URGED ON BY WOMEN.

PITTSBURG MINERS ARE MARCHING ACROSS COUNTRY.

A Thousand Men, Headed by a Brass Band and Drum Corps, Start for Cannonsburg—Every Effort to Be Made to Induce Their Comrades to Quit Work—They Feel the Pangs of Hunger, and Trouble May Arise Today.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—The events of today in the Pittsburg coal mining district indicate that there is trouble ahead. The strike has been on for two weeks without cause for alarm in any quarter, but today the pangs of hunger and mutterings of discontent have taken tangible form, and by morning 1,000 miners will have marched on Cannonsburg, the objective point being the Boone and Allison mines.

A few days ago the operators of these mines made a requisition on the sheriff of Washington county for additional deputies. It is supposed that there are at least thirty deputies at each mine, well armed for any friction that may take place. Today the miners of Tom Run district held mass meetings. The men employed in the slope at Bridgeville and in No. 1 and No. 2, Steene's mines, met at Bridgeville. Cecil was the scene of a meeting of Laurel Hills Nos. 2 and 4. Creedmore & Bishop's miners and the diggers employed in the Standard and Ellsworth mines at Miller Run also held a meeting.

The gatherings were attended by men, women and children. The women did not lag in the interest taken. Many of them openly branded their husbands as cowards. They argued that they might as well fight as starve. The men said the victory could be won, provided every coal miner employed in the sections where the lake was supplied would join the general movement of idleness. Plans for bringing out the miners employed in the Boone & Allison mines were discussed. Special committees were sent from one meeting to the other.

It was decided to march on the Cannonsburg miners tonight. The Reissing brass band and the Cecil drum corps were engaged, and the march across the country is on. The procession will be made up of four different sections. They will mobilize at Bridgeville and take up the tramp of sixteen miles across the country. A miner who was very enthusiastic over the plan said there would be at least 1,000 men in line.

It was learned late tonight that the scheme has been in process of formulation for several days. It was talked of several days ago, and got to the ears of the operators at Cannonsburg mines. Whether the miners will go armed is not known yet, but they expect to be at the mines when the offending diggers are ready to go to work, and will use every influence possible to keep them from going into the mines.

Some of the most conservative claim that there will be no bloodshed. They say that when the colliers see such a big demonstration, they will come out and retain their manhood. Every effort was made to keep the movement a secret for fear the force of deputies at the mines would be further increased. Just what the result will be it is difficult at this hour to tell. The men are taken to be insane or semi-insane on the strike question. They have been goaded on by suffering wives, daughters and sweethearts, and it appears as if it is the beginning of the end of the strike.

The negotiations to induce the coal operators of this district to sign uniformity agreements are still going on. The commissioners having this in charge feel as if they will be able to accomplish it. Secretary Frank Schmidt said tonight that the prospects were brighter than they have been since negotiations began. As an evidence that the operators are not counting on arbitration it was announced tonight by an operator that if the strike in West Virginia does not prove successful the Pittsburg operators will make an effort early next week to start their mines at the 69-cent rate, the rate now asked by the strikers. They will claim if they are willing to pay the price that the law must protect them in the operations of their mines.

Ratchford Has Little Doubt of Success

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—President Ratchford today summed up the strike situation in an interview as follows:

"The history of industrial strife has no parallel to the present movement. Deputy marshals and detectives have been at work, but their presence has failed to incite the miners to acts of lawlessness, not even the resumption of work. Their presence in peaceable communities, with a chip on their shoulders, gave some cause for alarm, and ordinarily would have caused a resort to violence. But our miners in this instance, profiting by the experience of the past, would not cause trouble themselves, nor allow themselves to become involved by the acts of others.

"We have started into this movement realizing fully the importance of the work before us, and the responsibility resting upon us, and after two weeks of suspension, involving more than 150,000 miners, we are well satisfied with the results. Only those who are best acquainted with the conditions of the miners have any idea of the extent of this suspension and its paralyzing effects upon the labor and business of the country. It has not reached its full proportions. The coming week will add 20,000 men to the idle column. The movement will continue to grow, not only in numbers, but public opinion will become crystallized, and through the press of the country will demand a solution of this great difficulty.

"Our demand for living wages and the determination of our miners to secure it, have brought expressions of sympathy and material support from almost every branch of organized labor, whose efforts in our behalf will endear them to all lovers of fairness and establish for the miners, with their own efforts, a living rate of wages."

Debs May Turn the Tide.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The Commercial Tribune's special from Wheeling, W. Va., says:

Just why it is so may be a mystery to some, but it is a fact nevertheless that Eugene Debs will be able to do more just now toward bringing out the miners in the Fairmount region than any other man. A big meeting at Monongahela today demonstrated this when a local miner got up and declared that as soon as Debs came into the region the men would strike, and that his influence would be greater than all the offers of the operators to pay bonuses on coal mining. This sentiment was loudly cheered. The organizers at work here admit that he must be brought into the field. Everybody wants to hear Debs.

The men at O'Donnell's, Aurora, Flemington and Bates mines are still out and will not go back. The operators expect all Fairmount to be out at the end of the week or sooner. They threaten close their coke ovens and put the negro and Italians into the mines, and this means positive trouble and possibly bloodshed. The operators had men at today's meeting taking notes of everything said and done. Coal is too badly needed, however, for any of the miners to fear dismissal. The strike sentiment is growing slowly, and Thursday is the limit generally placed upon work.

Debs to Fan the Flame.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., July 18.—Conservative men here think it is only a matter of time until the men come out, but no important actions are expected until Debs speaks here, tomorrow night. Debs is expected at Charleston Wednesday.

Decide to Return to Work.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 18.—The miners at Thacker, Logan and Dingess, who yesterday decided to strike, held a mass meeting today and reconsidered their action. They will return to work as usual Monday. The Elkhorn miners, who yesterday decided to strike, will also follow their example.

Warning to Strikers.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., July 18.—The miners at Dillonvale were notified yesterday that they must return to work tomorrow, or other men would be employed in their places. Two hundred car loads of West Virginia coal passed through here today. The Wheeling & Lake Erie has orders for 1,500 car loads.

Powderly an Insult.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Central Labor Union, after a long wrangle at the meeting today, adopted the following resolution: "That the appointment of T. V. Powderly as commissioner of immigration is the greatest official insult ever offered by the Federal government to organized labor."

Recommended by a Hotel Keeper.

A. R. Larrabee, proprietor of Hotel Larrabee, at Omro, Wis., is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He has recommended it a great many times to his guests and always with the best results. It is a favorite in that locality. For sale by Druggists.

ENGLAND MUST LEAD THE WAY.

Belmont Gives His Views on International Bi-Metallism.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Perry Belmont, who returned from Europe on Saturday, in a carefully prepared interview which he gave out for publication today, had this to say on the money question:

"In regard to the attitude of Europe towards international bi-metallism, neither France nor Germany will unite with us in placing gold and silver on a parity unless England leads the way. The continued increase in gold production, the surplus last year and this year of British incomes over expenditures, the continued supremacy of England in commerce and of London as an international money market have had the effect of persuading parliament that the present coinage currency and financial system is good, even though there is distress in India. Reduction of taxes, with an enlargement of its basis, there may be, if peace continues, but probably not a modification of coinage or currency laws so long as existing British industrial prosperity endures. There is every prospect of an international conference to be held within a short time, and probably to assemble in Paris. European bi-metallists believe that if, in the failure of international bi-metallism, we shall open our mints to silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and subsequently Europe opens hers at the ratio of 15½ to 1, then all our gold will leave us, as it did after 1834, and only silver coins would remain."

RICH STRIKE AT NELSON.

Big Free Gold Ledge on the Granite—Under Bond Already.

NELSON, B. C., July 16.—Another rich strike, more important than that of two or three weeks ago, has been made on the Granite claim near Forty-nine creek. Yesterday, while Messrs. Swedberg and Johnson were ground sluicing along the projected line of the ledge, and 104 feet from the original strike, they succeeded n uncovering four feet of decomposed ore that is full of free gold. This is the same width that they originally found, and establishes beyond all doubt that the ledge is the greatest gold find yet reported in Kootenay. The assay of the first find gave a return of $517 in gold, and the new strike shows much richer ore. Upon the strength of the first find, A. Jensen, of this city, secured a sixty-days option for $30,000, and the last find has had the effect of sending him off in haste to the East to make sure that the money for the mine is forthcoming on the day specified. The Granite is an extension of the White, one of the famous Poorman group, and the ledge was first found on the Granite within a few feet of the White line. Further in a tunnel was run to cross-cut it, but failed, and yesterday the sluicing process disclosed the ledge at the bottom of the tunnel dump. The ore is wholly free milling, and owing to its extreme softness the cost of mining is comparatively slight. Ordinarily this decomposed matter, so rich in gold, does not last long, but in the White claim a shaft has been sunk to a considerable distance and still they are not through it.

OFF FOR THE KLONDIKE

Continued from Page 1.

in August for Dawson City, in the Klondike district. It is not Dr. Klober's intention to go to the mining district as a miner or prospector, but as a regular practitioner of medicine. He argues that with the many who are swarming over the mountains and up the Yukon there will be those who will need the services of a physician. With this idea he will carry with him into the wilds of Alaska all that is necessary for the attention of men who will want a doctor. It is an interesting experiment that Dr. Klober will try, and he must be thoroughly convinced that there is an opportunity for practice, as he leaves a most substantial business in this city.

HE WILL NOT GO.

One Police Officer Who Has No Thrill of Klondike Fever.

Capt. Sullivan is one member of the Seattle police department who has manifested no symptoms of the Klondike fever. He was inoculated several years ago, and has been exposed to several mining fevers since without any symptoms of a recurrence of the complaint. This inoculation occurred just twenty-one years ago, when for the first time it was learned that the wilderness of the extreme northwestern corner of the continent had golden treasures for the adventurers to find. The Cassiar excitement, which broke out in 1873 and raged with more or less virulence for three or four years, was occasioned by the discovery of rich placers upon Dease creek, a tributary of the Cassiar, which stream rises in the Northwest Territory, and flows down in a southeasterly direction, its mouth being in Alaska. It is from this Dease creek country that the Canadian Pacific proposes to extend its road into the Klondike region, thus making a new route which will be entirely within British territory, excepting a few miles at the mouth of the Cassiar river.

Capt. Sullivan was one of the Cassiar adventurers. He went into that mining region in 1875, at which time the rush was the greatest. In many respects the country was identical with the Yukon. There is the same character of timber, and the winters are fully as severe. It is located at the summit of the great northern watershed. From it streams flow to the Arctic, to the Pacific and to the Yukon and ultimately to Bering sea. Plenty of gold was taken out, the placers were fairly rich, but the short season and the cost of provisions made it impossible to make very much, save with the few exceptionally rich claims. Capt. Sullivan's recollections of his hardships, the severe winters, the terrible toil of carrying heavy packs over mountain trails, and above all, his complete failure to find any wealth to compensate for the toil and suffering, has forever wearied him of any furthering hankering after fortune in the frozen north. He is proof against mining fevers, and looks philosophically upon the many victims of the complaint now on the police force.

RON CRAWFORD'S CLAIM.

A Bonanza Which He Came Very Near Losing.

From one of the miners who returned from the Yukon on the Portland, the full particulars were learned of Ron Crawford's tribulations over his mining claim on the Klondike and the happy result. The story of the case in full is as follows:

Mike Kelly, the well known pioneer, who resides in South Park, went in to the Yukon last summer with his son, Mr. Kelly, sr., made but a flying trip, but during it he and his son located a number of claims on various creeks, with the agreement that they would work them and share equally. When Mr. Kelly finally decided to come out he left his son on the last claim located, the one on the Klondike, which camp had not, however, obtained the distinction which it has at present.

Mr. Kelly on his return home was hard up and needed money pretty badly. He wanted to go back to the Yukon the following season, and naturally he wished to leave his family well provided for. Ron Crawford was anxious to go to the Yukon. They met and Kelly made a proposition to Ron to sell him his half interest in all the claims for a round sum in the neighborhood of $1,000. Ron hustled for thirty days, spouted his jewelry, chattle mortgaged, etc., and finally made up a pool of himself, Hannum, Treat and one other, and put up the money, taking a deed to the property. Then he resigned his position as clerk of the municipal court and started for the Yukon.

On his arrival there, to his dismay he found that young Kelly, not knowing of his father's actions, had sold the claim to a syndicate of Englishmen for $10,000 in cash. This was the condition when Mike Kelly came on the ground. The latter at once said that Ron's rights must be protected. The whole matter was finally referred to the gold commissioner, who heard the whole story from start to finish, and decided as follows: Crawford and his associates were to have half of the claim, but should pay to the English syndicate $1,500 out of the clean-up, while the Kellys should refund to the syndicate $5,000, or half the purchase price. This was satisfactory all around.

The claim is No. 50 below Discovery, on Bonanza creek, and is right on the pay streak. The returning miners say that it is worth anywhere from $100,000 to $200,000, with the odds in favor of the latter figure, so Crawford's investment on the Klondike will certainly realize for him a modest fortune.

CAPT. FAIRBAIRN HOME.

Tells Everett of the Klondike—Thousands in the Open Air.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

EVERETT, July 18.—Of course Everett has caught the Klondike fever; in fact, it has had it for several months, but the recent discoveries have materially raised the temperature. Capt. J. E. Fairbairn, formerly master of the steamer Florence Henry, who went up to Alaska in April, came home with the party of Klondike miners on the steamer Portland, and gave his family a delightful surprise by dropping in upon them last evening. His home on Chestunt street, near Everett avenue, was thronged with visitors today, to whom he cheerfully imparted all the information he could about the famous gold fields. Capt. Fairbairn left Dawson City June 18, after having spent about ten days prospecting. The captain confirms all the stories told by Clarence Berry and others who have struck it rich in the Klondike district and came out on the steamer Portland.

"There is a sample of gold washed out in the district," and the captain handed to the correspondent of the Post-Intelligencer a small box of the glittering stuff, among which were several nuggets worth from $5 to $10. All the trading is done in gold dust at $16 to the ounce Troy weight for cash or $17 per ounce in trade.

"The biggest find I heard of," he said, "was $2,000 from two buckets, equal to twenty-seven shovelfuls, and they didn't use any quicksilver, either."

To a friend who was inquiring about freights, the captain said that at the present time, when the snow is off the mountains, freight is packed over by Indians from Dyea across the summit, a distance of twenty-nine miles, for 14 cents a pound. A man should take plenty of clothing and provisions. He did not find provisions plentiful. Several cases of scurvy were reported, the effect of a long-continued diet on salt meat. This, however, can be avoided with care, as cranberries grow abundantly and wild onions and wild rhubarb abound. Moose and cariboo are easily shot and feathered game is to be had in season.

"How is Dawson City located?"

"It lies on low, marshy ground at the junction of the Yukon and the Klondike. Small sternwheel steamers run up the Yukon for 300 or 400 miles above Dawson City. There are about fifty log cabins in the town, and innumerable tents. Some of the miners live in the latter all winter. It is, as you are aware, in British territory, and the camp is under the direction of a gold commissioner. It is an orderly camp and one of the few places where honesty is the best policy. You can hang a sack of gold dust on the outside of your cabin and it is perfectly safe. One saloonkeeper has $160,000 in gold in a little shack and he never locks the door. There is a small saw mill in operation, and it is running day and night. The timber is chiefly spruce, and a tree that will square nine inches is considered a good-sized tree.

"The mining locations are all taken on the Klondike, but there is plenty of other country just as promising. Berry's big strike was made on the Eldorado. If a man has money and grub to sustain him while prospecting he is all right, but the mine owners now have all the men they want, and if a man goes in depending on work to get along his chances are not good. No one should go without fur robes. They are indispensable in the winter, and almost impossible to obtain. A man might pay $40, $50 or $60 for a good robe here and sell it readily there for $150. The Indians do not tan hides and furs, and do not seem to understand it."

"The country is a sportsman's paradise," continued Capt. Fairbairn. Trolling in a boat down the lakes, one can easily catch trout weighing from two to thirty pounds, while you can go anywhere in the woods and kill moose. All the miners who came down on the Portland were limited last winter to fifty pounds of flour and twenty-five pounds of beans each, with what moose they could kill. The country abounds in the finest bunch grass I ever saw. The surface soil for about a foot and a half is composed of moss or peat. Scrape this off and you come to frozen gravel as hard as steel. This is what they dig out and wash when the warm season opens. About the 1st of October winter sets in, when the Klondike and all the streams freeze solid. Very little surface digging is done. The general method is to sink a shaft four by eight feet to bedrock, and then dig out a 'room' twenty-five feet square, piling this earth on the dump to be washed. These 'rooms' are limited to twenty-five feet square for the reason that they cannot get natural ventilation for room larger than that."

"Do you expect to return soon, captain?"

"Yes; I hope to get away again about the 28th of this month. The steamer Portland, which leaves Seattle on the 25th, will make St. Michaels at the mouth of the Yukon in about thirteen days. From there by steamer to Dawson City will take from twenty-three to twenty-five days. We expect to go by way of Dyea and over the summit. On arriving on the other side we shall go down the river in boats about 500 miles to the vicinity of the Klondike."

"Is the camp in pretty healthful condition?"

"Yes; there was little sickness except the scurvy I have mentioned, and some cases where miners were suffering from the effects of inhaling foul gas in the mines, but generally speaking the climate is healthful."

C. A. Creese and two others will be with Capt. Fairbairn when they leave Everett.

The captain saw James Keyes, of Everett, working on the Klondike at $15 a day and a good "lay," which promises a rich return. He also met there ex-Prosecuting Attorney John F. Miller, of Seattle, who is doing well. There are many in Everett whose eyes are turned to the new gold fields with a determination to try their luck.

Choctaws Offer to Sell Their Land.

ANTLERS, I. T., July 18.—The Choctaw-Chickasaw Union party proposes to treat with the Dawes commission, provided the United States will buy all the Choctaw and Chickasaw land outright. They will form a colony, go into Mexico and have their own laws. They say that a white man shall not move among them. The full-bloods are very favorably impressed with the move, but none but the ignorant Choctaws will go into such a scheme.

Western Association is Bankrupt.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 18.—A meeting of the Western Baseball Association has been called to meet at Des Moines tomorrow. It is said to be for the purpose of disbanding the association on account of the financial condition caused by poor attendance at the games.

A commission has been appointed by the governor of Texas to negotiate the purchase of the San Jacinto battlefield.

TARIFF THE TOPIC.

PAN-AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN INTERCHANGE VIEWS.

Representatives From the Industrial Centers of the New World Discuss Reciprocity—Meeting in the Philadelphia Commercial Museum—Arthur S. Hitchings Advocates Free Trade—Forcibly Answered by Protectionists.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The commercial representatives of Mexico, Central and South America, who last night returned from their forty days' tour of the industrial centers of the country, assembled at the Philadelphia Commercial museum and held a symposium on the subject of reciprocity. The meeting was of a parliamentary nature, and a number of speeches were made, several of the delegates expressing decided views on the tariff question. A general discussion of the subject followed. Dr. Gustav Neiderlin, scientific director of the museum, presided. By way of introduction, he said:

"The United States congress is now passing the tariff bill, and in the amendments special power is given to the president to lower the tariff quotations 20 per cent. for each article which can be included in the rules of reciprocity. The question of reciprocity is the most difficult in the world's economy, and our institutions have been established with the aim to come nearer the solution of this great problem."

The most pronounced free trader of the party, Arthus S. Hitchings, of Rio de Janeiro, had this to say:

"I beg, first, to signify my sincere thanks for the extreme kindness which I and the other delegates have met with in all the cities we have visited in this country. We have been received in your chambers of commerce, your universities, your clubs and your homes, and on every occasion we have been struck with the wonderful advancement which every branch has shown us. Reciprocity, if it were as easy between countries as between industries, would undoubtedly be a just definition of fair and free trade, but circumstances often, almost always, create difficulties, which prevent a practical realization of such a disposition. That friendly countries should be inclined to make it a system is natural, but I do not think it can exist without free trade, and I would be wrong in holding out prospects which would indicate any treaty by which Brazil would bind itself to favor one country more than others.

"I believe that the exceptional advantages Canada is giving Great Britain are legislative blunders, and time will prove it. They are opposed to the broad and liberal laws which secured to England her extensive foreign trade. With this view I cannot believe that their reciprocity, for such it is, will last for long, and it will be still more difficult to have exceptional laws favoring the many nations on the American continent. The interests of these are not alike, nor can their product or manufactures find an outlet and consumption within their respective or united boundaries. Europe must necessarily be sought after, both by North and South America, and it would be inconsiderate to propose any legislation that would exclude existing equality whereby all nations are treated alike. Such legislation would interfere with production, for it would lead to surplus stock, and exact quantities for barter would be required instead of progressive increase, which only great and greater intercourse with the whole world can foster and regulate.

"I have heard much of the Monroe doctrine, but surely such ideas cannot apply to trade. Let us, gentlemen, forego all petty notions that are not based on sound reasoning, and let us circumscribe our desires within a possible scope. We have seen on our tour that the United States produces machinery, and many of the articles which we import at present from other countries, and we have noticed that these states also import many things similar to what we buy in Europe. I must say, however, that the majority of your manufactures, although in most ways fitted for our markets, are too high priced, and there will be no increase in foreign trade until there is a reduction in the general scale of prices. You have to appreciate your dollars, which have hitherto been so easily earned. You must make their purchasing power greater, so that cheaper living will follow and more contentment. But with protective duties and inflated currency, such results cannot be attained.

"We have seen how your factories employ most advanced machinery, but these machines are exported, copied, and in some cases improved on; others are hereby enabled to compete with you by using your own inventions, by reduced price of labor and untaxed cost of raw material. Competition is wholesome, for it corrects over-production, but you require to produce more for the employment of your skilled workmen, and you must find markets wherein to dispose of your goods, and all this necessitates an altered system. You are favored with home-raised quantities of much of the raw material used. Your machinery is most effective, but do not expect too much of it. Your workmen are very skilled, but do not under-rate the foreigner, and to all your advantages add what free trade can alone secure—a permanent and engrossing international commerce, which will insure the future of every workmen in this wonderful country. This is what I understand by reciprocity, and my most earnest wish is that in such example we in our country will find a lesson and an incentive to do likewise."

Mr. Hitchings' views were for the most part seconded by Carlos Klett, an extensive exporter of wool and hides from Argentina, but Muro Fernandez, minister of Costa Rica, Central America, made a strong plea for protection. He declared that the question came down to a contest between the necessity of the politician, which was protection, and the aspiration of the scientific, free trade. "The United States is right to protect her industries until she can walk alone," he exclaimed, "for in some political respects she is still a baby."

The meeting resolved itself into a debate between the free traders and the protectionists of the party. Louis A. Dillon, of Ecuador, told his hearers that the nation imported very much more from the United States than they exported to this country, but the business men of his country had found that they could do better with Europe, where they were enabled to secure very much smaller rates of freight.

Other addresses were made by Henry S. Price, of Colombia, and Antonio E. Dolfino, of Venezuela.

After the discussion the party went to Willow Grove, where dinner was served. Tomorrow there will be another meeting at the museum, and then the delegates will disperse.

WORLD'S HOP CROP.

The Promised Condition as Told by Louis B. Searles.

Louis B. Searles, the great hop man, writes from New York concerning the promised condition of the world's hop crop for 1897 as follows:

"New York state, due to reduced acreage and poor cultivation, cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, have a crop of over 70,000 bales, as against 90,000 bales the past season; and there is a very great possibility of it being reduced much lower, on account of vermin, which are found in all sections to such an extent as has not been equaled since the season of 1886, when the crop was entirely destroyed. If the vermin continue to increase during the next two weeks great damage will result and will be apt to bring the estimates of the crop down to an exceedingly low figure.

"Oregon has a larger acreage under cultivation this season than last season, and from present indications will harvest a crop of about 80,000 bales; vermin are reported in some districts to a slight extent, and may be the means of making that quality inferior on the whole to what it was last season.

"California is estimated at about 40,000 bales; the long spell of dry, hot weather has not been beneficial to the plant, which, with indifferent cultivation, will make the crop as above stated.

"Washington is now the smallest of the Pacific coast hop growing states and promises a crop in Eastern Washington of about 12,000 bales of choice quality, and in Western Washington of about 8,000 bales of indifferent quality.

"Thus the United States, with favorable conditions from now to harvest time, will make a crop of not exceeding 150,000 bales, or no more than one year's consumption, and any large export to England will cause brewers to make large inroads into their surplus stock.

"England advises that the acreage this year is the smallest in over twenty years, and with an average yield of eight cwts. per acre (which is above the average), will not grow to exceed 400,000 cwts., with a chance of this being reduced still further, as vermin are quite thick in all gardens, and if they stick until flowering time will curtail the yield very materially. The annual consumption of England is about 700,000 cwts., so that with the most favorable crop that is possible, they will have to import largely from the continent and America, besides using up considerable of their surplus of two years ago.

"The continent of Europe promises a fair average crop, but in no ways excessive.

"Markets, both in London and New York, are very quiet, as is usual at this time of year; but there is an under current of strength, as is evidenced by the desire to secure contracts for the 1897 crop in those sections where choice quality can be expected, and at prices today equal to any that prevailed during the 1896 season.

Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be
The place where, in eighteen ninety-three
That white world-wonder of arch and dome
Should shadow the nations, polychrome...
Here at the Fair was the prize conferred
On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred.
Chicago-like, they a record show,
Since they started—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

CROPS OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

Liberal, Mo.—Blackberry picking is under full head. It is thought that the crop will amount to $125,000 to the growers and about $50,000 to the pickers. Ten thousand men, women and children were engaged in picking.

Wichita, Kan.—The corn crop here is damaged by the drouth. Fields that promised fifty bushels early in the season will not make more than fifteen. If rain should come a large amount will be saved.

Topeka, Kan.—Reports from sixty-one counties indicate that the total acreage of wheat will be about 3,000,000 bushels, an increase of 500,000. It is thought the average yield will be seventeen bushels, so that the Kansas crop this year will yield 50,000,000 bushels. Reports from some counties show about 5,221,791 acres in corn. The reports of corn prospects are very good. Oats in the same sixty-one counties report nearly a third less than last year. Flax will be 25 per cent. less. The brown corn will be about the same as last year.

Columbus, O.—The present outlook in Ohio for corn is not flattering. July, however, has been favorable for the growth of corn and many fields are showing well, but there is a vast amount that is very small. Corn is generally late in being planted. The result will be that the crop will be several million bushels smaller than last season. But few meadows are free from weeds. Clean hay will be the exception this year. Wheat—Condition compared with average, 86 per cent. Barley—Condition compared with average, 87 per cent. Oats—Condition compared with average, 84 per cent. Corn—Condition compared with average, 70 per cent.; damage by cut worms, 4 per cent.; damage by white grub worms, 5 per cent. Clover—Damage by white grub worms, 2 per cent.; average crop, 92 per cent. Potatoes—Condition, 84 per cent. Tobacco—Condition compared with average, 84 per cent.

Columbia, Mo.—The heavy rains have prevented corn planting and retarded the cutting of wheat, and in some instances caused much damage. In the southern part of the state the rainfall was light. Local wind storms have done much damage on bottom lands. In southern sections wheat is practically all cut and threshing has commenced. Many reports give the yield of wheat better than expected. Oats and meadows are improving and the yield will be better than was expected a few weeks ago. In some localities, principally in the northwest, corn on low and flat land is being scalded, and chinch bugs are doing much damage, but as a general rule the corn crop is doing pretty well. Flax, cotton, tobacco, potatoes and gardens are generally doing well.

Miss F. Wilzinski

Graduate Optician...

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