

**IOWA'S INTERSTATE FAIR.**

**Will Be Bigger and Better This Year—Good Races—Fine Exhibits.**

Never in the history of all the Corn Palaces, carnivals, and fairs given in Sioux City has anything on so colossal a scale as that of the great Interstate Fair of 1906 been attempted. The Fair which this year will be given Sept. 10 to 15 at the beautiful Woodland Park, Riverside, Sioux City, by the Interstate Live Stock Fair Association will be bigger than ever in every way than in previous years. The Fair Association has taken the profits of former years and placed them in betterment of the park and the Big Sioux River have been partially cleared of trees and this space will be utilized in making room for farm machinery and like exhibits. New cattle barns and horse barns and pens for swine have been built this summer, and in few places of the country will the housing accommodations of fine stock on exhibition be better than at Woodland.

While wonderful success in the number and quality of fine cattle, horses, sheep and hogs has crowned the efforts of the association in previous years, never before were so many head of princely stock entered at this time for exhibition. Of course, from the very name it bears, the Interstate Live Stock Fair Association makes the exhibition of stock in the heart of this great stock raising region its crowning feature, nevertheless, while the stock on exhibition at the Interstate Fair will compare most favorably with that of the exclusive International show of Chicago, and American Royal in Kansas City, still, as a race meeting the fair of 1906 could stand alone.

For the harness events 240 animals will compete for purses aggregating \$16,000. Already 175 running horses have been entered for the jumping events. From the horseman's point of view, the star attraction of the week will be the wonderful speed exhibition of the world's champions, Dan Patch, 1:55 1/4, and Crescens, 2:02 3/4, respectively the king of pacers and the king of trotters, which will take place Wednesday, the 12th. Dan Patch, alone, last year, at the Minnesota state fair, drew a crowd of 103,000 people. This is the first time in the history of race tracks when the kings of the two speeds have been seen upon a track at one time, and the horsemen regard it as the greatest and most thrilling sight in horse history.

Among other races will be the cowboy relay race which will be run in sections of five miles each day with a change of horses each mile.

The Western Brew Derby for a distance of one and one-sixteenth miles, which is one of the society events of the year in Sioux City, will be run on Wednesday.

In front of the grand stand will be more free attractions than ever before. The association has contracted at great expense for the twelve Nelsons, Rice and Elmer, The Buckeye Trio, Lisette's Whirl of Death, Martinette & Sylvester, and the thrilling spectacle of Leaping the Volcanic Gap. This constitutes in reality a circus in itself. At night the great fireworks spectacle "Moscow," which gives a graphic picture of the destruction of the Russian city, will be produced. At every night performance of "Moscow" three hundred people will take part and \$2,000 worth of fireworks will be consumed.

Sioux City is making preparations to take care of the great crowds of people which will be visitors within the gates during the festival week. Arrangements have been made with all railroad companies for reduced rates of fare and for special excursions. Particulars as to the points from which the trains will be run and the days upon which they will run, will be made public as soon as the general passenger agents conclude their schedules, which will be with in a week or two.

**His Story Was True.**

"Here's a cup I got in Morocco," said the enthusiastic tourist, showing his collection of souvenirs, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "You see it has an Arabic inscription." His friend was turning the cup curiously around. At length he remarked, dryly:

"Yes, the inscription is Arabic all right."

"Sure!" replied the returned tourist, a little miffed at the intimation of a possible doubt.

"You can read it better if you turn the cup upside down," suggested the friend; and sulking the action to the word, he showed the tourist that the mysterious characters were nothing more than "1903" engraved in rough, irregular figures on the metal.

"The rascal!" exclaimed the outraged collector; "he told me that it was an Arabic inscription when he sold it to me!"

"He told you nothing more than the truth," was the reply. "You forget that our numerals are Arabic."

But somehow from that moment the collector lost interest in the souvenir from Morocco.

**He Wasn't Romantic.**

She nestled her head on his manly breast.

"Oh, George!" she whispered, "how fond your heart beats! And every beat is for your own Angeline, isn't it, dear?"

He looked uncomfortable.

"Well, the fact is," he said, "that the engagement ring cost so much that I'm—obliged for the present to carry one of these dollar watches. That's what you hear."—Cleveland Leader.

**Checkless.**

"You may try to hold me in like you did last year," drawled the calico youth in the purple handband, "but I will see that I go through my vacation this summer unchecked."

"That's what you will," snapped the old gentleman. "I'll see that checks to you are cut out altogether."

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time that we fall.—Confucius.

**COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL**

**Chicago.**

The season now is at hand when business generally attains more impetus in anticipation of fall and winter needs, and it is notable that the basic conditions are of the most favorable nature. While new demands are not conspicuous in any particular branch of trade, other developments furnish much encouragement. The excellent crops strengthen confidence in a continued period of material prosperity, and this creates more disposition to enter upon heavy commitments in manufacturing, railroad extensions and construction.

A fall in values of grain and provisions is entirely reasonable, but quotations for raw materials maintain their remarkable strength and the demands carry no sign of exhaustion. Consumers' needs require increasing shipments of iron ore. Building materials remain in strong request and new undertakings in future construction have not diminished. The market for lumber is more active and prices have an upward tendency.

Movements of commodities show expansion, and the earnings of the Western roads and lake carriers steadily exceed those of last year. The total quantity of grain handled at this port aggregated 7,780,000 bushels, against 7,090,232 bushels last week. Live stock receipts were 297,542 head, against 268,066 head last week. Lumber receipts, 52,812,000 feet, exceed both the 46,082,000 feet last week and the 51,156,000 feet of a year ago.

Bank clearings, \$212,883,582, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1905 by 10.4 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 20, against 24 last week and 24 a year ago.

**New York.**

The essential soundness of mercantile trade is testified to by the July and seven months' returns of failures to Bradstreet's, which point fewer failures and smaller liabilities than in any but the best of years.

Shipments of fall and winter goods are beginning. Some primary markets are being visited by country merchants, who, on account of crop conditions, are expected to buy liberally. But the general influx is not anticipated for ten days yet.

In retail lines clearance sales continue the feature, but business in the East has been considerably hampered by rainy or cloudy weather.

Wheat (including flour) exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending on Aug. 2 were 2,895,020 bushels, against 1,708,705 last week, 1,401,696 this week last year, 1,379,198 in 1904, and 8,831,199 in 1901. For the last five weeks of the fiscal year the exports were 9,837,308 bushels, against 5,424,287 in 1905, 6,565,372 in 1904, and 32,507,145 in 1901.

Corn exports for the week were 623,148 bushels, against 539,073 last week, 1,013,675 a year ago, and 273,365 in 1904. For the fiscal year to date the exports were 3,285,719 bushels, against 4,747,703 in 1905 and 2,583,900 in 1904.

**THE MARKETS**

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.55; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; corn, No. 2, 49c to 50c; oats, standard, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 58c; hay, timothy, \$10.00 to \$16.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 20c; potatoes, new, 48c to 52c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.65; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2 white, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.15; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.55; sheep, \$4.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 63c to 64c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.65; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.20; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 3 white, 37c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 48c to 49c; oats, standard, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 58c to 59c; barley, standard, 53c to 54c; pork, mess, \$16.95.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c; clover seed, prime, \$7.20.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.90; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.90; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 57c; oats, natural white, 38c to 39c; butter, creamery, 17c to 22c; eggs, western, 15c to 18c.

Sparks from the Wire. Gustavus W. Lehmann, widely known as a chemist, died in Baltimore, Md.

**DEDICATED TO LABOR CAUSE.**

**Unique Career Planned for Chicago Child—Baptized Into Unionism.**

An event of extraordinary nature took place in Chicago Thursday, when the child of Harry G. Creel was baptized into unionism, as other children are baptized into the church. The parents have dedicated it to union labor. Rev. Charles Stelzel officiating, and John Mitchell stood as its sponsor. In this dedication the story of a life's thwarted ambition finds expression. The child of 18 months, yet prattling at its mother's knee, is to become, if the hopes of the father reach fulfillment, everything that that parent aspired in earlier years to be, but of which he failed to achieve realization. His leadership is to be for the advancement of mankind and for the fulfillment of the doctrines



MRS. HARRY G. CREEL AND HER SON.

of the golden rule. He is to preach the brotherhood of man and the sanctity of individual rights. His duty will be, after years of preparation, to spread throughout the world that which the sages of the centuries have sought in their time to teach. It is the dream of the father that when the infant shall arrive at man's estate he will be all of this and more.

**WINNER IN SHOSHONE DRAW.**

**Wyoming Man Gets First Choice of Land—Said to Be Worth \$15,000.**

In the drawing for Shoshone Indian reservation lands at Lander, Wyo., Hans Berlin of Laramie, Wyo., was No. 1. He will have first choice of the 1,000,000 fertile acres of the famous Wind River country just south of Yellowstone National Park. It is estimated that first choice is worth \$20,000 to the lucky holder. It is also said that any number up to 20 is worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The first twenty-five names drawn were as follows:

- Hans Berlin, Laramie, Wyo.
- Edward S. Buck, Basin, Wyo.
- Thomas Flye, Fairplay, Wyo.
- John H. McPherson, Central, Mich.
- William Brining, Cheyenne, Wyo.
- Charles Overcamp, Lyons, Iowa.
- Robert L. Barley, Salem, Mo.
- James A. Morrow, Lewiston, Mont.
- R. N. Gibson, Clinton, Neb.
- Bernard Frommell, Spokane, Wash.
- Will T. Cressler, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- William Bassart, Lander, Wyo.
- Henry Scholes, Cheyenne, Wyo.
- William St. Clair, Butte, Mont.
- John London, Osborne, Colo.
- Willie Watts, Sheridan, Wyo.
- Rudolph Anderson, Niwot, Colo.
- Mrs. Sarah Vaughn, Lander, Wyo.
- Catherine Koonaghin, Niantic, Ill.
- Gates A. Nabbox, Cody, Wyo.
- John H. Conahan, Eaton, Colo.
- Charles H. Thompson, Omaha, Neb.
- Walter Petty, Sedalia, Mo.
- Charles M. Alspaugh, Cowgill, Mo.
- Charles S. Kelley, Thermopolis, Wyo.

The fortunate ones were allowed several days before filing, thus giving an opportunity to look over the homesteads to be allotted by the government and make their selections. Besides the agricultural lands there are valuable mineral sites within the region. Many thousands registered, all hoping to be lucky in the drawing.

The drawing was in charge of Commissioner General W. A. Richards of the general land office, with Judge S. Maginnis of Billings, Mont., and Col. W. R. Schmitzer of Cheyenne, Wyo., as referees.



Good-by, Douma. Come again some time when you can stay longer.

Now, we suppose, they'll blow a few bubbles over the soapbuds trust.

So far those French duels have yielded very readily to hospital treatment.

In some cases the charges against the ice trust seem to have melted away.

Czar Nicholas says he wants the good will of his soldiers. That's about all he has left.

Of course, that bulky bundle in your pocket is a bunch of Panama canal bonds.

Mr. Beit doesn't seem to have bitten off as much money as the first estimates disclosed.

The book which Mrs. Chadwick propose to write will no doubt be strong on deductions.

The Marblehead, no doubt, looked like an olive branch to those warring Central American republics.

If the short-sleeve craze only lasts a couple more seasons there should be a big boom in washboards.



The Lithographers' Union has decided upon the eight-hour day agitation in every part of the country.

Leather workers in New York and Brooklyn have won the nine-hour day and Saturday half-holiday.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has increased its membership by 30,000 in the last two years.

The annual report of the Piano and Organ Workers' Union shows that during 1905 benefits aggregating \$35,282.96 were paid.

It is reported that every city in Canada is preparing to place labor candidates in the field at the next general and provincial elections.

A new law has been passed in Iowa which prohibits the employment of children under 18 in any gainful occupation which would injure health.

Carpenters are on strike in Boise, Ida., against the Master Builders' Association. They are demanding an eight-hour day, 45 cents per hour and the closed shop.

The latest addition to labor's ranks is the United Brotherhood of Rural, Horticultural and Agricultural Wage Earners of America. The headquarters is in Dallas, Texas.

Several thousand miners at Spadra, Hartman, Coal Hill and Russellville, Ark., have been ordered back to work the scale prevailing in 1903 having been agreed upon.

The Labor News of St. Louis has started a crusade against the leasing of convict labor by the State of Missouri to be used in competition with manufacturers who employ free labor.

The Irish laborers' cottage bill passed its second reading in the British House of Commons recently. The bill authorizes a loan of \$2,500,000 to provide Irish laborers with cottages.

Streator, Ill., elected eight new Aldermen at the recent election. Two of them were union bottle blowers, two union miners, one union carpenter and one union printer—six out of eight.

Butchers at the Chicago stock yards report the dulllest season for years. Cattle butchers are working only 25 hours a week, and most of the other departments only work two or three days a week.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has been in existence twenty-three years, has 728 local branches, with 178,000 members, \$1,560,000 in its treasury and pays out \$140,000 every thirty days in claims.

There are 300 shoe factories in this country using the union stamp, according to a report recently issued. These factories give employment to 40,000 union shoemakers. Most of the best and largest shops are organized.

The advancement of wages in the textile centers is becoming general, and the employes in every city are benefiting. Already wage increases benefiting more than 200,000 textile workers have been granted in New England centers.

The death rate from accidents at coal mines in the principal coal-producing countries in 1904 were: Austria, .92; Belgium, .93; France, 1.07; Great Britain, 1.24; Germany, 1.50; and United States, 3.35 per 1,000 employes.

Returns relating to the state of employment in Germany during the first quarter of 1906 were supplied to the imperial statistical office by trade unions with an aggregate membership of 1,221,700. Of these, 12,635, or 1.1 per cent, were described in the returns as unemployed.

For the first time since May 1 the 34 affiliated unions of the Boston Carpenters' District Council have not a single man on strike. The wharf and bridge builders' strike for the eight-hour day is not yet settled, but all the men who struck have been placed at work under union conditions.

Of 10,864 children under 16 years of age employed in the Belgian textile industries, 3,282 earned 1 franc (19 cents), 2,969 earned 3/4 franc (14 1/2 cents), but less than 1 franc, and 2,454 earned 1/2 franc or more daily. The most general length of the working day, exclusive of intervals, was eleven and one-half hours.

The child labor law of Illinois will be enforced in all of the coal mines in the State. Under the interpretation of the law made by Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies and sustained by the courts no boys under 16 years of age will be permitted to work in the mines. It is estimated the enforcement of the statute will take 2,500 boys away from employment under ground.

Colorado Springs, at which the home for union printers is located, has offered inducements to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to locate its proposed institution for incapacitated and indigent members there. The brotherhood has now been in existence 23 years and has 728 lodges, with a total membership of 78,000 and a treasury of \$1,560,000. It pays out about \$140,000 a month in claims, has over \$87,000,000 insurance in force and has paid out since its foundation \$11,500,000 in benefits.

After fighting labor organizations for years, R. T. Ford of Rochester, N. Y., who conducts a plumbing establishment, has come to terms with the Plumbers' Union and, in order that the men who have been in his employ may become members of the union, has given the union a check for \$400 to pay fines imposed upon the men by the union. The union asked \$500, but finally compromised and accepted \$400. Eight men from the Ford shop are to join the union and the shop is to be put on the fair list.

William Abrahams, M. P., otherwise known as "Mahon," who was a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention of 1900 from the British Trade and Labor Council, has been appointed by King Edward upon the royal commission on mining. The object of the body is to inquire into and report on certain questions relating to the health and safety of miners and the administration of the mines acts. Mr. Abrahams is president of the South Wales Federation of Mining. He entertained John Mitchell on the occasion of the latter's visit to Great Britain two years ago.

**END OF RUSS STRIKE.**

**WORKMEN'S COUNCIL DECIDES TO CALL OFF STRUGGLE.**

No Action in Provinces, but They Are Likely to Follow Example of Capital—Collapse of "First Step in Revolution."

The Russian workmen's council has decided to call off the strike in St. Petersburg. This action does not apply to the provinces, but there is little doubt that the workmen there will follow the example of St. Petersburg.

More than half of the factories in St. Petersburg have resumed work, and while the employes of some of the establishments at Moscow are still out none of the predictions of the extreme parties who organized the strike movement were fulfilled.

Time for Strike Ill-Chosen. Many of the trades unions positively refused to join in it, the railroad men, whose co-operation was vital, could not be induced to give the signal for a strike owing to fear that a majority of the men would not obey, and there was no sign of a serious peasant movement.

While the repressions and arrests of the leaders undoubtedly were a great factor in bringing about the present situation, it is apparent that the moment was ill-chosen for a strike. The people were not in the temper to support it. As a consequence the revolutionary leaders, who really inspired it with the intention of transforming the movement into an armed uprising, have suffered a severe loss of prestige, and the proletariat organizations through which they worked have been so weakened in the eyes of the masses that it is probable they will not quickly recover.

Exciting scenes were enacted when

**BANK CLOSES IN CHICAGO.**

**Milwaukee Avenue State Institution in Charge of Examiner.**

The doors of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank in Chicago were closed Monday morning, while Henry W. Hering, cashier, is a fugitive from justice and Paul O. Stensland, president of the institution and prominent in Chicago, has absented himself under circumstances deemed strange.



This tells but a part of the story of one of the most stirring days in the history of Chicago banking. Twenty-two thousand depositors are involved. They come from the poorer districts on the great Northwest Side. Many are foreigners, who are alarmed and fear they may lose the savings of years.

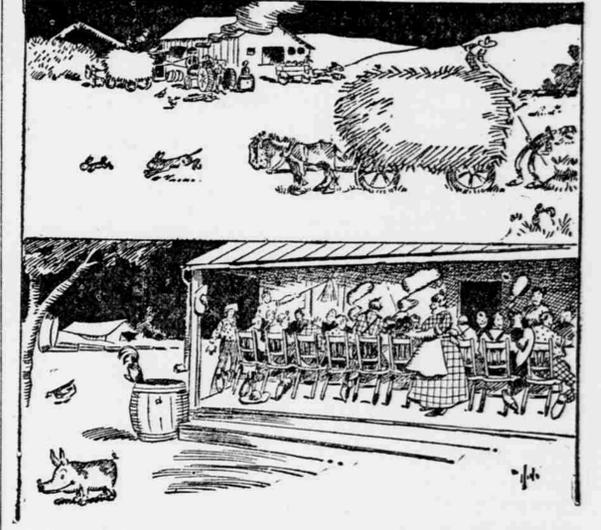
Two are dead because of the strange circumstances that surround the closing of the bank. Henry Koepke, grocer at 1773 North Kedzie avenue, head of the failure as he stood in a saloon at 1076 Milwaukee avenue. He carried a pistol. As a friend rushed up to him and told him of the action of the bank the grocer sent a bullet into his brain.

John E. Wisner, 1500 Milwaukee avenue, was standing in a drug store when the cry that the bank had been closed reached his ears. A moment later he fell to the floor and when persons reached him he was dead.

Bankers are unanimous in their claim that the troubles of the Milwaukee Avenue bank will not affect the financial conditions of the city. They point to the fact that the institution was not a member of the Clearing House Association, but cleared through the American Trust and Savings Bank.

Exciting scenes were enacted when

**BUSY DAYS FOR MOTHER.**



—Indianapolis Sun.

The government, which had prepared for the worst, holding military trains in readiness at all centers and had even made arrangements to send out the foreign mails by torpedo boats from St. Petersburg, naturally is greatly rejoiced over its victory. Nothing more than local echoes of all this feverish activity of the revolutionary and proletarian leaders, with possibly a more active state of terrorism, is expected in the immediate future.

Slavs Urged to Rebel. The former deputies composing the social-democratic and labor parties, Polish and Jewish committees, and various revolutionary bodies, in an urgent appeal for constitutional rule, have issued the following joint manifesto:

"To the Whole Nation: Citizens, a fortnight has elapsed since the government dissolved the lower house of parliament. It laughed at the national representation and set the whole people at defiance. Russia has received this new crime of the autocratic power in sullen silence. The government rejoiced at this victory, but the thunder of guns at Sveaborg and Kronstadt proved this rejoicing to be premature.

"The army and the navy have raised the standard of insurrection against the oppressor of the people. The roar of the guns at Sveaborg and Kronstadt has given the signal for a new pan-Russian attack on the autocracy. A new and decisive struggle for land and liberty has begun. The lessons of the past will not have been in vain.

"The imperial manifesto of Oct. 30 proved deceitful and a 'state douma' is without authority and unable to satisfy a single national need.

"The people see now they can hope for and expect nothing so long as the state power is in the hands of its enemies. The object is not an unauthorized parliament, but a constituent assembly, with full powers, elected by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage. The people must apply themselves.

"Citizens all, to whom freedom is dear, we call upon you for a decisive struggle against the government of the emperor, for a national government and for land and liberty. We call upon you for a general strike, to cast down the imperial government and the authorities depending thereon.

"Long live the general strike and the decisive struggle for national power."

H. H. Weakley, publisher of the Evening Herald of Dayton, Ohio, died, aged 60 years.

the letters of red told of the closing of the bank. The rumor spread with the rapidity of lightning. Milwaukee avenue for blocks was a seething mass of humanity. They stormed the doors of the institution, but their attack was futile and their walls fell upon deaf ears.

Amazing revelations in the crash came to light Tuesday, simultaneously with preparations for the arrest of Paul O. Stensland, the president. It was learned that crooked banking methods and speculations date back prior to 1901, at which time it now develops there was a shortage of more than \$250,000. From that time on defalcations grew in size and number until the amount of money now said to have been stolen will reach more than \$1,000,000.

C. C. Jones, State bank inspector, made the significant statement that of all of the banks that had failed in the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois not one had ever again bid for the patronage of the public.

Assistant Chief of Police Schuetzler, Inspector Shippy and Bank Examiner Jones obtained a warrant for the arrest of Paul O. Stensland. The charge is violation of State banking laws. It is thought that President Stensland and Cashier Hering are in Canada.

All Around the Globe. Fire in the East Buffalo horse market caused a loss not to exceed \$25,000.

Thomas E. Stillman, a New York lawyer, injured in an automobile accident in France, will recover.

Fire destroyed the Crystal Ridge breaker of A. Pardee & Co. at Hazleton, Pa. The loss is about \$60,000.

The steamer Ventura has departed from Melbourne, Australia, for San Francisco with \$500,000 in gold on board.

German authorities have released August Rosenberg of Seattle, Wash., held on suspicion of being an anarchist.

Charles G. Liddell, a wealthy Philadelphia manufacturer, and Miss Nellie B. Lambert, also of the Quaker City, were married the other day at St. Joseph, Mich.

The plant of the Monroe Lumber Company at Monroe, La., the largest in north Louisiana, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, partly insured.

Gov. Harris of Ohio has issued a requisition on the Governor of New York for William A. Fagan, who is wanted in Gallopolis for forgery and is under arrest in Buffalo, N. Y.

Quartermaster General Humphrey of the army has compiled a statement showing that the amount necessary to be expended as a result of the fire in San Francisco aggregates \$2,268,478.