

McDOWELL GONE, \$50,000 MISSING

MEMBER NEW YORK BAR

President of a Philadelphia Trust Company Disappears, Leaving a Vacuum in the Treasury.

As a result of the assignment of the United States Trust Company at Philadelphia, Pa., the police are looking for Henry R. McDowell, a member of the New York bar, to arrest him on information sworn to by Charles L. Brown, assistant charging him with larceny of its securities and embezzlement of its funds to the value of \$50,000. It is believed that McDowell is already on his way to Europe. McDowell was elected president of the company about six months ago. The company has a blanket charter considered very valuable if in the hands of persons with sufficient funds to operate it upon a liberal basis. McDowell appreciated its possibilities and began to buy up the stock. After securing a number of shares he opened negotiations with the company with a view of purchasing all of the stock, and on this condition was elected president. There were 10,000 shares of stock at a par value of \$25. McDowell secured the authorization of 10,000 additional shares with a face value of \$250,000, which were given to him for negotiation. In addition to this when he was made president there were entrusted to him securities valued at \$50,000. McDowell then began negotiations for the purchase of one of several large bank buildings in the financial center. To meet the expense of the concern notes were given. These matured and the amount necessary to pay them could not be found by the treasurer. An assignment followed. When Mr. Brown tried to recover the securities he found that McDowell had left New York for Boston. Further inquiries led him to the belief that the missing president took a steamer for New York. The authorities at Boston and New York have been requested by Captain Miller to arrest McDowell and to have all steamers in port searched.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

It is said a canvass of the Senate reveals a majority of two for the Panama canal route.

The president notified the Senate that he had approved the Hanzbrough-Newlands Irrigation bill.

Henry Rechia, disbursing officer of the department of justice, was arrested and confessed to a shortage of \$7,600.

The president sent to the Senate the promotions of Capt. Yates Strling and William C. Wise to be rear admirals.

Congressional leaders have assured the president that passage of the Cuban reciprocity bill at this session is impossible.

Gen. Wood, former military governor of Cuba, has authorized a statement in regard to the criticism of his administration.

The positive statement is made that the president intends shortly to spring a surprise on the Senate in the shape of a reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

Gen. J. K. Smith, who recently was court-martialed in Manila, has been instructed to proceed to San Francisco and there await further orders.

A favorable report was authorized by the Senate committee on public lands on the bill creating a national park surrounding the famous wind cave in South Dakota.

The Senate committee on naval affairs will favorably report Senator McComas' bill giving Admiral Schley the full pay of rear admiral on the active list of the navy.

The work of demolishing the interior of the White House has progressed so rapidly that the president finds himself cramped for space, rendering it difficult to transact the business of his office.

The House committee on public lands favorably reported the bill establishing the Wind Cave national park in South Dakota. The locality embraces extinct geysers, a subterranean cavern and other natural wonders.

Representative Brownlow, Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution providing for a survey of the Isthmus of Darien for the ascertainment of its availability for an inter-oceanic canal.

The conferees on the naval appropriation bill have agreed upon a partial report which does not include the Senate amendments on the building of the new warships or purchase of submarine torpedo boats.

President Roosevelt has promised Senator Foraker and a delegation from Indianapolis that he would visit that city September 22, the date of the annual convention of Spanish-American war veterans.

Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., will complete his four years' term as superintendent of the Naval Academy next June, and will be succeeded at Annapolis by Capt. Willard H. Brownson, now in command of the battleship Alabama.

Italian Ambassador Des Planches complained at the state department about the publication of the findings of the cruiser Chicago court of inquiry, that American sailors were subjected to "revolting indignities" by prison authorities at Venice. Secretary Moody will try to discover the source of the leak.

Representative Stettin, chairman of the House committee on immigration and naturalization, has introduced a bill excluding from admission to this country immigrants over 15 years old who cannot read the English or some other language.

Senator Foraker and Representative Grosvenor called on Secretary Hay as a committee representing both branches of Congress, and presented to him an engrossed copy of the vote of thanks adopted by Congress for the eulogy on President McKinley pronounced by the senators.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Bankruptcy Account.

In the Senate Tuesday Mr. Quay, Pennsylvania, gave notice that on Thursday he would move to discharge the committee on territories from further consideration of the bill providing for the admission as states of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Perkins, California; Mr. Stewart, Nevada, spoke in favor of the Nicaragua route for the isthmian canal, and Mr. Gallinger, Republican, New Hampshire, favored the Panama route. The House amendments to the Senate bill increasing the pensions of maimed soldiers were referred to the pensions committee.

The House Tuesday passed the bill to amend the bankruptcy law. The most important change is to remedy a defect in the present law concerning preferences. A motion to repeal the bankruptcy law was defeated by a vote of 65 to 137.

Debating Canal Bill.

The Senate Wednesday devoted its entire session to consideration of the canal question. Extended speeches were delivered by Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, in advocacy of the adoption of the Panama route, and Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, advocated the selection of the Nicaragua route. Mr. Toller, of Colorado, briefly announced his support of the Panama project, while Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, indicated his leaning toward the same route.

Preventing False Labeling.

By a final vote of 67 to 6 the Senate Thursday passed the bill introduced by Mr. Spooner. The bill provides that the president shall select the Panama route if the law officers of this government determine that a clear title can be obtained to the Panama Canal Company's property. He shall purchase it for \$40,000,000. If the company cannot give a clear title the president shall proceed to construct the canal by the Nicaraguan route. The senate agreed to the conference report on the bill to prevent false labeling of food or dairy products.

After concurring in the Senate amendments to the bill to refund taxes upon the legacies Thursday the House devoted the day in discussion of the bill passed by the Senate to establish civil government in the Philippines.

Military Academy Bill.

The Senate Friday adjourned to Monday after agreeing to the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill, leaving the amount for new building at \$5,550,000.

The House Friday continued discussion of the Philippine civil government bill all day, and at an evening session Mr. Jones, Virginia; Mr. Hamilton, Michigan, and Mr. Kahn, California, speaking. The House non-concurred in the Senate's selection of the Panama route for the isthmian canal and appointed a conference committee.

DECISION AGAINST VERNER.

St. Petersburg to Electrify Railroads Owned by the City.

The ministry of the interior of Russia has approved the municipality's proposal to electrify the street railroads owned by the city, and the municipal authorities have been authorized to accept a favorable bid for their construction. This decision is unfavorable to Murray A. Verner, who sought a franchise embracing the whole city. It is said that the Westinghouse people will secure the contract.

ELEVATOR FALLS.

Serious Accident Occurs in Crowded New York Drygoods Store.

An elevator with 15 persons in it fell from the fifth floor of Macy & Co.'s store, New York city, Wednesday. Not one person in the elevator. The accident was caused by the collapse of the water pressure in the hydraulic tubes which control the elevators. The car was at the fifth floor when this occurred. The women in the car became terrified and crowded to the back part, crushing those in the rear so that one woman had a rib broken. The car struck bottom with a heavy crash. When it was opened it was found that nine women had broken legs. They were all removed to the hospital.

WAR COST \$170,326,586.

Root Issues Statement of Expenditures in the Philippines.

Secretary Root has issued a statement giving the cost of the war in the Philippines. It is shown that \$50,000 was advanced for the expenses of the Philippine commission originally from the United States treasury, but this amount afterward was reimbursed out of the Philippine treasury. For railroad transportation of troops and supplies to and from the Philippines since the peace treaty was ratified, the cost has been \$4,802,448. Reports from the various bureau officers are submitted to show the cost of the Philippine war, including outstanding obligations, showing that the total up to date is \$170,326,586. Valuable supplies remain on hand and are being shipped to this country. The expenses, he says, are being greatly reduced.

Nearly a Million Pensioners.

There are 998,303 pensioners on the rolls of the United States. There are now pending 355,259 claims for pensions, of which 33,611 are for the war with Spain.

Separation of Sexes.

After ten years' trial in the Chicago university President W. R. Harper favors a separation of the sexes. He does not believe the best results are obtained by training young men and young women in the same classes.

PATERSON TERRORIZED BY REDS

WOMEN DRIVEN OUT.

Closed the Silk Mills After Smashing Windows and Wrecking Property. Two Rioters Shot.

Paterson, New Jersey, was in the hands of a mob Wednesday, and as a result of the riots nine persons were shot and two, at least, will die. Mills were wrecked with stones and bullets by the striking silk helpers, or roughs acting for them. The indications are that the riot was the result of a pre-arranged plan to involve the would-be peaceful element in the affair from the start. Among the leaders was a man named McQueen and another named Galleano, the former an Englishman and the latter an Italian. Others, agents of anarchist circles, had also been quietly fanning the flames. Galleano Wednesday morning gathered a mob about him. Into it rushed the Italians and then the other foreigners, and a moment later the mob swept down Belmont avenue. Several members of the Group of Existence, comrades of Brown, the assassin of King Humbert, with Galleano at their head, led the mob on. They attacked the Columbia mill; then in turn Bamford Bros. mill, the Augusta. Here the mob found themselves face to face with the women of the mill, led by Mrs. Parker, determined to stand their ground. The women were thrust aside and driven out of the mill amid the most foul abuses. A single policeman on guard here faced the mob and used his revolver. One Italian received a bullet which penetrated his lungs. The mob returned the fire, and over 100 shots were exchanged. Mayor Henschel called out the firemen to aid the police. The police and firemen would scatter the crowds, but they would come together at other points. Shooting continued throughout the day. From time to time wounded had been carried to the hospitals. Besides those whose names can be given it is certain many more were hurt. The anarchists who seemed to be in command were openly threatening that a policeman's life would pay for each wounded rioter. Thursday the leaders of the mob disappeared. Lacking a leader and keeping out of the heavy rain of the early day, the rioters of Wednesday did nothing when a majority of the mills they closed by their violence resumed work. The police were given orders to shoot straight if they should have another encounter with the rioters, and the mayor had copies of the riot act distributed. Gov. Murphy ordered a part of the First regiment of infantry and the entire First troop of cavalry to Paterson to preserve order. All but three of the silk mills in Hudson county, N. J., have closed down. About 13,000 hands are out of employment. The majority of the proprietors of the silk manufacturing establishments, fearing an outbreak like that in Paterson, decided to close down indefinitely.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Rt. Rev. P. J. Garrigan was installed as bishop of the Catholic see of Sioux City.

Ten per cent advance in wages was announced at the Joliet mills of the Illinois Steel Company.

Fire at Portland, Ore., destroyed the Phoenix iron works and six blocks of buildings. Loss, \$600,000.

Lee S. Smith was elected secretary of the National Dental Trades' association, in session in Detroit.

Bishop Nicholson, of the Milwaukee Episcopal diocese, has issued a declaration against the use of tobacco.

The richest citizens of Paterson, N. J., have formed a secret league and raised \$250,000 to drive anarchists out of their city.

Anarchists at Paterson, N. J., plotted to assassinate mill owners on the night of July 3, but their plans were heard by detectives.

Charles Frederick Haviland, of New York and France, maker of fine china, died at the Oakes Home for Consumptives at Denver, Col.

The University of Rochester, N. Y., conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon the Rev. Dr. Emery W. Hunt, of Gainesville, O.

A collision by passenger trains on the Northern Pacific at Staples, Minn., killed five railroad men and wounded 29 persons, mostly passengers.

Judge Thompson in the United States court rendered an important decision, affirming the right of express companies to carry private letters.

Nelson N. Reynolds, his wife and three children, were drowned in a flood in Tennessee. A bridge on which they were crossing was swept away.

Standing timber to the amount of 550,000,000 feet, valued at \$1,100,000, has been burned in Washington along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad.

William M. Jones was convicted at Detroit, Mich. of the murder of Geo. H. Heywood on April 9, and sentenced to life imprisonment at the Marquette prison.

Cornell university is richer by \$500,000, John D. Rockefeller having given \$250,000 on condition that a similar sum was raised from other sources.

The coining mill of the Cambria Powder Company's plant, at Seward, 10 miles west of Johnstown, Pa., blew up, killing four men and injuring four others.

Dr. William Lowe Bryan was elected president of Indiana State university to succeed Joseph Swain, who has accepted the presidency of Swarthmore college.

The St. James hotel at Dallas, Tex., collapsed. One dead and three injured were taken from the ruins. It is estimated that 20 others were buried in the ruins.

Steel business already booked for next year indicate that 1903 will be the banner year of the industry.

The Secretary of War has extended the time for the removal of the Hygela hotel at Old Point Comfort until January, 1903.

A jury to try Jessie Morrison for a third time at Eldorado, Kan., for the murder in June, 1900, of Mrs. Olin Castle was completed and the taking of testimony was begun.

The Illinois supreme court has decided that the state law providing criminal prosecution for persons riding on railroad passes issued to others is unconstitutional.

The Junior Order of American Mechanics at Milwaukee, Wis., decided to meet next year in San Francisco. The convention reaffirmed all acts of the last National council officers.

An organization was effected in New York to unite individual theatrical managers of the country for the purpose of securing bookings independent of the so-called theatrical "syndicate."

Officials of the Manhattan elevated road in New York city were before a magistrate on summons to explain why they had been using soft coal on their engines for the last four weeks.

Charles F. Jones, at New York, who was valet to William Marsh Rice, the murdered Texas millionaire, and who confessed that, in conjunction with Albert T. Patrick, he caused the death of Rice, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

A passenger train on the Sioux City branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, jumped the track near Ashtab, Ia. Two trainmen were killed, five others seriously hurt, and a number of passengers received minor injuries.

Prices Advanced. The schedule on window glass was advanced at a meeting in New York by the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association. Beyond advancing general list prices about 5 per cent the only business transacted was of a routine character. The schedule adopted provides for an unchanged price list, but allows a discount of only 88 per cent and 5 per cent.

BLESSINGS ON AMERICANS.

Officers of Dixie Hear Expressions of Gratitude to Uncle Sam From Volcano Sufferers.

Gen. Corbin has received and made public the report of Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, the commissary officer who went on the Dixie to the relief of the sufferers from the volcanic eruption in the West Indies. Capt. Gallagher says he employed 118 natives of St. Vincent for two days in unloading stores, and that the money was very acceptable to the refugees. He pays a high compliment to the sailors of the Dixie. "The stores were well selected, and met the needs of the people," says the report. "By the destruction of St. Pierre, Martinique, the great storehouse and source of supplies of the island was lost, consequently many of the necessities of life were not available for the people, and nothing could have been opportune than the arrival of the Dixie. The wants of the needy people were promptly and efficiently relieved, and on all sides I heard the people murmur their blessings on the American government for sending assistance to them in this emergency. The commander of the island was, where, perhaps, there were more people thrown upon the public, because many in the area of devastation escaped with their lives, while but few escaped at St. Pierre."

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Rt. Rev. P. J. Garrigan was installed as bishop of the Catholic see of Sioux City.

Ten per cent advance in wages was announced at the Joliet mills of the Illinois Steel Company.

Fire at Portland, Ore., destroyed the Phoenix iron works and six blocks of buildings. Loss, \$600,000.

Lee S. Smith was elected secretary of the National Dental Trades' association, in session in Detroit.

Bishop Nicholson, of the Milwaukee Episcopal diocese, has issued a declaration against the use of tobacco.

The richest citizens of Paterson, N. J., have formed a secret league and raised \$250,000 to drive anarchists out of their city.

Anarchists at Paterson, N. J., plotted to assassinate mill owners on the night of July 3, but their plans were heard by detectives.

Charles Frederick Haviland, of New York and France, maker of fine china, died at the Oakes Home for Consumptives at Denver, Col.

The University of Rochester, N. Y., conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon the Rev. Dr. Emery W. Hunt, of Gainesville, O.

A collision by passenger trains on the Northern Pacific at Staples, Minn., killed five railroad men and wounded 29 persons, mostly passengers.

Judge Thompson in the United States court rendered an important decision, affirming the right of express companies to carry private letters.

Nelson N. Reynolds, his wife and three children, were drowned in a flood in Tennessee. A bridge on which they were crossing was swept away.

Standing timber to the amount of 550,000,000 feet, valued at \$1,100,000, has been burned in Washington along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad.

William M. Jones was convicted at Detroit, Mich. of the murder of Geo. H. Heywood on April 9, and sentenced to life imprisonment at the Marquette prison.

Cornell university is richer by \$500,000, John D. Rockefeller having given \$250,000 on condition that a similar sum was raised from other sources.

The coining mill of the Cambria Powder Company's plant, at Seward, 10 miles west of Johnstown, Pa., blew up, killing four men and injuring four others.

Dr. William Lowe Bryan was elected president of Indiana State university to succeed Joseph Swain, who has accepted the presidency of Swarthmore college.

The St. James hotel at Dallas, Tex., collapsed. One dead and three injured were taken from the ruins. It is estimated that 20 others were buried in the ruins.

Steel business already booked for next year indicate that 1903 will be the banner year of the industry.

The Secretary of War has extended the time for the removal of the Hygela hotel at Old Point Comfort until January, 1903.

A jury to try Jessie Morrison for a third time at Eldorado, Kan., for the murder in June, 1900, of Mrs. Olin Castle was completed and the taking of testimony was begun.

The Illinois supreme court has decided that the state law providing criminal prosecution for persons riding on railroad passes issued to others is unconstitutional.

The Junior Order of American Mechanics at Milwaukee, Wis., decided to meet next year in San Francisco. The convention reaffirmed all acts of the last National council officers.

An organization was effected in New York to unite individual theatrical managers of the country for the purpose of securing bookings independent of the so-called theatrical "syndicate."

Officials of the Manhattan elevated road in New York city were before a magistrate on summons to explain why they had been using soft coal on their engines for the last four weeks.

Charles F. Jones, at New York, who was valet to William Marsh Rice, the murdered Texas millionaire, and who confessed that, in conjunction with Albert T. Patrick, he caused the death of Rice, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

A passenger train on the Sioux City branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, jumped the track near Ashtab, Ia. Two trainmen were killed, five others seriously hurt, and a number of passengers received minor injuries.

Prices Advanced. The schedule on window glass was advanced at a meeting in New York by the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association. Beyond advancing general list prices about 5 per cent the only business transacted was of a routine character. The schedule adopted provides for an unchanged price list, but allows a discount of only 88 per cent and 5 per cent.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO VENEZUELA

WILL RAISE BLOCKADE.

Cruiser Cincinnati and Topoka Sail for Lagayra—Insurgents Seriously Menace Government

Orders were issued by the secretary of the navy Tuesday to the cruisers Cincinnati and Topoka, at San Juan de Porto Rico, to sail at once for Lagayra. The cabinet had previously advised which indicate that the Topoka, a light draught ship, will go up the Orinoco river, where steamships of a big commercial company are blockaded by the revolutionists. Farria, president of the Venezuelan state of Guayana, was captured at his capital, Ciudad Bolivar, and the revolutionists secured 1,200 Mauser rifles, 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition, a quick-firing gun and two breech-loading cannons. Gen. Salas, commander of the government forces, made his escape, boarded with his party two gunboats and two ships of a trading company, sailed down the Orinoco at San Felix. Gen. Matos, the leading spirit in the revolution, is marching on Caracas with 7,000 men, and all indications point to the overthrow of the Castro administration in a short time. When Carupano was bombarded by government gunboats recently the French cruiser Suquet and the German cruiser Falke were present. The firing had scarcely begun when the commanders of the foreign vessels sent word to the commanders of the Venezuelan gunboats that further bombarding could take place only at their own peril, and by this threat the firing was immediately silenced. There is an exodus from Venezuela of Castro's followers, and the government forces have received severe setbacks from the revolutionists. A force of 400 government soldiers, in an attempt to retake Iuria, were defeated by Gen. Corago. Seventy of the government's soldiers were killed and many were wounded. One hundred and fifty were taken prisoners. Other government reverses are reported. The Norwegian steamer Jotuna, which arrived at Georgetown, British Guiana, from Venezuela, reports that the insurgents seized the ship on June 6 at Brarancones. Gen. Valentine Perez taking command. Insurgent troops were embarked on board the Jotuna and she conveyed about 250 of them to Bolivar, landing them on June 7, when Capt. Mellinger was allowed to resume command of the ship. On her return voyage, when passing St. Felix, Venezuelan government troops fired on the Jotuna from two vessels, killing Capt. named Nunez.

PRAY FOR FARM HANDS.

Wheat is Falling in Kansas for Want of Harvesters.

The overripened wheat is falling to the ground and farmers are begging for help and offering from \$2 to \$3 a day in Kansas. The farmers Sunday sent their wives and daughters to church and Sunday school, but they and the boys went into the fields to save the wheat. Ten thousand extra men are needed for the harvest fields, and only 500 are available. For three weeks the State employment bureau has been advertising for men to help. At the town of Industry, in Dickinson county, the people gathered in the church and prayed that men be sent them to help in saving the results of the farmers' toil and labor. In many places Sunday, farmers' wives and their children harvested wheat.

ASASKA MARCONI STATION.

Government Signal Service Contracts for Two of Them.

Gen. Greely of the government signal service, has entered into a contract with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company for the erection of two wireless telegraph stations connecting Fort Gibbons, Alaska, with Bates Rapids, on the Tananah, 165 miles in an air line. The company undertakes to have the stations in working order by the 1st of October. Gen. Greely already has an overhead wire from Nome City to Fort Gibbons, and with other existing lines in Alaska this wireless system will complete a circuit from Bering sea down to the south coast. The company's undertaking is to supply a system that shall work every day without interruption, else the government will not be under any expense.

MOB'S QUICK REVENGE.

Riddles With Bullets House of Man Who Killed City Marshall.

City Marshall Swearingen, of Jefferson, Ia., was shot and instantly killed by S. M. Shipman, whom he sought to arrest. The latter was killed by a mob. The trouble originated when two boys on the way to a circus passed some remark about Shipman, which caused the latter to throw stones at them. They swore out warrants for Shipman's arrest. When the city marshal visited Shipman's house to serve them, Shipman fired twice, killing Swearingen instantly. News of the shooting spread, and an excited mob surrounded Shipman's house. The house was literally riddled with bullets. That from the sheriff's revolver is believed to have inflicted the fatal wound.

SHIP'S CARGO AFIRE.

Crew of Sailing Vessel Have Exciting Experience.

That the British ship Monkbarca, which has arrived at San Francisco, Cal., 149 days from Liverpool, England, ever reached her destination is due to the gallant fight against fire made for four days and nights by Capt. McNeely and his crew. The Monkbarca left Liverpool January 22. All went well until February 21, when at 4:30 smoke was discovered coming out of the ventilators leading to the forehold. An investigation revealed the fact that the cargo was on fire. Water was pumped on the blazing merchandise until the flames were subdued sufficiently to allow sailors to descend into the hold, fix tackle to the smoldering bales and hoist them to the deck, from where they were promptly thrown overboard. Nearly all the cargo in the forward hold was jettisoned before the fire was extinguished. Little harm was done to the hull of the ship.

Dorman Sentence Commuted.

The State Board of Pardons, in session at Harrisburg, Pa., Wednesday commuted the death sentence imposed upon R. D. Wilcox, alias Walter Dorman, by Judge John D. Shafer, at Pittsburgh, on May 10 to imprisonment for life in the Western penitentiary. Dorman by turning State's evidence.

BUY AMERICAN GOODS.

Britons So Loyal to Their Own That They Must Have Strong Incentives to Import.

Frederick W. Emery, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, has made public an extract from "Commercial Relations for 1901," showing the state of trade relations with Great Britain. "Most noticeable, perhaps, are all prevailing trade conditions in England," says Consul S. C. McFarland, of Nottingham, "is the nervous antagonism against foreign goods which has sprung up among the British people. There has long been prejudice against German products, but the recent enormous growth of American trade in all branches has forced itself upon the attention of British newspapers, manufacturers and the public generally. The British people are nothing, if not loyal, and they inherit the belief that a British trademark is a guarantee of quality, for which they have some reason. There is a disinclination to purchase American or German wares unless, by reason of novelty of design or economy, the latter appeal irresistibly. Many lines of goods are now sold without comment, which one or two years ago were advertised as American make or 'American style.' The Diamond Match Company parades its goods under the old English name of 'Swan & May.' The American Tobacco Company calls itself the English Tobacco Company, and advertises its goods as made in England by British workmen; the proprietary medicines which were first introduced as American discoveries now blot from their advertisements everything except method, which might identify them as importations from the United States. But despite all prejudice, and solely because of merit and cheapness, American trade in every line continues to develop. That it might double or quadruple at a bound if our exporters would only study and conform to the peculiarities of Great Britain, still goes without repeating."

Frederick W. Emery, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, has made public an extract from "Commercial Relations for 1901," showing the state of trade relations with Great Britain. "Most noticeable, perhaps, are all prevailing trade conditions in England," says Consul S. C. McFarland, of Nottingham, "is the nervous antagonism against foreign goods which has sprung up among the British people. There has long been prejudice against German products, but the recent enormous growth of American trade in all branches has forced itself upon the attention of British newspapers, manufacturers and the public generally. The British people are nothing, if not loyal, and they inherit the belief that a British trademark is a guarantee of quality, for which they have some reason. There is a disinclination to purchase American or German wares unless, by reason of novelty of design or economy, the latter appeal irresistibly. Many lines of goods are now sold without comment, which one or two years ago were advertised as American make or 'American style.' The Diamond Match Company parades its goods under the old English name of 'Swan & May.' The American Tobacco Company calls itself the English Tobacco Company, and advertises its goods as made in England by British workmen; the proprietary medicines which were first introduced as American discoveries now blot from their advertisements everything except method, which might identify them as importations from the United States. But despite all prejudice, and solely because of merit and cheapness, American trade in every line continues to develop. That it might double or quadruple at a bound if our exporters would only study and conform to the peculiarities of Great Britain, still goes without repeating."

Frederick W. Emery, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, has made public an extract from "Commercial Relations for 1901," showing the state of trade relations with Great Britain. "Most noticeable, perhaps, are all prevailing trade conditions in England," says Consul S. C. McFarland, of Nottingham, "is the nervous antagonism against foreign goods which has sprung up among the British people. There has long been prejudice against German products, but the recent enormous growth of American trade in all branches has forced itself upon the attention of British newspapers, manufacturers and the public generally. The British people are nothing, if not loyal, and they inherit the belief that a British trademark is a guarantee of quality, for which they have some reason. There is a disinclination to purchase American or German wares unless, by reason of novelty of design or economy, the latter appeal irresistibly. Many lines of goods are now sold without comment, which one or two years ago were advertised as American make or 'American style.' The Diamond Match Company parades its goods under the old English name of 'Swan & May.' The American Tobacco Company calls itself the English Tobacco Company, and advertises its goods as made in England by British workmen; the proprietary medicines which were first introduced as American discoveries now blot from their advertisements everything except method, which might identify them as importations from the United States. But despite all prejudice, and solely because of merit and cheapness, American trade in every line continues to develop. That it might double or quadruple at a bound if our exporters would only study and conform to the peculiarities of Great Britain, still goes without repeating."

Frederick W. Emery, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, has made public an extract from "Commercial Relations for 1901," showing the state of trade relations with Great Britain. "Most noticeable, perhaps, are all prevailing trade conditions in England," says Consul S. C. McFarland, of Nottingham, "is the nervous antagonism against foreign goods which has sprung up among the British people. There has long been prejudice against German products, but the recent enormous growth of American trade in all branches has forced itself upon the attention of British newspapers, manufacturers and the public generally. The British people are nothing, if not loyal, and they inherit the belief that a British trademark is a guarantee of quality, for which they have some reason. There is a disinclination to purchase American or German wares unless, by reason of novelty of design or economy, the latter appeal irresistibly. Many lines of goods are now sold without comment, which one or two years ago were advertised as American make or 'American style.' The Diamond Match Company parades its goods under the old English name of 'Swan & May.' The American Tobacco Company calls itself the English Tobacco Company, and advertises its goods as made in England by British workmen; the proprietary medicines which were first introduced as American discoveries now blot from their advertisements everything except method, which might identify them as importations from the United States. But despite all prejudice, and solely because of merit and cheapness, American trade in every line continues to develop. That it might double or quadruple at a bound if our exporters would only study and conform to the peculiarities of Great Britain, still goes without repeating."

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—No. 2 red..... 74 75
No. 2 yellow..... 71 72
Corn—No. 2 yellow..... 69 70
Mixed ear..... 68 69
Oats—No. 2 white