

AUTOMOBILE ON THE FARM.

Has Become a Common Thing in Nebraska and Kansas. Western agents of automobile factories assert that if the machines could be secured hundreds of autos could be sold this summer to the farmers of Nebraska and Kansas. As it is the residents of country towns and the farmers are buying more of the benzine bugles than the cities, and there is scarcely a country town in Nebraska in which there are not more automobiles in proportion to population than in Lincoln or Omaha. The prosperity of western farmers has become an old story, and this prosperity is going to be augmented this year by another big crop of wheat and corn and oats. Most of the farmers in the State could buy a medium priced machine just as a luxury if they wanted to, but the manner in which they have amassed their money does not lead to extravagance of that kind.

When a Nebraska agriculturist adds to his machinery collections he buys only what which will be of use. That is why he is just now turning to the automobile. The favorite farm type is the runabout, largely because of its low first cost. The prudent farmer figures that with a good carriage horse bringing \$150 to \$250 each on the market he is foolish to utilize them in his pleasure jaunts and his journeyings to and from church. If he uses his work horses to go to town or about the country he deducts just that much from their working capacity on the farm. By using auto he saves the money he spends for the farm work, he can transact his business quicker and get back to the farm in a short time, to his financial betterment.

The employment of the gasoline engine on farms in the pumping of water for stock and in running threshing machinery and grinders and shellers has familiarized him with this type of power and he takes hold of an automobile proposition with interest and enthusiasm.



- 1066—Norwegians defeated the English at Fulford.
- 1198—Richard I. defeated the French at the battle of Gisors.
- 1327—Edward II. of England murdered in Berkeley Castle.
- 1356—English defeated the French at the battle of Poitiers.
- 1415—Owen Glendower, the Welsh patriot, died at Monmouth.
- 1628—John Edicott's colony arrived at Salem, Mass.
- 1630—Boston, formerly Trimountain, Mass., named.
- 1653—New England colonists declared war against the Niantick Indians.
- 1665—The great plague of London reached its height.
- 1675—Bloody Brook massacre at Deerfield, Mass.
- 1697—King William's war ended by the treaty of Ryswick.
- 1710—Expedition against the French sailed from Boston for Port Royal.
- 1714—George I. landed in England.
- 1745—Battle of Preston between the Royal troops and the Jacobites.
- 1747—Marquis de Beauharnais ended his twenty-one year term as governor of Canada.
- 1759—Quebec capitulated to the British.
- 1762—St. John's, Newfoundland, retaken from the French by the British.
- 1776—The first Trinity church, New York, destroyed by fire. Built in 1698.
- 1777—Continental Congress left Philadelphia on the approach of the British... British victorious at battle of Saratoga... British defeated the Americans at Paoli, Pa.
- 1792—Meeting of the first Parliament of upper Canada.
- 1793—George Washington laid the corner stone of the national capitol at Washington.
- 1801—Robert Emmet, Irish patriot, hanged for treason.
- 1821—Central American States declared their independence.
- 1823—Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey became Secretary of the Navy.
- 1838—Opening of the London and Birmingham railway... Anti-Corn Law League formed at Manchester, England.
- 1841—Railway opened between London and Brighton.
- 1847—Shakespeare's house, Stratford-on-Avon, bought for the British nation.
- 1850—President Fillmore signed the fugitive slave law.
- 1854—Allies defeated the Russians at the battle of Alma.
- 1856—The last national convention of the Whigs met at Baltimore.
- 1857—Massacre at Mountain Meadow, Utah... Delhi captured by the British.
- 1860—The American tour of the Prince of Wales began at Detroit.
- 1861—New Orleans banks suspended specie payment.
- 1862—Battle of Antietam ended.
- 1863—Gen. Bragg began the siege of Chattanooga... First day of the battle of Chickamauga.
- 1864—Gen. Sheridan victorious at battle of Winchester... Gen. Fremont withdrew as a candidate for President.
- 1868—Revolution in Spain commenced.
- 1870—The Germans invested Paris.
- 1871—Laocin's body removed to its final resting place at Springfield, Ill.
- 1873—Financial panic precipitated by the suspension of Jay Cook & Co.
- 1881—Chester A. Arthur took the oath as successor to President Garfield.
- 1881—The St. Clair tunnel under the Detroit river opened to traffic.
- 1884—Chinese defeated with heavy loss at battle of Ping Yang, Korea.
- 1885—Peary Arctic relief expedition left St. John's, N. F., on return home.
- 1898—Spanish forces began the evacuation of Porto Rico... French minister was ordered the prosecution of Col. Picquet, in connection with the Dreyfus case.
- 1899—Anti-trust conference at Chicago ended.

BIG OIL TRUST PROFITS.

New York Hearing Shows Profit of \$400,315,024 in Seven Years. The hearing before Special Federal Referee Percival M. Keenan in the government suit to dissolve the great oil combination was begun at New York, with Attorney Frank B. Kellogg representing the government and John G. Milburn and others as counsel for the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Kellogg submitted in evidence statistics compiled by the Standard Oil officials, showing that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had earned profits in the last seven years aggregating \$400,315,024, and that during the same time dividends had been paid to the amount of \$308,359,403. These profits came from the plants owned by the parent company, as well as from those of the subsidiaries controlled by it. This was the first time in the history of the oil trust that a record of its earnings entire had been made public. Acting Controller Fay of the Standard said there were fifteen subsidiary companies, and gave their names. The evidence is being taken for use in the Circuit Court at St. Louis, where the dissolution suit, under the anti-trust law, is to be prosecuted. Mr. Kellogg, among other things, wanted the company to produce the minutes of the various meetings at which the absorption of smaller companies was arranged, but the counsel for the company was inclined to resist. The examination of Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the trust, brought out the fact that the parent company had transferred its \$4,000,000 holdings in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Texas to a son-in-law of Vice President Archbold from 1904 to 1907, during the course of proceedings brought against the subsidiary by the State of Texas, and that only \$125,000 in cash was paid for the stocks, the remainder being in the form of a note which was never fully taken up. Mr. Pratt admitted that this transaction did not appear on the books of the Standard. Bank earnings, \$249,943,950, exceeded those of corresponding week in 1906 by 18.5 per cent. Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 16, against 23 last week, and 19 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO. Activity in the leading producing industries discloses a diminution, although the aggregate of new demands has fallen below the exceptional bookings at this time last year. Delay in agreement upon the new rail specification holds up many contracts for steel mills and lessens the demand for pig iron, but indications are good for an early lifting of this temporary embargo. Other heavy manufacturing lines maintain steady drawing upon capacity and absorb large quantities of supplies, and current deliveries of finished products are remarkably large in machinery, hardware, cars, furniture and footwear. The course of prices affords some relief to consumers of raw material and receipts of the latter continue ample, while values of leading outputs of the factories remain unchanged. Financial conditions are paramount in considering new enterprises and, while no decline in the cost of borrowing may be looked for soon, there is a better feeling in the money market, which begins to have a salutary effect upon business. A most encouraging feature is the sustained enormous marketings of grain and the rapid conversion of these and other farm products into cash, all making substantial addition to the circulation of money, which must eventually stimulate commerce and widen confidence. Buying of necessities reflects satisfactory headway, trade in the leading retail departments being seasonably strong and much augmented by liberal purchases of many visitors from the interior. Forwardings of staple merchandise exceed those at this time last year, and country merchants operate freely. Western advices indicate prosperous conditions throughout the agricultural sections, and country stocks of merchandise under gratifying reductions. Collections at most points are reasonably prompt, while the record of defaults again makes a favorable showing. Freight movements by both rail and lake are much in excess of those of a year ago, and the calls for cars to rush breadstuffs, coal and lumber begin to overtax equipment. The total movement of grain at this port aggregated 16,577,681 bushels, against 9,791,691 bushels last week and 9,462,791 bushels a year ago. Bank earnings, \$249,943,950, exceeded those of corresponding week in 1906 by 18.5 per cent. Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 16, against 23 last week, and 19 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

Architects of a New Race.

Such is the somewhat pretentious title adopted by a new cult under the leadership of Dr. Asher Gluck, who has formed the nucleus of a colony at Chicago, and who recently has been seeking converts at New York and other points in the East. Dr. Gluck claims that any man and woman who will follow his regime consistently for fifteen months may give birth to a child having the power of speech, and who will attain full stature and intelligence at the age of 5 years. The program includes vegetarianism, communism in labor, all members of the group receiving an equal share of the total proceeds of the colony's industry, the absence of every form of sensual pleasure and the wearing of linen clothes from head to foot, even the shoes being made of this material, and the women attired in shirt, coat and trousers like the men. The belief is that by these and other methods of living the ordinary senses may be developed to a much finer degree, and that other senses, such as telepathy and clairvoyance, may be brought into play. It is held that man has twelve senses instead of five to be developed.



There are 38,000 employees on the Louisville and Nashville's pay roll.

Steps are being taken to reorganize the building laborers of St. Paul, Minn.

All the printing offices of Lincoln, Neb., are now working on the eight-hour basis.

A weekly pay bill for railroads will be introduced in the next New York Legislature.

There are 60,000 members of the International Tobacco Workers' Union in the United States.

In one year preceding November, 1906, \$3,068,133.66 was paid out in strike benefits by sixty-four international unions.

The Structural Building Trades Alliance of America now has a membership of 200,000 outside of New York City.

Japanese in some Union Pacific mines are drawing as high as \$17 a month, and it is feared wages will go still higher.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen has a membership of 81,000 distributed throughout the United States and Canada.

Work in the painting industry in Minneapolis, Minn., has fallen off, and there are many men idle. Many workmen have left the city.

The government of Belgium, having refused to pass a measure reducing the hours of labor in mines, was defeated on a vote taken in the Chamber of Deputies.

During a period of ten months, 320 new charters have been granted by the American Federation of Labor, which is an increase of 140 over the same period last year.

As a result of the agitation fostered by the Missouri Federation of Labor, much valuable legislation was obtained for labor at the recent session of the General Assembly.

In order that all metal molders may become members of the organization, the Iron Molders' Union of North America has changed its name to the International Molders' Union.

The Wisconsin Assembly passed a bill limiting the hours of railroad telegraphers to eight a day, and also passed a law giving street railway employes a ten-hour day within twelve.

The cigarmakers of Minneapolis will try the plan of organizing a banking system on a small scale, to handle the funds of the union and individual members. They have been encouraged to this step by the operations of a loan fund which they established some months ago.

The total number of wage earners, covering all classes of employes in manufacturing establishments in Canada for the year 1906, was 344,635, and the wages paid amounted to \$113,249,350, while for the year 1905, the total wages employed numbered 301,487, and the total wages paid amounted to \$104,394,490.

Wages 10 per cent higher than paid last year are offered throughout the Dominion of Canada to all who want to work on farms.

Wages of South Wales miners have been advanced another 5 per cent, bringing up the rates to within 2 1/2 per cent of the maximum.

The barbers' strike at London, Canada, has been settled, and the men get a guarantee of \$11 a week, with 5 per cent over \$12 taken in a chair.

Massachusetts State Federation of State, City and Town Employees' Union will urge a pension bill for city employes with the Legislature.

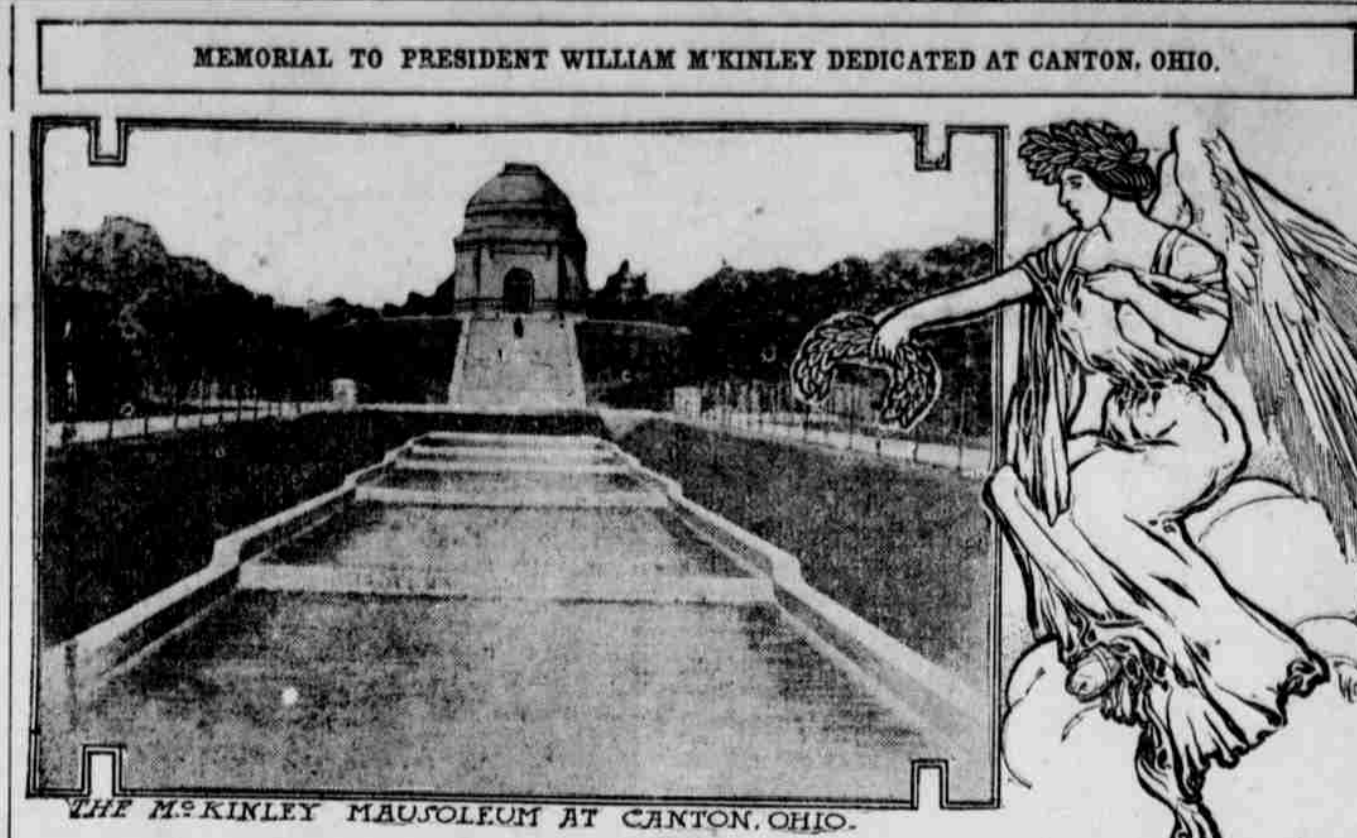
BIG CORN SHOW.

More than 10,000 Entries for the Exposition to Be Held in Chicago. That there will be more than 10,000 entries for the National Corn Exposition which is to be held in the Coliseum at Chicago, is the confident belief held by the management, based on the heavy response that met the first appeal to the farmers in the corn belt. Within a few days after sending out the list of the classifications for the entry of corn to contest for the \$16,000 cash prizes and the \$25,000 in special premiums offered, application for 1,500 entries were made. Quite apart from the education and of the exposition, it will be especially strong in attractive show features. While the most striking of these doubtless will be the lavish decorative scheme which has been completed at an expenditure of \$30,000, a number of specialties have been arranged.



THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$14.00 to \$7.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$1.00 to \$5.65; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.45; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 62c to 63c; oats, standard, 50c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 89c to 90c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$17.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$15.00; butter, choice creamery, 23c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, per bushel, 55c to 90c. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.55; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2 white, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 49c to 50c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.20; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 2, 62c to 63c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 83c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.65; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.95; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 88c to 90c. Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.45; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 3 white, 58c to 60c; oats, No. 3 white, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 88c to 89c. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.08 to \$1.10; corn, No. 3, 61c to 62c; oats, standard, 61c to 62c; rye, No. 1, 81c to 90c; barley, standard, 96c to \$1.01; pork, mess, \$15.50. Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.25. New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.45; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.60; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.04 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2, 77c to 79c; oats, natural white, 56c to 58c; butter, creamery, 23c to 28c; eggs, western, 18c to 23c; rye to 98c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64c to 65c; No. 2 mixed, 61c to 62c; rye, No. 2, 87c to 88c; clover seed, prime, \$10.70. Agents who minister to the public must be the servants and not the masters of the public, declared Vice President Fairbanks in a speech at the Berlin County Republican Club's supper in St. Joseph, Mich. Mr. Fairbanks guardedly endorsed President Roosevelt's policy in regard to corporations. Benjamin Spence of the Dominion Temperance Alliance of Canada at the Anti-School League convention at Norfolk, Va., suggested a coalition with Norfolk, Va., suggested a coalition with the United States and Canada to see which can first suppress the liquor business.



MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY DEDICATED AT CANTON, OHIO.

THE dedication in Canton, Ohio, of the magnificent McKinley mausoleum, the tribute of the nation to the memory of the martyred President, took place before 50,000 men and women assembled from all parts of the United States. Many of the foreign countries were officially represented. The formal exercises of the dedication ceremonies were begun by Justice William R. Day, Mr. McKinley's Secretary of State, who delivered the opening address in his capacity as chairman of the Memorial Committee. Judge Day explained that upward of 1,000,000 persons had contributed to the mausoleum fund, representing every State in the Union and every civilized country in the world. The invocation was pronounced, just before Judge Day's address, by Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington. Following Judge Day's remarks, "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by the entire assemblage of 50,000, accompanied by the Grand Army Band of Canton. Governor Harris of Ohio was then introduced and delivered an address, which was followed by the unveiling. Then Miss McKinley slowly drew back the American flag and disclosed the bronze figure of her brother, represented in the attitude of delivering the last speech of his career on the day of his assassination at Buffalo, Sept. 6, 1901. After the reading of Mr. Riley's poem on "William McKinley" and the giving of President Roosevelt's address the program was closed by the singing of "America" by the vast throng and the bestowal of the benediction by the Right Rev. Ignatius Horstmann, Bishop of Cleveland. Immediately upon the finishing of the formal ceremonies President Roosevelt and his party visited the interior of the tomb. The invited guests followed, and then the general public was admitted.

EXCERPTS FROM ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

His broad and deep sympathies made him feel a genuine sense of oneness with all his fellow Americans whatever their station or work in life. He was not only a leader of men but a helper of men. He always grew to greater stature as larger responsibilities confronted him. He deserved to have his life work characterized in Lincoln's words as being carried on "with malice toward none; with charity for all." A citizen who loved peace, he did his duty faithfully when the honor of the nation called him to war. We are the best friends of the man of

VAST MEAT INDUSTRY.

Department of Commerce and Labor Issues Important Bulletin. The Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a bulletin on the meat industry. The number of wholesale establishments engaged in slaughtering and meat packing during the last year was 929, with a combined capital of \$237,713,690. They furnished employment to 74,134 wage earners, paid \$40,326,972 in wages, consumed materials costing \$805,856,909, and manufactured products to the value of \$913,914,924. Although 41 States and territories contributed to these figures, the industry was practically monopolized by 14 States: Illinois, Kansas, New York, Nebraska and Missouri leading. In each of six cities the value of products reported was over \$35,000,000. Chicago ranked first with products valued at \$209,581,486 (K. C. K.). Omaha, New York, St. Joseph and East St. Louis followed in order. For (K. C.) the value of products is not given because of so few establishments that the figures might be used to determine individual operations, and the census office adheres to the rule not to publish statistics which might be so used, it is announced. About 7,000,000 hogs, 11,000,000 sheep and 31,000,000 hogs were slaughtered for use in this industry. The hogs cost about \$289,000,000, sheep about \$44,000,000 and hogs about \$320,000,000. In addition the establishments slaughtered other animals to the value of about \$13,000,000, purchased about \$33,000,000 worth of meat already dressed and paid about \$72,000,000 for materials, supplies and transportation expenses. The leading product of the industry was beef sold fresh, of which 3,748,055,247 pounds were produced, valued at \$247,000,724. Salt pork was the second product in respect to quantity, slightly exceeding hams, smoked bacon, sides and shoulders; but the smoked products were of a greater aggregate value. Each of these products and also pork sold fresh and refined lard, exceeded in quantity 1,000,000,000 pounds. The value varied from nearly \$75,000,000 for the refined lard to over \$132,000,000 for the smoked products. The quantity of most of the more important products increased between the censuses of 1900 and 1905. For fresh beef the increase was over \$80,000,000 pounds, or 28.5 per cent; salt pork, over 185,000,000 pounds, or 13.7 per cent; refined lard, over 15,000,000 pounds, or 17.7 per cent; fresh pork, nearly 3,000,000 pounds, or 2 per cent. The quantity of hams, smoked bacon, sides and shoulders, on the other hand, decreased over 400,000,000 pounds, or 22.8 per cent. Canned beef, salted and cured beef and neutral lard also decreased in quantity. Among the numerous products was 211,137 tons of fertilizer, valued at \$1,387,026. Three die-men and an unknown white man, supposed to have been a tramp, were killed when a freight train on the Seaboard Air Line ran into a washout near Alamo, Ga., and was wrecked. The dead include Engineer Charles Hines of Americus and a fireman and brakeman, both negroes. For penknives the steel is tempered at 470 degrees, for table knives at 530 degrees, for saws at 600 degrees.

CURRENT COMMENT

THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE. Congress on the Subject to Be Held Next Year in Washington. Next year an international congress on tuberculosis is to be held at Washington and the most prominent men in that specialty of the profession of medicine from all over the world will attend. To bring these men to this country and entertain them while here will require \$100,000, \$40,000 of which has been subscribed. During the congress the delegates will be divided into groups and those groups of men will visit every large city in the United States and give popular lectures upon this subject, trying to put before the public the awful ravages of this most awful disease, teaching them how to so care for their bodies that they may not contract it, or having contracted it, if in its first stage, teach them how to recover from it. As a prominent bacteriologist says, "consumption is a disease which the people must cure; doctors alone can't do it and any attempt to eradicate this disease must be a social as well as a medical movement. Therefore, great good is expected to result from these popular lectures, given by the delegates." Committees have been appointed in each State in the Union, and Mayors and health officers of every city of any size have been asked to participate in this congress to awaken interest and to diffuse knowledge all over the country regarding the dangers of tuberculosis, its care and the best methods of preventing its spread. The American people some way can't be made to realize the inroads this disease makes yearly. Over 150,000 persons die in this country every year of tuberculosis and over 1,000,000 are affected with it in the United States to-day. Pure, fresh air in our homes every minute of the day and night, perfect cleanliness of our bodies we must have if we would be surely safe. In many States already State hospitals have been built for the care of early cases of tuberculosis among the poor, and in Iowa they have a State lecturer, who goes from city to city, from hamlet to hamlet, delivering lectures of instruction in this disease and its prevention.

Weyerhaeuser on Lumber. Frederick Weyerhaeuser of Muscatine, Iowa, the head of the lumber combine, who is said by some to be richer than Rockefeller, in an interview, criticized Judge Landis for fixing the Standard so heavily, and said Rockefeller would never pay a cent of the fine. As to the lumber trade, he denied that there is a trust and insists that the high prices are due to the growing scarcity of lumber, and that prices will go still higher. He thinks it an outrage the way the wealthy men of the country "are being attacked." He asks: "What do they mean?" and "What have we done?"

News of Minor Note. Methodist foreign mission schools have over 70,000 pupils. Niagara Falls as a power generating plant is worth \$46,000,000 a year. Car repairers struck at Galveston, Texas, in sympathy with the Southern Pacific dock workers. The cotton crop of Egypt, which exceeds 7,000,000 cantars (a cantar being a little over ninety-nine pounds), shows a large increase over all records of the past decade. It is estimated to be worth \$150,000,000. A decade ago, in the fiscal year 1906-'07, this country did a business with the Latin-American countries amounting to \$234,000,000. In the fiscal year 1906-'07 it has done a business with the Latin-American countries in excess of \$900,000,000. The first contribution toward President Roosevelt's Nobel peace prize fund was received at Washington, D. C., by Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It came from Eugene Kramer, a lawyer in New York City. The steel sleeping cars which the Pullman company is building will weigh 25 per cent more than the present cars. It pays to advertise in this paper.