

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Despite the hot weather business activity is undiminished and production in the heavy industries is without abatement. A satisfactory demand continues in leading retail lines, removing anxiety as to the stocks to be carried over. Demand all through July was exceptionally good and the usual clearance sales have made the preparation of impending inventories easier. Country merchants entertain confidence as to the outlook, their opinions being supported by demands which show healthy expansion among the prosperous farming communities. Increasing accessions appear in the numbers of visiting buyers and their operations in staple compare favorably with a year ago. Notwithstanding the increased failures in this district, mercantile collections in the western states leave little room for complaint and credits generally maintain a satisfactory position. Crop conditions create a favorable impression. Bank clearings, \$290,250,787, exceed those of corresponding week in 1906 by 12.4 per cent. Failures reported in Chicago district number 29, against 21 last week and 24 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

High temperatures have stimulated crop development as a whole, helped retail trade in light summer wear goods and improved reorder business for the latter with jobbers, all these influences favoring some growth of the feeling that early poor starts in crops and trade have been largely made up for. There is about the usual midsummer quiet in future trade lines, but fall samples are prepared, low rate excursions begin next month, shipments of fall goods are increasing and collections have improved at various markets. Industry exhibits a lull in some lines, notably iron and steel in its cruder forms, though the immediate effect of the strike of iron ore miners in Minnesota has been to stimulate, temporarily at least, the demand for pig iron at all markets. Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 25 number 153, against 177 last week, 171 in the like week of 1905, 197 in 1905, 174 in 1904 and 190 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 27, against 26 last week and 24 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending July 25 aggregated 2,370,543 bushels, against 2,310,770 last week, 1,708,705 this year last week and 3,974,528 in 1901. For the first four weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 9,950,931 bushels, against 6,942,290 in 1906-07 and 21,000,194 in 1901-02. Corn exports for the week are 1,065,044 bushels, against 2,006,997 last week and 539,073 in 1906. For the fiscal year to date the exports are 6,554,490 bushels, against 2,662,553 in 1906-07.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.35; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.85; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, standard, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 88c; hay, timothy, \$14.00 to \$20.50; prairie, \$9.00 to \$12.00; butter, creamery, 21c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 75c to 80c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.10; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 88c; corn, No. 2 white, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2 white, 45c to 47c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2, 45c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.85; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.85; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 46c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 88c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 3 white, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 79c to 80c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 98c to \$1.01; corn, No. 3, 53c to 54c; oats, standard, 45c to 46c; rye, No. 1, 85c to 87c; barley, standard, 60c to 70c; pork, mess, \$16.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.30; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$9.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.60; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 60c; oats, natural white, 51c to 52c; butter, creamery, 22c to 25c; eggs, western, 16c to 20c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 54c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 46c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c; clover seed, prime, \$9.45.

SLAVES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

House in Which They Were Sold Relic of Town of Hanover. A relic of slavery days in New England in the middle of the eighteenth century, the old Tilden house on Winter street, West Hanover, the only house in that town where slaves were kept for market, is now being demolished, says the Boston Herald.

The house is one of the best-known landmarks in Plymouth County and has stood for nearly 200 years. It was used as a tavern in its early days and later for a residence. Of recent years it has been abandoned to the elements and has rapidly fallen into decay. No one knows the exact date of the building of the house, but historians agree that it was long before the incorporation of the town of Hanover in 1727.

Jedediah Dwellley, of North Hanover, who has spent much time in gathering facts concerning the early history of the town, says: "While there was more or less buying and selling of slaves (as in the middle of the eighteenth century nearly all the wealthy families owned one or more) this probably was the only place where the traffic was carried on for revenue. I have seen two bills of slaves sold from this house. One was from Job Tilden to a Mr. Bailey, of Seltuate, a negro child named Morrow, 9 years of age, of good bodily health and a kind disposition." One of Mr. Tilden's slaves named Cuffee served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and according to an old pay roll he was stationed at Hull, March 1, 1777. He was with Col. Bailey and died at Valley Forge. He was known as Cuffee Tilden and was so inscribed on the printed rolls.

The books of the First Congregational Church of Hanover record the marriage by the Rev. Benjamin Bass on Feb. 8, 1751, of Jack and Billah, servants owned by Job Tilden, and also the death of a negro boy owned by Job Tilden, Feb. 12, 1760.

There are many other brief records of slaves kept in different families in Hanover.



Blood Poisoning. By the term blood-poisoning is meant the presence in the blood of the germs of putrefaction or suppuration, or of the poisonous products of these germs. It is necessary to define the expression at the beginning, for strictly speaking every form of poisoning, including alcoholic intoxication, is blood-poisoning.

There are three distinct forms of blood-poisoning. In one the germs of putrefaction are circulating in the blood and manufacturing their poison, upon which the symptoms of the disease depend; in the second the blood-contained germs are those which cause pus-formation, and they also manufacture a poison which produces the disease; in the third form the bacteria, either of putrefaction or of suppuration, are not in the blood but on the surface of the body, and the symptoms are due to the absorption of the poison elaborated by them.

The toxin, as this bacteria-produced poison is called, is in this last instance imported, while in the first two cases mentioned it is, as it were, of domestic manufacture—therefore obtained more easily and in greater quantity.

These three forms are called in medical language, septemia, pyemia and sepsis, respectively, meaning septic germs in the blood, pus in the blood, and the products of putrefaction in the blood.

The pyemic form is characterized by irregular chills, fever and sweating, and the formation of abscesses in various parts of the body. It is very commonly fatal. Septemia resembles pyemia in its symptoms, except that the fever is more continuous, not being interrupted by chills as it is in pyemia, and there is no formation of abscesses. The severer forms of septemia are almost always fatal, but the disease occurs often in milder type, in which the chief symptoms are high fever, headache, and depression of the vital forces.

Sepsis resembles septemia in its symptoms, as it naturally should, since both these forms of blood-poisoning are caused by the same poison, in one case formed outside of the body and absorbed by the tissues, in the other produced by the bacteria in the blood and tissues. Sepsis may terminate fatally, but it yields more readily to treatment. This consists in management of the wound, opening it up to the air, cutting away the festering parts, cleansing the surface thoroughly, and treating it with antiseptics.

When Life Is Wasted. Life is wasted every time one gives away to gloomy, selfish, angry or revengeful thoughts; when resentment or a grudge against man or fate is allowed to find root in the heart; when the temper is let fly loose over a trifle; when one goes to pieces nervously when obliged to repeat a remark and the voice is allowed to rise in anger; when one forgets that a loose temper is a sign of vulgarity and lack of culture.—Philadelphia Press.

Here is a stereotyped remark you hear frequently from croakers: "Did you ever see so much sickness?"

HAYWOOD IS FREED.

MINER'S SECRETARY ACQUITTED BY IDAHO JURY.

Jury Considers that Evidence Produced Did Not Connect Accused Man with Steunenberg Murder—Petitbone Case Rest for Trial.

William D. Haywood is free in Boise, Idaho. After eighteen months' imprisonment, closing with eleven nerve racking weeks of legal inquisition, he walked out Sunday, alone and elated, into the bright sunlight of a still and drowsy Sabbath morning, acquitted of the charge of murdering Frank Steunenberg.

His vindication came from the lips of twelve Idaho farmers, plain, blunt, uncultured men, representatives of the sturdy stock that is the backbone of this country, who simply were not convinced that the State had connected Haywood, "by his own acts and declarations," to use the language of the court, with the murder of Frank Steunenberg—that's all. That was the verdict, and the how, and the why, and the wherefore of it.

The masterly logic of Senator Borah, the painstaking analysis of Prosecutor Hawley, and the story of Harry Orchard crumbled and withered away in the unemotional atmosphere of the room where the jurors for twenty-one hours minutely dissected the evidence as they saw it. And their verdict was "Not guilty."

Judge's Charge a Factor. The probability of a verdict of acquittal had been freely predicted since Judge Fremont Wood read his charge, which was regarded as strongly favoring the defense in its interpretation of the laws of conspiracy, circumstantial evidence, and the corroboration of an accomplice who confesses.

A canvass of the jury immediately after they were discharged showed the accuracy of the prediction. Ten of the jurors declared that in their individual opinion the instructions practically forbade a verdict of guilty. The other two would not admit this view of the judge's charge, but declared that they had found it impossible to believe that any legal connection of Haywood with the Steunenberg murder had been made.

It was also freely predicted that in the event of Haywood's acquittal the State would abandon the prosecution of his associates, Charles H. Moyer, the president of the federation, and George A. Pettibone of Denver. Statements from counsel and from Gov. Gooding, however, dispel this view of the situation.

Gov. Gooding declared with emphasis that the cases against Moyer and Pettibone would be prosecuted as vigorously as had been that against Haywood. Senator Borah added to this that Pettibone would be put on trial early in October.

Conviction Made Impossible. While counsel for the prosecution refused to discuss what factors they considered bore most strongly upon the jury's decision to acquit Haywood, the consensus of opinion among lawyers who were not connected with the case is that the instructions made a conviction impossible.

There were sixty-five paragraphs in the charge, of which thirty-one dealt with the subject of reasonable doubt. There is no criticism of the statement of the law in any of the sections of the charge with perhaps one exception, but it seems to be the general opinion, and the talks with jurors agree with it, that the reiteration of those instructions which might be favorable to the defense conveyed the impression to the jury that the court believed the verdict should be acquitted.

This is of a piece with the attitude of the authorities and the prosecution throughout the trial. The desire to be absolutely fair to the defendant has amounted at times almost to an obsession. If there has been an leaning to one side or to the other it has been to that of the defense, and that attitude is maintained even yet. There is almost no criticism of the result among the friends of the prosecution in Boise.

Oil Trust Denies Conspiracy. The Standard Oil Company has entered a general denial to the charges of conspiracy, stifling competition and accepting rebates preferred by the Federal Department of Justice in St. Louis last November. The contention is made that operations prior to 1899, when the parent company of New Jersey was formed, should not be made the subject of examination. Specific denial is made, however, that the company in 1876 had special rates from the Erie and New York Central, and that a monopoly of pipe lines from Western Pennsylvania enabled it to fix rates for transportation on the railroad.

First Rhodes Scholar to Finish. William Crittenden of California, who was the first student under the Rhodes scholarship to reach Oxford, England, and also the first to finish the full course, has returned home, having finished the three years' course in two years.

Short News Notes. The Russian minister of railways has established direct trains between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok. They will run once every two weeks by way of Vlatka, Perm and Tobolsk without touching at Moscow. The foreign-born Bohemians in the United States in 1906 are estimated to have numbered 817,300, of which 40,000 are in New York, 48,000 in Texas and the remainder scattered throughout the West and Southwest. One-half are in the big cities.

POSTOFFICE CUTS PAY.

Government Orders Reduction in Charge for Haunting Mails

A general order has been issued by the Postoffice Department which will result in reducing the compensation enjoyed by the railroads for carrying the mails by at least \$1,000,000 annually. In connection with the order it is hinted that there may be a scandal if all the facts which made the issuance of the order a necessity become known.

The order in question affects several hundred mail routes in the country and is to the effect that on these routes the mail can be carried in smaller cars than the railroads are using. It is therefore ordered that a reduction either be made in the size of the cars or if the railroads choose to continue their use they will get paid for the size of cars actually needed.

On the other hand, the railroads insist that it is the province of the Postoffice Department to designate the cars which shall be used on the mail routes and that the roads are now using such cars were actually ordered by the department. Department officials admit that this is true, but insist that more space is being paid for by the department than is actually needed in the transportation of the mails, but it is not stated whether this condition is the result of poor judgment or otherwise. The new order is the result of the work of 125 private detectives which the Postoffice Department placed on the work about six months ago. Their reports show that in hundreds of cases the government was paying for more space than is necessary and the Postmaster General therefore ordered a reduction.

Besides the regular compensation based upon tonnage which the railroads receive for transporting the mails they also receive car mileage for cars over thirty feet in length. The Postoffice Department has decided to begin weighing the mail on all routes in the country early in October with a view of furnishing Congress with data asked for. In order to do so the government will have to provide thousands of additional scales.

Report on City Ownership.

The investigation of public ownership of public utilities in Europe and this country by the National Civic Federation's commission has resulted in two reports, one by Prof. John R. Commons of Wisconsin university favorable to the proposition and the other by J. W. Sullivan of the Clothing Trades Bulletin disapproving. Prof. Commons says they found the privately owned utilities in England dividing surplus for civic betterment because of the prevailing tendency toward public ownership and its example in cities where it had been adopted. Many have shrewdly arranged labor unions. He is convinced that the recognition of the unions is the safeguard against political corruption in public ownership and that private ownership offers no escape from politics. Editor Sullivan says that in all but the most poorly paid forms of labor public ownership has not raised or improved conditions of work. He contends that in England no street car business has ever been a private enterprise, in the sense that the word is used in this country, thus making comparison with American conditions unfair. Taking Syracuse, Allegheny and Wheeling as the best samples of American municipalization offered, they found conclusive evidence of political rotteness in each case. He regards it as "a project to restrict men in their activities by methods foreign to the American genius."

Rockefeller Raps University.

The faculty and students of the University of Chicago have been much stirred up by the reported criticism made by John D. Rockefeller while he was in Chicago to attend court as a witness. In reply to a question as to what he thought of the university's work, the oil king is reported as saying: "The only regret I have concerning the university is that there are not as many men as successful as I hoped there would be after their schooling there. But I am advised by some of my friends that the future may show better results than the present. If the future will show that it was a wise undertaking, I shall be satisfied." In reply to these remarks, the members of the faculty are disposed to question the interpretation which Mr. Rockefeller makes of the word success. If he means the ability to make money, they admit that not so many of the graduates have been successful as might be desired. But they maintain that making money does not necessarily mean success. The impression prevails among the student body that the founder and benefactor of the great institution has been displeased by numerous radical doctrines preached by certain members of the faculty, it being recalled that frequently monopolies like the Standard Oil Company have been assailed with impunity in the class rooms.

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT

It has been many a year since the colleges in general lost so many of their athletic stars at one graduation. Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Michigan all lose heavily, and the other colleges also suffer.

The defeat of Peter Pan, the recognized 3-year-old champion of the year, and Philander by Frank Gill in the Coney Island Jockey Club stakes at Sheepshead Bay, was a great surprise to the public, which had backed both horses heavily, but neither finished in the money.

Miss Evelyn Sears of Boston won the tennis tournament at Philadelphia for the national championship. "Collin is the best 2-year-old that has been to the races in this country in the last fifteen years, barring Sponby," said James B. Keene after the Commande horse won the Great Trial stakes at Sheepshead.

Princeton may send a crew to Poughkeepsie within two years' time. The Tigers are eager to be represented in the great annual regatta, as rowing is the only branch of athletics in which they do not compete.

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CLASH OF AUTHORITY

FEDERAL COURT AND STATE GOVERNMENT IN CONFLICT.

North Carolina Judge Knocks Out in Part State's New Rate Law—Governor Glenn Piqued Over Decision and Orders Appeal.

The penalty clause of the new North Carolina rate bill has been declared unconstitutional and void by United States Judge Pritchard in Asheville. James H. Wood, district passenger agent of the Southern, and C. Wilson, the ticket agent of the same road, who were recently sentenced to thirty days on the chain gang for violation of the law, were discharged on habeas corpus proceedings.

When defendant agents of the company were fined a few days ago by Police Justice Reynolds and sentenced to jail a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Pritchard, but the agents were again arrested by the State authorities and sentenced by Justice Reynolds to thirty days on the chain gang. Contempt proceedings were then brought for resistance of the Federal Court.

Fines Would Be Millions. In his decision Judge Pritchard said that the penalties inflicted by the statute would close the doors to a judicial hearing and would amount to \$2,500,000 a day if the penalty was enforced on the sale of each ticket, which is eight times more than the amount involved in the original suit. Also that it would do violence to the comity which exists between the State and Federal courts.

Continuing, Judge Pritchard said: "The equal protection of the law is guaranteed to every citizen of the United States and I shall employ all means within the power of the court to secure to all persons, who may invoke jurisdiction of this court, such rights to the fullest extent of the law."

"This court is confronted with open and avowed opposition by the powers of the State. The penalties prescribed by the State statute for charging more than the statutory rates are so enormous that if permitted to be enforced they would practically bankrupt the railroads in an exceedingly brief time."

Would Paralyze Roads. "If the criminal prosecutions against the agents, conductors and employes are permitted to continue, the managers of the railroads cannot successfully operate their trains, carrying the mails or continue their usefulness in interstate commerce."

"The State constitution as well as the statutory law afford ample protection to every person deprived of his liberty without due process of law. It is remarkable that anyone representing the State should oppose the granting of the writ of habeas corpus."

After Judge Pritchard had signed the judgment Judge J. H. Merrimon, special counsel for the State, gave notice of appeal and waived bonds, but under the law the court fixed a bond of \$200 each for Wood and Wilson.

Governor Glenn wired the State's Attorney to appeal at once to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of Judge Pritchard. He states that even if Section 4, the criminal penalty section, is stricken out the law is not affected, and the Southern Railway can be indicted under the common law.

Advices received are to the effect that the Virginia authorities, in which State a 2 1/2-cent fare law has been passed, will adopt precisely the same course as those in North Carolina. Judge Pritchard presides in the circuit which embraces Virginia.

States' Rights Question Raised. The Federal authorities in Washington are intensely interested in the situation. It is believed that Judge Pritchard's decision will precipitate a crisis that may be serious in its consequences.

Federal officials are of the opinion that it will again bring to the front as a political issue the old question of State rights, and while no one here apprehends any such discussion of the subject as preceded the civil war period, the difficulty in North Carolina is not underestimated.

Peter G. Pritchard has been prominent in the Republican politics of North Carolina for many years. He was United States Senator from the State for six years, and on the expiration of his term was appointed a Federal district judge by President Roosevelt. Later he was promoted to the Circuit Court. While he has held aloof from politics since he has been on the bench, Judge Pritchard has kept in touch with political affairs, State and national. He is a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

Indicted on 1,524 Counts. Dispatches from Memphis state that the federal grand jury for the West Tennessee district has handed up an indictment containing 1,524 counts, each count a separate indictment in itself, all aimed at the Standard Oil Company.

Japanese Merchants Appeal. Seven chambers of commerce, in session at Tokio, sent an address to the principal chambers of commerce in America and also to President Roosevelt expressing the fear that if such "unfortunate incidents" as the California attacks upon Japanese residents are not speedily stopped the ill feeling which the Japanese now harbor against a section of the United States may endanger the development of commercial relations and cause incalculable loss to both countries.

LIVES LOST AS BOAT BURNS.

Women and Children Jump Into Water in New York State in Panic.

Notable examples of heroism, as well as a few examples of cowardice, attended the burning and sinking of the steamer Frontenac on Cayuga lake, New York, Saturday. The death list is believed to be limited to eight, the number first reported. A search along Cayuga lake and in and underneath the charred bulk of the steamer failed to reveal any more bodies, and the officials think that no more lives were lost. No inquiries have come in to Ithaca or Union Springs for persons not accounted for.

The accident happened about two miles south of Union Springs. Just before the boat reached Aurora about fifty persons were ready to go aboard, but the high wind prevented the boat from landing. This undoubtedly saved many from death. The fire was started by throwing a cigarette or match into the companion-way.

One of the most pathetic incidents was the death of little Grace Abel. Her grandmother jumped with the child held close in her arms. She was rescued while at the point of death and her first exclamation was, "I am so glad the baby has been saved." Yet the child had been dead for some time.

Notable examples of heroism were prevalent on all sides. Little Frank Alcott, 12 years old, towed his grandmother ashore on a life raft with the simple remark, "I paddled my hardest to save my grandmother, because she was alone and could not swim." Roland Genung, son of Sheriff Genung, absolutely refused to leave the boat without his mother. Both were saved. Mrs. Tutball, a woman of 70, jumped overboard with her daughter and both reached the shore in safety.

Although there were many stirring deeds of heroism, it must be recorded that here and there in the gathering there was a cowardly heart. For there were men on the steamer who thought only of their own safety, and not only refused to assist the helpless women and children, but actually thrust them ruthlessly aside in a mad endeavor to reach the side of the steamer.

SENATOR PETTUS IS DEAD.

Alabama Has Its New United States Senator Already Chosen.

By the death of Senator Edmund W. Pettus at Hot Springs, N. C., Saturday, former Gov. Joseph F. Johnson practically becomes Senator from Alabama. He was elected second alternate Senator at the recent primaries and his election by the Legislature is a mere formality. Senator Pettus' death at the age of 80 was caused by an apoplectic stroke, suffered at breakfast. He had been in poor health for some time.

Edmund Winston Pettus was the oldest man in the United States Senate. He also enjoyed the distinction of being one of the few survivors of the Mexican war. He was born in Limestone county, Alabama, in 1821, being descended from a Revolutionary soldier. He graduated from Clinton college, Tennessee, and studied and practiced law in Alabama until the Mexican war, when he went to California, but returned to Alabama and was elected judge in 1855. He resigned in 1858, moving to Dallas county, where he resided at the time of his death. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as major and was promoted gradually until he became a brigadier general. At the end of the war he resumed the practice of law. In 1896 he was nominated by the Democrats and elected United States Senator. He was unanimously re-elected in 1903, his term expiring March 3, 1909. Senator Pettus has missed only two Democratic national conventions since the war and has generally been chairman of the Alabama delegation.

Medical Colleges Condemned.

A special committee of the American Medical Association, which was appointed three years ago to investigate the instruction and standards of the various medical colleges in the United States, has now submitted its report which condemns about one-half of all the so-called medical colleges. Among the members of the committee are: Doctors Bevan of Chicago, Frazier of Pennsylvania university, Witherspoon of Nashville, Councilman of Boston, Vaughn of Ann Arbor and Colwell of Chicago. The committee finds that there are too many of these schools in which preliminary education is insufficient, and in which the course of instruction is inadequate and the lack of trained teachers evident. It appears that there are now in this country 160 medical schools, or as many as in all Europe. The report holds that the great advance in the sciences in recent years has made necessary a much broader and more thorough course of medical education than formerly prevailed. It insists that a four-year high school course is required; a year of physics, chemistry and biology; two years of practical laboratory work; two years of clinical work in hospitals, and a year as interne in a hospital. To provide adequate equipment, medical schools must be endowed. It is found that many of our medical schools are still conducted solely for profit, which is contrary to the spirit of true attainment.

Use of Chemicals in Food.

The Department of Agriculture has promulgated regulations governing the use of benzoate of soda and sulphur fumes as preservatives of fruits and other foods. In accordance with the provision of law that food products shall not contain substances which lessen their wholesomeness, orders were issued that no drug, chemical or harmful or deleterious dye of preservative should be used. These regulations were temporarily withheld, owing to strong protests from certain quarters. The statement now issued permits the use of common salt, sugar, wood smoke, potable distilled liquors and condiments, and, pending further investigation, the use of saltpeter.

Claffin Report Favorable.

The impression that we have entered on a period of business contraction was not confirmed by the semi-annual report of the H. B. Claffin dry goods house, which is generally regarded as a good barometer of trade conditions. This report showed that the first half of the year had been one of the most prosperous in the company's history, and that sales booked for future delivery were larger than on the corresponding date in any previous year.