CHICAGO.

Trade maintains a steady course, and, de from the sentimental effect of financial troubles in the East, there is sustained confidence felt here as to the outlook. asportation of finished materials, general merchandise and other commo exceed that at this time last year, and, while the aggregate of new demands for manufactures has narrowed, there is seasonable activity in most lines of distriition. Payments through the banks sgain make a largely increased showing.

egitimate discount requirements ara promptly extended to responsible borrowers, and there is less general pressure for money for commercial purposes, but an increased number of trading defaults appears this week, indicating further climi-nation of weak concerns. eration of Labor to take steps to union

Most banking accommodation for industrial purposes is amply provided for until the turn of the year, and, while the drain of currency to move crops has bene heavier, there is no apparent reato question the soundness of busidisposing of the products of the soil any evidence of shrinkage in the purasing power some apprehension might sue, but crop marketings continue in

Raw materials exhibit no decline in the volume of absorption. Consumers hold but for concessions and prices reflect an easier tone, although these are quoted unchanged in iron, steel, hides and

Bank clearings, \$267,471,158, exceed those of corresponding week in 1906 by cago district number 28, against 18 last week and 21 a year ago.—Dun's Review

NEW YORK.

Trade and industry have tended toward quiet in sympathy with reports of finan-cial unsettlement at New York and a other cities the continuance of mild weather affecting as it does retail distri-bution, the natural seasonable slowing flows of jobbing trade and the influence apon retail trade and collections of the uance of the holding movement of ops. On the other hand, the financial nation at New York, generally speakock banks, under courageous and expericed leadership, are meeting conditions they arise with discretion; recent delines in prices of cereals and cotton have encouraged foreign demand for the fountry's products, the holding of cotton, great exchange-making medium, is showing some signs of relaxing, and low-ered prices of domestic commodities lead to the hope that the demand of a pros-perous country, affected by the unduly high level of some commodities, will re-

ness failures for the week ending Oct. 24 number 217, against 194 last ek, 184 in the like week of 1906, 178 in 1905, 180 in 1904, and 217 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 39, as against 36 last week and 29 in this week a year ago.-Bradstreet's Re-



Chicago-Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.10; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 98c; orn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, standard 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 82c; hay, othy, \$12.00 to \$20.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$15.00; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 24c; potatoes, per bushel, 55c to 65c.

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 hogs, good to choice beavy, \$5.00 to \$0.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 99c to \$1.00; corn. No. 2 white, 62c to 63c; eats, No. 2 white, 50c to 51c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, 58c to 50c; oats, No. 2, 46c to 47e; rye, No. 2, 82c to 83c. Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50;

hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2 mixed, 65c to 68c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 91c to 93c. Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep. \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 89c to \$1.00; corn, No. 3 allow, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 3 white,

68e to 54e : rye, No. 2, 86e to 87e. Milwankee-Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.05 to \$1.08; corn, No. 3, 59e to 60e; oats, standard, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 1. 83c to 84c; barley, standard, \$1.00 to \$1.01; pork, mess, \$15.50.

Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fari to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.75.

New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.25; \$4.00 to \$6.80; sheep, \$3.00 to wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.05 to \$1.06; No. 2, 70e to 71e; oats, natural white, 55c to 59c; butter, creamery, 25c to 28c; eggs, western, 19c to 24c.

Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn. No. 2 mixed, 62c to 63c; bats, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 1, 86c to 87c; clover seed, prime, \$10.35.

The mattresses used in the German army are stuffed with little rolls of paper, and are said to be a great improvement on straw.

Government crop report contains no surprises for the trade except for the claim that the spring wheat quality is alightly better than last year.

The rebuilding of San Francisco has been hampered greatly by the very high wage schedule. The rates exceed by a lar a day the maximum scale in New

- A report from Consul E. L. Harris says that the raisin and fig crops of Smyrna have been very seriously damaged by ent thunderstorms, accompanied by hail, in the latter part of August.

Gov. Hughes in a speech at Empire State day at the Jamestown exposition said no one can be permitted to put prirate interest above public advantage in

the government of the future. By digging a canal from the Rio Grande not far from its mouth to the Mississippi the United States would enjoy an inland waterway 8,000 miles long. The cost of the work is estimated at \$4,000,



The International Spinners' Union has lecided on the establishment of a defense

The International convention of Steamfitters and Helpers will be held in Detroit. Mich., pext year.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has started a movement for the sloption of a universal union label. In Canada the boot and shee industry

employs almost 13,000 wage earners. The

annual wage list amounts to \$4,644,171. The International Marble Workers' Union, while a small one, represents an almost absolute organization of the craft. Los Angeles (Cal.) Central Labor Council has requested the American Fed-

ise trades in that city. Over six millions of dollars was paid out by organized labor in the United States last year for sick and death bene

fits, tool insurance, etc. The average salary paid a national presiding officer of a labor union is about \$2,500. In some cases the traveling expenses are added to this.

The 12,000 coat tailors of Manhattan, who went out on strike last summer while members of the Brotherhood of Tailors, are to form a new national organisation of tailors.

The International Glove Workers' Association has voted to increase its per capita tax 25 per cent. The purpose of the increase is to organize unions in the

sepaller cities. The Oklahoma State Federation of Labor at its recent meeting adopted a reso-lution in favor of woman suffrage, and proposes to make this a test question in

supporting candidates. The Rhode Island State Federation of Labor has petitioned the members of Congress for the enactment of a law which would prohibit government bands competing with civilian bands.

A universal price list and the general eight-hour workday in every section of the United States and Canada is the plan proposed by Boston (Mass.) Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

The application of the bex makers and sawyers for a charter in the American Federation of Labor has been referred to the officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers for consideration. If It is found that the jurisdiction asked for does not clash with that of the wood workers the charter will in all probability be granted.

Two years ago, at the suggestion of the Rev. Charles Stelzle, superintendent of the Presbyterian department of church and labor, the custom of observing the Sunday preceding Labor day as "Labor Sunday" was introduced in the Presbyterian church. This year, it is announced, practically all of the 11,000 Presbyterian easters in this country preached sermons analogous to the day, with apprepriate exercises.

Kansas City, Mo., is going to have a labor temple, and that at no distant date. The corner stone for the new home for labor was laid a few weeks ago with pressive ceremonies. More than \$30,000 has already been raised by voluntary subscriptions for stock, and to show the earnestness with which the union men have entered into the project, they have agreed to give one day's pay toward the fund to erect the temple.

The division of information of the Bureau of Immigration, of which T. V. Powderly is the chief, proposes to have well qualified men and women travel upon steamships and mingle with incoming aliens for the purpose of informing them of labor conditions in this country and what they may expect upon arrival here. Through these agents, too, it is expected to discover attempted violations of the alien contract labor law.

The ministers of Coffevville, Kan., have adopted a union scale of prices for conducting funerals, and they propose extending their organization to all portions of the State. Recently one of the ministers was called to attend a funeral at a neighboring point. He paid his own car fare, hired a livery team and bought his own dinner after the funeral. The result was a meeting of the Ministerial Association and the adoption of a \$5 fee for a

funeral or no service. Alexander Law, president of the Eight-Hour League of America, says that the object of the league is to make the demand for the universal eight-hour day the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign. The people are agreed that the eight-hour day is a good thing, he says, hence the time has arrived to make it universal in the country. Continuing, he says that all business will in time be compelled to work to an eight-hour level, and the greatest reform since the abolition of slavery will have been accomplished for

all time when this is brought about, The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has handed down a decision of great importance to organized labor. It is as follows: "Workingmen have a right to fix a price upon their labor and refuse to work unless that price is obtained. Singly a in combination they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization, or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in the newspapers or circulars In a peaceable way, and with no attempt of soercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer, there is no redress, for they have only exercised their legal rights."

If plans of union men in Milwaukee, Wis., are carried out a new labor erganization will be formed. It is to be composed of bellboys, porters, chambermaids kitchen workers and various other help

around hotels. Labor unions of Vancouver, B. C., are much exercised over the threatened invasion of Japanese from Honolulu. The Vancouver labor market is greatly overstocked, yet the records show that upward of 2,500 Japanese laborers have arrived during the last few months, with the tendency toward greater arrivals in

Hat manufacturers have decided, after conference with the employes, that they vill continue to place the union label in all union made hats. This is all the offi-cers and members of the United Hatters of America sought from the National Fur Felt Hat Manufacturers' Asociation.

W. W. Westcott, Richard A. Canfield's nost formidable rival in the gambling usiness, and a brother of Katherine Ting try, theosophist leader, is dead at his home in New York City as the result of pneumonia, complicated by Bright's dis-



1171-Henry II. landed in Ireland and styled himself King of All Hibernia. 1448 Turks defeated the Hungarians at battle of Cossovo.

1520-Magellan discovered and entered the strait which bears his name. 1540-De Soto and his force engaged in battle with the Mobile Indians in Alabama.

1582-The Gregorian calendar introduced. 1612-Champlain arrived in Canada to take up his work as governor of the country.

1630-First general court in America held at Boston. 1631-Massachusetts Puritans limited

suffrage to members of the church. 1668-Jean Talon resigned his office as Intendant of New France. 1675—Hatfield, Mass., repulsed an at

tack of Indians under King Philip. 1690 Massachusetts invaders retired from before Quebec without making an attack An English fleet from Massachusetts attacked Quebec. 692—British government took away William Penn's proprietary rights in

Penesylvania. 1710-Port Royal, S. C., captured by an English fleet.

1725-First issue of the New York Gazette, first newspaper in that city. 1746-Bill introduced in the New York Assembly to raise money for the erection of Columbia college.

1775-Town of Falmouth (Portland). Maine, burned American troops eaptured Chambly, Quebec ... Pey-ton Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress, died. 1777-Americans repulsed British attack

on Fort Mercer, Red Bank, N. J. 1781-Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Va. 1788-President Washington started on

a tour of the Northern States. 1793-Marie Antoinette guillotined. 1800-Spain, ceded the territory of

Louisiana to France. 1803-Congress assembled in extra ses sion to act on the Louisiana Purchase

trentr.

1805-Poratio Lord Nelson killed at the battle of Trafalgar. 1812-American sloop Wasp defeated the

British brig Frolic off the coast of Virginia. 1813-Napoleon defeated at the battle of Leipsie.

1826-The last "State Lottery" drawing held in England. 1828-The Delaware and Chesapeake

canal opened. 1831-Arms' bill passed for the repres sion of crime and insurrection in Ire-

1834 British Parliament houses, Westminster, destroyed by fire. 1839 Charles Edward Poulett Thomson

succeeded Sir John Colborne as governor of Canada. 1842-First submarine telegraph in Amer-

ica laid between Governor's Island and New York. 1845-Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, French tragedienne, born.

1846-Nathan Clifford of Maine became Attorney General of United States. 1849-Chopin, the great musical con

poser, died in Paris. 1952-Abd-el-Kaedir, deposed ruler of Algiers, released from his confinement by Louis Napoleon.

1853-Filibusters, under Col. William Walker, sailed from San Francisco to establish a pro-slavery celony in lower California. S56-Seven persons killed in panic in

London while Mr. Spurgeon was preaching. 1859-Col. Robert E. Lee captured John Brown and his men at Harper's

Ferry. 1861-Col. Baker, fr! d of Lincoln, killed at battle of salls Bluff Strat-

ford-on-Avon purchased the birthplace of Shakspeare. 1863-Gen. Grant appointed to the com mand of the western armies.

1884 Gen. Sheridan turned defeat into victory at Cedar Creek.

1866-Austria evacuated Lombardy. 1872-Steamship Missouri burned at sea with loss of 87 lives.

1883-Cetewayo, king of the Zulus, surrendered to the British.

1884-Marquis of Lansdowne sworn as governor general of Canada. 1889-King Carlos of Portugal ascended

1892—World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago formally dedicated. 1904 Frederick Augustus III., ascended

the throne of Saxony.

A Floating Trout Pond. One of the novel features of the steam ship Amerika of the Hamburg-American line is a tank in which fish, principally trout and carp, are kept alive and served to customers in the restaurant when ordered. The tanks are of zinc, and the water is supplied with oxygen by pumping air through perforated pipes extend ing into the water. More than 500 fresh trout and 150 carp were sold on a recent

rip from Hamburg to New York. The Costliest Electric Line. Details of a marvelous electric railroad now projected from Milan to Genoa, Italy, are given by L. B. Ward in the October World To-day. Although only eighty-five miles long the road will encounter such a mass of tunnels and bridges that the cost will average over \$500,000 a mile. To wold all grade crossings 372 bridges and 19 tunnels are to be constructed, one tunnel being twelve miles long. It will take six years to complete the line. Electric otives of 1,000 horse-power will be used, with a 72,000 horse-power current generated by water power, giving a speed of eighty miles an hour TO BRING MORE GOLD.

Sale of Farm Products Abroad to

Relieve Money Difficulties. Outweighing all that the most powerful financiers of the country could do, the American farmer has come to the rescue of the finances of the nation and is relieving the money difficulties. The great American staples—wheat, cotton, tobacco, ments are on their way to Europe, this being the season of the year when American products are marketed abroad. In return the United States is receiving credit for many million dollars abroad, which can be converted specially into a stream of gold flowing into the country. It is this fact which is expected to provide lasting relief, and which backs up the efforts of the bankers and financiers of the country with such force as to make it virtually certain that the coming months will be ones of ease in the money markets. The natural resources of the country

promise to exert even greater influence than the sale of American securities abroad. The latter have suffered discredit, to some extent, under recent pressure. The intrinsic value of the products of the farmer, to which must be added those of the mines and oil fields, and their colossal aggregate at this time of the year is beyond the reach of financial distrust, above the power of Wall street.

Convention of Trust Curbers. At Chicago 400 delegates appointed by State Governors met, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, to discuss the curbing of trusts. President Butler of Columbia university, who presided, made an address, in which he warned against premature or ill-considered measures for the regulation of public service corporations, lest they disturb "that faith Suich civilized man has in his fellows and upon which rests the whole enormous structure of our credit system." He added that if this were destroyed there would be few corporations of any kind left to regulate. At the same time he admitted that the country was face to face with new economic conditions and abuses which must be checked. He thought that the Sherman anti-trust law commits the nation to a too extreme policy by exalting competition over co-operation. Many economists of national reputation took part in the discussions which followed or delivered set addresses. Bankers, merchants and labor leaders were also heard. Judge Grosscup aired his favorite plan for a national corporation commission and Samuel Gompers sald that the trade union was the proper accompaniment of the trust. The majority favored some form of federal regulation of all corpora-tions. Many of the delegates took the same position as that of President Butler against the Sherman anti-trust law, it being the sense of the convention that the law was more at fault than the trusts for existing conditions.



The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will now proceed rapidly to install the entire system with electric power, owing to the successful completion of the trial installation on the division Conn.

The outcome of the trial of T. L. Ford, chief counsel of the San Francisco Street Rallway Company, who was indicted for bribing city supervisors, was a disagreement of the jury, which stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Another trial is already in progress.

United States district attorneys in va rious parts of the country have been instructed by Attorney General Bonaparte to institute suits against a large number of railroad companies to recover penalties incurred by them for alleged violations of the safety appliance law.

Advance copies of the financial statenent of the Rock Island Railroad show total earnings of \$60,238,420, an increase of \$0,000,562. Notwithstanding an increase of nearly \$6,000,000 in operating expenses, the net earnings were \$19,194. 278, an increase of \$3,023,478.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago and Alton railroad, E. H. Harriman failed to be re-elected a director and the name of his friend, James Stillman, was left off, this marking the complete ascendancy of the Rock Island interests in Alton and victory for the Moore-Reid people.

Under an agreement with Gov. Comer of Alabama, the Southern Railway and other lines in that State, except the Louisville and Nashville, are to put the 2%-cent fare and freight rate into effect Dec. 1, and all litigation as a result of resistance to the rate is to be withdrawn

In his annual report President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad admits that the 2-cent passenger rate established about a year ago has proved a profitable one, the gross earnings of his company having increased about 5 per cent during the past

The annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio road shows gross earnings for the past year of \$88,562,024, an increase over the two previous years The net earnings for the year, however, were only \$27,362,830, a decrease of \$513,004 from 1906. Operating expenses increased \$5,

364,869, The business of Havana, Caba, is par alyzed by one of the greatest strikes it her history, being caused by the walkout of the engine drivers on the railway lines leading out of the city. Their griev ance is that they are paid in Spanish and not American money. It has been almost impossible to move any trains, as the men employed to take the places of the strik ers are afraid to work, although protected by the police.

The first official statement of the financlal results of the operation of Chicago's traction lines shows that the city's share of the net profits of the Chicago City railway for the first six months ending July 31 were \$278,218. This is based upon the city's getting 55 per cent of the total profits. When the Union traction lines are brought into the city operation plan it is estimated that the city's of the profits will be over \$1,300,000.

Much discussion has been caused by the report of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company for the last fiscal year, showing a deficit of over \$364,000, while during the same period the company paid dam age claims for accidents to the amount of \$1,217,586, or 7 per cent of the gross receipts. This does not include the cost of the legal staff in defending suits. Commenting on these figures, Collier's says that "when traction companies through out the country are compelled to choose between killings and dividends, they will find ways to prevent the killings."

RAISULI GETS \$150,000 FOR CAID MACLEAN'S LIFE



The Moorish bandit Raisull's triumphint conclusion of negotiations for the ransom of his prisoner, Cald Sir Harry Maclenn, for \$150,000, has greatly increased the prestige of the bandit chieftain. The British government has agreed to pay a

fortune as ransom.

The capture of Gen. MacLean, commander of the Sultan's body guard and next to him the most powerful man in Morocco, was the most spectacular and emasing of all the feats performed by Raisuli. It was made while the commander was bearing peace offerings to the outlaw, in sight of his stronghold. Up to the time of his capture by the brigand Caid MacLean was considered invincible by the persons of the Maroccan court.

GERMAN BALLOON WINS.

Pommern Covers 900 Miles to Atlantic Coast in 42 Hours. Germany won the second interna tional balloon cup contest from France by the narrow margin of five miles, unofficial figures. Third place also went to Germany, while America had to be content with fourth honors. The single English entry was ninth and

The race is pronounced by experts to be the most remarkable in the history of aeronautics. All racing records were broken, both for length of flight and for the time spent in the air. The world's non-competitive endurance record was also shattered, although the world's non-competitive record for distance still stands by a big margin.

The German balloon Pommern landed at Asbury Park, N. J. The balleen had covered 900 miles in an air line from age of nearly twenty-one and one-half miles an hour. This established a record for the race, the winning balloon in last year's initial race starting from Paris covering an air line distance of only 402 miles. Mr. Erbsleeh and his aid, Prof. Clayton, thus carry off the international aeronautic cup and a cash prize of \$2,500. The result of the contest was determined by the number of air miles covered in the flights. The French balloon L'Isle de France made a remarkably game fight for premier honors and came down in New Jersey. but a few miles from the Pommern, The Pommern made an extraordinary flight. When it came down it was in excellent condition and could have added several more hundred miles to its taily had the

open ocean not been ahead. The reports show that an extremely wide area of country was covered by the balloons, the points at which the nine contestants landed being separated by long distances. Besides the two balloons which came to earth in New Jersey two more descended in Virginia, while two others landed in Maryland. One of the contestants descended in Ohio, another in Delaware, while Major H. B. Hersey reached the earth in Ontario. Major Hersey used the United States, the same balloon in which he won the race with Lieut. Lahm last

year. He was eighth. The victory of the German balloon means that the race next year will be held under the auspices of the German Aero Club. The international cup, which is the gift of James Gordon Bennett, must be won three times by the same club to be held permanently.

Pompadour Clerks Win Strike. The young women employed in a Pittsburg department store, upon being told that they would not be allowed to wear their hair in pompadour fashion, formed a union and notified the managers that unless the order was rescinded they would walk out in a body. Thereupon the manager surrendered unconditionally.

Sparks from the Wires. A mouse seldom lives longer than three venrs. Centipedes are eaten in some parts of

South America. Australian jewelers rent engagement rings to their customers. John Bull figures out that his coun

try has been successful in 82 per cent of the battles in which it has engaged. Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, will, it is said, build a sen home at Suffern, N. Y., te cost \$1,000,-A physician in Portland, Me., estimat-

ed that 2.048 teaspoonfuls of tears, or two gallons in all, were shed in one night by the audience that heard Savago's 'Madam Butterfly" in that city recently. New York City is making a marvelous growth in the direction of cheap amuse ments. There are now 400 one-cent, five eent and dime places of entertainment, where there was not one ton years ago.

Eighty-two per cent of the workers chgaged in the paper box industry of the United States are women. Among tobaseo and cigar operators two-thirds are wemen and of the bookbinders more than

PEACE CONGRESS RECORD.

Results of the International

Conference at the Hague, The net results of the International peace conference at The Hagae, which extended from June 25 to Oct. 18, are, in the opinion of Gen. Horace Porter, a prominent member of the American delegation, far beyond expectations, instead of being a disappointment, as has been frequently reported in cable dispatches Gen. Porter said they had done the work they were sent to do, namely: to estab-Ish the principle of the inviolability of private property at sea as a rule of in-ternational law. He says they secure for this the support of a large majority of the powers represented, although they failed to win unanimous assent. Besides this, the conference has placed restric tions upon the use of floating mines; has forbidden the bombardment of undefended sea coast towns; has prohibited the levying of contributions by threats; has shielded the non-combatant in war time; has strengthened the provisions for relief of the wounded, and has taken precauinsisting that converted merchant vessel be formally enrolled upon the naval list and commanded by a naval officer. And, finally, just before adjournment, the plan of a permanent Court of Arbitration was agreed upon, with only a few of the smaller nations dissenting, not from the principle, but as to the method of conducting negotiations, holding that the judges should be appointed upon the basis of the equality of all nations. As to the collection of debts by force of arms, the Porter resolution forbidding the employment of force until after arbitration should have been refused, or after an award had been set at naught, was unanimously accepted. At the closing session, President Neli-doff asked the conference to render homage to President Roosevelt for proposing a second conference, and was authorized

to send him a telegram expressing grati-The efforts to establish an international

high court of justice and obligatory arbitration were unsuccessful, largely owing to disagreement as to the method of its creation, although the principle of obligatory arbitration was formally adopted. The right of the different rulers to sign the various conventions or agreements will be open until June 30, 1908.

The general expenses of the conference approximated \$3,000,000, nearly half of which was spent for telegrams, and over \$500,000 to pay for the numerous dinners given in honor of different delegates.



All over the country farmers are finishing up their season's work and taking account of profits. Most of them are satisfied with the year's labors, for, while crops are not so great in volume as they have been for the past two or three years, prices are such that the farmers of the United States will receive almost \$1,000,-000,000 more for their products than they got last year.

What this means to the country may be guessed when it is reflected that the farmer is the basis of prosperity. When he is well off, all men in other occupations are comfortable. When hard times seize him, all other lines of business are at once affected. He is the foundation of the national weal. If the farmer has no money to deposit in the rural banks, banks have no money to lend manufacturers and mer-St. Louis in forty-two hours, an aver- chants. If he has no crops, railroads can not earn dividends. Shortage of money at once reduces industry and lowers the rate of wages. If it continues, thousands of men are thrown out of employment and

misery becomes general. On the other hand, when the farmer is prosperous, money and credit can be obtained for merchandizing and manufacturing, railroads thrive, labor's reward increases, affluence spreads over the coun try. The earth is the mother of all wealth. Everything man uses comes out of it originally, and the men who devote themselves to cultivating the soil are the medium between earth's riches and the

rest of mankind. Farmers should be happy as this win ter draws in. With abundant profits, in peace and plenty, they can reflect that their money is clean. They have not grown rich through robbing other men. They have created wealth. Every dollar they possess represents so much more to feed and ciothe humanity, so much more

of comfort and happiness. The American farmer ought to be comfortable in mind as well as in body. The soil has given him a competence. He has paid off his mortgage long ago. He has a good home and owns his broad acres. He has a balance in the bank, and as he looks forward he can see plenty in the future. He is much better off than most men, although he may not realize it .- Chicago

011 Trusts Spy Methods.

While hunting for some explanation of the big loans shown on the books of the Standard Oli Company for last year Government's Counsel Kellogg brought to light the trust's system of spying, known as the "statistical department." It was the purpose of this department to keep tab on all sales by rivals through an intriente spy system. It keeps a record of every barrel, can or tank car load which has been taken from the oil fields by competitors, and traces this oil to the market, with each charge for transportation and the final selling price noted. Another device employed by the Standard is that of the dummy company, which masquerades as an independent concern and is moved from one field to another, its business being to cut prices under rea. competitors of the Standard.

Paris Aeroplane Record.

Henry Farman, a Paris neronaut, has succeeded in navigating the air on his aeroplane a distance of 285 meters, thus breaking the record of 220 meters, held by Santos Dumont. His machine traveled at the speed of twenty-five miles an hour, and was brought to the earth with only slight damage. It employed a fifty horsepower moter. The start was made with wheel resting upon the ground, but when a speed of twenty miles an hour was reached by a slight elevation of the front horizontal rudder the aeroplane glided into the air to the height of twelve me-ters; then, by adjusting the rudder, that height was maintained throughout the flight. Farman says he is convinced that he can fly a mile or more without the slightest difficulty.

Chadwick Secret Withheld. Upon the order of Attorney General Bonaparte, the marshal at Cleveland withheld from publication the deposition which Beckwith, the Oberlin banker, gave in Jard to the financial transactions of late Cassie L. Chadwick, who died

while serving a term in prison for a long

series of crocked financial deals.



Standard Oil's affinity is Miss Dividend.-Chicago Tribune.

There is a prevalent notion that Rockefeller ought to divide.-Philadelphia Press.

Let's haul our navy up on the land, est some other power should object. New York Mail.

A corner in cereals this fall ought to result in a boom in farms next spring.-Philadelphia Inquirer. It makes the average man feel rather

heerful to discover that last year's overcont is good for another winter.-Washington Post. When a good jockey can earn \$50,-000 a year, it is strange that so many

light-weights try to get into Congress. -Washington Post. As the chorus girl season is coming on we may begin to look for the distribution of some swollen fortunes .-

Philadelphia Press. While the President was enjoying deer meat in camp, the rest of us were growling about the dear meat at home. -Washington Post.

Salesgirls in Pittsburg have been forbidden to wear pompadours. Was not life in Pittsburg hard enough before? -Philadelphia Inquirer. All kinds of food are getting so

high in price that corned beef and cabbage will soon rise to aristocratic rank on the menu.—Philadelphia Inquirer. After Miss Gladys Vanderbilt beomes the Countess Szechenyl she will always remind her friends of an incurable case of hay fever .- Washington

Post. While a Paris doctor may, as he asserts, cure cancer in thirty minutes, so important a process ought to be worth at least an hour's time.-Philadelphia Ledger. With the price of ple up, the cost of

indigestion is again advanced. If this continues it will soon be so that no one can afford to have it.-New York Tribune. In New England the price of ple has advanced 20 per cent. The manufac-

turers must have felt that they have

been mincing matters too long.-Washington Post. The Norwegian explorer who purposes to reach the North Pole with a team of polar bears would draw a bigger crowd if he drove up Broadway .-

New York World. It is reported that 20,000 pounds of prunes have been ordered for victualing the Pacific fleet. That ought tomake the men feel like fighting .-Washington Post. Pastor Aked, recently brought over

from England to New York, says the story of Jonah is a fiction. Then the nature faker is no modern creation .-Philadelphia Ledger. The Russian opinion that war between the United States and Japan is previtable arises, doubtless, from a not

unnatural desire to see Japan licked .-Philadelphia Ledger. Women's hats, the experts tell us, are now the same as they were a hundred years ago. That is doubtless the

reason why they seem to be looking backward,-New York Tribune. Now somebody else is going to gladden the hearts of mankind by "making a dash for the North Pole." Can't the North Pole be abolished by internation-

al agreement?-New York Sun. A new opponent of rural free delivery has arisen. The postmaster at Mount Carmel, Conn., has become tired of distributing mail on a daily wage of 15 cents.-New York Tribune.

A large steel plant has been located

in China, and that country is destined to discover that for ways that are dark and tricks that are valu, a large steel plant is peculiar.-Washington Post. Doctors who plead guilty to Prof. Osler's charges that they smoke toomuch may allege that they compound

for their own indulgence by forbidding it in their patients.-New York World. Hunting the North Pole seems to have become a popular game. Under the rules of 1906 and 1907 it seems to be much safer than football, automobiling or aerial navigation.-New York.

Sun.

We have seen some that made us feel that we were earning that much by watching their performance,-Wash-Ington Post. If the reduction in steamship rates goes much further the competing companies will offer not only to carry pas-

The Baltimore Sun says some vaude-

ville "artists" are paid \$10 a minute

sengers without charge, but even togive them handsome bonuses .- New York Tribune. Uncle Sam is gathering crops worth \$7.000,000,000. That means about \$80 worth of farm produce for every inhabitant. As a producer of real wealth

the farmer is still in a class by himself.-Philadelphia Press. Captain Amundsen announces that ne is having six polar bear teams trained for a dash to the North Pole in 1910. Matched against the Wellman dirship, an Arctic race between the tortoise and the hare seems to be prom-

sed .- New York Sun. Some of those people who are doing o much kicking about the Irish girl's ace on the new gold coins probably wouldn't get hold of one often enough o recognize the lady, and wouldn't have it long enough to commit her ooks to memory .- Washington Post. The teller thers' strike, begun in usic, is an ending in recriminations

no discord. The strike is a two-

tgsd weapon, which no organization

muld misheathe lightly and thought-

oly. Unless public opinion sustains

such a move by always little less in callidat.- New York Tribune. John Bull figures out that his counhas been successful in 82 per cent

she hatties in which it has engaged.