

NOT A NEW DISCOVERY.



THE BOY—Huh! Any kid could have told Triggsy that.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE

Conditions in the Business World are Favorable, Despite Labor Troubles.

New York, July 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: A fortnight of the steel strike has passed without materially altering the position of the contestants, or adversely affecting the industry as a whole. Exceptional activity is noticed at the mills not affected by the strike, and the movement of structural material for bridges, buildings and track elevation is still heavy.

New lines of woolen goods for delivery after October 1 opened at moderate reductions from last year's prices, as generally expected by the trade. Supplies of heavy weight goods have been reduced to a satisfactory point and the situation in all branches of the industry is such as to engender confidence.

Shoe shops are producing at full capacity, with orders arriving steadily, and salesmen are already placing spring samples liberally in western and southern markets.

Topeka, Kan., July 27.—General rains throughout Kansas yesterday caused an effectual break in the drouth. The rains came too late to be of material benefit to the corn, but will result in plenty of stock water and giving new life to the pastures.

Earthquakes in Nevada. Salt Lake, Utah, July 27.—A section 75 miles wide through the Nevada desert experienced a series of heavy earthquake shocks Friday.

Cigarmakers Strike. Tampa, Fla., July 27.—A general cigarmakers' strike was declared here Friday. This is a strike of all La Residencia workmen, about 5,000 in number, because the International union men are at work in their factories.

Accepted the Chinese Offer. Peking, July 27.—The ministers of the powers have sent a note to the Chinese peace commissioners formally accepting the recent Chinese offer, which was for the payment of 450,000,000 taels as indemnity, at 4 per cent interest, the final payment to be made in 1910.

Kitchener to Leave Africa. London, July 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Standard says: "It is reported in Pretoria that Lord Kitchener will give up his command August 31 and proceed to England, where he will remain five months, then taking over the supreme command in India, and that Sir Bindon Blood is expected to succeed him in South Africa."

The Launching of the Maine. Philadelphia, July 27.—The launching of the battleship Maine at Cramp's shipyard will take place to-day. The Maine is a sister ship of the Ohio, recently launched at San Francisco, and of the Missouri, at the Newport News ship yard.

SUN'S DOOR OPEN.

A Deadly Wave of Heat Sweeps Over the West.

Dozens of People Died from Its Effects—Crops Withered and Died Under the Terrible Blistering They Received—All Records Broken.

Chicago, Chicago, July 23.—Ten dead men, one insane and five prostrations showed the result of Sunday's sweltering heat. The temperature Monday was pleasant, being below 80, and the deaths and prostrations were therefore the work of Sunday.

Metropolis, Ill., July 23.—Heat here Monday was greater than ever before in this section. Thermometers registered 110 in the shade and several small thermometers in exposed locations burst because of the intensity of the sun's rays.

Kansas City, July 23.—Monday was the hottest day ever known in Kansas City, the temperature reaching 106. Twenty deaths from the heat were reported Sunday and yesterday.

Topeka, Kan., July 23.—Three deaths and ten prostrations form the record of Monday's heat in Topeka. The thermometer registered 106. From numerous places in Kansas come reports of intense heat and much resulting damage. Slight showers fell last evening in some regions, but the larger part of the state is still parched by the terrible heat.

St. Paul, Minn., July 24.—Reports from all sections of Minnesota and the Dakotas show that the heat wave continues with increased intensity. Many stations reported yesterday as being a record breaker, with maximum temperatures ranging from 100 to 108. Bismarck reports a maximum of 106, the highest in many years.

New York, July 24.—The Journal of Commerce, which telegraphed to a large number of bank presidents in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas, prints a special report which says: "There is every reason for believing that the early reports of damage to the corn crop by the drouth have not been exaggerated."

Washington, July 27.—The detailed figures of the foreign commerce of the United States in the year ended June 30, 1901, were completed by the treasury bureau of statistics Friday. They show total imports \$822,673,000; total exports \$1,487,755,557.

The imports by great classes in the fiscal year 1901, compared with the preceding year, are as follows: Articles of food and animals in 1900, \$218,510,098; 1901, \$223,227,898; articles in a crude condition for use in manufactures and mechanical arts in 1900, \$88,354,439; in 1901, \$79,080,716; articles manufactured ready for consumption in 1900, \$128,900,597; in 1901, \$139,662,903; articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., in 1900, \$111,670,094; in 1901, \$120,928,095.

The exports of domestic merchandise by great classes were as follows: Products of agriculture, \$944,059,568; Products of manufacture, 410,509,173; Products of mining, 39,267,647; Products of the forest, 54,312,830; Products of the fisheries, 7,743,313; Miscellaneous, 4,561,278.

Each of these great classes except manufactures show a marked increase over last year. The decrease in manufactures, which amounts to \$23,342,583, is due chiefly to the absence of figures showing exports to Hawaii and Porto Rico, which are estimated at about \$25,000,000 for the year and largely consisted of manufactures. In two important articles of manufacture, however, the exports of 1901 fall below those of 1900.

The total exports of copper in 1901 were 252,769,328 pounds, valued at \$41,260,376, against 33,340,725 pounds in 1900, valued at \$5,772,166. This decrease was due to a reduction in demand for copper in Europe. In cotton cloths there was a reduction, due to the temporary suspension of exports to China.

The exports to each of the continents except Asia and Oceania show a marked increase over last year. To Oceania the apparent decrease of \$8,014,099 is entirely due to the absence of the Hawaiian figures from the export statement of 1901.

To Asia, the reduction of \$15,510,993 is due in part to the temporary suspension of exports to China during the recent period of hostilities, and in part to the reduction in exports of cotton to Japan, as compared with abnormal exports in 1900.

By far the largest increase in exports was to the United Kingdom, the total increase being nearly \$100,000,000, of which over \$50,000,000 was in cotton, about \$15,000,000 in breadstuffs and about \$10,000,000 in provisions. The total exports to British territory were valued at \$819,651,392. The total imports of the year were \$27,268,168, less than those of 1900 and \$22,243,180 less than those of 1891.

OUR TRADE GROWS.

Value of Exports in Last Fiscal Year \$1,487,000,000.

THE IMPORTS \$822,673,000

Value of Farm Products Twice that of Manufactures.

BIG INCREASES ARE SHOWN.

Statement Prepared by the Treasury Department Demonstrates that Great Britain Is Still Our Best Customer Among the Nations.

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THE BIG LAND LOTTERY.

A Cabinet Officer Says It is a Good Thing for Poor Men and Prevents the Rich from Grabbing.

Washington, July 24.—Secretary Hitchcock said yesterday with reference to the effort to prevent the opening of the Oklahoma Indian lands to settlement by injunction proceedings at El Reno, that the preparations of the department for the opening would proceed as though no suit had been begun. "We shall not let the matter go by default," he said, "but we apprehend no obstacle from that proceeding. Any one can bring a suit."

The secretary took cognizance of reports coming from Oklahoma that the men who are registering at El Reno and Fort Sill are doing so with the intention of transferring their rights to others. "The report," he said, "is to the effect that they can and will dispose of their numbers at enormous profits. That is absurd, because it is impossible under the regulations for them to transfer their rights. For any of them to attempt to do so would be a clear violation of the law. They take an oath not to do such a thing and to use their rights for their own exclusive benefit. There can be no speculation in these numbers."

The secretary also said that reports are coming to the department of schemes for disposing of numerous town sites, the promoters offering chances to the public. "The only town sites which have been authorized," the secretary said, "are those of the three county seats. No others have been sanctioned and no one knows where others will be. Hence all except those three are bogus and reports of their establishment should be denounced as intending to deceive the public."

Referring to the suggestion that the new lands should be sold at auction and the proceeds of the sale turned over to the Indians, the secretary said: "These lands are as much government property as are any other part of the public domain. They have been purchased from the Indians and title is no longer in them. Hence the plan is not feasible. Moreover, it would not be wise, if practicable, for if the lands were put up at auction they all would fall into the hands of men with money, and the poor man would have no chance whatever. Under the present plan all have equal rights, regardless of conditions of wealth, and that this fact is recognized is made evident by the large number taking advantage of the opportunity for registration."

El Reno, O. T., July 25.—The record was again broken yesterday when 10,708 registrations were made in El Reno. Total for El Reno 120,637. The registration at Lawton was 1,342, making the total for that place 29,288. Grand total 149,925.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Arrangements are Made to Bring the Western Troops to Cleveland, O., on Special Trains—The Rates.

Cleveland, July 26.—The Grand Army departments of Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas have issued official orders to the posts of their respective states regarding the national encampment in Cleveland. The Nebraska people will run a special train from Omaha. The train will be decorated with bunting, streamers and grain, the latter the product of the state. The departments of Utah, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming have been invited to accompany Nebraska. The Missouri general order urges the greatest possible representation of posts from that state. Commander-in-Chief Rassiur, of St. Louis, on its special train, which will reach Cleveland on September 9. The department of Kansas will run a headquarters train.

St. Louis, July 26.—General orders issued by Commander-in-Chief Rassiur, of the G. A. R., in regard to the national encampment to be held in Cleveland September 9 to 14, state that the Central Passenger association has made a rate of one cent a mile to and from Cleveland. All other passenger associations, east, south and west, have made rates from one fare for the round trip to a far and a third, plus \$2, which will apply through their respective territories, but when the Central Passenger association territory is reached the one cent a mile rate will be charged.

Sues for \$95,000. Butte, Mont., July 26.—Eva A. Ingersoll, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., widow of the late Robert G. Ingersoll, has brought suit in the district court here against several heirs of the estate of Andrew J. Davis to recover judgment for \$95,000, with interest from August 24, 1897, for legal services rendered by Col. Ingersoll during trial of the suit involving the validity of the alleged will of the dead millionaire, A. J. Davis. Plaintiff alleges that the lawyer was to be paid \$100,000 for his work, but afterward a compromise was effected among the heirs and the alleged will was admitted to probate.

Hart Issues a Challenge. Chicago, July 24.— nettled by recent uncomplimentary comparisons of the relative playing strength of the Chicago National league and American league teams, President Hart has issued a challenge in behalf of the National league club for a series of seven or more games between the two local teams, to be played between September 30 and October 15.

A Story of Wreck and Disaster. Seattle, Wash., July 24.—The steamship Humboldt, with \$100,000 in treasure and 80 passengers, has arrived from Alaska. She brings news that two river barges were found deserted and the eight men who were in charge of them gone. Three ocean barges belonging to Black Sullivan, loaded with 300 tons of merchandise and bound for Dawson via St. Michaels, have been wrecked near Kodiak. The ocean barges went on the rocks at Rocky Island. Eight men started from White Horse on June 10 and 12 for Dawson in two scows, which were later found on Freeman's Point

THE STEEL STRIKE.

No Indications of a Speedy Settlement.

Both Sides Maintain Firm Attitudes and the Contest Seems Likely to be One of the Longest on Record—The Situation at the Various Centers.

Pittsburg, July 23.—The expected did not happen yesterday. Neither of the looked for programs for Wellsville or McKeesport were carried out. At Wellsville the importation of men failed to materialize and at McKeesport the attempt to resume at the Dewees Wood tube plant was not made.

From the other important point, Duncansville, conflicting reports are received, and the result of the quiet struggle going on between the American Steel Hoop Co. and the Amalgamated association is still uncertain.

Late in the afternoon the Amalgamated association issued its first strike bulletin from the general offices. The bulletin is printed in the Amalgamated Journal office and is intended to give the members of the organization official news concerning the progress of the strike. In the future it will be followed by the regular issue of the Journal during the latter part of the week.

The bulletin gives an outline of the conditions prevailing and reproduces abstracts of President Shaffer's recent addresses at Wellsville and McKeesport. In the most prominent part of the bulletin is printed the warning words: "Do not drink, especially if the trust tries to break the strike by importing non-union men. Don't believe anyone who says the mills will be closed forever, or taken out of the community if you don't go to work."

Further on are the words: "There were not enough men in the country to run the mills before the strike, so all you need to do to win the strike is don't work. Enjoy your summer shutdown; it means more work next winter. That is the time for mill work anyhow."

Pittsburg, July 24.—The combine forces have decided to carry the strike into the courts. Judge P. M. Smith, of Wellsville, O., has been retained by Persifer F. Smith, district manager of the American Sheet Steel Co., to prepare papers for presentation within a few days to a federal court asking for a restraining order to stop strikers from accosting or molesting in any way non-union men on the highways. The move promises a crisis in the strike.

Much interest is centering in the situation at Monessen. It is reported that 12 men were discharged Tuesday because of their too close friendship with the Amalgamated people.

Among the many peculiar conditions found at the Monessen mill is the fact that the men are paid on a tonnage basis and the company has by contract with the men offered a bonus on all tonnage over a certain limit, this bonus to be paid at the end of the year. Some of the workers have as high as \$500 thus far coming to them and they realize that in case of a strike, they will lose all of this. The effect of this is to hold the men to their places.

Sharon, Pa., July 24.—A bill for a preliminary injunction has been granted by Judge Miller, restraining the strikers at the American Steel Casting Co. works from entering the grounds of the company. A hearing will be held to-morrow.

Pittsburg, July 25.—Two moves, it is said, were made Wednesday by the officials of the American Sheet Steel Co. towards the breaking of the strike. One was the shipping of some of the non-union men that have been employed in the Vandergrift mills of the company to Wellsville, to assist in the starting of the plant.

The second move that is understood to have been initiated is the starting of the long idle Hyde Park, Pa., plant of the American Sheet Steel Co. This plant was taken into the combine's hands by the objectionable contracts made by the former owners, and has remained idle since the American Sheet Steel Co. took hold of the property.

Pittsburg, July 25.—The peace mission of M. M. Garland who went to New York on behalf of the conservative element of the Amalgamated association, has failed. Mr. Garland was unable to secure from the steel manufacturers any terms on which a settlement could be reached. They would not recede an inch from the attitude they have taken, holding that the workers' leaders precipitated the fight and peace negotiations are off. At the same time a more powerful influence is being sought to carry the olive branch to J. P. Morgan.

Joseph Bishop, secretary of the Ohio state board of arbitration, is working as mediator, and plans to reach the combine people through Senator Hanna. Mr. Bishop is acting with the approval of the Amalgamated leaders and carries credentials from President Shaffer explaining the attitude of the association. There is little doubt that Hanna will receive the mediator graciously and it is expected he will promise to exercise his best endeavors toward a settlement. About his success with the combine people much doubt is expressed.

James Fosburg Testifies.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 23.—James Fosburg was called yesterday as a witness for the prosecution in the trial of his brother for the murder of their sister, May Fosburg. The young Yale graduate made an interesting figure on the stand and his testimony was direct and conclusive. It apparently left no doubt that his explanation of the reason why he did not know that burglars had been in the house and killed his sister was truthful. His testimony greatly increased the faith of the defense in the ultimate acquittal of his brother.

A HOT RECEPTION.

Citizens of an Illinois Town Prepared to Give One to Imported Laborers—The Latter Turned Back.

Chicago, July 26.—General Manager Actzen, of the Latrobe steel and coupler works at Melrose Park, gave out a statement last evening, declaring that the company has abandoned the effort to bring colored laborers to Melrose Park and that they will be sent back to their homes in Alabama.

All day the 300 colored men sat in their cars at La Grange, 28 miles from Chicago in fear. A committee of five citizens of Melrose Park called on them during the morning and urged the men to return to their homes in Alabama. They informed the negroes of the actual state of affairs in Melrose Park, where 300 armed men were awaiting the arrival of the train determined that they should not be allowed to alight in the village. Their statements alarmed the imported men and finally five of them made their way into Chicago, where they sought an interview with Chief of Police O'Neil, asking protection, which he could not give, as the trouble was not within the city limits.

After the five men had left the train to come to Chicago, the fears of those left on the train increased greatly, and it was with difficulty that the trainmen managed to keep them from running away in a panic. Nearly all of the colored men declared that they would not go to Melrose Park and that if taken there on the train, they would refuse to get off. At 2 o'clock Marshal Rau, of the town of La Grange, ordered the train bearing the colored men to move out of the village. It did so and was placed on a siding two miles north of La Grange.

In the meantime the attorneys for the steel company called upon Sheriff Magerstadt and asked that the company be given ample protection against the mob violence which was threatened. They stated positively that the laborers would be landed in the shops of the company late in the afternoon, whether the sheriff furnished any aid or not.

"I have just received a telegram from Adj. Gen. Reece offering me the aid of the state militia if I need it," said Sheriff Magerstadt, after his conference with the attorneys, "but I will not need it. I have sent half a dozen men to Melrose Park to make a report to me on the conditions there. If they say that 300 armed men are patrolling the streets, as the officials of the company inform me, I will swear in a number of deputies and will preserve the peace at all hazards. However, I am not going to call upon the militia, as the company is capable of preserving the peace whatever happens."

Out at Melrose Park the armed citizens remained on watch until assured the negroes were not coming, when they dispersed.

FLAME-SWIFT.

Dayenport, Ia., is Visited by a \$700,000 Fire—Many People Were Made Homeless.

Dayenport, Ia., July 26.—Fire laid waste to an area of sawmill and residence property in Dayenport last evening equal to 20 ordinary city blocks. The flames started in big piles of kindling wood of the Rock Island Fuel Co. on the levee. A brisk breeze was blowing and carried the flames directly across the immense lumber yards of Weyerhaeuser & Denkmann, which was soon a seething mass of flames. The spread of the fire was so rapid that workmen barely had time to desert the yard.

The flames pushed their way into the adjoining residence district, closely settled with middle class homes, the average value a few thousand dollars each, from which the occupants escaped only with their lives and the clothing on their backs. Over 50 homes were burned and some tenements, resulting in hundreds of families being rendered homeless; others deserted their homes in the threatened district.

The efforts to check the flames were unavailing till they spread on the north to the spacious ground of St. Catherine's hall, a boarding school for young ladies, which was saved after the tower burned off. Gradually the battle waged on the edges of the flaming district told, as the less thickly settled portions of the city were invaded, and by 10 o'clock the conflagration was under control.

The mill and yards of the Weyerhaeuser & Denkmann Co. were totally destroyed; loss \$400,000. Residence and other losses \$300,000. The U. N. Roberts sash and door factory, Red Jacket Pump Co., Standard Oil Co., Riverside mill and Davenport woolen mills had narrow escapes, as the flames were checked just before reaching them.

It is believed there were no fatalities, although it is impossible to say definitely at this time.

Had the breeze blown from the east the entire business portion of the city would have been swept away. Fortunately a southeast breeze carried the flames toward the bluffs, and as soon as they were out of the thickly settled district the work of firemen and hundreds of volunteers brought the fire under control. The heat was intense and two ambulances were kept busy hauling away persons who were prostrated by it. In a few instances persons living in the burned district have not been located by their relatives, but it is believed that they escaped. Possibly 100 families were rendered homeless.

Deadlock Ended.

London, July 26.—"The deadlock of the ministers of the powers has ended," says the Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail. "Russia has withdrawn her proposal to reduce the duties to 10 per cent, and has accepted with some important reservations Great Britain's counter proposal."

A Free Trade Proclamation.

Washington, July 26.—The president yesterday issued his proclamation establishing free trade between Porto Rico and the United States and declaring the organization of a civil government for the island.