

FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.
An unusually low number of trading defaults reflects gratifying settlements this month, which generally is a sign of heavy payments. Further testimony to the improving state of commerce is seen in increasing shipments of factory outputs, general merchandise and grain. Money is also in wider demand for the leading industries and currency output exceeds the receipts, but discount rates for desirable paper remain favorable to borrowers and encourage a revival of enterprise. Production is yet upon a conservative basis.

The iron and steel branches obtain a fair aggregate of new demands, although the readjustment of prices causes revision of estimates and delays commitments for equipment, bridge and track needs. Some contracts are closed for lake freighters of heavy tonnage and this improved the shipping outlook. Specifications become more plentiful for plates and structural shapes, and there is a moderate gain in forces at the rolling mills and forges.

Car construction steadily expands. Railroad plans assure much work, involving heavy outlays in the near future, and there is further accumulation of contemplated factory extensions and mercantile and hotel buildings.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 18, against 27 last week, 50 in 1908 and 25 in 1907. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 6, against 10 last week, 11 in 1908 and 8 in 1907.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Trade and industrial developments have been slightly more favorable, the result being a better tone in various lines of trade and some enlargement of activity in spring demand from jobbers and from retailers. Helpful in this respect has been the arrival of better weather conditions, the advance of the season's trade toward an early Easter, large shipments of grain to market, attracted by high prices, the placing of some business in iron and steel induced by lower prices and the resumption of building operations at many cities after the winter shutdown.

Where jobbing demand has improved however, conservatism in buying has ruled, trade at first hands has remained pretty quiet and the enlargement of retail buying has not been very marked. Still, even collections show a slight gain.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending March 11 were 254, against 210 last week, 278 in the like week of 1908, 186 in 1907, 137 in 1906 and 186 in 1905.

Canadian failures for the week number 40, which compares with 33 last week and 31 in this week last year.—Bradstreet's.

MARKET OF THE WEEK

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.40; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.17 to \$1.20; corn, No. 2, 64c to 66c; oats, standard, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 80c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$13.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 19c; potatoes, per bushel, 90c to 95c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$6.00; sheep, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.22; corn, No. 2, white, 61c to 63c; oats, No. 2, white, 49c to 51c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.75; corn, No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.17; rye, No. 1, 79c to 80c; barley, No. 1, 65c to 67c; pork, mess, \$10.25.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.26 to \$1.27; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67c to 68c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.70; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.19 to \$1.20; corn, No. 3 yellow, 67c to 68c; oats, No. 3 white, 54c to 56c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 82c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.13 to \$1.15; corn, No. 3, 67c to 68c; oats, standard, 54c to 56c; rye, No. 1, 79c to 80c; barley, No. 1, 65c to 67c; pork, mess, \$10.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.95; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.22 to \$1.23; corn, No. 2, 75c to 76c; oats, natural white, 58c to 61c; butter, creamery, 25c to 27c; eggs, western, 17c to 20c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.19 to \$1.20; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67c to 68c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c; clover seed, \$5.20.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Chicago detectors took custody of the 16-year-old Michigan City kid, youths who confessed to having left their homes to "break the Chicago board of trade." They said they had a "system" to beat the market and produced between them \$100 with which they had expected to begin operations.

An application for a preliminary injunction restraining the reorganization committee of the Southern Steel Company from carrying out its plan for the reorganization of that company was denied by Judge Noyes, of the United States Circuit Court in New York.

Propelling and controlling submerged torpedoes by wireless telegraph, hurrying instruments of destruction against hostile battleships without the sacrifice of a man on the part of the naval power equipped with the new terror—all this is made possible, it is claimed, by the invention of a resident of Los Angeles, Carl Abrahamson.

NEW TARIFF BILL IN; SCHEDULES ARE CUT

Revision Downward Is Main Feature of Measure Given to Congress.

FOR A TAX ON INHERITANCES

This Item Expected to Raise \$20,000,000 and Total Revenues Are Estimated at \$300,000,000.

Downward revision, maximum and minimum provisions which impose an average maximum duty 20 per cent in excess of the present tariff, and provisions by which it is estimated that the revenue to the government will be increased from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 are the salient features of the new tariff bill introduced in the House by Representative Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee.

The recommendations by President Taft that an inheritance tax be enacted and that a limited amount of tobacco and sugar be admitted free from the Philippines are followed in the bill. It provides also for the issuance of Panama Canal bonds to the amount of \$40,000,000 to reimburse the treasury for the original purchase of the canal, and contains a provision for the issuance of treasury certificates, the amount being increased from \$100,000,000 to \$250,000,000.

No Tax on Coffee.
Although there is no suggestion of a duty on coffee, tea is taxed 8 cents when imported from the country where it is produced and 9 cents when from any other than the producing country. The internal revenue tax on cigarettes is increased materially, while the tax on beer and whisky is not changed. A cut of 50 per cent is made in the steel and lumber schedules. Iron, ore, hides, tallow, cottonseed oil and works of art more than twenty years old are placed on the free list.

The tariff on boots and shoes is reduced 30 per cent, and that on other leather manufactures in proportion. The pottery schedule remains about the same, but the duties on window and plate glass of the smaller sizes are increased, while those on the larger sizes are reduced.

The tariff on wool of the first and second classes, used principally in clothing, is not disturbed, but that on the third class, known as carpet wool, is reduced for the cheaper grades. A 5-cent cut is made on shoddy and waste, while wool tops are assessed to cents a pound more than scoured wool, which is not changed. Recommendations for placing wool pulp on the free list and reducing the duties on print paper, with certain restrictions, made by the Mann committee of the House, are incorporated.

Duty on Refined Sugar Cut.
The duty on refined sugar is reduced .05 of a cent a pound and that on dextrin half a cent a pound. A reduction of half a cent a pound is made also in the duty on starch, which is excepted from potato starch. Zinc in ore is reduced 1 cent a pound for the zinc contained. The tariff on pig iron is reduced from \$4 to \$2.50 a ton. The principal increases are made in the duties on lemons, coco and substitutes for coffee, coal tar dyes, gloves, coated papers and lithographic prints.

The inheritance tax paragraph places a tax of 5 per cent on all inheritances over \$500 that are collateral inheritances or in which strangers are the legatees. In cases of direct inheritances the taxes prescribed are: On \$10,000 to \$100,000, 1 per cent; on \$100,000 to \$500,000, 2 per cent, and on more than \$500,000, 3 per cent. It is estimated that \$20,000,000 annually will be derived from this tax.

Philippine Importations.
The bill provides for reciprocal free trade with the Philippine Islands on all articles, but limiting the sugar to be imported free of duty to 300,000 tons; wrapper tobacco to 300,000 pounds and 3,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco and 150,000,000 cigars in any one fiscal year. The excess of sugar, tobacco and cigars are to pay full tariff rates. This exemption from duty is confined to the growth or products of the islands, however, and does not admit articles imported into the Philippine Islands from a foreign country without payment of full rates of duty on such importations.

The reciprocity provisions in the paragraphs assessing duties on bituminous coal and coke and agricultural implements, by which these articles are given entry free of duty when imported from countries which permit the free importation of these articles from America.

The maximum and minimum provision avoids the necessity of continuing foreign trade agreements. The Payne bill applies the same rate to patents taken out in this country by aliens that applies to Americans in the country of the aliens. Drawback privileges are extended and the method of valuation of articles upon which the tariff imposes an ad valorem duty is broadened to prevent undervaluation.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The farm near Princeton on which Greer Cleveland often went rabbit hunting has been sold to David P. Pickers, a New York merchant.

The Building Trades Council of Washington has issued a protest because it is alleged the grand stand for the Taft inauguration was built by union labor.

The detachment of six officers and twenty-five men of the Austrian army who were reported as being overwhelmed by an avalanche near La Franca, have been recovered. They were found in a snow covered tunnel.

Banker Scented an Robber.
Leftwich Homan, formerly connected with the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, pleaded guilty to a charge of abstracting money and jewels to the amount of \$30,000, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Sailor Boy Killed by Gas.
E. S. Hicks and W. W. Jarrett, youthful sailors from the cruiser Milwaukee, stationed at the Puget Sound navy yard, were found dead in bed in a hotel in Seattle, when her umbrellas came in contact with a live wire which had been torn loose from a pole by the storm.

SEA FIGHT OPENS WAR.

Nicaraguan Vessels Attack Salvadorean Boat, Losing in First Clash.

Three Nicaraguan gunboats led by the Momotombo, Tuesday attacked the Salvadorean gunboat Presidente. The latter, by a lucky shot, put the Momotombo out of action almost at the beginning of the engagement. The three Nicaraguans then withdrew. Later the Momotombo was repaired and went in pursuit of the Presidente.

The gunboat Presidente left the port of Acapulca under sealed orders and proceeded to cruise along the Nicaragua coast. President Zelaya of Nicaragua, getting wind of this, ordered the Momotombo and two other ships to intercept the Salvadorean vessel and engage her in battle.

The Presidente was encountered off the harbor of Corinto, but succeeded in getting in action first and disabling the Momotombo. The latter was compelled to withdraw and limped back to the port of Corinto. The two vessels accompanying her also withdrew. Hasty repairs were made on the Momotombo and within a few hours she was ready to put to sea again. As she is a faster and better equipped ship than the Presidente, it is considered certain that she will overtake the Salvadorean gunboat. It is said that a second engagement was fought.

There is a story current in diplomatic circles in the city of Mexico that is believed to be true that the United States and Mexico reached a private agreement to divide Central America and annex four republics in the event of further disturbances in that part of the world. According to that story the question has been discussed between Washington and the City of Mexico for some time and the conclusion has been reached that annexation is the only solution of the problem of ending the periodical revolutions.

It is said that the United States has consented for Mexico to annex Guatemala and Honduras and Mexico has in turn given her assent to the annexation of Nicaragua and Salvador to a series of diplomatic quarrels with both Guatemala and Honduras and the patience of the Mexican government has about been exhausted.

President Diaz, the story goes, is ready to throw an army both into Guatemala and Honduras on short notice, and it is said military movements recently point unmistakably to vary action on the part of Mexico.

CANADIAN INDIANS STARVING.

Trapper Says Many Have Already Met Death in Extreme Cold.

Colin Fraser, an old-time trapper, who for the past twenty-six years has been going north from Edmonton each year into Canada's hinterland, has returned to civilization and in a graphic manner has described the sufferings of the Indians in the far North during the winter now drawing to a close. He says: "The cold has been intense ever since Christmas, and it was the hardest winter I have ever seen in the North. During a period of fifty days the thermometer never went higher than 28 below zero, and 50 and even 55 below zero were quite frequent. The Indians have suffered terribly, and in one small tribe sixty-seven of them died off since the beginning of January. Their stores have run out and many of them are now on the verge of starvation.

Fish solved the food problem in former years, when fur-bearing animals were scarce, but this year there are no fish to be caught. To give some idea of the scarcity of fur this winter the catch I will bring when the rivers open is not one-tenth of former years. This scarcity of fur will result in terrible hardships, and I fear some mortality among the Northern Indians, for they will get neither the fish to eat nor the fur to trade for other commodities.

DAYTON WOMAN AGAIN VICTIM.

Seventh Murder Mystery Appears in Discovery of Body in Canal.

Another mystery confronts the police of Dayton, Ohio, in the discovery of the decomposed body of an unknown white woman in the canal below the Apollo street bridge. In the opinion of the officers, it must have lain in the water about a month. The woman apparently was 30 years old and well dressed. She was attired in black. She wore slippers, but over these she had a pair of new rubber shoes. The woman's under garments were in good condition. The composition will, it is feared, prevent the identification of the woman. The body was found lying half out on the bank, face down, while both hands were clenched and were near her throat, as if she had tried to protect herself. Six girls have been found slain in Dayton recently. Four of the murders have never been solved.

KILLS FRIEND WHO STOLE WIFE

Texas Man Says Victim Consented to His Execution.

Fred Morris, in jail in Fort Worth, Texas, admits that he deliberately shot and killed Otto H. Meyer, his former friend. He declares that Meyer knew his death sentence had been pronounced and that he unflinchingly accepted his fate. The shooting followed a confession written and signed by Meyer, that he had won the love of Mrs. Morris, and the avenger will rely on the unwritten law to free him of the charge of murder. He said that as he prepared to shoot Meyer he had his breast and head against his executioner to offer a fair mark, spreading his executioner to take careful aim and be certain of hitting the heart.

Die When Deprived of Opium.

That the opium curse in China is not being stamped out without loss of life is the statement of Dr. E. K. Tooker, a medical missionary who has returned from a seven years' sojourn in that country. Dr. Tooker says many of the habitual users of the drug succumbed when it was taken away from them and others were driven into insanity.

The Kelly Hotel, Arthur Kelly's general store, Mrs. Scott's residence and the public library at Estevan, Sask., were destroyed by fire. Loss \$35,000.

Loss of \$120,000 was caused by fire in Buffalo, N. Y., a six-story building occupied by H. J. Brock & Co., Wile, Herriman & Co., George Y. Hatt & Co., Clawson & Wilson and Cohn & Frank, all dealers in clothing, being destroyed.

While on her way to a theater in Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. Edith Boeshans, aged 38, a bride of two months, was electrocuted when her umbrella came in contact with a live wire which had been torn loose from a pole by the storm.

CONGRESS CONVENES; CANNON RE-ELECTED

Illinoisian Chosen Speaker of House When Extra Session Begins Work.

NEW MEMBERS ARE SWORN IN.

Lively Scenes at the Nation's Capitol When Lawmakers Gather for Tariff Revision.

Washington, correspondent:
The extraordinary session of the Sixty-first Congress, called by the President to enact tariff legislation, began at noon Monday. Great crowds were attracted to the capitol, but only a few were able to gain admission to either chamber. The Senate being a continuous body, its organization was already complete, although interest in the proceedings centered on the new Vice-President, Mr. Sherman, and the swearing in of Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin, who has been re-elected after a bitter fight in the Legislature of his State. At the other end of the capitol, however, a different situation was presented. The House, with its seventy-seven new members, had to organize, which took considerable time. While this was being done the clerk, Alexander McDowell, acted as presiding officer. It was necessary first to swear

in the entire membership by States. The various groups of members marched down the aisles and, standing in the well in front of the rostrum, took the oath of office. The President's proclamation was read to both bodies, after which business proceeded.

A few minutes after the House met Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois was re-elected Speaker. The vote on Speaker was: Cannon, 204; Champ Clark, Missouri, 167; Cooper, Wisconsin, 8; Esch, Wisconsin, 1; Norris, Nebraska, 2; Hefner, Iowa, 1.

Aside from the question of what would be done with rules, the greatest solicitude upon the part of members was felt concerning the outcome of the biennial lottery for seats. Those having desirable places in the chamber were loath to give them up, but they had to take their chances with the rest. This is always an interesting proceeding. A blindfolded page draws from a box a marble bearing a number which indicates the seat the member is to have, the names being drawn in alphabetical order.

To Cure British Poverty.
The report of the British Royal Commission, which is the result of three years of investigation of the whole question of the poverty and the poor laws, will fill more than forty volumes. It contains more than 250 recommendations, the most striking of which are for the abolition of general workhouses, the separate treatment for the aged, weak and able-bodied unemployed and loafers, the compulsory detention of persistent idlers for from six months to three years, the institution of labor exchanges, and the prevention of child labor. An appeal is made to the prosperous for personal service and a good example. It is held that extravagance in dress and numerous frivolities are responsible for much pauperism and distress. The evidence shows that city populations degenerate, and that a majority of the unemployed are city bred. Many of the reforms proposed are drastically revolutionary.

FIGURES SHOW ACTIVITY.

Imports of Manufacturers' Materials Grow Over 1908 and 1907.

Renewed activity in the country's manufactures is shown in figures prepared by the bureau of statistics, comparing imports of manufacturers' materials in January with those of the two preceding Januarys. In practically all cases the importations of manufacturers' raw materials in January, 1909, show a large advance over those one year ago, and in a few cases the figures are actually larger than those of January, 1907, when all the industries of the country were running to their full capacity of production. The quantity of wool, for example, imported in January, 1909, was more than 24,000,000 pounds, against 15,000,000 pounds in January, 1908, and 15,000,000 pounds in January, 1907. Of lumber there was imported in January, 1909, 35,785,000 feet, against 30,744,000 feet in January, 1908, and 44,747,000 feet in January, 1907.

MERCHANT'S SON SHOT BY POLICE

Says His Income Was Not Sufficient for Support of Family.

Frederick Davis, son of a prominent local merchant, was shot in the groin by police officers in Galena, Kan., while trying to escape when detained in the act of drilling into the safe of the Citizens' bank. He will recover. Davis has always enjoyed a splendid reputation, and the police expressed the belief that his mind had become affected. He is 33 years old and a Spanish-American war veteran. In a statement he said: "I had a crazy notion that I could easily get what money there was in the bank, and was prompted in an attempt by a run of hard luck. Although I have worked steadily, my income was not enough to keep my family, a wife and five small children. I was not drunk. There was no one with me."

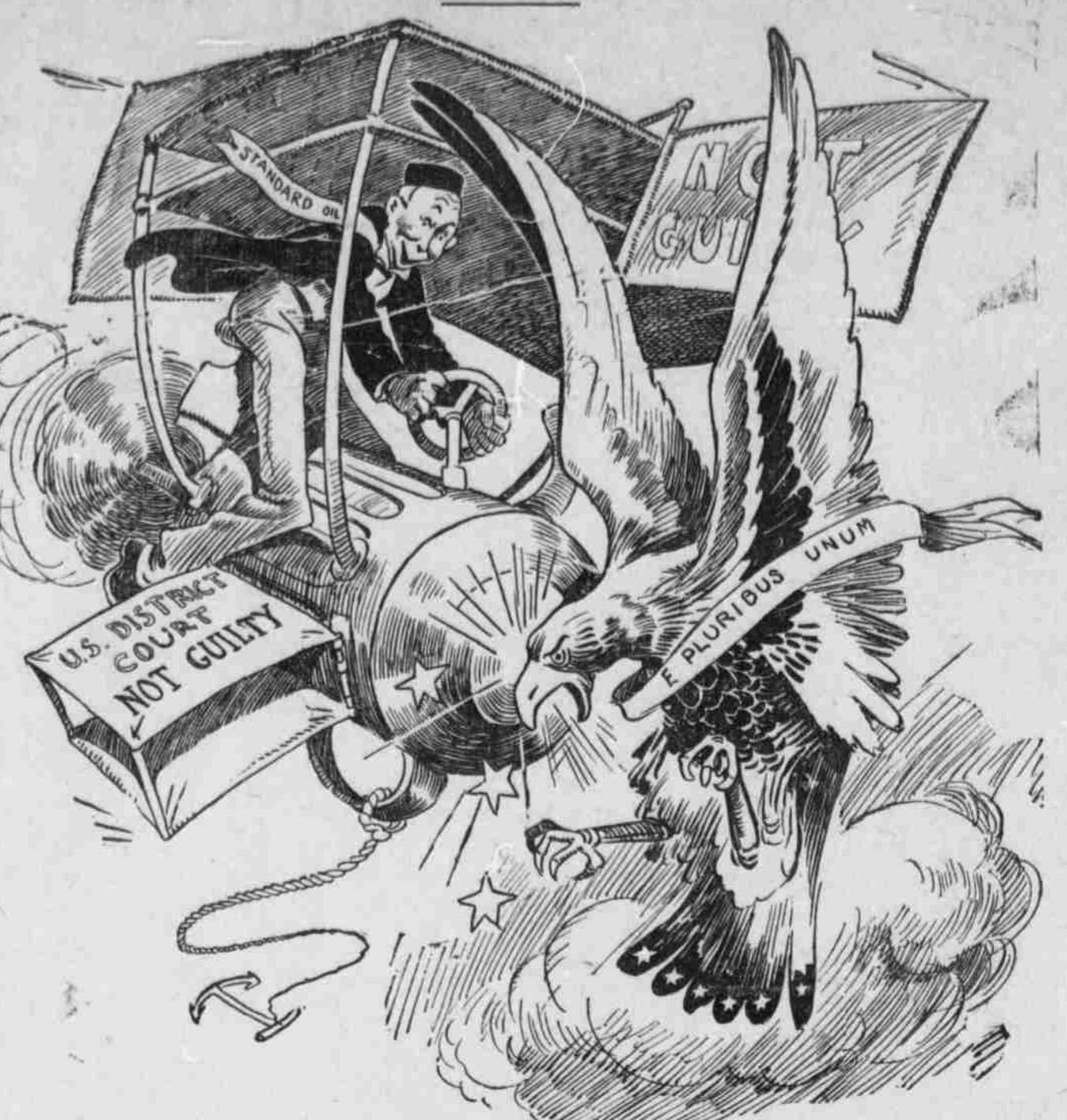
Old and Famed Miner Dies.

Sam Baird, 80 years old, who was "Lucky" Baird's aide partner in the days of Virginia City and an associate of Flood, Mackay and Fair during those days, was buried in a rude coffin on the desert Tuesday. He died unattended save by his aged wife at Gold Mountain, Cal.

Women and Children Die in Fire.

The wife of Millard Pitman and her two children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home, near Huntersville, Ky. Pitman was not at home at the time.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE GETS A JOLT.



HUGE COUP IN COFFEE.

One-Third of World's Supply of Beverage in New York.

Nearly one-third of all the coffee in the world is in New York to-day. The vast warehouses that line the harbor's edge are jammed high with millions of bags—hundreds of thousands of tons. A dozen great steamers, coffee laden to the Plimsoll mark, are plowing their way northward through the 5,000 miles of dark ocean that stretches between the coffee coast of Brazil—away south of "the line" at the other side of the world—and Sandy Hook.

At Rio and Santos half a dozen more steamers are loading hurriedly with coffee for New York. In Havre and Hamburg and Antwerp, too, there is great activity along the coffee docks and in the huge warehouses where the world's reserve supply of America's favorite breakfast beverage is stored. Everything is being got in readiness to fill ship after ship and send them hurrying across the Atlantic to New York with still more coffee.

All this is because of the belief among the great coffee merchants and the great coffee gamblers of the world that the United States Congress will put a tax on this fragrant berry that hitherto has entered this country free of duty. Millions of dollars tremble in the balance on the outcome. There are nearly 5,000,000 bags of coffee in storage in New York and on the sea bound hither. If a duty of 4 cents a pound is decided upon it is quite possible that the quality will be increased to 7,500,000 bags. A bag of coffee weighs 132 pounds. Seven and a half million bags would weigh nearly a billion pounds—990,000,000 to be exact, or 445,000 tons. The saving in duty on this tremendous amount of coffee, if it were all landed here before the new tariff went into effect, would be \$30,000,000.

PROVISIONS OF TAX BILL AND RESULTS IT MAY ACCOMPLISH.

Total estimated revenue under new bill, \$300,000,000.

Expected increase in revenue under bill, \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

Inheritance tax law is urged. With normal year's business treasury deficit will be wiped out. Panama bonds provided to reimburse treasury for \$40,000,000 paid in Panama canal purchase.

Issue of certificates provided to replenish treasury, raising amount from \$100,000,000 to \$250,000,000.

Increases on watches, perfumeries, toilet articles, fancy soaps. Cotton goods, transferred from free to dutiable list; manufactured product increased; spines, now largely on free list. Duties increased on peas, figs, lemons and pineapples.

Slight advance in cotton schedule rates. Rates on some paper products advanced. Free wood pulp provided conditionally. Reduction in duty on print paper. Many reductions made on chemicals.

Glass, unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass reduced. Free wood pulp provided conditionally. Reduction in duty on print paper. Many reductions made on chemicals.

Steel ingots, coiled ingots, blooms and slabs, reduced; iron ore and basic slag free. Pig iron, scrap iron and steel, bar iron, round iron, charcoal iron, beams, girders, joists, angles, etc., iron and steel forgings, all reduced. Railway bars and steel rails, cotton ties, iron steel sheets, reduced.

The plates reduced. Hollow tubes reduced. Table, butchering and carving cutlery reduced. Nails, spikes, tacks, nuts and washers reduced.

Steam engines, cash registers, typesetting machines, printing presses and other machinery reduced. Heavy reductions in timber and lumber rates.

Duties lowered on fresh meat, bacon, hams and certain other foodstuffs. Duties on wool of third class reduced.

Bituminous coal and coke on reciprocal free list. Cattle hides on free list. Large reductions in rates on leather and boots and shoes.

Agricultural implements reduced. Works of art free. Women's and children's gloves increased. Cast polished plate glass increased. Cigarette internal revenue tax increased.

FOREIGN

The British authorities at Calcutta have continued to seize important native newspapers which support the Nationalist movement.

The treaty settling our differences with Columbia over Panama, has been approved by President Reyes and is before the Columbian congress.

The officers of the American supply ship, Celtic, and the gunboat, Scorpion, made an excursion to Mount Vesuvius as the guests of the municipality of Naples.

During the ensuing session of the Manitoba Legislature the government will be severely questioned regarding the proposed reduction in telephone rates, which have not yet been announced despite the fact that the province took over all the Bell lines in the province more than a year ago. The liberals claim that, owing to the fact that the system has made a profit for the year of \$200,000, the proposed reductions in rates should be made.

Russian diplomacy appears to have solved the Balkan problem, so far as it involves Bulgaria and Turkey, by offering to remit to Turkey the annual payment of \$1,000,000 which under the Berlin treaty was to be paid to Russia for 100 years until the claim of Turkey against Bulgaria shall be satisfied, namely, \$24,000,000. Russia in turn will collect that amount from Bulgaria in smaller payments on easier terms. Both sides have assented to that plan.

Queen Helena, of Italy, has decided to undertake with her own private funds the reconstruction of a town on the outskirts of Messina, the actual location to be on the site where the lighthouse stood. The new community will light with 1,000 inhabitants.

A committee of the French Senate has drawn up a bill to establish a system of old age and invalid pensions and insurance, which goes far beyond the recently adopted British system of age pensions. It reduces the age limit to 65 instead of 70 years, and incorporates many of the features of the German labor insurance laws.

GOMPERS DEFEATED AGAIN.

Court of Appeals Affirms Blow at Boycott List.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has modified and affirmed the opinion of Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the district, enjoining the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers and other defendants from publishing in the "We don't patronize" list the name of Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis.

The opinion, which was handed down by Justice Robb, holds that the decree of Judge Gould should be modified to the extent that there should be eliminated the order against the labor organization and the other defendants prohibiting "mentioning, writing or referring" to the business of Buck's Stove and Range Company or its customers. Otherwise the decree is affirmed.

The court holds that the "combination" and the boycott in furtherance thereof, and the publication in the "We don't patronize" list in aid of the boycott are illegal.

HOT TIME FOR TEXAS SOLONS.

Session of Legislature Ends in Turmoil and New One Starts.

After the Senate had expelled one of its members and the House had requested the Speaker to resign, a request that was ignored, the regular session of the Thirty-fifth Texas Legislature was brought to an end Saturday night hours after the time originally set for final adjournment, to convene immediately in special session, when the differences of the session just passed were at once renewed and equally exciting scenes are being enacted. Bascom Thomas of Sulphur Springs was the Senator to suffer the expulsion in furtherance thereof, and the publication in the "We don't patronize" list in aid of the boycott are illegal.

FINDS LOOT IN WEALTHY HOME.

Chicago Woman's Discovery in Cleveland May Stir Society Scandal.

The finding in a fashionable East Side home in Cleveland by Mrs. C. H. Fisk, of Chicago, wife of the editor of the Retail Dry Goods Reporter, of cut glass stolen from the Fisk home several months ago, may result in a society scandal. Police are seeking the means by which the cut glass reached this home. She made no objections to Mrs. Fisk's taking the cut glass after the Chicago woman had fitted broken pieces of the glass into breaks in the article. Mrs. Fisk declares she followed a clew given her in Chicago by a private confession of Roy Hebling, "gentleman burglar," that loot of the Fisk and numerous other burglaries had been sent to Cleveland to be disposed of.

WOMAN NOVELIST IS DEAD.

Mrs. Eleanor MacCartney Lane Expires on Trip.

Mrs. Eleanor MacCartney Lane, the novelist, died in Lynchburg, Va. She had been ill for several days and was on her way South with her husband, Dr. Francis R. Lane, to recuperate her health. About five years ago she established her reputation as a writer by publishing "The Mills of God." The success of this novel prompted her to write "Nancy Stavik," which was subsequently dramatized. "Kathleen," Mrs. Lane's last novel, which she considered her masterpiece, had just been finished.

TO BUILD FOUR DREADNOUGHTS.

British Naval Estimate Calls for Expenditure of \$175,715,500.

The eagerly awaited British naval estimates about which there has been so much controversy inside and outside of the cabinet have been issued in London. A compromise won the day, for the estimates provided for a total expenditure of \$175,715,500, an increase of \$114,118,000 over the estimates of 1908-1909. The new building program provides for four Dreadnoughts, six protected cruisers, twenty torpedo boat destroyers and a number of submarines, the latter to cost \$5,000,000.