

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

GEO. W. WAGENSELLER,
Editor and Proprietor

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The United States supplies about three-fourths of all the meat for the European demand.

While recently on a tour among the missions of the Chinese Empire, Mr. Baring-Gould, the English writer, was impressed by "the great influence of mission work, the heroism of the women and the devotion of many of the converts."

The great exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 is to be much like the two which have preceded it; but a new and special feature will be added. It is intended to make it a sort of mirror of the century of which it will mark the close.

The Biddeford (Me.) School Board proposes to build an addition to the school building in the town, and the citizens have suggested that the addition take the form of a high board fence, built in front of the building, in order to "hide the architectural monstrosity from the public gaze."

A statistical bulletin just issued by the United States Treasury Department shows that in ten years there has been an increase of 1,257,554 American women "engaged in gainful occupations," while the increase of the number "employed in trade and transportation" reaches the surprising figures of 263 per cent.

There are indications of a turning of the tide of the immigration from the West to the South, notes the New York Sun. Several parties of farmers from Western States, and from Canada, have lately been touring through Virginia, Georgia and other Southern States prospecting for homes for themselves and for others in the regions from which they came.

One way, suggested by the San Francisco Chronicle, to prevent great fortunes from remaining in a family through generations is to have the will contested. In the Morrison case in Indiana, in which ex-President Harrison was retained, the lawyers' fees amounted to nearly \$37,000, or about one-sixth of the estate. In addition to this, the other costs of the suit will be large.

Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, has a notoriously bad climate, and the Government has resolved to change the site of the capital. A scientific commission has been appointed to select a better place. The commission have selected a plateau which should be a real land of promise to the transmigrants from the coast. It is over 4000 feet above the level of the sea and its temperature resembles that of middle France. There is plenty of water for agriculture and no yellow fever. The journey by railway from the coast is a matter of some eighteen hours.

The Chicago Times-Herald remarks: "Modern invention is bound to get rid of the horse, and the services of that noble animal are now being dispensed with in numberless ways. Steam and electricity have ruthlessly shouldered him aside, and the bicycle threatens him in one of his most delightful uses. As a culmination to these comes the "horseless carriage," which has just shown itself to be a most pronounced success in France. Vehicles of that kind made a competing race between Bordeaux and Paris the other day, a distance of 736 miles, and the time was an average of fifteen miles an hour. The days of the horse are numbered."

The agricultural experimental stations of Purdue University, Indiana, have been carrying on a series of experiments in the culture of small fruits and other minor crops. A bulletin has recently been issued in response to hundreds of inquiries from farmers and others interested. The report deals with experiments with maize and oats and the cultivation of the sugar beet. The points which are reported upon include comparison of varieties, time of harvest, the respective effects of bacterial disease and beet scab on the sugar contents of beets, the effect of loosening beets sometime before lifting them from the ground, special thinning, tests of foreign and American seed, and yield and cost of crop per acre. The work is thought to be significant of a tendency in all such stations to replace the technical scientific investigations with work of practical value.

OUR INDUSTRIAL REVIEW.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT.

Increasing and Healthy Activity Manifested General Y.

During the week just ended the general industrial activity has continued, reports to that effect coming from all quarters. Numerous manufacturing concerns that have been closed during the business depression have again resumed operations, re-employing hundreds of workmen. A gratifying feature of the week's news is the large number of instances where the wages of employes have been increased. In most of those reported the increase has been voluntary on the part of the employers, and in many in making the announcement the firms have stated their reason for so doing, and it has been identical in every case—"improvement in business."

Capitalists engaged in the iron industry, which is generally recognized as furnishing a reliable gauge of business in general, and is second in importance only to agriculture, seems to have no doubt that good times are here and that better times are coming. The many factories of steel rails, plates and other structural forms for railroads and buildings are putting on increased forces of workmen, and running to their full capacity. So in all lines of manufactures and trade there is increasing and healthful activity.

A Signal Victory

The International Typographical Union have won their fight of long standing against the big publishing house of Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, and the office is now thoroughly unionized. This fight has been carried industriously for years by the Typographical Union, and this is the first time in fifteen years that it has required a Union card to get work in the office. President Prescott, of the International Typographical Union was ably assisted in bringing about the settlement by the central labor bodies of Milwaukee and Chicago, who threatened to boycott the school books published by the firm unless Union men only were employed in the office.

Decided to Make War.

It is reported in railway circles that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to make war on the Order Railway Conductors. The company do not discharge the members of the Order outright, it is said, but they are given notice that if they would please the company if they would retire from the Order, and men who are not members of the Order are advanced over those holding membership. The company claim that the reason they are doing this is that there are a large number of ex-conductors and others not in the railway service who are members of the Order, and who are continually stirring up strife or trying to foment trouble between the company and the men.

Will Think it Over.

General Master Workman James R. Sovereign's order to members of the Knights of Labor to boycott national bank notes from and after September 1, was referred to at Sunday's meeting of District Assembly 220 of New York. After a short debate it was decided irregular to go into controversy and express opinions over a subject of which the district had no official notice. The delegates wanted more information about the merits of the matter and a resolution was passed making the subject a special order of business for the next meeting of the District Assembly.

Year's Work Ahead.

The Valerette iron company of Bellefonte, Pa., elected W. E. Rehard, of Williamsport, Charles W. Wilhelm of Reading, Walter L. Ross of Philadelphia; John P. Harris, Robert Valentine and J. W. Gephart, of Bellefonte directors, with J. W. Gephart as president and Robert Valentine, secretary and treasurer, for the ensuing year. The company has sold all surplus stock, and has orders on hand to keep the entire plant, furnace and rolling mill busy a year.

LABOR NOTES.

The strike of quarrymen near Dunbar, Pa., who went out for a 20 per cent. advance, was settled on a basis of a ten per cent. advance. The tin plate mill at Cumberland which has been idle for some time resumed its departments. The plant gives employment to about 110 hands. The Lake Eddler colliery at Shamokin, Pa., which has been idle since last October, will resume in a short time. Eight hundred men and boys will be given employment. The Aetna Standard iron company of Acetoivre, O., has voluntarily granted an increase of 10 per cent in wages to all employees in the mechanical department of the works. The coal miners' strike in the Wheeling, W. Va., district remains unchanged. About 200 men are at work, and nearly 600 will not return to work unless the 60-cent scale of wages is granted them. Notices were posted in all the cotton mills of the city of Lowell, Mass., that a general increase in wages will be made, beginning August 5. The amount of the increase is not stated. About 10,000 employes are benefited by the advance. The Pewabic mining company of Iron Mountain, Mich., has announced a 10 per cent. increase of wages throughout the mine, and it is probable a number of other mines of this range will follow the example. The new scale gives miners \$1.70 per day, trimmers \$1.50 and laborers \$1.10. Within the next three months the manufacturers of the South are to feel the grasp of the biggest coal combine ever formed. It is to embrace and control almost the entire output of nearly all the mines of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. The outlook for the coal and iron industries of the South is bright. Prices are advancing and there is no immediate danger of over-production or foreign competition.

SIX MEN KILLED.

Were in Carriages Which Were Struck by Trains. Four men were instantly killed while crossing the Fitchburg railroad track, about two miles from Williamstown, Mass., Sunday afternoon. A party of six men were riding in a two-seated covered carriage. They were returning to North Adams, from Huntington, and were struck by a westbound express. Two of the men, Clarence Prindle and Edward White, both of Williamstown, escaped by jumping. The live driver, Dudley Nelson Trudeau, Peter Roche and Joseph Trayon. The four latter were all of North Adams. Sedwick Sanders and Henry Clark, farmers, while attempting to drive over a railroad crossing near Malaga, N. J., were struck by a northbound train and instantly killed. They were thrown a distance of 50 feet and horribly mangled. Both men leave widows and small families.

Standing of the League Clubs.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
Cleveland... 47 29	Brooklyn... 39 33
Baltimore... 41 28	Chicago... 43 37
Boston... 33 23	New York... 37 32
Philadelphia... 29 29	Washington... 40 37
Cincinnati... 42 22	St. Louis... 47 29
Pittsburgh... 38 32	Louisville... 44 27

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Yellow fever is increasing in Havana.

The Indiana bituminous miners have rejected the 51-cent scale.

The New Philadelphia wire nail company for \$40,000. The purchasers take possession October 1. The mill cost \$90,000 in 1890.

James L. Travers, a negro, was hanged in Washington city for the murder of Lena Cross, November 19 last.

The Japanese government is suppressing all criticism of its actions among the newspapers and people of the empire.

Paper manufacturers of the country are trying to form a combine a fa meeting in Chicago. The deal involves \$30,000,000.

Two men were killed, two fatally injured and three seriously hurt by the caving in of a sewer trench opposite Newark, N. J.

The town of Braek, Bohemia, is sinking into the earth. Many houses have already been engulfed, and 10 persons are missing.

In a railroad collision near Peoria, Ill., Miss Martha Wright, of Eureka, Ill., was instantly killed and half a dozen persons badly hurt.

A fight between 5,000 insurgents and a large force of Turkish regulars took place on the Bulgarian border, in which the Turks were defeated.

At the annual meeting of the National Plate Glass Jobbers' association, held in New York, it was decided to adopt a new price list to go into effect on August 1.

Anna Bell a negro girl, 14 years of age, of Fairfield county, S. C., killed a 3-months-old child, and then hung a 6-year-old boy over a well and burned him with a torch.

The Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education was opened in Toronto, Canada, Monday, with 5,000 delegates in attendance. The attendance is not near up to the expectations.

In a battle in Cuba between Campes' forces and the insurgents, near Manzanillo, the Spaniards report 500 insurgents killed and the insurgents allege about 2,000 Spaniards were killed and wounded.

The wages being paid to harvest hands in Stark Co., O., are lower this year than they have ever been since 1861. The average is \$1 per day and this rate has been agreed upon at many conferences between farmers.

The manufacturers whose plants are identified with the Strawberry Manufacturing company, which includes every factory in the eastern part of the United States, held a meeting in the Monongahela house, Pittsburgh. The meeting was to discuss trade conditions and fix price for the ensuing year.

Mr. Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, gives a brief, but highly interesting analysis of our exports for June. The balance of trade has been in our favor for some time. The value of exports for the fiscal year just closed exceeds the imports by over \$100,000,000.

REFUNDING THE INCOME TAX.

It Would Have Yielded a Revenue of Forty-Five Million.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has practically completed the work of recording and scheduling the returns received under the income tax act, and very soon will be ready to begin the work of refunding the amounts paid before the law was declared unconstitutional. Applications for refund are coming in very slowly. From the returns made, it is believed that fully one-half of the number of persons subject to the tax made no return whatever, and this proportion is believed to be even greater in respect of the amounts of the tax involved. The amount of the refund, which would amount to \$150,000,000 of tax, and hence about \$30,000,000 if it is calculated, would have been collected if all who were subject to the tax had sent in returns.

DOUBLE HANGING.

William Freeman and John Goode Die on the Gallows.

John Goode and William Freeman, the colored murderers, were hanged in the jail at Greensburg, Pa., Thursday morning. The dual execution was the first capital punishment inflicted in the county for 30 years and consequently brought great crowds to town. The execution was successful in every detail. At 10 o'clock the spiritual advisers, Revs. Meek and Funk, who for the past month have labored diligently with the unfortunate men, concluded their work. For the first two years of their lives, Goode and Freeman, who were hanged previously in a secret act of religion, became reconciled and spent the most of his time in prayer. The crime for which William Freeman gave up his life was the cold blooded murder of Gertrude Smith, alias Timblake, who lived with him for several years as his wife, although they were never married. The crime for which John Goode was executed was the murder under slight provocation of Mack Slaughter, colored, at Morewood, on October 24, 1894, during a quarrel over a game of cards, in which the former was engaged. Good shooting Slaughter was in the left side, the ball averaging the pulmonary artery in its course and causing death in a few minutes.

Heavy Eastbound Traffic.

The eastbound traffic on the Pennsylvania lines is very heavy. All the Panhandle trough trains are now hauling from five to seven Pullman cars. Train No. 6 came into Pittsburgh on Sunday evening in two sections, with a total of 18 cars. No. 20 continues to haul extra sleepers to accommodate the increase of travel. The limited No. 2, on the Ft. Wayne, is also a heavy train, and all other through trains out of Chicago are hauling extra cars.

Killed at Campmeeting.

A tornado swooped down on a grove west of Zanesville, O., where a campmeeting was in progress. The attendance was very large. The wind prostrated great trees. One was thrown on the auditorium, crushing it to pieces. Mrs. Glen Wilson and Mrs. George Dosel were killed by missiles hurled upon them. A baby in Mrs. Wilson's lap was saved. A son of Mrs. Wilson was seriously hurt. The tornado was 160 yards wide and spent its force on the grove.

Imprisoned Miners Rescued.

Hundreds of people surrounded the shaft of the Pewabic mine at Iron Mountain, Mich., when the rescuing party penetrated the fallen rock and reached the chamber where nine men had been imprisoned since 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. The men were all alive and unhurt, but they looked the worse for their experience, as they had had neither water nor food.

Get an Advance.

At a meeting of the representatives of the Harris woolen company, the Lippitt woolen company, the Perseverance woolen company, Simson & Kircaldy and the Tremont woolen company, of Woonsocket, R. I., it was decided to make a small advance to the 1,900 operatives whose wages were cut in 1893.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

DIED AGED 102 YEARS.

John Christopher Never Drank Liquor and Smoked Very Little.

John Christopher, an old resident of Stoneboro, and one of the oldest citizens in Mercer county, died on Wednesday last. Deceased was 102 years old, a consistent Christian, and was respected by all who knew him. He had used tobacco very moderately during his life, but was never known to drink liquor of any kind. He took to his bed about one week ago, and until then retained the agility of a man of 60. Up to his death he had full control of his mental faculties.

WITH USUAL RESULTS.

Mrs. David Burk, living near Clarksville, tried starting the fire with kerosene with the usual result. The can contained about two quarts of oil, and the flame from the stove blazed up and ignited the oil. Mrs. Burk's dress caught fire and was almost completely burned from her body. Physicians have given up all hope of her recovery.

BANK OFFICIALS INDICTED.

The grand jury was discharged after returning true bills against Harry A. Gardner, H. L. Claybaugh and Mayberry Miller, of Altoona, for making false entries on the books of the First National Bank of Altoona. The trouble with this bank will be recalled from the fact that it prompted Bank Examiner Miller to commit suicide.

COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED.

United States officers captured a gang of counterfeiters at Union City. They were James and Thomas Maloney and James McNeer who have been operating a mint for some time. James Maloney was shot in the shoulder by an officer during his flight.

Hughes Fisher, an old soldier of Uniontown, extracted a bullet from his leg Tuesday night which has been in him for 33 years. Fisher was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg in 1862, the thigh being shattered. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates and kept a month without medical treatment. When he reached the Union lines again the bone had knit and the surgeons could do nothing with it. A succession of abscesses formed during the long years the bullet was in his flesh and Fisher has had three running sores. He now hopes that the wound will heal up and that he may regain the use of his leg which has been crippled. Fisher is so rejoiced over the event that he is going to the streets displaying the bullet which is partly covered from striking the bone.

A bad wreck occurred on the Trenton cut-off branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, a short distance below Norristown, by a draw head pulling out. Sixteen freight cars were wrecked. Fireman Kissinger, of Harrisburg, was instantly killed. Conductor Samuel Steele, also of Harrisburg, had both legs fractured and received scalp wounds. His condition is critical.

The \$4,000 armenian well at Midvale colliery near Shamokin, was ruined by unknown persons, who plugged it with stones and iron. A dam was also emptied by presumably the same persons, and it is probable the collier will have to be closed down.

The grape growers in Erie county are of the opinion that about one-half the usual crop will be harvested this year, but they are not down-hearted over this fact. The price to be charged for grapes will be fully twice as much as was charged last year.

The Williamsport Passenger Railway company has a \$25,000 damage suit on hand, brought by Hugh McManis for injuries received by being struck by a South Side trolley car. He claims that his injuries are permanent.

Five horses perished in the destruction by Ed Swift's livery barn, Franklin. A dwelling adjoining was badly damaged. Loss, \$2,000. Swift was perhaps fatally burned trying to save his horses.

The company building the new tube works at New Castle has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000 and has elected John Stevenson president.

A decision of the Pennsylvania supreme court has been discovered which says an occupation tax which taxes a man upon his income instead of his occupation is an income tax, and therefore unconstitutional.

The Leader refining company of Washington, capitalized at \$20,000, was incorporated with the following directors: George L. Caldwell, Ed. E. Boltonville, Charles S. Caldwell, all of Washington.

A young son of J. H. Nell, a contractor of Monongahela, accidentally shot himself in the arm with a revolver. Amputation will be necessary.

The reunion of the McGrew, Guffey and Logan families, in Sowiekley township, Westmoreland county, will take place during the first week in September.

The Washington school directors have decided to issue \$50,000 bonds of different denominations at 4 per cent interest.

John McGrogan, a hauler in the mines at Leisenring, was killed by a fall of slate. He was 19 years old.

Silas Haley's clothing house at Monongahela City, was closed by the sheriff at the suits of the Peoples bank and his wife.

J. A. Engle was held for court at Johnstown, in \$1,000 bail on a charge of counterfeiting.

Mrs. Catherine Parks, 69 years old, was killed by a train, at Moravia, Lawrence county.

The reunion of the Eleventh regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, will be held at Latrobe September 2.

The epidemic of diphtheria at Canonsburg, has resulted in one fatal case, Miss Dora Franz dying.

Two Masked Men Hold Up a Stage in Broad Daylight. The Wilcox Springs stage was held up by highwaymen at Howard Hills, a few miles from Oregon City, Ore., shortly before noon Monday. Henry Mattoon, the driver, and one passenger, a Portland man, were robbed of their money, about \$50. Both the robbers were evidently working men, and had their faces covered with masks. The incoming stage had passed but fifteen minutes before, but it had three passengers, two of whom had been out hunting, and carried their guns in plain view. This probably prevented a double robbery.

Three Were Killed. In trying to avoid a collision in the St. Clair lake ship canal the tug Torrent bound up, became entangled in the tow line of the schooner Yukon, bound down in tow of a steamer. The tow line swept the deck of the tug, stripping it of everything movable. Captain Ralph H. Hockett and the wheelmen were instantly killed, and a watchman was knocked overboard and drowned. The Yukon was in tow of the Sitka.

Miners in Rebellion. The miners employed at Cerrrodeloro State of Mexico, to the number of between 150 and 200, rose in revolt Thursday against their employers, and taking refuge in a neighboring town fortified themselves and are now defying the authorities. The manager of the mine took flight being in immediate danger of assassination.

STAMBULOFF DEAD.

The Ex-Premier Succumbed to His Wounds.

Ex-Premier Stambuloff, who was assassinated in the street of Sofia, Monday, died at 3:30 Thursday morning, from his terrible wounds.

Stefan Nicoloff Stambuloff, who for years held a power in Bulgaria superior to that of the reigning prince himself, was a consummately young man. He was but 42 years old. A more eventful life than his would be difficult to conceive.

He was born at Tarnovo in 1853, and was destined by his parents to an ecclesiastical career. He was sent to the great seminary at Odessa for the study of theology. There was more war than peace in the air at that time, and vastly more ambition than piety in the nature of the young man. The uprising in Bosnia Herzegovina furnished him an opportunity for the exercise of a military instinct, and the character of the contest which he so frequently developed his genius for scheming.

During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 his service was drawn in the service of Russia. Since then his genius was more successfully directed against Russian aggression than that of any man in Europe.

MONEY PLENTY IN CHICAGO.

But It Can't Be Borrowed on the Strength of a Transitory Boom.

Within the last two months there has been a vast improvement in general business in Chicago, and everybody is full of hope for the future. Suburban lots, which have been a drug on the market and not salable at any price, have now come to the party, and real estate dealers report fair returns for the excursions and auction sales. For building, there is any quantity of money seeking investment, but the security must be very good. Lenders will not accept inflated valuations as they once would.

A peculiar feature of the situation now is that almost no money can be obtained by mortgaging leaseholds.

RIDER HAGGARD STONED.

English Voters Do Not Take Kindly to Four-Horse-Draw Mode.

H. Rider Haggard, the author, who is standing in the Conservative interest for East Norfolk, made his election tour in a four-horse drag, and was roughly treated, mud and stones being thrown in some cases. Near Landisford, the party, Miss Marjorie, had her head cut with a flying missile. At Stalham the party was obliged to take refuge in a hotel, which was besieged. The police were dispatched to the rescue. From North Walsham, Norwich and Yarmouth, the situation of the party increased in gravity, and at midnight the mounted police were summoned.

Explorer Henry M. Stanley has succeeded in making his way to Parliament in spite of personal unpopularity and the many objections to his candidacy in England.

THE BRITISH LANDSIDE.

Tories Now Claim a Majority of About 176 in the New House.

The result of the English elections is as follows, as far as returns have been received: Conservatives, 258; Unionists, 41, total, 305. Liberals, 78; McCarthyists, 57; Parties, 6; Labor, 2; total, 138. It is estimated that the Conservative majority in the next House of Commons will number from 150 to 175.

The Liberals received the news of another serious defeat, when it was announced that John Morley, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland under the Boshers Government, had been defeated at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where both the Conservative candidates were successful. The defeat of Mr. Morley has caused a great sensation throughout Great Britain.

NO WHISKY FOR A YEAR.

Kentucky Distillers Decide to Close Down on the Manufacture.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, held at the Gait House, Louisville, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is the sense of the board of managers of the Kentucky Distillers' association, that it is essential to the welfare of the wholesale liquor dealers, as well as the distillers, that no whisky be manufactured in Kentucky during the season July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1896, and that we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to accomplish the result.

BLACK FLAGS VICTORIOUS.

The Japanese Had to Retreat After a Stiff Battle.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says that reports of serious fighting between the Japanese and Black Flags in Formosa have been received from Amoy. The fighting took place 60 miles south of Taipei. The Black Flags were in almost overwhelming numbers and fought with the most bravery and stubbornness, and only the shells from the heavy guns of the Japanese saved the latter from dire disaster. As it was, the Japanese were compelled to retreat to the northwest. The Black Flags, according to the report, are now advancing upon Tokoham, 50 miles west of Tokoham, where renewed fighting is imminent.

To Protect Missionaries.

Ex-Representative Timothy Campbell, of New York, called at the State department today and had a conference with Acting Secretary McAdee respecting the ill treatment of certain American missionaries in Ecuador during the progress of the recent revolution in that country. The victims are Benedictine sisters. After hearing this statement Acting Secretary McAdee promised to cable immediately to United States Minister Tillman at Quito, instructing him to secure governmental protection for the remainder of the little band and see that they are not further persecuted. It is probable that, as soon as the case can be set in proper form, our government will be asked to prefer a demand for reparation upon the Ecuadorian government for this outrage.

Splendid Crop Prospects.

The Gould party, accompanied by General Manager Doddridge, of the Missouri Pacific, who have just traversed the lines of that system through the west, are in Kansas City, speaking of the condition of the crops. Mr. Doddridge said: "I have an intimate acquaintance with this southwestern country for many years, and I have never known such good crop prospects."

No Pay for Sunday Work.

Secretary Hoke Smith has declined to approve a request for pay for work done on Sunday by government employes. Three ex-aminers who were busy in the Helena, Mont., and office on Sunday, asked that he be allowed their regular pay for that day. The secretary holds that Sunday is not a day for labor, and that he is not authorized to pay for work done on that day.

Five People Killed.

A dynamite bomb was thrown into the house of Mrs. Abe Smith, colored, in Mart, on Thursday night, as soon as the Helena, Mont., and office on Sunday, asked that he be allowed their regular pay for that day. The secretary holds that Sunday is not a day for labor, and that he is not authorized to pay for work done on that day.

The bomb is supposed to have been thrown by an enemy of the Philpa faction as the result of a feud.

MIDSUMMER DULLNESS.

Welcomed After a Rousing Season as Ample Proving That.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review says: The week's news is not entirely encouraging, but is all the more natural because there are signs of midsummer dullness. Wheat prospects are not quite so good as last week, but still there are lower prices, as corn and cotton have been lowered. The exports of gold and the less favorable Treasury return for July are not unexpected and mean nothing as to coining business.

There is a perceptible decrease in the demand for most manufactured products, and the actual distribution to consumers naturally lessens in mid-summer. Much of the recent buying was to anticipate a rise in prices, and such purchases fall off when prices have risen. There are still numerous advances in prices, but strikes grow more numerous and important.

In part, because business was unusually large in the first half of July, a quiet time meets reasonable expectations. The heavy bank failures at Montreal do not affect finances here and in passing there with less disturbance than was feared. Gold exports for the middle of July, when crops are beginning to move, if not meant to affect stocks, can at all events have only a speculative influence.

Wheat has declined 2c for September, corn 1 1/2c and cotton 1 1/2c for spot. Orders have so accumulated in iron products that some works forego the usual summer rest, and Eastern furnaces soon to begin blast will add about 5,000 tons weekly to the production. A few quotations have advanced—gray iron and Eastern bar, while Bessemer pig is a shade weaker at Pittsburg, but the averages of all prices is 1 per cent higher for the week and 28.3 per cent higher than February 1.

The strike of several thousand miners in the Marquette region may have important consequences. Production of considerable importance are held largely for the future at prices so low that they cannot add to the cost of production, and other mines in the northwest may be affected.

Minor metals are stronger, with sales of 4,000,000 pounds copper up to 11 cents for take and up a very firm in spite of a large visible supply.

Wool advanced in the first half of July an average of 1 cent for 104 quotations of domestic by Coates Brothers, of Philadelphia, and is now 7 per cent better than a year ago. Sales naturally lagging. Manufacturers do not support the advance and are buying cheap for immediate needs, but holders who have taken for weeks past several times the quantity consumed, are stiff.

Cotton mills continue to enjoy a large business and several have advanced wages the week, but some strikes of considerable importance are threatened or in progress and weaker tone for material does not as yet affect the prices of goods.