

President's Baby Dress.
 Marianne, the 16-month-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Horace Whittlesey of Emporia, Kan., is the owner of a dress worn by William Henry Harrison, once president of the United States, when he was a boy in old Virginia days, says the New York Herald. William Henry Harrison was born in 1773. Miss Ellen Windsor, who was "Tippecanoe" Harrison's nurse, was given the dress by the mother of Mr. Harrison. She, in turn, gave it to her friend, Mrs. Chapin, for her baby to wear.

Years afterward Mrs. Chapin passed it on to her friend, Mrs. J. C. Whittlesey, and Horace Whittlesey was the next baby to wear the little garment. Mrs. Horace Whittlesey dressed little Marianne in the famous frock the other day, but she didn't allow her to make mud pies while she had it on—in fact, she wore it only half an hour, and the dress was then put carefully away.

The pretty little garment is made with low neck and short sleeves and is one piece from neck to hem. It is shirred at the top, the hem finished in genuine Mount Mellick embroidery, and French knots are scattered over the dress. The material is the finest linen.

LIMB WASTED WITH ECZEMA.
 Suffered Untold Agonies—Doctor Said It Was the Worst Case—Wonderful Cure by Cuticura.

"I used the Cuticura Remedies for eczema. The doctor said it was the worst case he ever saw. It was on both limbs, from the knees to the ankles. We tried everything the doctors knew of, but the Cuticura Remedies did the most good. I was obliged to lie with my limbs higher than my head, for the pain was so terrible I could not walk. I suffered untold agonies. One limb wasted away a great deal smaller than the other, there was so much discharge from it. I found the Cuticura Remedies very soothing, and I still keep them in the house. I am very thankful to say that I am cured. I found the Cuticura Remedies all that you say they are. I hope that you may be spared many years to make the Cuticura Remedies for the benefit of persons suffering from the torture of skin diseases, such as I had. Mrs. Golding, Box 8, Ayr, Ontario, Canada, June 6, 1905."

Bad Break.
 "Back from de east, eh?" greeted the highwayman. "How did you make out?"
 "Pretty rough," replied the pickpocket. "I got snapped up an' de judge was just about to give me six months when I thought I'd get off by telling him I was an iceman."
 "Did de game work?"
 "I should say not! When he heard I was an iceman he gave me a year."

ATTRactions of WESTERN CANADA.
Magnificent Crop Return for the Year 1904.
 The manner in which the Canadian West has attracted settlers in recent years has caused many of our journals and public men to sit up and take notice, to use a current phrase. From every European country and from almost every State in the Union large numbers of settlers have flocked to the prairie provinces of Canada, where free homesteads and wide opportunities are open to all who desire to avail themselves of them.

The greatest factor in attracting settlers lies in the inherent richness of soil and suitability of climate for producing what is universally considered to be the finest wheat in the world—the "No. 1 hard" of Canadian growth—and other cereals that rank in the very first class. This year the harvest returns were: Wheat, 90,000,000 bushels; oats, 76,000,000 bushels; barley, 17,000,000 bushels; and when it is considered that the entire population of the three provinces—as evidenced by the quinquennial census just completed—is only 810,000, it is easily seen that the lure of the Canadian West is in its agricultural potentialities.

Another feature which attracts the settler is that railway construction is proceeding with such rapidity that almost every district is within easy reach of outside markets, and that good prices for all lines of farm products rule practically from the commencement of agricultural operations. This is a factor which did not prevail when the earlier settlements in the West were made in Canada and in the United States, and has given a great impetus to Canadian Western settlement in recent years.

The free grant system of homesteads which prevails in the prairie provinces, by which every settler who is able and willing to comply with the conditions of actual settlement (by no means onerous) is given 160 acres free, except \$10 for entry, is a great drawing card, and in the last fiscal year gathered in over 189,000 additional to the Western population, of which 57,796 were from the United States.

The further fact, as is strongly brought out by the agent of the Canadian Government, whose address appears elsewhere, that a splendid common school system, practically free, prevails throughout the entire country, and is easy of access in even the most remote districts, is another great inducement to the settler who has the future welfare of his family in mind; and this, coupled with the fact that Western Canadian law and order are proverbial, completes a circle of good and sufficient reasons why the tide of immigration has set in so steadily toward the country to the north of our boundary line.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.
 In the aggregate of bank exchanges for both the week and month just ended substantial gains appear over those of last year, indicating that expansion in business generally is yet making progress. Heavy orders continue to be entered by the leading industries for delivery at distant dates, and considering the rapid absorption of the unprecedented outputs of furnaces and factories, it is clear that consumption has established a new high level.

More concern is expressed as to the future production of finished materials owing to the difficulties presented by cost of supplies and labor and the inability of railroads to provide satisfactory transportation. These considerations are becoming more widespread, but for the present they cause no halting in the efforts to obtain the best results.

Thanksgiving trade made an improved volume of retail dealings and, although jobbers are seasonally quiet in the staples, the demand is well maintained for holiday goods. Wholesale houses find a satisfactory demand for spring wares, particularly in the textiles, footwear, carpets and furniture. Interior advisers testify to gratifying headway in the reductions of winter lines and the outlook is bright for heavy Christmas business. A healthy indication is found in an increased discounting of bills, and western collections average up well.

Manufacturing operations reflect sustained pressure upon facilities and greater outputs of finished products. Recent specifications for additional railroad equipment add to the forward period of activity in iron and steel and car building. Other producers have much work to keep forces busy, and there is steadiness in demand for implements, heavy machinery, brass and wood working.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 22, against 26 last week and 22 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.
 Trade has been active as rarely before at this season, despite widespread holiday observance, warm weather in parts of the South, and bad roads in the Northwest. The really serious cause of complaint, a reflection in itself of superabundant prosperity, is the practically country-wide congestion in railway traffic, which affects grain movement, collections and retail trade in the Northwest, delays delivery of badly needed coal supplies in the entire West, interferes with the movement of cotton to market at the South, and hampers manufacturing operations in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, and other trades. Railway men appear awake to the situation and are working energetically, but the near approach of the winter season renders the outlook dubious. Spot sales in general jobbing lines are rather lighter, as is natural under the circumstances, but this branch of trade, as well as first hands, is busily engaged on business for spring. In cotton fabrics, for instance, the only feature hampering trade is the complaint of backward deliveries, due to labor shortage or to factories being oversold.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.45; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 45c; oats, standard, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 68c; hay, timothy, \$13.00 to \$18.50; prairie, \$6.00 to \$15.00; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 29c to 34c; potatoes, 30c to 43c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 white, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to 35c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.32; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.35; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 63c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 48c to 50c; oats, No. 3 white, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 69c to 70c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 3, 43c to 44c; oats, standard, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 68c to 69c; barley, standard, 54c to 55c; pork, mess, \$14.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.90; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.80.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, natural white, 38c to 39c; butter, creamery, 25c to 32c; eggs, western, 30c to 35c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 67c; clover seed, prime, \$8.25.

TREASURY FULL OF GOLD.
Secretary Shaw's Report Shows Country's Great Prosperity.
 The unprecedented prosperity of the United States is reflected in the report of the retiring Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shaw, whose statistics were filed with the House.

Never before has there been so much gold in the United States treasury, according to the report. On Oct. 15 there was \$871,893,899.77 of the precious metal stored in the vaults. Of the \$3,380 chartered national banks, 448 failed and 1,743 were placed in voluntary liquidation, and since the establishment of the national banking system in 1863, statistics show that creditors of these insolvent institutions received 78 per cent of their claims, on an average. The money in circulation in the United States now amounts to \$2,736,646,628, or \$33.08 per capita. The outstanding principal of the public debt on June 30 was \$895,159,149, an increase of \$800. Including the issue of Panama bonds the public debt Nov. 1 was \$925,159,250.

The past fiscal year shows the largest customs receipts in the history of the country. Over \$3,000,000 was collected in customs.

In speaking of the weakness of the currency system, Mr. Shaw says that the harvest of 1906 strained well nigh to the limit the credit possibilities of the country, and as to his action at the time, which met much criticism, he says:

"The government quarantines against yellow fever; it spends millions to protect the people against unwholesome food; it inspects banks in the interest of depositors, and does a thousand other things to safeguard the people against disaster of various kinds. This policy of governmental supervision receives universal approbation. Believing it to be the duty of the government also to protect the people against financial panics, which in this country have caused more mental and more physical suffering than all the plagues known to man, and recognizing that under our system no possible co-operation can be secured among banks, each independent of the other, and finding these institutions in the interior sending their money to be loaned on call in the cities, and the reserve of the country, even in the idle season, very low, the Secretary of the Treasury undertook the task of making some slight provision for the inevitable. He withdrew from the channels of trade \$60,000,000 and locked it up. This was accumulated in part by excessive revenues and in part by deliberate and premeditated withdrawals. His only excuse for withdrawing the people's money when they did not need it, and when its presence invited speculation, was to have it ready to restore when they did need it, and when its absence would bring certain disaster."

Secretary Shaw points out various ways in which the dealings of his department with national banks could be put upon such a basis as to act as a preventive of panics here and abroad.

In this connection he says: "If the Secretary of the Treasury were given \$100,000,000 to be deposited with the banks or withdrawn as he might deem expedient, and if in addition he were clothed with authority over the reserves of the several banks, with power to contract the national bank circulation at pleasure, in my judgment no panic as distinguished from industrial stagnation could threaten either the United States or Europe that I could not avert."

The Secretary's report is issued in the revised spelling form, as advocated by President Roosevelt.

WIFE PUBLICLY

Rev. Joseph Anderson Vance, D. D., who declared from his pulpit in the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, Chicago, that it is practically impossible for a poor man to get justice to-day in a legal controversy when his opponent is rich, has been pastor there since 1899. During his residence in Chicago he has been identified with the Rev. J. A. Vance, Bureau of Charities, in which capacity he has spent much time among the poorer people of the city and has studied the obstacles against which they do battle. He was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, Nov. 17, 1864. He was awarded the B. D. degree by Union Seminary, Virginia, in 1888, was made a D. D. by Furrow (S. D.) College in 1901, and in 1903 the same honor was conferred on him by his alma mater, King College. He has previously held pastorates at Louisville, Ky., and Baltimore.

Nelson O. Nelson of St. Louis, a millionaire manufacturer, suggests money as a cure for the child labor evil. He proposes to make good to needy parents the weekly income they would lose if their children under 14 were taken from the factories and sent to school. His proposition has been submitted to the women's clubs of St. Louis. Mr. Nelson offers to pay half the money if the women's clubs will pay the other half. It is said his investigations indicate only a third of the child workers under 14 are at work through actual necessity. Mr. Nelson is well known for his communal village of Le Claire, Ill., where he lives among his workers and shares his profits with them.

Professor Goldwin Smith, who has recently celebrated his eighty-third birthday, is one of Canada's grand old men. Sixty years ago he was a contributor to the London Saturday Review, and forty-eight years ago he was a professor at Oxford, where he had for a pupil the present king of England. Professor Smith is a native of Berkshire, England, but he has always manifested the greatest interest in new world institutions, and about thirty years ago took up his residence in Toronto. When Ezra Cornell founded his university at Ithaca, N. Y., Goldwin Smith was made honorary professor of English and constitutional history and delivered several courses of lectures.

William Matthew Holderby of Cairo, Ill., a student at Princeton theological seminary and a missionary worker among the boys of Princeton, N. J., has started a crusade against excessive drinking by the students of Princeton university and has shocked the university and town with his charges. The college authorities admit there is drinking, but say that on account of the smallness of the town the drinking appears to be more prevalent than it really is.

Engene A. Foss, vice president of the Boston reciprocity league, is in Berlin studying the reciprocity situation from the German standpoint.

Wade H. Ellis, Attorney General of Ohio, is one of the most active opponents of the attempts of the Standard Oil trust to have things all its own way in that commonwealth. Mr. Ellis is a Kentuckian, born just across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, where he received his early education. Although he was admitted to the bar in 1890, he did not practice for several years, but went into journalism, at one time being editor in chief and business manager of the Commercial Tribune of Cincinnati.

Cruny, a penniless anarchist of Paris, was recently arrested. The news was published in the provinces and was seen by a lawyer who had been seeking him for months as an heir to a fortune. Now that Cruny has means he is to be released from prison. He says that his views of economic questions have already undergone a radical change.

Gustav Wolf, a sign painter of St. Louis, has had two pictures prominently hung in the Paris salon.

FOREIGN

An imperial edict was issued at Peking approving a constitutional government, and the members of a new reform cabinet were named, with Prince Ching at the head.

The Russian council of ministers has approved the adoption of the income tax, suppressed by the minister of finance, which is expected to produce a revenue of \$20,000,000 a year.

The French customs authorities have decided to exclude American ham, bacon, canned pork, etc., because the microscopic examination has been eliminated from the American meat inspection regulations.

The house of lords, by a vote of 157 to 46, allotted the education bill so as to provide that local authorities must extend facilities for religious instruction, instead of merely giving permission to do so.

The Japanese government has decided to build a bridge over the Yalu river at Yon Gam Pho, having a span of 3,239 feet, so as to establish direct railway communication between Mukden and P'u San.

The municipal elections throughout England indicated that the conservatives were gaining some of their lost ground. The campaign issue was the alleged extravagant expenditures on socialist schemes.

An incipient mutiny of some 500 British sailors at Portsmouth occurred because some of their number were arrested for refusing to kneel so that an officer of small stature could see the men in the rear rank.

The German poet, Ganganhofer, who recently had a long visit with Emperor William, quotes the Kaiser as saying that he is a thorough optimist, and that he will be happy if his people understand his purposes.

The socialist congress at Limoges, France, rejected a motion favoring insurrection on the part of conscripts in case of war and adopted one calling on the soldiers of all nations to seek the suppression of standing armies through legislation.

The interpretation of the recent municipal elections in England, held by the Unionists, is that they prove a strong anti-government feeling and a decided setback for labor candidates and municipal socialism. The latter had held the balance of power in London for three years.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman told a deputation of liberal and labor members of the House Tuesday that the matter of old-age pensions would soon be taken up as one of the government's policies. He thought that the scheme would favor thrift and independence. Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith also agreed to this proposition.

During the inaugural banquet of the new lord mayor of London, Sir William Purdy Treloar, the Marquis of Richeston, who was the chief speaker, dealt with the Congo State abuses and cruelties, and declared that if Belgium did not put things to right soon Great Britain would consult other powers, with a view to a concert to remedy existing evils.

Replying to the deputation composed of men representing various creeds and parties who complain of the atrocities committed in the Congo Free State, the British foreign secretary, Mr. Grey, said that if the Belgian government failed to take action soon the British government would inquire of the other powers what their views were and seek a concert of action.

The Canadian government has notified the United States that the postal treaty will be abrogated in so far as it relates to second-class mail matter, the object being to exclude from Canadian territory certain periodicals or newspapers published in this country. Canada says that if new regulations are formed to shut out such objectionable publications, a new treaty will be entered into.

Owing to the continued disorder and unsafety of foreign residents in Morocco, the Spanish and French governments have now sent warships to Tangier, and it is expected that a British squadron will follow. A crisis is threatened by the granting of increased powers to Rais Ul, the bandit. The European powers are acting harmoniously and will send troops ashore under one commander in case the Moors take a hostile course.

In the Belgian chamber of deputies at Brussels the minister of foreign affairs, referring to the recent warning from officers of the British government, concerning alleged Congo abuses, said that Belgium would pursue a line of action dictated by her own interests without regard to British interference. On Wednesday the socialists moved to refuse the terms of King Leopold's will, bequeathing the Congo to Belgium on condition that the royal domains be maintained after its annexation.

A sign that the Russian government is preparing to hold elections for a new duma is the action of the Senate in interpreting the election law without appeal. It has declared that railroad employees who inhabit buildings owned by the government cannot vote, and this will exclude 170,000 workmen from the franchise. It includes machinists, signal men, guards and repairers. The decision also removes 8,000 employes of factories owned by the War and Navy Departments. The Senate has also made a sweeping reduction in the peasant bank. The object of these rulings is to secure more acceptable returns from the next election than from the last one.

After M. Jaures had announced in the French Chamber of Deputies that his party was weary of the church and state controversy, and had decided to support the government, a vote of confidence resulted in 416 ayes and 163 noes. This means that the chamber will support the government in a firm policy of executing the separation law as it stands. The minister of education assured the chamber that no negotiations would be had directly with the Vatican, and that plans were on foot to assist the local and diocesan religious associations in organizing their dependent houses of worship.