of Them Have Fortunes Aggreix widows of the United States have of a billion dollars. William Henry th, who died the other day in Japan, estate estimated at \$70,000,000 fit an estate estimated at \$70,000,000. Hetty Green does not talk about her forune, but it has been placed at from
60,000,000 to \$80,000,000. Mrs. Russell
lage came into \$85,000,000, but she has
fiven away \$15,000,000 in less than a
rear. There is Mrs. Anna Weightman
Walker, who is worth \$60,000,000. Mrs.
Marshall Field is comfortable on \$15,100,000, and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr.,
100,000, The wealth is not as as \$5,000,000. Her wealth is not se reat in itself, but her sons will come nto, perhaps, \$50,000,000 when they are of age. All this wealth has not accumu-ated by the husbands of the women; as a

usbands the money makers, and they Russell Sage and Marshall Fleid. Hetty Green inherited about \$12,000. 500 from her father, and she has spen all her life trying to see how high could pile up the pyramids of golden coins. When she is not engaged in fight-ing lawyers, Mrs. Green spends her time in buying substantial securities and clip ping coupons. When she dies the fortune to her son, Edward Green, a rail milder and politician in Texas, and

ter of fact, in but two instances were

er daughter, Sylvia, who is unmarried. Mrs. Russell Sage's greatest gift was \$10,000,000 for improving the condition of the poor. She has announced that in distribution of the Sage millions there will be no indiscriminate giving. Mrs Walker is primarily a business woman and spends most of her time keeping track of her investments. Her wealth came from her father, William Weightman of

Perhaps the greatest of all recent estes was that of Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, who died worth more than \$100,000,000. Provision for his grandchildren, who will, in time, inherit the bulk of the estate, and the important educational and charitable bequests left a comparatively small sum for the widow, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., is training her sons to care for the millions that will be

PLAYING THE HORSES.

How a \$10,000 Bank Roll won \$250,-

Ood a Year for Eight Years. That the professional gambler has the t of the game is proved every time an gation lets in the light of truth. the recent revelations made by Disrict Attorney Jerome of New York are ply astounding in their exposure of the pool room proprietors fleece the ple who think they can beat the horsegame. The other day his agents a pool room at 112 Fulton street taided a pool room at 112 Fulton street, and were fortunate enough to secure possession of a neatly kept set of books which make astounding revelations. The sooks contain a complete record of the pool room transactions for several years past. They show that in January, 1899, a "bank roll" of \$5,000 was made up. ery day of the month the transactions are summed up in columns of winnings and losings. The books show, after all expenses including "protection" money had been paid, a profit of \$10,053.75. In May there was another "whack-up" of profits amounting to \$14,271. Then the "bank roll" was increased to \$10,000. roll" was increased to \$10,000. hat time, May, 1899, the bank roll was hever drawn upon in any single month and for eight years the winnings have averaged \$250,000 a year or \$2,000,000 during the eight years. The books show how and among whom the money was divided and it is believed that Mr. Jerome is warmer on the scent of "the man higher up" than he ever was before. One of those who regularly received a 16 per cent rake-off is said to be a State Senator. Mr. Jerome will not wake names public at this time.

SCHOOLS (OLLEGES

The conference for education in the south held its three days' session at Pineturst, N. C., and re-elected Robert Oglen of New York as president.

President Dabney of Cincinnati university is planning a commercial college in connection with the institution. He pro-poses to have the students work in banks and brokerage offices while pursuing the courses of study.

The Minnesota Legislature defeated the bill introduced by the committee on edu-cation, which aimed to take school affairs but of politics by having the county school board of five members selected by ballot, and having these boards select the county superintendents.

At a recent meeting of the general edu-cation board at New York \$625,000 was allotted out of the Rockefeller fund to five institutions. This included \$300,000 for Yale, \$200,000 for Princeton and \$125,000 to Bowdoin college in Maine, Colorado college, Colorado Springs, Colo., and Milisaps college, Jackson, Miss.

The presidents of the four classes of Harvard university appeared on the stage of the Majestic theater of Boston the her night and made formal apology on behalf of the undergraduates for the part taken by some of them in the egg-throw-ing and general disturbance at the first performance of "Brown of Harvard."

A parmgraph in the School Journal says the Indiana Legislature has passed a bill which gives the State board of edu-cation the right to recommend teachers' training courses to the normal schools. When such courses are properly taught these schools will be entitled to use the ord "approved" in their titles, and teachers will be given credit for work in

W. H. Maxwell, New York City superintendent of public schools, in a recent address before the students of Columbia university, gave it as his opinion that no nervous or excitable person should atnpt to teach. The teacher, he said, ild be an athlete and a trained arshould be an athlete and a trained ar-tisan. The strain on the nervous system is so great, and the demand upon the physical strength so severe that when it comes to managing a room full of fifty or sixty bays, only a man who has a good physique and abundant physical powers can hope to succeed."

In view of the recent utterances of lent Roosevelt and President Eliot of Harrard on the subject of football in naection with college athletics, cousidable interest was aroused by the re-arks of President Hadley of Yale, who in a recent speech at a meeting of Yale attempt at Plainfield, N. J., expressed the elief that football might very properly e permitted where the student body was supposed chiefly of undergraduates, but a university where the students were transport of the graduate or professional solved, by consuming time and sub-

PRESIDENT GIVES WARNING AT JAMESTOWN.

le Exposition Speech Says End of Republic Will Come When Government Is in Hands of Either Plutocracy or Mob Instead of All.

President Roosevelt's speech at the pening of the tercentennial exposition at Jamestown was an appeal to national pride to preserve the republic by avoid-ing the fatal error of "class rule."
"Other nations have fallen," he said,

because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of a class before the interests of the whole; for when such was the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who plundered the rich the rich who exploited the poor. In either event the end of the republic was at

"We are resolute in our purpose not to fall in such a pit. This great republic of ours never shall become the government of a plutocracy and it never shall become a government of the mob.

"God willing, it shall remain what our fathers who founded it meant it to be, a government where each man stands on his worth as a man and where we strive to give every man a fair chance to show the stuff that is in him."

Avoiding politics, in the accepted sense of the word, he devoted his address to history, reviewing the founding of the nation, giving especial credit to the Eng lish, but calling attention to the fact that the blood of many peoples flows in the veins of the typical American. He then referred to our national problems, saying that the struggles in times of peace are as great and as important as those of war. The President spoke in

At the ontset I wish to say a word special greeting to the representatives of the foreign governments here present. They have come to assist us in celebrating what was in very truth the birthday of this na-

have come to assist us in celebrating what was in very truth the birthday of this nation, for it was here that the colonists first settled whose incoming, whose growth from their own loins and by the action of newcomers from abroad was to make the people which 169 years later assumed the solemn responsibility and weighty duties of complere independence.

In welcoming all of you I must say a special word, first to the representatives of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. The fact that so many of our people, of whom as it happens I myself am one, have but a very small portion of English blood in our veins, in no way afters the other fact that this nation was founded by Englishmen, by the Cavaller and Puritan.

Let us further greet all of you, the representatives of the people of Continental Europe. From almost every nation of Europe we have drawn some part of our blood, some part of our traits.

Again, let me bid you welcome, representatives of our sister republics of this continent. In the larger aspect, your interests and ours are in a large part the same; and as we strive to settle them, I pledge you herewith on the part of this nation the heartlest friendship and good will.

Finally, let me say a special word of greeting to those representatives of the Asiatic nations who make up that newest East which is yet the most ancient East, the Ear of time immemorial. In particular, let me express a word of hearty welcome to the representative of the mighty laind empire of Japan, that empire which, in learning from the West, has shown that it has so much, so very much to teach the West in return.

down to the water's edge along the entire Atlantic coast.

Hitherto each generation among us had its alloted task—now heavier, now lighter. In the Revolutionary War the business was to achieve independence. Immediately afterward there was an even more momentous task—that to achieve the national unity and the capacity for orderly development, without which our liberty, our independence would have been a curse and not a blessing. In each of these two contests, while there were many leaders from many different States, it is but fair to say that the foremost place was taken by the statesmen of Virginia and to Virginia was reserved the honor of producing the hero of both movements—the hero of the war, and of the peace which made good the result of the war—George Washington; while the two great political tendencies of the time can be symbolized by the names of two other great Virginians, Jefferson and Marshall, from one of whom we inherit the abiding trust in the people which is the foundation stone of democracy, and from the other the po-

ADVICE THAT PAID.

Clergyman Who Found the Agricultural Department Reliable.

A few years ago a clergyman who had injured his health retired from the vineyard of the Lord to 15 poor acres in Pennsylvania. He knew absolutely nothing about farming. From the different parts of his little field he sent samples of Washington and asked for guidance, and he got it. The scientists were delighted to encounter a man who had no inherited agricultural prejudices to uproot. He was ready to plow according to the rules laid down in the pamphlets and to treat his stock scientifically. The farm, because of its good house, cost the preacher \$7,000. His own faith in the ability of

enabled him to get the place on credit. He has conducted his crops with strict The result is that within a few years he paid off the \$7,000 mortgage, with inter-est, has an accumulating balance in the it very close. Mr. Morrill was twelve bank, and is deriving from his 15 acres an annual income of \$2,000. The Depart ment of Agriculture has published an account of this preacher's remarkably successful experiment, describing his 15 acres as a model American farm.

the Agricultural Department to make it

pay, and the friendliness of a parishioner,

To Pay Women Terchers More. The New York State Senate has pass ed the teachers' salary bill, the object of which is to give the women the same salaries as the men in New York City schools. It is based upon the principle that the position should determine the salaries, and not the sex, but gives the city board of education discretionary powers so as not to violate the home-rule It provides for a minimum mlary of \$720, with fixed annual in

reases equal for both sexes. Standing Army for Cuba The general staff of the United States army has prepared a plan for a standing army for Cuba, to consist of 12,000 men, all of whom, including the officers, are to be natives. This plan will be submitted to Provisional Governor Magoon, and is intended to take the place of the increase in the rural guards, recently proposed, being, it is thought, more accepta ble to the Cuban people.

Henry 1. Mats of New York became violent in Louisville and raves constant-ly about the Thaw case. He was removed from his hotel to jail.

CLASS RULE FATAL. SIGNIFICANT SENTENCES BY THE PRESIDENT.

The world has moved so far that it no longer necessary to believe that one nation can rise only by thrusting another

down. This is an era of combination slike in the world of capital and in the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good; and yet each, however powerful,

must be opposed when it does ill The greatest problem before us is exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth-individual, but especially corporate—as will insure its not being used against the interests of the public, while yet permitting such ample egitimate profits as will encourage indiridual initiative.

The wrongdoer, the man who swindles and cheats, whether on a big scale or a little one, shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality. It is our business to put a stop to

buses and to prevent their recurrence

without showing a spirit of vindictiveness

for what has been done in the past. Quoting from Burke: "If I cannot reform with equity, I will not reform at all. There is a state to preserve as well as a state to reform." This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of abuses of corporate

We are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing in the future; we have no intention of trying to wreak such indiscriminate venguance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty. Our purpose is to build up rather than to tear down.

to develop on behalf of the people a coherent and powerful movement, a genuine and representative nationality.

Two generations passed before the second great crisis in our history had to be faced. Then came the Civil War, terrible and bitter in itself and in its aftermath, but a struggle from which the nation finally emerged, united in fact as well as name, united forever. Oh, my hearers, my fellow countrymen, great indeed has been our good fortune, for as time clears away the mist that once shrouded brother from brother and made each look "as through a glass darkly" at the other, we can all feel the same pride in the valor, the devotion and the fealty, toward the right as it was given to each to see the right, shown alike by the men who wore the gray.

"Prepare to Meer War." "Prepare to Meer War."

"Prepare to Meet War."

We cannot afford to forget the maxim that Washington inslated upon, that the surest way to avert war is to be prepared to meet it. Nevertheless the duties that most concern us of this generation are not military but social and industrial. Each community must always dread, the evils which spring up as attendant upon the very qualifies which give it success. We of this mighty weatern Republic have to grappic with the dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scale incomparably vaster than ever before in the history of mankind, and from an abounding material prosperity greater also than anything which the world has hitherto seen.

At the moment, the greatest problem material prosperity greater also than anything which the world has litherto seen. At the moment, the greatest problem before as is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, in dividual, but especially corporate, as will insure it not being used against the interest of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative. It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past.

This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of corporate wealth. The wrong-doer, the man who swindles and chears, whether on a big scale or a little one, shall receive at our

it has so much, so very much to teach the west in return.

First English Settlement.

We have met to-day to celebrate the opening of the exposition which itself commemorates the first permanent settlement of hear of our stock in Virginia, the first beginning of what has since become this mighty Republic. Three hundred years ago a handful of English adventurers, who had crossed the ocean in what we should call cockle boats, as clumsy as they were frail, the abuses of property.

cockle boats, as clumey as they were frail, landed in the great wooded wilderness, the Indian haunted waste, which then stretched down to the water's edge along the entire Atlantic coast.

Hitherto each generation among us had its alloted task—now heavier, now lighter. In the Revolutionary Way the business was to achieve independence. Immediately afterward there was an even more momentous task—that to ar deve the national unity and the capacity for orderly development,

"Deeds Not Professions."

We hase our regard for each man on the easentials, not the accident. We judge him not by his professions, but by his deeds, by his conduct, not by what he has acquired of this world's goods. Other republics have fallen because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of a class before the interests of the whole, for when such was the case it mattered little whether it was the reaction who nimited the rich or the was the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who plundered the rich or the rich who exploited the poor; in either event the end of the republic was at hand.

We are resolute in our purpose not to fall into such a pit. This great republic of ours shall never become the government of a mob.

It is announced from Cleveland tha William J. Bryan will make his running soil to the Agricultural Department at for the presidency under the personal direction of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of that city, who is said to embody those qualities that made the late Senator Hanna such a power in the world of politics. James W. Wadsworth, former Republican Congressman from New York, who as chairman of the House committee on ag-

riculture clashed with President Roose velt on the meat inspection bill, came out in an interview bitterly assailing the President, calling him a "humbug and a

Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, who died sedlity to instructions from Washington. in 1898, held the record, still unbroken, for length of continuous service in Conit very close. Mr. Morrill was twelve years in the lower house, going directly o the Senate, where he remained for thirty-two years. Mr. Allison has served eight years in the House and Thirty-four in the Senate, but there is a break of two years in his record.

To the Washington correspondents the President confided the definite statement that he would favor Secretary Taft for the next presidential nomination and that he would so arrange affairs that Taft might take the stump in Ohio this sum-

By a vote of 23 to 5 the Florida Sec ate adopted a resolution declaring the 14th and 15th amendments to the national constitution void, and to disfranchise the negro in that State. It was certain that the House would follow suit and that the whole matter would come before the Supreme Court.

Senator Foraker went to a great deal of trouble and at his own expense in gathering evidence in connection with the Brownsville raid. It transpired during he debate that he had sent a detective to the scene to make inquiries, and that for this purpose he had selected a col-ored man named Ferguson.

In announcing at the Jefferson day dinner of the New York Independence League that the organization of the league was to be made national, W. R. Hearst served notice that he would be a candidate for the presidential office next year. He said that neither of the old parties was true to its purposes.

AMAZES THE WORLD.

Probably never before in the history of the world has there been in progress at one time such a stupendous amount of building and public improvement as that by which New York is now being trans-tormed. There are now under way in New York engineering projects whose value is \$344,000,000, and contracts have been authorized but not yet let for \$105, 000,000 more work. This does not in clude the expenditure annually of \$3,000,000 to improve the water supply, for which an aggregate expenditure of \$162,-000,000 has been planned. The follow

Ragineering Activity in New York

ing table gives the details: Work. Estimated Cest.

Pennsylvania tunnels and terminals \$100,000,000

Budson Companies tunnels, subways and terminal 100,000,000

New York Central terminals and electrification \$0,000,000

Battery tunnels and subway extension \$0,000,000

New York and Long Island tunnels 4,000,000 New York and Long Island timnels.
Subway extension and pipe galleries, East Side
Subway extension and pipe galleries, West Side
Subway bridge loop
Manhattan bridge
Williamsburg bridge
Blackwell's Island bridge
Smaller bridgea 40,000,000

Total\$449,000,000 w water supply 162,000,000 Grand total\$611,000,00

These figures do not include the world on the Ambrose channel in the harbor which is a \$4,000,000 job, nor do they take into account the engineering work done on great buildings. There was about \$40,000,000 worth of building done in New York last year for office and factory buildings alone. It is safe to say that from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 of that work required the services of expert engineers. There is probably more work of that kind going on this year than last. So it may be said that besides the \$611,000,000 already mentioned there is fully \$14,000,000 more of engineering work going on, making a grand total of \$625, 000,000 worth of construction in connec tion with transportation and building already under way or provided for in and around New York which may be describ-

ed properly as great engineering projects. This sum of \$625,000,000 may be termed a fact established, but there are other vast projects still in the stage of contemplation-more tunnels and and buildings, some of which undoubtedly will be constructed in the not distant future, which will amount to from \$200,-000,000 to \$300,000,000 more.

The above outline of large operations in progress does not refer to the new buildings which will be erected, except the tunnel and railway terminals. Mammoth hotels, apartment houses, stores theaters, etc., must be added to the list if anything like a complete idea of the construction work in New York is to be obtained. New York City's great project for s

curing a water supply from the Catskills will cost about \$162,000,000. That project means the construction of enormo dams in half a dozen different valleys. the wiping out of many settlements, the construction of a long system of tunnels and pumping stations, including the tun-nel under the Hudson river, the erection of gates and the distribution of the water in the city. It is the largest undertak ing of the kind the world has ever known This water supply for New York is far greater enterprise than the Panama canal in the engineering problems and even in the money outlay. There are also private engineering problems going on in New York which reach into the millions. Many of these have to do with the construction of great buildings.



Journeymen tailors at Palo Alto, Cal. have organized.

In several States the machinists' unions have increased nearly 500 per cent in membership during the last year. Fourteen new unions have affiliated

with the Minnesota State Federation of Labor since the beginning of the year, and five applications are pending. San Francisco (Cal.) union men affil-

lated with the iron trades council have voted to strike May 1. Over 6,000 men are involved. They demand an eight-hour Chicago (Ill.) elevator men have been

negotiating with the building managers for an increase of \$10 a month in wages and the matter has been submitted to arbitration. During the twenty-one years of the

existence of the United Hatters of North America they have used 270,000,000 labels. Last year the union hatters made nearly 30,000,000 hats.

A new wage scale increasing the wages of the union barbers of Oakland, Cal., is under discussion between the bosses and the employes. The wages will be arranged upon a sliding scale.

The International Union of Bill Posters and Billers have articles of agreement with all circuses and outdoor shows, through which all bill posting and billing will be done by union men.

The Musicians' Union of Cincinnati, Ohio, is in a tangle with the Cincinnati Orchestra Association. The main cause of the trouble is over the desire of the association to draw on European talent to the detriment of musicians in this

Many members of the United Association of Pumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters are urging that the organization establish a home for the aged and infirm, along the same lines as the typos.

At a meeting held in New York recently it was announced that arrangements are being made for the formation of a permanent organization in favor of abolition of child labor. . It was stated that the movement was national, and hope was expressed that the organization would succeed in arousing public senti ment, without which legislation will be

Record figures are presented in the last quarterly report of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of England. Its reserve funds now amount to £728,937, and ship has risen from 102,806 to 104,896 The society has never been so prosperous in its history.

St. Paul (Minn.) tailors, who have been affiliated with an "independent union for a long time, have concluded to become a "regular" organization. A committee from the Minneapolis union has been conferring with the St. Paul men, and it is announced that the change

AMESTOWN EXPOSITION OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

President Presses Gold Button, De-Thunderous Salutes.

The exposition opened Friday by President Roosevelt on the shores of Hampton Roads, amid the salutes of cannon from nearly 100 war ships and in the presence of numerous officials and diplomats representing our own and foreign governments, should have an interest for Americans second to none attaching to any former national exhibition in our history. The Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition commemorates the 300th anniversary of the first permanent English-speaking colony in America, and, besides, interest in it should be great because of the many historic associations of the surrounding territory. The soil adjacent has been the scene of more bloody batties during the Revolutionary War, the war of 1812 and the Civil War than any other part of America. Yorktown and Appomattox are close by.

Guns from the war ships of five rest nations voiced a salute in unison

BIG FAIR IS NOW ON. tone and the Discovery of 20 tons, commanded respectively by Christopher Newport, Bartholomew Gosnold and John Rateliffe. In this fleet were 105 men bethen Prince of Wales. Captain John Smith, destined to play an important role in our colonial history, was at this time in rons on board the Constant as a result of dissensions which had arisen

river is here three miles in width.

The exposition site comprises about

sides the crews. They had already landed a few days before upon a sandy point which they named Cape Henry, after the while the little fleet delayed in the Wes Indies. On entering the James they hoped they had found a water way—which, in accordance with their instructions, they were seeking—that would afford them an entrance into the south sea. Thirty miles upstream above Newport News and on the northerly side of the river the explorers came upon a peniasula some three miles long by one and a quarter wide at its greatest width. It extended in a southensterly direction and at its northeastern end it was joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The

pare quite favorably with those of a rear ago. Retail trade here and in the What was then a peninsula is now an island, the river having cut a channel through the narrow isthmus, which at present is about a quarter of a mile wide and is spanned by a bridge. It is in commemoration of the settlement of this island and the marvelous progress made in the intervening 300 years that the present exposition is being held. The exposition is not located on the site of the original settlement, but on the southern shore of Hampton Roads—the finest land-locked body of water in the world. Site of the Show.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

to the American flag and to the President of the United States at the opening of the Jamestown exposition. The boom of the cannon sounded over the waters of Hampton Roads, where neary half a century ago the Monitor and he Merrimac met in the memorable conflict which brought into being the armored craft of war.

From the "little Yankee cheesebox set upon a raft" and the rectangular mass of iron which carried the Confederate flag in 1862 to the modern fighting machines typified by the flower of the American navy is a far cry. Yet many of those who stood on the shore and stead recalled the day when the waters which form the rendezvous of great war vessels were splashing with the thot and shell of the first battle of tteel-clad ships.

From the bridge of the Mayflower.



HISTORIC SPOT NEAR JAMESTOWN. whose decks were the meeting place of the peace plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan less than two years ago, President Roosevelt reviewed the great assemblage of flag-draped fighters. Steaming down the long column the President was greeted by each vessel with a salute of twer cy-one guns.

Ceremony Begun at Sunrise. At sunrise the opening ceremonies were begun by the United States artillery, which fired a salute of 300 guns.

500 acres, which are beautifully laid out The exposition buildings proper consist of 25 structures, among them being an auditorium and convention hall, 160x236 feet, having wings 62 feet long, and an auditorium 91x91 feet, with a seating capacity of about 3,000; a palace of manufactures and liberal arts, 280x550 feet; a palace of machinery and trans-portation, 280x550 feet; a States' exhibit palace, 300x500 feet: a mining and metallurgy building, 100x250 feet; a hygienic and medical building. 100x250 feet; a pure food building, 90x300 feet; a palace of history and historic arta 124x129 feet, and an education building 124x129 feet.

Besides these are what is known as ers' shops, 44x137 feet; pottery shops, 48x50 feet; iron shops, 48x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x45 feet mich shops, 48x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 48x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet; model \$14.00; butter, choice shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet mich shops, 49x50 feet; model shops, 49x50 feet mich shop school, 35x45 feet, with a model school 30c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, oom 25x52 feet; mothers and children's 40c to 60c. hospital, 50x80 feet.

Most of the States have made appropriations or otherwise provided for buildings and exhibits. Some of them have reproduced with fidelity some famous building connected with their history. Pennsylvania, for instance, has raised a second Independence Hall, Massachusetts produced the home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Georgia has erected a second President Roosevelt. In every instance Four of the Western States, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, have last State to enter the sisterhood, has 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 72c to 74c.

Among the foreign countries which take official part in the celebration are oats, standard, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 1, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Japan, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, pork, mess, \$15.57. Spain, Sweden and Greece of the eastern hemisphere and Brazil, Argentina, Venesuela, Mexico, Chile, Santo Domingo,

and 2,149,684 this week last year; for the last forty-three weeks of the fiscal year, 141,565,731 bushels, against 111.-501.401 in 1905-6. Corn exports for the week are 1,611,041 bushels, against 1,939,-822 last week and 1,428,921 a year ago: for the fiscal year to date, 50,610,242 bushels, against 102,802,028 in 1905-6.

Chicago—Cattle, common to \$4.00 to \$6.55; hogs, prime heavy, saw the naval pageant in the road- are arts and crafts village, which con- to \$6.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 sists of seven cottages of colonial archi- to \$6.30; wheat, No. 2, 79c to 80c; corn tecture. These are the textile buildings, No. 2, 48c to 50c; oats, standard, 42c to

CHICAGO.

Spring activity exhibits proportion

ortation of products and new demands.

precedented outputs and improving money

onditions are a favorable factor in the

Mercantile collections throughout the

West remain remarkably prompt and,

lespite the dearness of discounts which

uss prevailed, trading defaults still com-

country is steady, but requires rising tem-

perature to stimulate the movement of

easonable goods. Wholesale dealings in

taple merchandise reflect confident buy-

ng for fall shipment, the consignments

naking a gratifying aggregate in textiles,

soots and shoes, clothing and food pro-

Bank clearings, \$230,428,869, exceed

hose of corresponding week in 1906 by

Failures reported in the Chicago dis-

rict number 19, against 17 last week and

29 a year ago.-Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Weather conditions this week, as for

learly a month past, have been a bar to

etail trade activity and to seasonable rop development throughout a wide area. In Jobbing and wholesale trade lines fill-

ng in orders are in smaller volume than

expected, but business as a whole is good

for a between seasons period. There is still a marked scarcity of goods needed for prompt delivery and much cross buy-ng between different jobbers and sections

of country. In manufacturing lines the

story is one of filled order books and of

anckward deliveries. Collections improv-

ed in spots and this tendency is apt to

The labor situation is one of great

strength. Strikes are notably few for a May 1 period, and while railroad re-

trenchment makes for a larger supply of

unskilled laber, the skilled branches are

Business failures in the United States

for the week ending April 25 number 157, against 167 last week and 177 in the like

week of 1906. Canadian failures for the

week number 23, against 18 last week and

22 in this week a year ago. Wheat, including flour, exports from

the United States and Canada for the

week ending April 25, aggregated 2,580.

242 bushels, against 3,102,467 last week

min with favorable weather.

very well employed.

lucts.

4.4 per cent.

building, 60x100 feet, and Pocahontas Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.15; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.70; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 white, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2

white, 42c to 43c. St. Louis-Cattle, \$4.50 to hogs, \$4,00 to \$6.65; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, its old State House; Maryland has re- No. 2, 49c to 50c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 42c; rye, No. & 67c to 68c.

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; Bullock Hall, the home of the mother of hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.65; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, the State buildings are characteristic. No. 2 mixed, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 74c. Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.60; hogs, jointly erected a gigantic building in the \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$6.00; form of a maltese cross, each State to wheat, No. 2, 79c to 81c; corn, No. 3 occupy a section. Even Oklahoma, the yellow, 47c to 49c; oats, No. 3 white, Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern,

79c to 83c; corn, No. 3, 47c to 48c; 70c to 72c; barley, standard, 70c to 72c; Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.90 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00

to \$7.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$6.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.75. New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.20; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5,25; wheat, No. 2 red, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2, 55e to 57e; onts, natural

white, 49c to 51c; butter, creamery, 30c to 34c; eggs, western, 15c to 18c. Toledo - Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46c to 48c; onts, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 46c; rye, No. 2, 68c to 69c; clover seed, prime, \$9.00.

18 0

Sparks from the Wires. The story that President Roosevelt is in falling health has been denied at the

White House. Fire in the furniture nad carpet store of H. Felheimer, Hot Springs, Ark., destroyed the stock, valued at \$50,000, and damaged the building to the extent of \$10,000.

Michael Latros, until recently Greek consul at Lowell, Mass., was held for the federal grand jury by United States Commissioner Hayes on a charge of conspir-acy against the United States govern ment in smuggling aliens into the coun

The new Ontario town of Latchford. on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, nine miles south of the famous cobalt gilver mining camp, was practically destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. Several explosions of dynamite occurred, but there were no

Six miles is the length of a petition promoted by the British National Canine Defense League in support of the bill for the prohibition of the vivisection of dogs. The five-story building of Rochrbacher & Allen at Akron, Ohio, was practically destroyed by fire and the wholesale and retail hardware store of the same firm

was totally destroyed. The total loss is \$70,000. The plants of the Commonwealth Oil Company, the Borne-Schrymser Company, oil refiners, and Howe, Freuch & Co. oil refiners, near the central whorf ware-



WHERE THE JAMESTOWN SETTLERS FIRST LANDED.

plause from the thousands gathered to Panama of the western bemisphere. The naval features of the exhibition extend their welcome he was received will be the greatest and most impressive by the exposition management. Then ever witnessed. Crack battleships and followed the program opening to the cruisers representing foreign nations from public the enterprise commemorating Brazil and Chile to Japan will be present the three hundredth anniversary of the during the entire period of the exposition first English settlement in America. and the United States will have from The exercises included an address by 18 to 20 battleships, beside nume cruisers and torpedo boats. At no time Harry St. George Tucker, president of during the exposition will there be fewer the exposition, and one by President than 100 warships, either riding grace-Roosevelt, singing by the exposition fully at anchor or engaged in chorus of 700 voices, the pressing of a gold button by Mr. Roosevelt, which marked the formal opening, and a review of the assembled military forces.

The First Settlement. It was in the year 1607 that three small vessels which had sailed from London on the 19th day of the preceding December entered the broad waters of the James river. These were the Susan Con-stant of 100 tons, the Godspeed of 40 ninety-nine years in prison for murder.

ing shortly before noon, and amid ap-

maneuvers. One feature of the naval display that will arouse deep interest will be a realistic reproduction of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac, as it was fought in 1862 and for which the government has appropriated \$10,000.

Nicaragua, Ecuador, Costa Rica and

Woodson S. Morris, 77 years old, has been sentenced at Newkirk, O. T., to bouse at Boston, were burned out. Loss