ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR

Braphic Account of Stirring Scenes Witnessed on the Battlefield and in Camp-Veterans of the Rebellion Re- the Chicago resolutions. He read them. seite Experiences of Thrilling Nature.

"I have lately been reminded," said Infantry, "of my experience at the ing the two men where it would apwe went to Jonesboro we were on the seized every opportunity to advance our picket line. One day when we, on tion in the question of Ellsworth' the left, were within 200 yards of the death, and it was recalled thirty-seven main rebel lines, the right was or years later by another incident. ered to swing forward to our line. at the same time we on the left were we gained.

e bugle sounded the charge our boys hade a rush. We had selected our estination in advance and I had fixed ande the tree, which had been shot off fifteen feet above the ground, and olding the other side. He thought he had me prisoner and commanded me to talked other stories came out. irrender. At the same time he poked his gun around the tree trying to cover my gun around the tree to his alde, and, regardless of the fierce fightng going on about us, we edged around that tree, each keeping opposite to the ther and each hoping to get the drop n the other fellow.

"This was more exciting than it ms now, and I never gave my whole ttention to any matter I happened to ave in hand as I did to shooting that ohuny. But finally my foot slipped. banged away, with the muzzle of his aissed me, and I felt my chance had As I stepped out to make sure of him he made one jump, turned a nersault, lit on his feet and made the sickest run to cover I ever saw. He cot to his lines all right. I did the same a little later with quite as much gility as the reb.

"That reminds me," said John Overolt, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania afantry, "that things of that kind ocarred in the Eastern armies. When en. Benjamin F. Butler made his Beruda Hundreds campaign in May and lune, 1864, our regiment had a full week of fighting. I had been on the seing line for six days and nights we arrived at Wier Bottom hurch, on the south side of the James iver, above Dutch Gap. Loss of sleep d constant shooting in skirmishing had worn me down. The day was not and I got under the cover of a log.

"Skirmishing was in progress, but I opped off to sleep, and it was about or 3 o'clock in the afternoon when was awakened by pieces of bark from log striking me with stinging force the face. The rebs in front had hifted so as to almost enflade and exse my position. The boys on either side of me had been driven back, and as I was lying flat and motionless they received the impression that I had been killed, and left me without remark.

"As soon us I was fairly awake I realized that I was in a very dangerons position, and began to calculate the chances of getting back. A minie ball struck the earth at my side, showng that the rebels had my range. I made a zigzag rush toward the regiment, very much to the surprise of the boys who thought I was dead. After rubbing my eyes and stretching myself I joined in defense of the line. But every few minutes the boys would ask me how I felt bottled up behind

"There is a man in Chicago," said the Major, "who had a more exciting adventure than that. He went in bathing, not suspecting the presence of the enemy. Through an unexpected and sudden change in the lines the rebels came upon him at close range and made him walk out on their side of the river. He was made prisoner stark naked and was double-quicked toward the rear. Fighting was in progress all along the line and his guards were in as much danger as himself.

"Finally he persuaded his guards to permit him to remove the clothes from one of the rebel dead and put them on. Then he was hurried toward the left just as the Unionists made a charge. In the confusion he slipped away from the guards, fell in with a rebel regiment making a counter charge, drpoped out as they neared the waiting Union lines, hid under a log, and when opportunity offered sneaked back to his own regiment and in time donned his own clothes and fought through the battle in proper raiment."-Chicago in-

New Story of Lincoln.

that occurred early in the war. Soon these resolutions to be handsomely engrossed, framed, and sent in charge of a special committee to President Linso taken with Schators, Congressmen, and army officers that Sexton found no

opportunity to present the resolutions One evening he met Coates at the hotel, and told him his troubles. Coates shad just returned from the Ellsworth funeral, and fald to Sexton that he was to report in person to the Presiand suggested that Sexton go with him the President he would explain the circumstances and open the way for framed resolutions with them.

"Scores were waiting to see the Pressident, but Coates was shown in, and Sexton waited in the carriage. After to Colonel Ellsworth and the funeral -Chicago Inter Ocean.

services, he spoke of Sexton and his mission. Mr. Lincoln was interested at once, and asked where Sexton was. Coates explained that he was walting in a carriage, and Mr. Lincoln ordered him shown up at once.

"He received Sexton very cordially and expressed his regret that there had been any delay in the presentation of bolding the frame up before him, and showing much feeling. Then he walked about, carrying the frame and bolding B. F. Bauman, of the Thirtieth Iowa it at different places on the wall, askege of Atlanta. A few days before pear to best advantage. Neither of these men ever forgot that picture of Iring line day and night, and we the President holding the Ellsworth resolutions on the wall, and his absort tion in the question of Ellsworth'

"In 1898 I was again in Washington with Colonel Sexton. We were stand to make a demonstration and hold all ing in the hotel lobby one evening whe a regular army officer came up to u "We were lying close in our little and asked for Colonel Sexton. Whe dette holes, or scoopouts, and when Sexton turned toward him expectantly the officer said be would not introduc bimself, but would relate an inciden which would determine whether h a tree fifty yards in my front. I needed an introduction or not. There upon he proceeded to tell the story o the presentation of the Elisworth resras almost paralyzed to find a Johnny lutions in 1861. He was identified a once as General Coates, and as the tw-

"On one occasion Coates called at th White House, and found Nicolay, th I made the same demand on aim, President's secretary, having a time of it with an elderly lady in rust black mourning. She explained to th secretary that she must see the Presi dent. Her two sons had been killed a Big Bethel, and as she was left alone in the world she wanted the Presiden to advise her or help her. As she had come to the White House that morn ing from the old farm she had notice thousands of horses and mules branded U. S. and had been told that all these and he seized the opportunity and belonged to the President. If that was the case, he could afford to give her cun not six luches from my nose. He one mule or horse, and she could make a living peddling garden truck.

"In fact she had some vegetables in her basket, which she was sure Mr. Lincoln would take if he only understood the circumstances. Mr. Nicolny explained again and again that the horses and mules did not belong to the President, but to the government. The old lady contended that President and government were the same thing. She had been told that the horses and mules belonged to the President, and she be lieved it, and she would continue to believe it until the President himself told her it wasn't true. Mr. Nicolay was becoming impatent, but the thought of those two dead boys at Bethel held him to the line of courtesy. while the waiting Congressmen and others smiled at his evident embarrassment.

"Finally, the Secretary said: 'All hese distinguished gentlemen are walt ing to see the President. You don't suppose that, with all these men here on urgent and important business, that the President can give time to you? 'He would,' said the woman, 'If he knew I lost two boys in one battle The Secretary said, 'Wait a minute, went quickly to the President's room will see you.' In went the woman past the waiting officers and others and in five minutes came out triumphant.

"The President had told her that she had been houxed about the horses; that he owned no horses, as the only ones he had owned were burned in the fire at the White House stables a few days before; that if he did own all the horses marked U. S. he would give every woman who lost sons in battle a dozen or more, but, as he had no horses, he could only sympathize with her in her loss and thank her in the name of the country for the sacrifice she had made. The old lady sald she believed every word the President said. and she was perfectly satisfied about the mules."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Gen. Palmer's Advice. "Speaking of rain," said the Colonel "most of the Army of the Cumberland have good reason to remember the campaign in 1863 against Tullahoma. Our division, Palmer's, moved forward in splendid condition, and ready, we thought, for anything that could turn up, but we were not ready for the con tinuous rain that came upon us. It rained day and night, made the roads like mortar beds, filled the streams so that we could not cross them, washed away bridges, and flooded whole districts. One day our regiment stopped in front of a house with a wide, comfortable porch. While we sat there in the rain Gen. Palmer rode up and took a seat on the porch sheltered from the

rain

"It was soon noised about that the command had been halted while the engineers reported as to whether the stream in front was fordable, or, as the boys put it, whether it was more than chin deep. A cavalryman galloped back from the front, rode up to "Speaking of General Coates," said the porch, threw the reins of his horse the Major, "reminds me of an incident to an orderly, and started up the steps with his saber clanking, when a young after Colonel Elisworth's death a me- lady standing in the door sprang formorial meeting was held in Chicago, at | ward, threw her arms around his neck which resolutions were adopted. The and kissed him. This unexpected meeting, by unanimous vote, ordered greeting caused the company standing near to cheer, and there were shouts of, 'Pass it around; don't keep a good thing all to yourself.' Gen. Palmer coln. James A. Sexton was one of the turned, and, taking in the scene, said, committee, but when he arrived in grimly: 'Pleasure before business. Washington the President's time was When you get through, young man,

will you report to me?' "The cavalryman turned empar rassed, saluted, and reported that the stream in front was not fordable, and that the water would not probably run out for four hours. 'And you are glad of it, I suppose? said the General. 'I don't understand this way of doing dent the next morning by appointment, business, but you probably do; but I want to say one thing, the next time to the White House, and when he saw you carry a message, attend to business before pleasure.' While the General watted on the porch our regiment the presentation. The next morning marched off and went into camp in Coates and Sexton went to the White what the boys called a goose pasture. House in the same carriage, taking the When the men learned that the young lady who had given the cavarryman such a hearty greeting was simply a sweetheart of his at Murfreesboro they lost interest in the case. They had Contes had made his report to the Press | hoped that she was some Southern girl dent and answered many questions as | who had met him previous to the war."

SEA'S HEAVY DEATH TOLL.

Over Fifty Lives Lost This Season

on St. Lawrence Reefs. Over fifty lives were lost and nearly a score of vessels were swent to de struction on treacherous reefs and sandbars of the gulf and River St Lawrence during the season of navigation now closed. Of sixty persons who perished in these waters within the last year nearly fifty met death during

November, the most disastrous to ship ping in the St. Lawrence in a dozen years. The financial losses aggregated \$250,000 The majority of those who perished were lost from square-rigged vessels of foreign register. The most thrilling wreck during the month was that of the Russian full-rigged iron ship Sovinto of Helsingfors, which struck on a bar off Priests Pond, P. E. L. during a furious northeast gale, while on a royage from Dalhousle, N. B., for Mel-

sourne, Australia, with a cargo of

cilled by the falling spars. The big

thip broke in two soon afterward and

lumber. Several of the crew were

en of the Sovinto's men perished. Another disastrous wreck was that of the Norwegian bark Adeona of Arenlal, which was driven ashore by the ame storm at Richibucto, Capt. Johanen and erew of ten men, one of them i Cerman student, after remaining on poard two days, evidently feared that he great seas which were constantly lashing over the vessel would smash her to pieces, and during the height of the gale they launched a boat and attempted to reach land. The boat was capsized by a comber and the entire crew was drowned. The masts of the vessel went by the board and everything movable was swept into the sea. The crew would have been saved had they remained aboard ship, as the bull withstood the tremendous seas for ten days. When it was possible for a life-saving crew to reach the derelict the ship's cat was found alive in the forecastle. The Adeona was bound from Sexton for Preston, England,

with lumber. Another Norwegian bark, supposed to be the Magda, bound from Riviere Du Lonp. Quebec, for Buenos Ayres, was fost with all on board. The vessel struck on Red Island reef and foundered. It is thought that the captain, his pilot and twelve men were lost. Half a dozen lives have been lost in the wrecks of schooners during the fall, but only four on board the dozen steamers stranded were drowned.

MAY REPLACE FRISCO.

Thousands Have Flocked from Stricken City to Seattle.

Seattle is beginning to believe that her destiny to become the greatest city of the Pacific coast. After the destruction of San Francisco an invitation was extended to the stricken people to come and make their homes here until the destroved city could be rebuilt. Transportation and temporary homes were furnished for those who desired to come. The result is entirely unexpected. Instead of making a temporary abiding place of Scattle, the California people have become enamored of that city and there are hundreds of them who will never return to San Francisco.

Seattle. The population is growing with wonderful strides and the development is unprecedented. Many of the great shipping interests of San Francisco have transferred their headquarters to Seattle and it is an actual fact that the railroads, many of them, are quite unable to handle the great volume of ousiness that has come to them.

The railroads are realizing that Se attle has a great future and an evidence of their faith is the big extensions that are being made and the heavy purchaser in the open market of the necessary land

for terminal facilities, Seattle people have had their troubles with this unexpected boom. Hundreds of the wealthy people of San Francisco who came to Scattle after the earthquak and fire, immediately set about procuring homes for themselves and they have bought houses that were always used for renting purposes and have practically forced the natives to make extraordinary efforts to shift for themselves. Rentr have almost doubled and it is next to impossible to secure a house at all.

Homes for Millions.

Farming opportunities are still oper to millions in the Southwest. For in stance, Texas has 172,000,000 acres, while only 14,000,000 acres are under cultiva-Of 20,000,000 acres of available farming land in the Indian Territory. only 2,000,000 are under sultivation. Arkansas has 34,500,000 acres of farm ing land, while only 5,000,000 acres ar under cultivation.

Missouri, which was admitted to the Union nearly a century age, still bar 10,000,000 acres of land in the south western part of the State which is no in cultivation, and which can be pur chased at a moderate price.

H. Clay Pierce Indicted. The grand jury of the District Court at Austin, Texas, returned an indictment against H. Clay Pierce of St. Louis and New York, president of the Waters Pierce Oil Cempany, on the charge that he swore fals ly when he made affidavit in 1900 that some of the Waters-Piere stock was owned or controlled by the Standard Oil Company. An effort will be made to have him extradited from Mis-

Wilson & Body Disinterred.

The body of James Wilson, a signe of the Declaration of Independence and me of the framers of the federal const tution, after lying for 108 years in a cemetery at Edenton, N. C., has been placed opposite those of his wife in th graveyard of Old Christ church, Philalelphia. A wreath on the coffin was sent by President Roosevelt. Among the speakra in connection with the ceremony were Messes, Andrew Carnegie, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Alton B. Parker and Attorney General Moody.

Women in Clerical Ranks.

Rev. Daniel Steel, referring to the dutistics published in the Wesleyan Alumni Record, showing the gain in the ionaire. nembership of all professions excepting the ministers, proposes that the Method isr denomination shall have a ministry recruited by ordained women. He says the bishops may be authorized by general conference to do at Lome what they al ready do in the foreign missions, i. e. appoint women to the various fields of Christian labor. He would have the sphere of deaconesses enlarged, so as to nclude preaching and pastoral care and the administration of the sacraments.

BIG LINERS CRASH.

SEA CLAIMS MANY VICTIMS OF COLLISION.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Is Rammed by the Orinoco After Leaving the Harbor of Cherbours -Panie on Both Vessels.

In a terrific collision off Cherbourg France, between two ocean liners late Wednesday night thirteen lives were ost and a number of passengers and nembers of the crews were injured. The crash, in which the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was struck by the British royal mail steamer Orineco, disabled the former vessel so that it had to abundon the voyage to New York.

The Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Orinoco both were outward bound from Southampton via Cherbourg, the me for New York and the other for West Indian ports. The shock was terrific, causing a panic among the pasengers on board the vessels, especially among the emigrants. On the Orinoco hree men and a woman were killed and six women and a man were injured, and five persons were thrown verboard and drowned. Of the two teamers the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse s said to have sustained the greater lamage, and has a hole in one side Four steerage passengers on the Kaiser were killed and twelve injured. The damage to the Orlnoco was confined to her bows.

Going Seventeen Knots an Hour. When the collision occurred the Kais r was steaming at the rate of seven teen knots an hour. The Orinoco was bound for Cherbourg. The commander of the Orinoco asserts that he signaled that he was going to starboard of the North German Lloyd vessel, but that the latter held her course across the Orinoco's bows and went to port of the Orinoco only when it was too late. The engines of the Orinoco, it is said, were reversed as soon as it appeared that in accident would occur, but she crashd into the starboard bow of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Gresse, making a breach twelve feet wide. The stem of the Orinoco above the water-line was carcled away as the vessels cleared after the collision. The shock threw all the passengers on the Kniser from their feet. The grinding of the Orlnoco's bow into the steerage of the German vessel instantly killed four persons among them a girl 11 years old.

Panie on the Orinoco. The captain of the Orinoco ordered boats to be cleared away, but the panic on board was general. Some of the crew jumped into and launched two of her boats and several frenzied women attempted to get into them as they were being lowered over the side. One boat was swamped when it struck the wa

A number of small boats from Cher bourg put out to the scene of the col lision and rescued some of the sallors and passengers who were struggling in the waves, but five of the crew of the This has resulted in a great boom for Orinoco are believed to have been

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse had about 260 first-class passengers, 200 second-class and about 700 steerage. The Kaiser is a twin-screw schooner-rigged vessel. She is of approximately 15,000 tons, 626 feet long, 66 feet beam and 39 feet depth of hold. She was built at Stettin, Germany, in 1897, and is commanded by Captain Engelbart.

The Orinoco, A. C. Farmer master, is a screw steamship of 4,581 tons. She is 409 feet 7 inches long, 45 feet beam and 33 feet 4 inches depth of hold. She was built at Grennock, Scotland, in 1886.

Prizes to Reduce Death Rate. Mayor Broadbent of Huddersfield, England, who took office two years ago, of fered to give parents living in a certain district of the city \$5 for every child born during his term of office and which lived to the age of one year. The result of the experiment has just been announce ed on the second anniversary of its in auguration. In the experimental area the death rate of infants had averaged 122 per 1,000 for the preceding ten years. During the past two years the conditions were unfortunate, owing to an epidemic of whooping cough and measles. Notwithstanding, 105 babies have received the prize offered by the Mayor. The average mortality was 44 per 1,000, or a decrease of over half.

Seven Causes for Divorce. The national divorce congress, which began its sessions at Philadelphia the other day with the object of initiating a uniform national divorce law, had a mem bership of 120 delegates from nearly ev ery State. Seven causes of divorce to be incorporated in the law were agreed upon-adultery, bigamy, conviction and sentence for crime followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years, extreme cruelty such as to endanger life or health, habitual drunkenness for two years and willful desertion for the same length of time. On the question of age there was much discussion. eral men advocated the ages of 21 and 18 respectively, for men and women, but this was opposed by two women delegates, who thought the age of matrimonial consent should be fixed at 18 and 16.

Harry Williams of St. Paul, Minn., song writer, and Miss Caroline Deming of Detroit were married in New York. Judge Thayer Melvin, Circuit Court judge in West Virginia almost continu-

The effects of the San Francisco earthquake on the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company showed themselves at the annual meeting, when it was decided by the directors that no dividends for the last year would be paid.

ously from 1860, was stricken with paral

Newcombe Carlton, architect of th Buffalo exposition buildings, wedded Mrs. Josephine Winslow Smith of New York, widow of Clifford Smith, an Omaha mill-

Women and girls to the number of 250 in a five-story brick building in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn escaped by fire ladders when the building caught fire. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Four robbers and three street car con

ductors engaged in a desperate battle at midnight at Portland, Mc. Two of the the bonuses which it promised to distrib conductors were fatally slashed with raute when it invaded the English market. zors. A mob of 500 captured two of the The distribution of this sum will end the creat tobacco wa

THE WASTE OF APPLES.

Good Fruit Lost to the Market Through Bad Shipping System. Though one would not know it from market conditions, a Chicago correspond ent says, it is a fact that the apple crop of the United States this year is 12,625,-000 barrels greater than last year-or 36,120,000 barrels, all told. Where two apples were available to delight the apple lover last year there are three now. Rath er, there should be three, but so great has been the waste of apples which could not find markets that the consumer will not be able to benefit in anything like the proportion he should.

Early in the season, when the fall apples began to ripen, the woe of the man with the big orchard was pitiable. He would see his trees breaking down under the weight of fruit, and know that even if he hauled the apples miles to a market town he could not ge, better than 20 cents a bushel for them, with a possibility that the local dealers would refuse to take them at any price. The hogs were the main beneficiaries of the

When the winter apples ru, ened the sit-1603-San Diego Bay, Cal., discovered uation was no better. An observer at a small town in central Illinois, 1604-Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh for which the apple product of about a third of a county was shipped, has re-1635-Thomas Parr, known as "Old ported that there was a waste of 40,000 l'arr," and said to be 152 years old, barrels in that territory alone, or about

died near Shrewsbury, England. 1724-Jack Sheppard, famous English 1793 -- French defeated Prussians at bat-1802-First melodrama produced at Covent Garden theater; called "The

Tale of Mystery. 1806-Discovery of Pike's Peak, Colo. 1838-End of rebellion in Canada.

and named by Sebastian Vizcaino.

1715- Battle of Sheriffmuir.

tle of Sarbruck.

highwayman, executed.

THEWEEKLY

HISTORIAN

1846-Tampico, Mexico, surrendered to Commodore Connor of the American navy . . . American force under Gen. Worth took possession of Saltillo, Mexico.

1861-U. S. frigate San Jacinto arrived at Fortress Monroe with Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate ommissioners to Europe.

\$64-Gen. Sherman left Atlanta and began his march to the sea. 1865-Slavery abolished in the United

1869-Formal opening of the Suez canal. 1871-Block and a half of buildings in Chattanooga destroyed by incendiary

1873-"Boss" Tweed convicted of defrauding the city treasnry of New 1880-Expedition went to relief of Capt.

Boycott near Ballinrobe, Ireland. 1887-London's "Bloody Sunday." 1889-Opening of Catholic university of America, at Washington, D. C

Brazilian monarchy overthrown and republic established. 1890-Capt. O'Shea divorced from his wife, who had deserted him for Par-

nell. 1893-Trainmen of Lentgh Valley railroad went on strike. 1894-Many lives lost by earthquake in

southern Italy and Sicily. 1897-Great fire in Cripplezate quarter of London; \$10,000,000 property loss ... President McKinley signed the treaty adopted by Universal Postal

1898-U. S. potified Spain that Cuba must be evacuated by Jan. 1 Court of Cassation ordered Dreyfus to prepare his defense.

-Puerto Cabello Ven dered to Gen. Castro. 1900-Paris exposition closed; 50,000,000 admissions United States cruiser

Yosemite wrecked at Guam by ty-

phoon.... Women granted permission to practice law in France, 1301-Liberals captured Colon, Colombia. 1902-Attempted assassination of King Leopold of Belgium Ashes of

Christopher Columbus deposited in mausoleum in Seville cathedral. 1903-House of Representatives passed the Cuban bill Street railway

strike in Chicago. 1904-Germany and the United States signed arbitration treaty. 1905-Czar remitted \$13,000,000 taxes due from peasants.

Edison's Future City. Considerable discussion has been arous-

ed by a signed prophecy of Thomas A. Edison, detailing what our large cities will be like 100 years hence. He says they will be free from smoke and steam. and that the chimney will be a thing of the past, while the waste of coal and other fuel will be stopped through the use of electricity, generated direct from the fuel without the aid of engine, boiler or dynamo. In factories each machine will have its individual motor. Houses will be heated electrically, and most of the cities' noises will cease. Skyscrapers will be universal in the business section, and the streets will be bridged over at different heights to facilitate transit from one side to the other. He estimates that buildings will then average thirty stories in height, and the greater number will be constructed of concrete and steel. Such buildings, he says, will stand a thousand years or longer. His new battery will make electricity portable for street ve-·icles or airships.

Gorky Airs His Grouch. Press dispatches from Milan, Italy, tell of the publication of Maxim Gorky's "Impressions of the United States." The first part is devoted to the "City of the Yellow Demon," meaning, of course, the money god, and referring to the city of New York. Throughout the volume the Russian author vents his dislike of people and things American.

A Town of Five Thousand Boys. The trustees of the Winona (Ind.) assembly announce that they have authorized Judge William Brown of the Salt Lake juvenile court to organize a town to be populated by 5,000 boys, policed by boys and governed by boys and for boys' pleasure and profit, as an attraction for next year's assembly. The boys will live in tents, and in connection with the scheme will be a school for officers of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday schools, public schools, juvenile judges and settlement workers.

New Rebate Indictments Fourteen indictments have been return ed by the grand jury at Minneapolis against different railroads for giving rebates and against several grain houses

for receiving them. In most instances the railroads are accused of absorbing elevator charges. Tobacco Trust Loses \$450,000. The American Tobacco Company has had to pay British retailers \$450,000 of a quarter of the crop.

Consumers in the cities have benefited despite the waste by being able to get the poorer grades of apples at very low prices, but strange to say, the better grades have sold at retail for almost as high prices as they have brought in recent years of short crons. The quality of the apples is a little better, and the price a little lower, but the improvement in both factors combined does not begin to equal what would be expected from the huge production.

The causes of the waste have been the high freight rates and a car service which is not adequate for the emergency. With out the cold storage warehouses and the development of fruit transportation lines, the situation would be worse than it is, and the country would have even less benefits from the bounty of nature. The problem of organization to enable the country to get the best use of its resources is an enormous one and will remain such so long as the population continues to grow. It is one in which ev ery citizen has an interest. To make two apples grow where one grew before is hardly more important whan to make the two apples, when once they are grown, reach the mouths which want

WATERWAY IMPROVEMENTS. Congress to Be Asked to Appropri-

ate \$50,000,400 a Year. In a few years the United States will have the finest waterway system in the world if Congress should vote its approval of the movement which looks for an annual appropriation of \$50,000,000 for waterway improvement.

The United States has within its boundaries, exclusive of seaboard, more than 43,000 miles of waters which, with proper attention, should be navigable. On these she has spent up to date \$470,000,000. On the other hand, the tiny kingdom of Holland, with only 2,000 miles of navigable waterways, has already spent on them more than \$1,500,000,000. France, with 4,000 miles, has spent \$1,120,000,00, while Belgium, with less than 1,300 miles, has since 1875 spent in excess of \$80, 000,000. These large expenditures abroad have made rates there very low, whereby shippers in general have benefited.

The average appropriation in this coun try for each of the last ten years for all the rivers and harbors has been about \$19,000,000. Germany, it is pointed out, has spent about four times this sum or the harbor of Hamburg alone. harbor at Liverpool, England, \$200,000,-000 has been spent. In fact, many a harbor in foreign lands has been improved and made more useful to both producer and shipper at a cost exceeding the whole annual appropriation of the United States.

The average cost of shipping one ton of goods one mile by rail in the United States is 7.79 cents. On the other hand, the average ton mile cost in the Great Lakes is only .92 of a cent; on the lower Mississippi, one mill; on the Ohio river to Cincinnati, one-third of one mill, and on the Erie canal, as estimated for its 12-foot depth when completed, about half



The most accurate returns obtainable until the official count is made indicate that Charles E. Hughes' plurality for Governor of New York is 61,500-the largest obtained in an "off year" since Morton was elected in 1894.

The National Petroleum Association, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, has received written promises from the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri and others, that they will do all they can to obtain the enactment of an anti-rebate law, similar to those recently enacted in Iowa and Kansas.

Secretary of Navy Bonaparte has been advocating a scheme for improving the quality of candidates for public office. It is to have each party authorize an individual to choose all candidates within a designated territory, thus doing deliberately and intelligently the work which is now done so hastily and unsatisfactorily by nominating conventions. Such a legalized boss he would have elected annually by the voters of his party. and should be himself disqualified to hold

United States Senator Dick of Ohio remarked at Cleveland that he had become convinced that the income tax was nearest we could come to an equirable and impartial system of taxation. The report of Treasurer Sheldon of the

New York Republican State committee shows that \$332,911.36 was spent in the campaign which resulted in the election of Hughes as Governor. Of the total receipts, \$313.923 were personal contribu-The largest contributors were J. P. Morgan & Co. and ex-Gov. Morton. each of whom give \$20,000. There were 3,300 contributors.

In the Commoner, W. J. Bryan calls upon the Democrats who believe in progressive reforms to begin now the effort secessary to recapture the national and State organizations, so that "the party may no; he crippled by an organization out of harmony with its purpose," his opinion, the party took a backward step in 1904, yielding to temptation held out by Wall street, which offered to help 'secure some of its reforms if it would abandon others." He declares that there will be no platform contest in the convention of 1908 and that the party will be drawn up solidly against croachments of predatory wealth.



Unseasonable weather Chicago interrupted retail dealings

and there was a smaller . lemand upon the jobbers for staple goods, but the buying of holiday specialties maintains an exceptional aggregate. No dimmution appears in the volume of production in iron and steel and other prominent industries, and a steady flow of new demands added forher to the pressure upon manufacturng capacity and maintained firm marets for raw materials.

More congestion is noted in ratiroad cansportation and various business incrests suffer severe drawbacks from ack of cars. Advices from interior oints continue cheerful as to the exellent outlook for winter trade, stocks of merchandise undergoing timely reiuction, and mercantile collections at estern points make a good showing.

Distribution of commodities is swelld beyond all previous magnitude, auch of the gain being due to unpreceented quantities of heavy materials or coetruction and power. Earnings of the Chicago railroads increase largey in gross over those of a year ago. nd with the liberal additions now beog made to equipment some relief soon may be apparent where congestion is

Failures reported in the Chicago disriet numbered 26, against 27 last week and 21 a year ago .- Dun's Review of Trade.

Though checked in New York. some sections by irregular weather conditions, trade s active as a whole. Holiday dersand s opening up earlier than usual, industry in nearly all lines is still pushed to the limit of production, and little relief from the prevailing car congestion is yet apparent, despite the fact that the movement of certain crops to market is smaller than usual at this season. Despite the approach of the close of the season of outdoor activities, there is still general complaint of the scarcity of labor, and railways, mills, and factories are conceding advances in wages to hold their help, without, however, entirely satisfying demands presented. A season of plenteous production, of immense industrial activity, and of great financial operations is apparently closing, with a record boliday trade beginning earlier than usual.

Jobbers have been working to fill reorders for fall and winter goods, while wholesalers have been busy on spring account. Taken as a whole, trade in first and second hands is at present more active than usual at this season. while retail trade is heavy, demand covering a wide range, and the quality of purchases exceptionally high.-Bradstreet's Commercial Report.



Chicago-Cattle, common \$4.00 to \$7.40; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 44c; cats, standard, 33c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 68c; hay, timothy, \$10.00 to \$17.50; prairie, \$6.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 28e; eggs, fresh, 27c to 32e; potatoes, 30e to 43e.

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.32; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 white, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to 35c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; iogs, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 74e to 75e; corn, No. 2, 41e to 43e; oats, No. 2, 32e to 34c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 63c.

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.40; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47e to 48c; cats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c. Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.35; hogs,

\$4.00 to \$6.05; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 48c to 50c; oats, No. 3 white, 36c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 69c to 70c. Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern, 77e to 81e; corn. No. 3, 45e to 46e; oats, standard, 33c to 35c; rye, No. 1. 6Se to 69e; barley, standard, 54e to 55e;

pork, mess, \$14.50. Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.40. New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.90;

hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$3.00 to-\$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2. 53c to 54c; oats, natural white, 38c to 40c; butter, creamery, 20c to 27c; eggs, western, 27c to 30c. Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 74c to-76c; corn. No. 2 mixed, 47c to 48c; oats. No. 2 mixed, 34c to 26c; rye, No.

. 64c to 66c; clover seed, prime, \$8.12. Told in a Few Lines. At the recent electon the vote of in

dian territory was 101,000 and that of Oklahoma 94,000. The United States Horseshoeing Company, capital \$2,000,000, was incorpo-

rated at Trenton, N. J. The Hongkong legislative council has roted a further installment of funds to

the Canton Railway Company. T. F. Clements, white, pleaded guilty o a charge of assault and battery in coa-

nection with the Atlanta riots and was fined \$300. At the meeting of the Methodist gen ral missionary committee at Buffalo, N. Y., it was decided to meet at Seattle

next year. Gov. Harris issued a proclamation to he people of Ohio calling upon them for ionations for the relief of the gulf cities of Alabama.

A desperate fight took place in the cener of Portland, Me., at midnight between four highwaymen and three street railway

The Great Northern railway announces it will hereafter charge government employes \$155 from Manila to Tacoma and

full rail rates east