

Sunday School.

LESSON FOR NOV. 24.

World's Temperance Sunday.—Rom. 14:12-23.

Golden Text.—Judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way.—Rom. 14:13.

After reading this earnest and touching appeal of Paul's how can anyone who is really trying to follow Christ continue to sell intoxicants, or to do anything that is likely to prove a cause of temptation to others. All men and all women, and even to a greater extent all children, are influenced powerfully by the actions and opinions of those about them. Whether we wish it or not, our example, our character, will exercise a moulding influence on the lives and characters of those with whom we come in contact.

Paul draws a sharp contrast between the conduct of Christ and that of the selfish man who says that he can take care of himself and others and take care of himself; he reminds us that Jesus sacrificed His life to save men and begs us not to make the sacrifice of Christ unavailing for some of those about us by giving way to self-indulgent habits. "Destroy not with thy meat (or with thy drink) him for whom Christ died," says Paul. That means, clearly, that those who lead others astray are guilty of destroying those others; even though what they are doing might be innocent enough if they themselves were alone concerned.

He was speaking of the practice of eating meat that had been offered in sacrifice to an idol, and affirmed that there was no harm in eating such meat but said that if some one was in danger of being led into idolatry by it the Christian should refrain from eating. Idolatrous practices were universal at that time and the eating of meat that had been offered in sacrifice was looked upon as an act of homage to the idol.

If we seek pleasure in habits that are dangerous to others even if they are not dangerous to ourselves, we show either that we do not appreciate the whole-souled devotion of our Lord to the task of saving men from their sins, or else that we are guilty of great ingratitude to Him. It seemed to Paul quite unthinkable that he should be asking for any pleasure under the sun, risk being the cause of depriving Christ of the fullest fruits of His self-sacrifice, and it was that devoted loyalty to Christ on Paul's part that gave him his remarkable power to win men to Christ.

It may be difficult as a matter of theory to tell just where a giving up of pleasures for others' sakes should cease; but if we cherish self-deceiving love for others, and an earnest longing for their salvation, it will not be difficult to decide how we should act in our practical every-day experience.

But with regard to spirituous liquors the case is clear, because it has been fully demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison and cannot be used safely as a beverage. Every one who professes to follow Christ should therefore see it to be his duty to throw all the weight of his example against the use of alcoholic liquors. The evils that result from their use are incalculably great, as every one knows.

Notes.

Verses 12.—There is no escaping this accounting to which we must all look forward, so it is well that we should have it always in view. We are told in verse 12 that we are to live without a constant sense of our accountability for our actions.

Verses 13.—The idea of this verse is that it is very necessary we should turn our criticism upon ourselves, and that we can well afford to be less concerned about the deeds of others if that concern makes us blind to our own selfishness. Let us be more severe with ourselves, and never make the misdeeds of others an excuse for doing ill ourselves or for falling to do good as we have opportunity. The habit of sitting in judgment upon others is an evil habit.

Nothing Unclean of Itself.—Here Paul is evidently speaking of things exterior to ourselves, and more particularly of things to eat. The Mosaic law forbade the eating of pork, for instance; for his pig does not chew the cud. But Paul was convinced that such laws were only given in a temporary way to teach men to be careful, and self-restrained, and law-abiding, and obedient to the will of God. In declaring that nothing is unclean of itself Paul merely applied the teaching of Jesus to the case before him. To Him it is unclean.—No matter how harmless an action may be in itself, if anyone thinks it wrong, it becomes wrong for him.

Verses 17.—The kingdom of God is here synonymous with the kingdom of Heaven. The important things for us, the things which will matter to us eternally, and for all time are not the bodily pleasures, are not any worldly pleasures; they are righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. These endure.

Whereby We May Edify One Another.—We must endeavor so to live that our example will "build up" others—that is, improve and strengthen their characters.

The Simple Life.—"Every home," remarked the moral leech, "should have a garden." "That's right," rejoined the demagogue. "I wish my front yard was planted in cabbage instead of grass, then the lawn mower would get a chance to become rusty."

Too Much Brightness.—Mrs. Gunner—Oh, James, the children have taken the gold lint and smothered up everything from basement to garret.

Mr. Gunner—Well, my dear, I don't see why you should find fault with them.

Mrs. Gunner (in surprise)—You don't?

Mr. Gunner—No. Didn't you always say you wanted the children to brighten up the house?

The Paraphraser's Courtesy.—He (in the parlor)—Excuse me, but have you a pencil and sheet of blank paper handy?

She—Yes. But why do you want them?

He—I just had a 50-cent thought.

What the Doctor Said.—"Doctor," queried the middle-aged man, "what is the best remedy for baldness?"

"Plenty of hair, sir; plenty of hair," answered the M. D. "Two dollars please."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Don'ts for Husbands.
Don't hang about the kitchen, with advice here and suggestions there, unless you give your wife the same privilege at your place of business, says a writer in What to Eat.

Don't require an itemized report of every shilling placed in her hands; even should she make an unwise expenditure, consider how many times you have given her the example.

Don't allow any family disagreements or differences of opinion to crop out before the children or servants; let all such things be reserved for private discussion, with mutual confidence and kindness.

Don't use all your kindness and gallantry away from home, and let the unpleasantness manifest itself in the family circle; try the other course for a time, and see how that will work.

Don't listen to the man who begins to disparage his wife, and parade her real or fancied shortcomings to the world.

Don't pay a couple of dollars for a lunch "in town," and half as much more for cigars, while you think out plans for greater economy in the family grocery bill.

Don't forget that members of the family have as good a right to a pleasant greeting, when met, and will appreciate it as much, as the business or social acquaintance next door.

House Gown.



Where the Mother is Supreme.
An interesting survival of the matriarchate has been discovered in India as a result of a study of the more important tribes and castes ordered three years ago by the government. The Khasis, numbering 176,614, are completely surrounded by a great population with widely different customs. Yet they have preserved, it is said, one of the most perfect examples still surviving of the matriarchate. The mother is the head and only bond of union in the family. In the most primitive part of the community she is the only owner of real property, and through her alone is inheritance transmitted. The father has no legal kinship with his children, who belong to their mother's clan. On marriage the man leaves his father and mother and cleaves to his wife, as the book of Genesis was written, living with her in his mother-in-law's house. But sometimes he only visits her there. The principal duties are feminine, and a woman is high priestess. The sun is feminine and the moon masculine, and feminine nouns predominate in the language.

A Useful, Strong Paste.
This article, so universally useful in the home, can be really depended upon to do its duty well, if prepared as follows: In half a quart of warm water dissolve a small teaspoonful of alum, and when it cools add enough flour to make it into a thin paste. Stir it until smooth, then add a pinch or so of powdered resin, and pour on to the paste half a cupful of boiling water. When well mixed and thickened, turn into receptacles with a cover, and store in a dry corner of a cupboard. When required for use, soften a small quantity with warm water.

Oris for Washing.
Almost every one knows that clear orris root imparts a scent of violets, and that it is not as expensive as it was formerly. Either the whole root or the powdered may be used, and once the perfume has made its way into the woods of chiffoniers and dressing tables everything kept there will be sweet. Girls who like extremely dainty scents will find that a bit of the root boiled with handkerchiefs and stocks after the latter are washed will make them exquisite.

What Kansas is Doing.
Kansas clubwomen want a state traveling library, a state traveling art gallery and free kindergartens in the public schools. They have bills before the Legislature, and the way in which the women are working for them indicates that enough men must be interested in the bills to pass them.

Cultivate Self-Respect.
True in regard to every human being as is Schiller's dictum that "the price we challenge for ourselves is given us," it is more especially true as regards woman in her relation to life, and this makes self-respect a most vitally necessary part of every woman's equipment.

Marriage a Partnership.
A well-ordered household is a woman's first duty toward the predominant partner, her husband. It is in this which she tacitly undertakes when she enters into partnership with him for the important business of carrying on family

life; and, in so far as his own personal comfort is involved in this, he has a right to expect it. But that does not carry the right to expect that his personal comfort shall be the first consideration, and that the woman's duty is primarily to minister to him. The partnership formed for mutual help and support is a serious undertaking, and when either partner tries to make it subservient to his private ends alone, that party is virtually guilty of breach of contract.

Health and Beauty Hints.
Every time a woman worries she loses a little of her attractiveness and takes on marks of age.
Fresh air, cleanliness and a daily brisk massage are almost indispensable in keeping wrinkles away.
When massaging the face and neck do not neglect to include the ears in the treatment, else they will lose their color and freshness.
Avoid liquid face powders, as many of them contain flake white, which is a poisonous lead and very injurious to the eyes.

For a sallow complexion drink the juice of half a lemon in a glass of hot water a half-hour before breakfast. It corrects the sluggish liver.
Pimpled skin, sometimes called goose flesh, appears mostly in the upper portions of the arms and over the shoulders and is cured by hot soda baths. It is an ugly disfigurement, especially if one wears décolleté costumes.

Fun at Home.
Don't be afraid of a little fun at home. Don't shut your house lest the sun should fade your carpets, and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the dusty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without when they come home at night. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it at their own hearthstones it will be sought at other less profitable places.

Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour's merriment around the lamp and fireside of home bids out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.—Chicago News.

A Trio of Hats.
The model to the left is a high-crowned, bell-shaped hat of black velvet, faced with dark red silk, and trimmed with American Beauty roses. Somewhat similar in shape, though differing widely in the way it is put on, is the upper right-hand model, which is of plum-color felt, with a huge bow of lavender ribbon and a knot of shaded morning-glories in front.

The third and lower hat is of black velvet with purple ribbed silk. The two long plumes are purple, shading to lavender.

Huge Crowns and Brims.
Huge tan crowns and wide brims mark many of the winter hats as almost too cumbersome for the ordinary head of woman to support, and suggest that with them powdered wigs should be worn of goodly size to carry out the Romney model they are undeniably copies of.

The Way to Health.
The way to health is as plain as the way to market; it depends chiefly on two words—industry and frugality—that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both. Without industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them everything.

The Easy Mark.
The person who is careless in business matters is a shining mark for men and women without a conscience. There must be something about glibble people that discloses their weakness, for in no other way can one account for the treatment accorded some good-paying partners.

The Fashionable Veils.
Face veils of plain mesh with small cheville dots close together, either in black or brown, are most fashionable. The brown veils are worn with the green or checked gowns more frequently than black ones with the hats that match as the contrast of color is not as sharp.

Tea Table Drawer.
A few of the newer tea tables have the valuable addition of a small drawer. It is lined with plush or velvet, and in it repose the teaspoons used with the tray service. Some drawers are fitted with lock and key to make the contents more secure.

Bronze Shades.
Damascus brass lamp shades lined with silk of any color and finished with bead fringe to match are to be had at \$9 in the usual table lamp size

Compensation for Motherhood.
Women of all sorts and conditions attended the recent National Union of Women Workers at London, England, to discuss plans for their betterment, and to protest against wage discrimination on account of sex. It was decided that the trades unions could not help the unskilled women workers, because it is too expensive to maintain such organizations. It was agreed that nothing could be expected from the individual employer, and that State intervention was their only salvation. Some of the leading spirits urged that working women should avoid marriage until after the age of 25 at least, thereby lessening the size of families and allowing time for more complete equipment for the duties of wifehood and motherhood. One speaker was greeted with enthusiasm when she urged a definite plan for the payment of motherhood, which, she said, was the only form of industry now unpaid.

Hart Cancer Cure Demonstrated.
A public demonstration of the new "fulgeration" treatment for cancer has been made at Paris by Dr. Hart, in the presence of thirty prominent surgeons of all nations. Dr. Hart, whose home is at Marcellines, has used the treatment for eighteen months, and in 65 per cent of the cases the patients remain cured. By means of Galiff's electric transformer he sends through an insulated probe an electric spark 5 inches long. This is applied with a fulgurating or flashing effect on the cancerous growth, thus destroying all the diseased tissues. Then the spark is used in lieu of a knife to volatilize the affected part. The wound is washed in water and antiseptic.

Brief News Items.
Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews declared in an address at the George Washington university that libelers of public men should be hanged.
The Nova Scotia government has appointed a commission to examine into and report on the feasibility of old-age pensions for workmen.
In the Province of Pampanga, Philippine Islands, Bishop (Methodist) has made a record this summer by directing eight mission chapels within six days.
Lorraine root grows wild in the fields of Asia Minor, and until 50 years ago was practically unused. To-day the annual exports to the United States alone are worth about \$550,000.

At all railway stations in Germany there are automatic slot machines which, for a 25-cent nickel, deliver a ticket, without which no one who has no railway ticket is allowed on the platform.
The supply of clergy in England is not keeping pace with the demand, so far as the Episcopal church is concerned, the Trinity ordination lists showing this year only an increase of eight deacons over 1900.

Birds as Money Savers.
William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, at the recent annual meeting of that body, drew attention to the fact that government statistics show an annual loss to the country of \$800,000,000 from insect and rodent pests. This loss, Mr. Dutcher thinks, might largely be saved by the proper protection of the birds.

A woman 71 years old, accused at Feltbam, England, of intoxication and disorderly conduct, said she had been "keeping up" her mother's birthday. Her mother was 98.

FAIR IS A FAILURE.

Jamestown Exposition Has Proved an Abject Fizzle.

According to a Washington correspondent, the Jamestown exposition has proved an abject failure. It is hopelessly bankrupt. The government is to lose the million dollars it loaned, and a lobby is preparing to invade Washington to try to saddle the public treasury with the other \$2,000,000 of the exposition's debt.

The total liabilities of the exposition, according to official figures, will reach the sum of \$3,465,000. The total assets are \$710,000. Therefore the exposition is bankrupt to the tune of \$2,755,000. Second mortgage bonds will be due next month for \$370,000. There are first mortgage bonds due next year for \$400,000, and the exposition owes the United States government up to date \$888,000. The assets of the exposition consist of the permanent improvements to the real estate, estimated at \$600,000. Fixtures and furniture \$100,000. The exposition has cost over \$5,000,000. The buildings put up by the exposition company cost \$1,500,000. Those erected by the States \$1,500,000, and those by concessionaires \$1,000,000. The government and exhibitors each have spent about \$400,000. The total gate receipts to date have been about \$508,000. The daily expenses have been \$4,000. The expenses have from the beginning been greater than the receipts.

Perhaps the most potent reason for the exposition's failure is found in the purpose of a party of the original promoters to engineer a clever real estate speculation. It was figured that the exposition was to bring improvement to the barren waste of land which was chosen for the site, and the promoters were to profit by this unearned increment by becoming owners of this land.

This influenced the choice of the exposition's site, and the most important reason for its failure was the inaccessibility of this site. To reach the place a boat trip from Washington of twelve hours was required, and there never has been a time when there were enough boats to handle the traffic comfortably. In addition to this there were no facilities at the exposition for covering the ground, and the visitor was subjected from the beginning to all manner of petty imposition and discomfort.

A determined effort will be made in Congress to foil the efforts of the lobby to try to make the government "a goat" for this losing speculation.

Hotel Home of the Wealthy.
Already more than one-half of the 300 living rooms in the new Plaza Hotel, which was recently completed at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, New York City, at the cost of \$12,500,000, have been taken in the form of suites as permanent homes for millions under yearly contracts. The rentals of these tenants vary from \$15,000 to \$30,000 a year. The suites include parlor, dining room, library and varying number of bedrooms, all opening upon a private hall, which in turn connects with a public hotel corridor. This insures privacy and a sense of family unity to each set of rooms. Warming and refrigerating apparatus in the private pantry is connected by chutes and tubes with the general kitchen in the basement, so as to give a dining service the advantage of a perfectly equipped hotel plant, but in the privacy of an individual home. Names prominent among those who have taken suites here are the Goulds, Gates and Vanderbilts. Single rooms may be rented for \$4 a day, and double rooms, with bath, for \$6 a day. The hotel will be fully occupied when it houses 600 people, because so many rooms are used as parlors and dining rooms.

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CUT DOWN PAY ROLLS

BUSINESS CONCERNS ALL OVER COUNTRY RETRENCH.

Large Numbers of Men Are Being Laid Off in All Lines of Industry Because of Financial Stringency.

Reports flow into New York from all parts of the country indicating the execution of retrenchment plans by business interests. On Monday two banks in California suspended, and depositors of Marion (Ohio) savings bank started a night run on the institution. Financial unrest in United States caused suspension of Rome (Italy) stock exchange. Receivability was asked for Consolidated Smelting Company and Arizona Smelting Company, with combined capital of \$17,000,000. New York and Chicago banks increased gold engagement in London.

From the Pittsburgh district, which at present seems to be bearing the brunt of the curtailment movement, it was reported that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company had laid off 1,000 men Monday. This makes a total of no fewer than 45,000 men who have been laid off within the last three weeks. Retrenchments announced in the Pittsburgh district during this period are as follows:

United States Steel Corporation... 20,000
Westinghouse interests... 10,000
Jones & Laughlin Steel Company... 1,000
Pressed Steel Car Company... 5,000
H. C. Frick Coke Company... 2,500
Pittsburgh Coal Company (mines)... 2,500
Various railroads... 1,000
Small mill, factories and department stores... 3,000
Total... 45,000

These figures show the retrenchment made in the district, which includes a radius of fifty miles from the center of the city. Some of these concerns have laid off men at other plants, which are not included in the above figures.

Among the Pittsburgh concerns which have laid off large numbers of men outside of that district is the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, which is operating not more than 25 per cent of its full capacity. The Shenango, Greer, Sharon, American, and several other plants have shut down entirely, while some of the others are operating with a greatly reduced capacity.

From Amsterdam, N. Y., came the announcement that the knitting mills there have shut down, and that 4,500 men are out of employment. The factories which closed are A. B. Morris & Son, Yards, Kennedy & Yards, and Gardner, Waring & Co. The suspension is ordered, the dispatch says, because salesmen who have been out on the road for four weeks have been unable to make sales. More than 800 men employed by the Peter Cooper mills works in Williamburg, N. Y., have been laid off. The plant has not been closed down, but the working force has been reduced nearly 85 per cent.

The effect of the crisis has reached the lumber business, according to a dispatch from Washburn, Wis., which says that the large mill of the Edward Hines Lumber Company has been closed down, and operations in the woods contributory to the mill have been stopped. More than 1,500 men are out of employment.

The 2,200 employees of the three shoe factories of Rice & Hutchins, of Marlboro, Mass., were notified at closing time tonight that a half-time working schedule will be inaugurated to-morrow, and will continue for an indefinite time. Charles W. Curtis, manager of the company, said that the reduction is made necessary by market conditions and uncertainty regarding the future.

The General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., is planning extensive retrenchments. At the present time the company employs between 24,000 and 25,000 men, or about 5,000 fewer than were employed at the high point in 1906. By the 1st of January the number of employees will be cut down by another 5,000—a reduction of 30 per cent from 1906. This reduction in pay roll is being made because the officials of the company do not expect as large a business next year by \$20,000,000 as it has had this year. Gross business for 1907 will not fall far below \$70,000,000, while the officials do not believe it will exceed \$50,000,000 for 1908.

From Chicago was received the announcement that the Griffin Car Wheel Company will close four of its plants for the week. The Illinois Central Railroad Company at Chicago announced that 1,200 men had been laid off at the Burnside shops. Officials of the company declare that this number is not greatly in excess of the number usually discharged at this season of the year.

At the New York municipal offices it was announced that in all probability 800 men will be laid off city work this week because of the shortage of funds. A new issue of bonds has been authorized, but cannot be sold under the present market conditions.

Gold and Silver Production.
The production of gold in this country, according to the report of the director of the mint for the year 1906, was \$94,573,900, as compared with \$88,180,700 of the preceding year, the principal gain being in Alaska and Nevada. In Colorado there was a decrease of \$2,704,700. The total production of silver was \$6,517,900 ounces of the commercial value of \$38,273,400, as against \$6,101,000 in the preceding year. The average price of silver was \$6.01027.

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COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The effort to strengthen credit in this center makes satisfactory headway and with less difficulty than was feared. Protective measures enforced by the banks have won public cooperation, and it is clear that unprecedented gold importations pointed this way and substantial additions to circulation by most of the local national institutions must materially assist in relieving the stringency in money and permit an early resumption of normal conditions.

Considering the disadvantages which trade has experienced, it is not surprising to find recessions in new demands and some decline in prices in primary markets. That business is yet at a high level is evidenced by payments through the banks in excess of those in the same week last year, although under the total last week.

Iron and steel contracts keep the furnaces and mills busy, and heavy deliveries continue of furnace product, rails, structural shapes and factory outputs. Activity is well sustained in forge and foundry work, heavy hardware, machinery, furniture and footwear, and the absorption of raw material generally is unabated, except lumber, which feels effect of lessened building demand.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 27, against 28 last week and 22 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

The country at large has this week felt the after effects of last week's financial disturbances at New York and other eastern cities. Naturally there has been some dislocation of the country's business, notably in the item of the domestic exchanges, which has reacted on the collecting and forwarding forces by for a time stopping the buying of wheat in the Northwest and of cotton at the South, and there has also been a sensible quieting down of jobbing trade activities, some reduction of forces in railroad improvement work and in other industries, and some effect also upon retail trade, which, however, aided by fine fall weather, has given a good account of itself this week. In the dry goods trade there is a greater disposition to concede that a lower level of values for several lines of cotton goods is likely. Business failures for the week ending Oct. 31 number 223, against 220 last week, 103 in the like week of 1906, 160 in 1905, 100 in 1904 and 216 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 25, as against 30 last week and 21 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS
Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$1.00 to \$1.05; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 50c; oats, standard, 46c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$13.50; prairie, \$9.00 to \$10.00; butter, choice cream, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 20c; potatoes, per bushel, 54c to 60c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.75; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 75c to 79c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 75c to 79c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, mixed, 50c to 50c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 45c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 87c to 89c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 3, white, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 79c to 80c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.00 to \$1.03; corn, No. 3, 50c to 60c; oats, standard, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 1, 74c to 75c; barley, standard, 90c to \$1.01; pork, mess, \$15.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to good, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.40; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.05; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 48c to 70c; oats, natural white, 54c to 56c; butter, creamery, 22c to 23c; eggs, western, 22c to 23c.

Tolono—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 90c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, mixed, 51c to 62c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 1, 84c to 85c; clover seed, prime, \$10.00.

Gold in a Few Lines.
Strict enforcement of contract labor law will be more serious blow to South than at first supposed.
Speaker Cannon, addressing the Illinois Bankers' Association at Moline, opposed State ownership of railroads.
An average of 800 persons are killed in the United States each year by lightning. This means one in every 100,000. Steel box cars have been built recently which will weigh about 10,000 pounds less than wooden cars of the same size and capacity.
Trial marriage among the Eskimos of Alaska is a complete success and family discord is unknown, says V. Stefanson, an explorer who arrived in Washington from the north.

On the success of the Austrian Emperor's jubilee year a special jubilee postage will be issued, including, particularly, fifty Austrian pieces and gold hundred-crown pieces.

Twenty billion pins and five billion buttons were produced by American factories in 19