

## TRADE CONDITIONS ARE VERY QUIET

**Midsummer dullness has been exaggerated by interruption of a holiday.**

## CROP REPORTS VARY MUCH

**First Half of Year Shows Good Volume of Business—Greater Activity Expected.**

New York, July 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

"Customary quiet commercial conditions at midsummer were augmented by the interruption of a holiday, except that warm weather gave impetus to the distribution of seasonable wearing apparel, sporting goods and outing supplies."

"Widely varying reports are received regarding the crop situation, prices rising higher than would be the case if manipulation were less vigorous, and exports are adversely affected. Several threatened labor controversies have been averted by agreement upon wage scales for another year, and building operations are unusually brisk for the season."

"Inventories show a good volume of business for the first six months of the year, and with greater activity is expected during the last half."

"Railway earnings in June were 6.5 percent larger than last year's, but foreign commerce at this port for the last week shows a loss of \$4,167 in exports and a decrease of \$48,758 in imports as compared with 1904."

"Increased activity is noted in the little market, the demand emanating chiefly from one prominent interest and confined mainly to native and foreign setting. Foreigners are still gathering, many having returned from western cities to begin their orders for spring ships and buyers in the Boston market are operating freely on initial contracts."

"Failures this week in the United States are 160, against 249 last week, 365 the preceding week and 266 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 21, against 12 last year, 29 the preceding week and 12 last year."

**JEROME AND LAWSON TALK TO KNIFE AND FORK CLUB.**

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—Thomas W. Lawson of Boston and William Travers Jerome, district attorney of New York, were the principal speakers given by the Knife and Fork Club in this city tonight.

Mr. Jerome said in part,

"Every time I come to this great country of yours I go home a little better and with a wider perspective. Much of the dear old Puritan belief has once furnished the basis of this great nation, but it has drifted away. In the old days New England was the vital point and from it flowed out the streams of civilization. And today you people must help find the men who will carry on this work of reform. I care not if the Missouri river overflows your \$300,000 acre state; I care nothing for your beautiful boudoirs. But I do care that you people help carry on to broader and greater things the moral inspiration given by those dear old Puritans whose blood now flows in my veins."

We people of the entire east wish with us of the west as of the east. Your future is not behind; it is before you; any man who comes here alive to good inspirations goes back broader and better men. But you are striving to make yourself realize your ideals."

"I did come to you to speak to learn. I brought home no kernels of truth to be scattered in your potato soil. I want to take them back with me; we need them in our business. I came to meet good fellows; I came predisposed to like those good fellows and my every predisposition has been realized."

Mr. Jerome spoke briefly of Mr. Lawson and his writings.

At the outset of his speech Mr. Lawson addressed himself directly to Mr. Jerome, the most important matter being of the latter's references to him. Mr. Lawson said in part:

"My story is a simple one. I take the theme 'Truth.' The wrongs of the American people and those who committed them. I came away to lay at your feet in my simple way the magic kernel of truth. It was not given to me to do things, Mr. Jerome, as it has been given to you. It is my misfortune and your good fortune that you do things and I can only talk. I would rather be you and have your position

## CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Contagious Blood Poison more thoroughly poisons the blood than any other disease. Every part of the body is affected when the virus becomes entrenched in the circulation; red eruptions break out on the skin, the mouth and throat ulcerate, glands in the neck and groins swell, the hair falls out, copper-colored splotches appear on the body, etc.

I was afflicted with blood poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact I seemed to be getting worse. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was so fatigued, for I seemed to be ill, I could never sleep. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S. and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely.

Hamlet, N. C. W. R. NEWMAN.

So highly contagious is this disease that many a life has been ruined by a friendly hand shake or from using the toilet articles of one affected with the poison. To cure this hideous and hateful disease a constitutional remedy is required. S. S. S. goes down to the very root of the trouble and forces out every particle of the virus from the blood and cures the disease permanently. S. S. S. is purely vegetable and drives out the trouble, root and branch, and no signs of it are ever seen again.

Those who have been cured by S. S. S. can feel assured that none of the poison is left in the blood to transmit to innocent offspring. The entire body is built up and the blood made pure, rich and healthy by this great remedy. Book with instructions for home treatment and any medical advice desired will be given free of charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

## TEA

Good tea at a fair price is more than saving on little money.

Your grace returns your money if you don't like Stolling's tea.

John D. Rockefeller with his \$300,000,000. I can bring only my simple story of truth and I am sorry that I can give no more. I have much respect for your honesty, integrity and honest intentions. Mr. Jerome is a man but, I am not going to apologize to you or to any one else for my efforts in trying to tell the American people about frenzied finance. The people of the west sent for me; I am here and I am not going to apologize. Mr. Jerome, the people of New York are going to give you a second term and your good fortune and my misfortune that is not and not I can tell of directors of the Equitable Assurance society in strike—what do they do?

## ELEVEN MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES BY DROWNING

Chippewa Falls, Wis., July 7.—An accident occurred today at Little Falls dam by which 11 men lost their lives by drowning. They are:

DEAD.

Louis Gokaty, Max Brachett, Max Billard, Ole Horns, Andrew Gagnon, John Beausoleil, Peter Lefebvre, Byron Ferguson, Adolph Tontant, Patrick Leelan, Joe Parlonquin.

A crew of 24 men had been sent out by the Chippewa Lumber and Boom company to break a log jam before the falls. A crew of 15 men started in an overburdened boat for the center of the jam, but as they reached the lower end of the jam three men jumped and landed safely on the bank. The others, however, were carried swiftly away into the wild rapids, where the boat capsized, throwing all into the water. They were all good swimmers, but the water was too swift and only one succeeded in saving himself. He was a boy named Eddie Martin.

## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Adopt Constitution and Conclude Convention.

Chicago, July 7.—After opposition on the part of a number of delegates, the Industrial Workers of the World adopted their constitution today by a vote of 4,770 against 6,655, and concluded their convention. Delegate D. C. Conroy, president of the American Labor union, Delegate Alexander Grigoriev of Montana and other constitutional obstructivists in the convention made a strong fight against the constitution as it was adopted, but the radical element, which included several Socialists, had everything its own way.

When Delegate Fairgrieve's name was called in the balloting on the constitution he voted no, and declared that he would report to 4,000 members of his Miners' union in Montana that the constitution which they had adopted made the organization worse and gave the organization more power than the American Federation of Labor.

H. S. Wilson, attorney for the defendants, asserted that there had been no conspiracy. He stated that Williamson and the other defendants had entered into a conspiracy to suborn 100 persons and cause them illegally to obtain from the government valuable land in eastern Oregon. The district attorney stated that of these hundred 44 had secured their claims, and that the other plaintiffs were pending at the time that the defendants were returned.

H. S. Wilson, attorney for the defendants, asserted that there had been no conspiracy. He stated that Williamson and Gessner are in the cattle raising business, and that in order to secure pasture for their stock they had offered to advance the money to settlers to come into the country and take up claims. He asserted that the defendants had taken mortgages on the property of the land during the time that the plaintiffs were pending; it was agreed that the defendants should have the right of posturage.

He stated that no agreements had been made which compelled patentees to turn over their claims to Williamson and Gessner, and that the defendants exerted no claim of ownership after the return of their money. He stated that on several occasions Wil-

## LAND FRAUD CASES ATTRACT VERY LITTLE ATTENTION NOW

Portland, Ore., July 7.—Compared to the interest manifested in the recent trial of United States Senator John H. Mitchell, the trial which commenced yesterday of Congressman John N. Williamson, Dr. Van Gessner, Marion Biggs and others, charged with conspiring to defraud the government of its public domain, attracted little attention. The case proceeded with remarkable celerity, the jury being sequestered and the opening arguments made in time to allow the examination of one witness before conclusion.

United States Senator John H. Mitchell, in his opening argument, that the government proposed to show that Williamson and the other defendants had entered into a conspiracy to suborn 100 persons and cause them illegally to obtain from the government valuable land in eastern Oregon. The district attorney stated that of these hundred 44 had secured their claims, and that the other plaintiffs were pending at the time that the defendants were returned.

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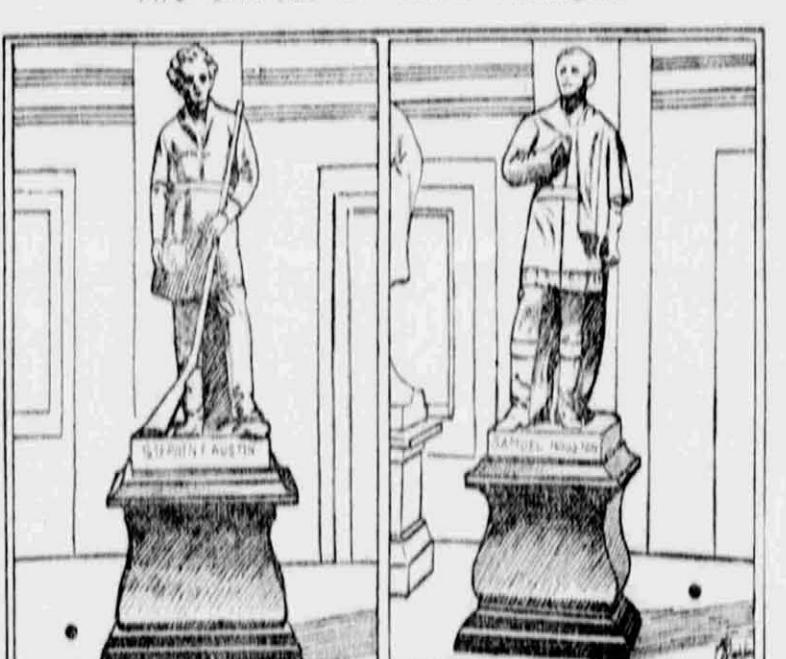
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## THE ERUPTION OF A NICARAGUAN VOLCANO.



The picture illustrates the recent eruption of the long dormant volcano of Momotombo in Nicaragua. It is at least a quarter of a century since it has manifested any sign of life. Without a note of warning the volcano broke suddenly into the most violent action, throwing out repeated discharges of lava, rocks and volcanic ashes. These were accompanied by loud explosions and earthquake shocks which were felt in Costa Rica and Honduras. The ashes were borne a distance of 150 miles, and much damage was done to the neighboring haciendas. Momotombo is a sharply conical peak 4,000 feet in height, the loftiest in its range. Nicaraguans in the vicinity of other extinct volcanoes are fearful of a like eruption and are preparing for flight.

## TWO STATUES OF TEXAS PIONEERS.



The statues herewith illustrated were unveiled recently in Statuary hall at the national capitol. The legislature of the state of Texas decided that these men, Stephen F. Austin and Samuel Houston, who were so conspicuous in the development of the great southwest, were eminently worthy to represent the state in the nation's hall of fame. Stephen F. Austin, born in Texas in 1790, spent a lifetime in overcoming the Indians, Mexicans and the hardships incident to frontier life. Samuel Houston was a prominent figure in the most stirring events that mark the history of Texas. He was born in 1793 and died in 1865.

Hammon and Gessner had bought land from these patentee claimants after patents had been issued, but he said that these had been entirely separate transactions not connected with the advancing of money to his claimants.

Colonel Duncan, attorney for the government, stated that he had been taken by Marion Biggs that Gessner wanted land, and if he would go on a claim and secure the patent to it, Williamson and Gessner would advance the necessary money, in the neighborhood of \$400, and that when the claim was patented they would pay him \$400 for his claim.

Duncan testified that he had agreed with Williamson and Gessner to select the land, advance the money, and that he gave a mortgage on it for \$400, and when the time came to patent they paid him in the neighborhood of \$400.

When Duncan's examination was concluded court was adjourned until tomorrow.

who is in command of the vessel. Five of the crew are now in jail for refusing duty. The men allege had treated the deck手, making the use of the hammers impossible and that the bedding has not been changed for months.

## MISS MARY C. MAY

Made Officer of the National Educational Association.

Auburn Park, N. J., July 7.—A crowd of 30,000 persons, which turned out to welcome President Roosevelt, made the park a scene of rejoicing. The closing day of the National Educational association convention, the most impressive of all the great educational meetings.

The duties of the rich was the subject matter of the speech which the president delivered to the educators.

Several divisions for the ensuing year.

Business section: Second vice president, W. H. Wagner, Los Angeles.

Kindergarten department: President, Mary C. May, Salt Lake City; vice president, Elmer E. Brown, Berkeley, Cal.

## Great Run of Salmon.

Vancouver, B. C., July 7.—Sockeye salmon are running in large numbers in the Nass and Skeena rivers. News brought down from the north today is to the effect that all the canneries are working to their fullest capacity to handle the phenomenally large run.

## Hot Weather in California.

San Francisco, July 7.—In the records of the local weather bureau there are only three dates which show a higher temperature than that reached today. Shortly before noon the thermometer registered 98 degrees.

## TWO CONVICTS SHOT.

Stepped Out of Line While Being Marched to Prison.

Sacramento, Cal., July 8.—Two convicts were shot by a guard at the state prison at Folsom, last Monday, while marching outside the walls. One of the men, who had been serving a life sentence, was killed, bullet passing through the leg and both were in the prison hospital. They will recover.

The men who were shot were Convict Gray of Los Angeles, sent up to serve three years and Convict Johnson from Stockton, sentenced to serve 15 years.

## CONFESSED A MURDER.

Man and Woman Drown an Old Man for His Money.

Memphis, Tenn., July 8.—A criminal Appeal special from Pocahontas, Arkansas, says that Ed Hubbard at a coroner's inquest confessed that he would report to 4,000 members of his Miners' union in Montana that the constitution which they had adopted made the organization worse and gave the organization more power than the American Federation of Labor.

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Hubbard and the woman were held to the grand jury. The former has been removed to Jonesboro for safe keeping.

## Wireless Telegraphic Fault.

New York, July 8.—There was executed this week on the high seas a curious fault in wireless telegraphy, in which the steamer La Oceania, which had been bound here from a part of the steamer St. Louis, having a message for New York, passed it along to the Oceanus, Lorraine. It was passed to the Oceanus, in turn, it was passed to the Oceanus, Lorraine.

Both the Oceanus and the Lorraine were bound to the grand jury.

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and La Savoie, which last flashed it ashore.

Of the string of ships two were bound eastward, the Oceanus and Lorraine. When the St. Louis started the message she was 200 miles away from the La Savoie.

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