Lods, Russia, and more than 32,000 men

New Bedford (Mass.) Weavers' Union again sellated with the United Tex-

The international convention of Steamatters and Helpers will be held in Detroit next year.

The International Union of Ladies' Garment Workers will held a convention in Boston next year.

Union labor is renewing interest in the proposition to establish a magnificent latemple in Boston.

Thirty-six unions, out of a total of forty-six in Duluth, Minn., are affiliated with the trades assembly. A special committee of the St. Paul

Trades Assembly is looking into the matter of building a labor temple. Vegetable venders of Brooklyn, N. Y.,

are talking of organising a union to protect themselves from the middlemen. Fall River (Mass.) weavers have ac-

cepted a compromise that 471/2 yards con-stitute a cut, and the threatened strike In the paper working industry in India

the average wages a day for men is 15 cep's; women, 8 cents, and children, 3 rents. The largest shipbuilding firms are to be found in the Baltic ports; large firms

have also established themselves on the San Francisco (Cal.) Stone Cutters' Union, through its executive committee,

has decided to submit its differences with employers to arbitration. Emma Gruber Foley, elected president recently of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, is past president of the

Women's Auxiliary to San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. All chances of Boston garment workers becoming involved in the dispute of the suspended locals of New York and the International Union are over. The Bos-

ton unions will support the national organization Some 70,000 Scotch miners have renewed their demand for an advance in wages of 121/2 per cent. The present rates amount to about 6 shillings 9 pence a day in wages, so that the demand is

Corporation laborers at Calgary, Canada, have received an increase from 25 to 27 cents an hour, and it has been decided by the City Council that eight hours shall constitute a working day, except in cases of necessity.

A blind man's union has been formed in Paris. The members are the blind empleyes of the National Institute for the Blind, who were dissatisfied with their salaries. They threatened to strike and

The convention of theatrical stage employes, held recently in Norfolk, Va., had before it a proposition to establish a sick benefit fund, also a funeral benefit fund. It was decided to submit this to the subordinate bodies for a referendum vote.

Large crews of men have been going to West through the Minneapolis (Minn.) -employment offices for a long time, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon taking the bulk. The work supplied is understood to be railroad building.

About forty employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford rallroad have been retired on pensions. The men so retired have been in the employ of the company from thirty-five to forty years, and will now receive from \$6 to \$7 a week for the remainder of their lives.

The industries of the United States suffered less from strikes during 1905 than in any year since 1892. In 1905 there were 221,686 employes thrown out of work by 2.077 strikes undertaken by 176,337 strikers in 8,292 establishments and lasting an average of twenty-three days in each establishment involved.

The terrible disasters which have re cently occurred in the local coal mines of Germany and France have directed the attention of scientists, especially in the former country, to introducing methods of protecting the miners against a recurrence of such calamities, or at least of diminishing, as far as possible, the loss of life.

A Pastors' Union, composed of all the Protestant clergymen of La Crosse, Wis., is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In that town members of the other trades look upon the preachers as brother workers, admit their delegate to the meetings of the Trades and Labor Council and have a representative of that body at the meetings of the clergymen.

The organization of employes on the railway lines of the United States dates from the organizing of the Brotherhood of the Footboard, at Detroit, Mich., May 8, 1863, by the locomotive engineers which association is known as the Broth erhood of Locomotive Engineers. Other branches of the transportation service fol lowed, from time to time, so that now each branch of the service is organized.

The Massachusetts State Commission on Commerce and Industry, recently appointed by Gov. Guild, has sent to many labor men, as well as business men and trade organizations' officials, a request to send to it before Sept. 1 a statement of the ways each thinks that the commercial and industrial prosperity of the State can be promoted, whether by changes in legislation, by public or private undertakings or otherwise.

Women of Jersey City have started a novel organization. To establish a school to instruct women how and where to spend their money most beneficially for union labor will be one of the features of the body, besides boosting union labels and encouraging men to organize.

On the subject of uniform design for Il union labels, the executive council of e American Federation of Labor has de cided that the report of the committee at the Minneapolis convention last year shall be given careful consideration. The matter will be again brought up at the coming convention at Norfolk, Va.

It is believed that if all the labor unions of San Francisco, Cal., were to join in a common cause a great hospital could be erected and maintained at a comparatively small cost per capita.

A strike of the blast furnace men at Pittsburg, Pa., which, it is said, will affect between 10,000 and 15,000 men, possibly will be called in the near future. The difficulty is over the eight-hour day.

The success of the Missouri State Federation of Labor in the matter of obtaining the enactment of a number of laws for the protection of the interests of Inbor has attracted a great deal of attention in

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Pageant to Henor Recevelt Early In October. For the first time in history a Presilent of the United States is going to take a journey on the Mississippi river, not for the purpose of getting from one point to another, but to see the great river, to meet the people who live along its banks and to acquaint himself with the conditions as they exist at the present time in that territory adjacent the "father of waters." True to his principle of seeing things for himself instead of through the eyes of others. President Rooseveit is coming to the Masseippi valley in October to find out what the needs of this great waterway and those tributary to it really are, and the members of the Lakes-tothe Gulf Deep Waterway Association hope to so impress him with the importance of their project that before he eaves the middle west be will be singing "14 feet through the valley" as

lustily as the rest of them. The entire river from Keckuk, Ind., where he embarks on the river boat Mississippi, to Memphis, where his journey ends, will be en fete to greet him, but at St. Louis the most elaborate reception will occur. Here the harbor and the city will combine to do him honor, and the decorations as well as the program of events will be on the mest elaborate scale possible. The President will leave Keokuk on Tuesday morning, Oct. 1, and will go down the river on the Mississippi river Commission's steamboat Mississippi, arriving at St. Louis about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 2d. Here he will be met by the Governors of 20 Mississippi valley States, the officers of the Lakeste-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association and the Executive Committee of the St. Louis Business Men's League, who are his hosts on this occasion. He will remain in St. Louis a few hours. departing thence for Cairo and Memphis. Along the river every town will be decorated in honor of the distinguished traveler, and every boat from one end of the river to the other is expected to take some part in the great

four-day pageant.

International Socialist Congress. Eight hundred and eighty-six delegate. representing twenty-five of the leading nations of the world, which constituted the International Congress of Socialists, met for the first time on German soil at Stuttgart. Of these, 300 were from Germany, 130 from England, 90 from France, 80 from Austria, 50 from Russia and smaller delegations from Switzerland, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Roumania, Sweden, Holland, the United States, Argentina, South Africa, Australia and Japan. Secretary Van der Velde of the International Socialist Bureau, officiated at the opening of the congress. The opening address was made by Herr Bebel of Germany. He laid stress on the Socialist gains during the past year in France and on the fact that for the first time Socialists had been elected to the British Parliament. In his own country, while the number of seats in the Reichstag had been reduced, he pointed out that the Socialist vote had increased a quarter of a million since 1900. He said the number of enrolled members of Socialist syndicates in Germany last year was 1,800,000. He referred to the "scandalous prosecution" of Haywood in Amerquittal. Herr Singer presided. An openair mess meeting was attended by 10,000 Socialists. The more important subjects discussed during the week were immigration, the relations of the party to trade unions and the proposal to introduce simultaneously in all parliaments a motion for establishing by law maximum working



The shortage of fruit makes this a sert of canned-goods summer.

The summer shoes this year bring us one stop nearer to the yellow peril. Schmitz, of San Francisco, is going to

run for Mayor as far as the penitentiary will let bis The United States has at last suc

ceeded in shedding itself of its James Hasen Hyde. Uncle Sam, it seems, has lost an island

in the Pacific somewhere. Has Japan been searched? Astronomers have found a new canal on Mars. But the one on Panama is

still subject to delay. Mr. Rockefeller's knowledge of the affairs of his own company is almost as

prefound as his silence Unde Sam has a hard time in summer

with pauper leanigrants pouring in and American money pouring out. Most of the summer hotel proprietor would give anything for a method for the

painless extraction of pecketbooks. What is home without a Teddy bear? A New York child fell three stories, land-

ed on its stuffed pet, and was unhurt. The King of Spain announces that it is a very happy feeling to be a father. Just wait, Alf, till teething time begins. It was a woman who figured that as a result of the telegraphers' strike the wires might become seriously damaged

from rust. Men who have been trying to drink all the whisky in the country may feel encouraged to knew that they consumed 11,409,252 gallons more last year than the year before.

The Standard Oil Company has declared another \$6,000,000 quarterly dividend. Reports that the Standard was about to go to the poorhouse were evidently without foundation.

If the Standard Oil Company made \$199,800,000 in three years when its president wasn't able to attend to business. what would it make if John D. Rockefeller was in working trim?

Needn't be surprised if you find you buttons are not sewed on. Your wife can explain that the trust has raised the price of thread.

A Chiengo woman says she stole in order to make her mother comfortable. And now the rude police are making the whole family uncomfortable.

After awhile when you send the little girl to the store for a speed of cotton you'll have to send a porter along to carry the meney to pay for it.

Those New York confidence men who took \$2,000 from a newly arrived Emptishman eight to be assamed of themselves. They'd take carrly from a child

TWO WOMEN'S DEVOTION

Bring Freedom to Cal-Powers of Kentucky.

While nothing definite is yet known as to the time of Caleb Powers' next trial, recently deferred, on the charge of murdering Gov. William Goebel of Kentucky, the preparations are being made and when the case is again called his defease will be complete. Incarcerated for seven years for a murder which changed the political history of a State, outlawed its Gevernor and wrecked many homes, Powers, who at the age of 30 years was Secretary of State for Kentucky, is still fighting desperately for his life and liberty. Three times already Caleb Powers has been condemned for participation in the Goobel assussination; three times he has been granted new trials. To his mother and his old school teacher he is indebted for at least two of these.

Almost immediately after the murde Powers was arrested while trying to escape in disguise. On Aug. 19 following a jury pronounced him guilty of complicity in the assassination and fixed his punishment at life imprisonment. He was a man of some little means and his 1526-Turks defeated Hungarians at political friends, partly considering his trial as one arraigning his party before the world, came to his aid and a new trial was granted.

1521-City of Mexico taken by Cortes.

1634 Swedes defeated at Nordlingen.

1664-New Amsterdam surrendered to

the English and became New York.

1751-The city of Arcot, India, taken

1755-Stonington, Conn., attacked by

1776-Americans defeated by the British

1781-French fleet arrived in Chesapeake

1782-Preliminary treaty between Eng-

land and the United States signed at

Paris.... Nine hundred persons lost

in the sinking of the "Royal George"

1783-First' ascent of a balloon filled

1791—George Hammond, first minister

1813-Creek Indians massacred defenders

1833-Act for the abolition of slavery

1835—The "Beaver," first steam vessel

1842-Congress changed the beginning of

1852-Samuel D. Hubbard of Connecti-

\$859-Leigh Hunt, poet and essayist,

861-Gen. Fremont proclaimed martial

1862-Forts Hatteras and Clark, on the

North Carolina coast, taken by

Union forces First train run on

the Underground railway in London

.... Garibaldi defeated and taken

prisoner at battle of Aspromouto,

operations in the Shenandoah valley

....Gen. McClellan nominated for

President by Democratic national

convention at Chicago Battle of

of the Confederacy unveiled at Grif-

864—Gen. Sheridan resumed offensive

1860-First monument erected to heroes

1879-Cetewaye, King of Zululand, cap-

1881-Over 200 lives lest in the wreck

1885-First cable road began operations

1886 Sixty-seven persons killed in earth-

1891-Santiago taken by insurgent

Chileans Balmaceda's army final-

ly defeated at Vina del Mar, Chile

.... Fifty persons killed and injured

in wreck on the Western North Car-

York, almost wholly destroyed by

repeal the silver-purchasing clause of

the Sherman act, rejecting all free

against Spanish rule in the Philip-

honor of William J. Bryan on his

return from a trip around the

1892-Metropolitan Opera House, New

1893-House of Representatives voted to

1896-Fresh outbreak of the rebellion

1902-Violent eruption of Mont Pelee.

1906-Great reception in New York in

Platt Replies to Crittes.

Senator Platt, as president of the Unit-

ed States Express Company, in a circu-

the to stockholders, shows that the earn-

ings and income for the first half of the

present year have fallen off, compared

with the first half of the preceding year.

The net income from all sources for 1907

be estimates at 7 per cent. This state-

ment is regarded as an answer to the de-

mands of minority stockholders for a di-

vision of surplus and their charge that

the Platt family and their associates have

juggled the books to hide the profits from

owners of stock. The minority faction al-

leges that rival companies have been rep-

resented on the board and that business

has been diverted to competitors. A for

mal demand has been made for reform in

Martyr to Experiments.

member of the faculty of the Post Gradu

ete Medical School of New York City,

is believed to have been directly due to his

experiments in the cause of medical sci-

ence. In his efforts to demonstrate that

alcohol was an antidote to carbolic acid

the doctor frequently swallowed what

would have been a fatal dose of the pol-

son and then took alcohol. Many of these

experiments were made in the presence

of classes at the school where he was an

Larned, the Tennis Champion.

For the third time in his career Wil-

liam A. Larned won the national tennis

championship in the singles at Newport

the other day, defeating Robert Leroy,

the intercollegiate champion of Colum-

bia; thus the cup becomes Larned's prop-

erty. He is expected to retire from the

Investigating Age Pensions.

Gov. Guild of Massachusetts to investi-

gate the subject of old-age insurance and

pensions, with a view to catablishing such

A commission has been appointed by

nstructor.

chempionship field.

a system in that Stute.

The death of Dr. Seneca D. Powell, a

the management of the company.

quake at Charleston, S. C.

of the "Teuton," bound from Cape

1880-Gen. Roberts relieved Kandahar.

throughout the British celonies re-

to ply on the Pacific ecean, left Eng-

the fiscal year from Jan. 1 to July 1.

cut became postmaster general of the

1816-British fleet bombarded Algiers.

from Great Britain, received by Pres-

at battle of Long Island.

bay to help the Americans.

with hydrogen, at Paris.

of Fort Mins, in Alabama.

ceived the royal assent.

land for Fort Vancouver.

United States.

law in Missouri.

Jonesboro, Georgia.

tured by the British.

Town to Natel.

olina railroad.

coinage amendments.

in New York City.

Naples.

France.

governor of Canada.

by Lord Clive.

at Portsmouth.

ident Washington.

the British.

1660-Milton's works burnt by the hang-"It was a coward's shot which slew man Marquis de Feuquieres as-Goebel, and Caleb is not a coward."

This is what Mrs. Rebecca Powers, the sumed office as Viceroy of New mother of the prisoner, said at the first 1661-Baron D'Avaugour took office as This is what she said after the appeal was successful, and this is what

ant reiteration.

"I know Caleb is not a coward, and I also know he had no connection with the deep damnation of Goebel's taking off." This was the downright answer to evtry charge made against the prisoner returned by Mrs. Lulie Clay Brock, who



CALER POWERS.

taught the young man when he was voungster and who remembered the slight blue-eyed boy who called her his "second

But the convictions of these women had no weight with the second jury which passed upon the guilt or innocence of the man. So on Oct. 28, 1901, these twelve men brought in a verdict of guilty, and again was the prisoner sentenced to the penitentiary for his natural life.

In the meantime, however, and before Gov. Taylor left the State as a fugitive from justice to prevent arrest and arsassination, the executive granted a par-

But the feeble old mother never ceased praying for her son's freedom. Nor did she waver in her faith as to his innocence. She had impoverished herself. having sold her little farm and moved to the home of a daughter, to aid in raising finances for the son to continue his battle against what seemed to be overpowering odds. Then came the third trial. was living in an humble cottage in Barboursville, and every evening she could be found standing at the gate, her very soul crying out for a verdict of "inno-

cent. Finally the verdict was carried to her, but it was as far from that expected and hoped for as day is from night. It was on the evening of Aug. 29, 1903, that she learned that a third jury had condemned her boy to death.

Holding herself steadily erect, the aged woman made but one comment:

"My son is innocent; my sole prayer now is to the God of the fatherless and the widow that he will open the eyes and soften the hearts of those enemies of oats, standard, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 1 Caleb who seem determined to have his life. But both he and I will live to prove pork, mess, \$15.45. to the world that he had no connection with the crime."

did a woman come to his rescue. In the mountain school at Flemingsburg, Caleb Powers had inspired that affection in Mrs. Brock which was to bring forth a harvest \$5.40; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.01 to \$1.03 that made a fourth trial possible. Not. corn, No. 2, 60e to 70e; cats, natura withstanding her 54 years she gave up all her time to raising a fund for Powers' defense. She resigned from the little school and traveled the length and 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61c to 63c; breadth of the State in behalf of her for oats, No. 2 mixed, 4Sc to 4Dc; ryc. No. mer pupil. She was particularly successful among the women of the State. and it was her spirit, which she imparted to others, that made the fourth trial a

certainty. One of the attendants will be the prisoner's mother. She says she cannot bear the suspense which was hers while awaiting the verdict in the third trial, and she s confident that the prejudices of former juries will not be a part of the make-up of the next which will try her boy. Whatever the outcome of the trial, the prisoner is bearing up with remarkable forti-

Pritchard Sure He Is Right.

ville, N. C., strongly affirms the jurisdic island. tion of his court in the issuance of the recent injunctions against officials during cisco denied the motion made by the acthe railroad rate controversy. He de torney representing Patrick Calhoun clares that a State Legislature cannot so Thornwell Mullaly, E. E. Schmitz, Abrastitution or to deprive the Federal Court of Its jurisdiction.

Echoes of Playground Convention. Luis, has been quelled by the Argentine The recent National Playground con- authorities. vention at Chicago has started a new In the State railways in Germany the wave of interest in the vital subject of carringes are painted according to the children's play, and many cities are con colors of the tickets of their respective didering the adoption of an extensive classes. First class cavriages are painted plan for the creation of playgrounds in connection with school houses and parks white.

A Costly New Theater. stories high, with an extension of eleven element of chance involved. stories, and, exclusive of the boxes, will have a seating capacity of 2,500

CHICAGO. Fall operations have opened up under financial conditions without any immediate prospect of relief. September dividend payments afferded some loosening of money, although the effect was only temporasy. The discount rate remains firm at the highest cost this season, but the efferings of paper by the manufac turing interests are less urgent and the banks stand better prepared to meet the ncreasing withdrawals of currency te nove crops.

Business generally shows no decided in erruption in its leading activities, and onsumption of raw and finished products remains unabated. Heavy producers continue so well supplied with forward work t is not found necessary to curtail employment of machinery and labor. Much encouragement for the future i drawn from agricultural advices indicat-

ng progress in harvesting and further advance in the corn growth throughout the principal surplus States.

Mercantile collections in the West o casion little comment, and the defaults are lower in numbers and liabilities Vholesale markets show an exceptionally she made many others believe by consistarge attendance of visiting merchants rom the West and South, and the buying of fall and winter merchandise com pares favorably with a year ago. For eign demands caused increased activity in grain and flour, and values have again risen to a new high average for the leading breadstuffs, and there is also improved demand for provisions and live

> Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 17, against 24 last week and 17 a year ago .- Dun's Review.

> > NEW YORK.

The more cheerful tone of matters financial is reflected in the reports of expanding trade at large jobbing centers on fall account. Conservatism in buying is, however, still enforced by money market conditions, and purchases are not so large as they are numerous at many markets. Relatively the best reports came from leading northwestern and southwestern centers, which apparently find crops turning out better than earlier anticipated. One feature descrying attention is the reported less noteworthy buy ing of complete new stocks of goods which is apparently a result of money conditions. Quite a few cities report trade as a whole ahead of the fall seas n of 1906, the crop outlook in those sec tions no doubt influencing buying. Col lections show improvement in different localliles, but as a whole are still slow .-Bradstreet's Report.



Chicago-Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 raignment for complicity in the same as- to \$5.65; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, standard, don to the prisoner. The Supreme Court 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 86c to 88c; hay, of the State declared this pardon void, timothy, \$14.00 to \$20.00; prairie, \$9.00 holding that Taylor had ceased to be Gov- to \$14.50; butter, choice creamery, 216 per bushel, 54c to 63c.

> Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2 white, 50c to 60c; cats, No. 2 white, 47c to 48c.

> St. Louis-Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 76c to 78c.

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.751 hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn No. 2 mixed, 61c to 63c; osts, No. mixed, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 88c Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 5 yellow, 67c to 68c; oats, No. 3 white

54c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 87c to 83c. Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern \$1.02 to \$1.05; corn. No. 3, 63e to 64e; 86c to 88c; barley, standard, 87c to 89c;

Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers Prior to this trial Powers had used up to \$6.85; sheep, common to good mixed, about all the funds he could secure. Now \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.10.

New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.80; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to white, 62c to 64c; butter, crenmery, 22c to 27e; eggs, western, 17c to 21c.

Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 89e t t, 76c to 78c; clover seed, prime, \$9.50.

To Consider Norway Neutral. It is reported that at their recent meet ing Emperor William of Germany and Emperor Nicholas of Russia reached an agreement by which their respective governments are to regard Norway as neutral territory. This is said to be in ac cordance with the desire of Great Brit ain, which has been heartly supporting Norway's endeavors to secure guarantees n this direction.

An American soldier at Clenfuegos Cuba, is suffering from what is believed United States Circuit Judge Pritchard to be yellow fever. This is the first case in an opinion recently announced at Ashe of a soldier being attacked by the disease since the army of occupation went to th

Superior Judge Lawlor of San Fran frame an act as to deprive a citizen of a ham Ruef and others to set aside and right vouchsafed him by the federal con- dismiss the various bribery indictments against them.

A local revolution which broke out at San Luis, capital of the province of San

"Craps," or throwing dice, is said to Plans have been filed for a new theater have been originally a religious act. In in New York City facing Central Park the turn of the dice was supposed by the he cost of which is estimated at \$1,700. primitive peoples to be the answer of the The main structure is to be sever gods to their prayers. There was no

STEEL TRUST'S CITY.

GARY, IND., WILL BE THE PARA-DISE OF CAPITALISTS.

Wonderful Town Which Has Sprung Up on the Shore of Lake Michigan Will Be Corporation Owned and Ruled.

The town of Gary, Ind., which is be ing built at the behest of the magnates of the steel trust, is practically completed. The gigantic steel plant which is to dwarf every industrial plant that has ever existed is raising its tall chimneys against the sky, and the great furnaces in whose flow thousands of tollers will find a living are standing with greedy mouths waiting for their food. Down on the sand dunes of Indiana, on a little neck of land stretching into the southern end of Lake Michigan, the new town is rising. Only the other day there was nothing there but the dreary mounds of sand with a sparse and hungry vegetation accentuating the dreariness. Even the drowsy Calumet, which river flows through the new city, had a forlorn and lifeless as-

All that is now changed. The sand dunes have been leveled. The reedy marshes of the river have been filled in, and in place of the few scattered trees modern buildings have arisen, and thousands of laborers have turned the desolate place into a great camp of industry where pick and shovel, mason's trowel and architect's measure are busy all day long. Broadway, the principal sfreet, is 31/2 miles long and 100 feet wide, with 20-foot sidewalks, On every side stores, banks, hotels and office buildings are rising to completion. Two hotels, at a cost of over \$50,000, are under way, while a bank building is completed and a newspaper office is even now busy publishing a weekly paper, which will soon be a daily.

Unique Living Conditions.

Twelve thousand men will gain a living in the milis. They will form a great homogeneous majority of the new city's population, and with the end already in sight the question arises as to how this great army of workers with their wives and families will live. The place where these men will work will be owned by the United States Steel Corporation, the houses that they will live in will be owned by the same body, they will pay their taxes and receive their light and water at the will of their employers. Such is the plan, at least, at present, and those who are interested in the great experiment are now inquiring curiously as to what these unique conditions of living will mean.

There are persistent rumors that the packing houses in Chicago will move to Gary and interests allied to the Steel Trust are already beginning to flock to the new city. Foundries, ship yards, manufactories of bridges, sheet steel. structural iron, tinplate, wire and wire products, and other concerns into whose business steel enters largely, have already acquired or are seeking sites on which to erect factories. The initial population of Gary will certainly not port or communicating with any other be below 20,000 and may be more.

Guarding Against Strikes. Gary is intended to fulfill the dream of many corporations and the particular dream of the Steel Trust-a town where labor agitation will be unknown and where capital will have full swing. The United States Steel Corporation is leaving no stone unturned to have in its hands sufficient power to quell instantly any attempt at a strike. The steel plant is located on one side of the Calumet river, which divides the town into two parts. Fronted by the river and backed by the lake, it will be almost impregnable to rioting strikers. Swinging bridges across the Calumet will turn it into a mediaeval fortress about which the drawbridges may be swung upward and the enemy cut off while the castle can obtain fresh supplies of defenders and ammunition from the lake steamers. Then, again, when the striker faces raised rates for his light, fuel and transportation, he will probably think twice before striking, or at least such is the hope of his amployers.

Workers Nearly All Poles. An interesting feature of the whole project is that almost the entire population will be Polish. In the new town English will be at a discount, and the Pole, with his habitual dislike for departing from his native tongue and customs, will have a unique opportunity to find in the English-speaking country to which he is flocking in thousands a city where he will meet only his own countrymen, where the natives of the country will be to all intents and purposes foreigners, and where he will be enabled to live his life under the traditions and customs of his native land.

Notes of Current Events. Several persons were injured when two passenger trains collided head on on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonic railroad near Seabrook, Texas.

Sachem Hall, the new \$100,000 dormitory of Yale university at New Haven, was so badly damaged by fire that it will be necessary to rebuild it.

Fire in the upper stories of the Monitor Truck and Storage building in Toledo caused a loss of \$200,000. The International Harvester Company was the heavi-Effective war, it is announced, is being

waged against the Black Hand through out Pennsylvania by the State constabulary and the indications are that the troops will soon rid the commonwealth of this murderous organization. The Bank of Auburn, Wash., was rob-

bed of \$5,200 some time between Saturday night and Sunday morning by some one having a pass key and the combination of the safe. President Roosevelt has granted a mutation of sentence in the case of Mrs.

Adaline Rose of Jackson county, Ky., convicted of making and selling whisky in violation of law. Miss Agnes Maguire, a teacher of

Brooklyn, has disappeared mysteriously While caught in a rainstorm at Lake Hoparcong her coasin left her in a buggy for a few minutes. When he returned she was gone.



Following the concerence of high neval officials with the president, orders were issued by Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry to hasten all preparations for the much discussed cruise of the battle-ship fleet to the Pacific Coast. He said that the fleet would sail from Hampton Reads December 15 for San Francisco, in command of Admiral Evans, expecting to arrive at the destination April 10, a distance of 13,772 miles. The big war-ships will be under steam sixty-three days, and spend fifty-two days at target practice. The sailing pace will be ten knots an hour, permitting colliers to accompany the fleet part of the way. Over 160,000 tons of coal will be consumed. A complete machine shop on board the Panther will be constantly at hand for repairs.

Following sharp attacks on the Board of Naval Constructors in the Navy, a service publication, Secretary Metcalfe called on all officers for suggestions how to promote the efficiency of the service. Two of the battleships, the Iowa and Indiana, were criticised, as being "soft enders," and already these have been ordered into the reserve list, most of their men going to the new battleships. By "soft end" the critics mean ships having spaces at the bow and stern not protected by armor, which is action would make them vulnerable to attack. It is alsocharged that steering engines in several cases have been left unprotected by the naval constructors. Other ships thus criticised are the Oregon, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Kearsarge.

The Navy Department has announced the awarding of contracts for the construction of the two new 20,000-ton "Dreadnoughts" to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass., and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company of Newport News, Va., respectively. One of these ships is to have American turbines and the other the British type of turbines. The contract price with the Newport News company is \$4,000,000, and that with the Fore River \$4,377,000, these being the lowest two bids. Contracts for the \ armor are divided among the Carnegie Bethlehem and Midvale plants.

The Naval Board of Inspection and Survey has forwarded to the Navy Department its report on the exhaustive trials of the four submarine torpedo boats, the Octopus, Viper, Cuttlefish and Tarantula, constructed for the government. Much attention was devoted to the open ocean trial of the Viper, which was selected to make a ninety-six hour sea test for the purpose of determining endurance. The performance of the Viper demonstrated that she has a radius of action of 1,000 miles without coming into vessel for a period of four days.

-:-:-Painters at work on the dome of the Capitol in Washington found in the gutter below the first bulge a woman's bonnet, four derby hats, ten straw hats, two ham sandwiches, thirteen cents, a nursing-bottle, and a sparrows' nest containing thirty-eight eggs. The sparrows must have planned a corner in the egg market, for no hon sparrow could cover three dozen eggs with any prospect of hatching them.

The erniser Washington, which has been in commission but a few months, recently had her final tests under the supervision of the Trial Board of the Navy Department with most gratifying results, her speed record being over twenty-one knots an hour, and the action of her guns and turrets proving exact duplicate of the cruiser Tenn-

It has been agreed between the governments of Canada and of the United States that the owners of all buildings on the boundary-line must decide in which country they shall live, and must move the whole building accordingly. The purpose of this agreement is to reduce the smuggling evil and otherwise to put an end to lawlessness on the border.

Public Printer Stillings has ordered that hereafter all employes of the government printing office shall address. one another with the formal designations "Mr." and "Miss," in contradistinction to the prevailing custom of us-

Hereafter medical preparations, such as headache powders, which contain acetphenitidin, must have on their published formulas notice that the preparation contains "acetanilid," from which the former drug is derived.

The president has approved Col. Goethal's request for authority to expend \$8,000,000 more than the appropriation for the present fiscal year on the Panama Canal. The reason for asking this was that the work had proceeded with greater rapidity than was anticipated, and this action was believed to be in the interest of true economy and might save a year's time in completing the canal. Congress will be requested to make an appropriation to cover this deficiency.

The Treasury Department closed the fiscal year, June 30, with a surplus of \$86,929,426, and with the receipts totaling \$665,306,135, which is \$70,000,000 more than in any other year in our history. The customs receipts were \$333 .-230,126 and the internal revenue \$270,-309,388.

Secretary Taft has ordered Governor Magoen of Cuba to buy all the church property in Havana at the option price. of \$1,388,646, this being an alternative to expropriation.