They do say that not in many years ve so many legislators come back to ington unaccompanied by their families. An unprecedented number of Senators and Representatives will live bachelor lives all this winter. "Where are you going to live?" is consequently a more significant question than in other years." "How are you going to live?" is a new one to many. Men of family, who have not been concerned ordinarily about the household ing problem because their wives looked ofter those matters, are giving earnest consideration to the question of how to live alone, Hotel and boarding bonse rates and accommodations are inquired about with deep interest. Down at the bottom of these troubles is the fact that free transportation is no more. The members, indeed, get liberal allowances of mileage for their travels, but there is no arrangement for transporting their families at public expense. They must have passes or pay. One Congressman with a family of himself, wife, three "full-fare" and two "halffare" children and about 1,500 miles to travel, figured that for transportation, sleeping cars, etc., it would cost him \$400 to bring his family to Washington and take it home again in March, saying nothing of extra expense of living here. "So I'm a bachelor." he sald, sadly. -:-:

Persons familiar with real Indian uprisings have been amused at the amount of attention attracted to the recent attempted migration of three hundred Utes from their reservation in Utah to more fertile land in Wyoming. The Indians had no warlike purpose. They were simply seeking a place of residence where it will be possible to get food. It is fifteen years since there has been anything which can properly be called an uprising, and that culminated in the fight at Wounded Knee, S. D., in 1890. The campaign of General Miles for the capture of Geronimo in 1886 was really the last serious conflict between the whites and the red men. To go farther back, troops were called out at the time of the massacre of the Meeker family by the White River Utes in 1879, and the Sloux and Cheyennes were so troublesome in 1876 that they had to be attacked in the campaign which resulted in the Custer massacre. These were grave disturbances; but so many of the Indians now speak English, wear civilized clothing and cultivate the land, that the red man who has any disposition to take to the war-path has practically disappeared.

Long bridge, crossing the Potomac to Virginia, over which great armies arched during the Civil War, will soon live in memory only. Orders have been issued for its destruction. Work has been commenced to remove it. All veterans of the Civil War who campaigned in the East remember the structure, and it has been one of the principal objects of interest upon their visits to the national capital. The bridge was a mile long, and was several times badly damaged by freshets. For years it has been an obstruction to navigation, and in its weakened condition was a menace to life. The railroads using the bridge by act of Congress were compelled to construct a modern bridge, and the government has, near the site of the old structure. and not far from the new railroad bridge, built a highway bridge. Long bridge was the theater of historic episoles early in the last century, but is most widely known to recent generations as the pathway of the routed Union forces fleeing into the national capital from Virginia after the first battle of Bull Run.

The Nobel peace prize of \$40,000 for this year has been awarded to President Roosevelt by the Norwegian storthing, on account of the part taken by him in bringing about the end of the war between Russia and Japan. The presentation of the prize was made to Minister Pierce at Christiania. the usual requirement that the recipient of the prize go personally to the Norway capital being walved. In acknowledgment, President Roosevelt sent a message to the storthing saying how profoundly touched he was by the honor conferred, and saying that what he had accomplished was due to the fact that he was a representative of the nation.

When the denatured alcohol act was passed by Congress It was the intention to enable farmers to distill alcohol and denaturize it for use in heating, light and power purposes. It is found, however, that the law is a virtual monopoly to the large distillers, because of in ternal revenue laws which restrict the distillation to registered stills with a capacity of seven to ten gallons a day, ucted under the supervision of internal revenue officials. Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota has introduced an amendment to give farmers the benefft of the law.

Director of the Mint Roberts reports that the coluage of the past year was less than usual because of the scarcity of silver bullion. The total number of new domestic coins struck was 167.-371,035, having the value of \$60,216. 747. There was also coined \$25,000,000 pesos for Mexico and a lot of fractional pleces for Costa Rica, Panama and the Philippines.

-te-to Speaking on his resolution against eral interference in the California school question, Senator Rayner of Maryland severely criticised the President, saying that if he could compel California to admit Japanese students he could with equal propriety demand the admission of Santo Domingo negro children into the white schools

BUN PARLOR A GOOD THING.

Verandas Made Habitable All Win-

ter if Inclosed. The demand for fresh air and sunthine has reached the dignity of a cuit. Not only invalids but people in good health live out of doors all summer and, baving felt the beneficial effects of sun and air, are loath to shut themselves up in ordinary houses for the winter months.

To such as these the Country Life recommends the "sun parlor." Not a conventional conservatory for plants, it is explained, but a livable, comfortable room for members of the household where simshine is the principal attraction. Use the room as a breakfast room, a lounging room or a den as you will, but build it of glass, advises the

Inclose your piazza, he continues, and you may sit in the sunshine in your sun parlor all the year round, nor do you need to travel to Florida or California to sit on the plazza from October to March. Eat your breakfast on the veranda during the fall and as winter draws on help the sun a little by turning on the steam or starting the fire in the fireplace. Sun raises the temperature in a glass room son to twenty degrees.

Start your plants from seeds here and transplant them when the frost outside is gone. You can have tulips blooming long before Easter. Plant vines in boxes and with your palms and flowers you will have a veritable summer garden all the year.

The inclosed plazza is not a new idea, yet few seem to realize its possibilities. The "sun parlor" is not difficult of attalnment. A sunny portion of a porch may be inclosed with glass or the living room or dining room extended for the purpose.

As a rule most modern houses have too much veranda and a portion of it could easily be utilized for a sun parlor, fitting it up with removable windows for winter and screens for summer. An ordinary plazza can thus be converted into a winter sun parlor at comparatively small expense and a de lightful living room added to the house, A gas radiator or oil heater may be used to take the chill off if steam of furnace heat is inaccessible and the room may be attractively furnished with wicker, willow or mission furniture.

ODD NEW ZEALAND BIRDS.

The Honey Eater Acts Like Prencher and Looks the Part. The honey eater is one of the com monest and at the same time handsomest of the New Zealand birds. The neck is ornamented with a frill of curly feathers of a greenish color with bilt system. white centers and the throat is adorned with a tuft of white feathers, which has gained for it the popular name of "parson bird," an appellation appro- mittee that is considering the ship subprinte not only because of the decoration but because of the resemblance of its peculiar attitudes when singing to the gesticulations indulged in by exuberant lecturers when wishing to drive home their points. The bird is an excellent minure and can be taught to re peat short seafences with extraordinary clearness and also to whistle short songs quite as well as a parrot.

The late Sir Walter Buller tells the amusing story that he was once addressing a large meeting of natives on a matter of considerable political importance and had been urging his views tion in De Panw University. In 1886 tect demanded when immediately on been grand chancellor of the Knights the old chief to whom his arguments were chiefly addressed had time to re- lived in Rushville, Ind., since 1893. ply a honey eater, whose netted cage hung to a rafter overhead, responded in a clear, emphatic way, "Tito!" (false).

The circumstances naturally caused much merriment among his audience and quite upset the gravity of the venerable old chief. "Friend," he said, laughing, "your arguments are very since 1868. He was good, but my mokal is a very wise bird and he is not yet convinced."-London Graphic.

Pressed to Death. An English court has sentenced a woman to imprisonment because she refused to speak during a trial. The old penalty for remaining mute ander similar conditions was being pressed to death. The form of sentence set forth "the prisoner shall be laid in some low, dark house, where he shall lie naked on the earth and one arm shall be drawn to one quarter of the house with a cord and the other arm to another quarter, and in the same manner let it be done with his legs, and let there be laid upon his body fron and stone as much as he can bear -or more." There the man had to lie, On the following day he was given three morsels of bread without water. on the following water, but no bread, And this was his diet until he died.

tireat Discovery. The editor of a Kansas paper states that he once borrowed a Winchester rifle and started up the street a few days after to deliver the weapon to its owner. The delinquent subscribers got it into their heads that he was on the warpath, and every one he met insisted ou paying what he owed him. One man wiped out a debt of ten years' standing. On his return to his office he found a load of hay, fifteen bushels of corn, ten bushels of potatoes, a load of wood and a barrel of turnlps that had been brought in. We would like to borrow a Winchester for a day or

two,-St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Saxon Rhyme on Paring Natls. 'ut them on Monday, cut them for health. Cut them on Tuesday, cut them for

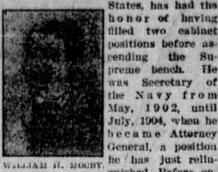
Cut them on Wednesday, cut for a letter, Cut them on Thursday, for something better. Cut them on Friday, you cut for your

Cut them on Saturday, cut for long life. Cut them on Sunday, you cut them for For all of that week you'll be ruled by the devil.

Mackerel in Church During a harvest festival at the fish ng town of Puncknoll, Dorset, England, mackerel, bung across the chancel, formed part of the church decora-



William Henry Moody, who has as sumed his duties as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has had the



May, 1902, until July, 1904, when he became Attorney General, a position he has just relin quished. Before entering the cabinet Mr. Moody had served nearly four terms in the House of Representatives as Congressman from

the Sixth Massachusetts District. Prior to his election to Congress he had served as district attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts. Mr. Moody was born in Newburg, Mass, in 1853. He received his education in Phillips Academy, Andover, and in Harvard University, and practiced law successfully before he entered the field of politics.

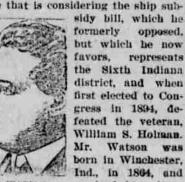
Captain George J. Grammer, who has been elected vice president of the consolidated system of railways and given charge of the

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freight traffic, is one of the noted rallway men of the country. He was born in 1844 at Zanesville, Ohio, started in life as a cabin boy on a river boat, and subsequently became superintendent of the

old Evansville, Pa. CAPT. GRAMMAR. ducah and Cairo line of boats. Then he became freight agent for the Evansville and Terre Haute Road, and in 1890 became general traffic manager of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. Subsequently he became president of three Indiana roads, and then was chosen traffic manager of the Lake Shore, holding that position until last year, when he became vice president of the Vanderbilt system, with charge of traffic west of Buffale. The last promotion makes Captain Grammar traffic manager of the entire Vander-

James E. Watson, who holds the balance of power in the House com-



Ind., in 1864, and J. E. WATSON. received his educawith all the carnestness that the sub- be was admitted to the bar. He has the conclusion of the speech and before of Pythias, and also president of the Indiana State Epworth League, He has

> Senator Francis Emroy Warren of Wyoming, whose name has been lragged into the investigation of ex-

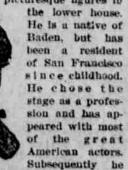
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tensive land frauds: in the West, has been conspicuous in Wyoming politics t w i c e territorial governor and was the first governor under the state constitution, and previously had been a member of the Wy-

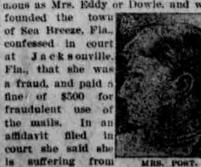
oming council and SENATOR WARREN. president of the Wyoming senate. He served three terms as treasurer of Wyoming. His first office in the territory was as mayor of Cheyenne. Senator Warren was born in Hinsdale, Mass., in 1840, was educated in the common schools and Hinsdale Academy, and after serving in the Union Army from 1862 until the close of the civil war went to Wyoming and started in the cattle-raising business. He was one of the first United States senators elected under the state constitution in 1890.

-1--1-Julius Kahn, member of Congress from the Fourth California district, is oue of the most picturesque figures in



JULIUS KAHN. tired of histrion. tes and turned his attention to the law, at which he has been very successful.

Mrs. Helen Wilmans Post, who a few cears ago was a mental healer as fa Lous as Mrs. Eddy or Dowle, and who



inflammatory rheumatism, and cannot cure berself. Her pleas to be relieved of the thirty days' imprisonment was

SUFFER FROM COLD.

HARDSHIPS FOR FRISCANS IN REFUGEE CAMPS.

Tented Camps in San Francisco Parks Are Poor Shelter Against the California Winter Rains-Eighteen Thousand Homeless.

San Francisco correspondence :

With the cold rains of winter upon them, 18,000 persons are still living in had become resigned to their unhappy the refugees' camps of San Francisco. There were 200,000 in the camps when order was restored after the great fire. but warm weather was at hand then and the problem of caring for even this great number was simplified in a measure by this fact. Now it is different. The winter is on and the authorities realize that it will be harder to care for 18,000 in the next four months than it was to care for over ten times that number early in the year.

The refugees are divided into two classes the self-supporting and the non-supporting. The first are those who are earning enough to support themselves, even to paying reasonable rent, but have neither the furniture for bouses nor the ability to buy and who in many cases cannot secure houses at reasonable rentals. The non-supporting are those who were rendered absolute ly destitute by the fire, mostly old persons, who are being cared for in a camp set aside for them at the Ingleside race course. These non-supporting she had occupied before she seized the ones have been made comfortable in shack. shacks, where they are looked after by relief captains. But the self-supporting ones are having a hard time of it. Dr. Edward T. Devine, who had charge of the relief work up to Aug. 1, had planned to have permanent houses built, but to escape bankruptcy the corporation had to abandon this plan toward the end of August, when the refugees were all in tents. Then it was decided to build wooden shacks in the parks to take the place of the tents in which there would be little shelter for the inmates against the rains of the California winters. In all about 6,000 shacks will have been constructed when the work is finished, but only a small fraction of the shacks have been erected and these are without plumbing and place in New York, but they have been

all in all, it was a scene to be remes

All along the line of march there were fights and incipient riots. Several times the driver was all but pulled from his seat. Captain J. N. Killan, camp commander at Ingleside, had not been notified of the descent that was being made upon him. When the mobescorted truck reached the outer gates of the camp, Killan, upon learning who was thus being thrust upon him, denied Mrs. Kelly admittance, on the ground that she would spread diseatisfaction and discontent among a people who

lot. For two days, while the several factions of the relief corporation were disputing as to what disposition should be made of the unhappy old woman, the shack-laden truck remained in the county road, outside the gates of Ingleside. The building was, of course, without fire. The six-mile journey through the streets had racked it badly; the windows and the door could not be closed. The rain entered at a hundred places. But the determined old woman did not desert her home.

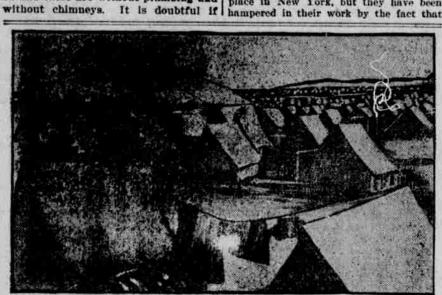
After two days' stay in the roadway the shack was finally dragged inside the camp. Mrs. Kelly was warned that it was to be pulled down. Still she refused to leave. A force of workmen thereupon set upon it, until nothing was left but three boards of the floor upon which stood the resolute old woman, waving her flag, while denouncing those whom she termed her persecutors Then she went back to the tent which

OVERRUN BY THIEVES.

New York Police Helpless in the

Face of a Crime Epidemic. In New York City more than \$1,000, 000 worth of property, chiefly jewelry, has been stolen during the past year, and only a small proportion of it has been recovered from the shops of pawnbrokers. Upward of 1,000 lists of articles taken in robberies, some of the individual cases running as high as \$75,000 in value, have been scattered broadcast in that time with the hope either of finding the booty or obtaining a clew to the thieves, but in nearly every case without avail, and the police are virtually at their wits' end. Detective Sergeants Murphy and Ware

have been trying to clear up the situation and have visited every pawnbroker's



A TENTED CAMP OF SAN FRANCISCO REFUGEES.

these little structures will turn the they were not permitted to leave copies of pelting rains and surely the tents in the list of stolen goods with the pawnwhich thousands are yet housed will not. The shacks are of two sizes, the larger ones being 16x18 feet and have three rooms, while the smaller ones have but two rooms.

Ungenerous Officials.

The city officials have not displayed a generous spirit. When the shacks were erected it was understood that they were to stand until the middle of August, 1907. But early in November orders were issued that all the parks in the district where most of the camps are located should be cleared forthwith of tents, houses and refugees. This was on the eve of election and the order was that they must depart before voting. Politicians interfered and told the refugees that they would not be removed. The park commissioners renewed their order, but it has not yet been put into effect and any attempt to drive the people out will lead to a rlot, for they have no place

to go. A monthly rental of \$6 is charged for three-room shacks and of \$4 for two-room shacks. The collection of the rent is difficult. Nine out of ten would have paid without comment but for the presence of agitators who refused to pay and urged others not to pay. Those and man rounds out the life cycle. So who have paid their rent have been watching those who do not and as the non-payers continue in possession of their shacks the number who refuse to pay increases daily. Matters were brought to a climax when eighteen families took forcible possession of as prove nonsensical. many Jefferson square shacks and held them in open defiance of the relief corporation. They still hold them and the effect is demoralizing. The spirit which they displayed is indicative of the restlessness of the people and there may be treuble before long.

Obstreperous Mary Kelly.

The raid made by the eighteen famfiles was led by Mary Kelly, who was also the leader of the flour riots last summer, and also of the mob which protested against giving a banquet to Dr. Devine when there were refugees suffering for the necessities of life. Mrs. Kelly has a paralytic husband and four children and has always been a hard-working woman. The members of the relief corporation were exasperated with the woman when she selzed a cottage. They did not care to bring eviction proceedings, they did not dare to pull her cottage down and they hit upon the novel plan of dragging shack, woman and all to the non-supporting refugees' camp at Ingleside, where the relief captains would be free to work their wills. Accordingly a squad of policemen loaded her camp upon a truck and started on the sixmile journey across the city to Ingle-Throughout the journey Mrs. Kelly stood in the door of the shack, stars and stripes in band, in a perfect frenzy of anger, denouncing the relief corporation, its agents and all its works. Women cried and men curred; and silver seemed to have stronger action

broker lest too much publicity should follow, and they were allowed only to show the lists to the keepers of the places, relying on their memory for the rest. As a result, not the slightest trace has been obtained of something more than 200,000 separate pieces of jewelry which were taken in the course of the year.

Radical Consumption Theory. Dr. W. P. Turner, a London physician of high standing, who has made a first-hand study of tuberculosis for many years, has recently published his conclusions, the main feature of which is that the disease is an animal disease, primarily derived in all cases from According to the review of cattle. this work in Current Literature, he holds that the original source of infection is a plant, cattle deriving it from timethy or other allied grasses from affinity, and that man acquires the disease from infection or inoculation, never by inhalation; also, that it is not hereditary or subject to predisposition. The bacillu is a saprophyte, feeding on vegetable decay, but that it becomes pathogenic or disease breeding when the cattle in which it occurs are deprived of the sunlight, which contains a property known as actinism. The group of diseases thus trans mitted by cattle or flesh food he calls mycotic. The grasses are the primary host, cattle are the intermediary host, that consumption can be regarded only as a parasitic disease. According to this theory, inhalation has nothing to do with the spreading of consumption, and the theory that infection is conveyed by the sputum is abandoned, while the idea of contamination through kissing would

Cost of Federal Criminals Uncle Sam has 3,204 of his own prisoners. They are confined in government penitentiaries at Leavenworth, Kan.; Atlanta, Ga.; McNeil Island, Wash., and in sixty-five State institutions. In a year there has been a decrease in number of 179, although 1,709 new occupants entered cells. Forty-nine died in twelve months; fifteen went insane. The ef-fense for which the largest number were incarcerated was violation of the postal laws, but 141 of the prisoners were counterfeiters and 76 had sold liquor to the Indians, Less than half the prisoners had a better or worse half. Most of them committed crimes when they were between 20 and 30 years of age, although the statements of age by the 35 women prisoners may have brought down the figures. Nearly 50 per cent of those ques ioned confessed to intemperance. It cost Uncle Sam at Leavenworth \$168.75 a year for each prisoner. Each one at Washington and Atlanta cost between 11 and 12 cents a day. But those who keep out of jail find the cost of living

Dr. Robin of Paris has reported to the Academy of Medicine a new method of treating pneumonia, with the application which only six fatalities out of fiftyne cases occurred. The treatment censists of subcutaneous injections of a metallic element. Dr. Robin said the kind of metal used seemed to make little

ifference, though beavier metals and gold

WORK OF **CONGRESS**

President Roosevelt sent in a message to the Senate Wednesday dealing with the discharge of negro troops. After some debate action was postponed until the next day. The pension calendar was cleared by the passage of more than 200 private pension bills. In the House a resolution was adopted giving the com-mittee on enrolled bills an additional clerk. A resolution still further increasing the force in that office met determined opposition. The absence of a quorum was disclosed and Speaker Cannon brought about adjournment.

In the Senate on Thursday Senator Foraker made an extended criticism of the basis of President Roosevelt's action in discharging the negro troops of the Twenty-fifth infantry. He was replied to briefly by Senator Lodge, while Senator Scott sustained the demand of the Ohio Senator for a full investigation by the Senate military committee. A resolution directing such investigation is before the Senate for action at its next meeting Adjourned at 2:45 p. m. until Jan. 3, 1907. In the House Representative Mon-dell (Wyoming) succeeded in passing his bill extending the time in which entrymen may make final settlement on the Shoshone Indian reservation. Representative Payne (New York) cailed up his resolution relating to the distribution of the President's annual message to the several committees. The House then, after passing the resolution, adjourned for the Christmas holidays at 12:45 p. m.

National Capital Notes.

Representative John S. Little, Gor-rnor-elect of Arkansas, has resigned from Congress. President Roosevelt entertained Gov.

elect Hughes of New York at a dinner at the White House. The opening of bids for the completion

of the Panama canal has been postponed from Dec. 12 to Jan. 12. Senator Frye withdrew from the Sen-

ate calendar the compulsory pilotage bill because of his recent defeat in the House. Representative Hardwick of Georgia introduced a bill requiring all railways to install the block system and providing that railway telegraphers shall be licens-

Representative Goulden of New York, in the debate on the Indian appropristion bill in the House, made an earnest plea for larger appropriations for the improvement of waterways. The House defeated a bill validating

20,000 certificates of naturalization that are clouded because court clerks failed to ask the applicants if they were anarchists. The measure will be called up again. Miss Jane Addams and Miss Mary

McDowell of Chicago conferred with President Roosevelt on the immigration pig iron, finished steel, lumber, hides bill. They urged an investigation of the immigration question before shutting out The Senate agreed to a resolution re-

questing the judiciary committee to inform the Senate if Congress can prohibit erstate commerce in child labor-made goods under the commerce clause of the Constitution.

The House committee on immigration reported favorably a bill to validate 20,-000 certificates of nature. Hencion which are of doubtful legality because of the failure of clerks to ask the applicants if they were anarchists.

American exports of meat and dairy products have increased 60 per cent in the last ten years and for the present calendar year amount to \$250,000,000, according to a statement made by the De partment of Commerce and Labor.

Representative McKinney of Illinois introduced bills appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of additional ground for the public building at Rock Island and increasing the appropriation for a site and public building at Moline to \$125,000.

Senators Cullom and Hopkins will arge the President to appoint Oliver E. Pagin of Chicago, now special attorney in the Department of Justice, to be an assistant attorney general to succeed James C. McReynolds, soon to retire.

The Russian ambassador, Baren Rose, announced that a man representing self as Prince Magatch, who is said to be in America negotiating for farm machinery for the Russian department of agriculture, has no authority to represent the Russian government.

The interstate commerce commission set Jan. 7 and 8 for a hearing at Chicago of the testimony in the cases growing out of the terminal charges at the stock yards and the advance in rates upon cattle coming from points west of the Mississippi river. The House committee on elections de

cided unanimously to report favorably the Tillman bill forbidding national banks and other corporations to contribute to campaign funds after adding a clause making the offense punishable by imprisonment as well as fine. Vice President Fairbanks received from Representative Steenerson an invitation from several Chippewa half-breeds

of Minnesota who bear his name and are related to him to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the creation of the White Earth Indian reservation. The House committee on commerce will begin hearings Jan. 8 on the Sherman bill requiring railroads to sell mile books at a rate of 2 cents a mile

and Dec. 14 on the Townsend bill for an arbitration to settle labor disputes affeeting interstate commerce or the mails. The War Department has selected Dover, N. J., as the site for the government powder factory for which Congress ap-

propriated \$165,000 last session. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt the other night dined with the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, the company includiug, among others, Speaker and Mrs. Can-

non and Ambassador and Mrs. Reid. President Roosevelt has received from Emanuel Nobel of St. Petersburg, nephew of the founder of the Nobel prizes and present head of the family, a cablegram congratulating him on receiving the peace prize.

The Senate committee on industrial ex-positions authorized a favorable report on the bill for a government loan of \$1,-000,000 to the Jamestown exposition. Representative Foster of Vermont introduced a bill providing that the title of "American ambassador" shall be borne by all diplomatic representatives of the United States above the grade of charge

John H. Perrin of Indianapolis ap-peared before the House committee on banking and currency in support of the American Bankers' Association credit urrency measure. He urged the necessity for \$200,000,000 more in bank notes.



CHICAGO.

The favorable conditions which have characterized commerce so strikingly throughout the year have suffered no decline, and it is a fitting culmination to the unprecedented activities that the volume of Christmas dealings has surpassed the high record made a year ago. Notwithstanding the enormous buying of holiday goods, the general demand is well sustained in seasonable lines, especially high-grade apparel. footwear and household needs.

The buying power of the people never before has been so strongly demonstrated and liberal purchases have carried sales of the luxuries to a remarkable extent, jewelry, art and music stores sharing largely in the general prosperity. Stocks in the leading retail seetions throughout the city have undergone satisfactory depletion on a fairly profitable margin, although the selling expense forms an enhanced item. A feature of the dealings has been the greatly increased number of visitors. from many outside points who bought liberally, and it is clear that this market has become a more attractive center than hitherto for discriminating buyers.

Wholesale branches now settle into the usual quiet of the dying year, attention being given mostly to preparations for the annual inventories. Road salesmen return with satisfactory orders for spring delivery, and the volume of sales thus far compares very favorably with that of last year in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, Indies' suits and men's furnishings. Advices testify to continued headway made in the business done by interior merchants. Agricultural conditions remain good, winter wheat doing well and there being no enforced marketing of crops. Little complaint is noted as to western collections, while a higher ratio of fallures this week is without special ladications of an unhealthy kind.

Bank exchanges a year ago were considerably swollen by the closing of three local concerns, and, allowing for this, there is sustained gain in the current total. Conditions in the leading industries reflect no material change. The customary falling off appears inthe aggregate of new demands, but the pressure is undiminished upon production, and few plants can be shut down for more time than is necessary tomake imperative repairs. Raw materials are yet rapidly absorbed and prices maintain their high position for and leather. The markets for breadstuffs, provisions and live stock show seasonable activity, and, with few ex-

ceptions, values range higher. Failures reported in Chicago district numbered 28, against 25 last week and 18 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade,

NEW YORK.

Holiday buying, easily the pre-eminent trade feature, increases as the season draws to a close and early predictions of a record turnover are being fully realized. Stocks have been so well disposed of that jobbers have booked a large volume of re-orders. Otherwise, however, general retail trade in seasonable goods has been subjected to vagaries of weather, being excellent where low temperatures have prevailed, but backward elsewhere of the South and in the Northwest, where the weather has been too mild or too rainy for the fullest developments. In the larger distributive lines, wholesale and jobbing business is comparatively quiet inconsonance with the season, drummers being in for the holidays, while inventorying is under way. The failures in the United States for the week ending Dec. 20, number 227, against 220 last week, 235 in the like week of 1905, 249 in 1904, 243 in 1903 and 166 in 1902. In Canada fallures for the week number 26, as against 31 a week ago and 38 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial report.



Chicago-Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.32; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 44c; oats, standard, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 36c; hay, timothy, \$13.00 to \$18.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$16.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 31c; eggs, fresh, 25c to 20c; potatoes, 32c to 39c. Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00

to \$7.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn. No. 2 white, 43c to 44c; onts, No. 2 white, 35c to 37c. St. Louis-Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00:

hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, \$3.50 to-\$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn. No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 63c.

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.60: hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 70c to

Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn. No. 3 yellow, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 3 white, 35c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 69c to 70c. Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern,

oats, standard, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 66c to 67c; barley, standard, 54c to 55c; pork, mess, \$16.15. Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping stee \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.60; sheep, common to good mixed. \$4.00 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice,

78c to 80c; corn, No. 3, 40c to 41c;

\$5.00 to \$8.00. New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn. No. 2, 51e to 52e; oats, natural white, se to 41e; butter, creamery, 30s