

THEWEEKLY

1492-Columbus discovered the

tablished by Henry VIII.

organize the territory.

sued at Burlington.

cers of the army.

the constitution.

dress to Congress.

tario.

Knoxville.

Quebec,

now called San Domingo and Hayti.

1512-The British admiralty office es-

1680-Penn. colonists met at Chester to

1754—Prussians defeated the Austrians

1775-American force appeared before

1777-New Jersey's first newspaper is-

1780-Gen. Nathaniel Greene assumed

command of the Southern army.

1783-Washington took leave of the offi-

1796-Washington delivered his last ad-

dral of Notre Dame, Paris.

1810-Mauritius taken by the English,

husband, abolished in India.

1838-French evacuated Vera Cruz.

American forces at New Orleans.

rian patriot, arrived in New York.

1855-Railway communication opened be-

1859-John Brown executed . . . Province

S61-Secretary of the Treasury Chase

1863—Gen. Longstreet raised the siege of

1865-United States protested against

1866-Great reform demonstrations by

1868 Disraeli ministry resigned and

1875-President Grant recommended

tion in his message to Congress,

876-Daniel H. Chamberlain sworn in

burning of the Brooklyn theater.

1881-Electric street lights introduced in

1882-Royal Courts of Justice opened by

1889-Henry M. Stanley arrived at Zan-

zibar on his return from an explor-

ing expedition to central Africa....
John J. Ingalls introduced the Chi-

cago World's Fair bill in Congress.

801-Great damage by forest fires in

896-Defeat of the Cuban insurgents

1897—German marines took possession

1905-Massacre of Jews at Kiev, Russia

The News

If you happen to be short of cash, jus

Better get your coffin now. All the lum-

The spool-cotton trust certainly spins

"There is need of more currency," de-

Those big speculative corporations

could stand a good many more "resigna-

New York is paying 75 cents a dozen

The old stocking and the tin box are

nighty poor places for people to keep

Everybody stop worrying; the New

York health officer says there is no dis-

There are lots of things more com

brtable than being a Wall street finan-

Whatever the exact amount the James

jown Exposition owes, there is little dan

Considering that it has cost us \$100,

000,000, the Panama canal is not such a

gone down that Wall street must have a

The average man could stand a pani-

better if the price of bread and meat

St. Gaudens' woman on the new gold

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says that

some people have a gift for acquiring. He

When will an automobilist learn that

when he begins to dash along through the

dark at a mile a minute clip a man takes

The European powers seem to have an

idea that China is a piece of pie which

somebody will eventually have to serve

A Massachusetts minister has resigned

his pastorate to devote his entire time to

golf. Probably his church duties kept

ought to know. He has an example clos

coin is clad in a war bonnet. Well, wom-

So many "Napoleons of Finance"

for eggs. How about eggs for a national

lot of money in the course of a year.

clares the New York Times. Indisputa-

ssue clearing-house certificates.

ber will be gone in twenty years!

bly!

currency?

ase in money.

tier these days.

ger of it being paid.

big hole in the ground.

his life in his hands?

around among the nations.

arge collection of Waterloos,

would fall 10 points at the time.

en do most of the fighting, anyway.

and death of the rebel leader, Maceo.

non-sectarian and compulsory educa-

as Governor of South Carolina

Several hundred lives lost in the

1873-Serious riots at Vicksburg, Miss.

London trades unions.

Philadelphia.

Queen Victoria.

San Francisco.

California.

Hawaiian matter.

of Kino Chan, China,

\$111 142 000

Gladstone became premier,

the French occupation of Mexico.

tween Hamilton and Toronto, On-

of Queensland, Australia, established

recommended a rearrangement of the national banking system.

and Saxons at battle of Lissa.

CHICAGO.

ort of the normal, there are indications as point to some recevery. Payments frough the banks reflect a smaller com-trative decline, commercial defaults run inder those last year, and there are not mly increasing deposits but more rapid lation of emergency checks and rewal of discount operations in mercantile

Shipments of currency to the interfer expanded for the marketing of corn preparations assure ample funds meet heavy January dishursements at s banks. Sattlements on December maes thus far have been made with less able than expected, and the small agegate of extensions sought was the se of lessened fear in financial circles. Quiet conditions prevail in the leading stries, but sessonable weather brought reved demand in distributive branches, the absorption of winter apparel, food oducts and Christmas goods makes a pid reduction in stocks. There is also e activity in the advance buying in sale lines, with a better supply all orders for dry goods, woolens, clonks and suits and boots and shoes.

With the appreaching holidays there is ter tendency to curtail machinery embyed in factory work, and shut-downs may be more extended than usual.

sipts of raw materials reflect furshrinkage, but these are ample for ments, and prices have an easier cy in pig iron, lumber, leather and al although hides steadied on buying stern consumers.

lures reported in the Chicago dis number 23, against 18 last week and a year ago. Those with liabilities over 500 number 5, against 7 last week and a 1906.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Cross currents in trade, finance and in prevent generalization, but finan-nditions generally have shown fureasing, while the approach of the hol-peried and more seasonable weather nliven distribution, which in som as also feels the stimulus of price On the other hand, whole and jobbing trade has rather quieted manufacturing industry has slackened y. Collections generally are very and failures tend to increase in

there are evidences of these in lines. To offset the possibility of stocks accumulating, buyers are g their activities restricted, and this cy is also re-enforced by a fair me of resales by jobbers who find sursupplies at hand.

ess failures in the United State week ending Dec. 12 number 284, et 272 last week, 220 in the like of 1906, 226 in 1905, 139 in 1904 299 in 1908. Canadian failures for week number 50, as against 26 last and 31 this week a year ago.-



Chicago-Cattle, common to prime \$5.00 to \$6.10; hoge, prime heavy, \$4.00 \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$2c to \$3c; No. 2, 59e to 60e; oats, standard, s to 50c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 80c; hay, mothy, \$11.00 to \$18.50; prairie, \$0.00 \$12.50; butter, chalce creamery, 24c c; eggs, fresh, 22e to 27e; potatoes, nel, 48c to 56c.

dianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$8.00 \$5.50; hogs, good to shoke heavy, 60 to \$4.65; sheep, common to prime, 60 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; No. 2 white, 51c to 58c; oats, No. 2

Louis-Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.25; bogs, 0 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; set, No. 2, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 52c; onta, No. 2, 50c to 51c; rye, 75c to 79c.

Olneinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.15; 1055, \$4.00 to \$5.05; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.80; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.00; corn, mixed, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 50e to 52e; rye, No. 2, 79e to 81e.

Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$5.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 8 yeffor, 65c to 66c; cats, No. 3 white, the to 53c; rye, No. 2, 79c to 80c. Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern,

\$1.06 to \$1.06; corn, No 8, 60e to 62c; bats, standard, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 1, 77e to 78c; barley, No. 2, 99c to \$1.00; pork, mess, \$12.85. Beffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers,

\$5.20; sheep, common to good mixed, 4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.15.

New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.55; \$3.50 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 99e to \$1.01; corn, No. 2; 66e to 67c; oats, natural schize, 57c to 69e; butter, creamery, 25e to 27e; eggs, westers, 20e to 32c.

Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mired, 95c to Se; corn, No. 3 mixed, 55c to 56c; ats, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2 79e to 80e; clover seed, prime, \$9.90.

TOLD IN A FEW LINES. The farmers' Union warehouse at Tay Texas, with 2,000 bales of cotton ed. Loss \$125,000, fully covered by

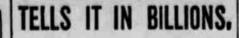
Five hundred persons will leave Now

Tork City Jan. 15, 1908, to establish an adustrial colony on one of the islands of Southern Pacific ocean.

At the sale of the effects of the lattanford White in New York a Damascus arpet 21 feet long by 10 wide was pur sed by Miss Elsie De Wolf for \$4,100. The interstate commerce commission, at Washington, is preparing to assume juristion over the street and interurban allway systems doing an interstate busi-

Profitically all of the Cambria workmen suspended recently, partly by reason of needed repairs and partly on account of a shortage of orders, have resumed

oyment at Johnstown, Pa. Oscar Frederick Spat, allas Reginal ing, alias Sterling, was fined \$100 thirty days in the workhouse at Pirts-urg on a charge of swindling certain peo-le of that city with an offer to introduce here at King Edward's court if well paid.



Ridgely's Report Shows Deposits in Banks Totaling \$13,099,-635,348.

YEARS GAIN IS \$844,000,000.

Central Bank as a Remedy for Conditions Such as Appeared in Recent Flurry.

posits in all reporting banks aggregate 000,000 within the past seven years, or \$884,000,000, or 7.23 per cent.

em on May 20, 1907, when they amounted to \$4,322,880,141. The amount to the redit of depositors on Aug. 22 was \$4,-

errase \$119,097,092. 1787-Delaware, the first State, ratified ing banks in the United States (exclusive of island possessions) on June 30, 1906, was \$1,010,700,000. About the same date for the present year the cash holdings of 1804 Napoleon I. crowned in the Cathethe banks of the United States were \$1. 106,500,000, or a gain of \$95,800,000. The total stock of money in the United States on June 30, 1906, was \$3,069,900,-1814 Gen. Jackson took command of 000. On July 1, 1907, it was reported at \$3,115,600,000, being an increase of \$45,-1829-Suttee, the Hindu rite of burning 700,000. Of this \$45,700,000 gain in the a widow on the funeral pyre of her tock of money during the fiscal year \$9,-300,000 was added to the amount held in the treasury as assets, leaving a balance 1850-Gen. Louis Kossuth, the Hunga-

of \$36,400,000 for general circulation. The comptroller describes the currency stringency as a panic not of the people but of the banks, caused by the bankers' just and proper efforts to protect their reserves and give currency elasticity in the unwise absence of a government institution able to perform these necessary competition which the government functions. He compliments the business men of the country upon their "wisdom, patience, forbearance and sound conservative sense" under emergency conditions,

That conditions are improving daily throughout the United States Mr. Ridgely says undoubtedly is true, but he believes that a more rapid return could be made to normal conditions should Congress promptly pass a relief measure. He suggests that this action might take the form of providing for an emergency issue of currency through the clearing-house associations or other banking machinery a central bank incidentally would give tractor or syndicate of contractors. real practicability to the suggested postal



Gov. Comer of Alabama announced re-

cently that President Emerson and General Counsel Alexander Hamilton of the Atlantic Coast Line had agreed to put into effect the freight rate named in the railroad rate bills, and also the 2%-cent passenger rate. Members of the Railroad Conductors

Order and of the Brotherhood of Trainmen are working together in formulating demands which they expect to make, and a vote on the proposition to ask an inmovement involves 75,000 employes on sixty-five different lines east of the Missirsippi. Besides increase in pay, radical changes in the rules of service are to be demanded.

In the Federal District Court at Los Angeles Judge Welborn imposed a fine of \$330,000 upon the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad upon its conviction last July for granting rebates to the Grand Canyon Line and Cement Company of Arizona. The judge said this was an "intermediate penalty," as the maximum fine would have been \$1.320,-000. The company had asserted that the alleged rebates were paid on account

of damaged goods. The proposition of the Erie railroad that both the per diem and piece work plans be tried for a period and reported on by a competent committee of machinists has been rejected by the striking machinists, who have been out six months to enforce their opposition to the piece work plan now in vogue. The committee says it has been proved already to their satisfaction that the competent, industrious man can earn more under the piece

system. A reduction in force extending through all departments of the Burlington railread has been ordered, which will amount to 10,000 before the end of December, ury. At the same time, working hours have

been cut from nine to eight. The series of locomotive speed tests conducted by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Clayton, N. J., ended Wednesday, when electric engine No. 028, owned by the New Haven road, attained a speed of little over ninety-two miles an hour. This was, however, still short of the record of ninety-nine miles made by a steam locomotive last week.

Judge Sanborn, in the United States Court of Appeals at St Paul, has given doctsion directly opposed to a recent decision in the United States Court for the Sixth District. This latter contended that a railroad becomes subject to federal control only when the lines of the rallroad cross the border of the State. Judge Sanborn says the power to regulate commerce among the States "is paramount to all the powers of the States. If the independent and lawful exercise of this congressional power and the attempted exercise by a State of any of its powers impinge or conflict, the former must prevail and the latter must give way."



Postmaster General Meyer, in his poual report, makes several recommendations for increasing the efficiency and extending the scope of the work of the Postoffice Department. Chief among these recommendations was that for the establishment of postal savings banks. Mr. Meyer would have every money order office, and such others as may be deemed necessary, designated to The annual report of Comptroller receive deposits in amounts of not less tidgely on the currency situation shows than \$1, but the amount of individual hat individual deposits in all reporting accounts he would limit to \$500. On banks in 1900 aggregated \$7,238,986,450, these deposits interest at the rate of 2 chile for the current year individual de- per cent should be allowed. A material extension of the parcels post service is \$13,009,635,348, a gain of over \$5,860, urged. A recommendation is also made 80 per cent. During the current year for more up-to-date business methods there has been a gain of approximately and a revised system of bookkeeping. He also suggests a permanent official Individual deposits, representing over corresponding to the superintendent of malls or the agent of a great manufacof the maximum in the history of the sys- turing corporation, who would hold office continuously through various administrations. In illustrating the 319.035,402, a decaease of \$3,844,739. growth of the postal business during The gross increase in deposits during the the last fifty years, Mr. Meyer states year was \$297,005,436; the gross de that in 1857 the receipts were \$8,053,trase, \$177,968,344, leaving the net in- 952, with a deficit of \$3,454,106, while the last fiscal year the receipts were According to the report, the amount of \$183,585,005, with a deficit of \$6,653,money held by national and other report- 282. He believes that by 1917 the receipts will be over \$350,000,000.

> One of the features of the annual report of Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, adjutant general of the United States Army, which has called forth no little comment throughout the country, is the statement that if present conditions continue there will be nothing for the government to do to secure men for the military service but to materially increase the pay of enlisted men or resort to conscription. The report shows that the deficiency below the authorized strength of the army on Oct. 15, 1906, was 8,046, while in October, 1907, it was 20,535. Among the reasons given for this falling off is the strong encounters from private employers, who offer higher pay and more attractive conditions.

.:-:-The annual report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, recently made publie, shows expenditures up to date of \$48,285,880.37, and indicates gratifying progress in the work. On June 30, 1907, the total force of skilled and unskilled laborers was 29,446, an increase of 10,000 over the previous year. The now organized. These moves, however, death rate among employes for sever-Comptroller Ridgely classes as simply al years past shows a marked improvetemporary expedients. He says that they ment in health conditions, mainly due andoubtedly would act as "panic cures," to sanitation, better housing facilities but that the only way to prevent a recur- and better food supplies. The report example of every other civilized nation strongly recommends the continuation and establish a central governmental bank of the work by the National Governof issue and reserve. He points out that ment direct and not through a con-

> Despite denials on the part of government officials, there is a persistent report that the United States Government has purchased from the Wright Bros, the control of their "heavier than air" flying machine. The Wrights have been in Europe for some time, and it was generally supposed that they were negotiating for the sale of their machine to foreign governments. Much secrecy is thrown about the subject, but it is apparent that the government is interesting itself deeply in the problem of air navigation.

At the direction of the President a special commission, consisting of Lawrence O'Murray, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, and Charles P. Neill United States labor commissioner, started for Goldfield, Nev., to investigate the labor conditions at that place and to determine whether crease in wages is now in progress. This there is necessity for the presence of the United States troops recently ordered there at the request of Gov. Sparks.

> Bids to the amount of \$25,000,000 of the recent offering of Panama canal bonds have been accepted by Secretary Cortelyou at an average price of 103 and nearly all of the accepted bids are from national banks which were in a position to take out additional circulation at once. It was thought that the 3 per cent certificates would not exceed \$15,000,000. The Secretary says that the improvement justifies him in limiting both the new issues.

+ 1--- 1+ The opening of proposals for the \$50,-000,000 of Panama canal bonds showed that the amount had been subscribed several times over, and that a good figure, well above the market price, would be realized for the securities. While the official figures were not obtainable it was thought that the average price would prove to be about 104. The allotment of the bonds will be at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treas-

Rear Admiral M. E. Mason, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, in his annual report strongly urges legislation that will autherize the department to purchase ordnance, projectiles, powder and torredoes in limited quantities abroad. such material to be admitted free of duty. This recommendation is based on the statement that the domestic manufacturers are unable to supply these articles within a reasonable time.

The cash balance '- the treasury has been reduced to about \$17,000,000 by the distribution of funds among pational banks during the recent crisis, and the officials have decided to cut down the amount of the balances standng to the credit of disbursing officers. Thus, by a simple act of bookkeeping, the available cash is increased for the

ARKANSAS' DIAMOND FIELDS.

Greatest Expert in America Has High Hopes for It.

George F. Kunz, who is the highest authority on precious stones in the country, and perhaps in any other country, has just returned to Chicago from a visit to Murfreesboro, Pike County, Ark, to extmine the spot where some diamonds were found not ong ago. He says they are the real thing, and that the geological conditions are almost precisely those which occur in the neighborhood of the Kimberley diamond mines, South Africa. "This is the first time diamonds

tave ever been found in their natural matrix on the American comminent, and I consider it very important," said Mr. Kunz, "The soil and surroundings are similar to those in South Africa. The spot where they were found is beyond question the crater of an exfinet volcano, and it is filled with blue earth similar to that of Kimberley, It will take further investigation to show whether there are enough diamonds to make it pay to work the deposit, and whether the cost of working will permit of a profit. These questions can be decided within a few months, and if they can be decided in the affirmative, it is one of the best things I have ever struck.

"While most of the diamonds have been picked up on the surface of the igneous area, a few have been found among concentrates derived from washing the decomposed peridotite which must resembles that of Kimberley, and at least one diamond was found embedded in the decomposed peridotite itself. The evidence seems conclusive that the crystals are derived from the peridotite, and if so, this is the first occurrence of diamonds in place on either the North or South American continent.

"Diamends have been found loose in glacial deposits in about thirty piaces in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and other States, but never before in natural conditions. This diamond discovery in Arkansas was originally made by a farmer named John Huddlestone. Because the ground was green, he thought there might be copper under it, and while prospecting around found one crystal and later two others. Since then fifteen or twenty of the natives have picked up diamonds."

DEMOCRATS TO DENVER.

Cash Offer of \$100,000 Wins Convention for Rocky Mountain City.

Denver gets the Democratic National Convention of next year. July 7 is the date. A cash offer of \$100,000 in additon to the convention hall carried the day against Louisville, which offered only \$30,000, and Chicago, which didn't seem to care whether the convention was held there or not.

On the first ballot the vote stood 22 for Denver, 17 for Louisville, 5 for Chicago and 1 for St. Paul. While the second roll call was in progress National Committeerann Roger C. Sullivan of Illinois withdrew Chicago in the interest of Denver, and Ures Woodson of Kentucky followed suit in behalf of Louisvile. The selection of the Rocky Mountain city then was made unaniraous by acclamation.

The one other interesting matter coming before the National Committee was the proposition for publicity respecting campaign funds and expenditures, which was unanimously indorsed. Coupled with this indorsement was a resolution expressing thanks to Perry Belmont of New York for his efforts in behalf of the campaign publicity movement.

Democracy, so far as the National Committee of the party has power to commit it, goes into the next campaign pledged to work for the reform. embodied in this movement.

Women Shout for Prohibition.

There was an exciting and unusual cene in the State House at Montgomery, Ala., when the State Senate passed the prohibition bild, with but two hostile votes. By order of the presiding officer the doors were opened, and the women who filled the galleries and lobbies were allowed to mingle with the members. When the bill was passed a shout of approval went up and the women broke into the "Doxology." Showers of flowers were also rained upon the Senators. 'a he bill, which makes the State "dry" on Jan. 1. 1909, had already been passed in slightly modified form by the lower house, which is expected to concur in the Senate enact ment, and the approval of the Governor

Pennsylvania 'Phone Combine. The Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia voted to purchase the Pennsylvania and the Delaware and Atlantic companies, and for this purpose to increase the capital stock from \$30,000,000 to \$60,-000,000. Hereafter the title of the company is to be the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

Meats to Be No Cheaper. Farmers and cattle dealers of the West having refused to sell live stock at the reduced rates offered by the packers, expected drop in the price of fresh meats to the consumer has not materialized at this writing.

American Wins Nobel Prize. The University of Chicago hears that the head of its department of physics, Prof. Albert A. Michelson, is to receive the year's Nobel prize for the best work in his line. Prof. Michelson is now in ondon, where the Copley medal has been awarded to him by the London Royal So ciety. Dr. Michelson is the discoverer of method of measuring the velocity of light. Though born in Germany, he has lived here since childhood and is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He is now 50.

Art School Clothes Statues. The board of directors of the Trenton (N. J.) Art School has enused the classic statues in its art hails to be draped with fig leaves. This is said to be the result of the vigorous protests of several minis ters, Sunday school superintendents and parents who have children studying at the school, although the action of the board has aroused considerable merriment and ridicule on the part of the public.

Fire destroyed the planing mill plant of the Somerset Lumber Company and the flouring mill of the Somerset Milling time being by many millions of dollars. | Company at Somerset, Ky. Loss \$60,000.

THE FAMOUS DRUCE-PORTLAND CASE.



A rent roll in London netting \$2,500,000 a year and other property valued at \$5,000,000 are at stake in the sensational case before the British courts, brought to decide whether the fifth Duke of Portland had a double personality and posed as T. C. Druce, owner of a great mercantile house. If the duke was Druce, then the rightful claimant to the Portland title and estates is Druce's present grandson, George H. Druce, while if he wasn't, the present holder, the duke's cousin, is safe in the Portland mansion.

The case, which is the most astonishing of all claims to English peerages, involves the ownership of the Duke of Portland's estates and differs from the Tichborne case, which excited the country so greatly thirty years. ago, in the fact that it rests upon one alleged fact, which could be determined in an hour.

The claimants, descendants of T. C. Druce, owner of the Baker Street Bazaar in London, insist that Druce in reality was the fifth Duke of Portland, who died in 1879. The duke was a very eccentric person, who lived the life of a recluse and was not often seen by members of his own housebold. One of his vagaries was to build subterranean apartments underneath his country house. On these he spent no less than \$15,000,000, and fitted them up most gorgeously. From them, it is said, a passage runs underground to the Baker Street Bazaar; and, if that is so, some color is lent to the Druce contention.

However, the main feature of the claim is that Druce's reported death in 1864 was not death at all, but only the means chosen by the duke to get rid of his double personality. The claimant charges that the Druce coffin was filled with lead, and then buried with honors and a tombstone erected with Druce's name upon it. But now mark the strange character of British justice. The courts will not permit the Druce coffin to be exhumed and examined, though that would settle the matter one way or the other for good and all. If lead was found within it, the Druce claimant would be sustained. If human remains were found, the Duke of Portland would be made secure in his property. Yet this effective method of ending the whole dispute cannot be undertaken, for the courts will not allow it.

"GOOD-BY, BOB: TAKE KE'ER YOURSELF."



-Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Shell Fish in New York Waters. Being Exterminated.

KILLING THE LOBSTERS.

Lobster fishing is rapidly disappearing as one of the novel industries of New York City and those accustomed to eat that species of shell fish will soon be deprived of that pleasure. For of cases treated. An interesting feature years the lobster fishermen who set their pots in the upper and lower bay had headquarters in Stapleton, S. I., and there it was possible to obtain at all seasons of the year the choicest grade of food for 15 cents a pound or about half the price charged by the average Manhattan retailer. At that price the fishermen had what they considered excellent returns for their

Until about a year ago a catch of between 200 and 300 pounds of lobster a day was considered an average haul, safety and comfort of the women and and that netted the bayman and his children. boy helper between \$30 and \$45 for their short day's labor.

In recent months, however, the catches have been decidedly small, and the fishermen believe that within an other year a New York lobster will be a rarity. The daily catches now average fifteen pounds, and when one man's pots yield twenty-five pounds he considers himself fortunate. One by one the men who have spent the greater part of their lives in the business are abandoning the work and seeking new means of earning a livelfhood.

The pouring of acids and refuse into the bay, thereby poisoning its waters, is killing the lobster and also other kinds of fish.

Meningitis Serum a Success. A report made to the New York Acad-

emy of Medicine, and which is attracting much interest among physicians, indicates that a serum, which was discovered by Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Pathological Institute, for the treatment of meningitis, or "spotted fever," produced the unprecedented record of cures in 72.3 per cent of the total number was the sudden termination of the dis-

parts of the country.

ease, generally within forty-eight hours

after the injection of the serum. The

cases reported were treated in various

Chicago's Woman Cop. Chief of Police Shippy of Chicago has granted a special police permit to Miss Dorothy Stewart, aged 22. This allows her to wear the multi-pointed star of the special police force and invests her with all the authority of the male policeman. She will be detailed in full uniform at the Auditorium Theater to supervise the

SHORT NEWS NOTES.

St. Christopher is the patron saint of Brazil has no middle class. There are

out two classes there—the rich and the Countess of Warwick, on return to

London, says America's only hope is in socialism. The grand Jury at Oakland, Cal., refused to vote an indictment against Har-Kleinschmidt, accused of murdering

his friend, Frank Bellows, and the young con was released. Warlike preparations have been made

by the people of Hopkinsville, Ky., to prevent "night riders" from burning two tobacco factories, which they failed to destroy on their recent visit.