

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Inability of the railroads promptly to handle all the business offered them is the only drawback to trade in the Chicago district, according to the weekly review issued by R. G. Dun & Co., which says:

Mill and factory production is not diminished, and contracts for future execution make a satisfactory aggregate in iron and steel, cars and motive power, wood-working and brass. Costs of the raw materials hold firmly to their high average, but there is a decided rapid absorption of available supplies of hides, leather and lumber, and building stuff for early use is in much request.

January permits for new buildings have an aggregate value of 23 per cent in excess of those for same month last year. Business structures included in the foregoing amount to \$1,162,500, an increase of 22.7 per cent, and include a unusual addition to capacity in various commercial lines.

Mercantile collections maintain a satisfactory showing, and distributive trade in staple goods is upon an upward trend. Personal buying is more evident in the wholesale district, there being larger numbers of country merchants present, and their steady purchases of spring lines compare favorably in extent with those at this time in 1906. Bookings have gained in dry goods, cloaks and suits, men's furnishings, clothing, boots and shoes and notions.

Traveling salesmen forward good orders from the interior, and result thus far in just more confidence in the outlook for an unprecedented movement of wares to the West and Southwest. Retail trade has made effective January clearance sales and winter stocks now are reduced to a comfortable point.

Earnings of the Chicago railroads exhibit liberal gains, but drawbacks to freight transportation have again become acute, although there is more rolling stock in action and better directed efforts to facilitate traffic. The total movement of grain at this port, 7,194,115 bushels, compares with 7,775,804 bushels last week and 7,491,703 bushels a year ago.

NEW YORK.

Irregular weather conditions make for anomalous current conditions in retail trade, but there is evidence of enlargement in some lines of spring business, notably cut-out goods, demand for which is limited only by capacity of mills, wholesalers or jobbers to deliver. In the iron and steel trade conditions vary with the material and sections reported, so far as future business is concerned.

The receding of the waters has made for a resumption of trade and industrial activities in the Ohio valley. Colder weather and clearance sales have stimulated trade East and North. In the Northwest trade, traffic and contraction felt the effects of heavy snowfalls, coming on top of an acute shortage, though that section appears to be gradually winning out, except in parts of the Dakotas. There is little change to be noted in crop reports. The cold weather of last week has been succeeded by rains or snow, and the wheat belt has a better snow covering than at any previous time this winter.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; oats, standard, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; clover, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c; timothy, \$13.00 to \$15.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice, creamery, 27c to 32c; eggs, fresh, 24c to 27c; potatoes, 3c to 4c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; oats, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; oats, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.65; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; oats, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; oats, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; oats, standard, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; barley, standard, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; pork, mess, \$16.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.15; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.40; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.85.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.80; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; oats, natural white, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; butter, creamery, 27c to 33c; eggs, western, 22c to 25c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; clover seed, prime, \$8.40.

Interesting News Items.
James Scheurman of Franklin, Neb., fell down in a hog pen and after a desperate fight was literally eaten alive by the hogs.

J. P. Morgan's banking house in New York will in future be in the hands of J. P. Morgan, Jr., and it is announced that Wall street will see little of the senior member of the concern in future.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals held that warehouse receipts are intangible property and are to be listed for taxation at the domicile of the owner.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, convicted of the murder by poison of Mrs. Deane and Mrs. Dunning at Dover, Del., will have to wait three months longer before getting an opportunity of having her case reviewed by a higher court.

A part of the Wilmington, Del., plant of the Pullman Car Company was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$100,000. Included in the loss are fourteen Pullman cars which had been repaired and were ready to leave the shop.

THE VALENTINE OF MY YOUTH.

My teens were still dispensing wine
When, capping all their dear delights,
My first and sweetest valentine
Beamed on me, from enchanted heights,
Her hair was like the summer dark,
Her cheeks a pair of rosy lures;
To illustrate, I might remark
Her cheeks were rosier than yours!

Her mouth had such a teasing play
Of pouting like a poppy bud,
And one undulating line
To stir the most ecstatic blood;
Her eyes with love and pity lit
Were lessons to lost mariners!
Indeed, my dear, I must admit
Your eyes are not so bright as hers!

Her voice—what's that I see, a tear?
Why, dear, 'tis your young charms I sing!
You've changed, you know, since that dim
Year
When we faced toward for a ring,
But though youth's graces all may flee,
While I am ramped this side the line
You'll still possess my love, and be
My best, my only valentine!
—Edward W. Barnard, Jr., in Munsey's.

MARIE'S VALENTINE

By Elizabeth Whitney

"Girls, are you going to make any valentines this year?" asked Marie, as the girls were walking home from the gymnasium after basketball practice.

"O, yes, let's!" said Olive.

"It is a lot more fun than buying them," said Marie.

"Can't we do it together?" asked Edna.

"When?" said Olive.

"O, come to my house Wednesday afternoon. Nothing is going on then. Be sure to bring your water colors and paper. I say we rule out all printed pictures and verses and make it all original," said Marie.

"O dear! I can't!" objected Olive.

"See here, Olive Warner," and Marion faced Olive sternly, "if you don't stop this minute you'll spoil it all! I'd like to know why it is that we never try to do anything all together that some one doesn't object!"

"Of course you can do it, Olive," said gentle Bliss. "And if you get stuck, you know, we will all help. We always do have to help each other, anyway. One person alone never does very much."

"Here we are at my house," said Marion. "Good-by, Olive, and don't be foolish. Girls, do be sure to come just as early as you can." And Marion ran up the steps, while the others sent a chorus of "Good-bys" after her.

Promptly on Wednesday came the laughing group of girls.

"How well we begin, girls!" said Edna. "Well, of course, we must put a heart somewhere," said Marion.

"Of course," Olive added, in a tone of voice that Marie exclaimed: "For goodness' sake, girls, don't get sentimental."

"Valentines without sentiment would be very funny things, I'm sure," said Olive in an aggrieved voice.

"Well, sentiment is one thing, and getting sentimental is another," began Marie. "Hear—hear!" called out Edna.

"Well, it is," continued Marie. "Sentiment is the love of beautiful pictures, and music, and fine ideas; the noble things you feel in people and in nature; and getting sentimental is—well, it is—"

"Just being dead foolish, that's all," supplemented Marion.

"I guess it's what you think people are thinking of," said Olive.

"Specially boys," laughed Edna.

"Humph!" said Marion, who was used to three brothers and their numerous chums. "I don't see anything to be afraid of in boys! They are just as sentimental as girls, anyway. Wait till you see the valentines they send!"

"I'll tell you, girls," she continued, "boys are the best thing going if they only have the right kind of mothers to begin with. You see, the right kind of mother is a regular chum. She understands things. She never scolds, and you know perfectly well that if you told lies or killed people, she'd be your mother and stand by you, just the same, only she has a way of making you feel that you wouldn't do such things, no matter how much you want to."

"Three cheers for Marion!" exclaimed Edna.

"Three cheers for our darling mother!" added Bliss.

"Mine is expecting me home in ten minutes, girls; I must leave your fascinating company," said Olive.

"I must go also—wait for me," said Edna.

"Girls, can't we meet again, to finish our valentines together?" said Marie.

"O, yes," said Bliss; "come to my house Friday."

"All right—Good-by, Marion. I've had a lively time!"

MISS SAINT VALENTINE.



house and the colonel went to the President, to Lincoln, who was great because he knew the hearts of men. The case was not before him—of the mutinous Quaker who talked of his religion, the soldier who refused to fight, who defied pain and laughed at the fear of death.

Lincoln listened and looked relieved. "Why, that is plain enough," he answered. "There is only one thing to do. Trump up some excuse and send him home. You can't kill a boy like that, you know. The country needs all her brave men wherever they are. Send him home."

So the Quaker went back to the island to life and duty as he saw them, and his children tell the story.—The Watchman.

LINCOLN AND VIRGINIA.

Agitation Caused by His Letter to Ex-Confederate Official.

"In April, 1865, just after the end of the war," said Major Alderson, "I was sitting on the porch of the residence of Lieut. Gov. Price in Lewisburg, in Greasburg county. I had just returned home from the army, and you may well believe I was enjoying the rest and the company of the prettiest girl in the world, Gov. Price's daughter, who was on the porch with me.

"While we were talking," Major Alderson continued, "a soldier suddenly appeared into sight and drove into the door. He asked if that was Gov. Price's house, and upon my telling him that it was he said he brought a letter for Gov. Price from the President of the United States.

"I told him that the Governor was down on his farm two or three miles away and that as he seemed tired and broken down I would deliver the letter. 'I found the old fellow at work in the barn fanning wheat,' Major Alderson went on, with a reminiscent smile. 'They had buried two or three sacks of grain to keep it from falling into the hands of the Northern troops, and now they had resurrected it and were cleaning it to have some bread. A negro was turning the wheat fan, another was scraping away the cleaned wheat and Gov. Price was standing by the hopper working the grain through to the riddles.

"I jumped off my horse and hurried into the barn.

"Governor," I said in some excitement, "there is a letter for you from the President of the United States."

"The old fellow turned as white as a sheet. You see, we did not know at that time just what course the United States government would pursue toward the men who had fought in the Confederate army or held office under the Confederate government. The old fellow at once to take action regarding the changed condition of affairs in the State. In conclusion these words, which I shall always remember: 'I want you people to come back and hang up your hats on the same old pegs.'

"But on the very night that letter was received," the old fellow said, "Alderson, 'the President was assassinated, and his plans for the government of the States which succeeded were never carried out.'

Abraham Lincoln's Words.

In every event of life it is right makes might.

I have one vote and I shall always cast that against wrong as long as I live. This is my right to do.

I don't think much of a man who is not wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

The Union must be preserved.

I believe this government cannot permanently endure half slave and half free.

If our sense of duty forbids slavery, then let us stand by our duty, fearlessly and effectively.

Having then, chosen our course, without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

I hope peace will come soon and come to stay; and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time.

If this principle is not saved without giving up this principle, I was about to say I would rather be executed on this spot than to surrender it.

To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offense against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism and a crime against the civilization of the age.

Lincoln and Woman's Rights.

"Many people who celebrate his birthday do not know that Abraham Lincoln stood for woman's rights," quietly remarked the clubwoman. "He appreciated the worth of his mother too well to see why she should not have a voice in public questions, especially since she had not only been of a fine character but had been so much in advance of his father that she taught him to write his name."

"It was at Vandalia, Ill., in 1836, that, after making a wonderful speech which electrified his hearers and caused friends to carry him from the court room on their shoulders, he was requested to make a statement of his political principles. 'I go,' he said, 'for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens; consequently I go for admitting all whites to the rights of suffrage, who are free or born free, by no means excluding females.'

"Already his heart had been deeply moved at a slave market scene and he expressed himself at the injustice of slavery."—Philadelphia Record.

Lincoln's Kindness.

One of the many examples of Abraham Lincoln's kind-hearted nature recently came to light among the papers on file in the War Department. It was a letter from a young woman in a Western State asking for the return of her sweetheart who was at the time a soldier in the Union army. In a pathetic manner she told how at the beginning of the war she became engaged, and how her lover had gone to the front promising to return at the close of the war and make her his bride. Over a year had passed, the war continued, and her lover was lying wounded in a hospital. The young woman said if the soldier in question did not return at once she would die of a broken heart. Whether or not the two lovers were ever reunited the department records do not show, but the paper bears evidence that the appeal touched the heart of the War President, for across the back is written in his own handwriting: "Let him go to her.—A. Lincoln."

The largest mail in the world is that which leaves Cannon street, London, on Friday nights for China, Japan and other parts of the world via Brindley.

PROGRESS OF THAW TRIAL.

Taking of Evidence Begun in Famous Murder Trial.

The trial in New York of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White at the Madison Square roof garden June 25, 1906, was opened Monday morning by the State without asking for the dismissal of any more jurors and the evidence was begun. Assistant District Attorney Garvan opened with an address to the jury for the prosecution. Mr. Garvan congratulated the jurors on their body having been completed and then outlined the purpose of the law, which was not seeking for vengeance, but to uphold the security of the State. He urged the importance of the case and a strict observance of the law in order that a verdict, fair to all, might be reached.

It was the claim of the people, he said, that on the night of June 25, 1906, the defendant "shot and killed, with premeditation and intent to kill," one Stanford White. He then briefly outlined the movements of Mr. White, beginning with the Saturday preceding the tragedy and ending with the actual scene of the shooting at the Madison Square roof garden.

Mr. Garvan told how Stanford White had on June 25 last taken his son Lawrence and a schoolmate of the latter to dinner at the Cafe Martin. The boys had bought tickets to the New York Theater roof garden and declined an invitation of Stanford White to accompany him to the Madison Square roof garden. "Stanford White," said Mr. Garvan, "went to the Madison Square roof garden and sat alone at one of the small tables there, watching the production of a play. The defendant was there with his wife and two friends. The defendant walked constantly about the place. In the middle of the second act the defendant's party started to leave the roof. The defendant let his party go ahead and he lagged behind. Passing the table where Stanford White was sitting, this defendant wheeled suddenly, faced Mr. White and deliberately shot him through the brain, the bullet entering the eye. Mr. White was dead. The defendant did not know his work. He feared he had not completed this, and he fired again, the bullet penetrating White's cheek. Still, to make sure, he fired a third time."

"The defendant turned and, facing the audience, held his revolver aloft with the barrel upside down, to indicate that he had completed what he intended to do. The big audience understood. There was no panic."

Mr. Garvan concluded by giving the details of Thaw's arrest and indictment by the prosecution. Mr. Garvan spoke less than ten minutes, always in a conversational tone. Thaw sat with head downcast and face flushed.

The Comic Side of The News

The assassination season in Russia has opened with the usual rush.

The wicked few when the Interstate Commerce Commission pursueth.

There is always a fog or something else around handy to blame a wreck on.

The elimination of the railroad pass ought to help the boot and shoe business.

The roller skating fad has entered the field as the deadly riddle of bridge whist.

Mr. Harriman's spell of indigestion may teach him not to eat railroad cars so fast.

The new electric road to Washington is to run direct to the Treasury doors. How nice!

The Chicago university appears to be the receiving depot for Standard Oil profits.

The doctors have been having the weather all their own way.

They need a block system to keep railroad accidents from coming so close together.

It seems to be inevitable in the West that a crop longage should produce a car shortage.

Now that rebates are done for, Congress should set to work to abolish railroad wrecks.

Like the irony of fate, the "Holy Terror" of Russia was himself slain by the "Terrorists."

Commander Peary managed to get to where he could almost see the shadow of the North Pole.

Enough crazy things have been done in the Thaw case to make that insanity plea the favorite.

All the trust magnates' nightmares nowadays resemble the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Seven feet of snow in Russia is enough to show pretty conclusively what has become of our winter.

The scientific theory recently advanced that blouses will disappear in the next 600 years doesn't apply to the bleach line.

WORSE THAN WAR.

Appalling Fatalities Among Members of America's Industrial Army.

Important steps are soon to be taken in New York City and elsewhere to establish a system of compulsory and accurate records of the enormous number of persons who are annually killed and injured in America's vast army of industrial workers. In New York City alone the meager records obtainable are startling. In 1904 there were 4,162 persons killed in New York City through accident and negligence as shown by the reports of the department of health, and these reports are said to be incomplete.

Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the Institute of Social Service, in speaking of the number of persons killed each year in our industrial occupations, made some astonishing comparisons. He said:

"We in the United States kill in four years some 80,000 persons—more than fell in battle and died of wounds during the four years of the Civil War. We are killing more than twice as many every year as perished by violence in both the French and English armies during the three years of the Crimean war."

"There are more killed and wounded on our railroads every year than the entire losses of the Boer war on both sides in three years. We have industrial casualties enough every year to keep one conflict like our war with Spain going for 1,200 years or twelve such wars going for 100 years. Our peaceful vocations cost more lives every two days than were lost in battle during the entire Spanish war."

"From the best statistics obtainable I may say there are today 575,000 persons in the United States under sentence of death to be executed at an unknown moment during the next ten years—1,100 next week and the same number every week until the ghastly work is complete. An intelligent and earnest effort would procure the reprieve of a multitude of these innocent victims."

An exposition will be held in the American Museum of Natural History, in New York City under the auspices of the American Institute of Social Service for the purpose of studying and exhibiting safety devices for dangerous machinery, methods of industrial hygiene and to set in motion the movement to establish a more accurate record of industrial fatalities and accidents in all parts of the country. At present Wisconsin is said to be the only State in the Union where any effort is made of official compilation of these statistics.

In Europe there are several permanent museums of the character where experts are constantly studying how to safeguard industrial employees and as a result the percentage of death and injury from accidents has been greatly reduced. Ex-President Cleveland and many other prominent and influential citizens are interested in this new movement.

Wealth-Seeking Insanity.

That there is something insane in the modern situation of business which enables capitalists to work up hundreds of millions of fortunes while they are spending their time traveling or hunting or other leisure class sports, is the frank statement made by Dr. Felix Adler before the Ethical Culture Society of New York City. He insists that there is no due proportion between the wealth and the needs of the men who, through the commercial spirit of the day, hire child labor or who sit down and devise ways of cheating their neighbors by adulterating food so as to enrich themselves, he declared to be virtually insane persons who should be shut up in sanitariums until they can be cured. He admitted that the so-called captains of industry had carried out great works, such as railroad building, but that they had rendered these services only for their personal aggrandizement. Dr. Adler does not think that philanthropy solves the problem of wealth acquired through foul means, but in spite of all this, he does not regard himself as a socialist.

From Far and Near.

Three men were killed and three fatally injured in an explosion at a construction camp near Kenora, Ont.

A dispute over 60 cents led to the killing of Raffaele Petrone at New Haven, Conn., by Luciano De Lucia.

The Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a writ bringing to that court for review the case of Edward Flickinger of Gallia, Ohio, under sentence of seven years' imprisonment on the charge of assisting in wrecking a national bank in that city.

Two German companies have secured from the Sultan of Turkey the electric lighting contracts for several towns on the Bosphorus.

Walter Footman and John Schlosser of Piqua, Ohio, were struck by the fast Pennsylvania mail train near Urbana and instantly killed.

Forest rangers have received advice to permit free gathering of wood on the forest reserves near Butte, Mont., for the purposes of fuel.

Landslides along Elk river at Charleston, W. Va., destroyed gas mains and Charleston may be without gas three days. Industries are paralyzed.