, after several hours of intense suffering.

Killed by Footpads.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Footpads this morning held up Frank Brunnstein, a newspaper carrier, 60 years old, and after struggling with him for a few pennies and nickels amounting to $1.80, shot the old man and escaped. Bunnestein died shortly afterward.

THE SPANIARDS' REPLY

Decisive Action Has Not Yet Been Taken.

TO CHANGE SYSTEM OF WARFARE

The Insurgents Jeer and Taunt the Spanish During an Engagement at Camarones Hills.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—A cabinet council, at which the queen regent presided, was held here today. When the ministers separated, the premier, Senor Sagasta, announced to the newspaper men that no final decision had been taken in regard to the reply which Spain will make to the note of the United States, handed to the Duke of Tetuan, when he was minister for foreign affairs, by the United States minister.

The Imparcial says it learns that the reply of Spain will satisfy Spanish susceptibilities in making clear to President McKinley the resolute attitude which Spain maintains in regard to Cuba.

According to El Heraldo, Spain's reply to the United States will point out if American interests suffer by reason of the war in Cuba, they (the Americans) are themselves to blame for it, inasmuch as the insurrection is assisted from the United States. El Heraldo says also:

"We understand that the government will express its confidence that the new policy to be pursued with regard to Cuba will produce a change in the attitude of the United States."

It is semi-officially announced that Captain-General Weyler will be recalled from Cuba this month, and that it is probable the cortes will be dissolved in December and a new parliament convoked in March.

Weyler's Methods Must Cease.

London, Oct. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, referring to the cabinet council says:

"The cabinet was unanimous in the opinion that the system of warfare in Cuba must be completely changed. Special attention was drawn to the deplorable condition of the sick and wounded soldiers now arriving. This aspect was considered at the direct initation of the queen regent.

"Regarding the finances, although the optimistic views of the recent minister of finance do not appear to have been justified, it is believed that with prudence, sufficient resources may be counted upon at least until the cortes meets in the spring, to authorize supplies."

Routed by the Insurgents.

New York, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: A big battle occurred October 2 in Camarones hills, not far from Matanzas, between the Spanish under General Molina and the rebels under command of Betancourt, Sanguilly and Raoul Arango. The fight began at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued all day. The official report published here states that Molina attacked the rebel position and drove the rebels out with great loss. The report says that General Molina had his horse shot under him.

The Herald's correspondent at Matanzas has obtained an account of the fight from a Spanish officer who was present. From this it appears that the rebel infantry were strongly intrenched in an almost inaccessible position in the hills, and all efforts to dislodge them were futile, resulting only in heavy losses for the attacking force. The insurgents had only a few men killed, and jeered at and taunted the Spanish during the whole engagement. General Molina narrowly escaped death. Enraged at his failure, he returned to the attack the next day, but with no better success. A large number of Spanish soldiers were brought into Matanzas.

The rebel leader, Juan Ducasse, has crossed the Mariel-Majana trocha with a large force, and is now operating with General Castillo.

Offer Will Not Be Accepted.

New York, Oct. 11.—General Carlo Roloff, secretary of war of the republic of Cuba, has sent the following letter to Gonzales de Quesada, Cuban charge d'affaires at Washington:

"We are now better prepared for an active campaign than at any time during either the present or the late war.

"We are informed here that Spain will probably try to please the American government by offering us autonomy more or less ample. I need not tell you, my friend, that we laugh at such offers, for already we are at the hour of our liberation. Should Spain seriously offer us autonomy, it would prove the full extent of her weakness, and we will fight with renewed ardor until she shall recognize our independence. Imagine our delight should Spain thus confirm us in our belief that the end is fast approaching.

"Tell the American government that to enter into diplomatic discussion with Spain in the hope that we will accept autonomy is useless. We should simply thank it for its trouble, but manfully decline to end the war on such terms. We know that both Palma and you have often made this plain to the American government and public, but we wish you to reaffirm it."

One Expedition Failed.

Havana, Oct. 11.—According to the bulletins issued today from the headquarters of the Spaniards, a government force has ambushed and captured a boat having on board 207 boxes of ammunition which the troops found ashore. Both of these lots of ammunition, it is stated, belonged to an expedition which landed at the mouth of the river Ariano, in the ditsrict of Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, recently.

Weavers Went Out.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—A committee of employes of Thomas Dolna & Co., wool manufacturers, made a demand for an increase of 15 per cent in wages. The demand was refused, and the weavers, about 300 in number, went out on strike.

Murder and Suicide.

Boyne Falls, Mich., Oct. 11.—William Shain shot and killed Mrs. Freeman Lee late last evening, and when cornered by officers of the law he ended matters by shooting himself in the head.

ON THE SAILOR BOY.

A Crowd Who Were Glad to Get Away From St. Michaels.

Port Townsend, Wash., Oct. 11.—The schooner Sailor Boy, Captain Peterson, arrived at 1 o'clock this afternoon, direct form St. Michaels, having left there September 19. The Sailor Boy brought nine passengers from St. Michaels, who came to spend the winter rather than endure the hardships incident to semi-camp life at St. Michaels until the river opens in the spring. The returning passengers had gone north on the steamers Eliza Anderson and Merwin. Their names are: J. Q. Barnum, of Murray, Idaho; Dr. Proot, of Michigan; Dr. Frost, of New York; Kaufman, of Chicago; Anderson, of Chicago;; Kappapal, of Sioux City, Ia.; Robinson, of San Francisco, and W. H. Churchill, of New York city. All the returning passengers agree that St. Michaels will never be popular as a place of residence.

Captain Peterson says the Yukon river was still open to navigation when he left, but water was so low that boats of over 15 inches draught could not cross many bars which showed at irregular intervals in the river's course, and as a result all efforts to go up the river this fall will be fruitless. Captain Peterson does not think either Captain Frank Worth's or Mayor Wood's boats will be able to go to Dawson City before next June, notwitstanding the fact that both were all ready to make the attempt when the Sailor Boy left.

The Sailor Boy did not sight or hear anything of the schooner Bryant, which broke loose from the tug Holyoke off Kadiak island in a severe storm, September 20.

There had been no news direct from Dawson City received at St. Michaels for four weeks previous to leaving, and no news can possibly be brought by river before next summer, as ice was already forming in the salt water at the mouth of the river, and the fresh water must certainly have been frozen to a considerable thickness at that time.

"In a month form now," said he, "I do not believe there will be 100 persons at St. Michaels, as nearly everybody is preparing to come back. A great many will come down on the Portland. But a majority left ere this on the schooner Novelty, which was discharging cargo at St. Michaels when we left. The captain of the Novelty will bring down all those having sufficient money to pay their board on the trip, no fare being charged. This is done simply as an act of charity and in the interests of humanity. Many persons have not money sufficient to even pay for their board on the schooner, and unless they can sell their outfit for cash, will be forced to remain at St. Michaels during the winter.

Mayor Wood, of Seattle, manager of the Humboldt expedition, and D. K. Howard, who had charge of the Eliza Anderson party, are practically prisoners in the hands of their irate passengers. Only the presence of the United States troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Randall is expected to avert serious trouble.

The feeling against both Wood and Howard is said to be bitter in the extreme, and the miners have appointed committees to guard both, and see to it that they do not get out of their reach. Thomas K. Clark, of Seattle, who was a passenger on the Sailor Boy, said:

"There is no chance for the Wood party to get any considerable distance up the river, although they had everything ready to make the start September 19, the day we left. The men are disgusted and disheartened. They are quite likely to do something desperate before spring. Without exception, they seem to blame Wood for all their misfortunes, and it would not be surprising if he were made the victim of their wrath. I would not be surprised to hear of the death of Howard at the hands of the miners. The feeling against him is growing more bitter every day. The passengers of the Eliza Anderson paid their fares and freight to Dawson, but the Anderson was abandoned at Dutch harbor, and the passengers were landed at St. Michaels by the schooner Baranoff, with no prospect of getting futher this winter. Then Howard announced that the expedition was a failure, and that he would not feed them till they reached Dawson, as his contract demanded. His declaration caused great dissatisfaction, and he will be fortunate if he gets out of there alive.'"

Died of the Glanders.

Chehalis, Wash., Oct. 11.—W. W. Jordan, the second victim of the glanders, died this morning at his residence, after a brave fight of nearly a month against the disease. Everything was done by the physician in charge, and the A. O. U. W. lodge, of which he was a member, and it was thought at times that, on account of his vigorous constitution, he might be able to pull through, but he was compelled to succumb.

Our Foreign Trade.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The bureau of statistics has issued a table showing imports and exports for August; the first fulll month under the new tariff law.

These figures show for that month the largest exports of domestic merchandise of any August in the history of the government. The exports were $79,490,264, against $66,689,981 for August, 1896.

Grape Thieves Shot.

Fresno, Cal., Oct. 11.—Willie Pattison, aged 17, employed to protect the Reese vineyards from grape thieves, and armed with a shotgun, today shot and fatally injured Dennett Doland and Bobby Murray, who were stealing grapes. Murray is Pattison's cousin. Pattison is in jail.

Professor E. C. Pickering, of the Harvard Observatory, announces the discovery of 142 new double stars in the southern skies.

The Killing Was Cold-Blooded.

Parral, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, Oct. 11.—It is reported that Max Stewart, the American ex-Confederate soldier who shot and killed a policeman here some time ago, and was sentenced to death for the crime, will be shot within a few days. President Diaz, it is said, has refuesd clemency for the reason that the killing was cold-blooded murder.

The poles of Jupiter are flattened almost exactly like those of the earth. The phenomenon can be plainly seen with the telescope.

SOME COMPARISONS

OFFICIAL REPORTS SHOW THE DIFFERENCE IN THE TIMES.

Under the First 60 Days of the Cleveland-Wilson Low Tariff the Country Was in a Panic—Under the McKinley-Dingley Tariff the Country Confident.

E. F. PARSONS, Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C.—The close of the first sixty days of the operations of the new tariff law and the business improvements which are visible in every direction during that time have suggested a comparison of the conditions during the two months in question with those of the corresponding date in the first year of the Cleveland administration, during which time the free trade congress, elected with President Cleveland, was just beginning its attack upon the protective system which the Dingley law sixty days ago re-established.

The two periods from July 24 to September 24 in the years 1893 and 1897, respectively, present a marked contrast as to business conditions and it is possible to obtain from government records some data bearing upon this subject and now especially interesting.

The following data gathered from official reports presents a picture of the sixty-day period of the year 1893 with which the two months just ended correspond both as to the portion of the year and the period of the presidential administration and also proximity to tariff legislation:

Week ending July 24, 1893—Failure of Bozeman, Mont., National Bank; four Denver banks closed their doors; bank suspensions in other western cities; two bank failures in Milwaukee and runs on numerous other banks; Commercial Bank of Denver fails, capital $250,000; bank failures at Vernon, Texas, and Knoxville, Tenn., capital $200,000; failure of Tacoma, Wash., National Bank, capital $200,000; also failures of banks at Great Falls, Mont., and Orlando, Fla., capital $200,000; suspension of work in manufactories reported from all sections.

Week ending August 1, 1893—National bank at Manchester, N. H., and Indianapolis, Ind., fail, cpaital $500,000; failure of First National Bank at Spokane, Wash., capital $250,000; ten banks suspend in one day (July 27), capital $2,000,000; bank failures in South Dakota, Montana, Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Washington, New Hampshire, and correspondingly large number of business suspensions.

Week ending August 8, 1893—Collapse of Chicago Provision Deal and many failures of commission houses; failure of National bank of El Paso, Texas; failure of National bank of San Antonio, Texas; failure of National bank of Muncie, Ind; fifty-third congress meets in special session to begin its destruction of the McKinley law.

Week ending August 28, 1893—Encounter between the anarchists and socialists averted by New York police; meeting of anarchists broken up by New York police; failure of National bank at Hindman, Pa.; failure of National bank at Tacoma, Wash., suspension of manufacturing establishments in numerous states; announcement by comptroller of the currency that 155 National banks and 560 private banks had failed during the year ending August 28; railroad receivers appointed during August for Northern Pacific, Philadelphia & Reading, New England and Pittsburg, Akron & Western.

September—Railroad receivers appointed for Wisconsin Central, Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, Cleveland, Canton & Southern and Evansville & Terre Haute railroads. The mileage of roads placed in the hands of receivers during the year 1893 was 25,375, nearly one-seventh of all the lines in the United States and their indebtedness $1,212,217,033.00. During the year there were 16,115 mercantile suspensions, involving liabilities amounting to $346,779,889.00. During the bank suspensions of July, loans were made on call at the N. Y. Stock Exchange as high as 72 per cent.

The following statements of revival of manufacturing industries during the sixty days following the enactment of the Dingley law, the period corresponding with the similar dates in the first year of Cleveland's second term, show the contrast between present conditions and those of the corresponding months of the preceding administration. The statements which follow are from Bradstreet's Financial Journal:

Week ending July 24, 1897—Twenty thousand workmen resume work in the iron and steel industries; Bigelow Carpet Co. at Clinton, Mass., resumes work, 900 hands; Packer Colliery at Rappahannock, Pa., resumes work, 1,000 hands; Columbus, O., Buggy Co. resumes, 400 men; C. B. & Q. Co. reports full complement of hands at work in its railroad shops for first time in several years; Chattanooga Tradesmen announces large number of iron furnaces in South resuming work; McKenna Steel Works, Joliet, Ills., resume, 400 hands; spinners at silk mills, Paterson, N. J., receive increase in wages from 5 to 20 per cent.; Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., Kokome, Ind., resumes, 800 hands; Jones & Laughlin Iron Works, Pittsburg, resumes, 3,500 hands; Maine Central railroad increase wages of employes.

Week ending July 31, 1897—Tod Furnaces, Youngstown, O., resume work; numbers of manufacturing concerns in Connecticut and Pennsylvania resume work; furnaces at Birmingham and Bessemer, Ala., resume work; Algonquin Woolen Mills, Passaic, N. J., increases wages 10 to 15 per cent; Atchison Railway Co. announces inability to supply new cars to meet demands of shippers.

Week ending August 7, 1897—Ensign Car Mfg. Co., Huntington, W. Va., resumes work; Cleveland, O., Rolling Mills, resumes, 2,000 hands; sugar producers of Louisiana advance wages 16 per cent; cotton mills at Lancaster, Pa., resume, 1,000 hands; American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., resumes in all departments; Iron Works at Mahoning and Lebanon, Ohio, and Birmingham, Ala., resume.

Week ending September 16, 1897—Cordage Mills at Isaia, O., purchased for $500,000, to be reopened at once after several years of idleness; East Lake Woolen Mills, Bridgeton, Pa., resume after three years' idleness; Wead Paper mill, Malone, N. Y., resume after two years' idleness