Nebraska and Kansas. Western agents of automobile factories assert that if the machines could be sefured hundreds of autos could be sold this mer to the farmers of Nebraska and Kansas. As it is the residents of country towns and the farmers are buying more. of the benzine buggies 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 Omaba. 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 coats. 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 extravagances of that kind.

When a Nebraska agriculturist adds to his machinery collections he buys only that 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 work horses to go to town or about the country he deducts just that much from their working capacity on the farm. By using an auto he saves the horses fresh 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 und grinders and shellers has familiarized him with this type of power and he takes hold of an automobile proposition with interest and enthusiasm.

## 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 proceeds of the colony's industry, sence 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 bellef is that by these and other methods of living the ordinary senses be developed to a much finer degree, that other senses, such as telepathy and clairvoyance, may be brought into play. It is held that man has twelve instead of five to be developed.



There are 36,000 employes 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

A weekly pay bill for raliroads will be introduced in the next New York Legisla-

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

In one year preceding November, 1906, \$3,968,133.66 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 31,000 distributed throughout the United States and Can-

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 ours of labor in mines, was defeated on a vote taken in the Chamber of Depu-

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

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

hour day within twelve. The eigarmakers of Minneapolis will try the plan of organizing a banking stem on a small scale, to handle the funds of the union and individual members. They have been encouraged to this

giving street railway employes a ten-

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 1900, was 344,035, and the wages paid amounted to \$113,249,350, while for year 1905 wage earners employed ered 301,487, and the total wages

paid amounted to \$164,394,490. Wages 10 per cent higher than paid last year are offered throughout the Doon of Canada to all who want to

Wages of South Wales miners have been advanced another 5 per cent, bringing up the rates to within 21/2 per cent of the maximum.

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

Massachusetts State Federation of State, City and Town Employes' Unions will urge a pension bill for city employes



THEWEEKLY

1066-Norwegians defeated the English

1198-Richard I. defeated the French

1327-Edward II. of England murdered

1356-English defeated the French at

1415-Owen Glendower, the Welsh pat-

1628-John Endicott's colony arrived at

1630-Boston, formerly Trimountain,

1653-New England colonists declared

1665-The great plague of London

1675-Bloody Brook massacre at Deer-

1697-King William's war ended by the

1710-Expedition against the French

1745-Battle of Prestonpans between

1747-Marquis de Beauharnais ended his

1759-Quebec capitulated to the British.

1762-St. John's, Newfoundland, retaken

from the French by the British.

1776-The first Trinity church, New

1777-Continental Congress left Phila-

1792-Meeting of the first Parliament of

1793-George Washington laid the cor-

1801-Robert Emmet, Irish patriot,

1821-Central American States declared

1823 Samuel L. Southard of New Jer-

1838-Opening of the London and Bir-

1841-Railway opened between London

1847-Shakspeare's house, Stratford-on-

1850-President Fillmore signed the

1854-Allies defeated the Russians at

1856-The last national convention of

1857-Massacre at Mountain Meadow,

1860-The American tour of the Prince

1861-New Orleans banks suspended

1863-Gen. Bragg began the siege of

1864-Gen. Sheridan victorious at bat-

1868-Revolution in Spain commenced.

1871-Lincoin's body removed to its final

resting place at Springfield, III.

1873-Financial panic precipitated by

1881-Chester A. Arthur took the oath

1891-The St. Clair tunnel under the

Detroit river opened to traffic.

at battle of Ping Yang, Korea.

the Dreyfus case.

the suspension of Jay Cook & Co.

as successor to President Garfield.

St. John's, N. F., on return home.

Thirty-Four Balloons in a Race.

alighting in France, 550 miles away.

Compers to Aid Telegraphers.

Federation of Labor is preparing to send

out 20,000 circulars to labor unions all

over the country asking for contributions

in aid of the commercial telegraph strike.

Big Boycott Called Off.

against the United Railroads the strike

committee of the San Francisco labor

unions has called off the boycott forbid-

ding union men to ride on street cars, al-

though it declared the strike still in force.

men could be seen riding openly on the

cars and the pressure became so great as

to lead the strike leaders to take the

Vegetarinalsm in Football.

Coach Stagg of the University of Chi-

cago football team has inaugurated a veg-

etarian regime by announcing that only

flesh abstainers will be permitted to take

places on the varsity eleven this fall. He

claims that the endurance and agility of

tarian diet, and hopes in this way to

win back the western championship lost

last year to Minnesota

athletes are greatly enhanced by the vege-

above action.

During the last month hundreds of work-

After several months of vain fighting

President Gompers of the American

1870-The Germans invested Paris.

Chattanooga ... First day of the bat-

of Wales began at Detroit.

1862-Battle of Antietam ended.

tie of Chickamauga.

Utah ... Delhi captured by the Brit-

the Whigs met at Baltimore.

Avon, bought for the British nation,

sey became Secretary of the Navy.

mingham railway .... Anti-Corn Law

League formed at Manchaster, Eng-

Americans at Paoli, Pa.

upper Canada.

Washington.

and Brighton

fugitive slave law.

specie payment.

dent.

the battle of Alma.

hanged for treason.

their independence.

York, destroyed by fire. Built in

delphia on the approach of the Brit-

lsh ... British victorious at battle

of Saratoga ... British defeated the

ner stone of the national capitol at

the Royal troops and the Jacobites.

twenty-one year term as governor

1714-George I. landed in England.

sailed from Boston for Port Royal.

war against the Niantick Indians.

at the battle of Gisors.

the battle of Poltiers.

riot, died at Monnington.

in Berkeley Castle.

at Fulford.

Salem, Mass.

Mass. named.

reached its height.

treaty of Ryswick.

field, Mass.

of Canada.

ernment 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 oficials, showing that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had earned profits in the last seven years aggregating \$490.315.934, 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 nineteen 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

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 ouster proceedings brought against the subsidiary the Sinto 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, the profits of the Waters-Pierce company going toward the payment of the note. Mr. Pratt admitted that this transaction did not appear on the books of the Standard. the accounts being kept under the title, "C. M. Pratt Investment." Mr. Pratt explained that by this arrangement he held the stocks for the trust merely as a convenience, and when asked if it was not done to avoid the anti-trust laws of

of smaller companies was arranged, but

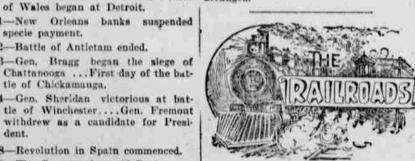
the counsel for the company was inclined

Texas he replied, "Not that I know of." Tabulations were also verified showing enormous earnings of subsidiaries, among which those of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana appeared most remarkable. This corporation on a capitalization of \$1,000,000 made profits in 1906 amounting to \$10,516,082, and last year paid to the parent company \$4,495,500. This amounted for at least one year to the remarkable profit of 1,000 per cent. Mr. Kellogg also brought out evidence showing how the New York branch had been systematically drained by saddling upon it enormous liabilities at the same time that its assets were greatly increased. Counsel Milburn disclosed one line of defense by giving notice that the trust would object to any testimony bearing upon acts committed prior to July 2, 1890, when the Sherman law went into

## 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 Collseum at Chicago, is the confident belief held by the management, based on the hearty re sponse that mot the first annual 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 educational end 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,-900, a number of specialties have been arranged.



Freight traffic is reported to be increasing at an abnormal rate in New Eng-

Reports from California state that the Southern Pacific road is preparing to run

its trains in that State by electricity. The fortieth annual number of Poor's Manual, recently issued, places the gross 1894 Chinese defeated with heavy loss earnings of the railroads of the United States during 1906 at \$1,124,500,390, an increase of \$234,442,516 over 1905, in 1895-Peary Arctic relief expedition left spite of increased wages and cost of materials. There were S15,774,118 passen-1898-Spanish forces began the evacuagers carried hast year, and 1,610,099,829 tion of Porto Rico ... French mintons of freight moved. The average reister of war ordered the prosecution ceipts per passenger per mile was 2.011 of Col. Picquart, in connection with cents, as against 2.028 in 1905. The average revenue per ton per mile on 1899-Anti-trust conference at Chicago freight decreased from .784 cents to .766 cents. The total assets of all the railroads amounted to \$17,534,381,633. total funded debt of the roads is \$7,851, A great international balloon race start-107,778, being a slight increase over the previous year. The increase in capital ed from Brussels, Belgium, Sept. 15, stock was \$364,452,151, the total now bethirty-four balloons participating. More ing \$7.106,408,976. The total increase than 100,000 persons assembled to witness the start. The English "Zephyr" of liabilities of all kinds was \$1,199,615, 867. The construction of new road durand the Swiss "Cognac" made the best records for distance, so far as known,

ing the year was 5,516 miles, making a total at the end of 1906 of 222,635 miles. The Erie railroad has received an allsteel passenger coach, which is practically non-wreckable and will not burn. There is less than 300 pounds of wood or other Inflammable material used in its construction and all of that has been treated with a preparation which, it is claimed renders it immune to an ordinary degree of heat. The car looks like the standard passenger coach in general use, but its weight is much in excess of the wooden car, being nearly 100,000 pounds. The car is so strongly built and so well riveted and bolted that it will stand almost any

shock that railroad service will give it. A new railroad has been projected to run from Denver to Seattle, through Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

It is announced that the Pennslyvania road has resumed its aggressive construction and improvement operations on all parts of its system.

As a test of long-distance speed endurance, Union Pacific motor car No. 12 has made a continuous run from Omaha to Denver in 16 hours 34 minutes. A company has been organized to build

Benjamin Spence of the Dominion Temperance Alliance of Canada at the Anti-Saloon League convention at Norfolk. Va., suggested a rivalry between a railroad from the Tegart valley in West the United States and Canada to see Virginia to Pittsburg. It is to be known which can first suppress the liquor busias the Fairmont and Southern road.



CHICAGO.

Activity in the leading producing infustries discloses no diminution, although the aggregate of new demands has fallen below the exceptional bookings at this time last year. Delay in agreement spon 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. Figancial conditions are paramount in considering new enterprises and, while no dealine 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 mmerce and widen confidence.

Buying of necessaries reflects satisfacory headway, trade in the leading retali departments being seasonably strong and nuch augmented by liberal purchases of many visitors from the interior. Forwardings of stable merchandise exceed those at this time last year, and country merchants operate freely.

Western advices indicate prosparous orditions throughout the agricultural ections, 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 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 16,977,681 bushels. against 9,791,691 bushels last week and 0,627,011 bushels a year ago.

Bank clearings, \$246,904,950, exceed hose 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.

## NEW YORK.

Retail trade feels the stimulus of long awaited cool weather, as does also filling In order business from jobbers. On the other hand, regular house trade has decreased in volume, now that the first rush of fall trade is over, and shipping of goods on orders is engrossing jobbers' attention to a large degree. Advices as to the real proportions of autumn trade vary with the sections reporting. Collections are still a matter of complaint at many markets east, west and south, the latter section noting that the recent freer movement of cotton has only made for partial | nation called him to war. leather industry are irregular. The restriction of output of sole leather is reflected in firm prices for desirable grades. Some dealers claim concessions in side leather in the Boston market. Shoe shipments from eastern Massachusetts ard

4.4 per cent less than a year ago. Business failures for the week ending Sept. 26 number 160, as against 179 last week, 165 in the like week of 1906, 185 In 1905, 179 in 1904 and 153 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 86, as against 40 last week and 27 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.



Chicago-Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.65; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.65; wheat, No. 2, 56c 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 28e; eggs, fresh, 18c to 21e; potatoes, per bushel, 55c to 60c.

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 o \$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; onts, No. 2 white, 49e 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 \$565; 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, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 3 rellow, 68c to 69c; oats, No. 3 white, 52e to 53e; rye, No. 2, 88e to 80c. Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.08 to \$1.10; corn, No. 3, 61c to 62c; onts, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 1,

80c to 90c; barley, standard, 99c 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,

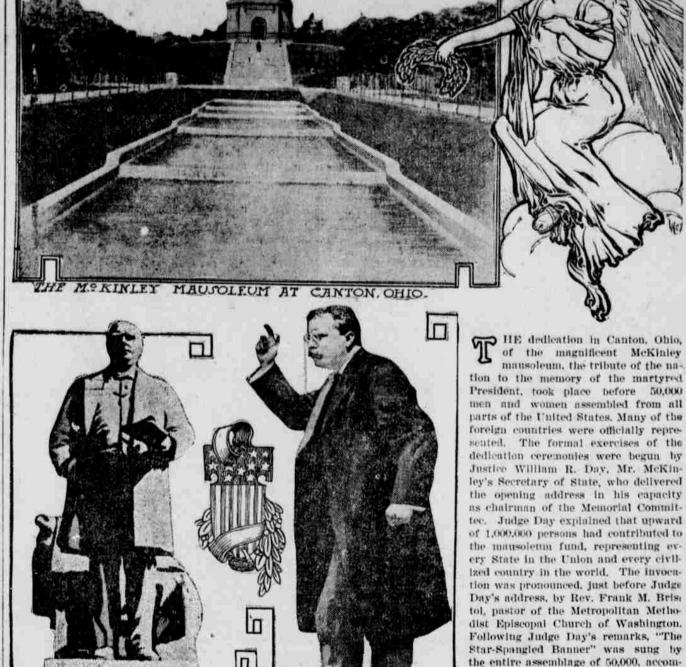
\$5,00 to \$8.25. New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.45; iogs, \$4.00 to \$6.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.60; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.04 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2, 77c to 79c; oats, natural white, 56c to 58c; butter, creamery, 25c to 28c; eggs, western, 18c to 23c

Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64c to 65c; oats. No. 2 mixed, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 87c to 88c; clover seed, prime, \$10.70.

Agents which minister to the public 397.626. must be the servants and not the masters Four Die in Railroad Wreek. the public, declared Vice President Three trainmen and an unknown white Fairbanks in a speech at the Berrien man, supposed to have been a tramp, were County Republican Club's supper in St. Joseph, Mich. Mr. Fairbanks guardedly killed when a freight train on the Sea board Air Line ran into a washout near indorsed President Roosevelt's policy in Alamo, Ga., and was wrecked. The dead regard to corporations. Include Engineer Charles Hines of Ameri-

> cus 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 560 degrees.

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



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

1908.

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.

MANUFOLEUM.

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

We are the best friends of the man of possessions

VAST MEAT INDUSTRY.

Department of Commerce and Labor

Issues Important Bulletin.

The Department of Commerce and La-

bor has issued a bulletin on the meat in-

dustry. The number of wholesale estab-

lishments engaged in slaughtering and

ment packing during the last year was

920, 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,

856,969, and manufactured products to

Although 41 States and territories con-

tributed to these figures the industry

was practically monopolized by 14 States.

Illinois, Kansas, New York, Nebraska and

In each of six cities the value of

products reported was over \$35,000,000.

Chicago ranked first with products val-

ued at \$269,581,486. (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 opera-

tions, and the census office adheres to

might be so used, it is announced.

tered for use in this 'industry.

the rule not to publish statistics which

About 7,000,000 beeves, 11,000,000

sheep and 31,000,000 hogs were slaugh-

beeves cost about \$289,000,000, sheep

about \$44,000,000 and hers about \$330,-

000,000. In addition the establishments

slaughtered other animals to the value of

about \$13,000,000, purchased about \$53,-

000,000 worth of meat already dressed

and paid about \$72,000,000 for materials

The leading product of the industry

was beef sold fresh, of which 3,748,055,-

377 pounds were produced, valued at

\$247,096,724. Salt pork was the second

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

The quantity of most of the more im-

portant products increased between the

censuses of 1900 and 1905. For fresh

beef the increase was over 800,000,000

pounds, or 28.5 per cent; salt pork, over

185,000,000 pounds, or 13.7 per cent; re-

fined 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 shoul-

ders, on the other hand, decreased over

400,000,000 pounds, or 22.8 per cent.

Among the numerous products was

neutral lard also decreased in quantity.

211,137 tons of fertilizer, valued at \$1.

products.

supplies and transportation expenses.

the value of \$913,914,624.

Missouri leading.

property \* \* \* when we set our faces like flint against those offenders who do wrong in order to acquire great wealth, or who use this wealth to help wrongdo-

but none more valuable than broad human sympathy. Arrogance toward the weak and envi-

ous hatred toward the rich were equally abhorrent to him.

Wrongdoing is confined to no class, draw it on conduct and not on worldly

\*CURRENT &

Roosevelt's address the program was Many lessons are taught by his career, 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.

Good and evil are found among rich and poor, and in drawing the line we must

mausoleum, the tribute of the na-

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 Although only six States elect Govbring these men to this country and enernors this fall, for an off year the Notertain them while here will require \$100,vember elections will have unusual interest because of their bearing on national 000, \$40,000 of which has been subscribed. During the congress the delegates politics and the presidential campaign of will be divided into groups and these groups of men will visit every large city. in the United States and give popular lectures upon this subject, trying to put

Mississippi and Kentucky may be conceded to the Democrats. But in Mary land, which the Democrats carried for Warfield in 1903 by 12,685, the following year the presidential vote was so close that one Roosevelt elector was chosen. may not contract it, or having contract-The Rhode Island Democrats last year elected Higgins Governor by 1,318, but ed it, if In its first stage, teach them how they lost the State to Roosevelt in 1904 to recover from it.

by 16,766. Of the two Representatives in Congress elected last year Granger is a Democrat and Capron a Republican. In 1904 the Republicans carried New Jersey for Roosevelt by 80,598 and for Stokes for Governor by 51,644.

Guild was elected Governor of Massachusetts last year by 30,233; but the tariff-revision issue, if the Democrats are capable of taking advantage of it, may be a determining factor in the pending elec-

General significance will also attach to the election in New York of two judges of the Court of Appeals, the Assembly and possibly of the State Senate. Among State officials elected last year Gov. Hughes was the only Republican. Nebraska, Mr. Bryan's State, will elect

only minor State officials. In 1906 Sheldon, Republican, defeated Shallenberger, Democrat, for Governor by 12.973.

The Roosevelt administration and the Taft presidential candidacy are directly involved in the Cleveland mayoralty conproduct in respect to quantity, slightly test because of the open indorsement of exceeding hams, smoked bucon, sides and Representative Burton by President shoulders; but the smoked products were Roosevelt and Secretary Tax. Because of a greater aggregate value. Each of of the uncertainty of the result and the these products and also pork sold fresh importance of the issue none of the State elections will command a more general interest than the Cleveland contest, remarks the New York World.

> News of Minor Note. Methodist foreign mission schools have

over 70,000 pupils. Ningara 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 exseds 7,000,000 cantars (a cantar being a little over ninety-nine pounds), shows a large increase over all records of the

Canned beef, saited and cured beef and past decade. It is estimated to be worth \$150,000,000. A decade ago, in the fiscal year 1896-'97, this country did a business with the Lath-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 \$600,-000,000. The first contribution toward President Roosevelt's Nobel peace prize fund was received at Washington, D. C., by Secre-

tary Straus of the Department of Comterce and Labor. It came from Eugene Kramer, a lawyer in New York City.

The atecl sleeping cars which the Pullnan company is building will weigh 25 per cent more than the present cars.

THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

panied by the Grand Army Band of

Canton, Governor Harris of Ohio was

then introduced and delivered an ad-

dress, which was followed by the un-

veiling. Then Miss McKinley slowly

drew back the American flag and dis-

closed the bronze figure of her brother,

represented in the attitude of deliver-

ing the last speech of his career on

the day of his assassination at Buf-

falo, Sept. 6, 1901. After the reading

of Mr. Riley's poem on "William Mc-

Kinley" and the giving of President

before the public the awful ravages of this most awful disease, teaching them how to so care for their bodies that they

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 pre-

vention.

Weyerhauser on Lumber. Frederick Weyerhauser of Muscatine, Iowa, the head of the lumber combine, who is said by some to be richer than Rockefeller, in an interview, criticised Judge Landis for fining the Standard so leavily, 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 He the country "are being attacked." asks: "What do they mean?" and "What have we done?"

Dragged from the room of his "affinty" by a mob of twenty "whitecappers." Rev. H. Harsha of Kremmling, Colo., was horsewhipped and told that he must remain with his wife and children under pain of a worse punishment,

Adopting drastle measures to check the demands of the newly organized union of fur-workers, the Fur Manufacturers' Association of New York City inaugurated a lockout, throwing out of employment nearly 10,000 persons.

It pays to advertise in this paper.