

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The indications of recovery in business activity appear to be well sustained. Further decline is seen in the comparative shrinkage in volume of payments through the banks, and there is increasing demand for industrial outputs and heavier operations in general merchandise.

Dealings in leading retail lines run close to the aggregate at this time last year; the buying being augmented by many visitors who spend freely, and the early demand for fall apparel and household needs expands to seasonable proportions.

There is a general expression of confidence in the outlook for extending consumption. It is also made clear that stocks throughout the interior are at an unusually low average and that liberal replenishment is likely, although that process may be conducted gradually. Prices generally stand upon an attractive basis in staples and some heavy buyers secure their needs in lines which continue under curtailed production.

Encouraging agricultural conditions and high values of the crops, rising pay rolls at manufacturing centers and the improvement in iron and steel branches in this section afford substantial reasons for the healthier tone which now characterizes commerce.

The total movement of grain at this port, 8,554,430 bushels, compares with 9,828,205 bushels last week and 9,490,117 bushels in 1907. Compared with last year there is a decrease in receipts of 25.1 per cent, and increase in shipments of 27.6 per cent. Live stock receipts were 243,035 head, against 267,851 head last week and 273,637 head last year.

Bank clearings, \$215,300,013, are 2.6 per cent under those of the corresponding week in 1907. Failures reported in the Chicago district number 24, against 16 last week and 14 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 6, against 3 last week and 2 in 1907.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

While conservatism still rules purchasing, the number of buyers in leading northern and western centers is very large, and there is a distinct gain in the jobbing distribution of fall and winter-dry goods, shoes, clothing, hats and millinery. Optimism as to the future is noted, and the practical completion of the small grain harvest, especially of spring wheat, and the advance of the corn crop toward maturity have made for an accentuation of the more confident feeling.

Southern markets are slower to feel the impetus of prospective good crop yields, and the strike in the Alabama coal fields seriously affects trade in and near Birmingham. Collections show signs of improvement, especially where the early crop movement has begun, but there are a number of reports of lagging settlements, and payments as a whole are not so prompt as normal.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Aug. 20 number 230, against 249 last week, 153 in the like week of 1907, 155 in 1906, 176 in 1905, and 185 in 1904. Canadian failures for the same period number 33, which compares with 31 last week and 19 in the corresponding week of 1907.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.75; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.85; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.20; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 78c to 79c; oats, standard, 47c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$12.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$9.50; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 20c; potatoes, per bushel, 6c to 7c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$6.80; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2 white, 70c to 80c; oats, No. 2 white, 47c to 48c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.97; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 77c to 79c; oats, No. 2, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 77c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 80c to 81c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 79c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 80c to 81c; oats, No. 3 white, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.15 to \$1.15; corn, No. 3, 77c to 79c; oats, standard, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 1, 77c to 78c; barley, No. 2, 74c to 77c; pork, mess, \$15.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.65; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 89c to 90c; oats, natural white, 55c to 56c; butter, creamery, 20c to 23c; eggs, western, 17c to 19c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.30; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 79c to 81c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 1, 77c to 78c; clover seed, October, \$8.85.

Paper Trust Strike On.

The employees of the International Paper Company, or trust, which operates mills in many places, were ordered out recently as a protest against the reduction of the wages of some of the members of the union. Most of the 30,000 workmen responded, and the mills were idle.

NOTIFY CHAFIN OF NOMINATION

Third Presidential Candidate Sounds Keynote for Prohibitionists.

Eugene W. Chafin, the Prohibition candidate for President of the United States, now knows, officially, that he is the choice of his party.

He was formally notified at a monster meeting and reception held in Music Hall, Fine Arts Building, Chicago. Dr. Charles Scanlon, the permanent chairman of the convention at Columbus, came all the way from Pittsburg to officiate tell him that it was so, and in this he was assisted by Samuel Dickie of Albion, Mich.; Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, N. Y.; A. A. Stevens, Tyrone, Pa.; A. G. Wolfenbarger of Lincoln, Neb., and Felix T. McWhirter of Indianapolis.

It was mentioned in passing by the speakers that Lincoln had felt itself honored when a notification party had informed Mr. Bryan of the great honor bestowed upon him by the Democratic party; that Cincinnati had experienced the same self-gratification because of being the home of Mr. Taft, but that Chicago could feel itself honored beyond all cities because it will be the home of the first man ever to be elected President of the United States by prohibition votes.

If the speakers in notifying the other presidential candidates dealt in optimism and predicted certain victory for their candidates, they did not outdo the Prohibition speakers, for never once during the entire evening was there anything that would indicate that the supporters of the movement dreamed of defeat for their cause.

"Never since the flood," declared one speaker, "has water reached such a high tide as at present, and it is now touching the high places of the country. It will carry on its crest our candidate and land him in the presidential chair at Washington."

Like all other notifications, Mr. Chafin's speech was looked forward to as the "keynote" of the campaign. The "keynote" was the indifference—the studied indifference, it was termed—with which the two old parties had treated the temperance question. He said that at a later date he would send a formal letter of acceptance to the committee, in which he would discuss at more length the issues raised in the Prohibition platform and the lack of issues in the platform of their opponents.

EVANS WARS NO MORE.

'Fighting Bob' Goes on Retired List After Forty-Eight Years' Service.

Far from grim war ships and the sea, where he spent nearly half a century in the service of his country, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans of the United States navy reached the age limit of 62 years Tuesday and passed from the ranks of the country's active sea fighters. His has been the longest service—but two years short of half a century—of any man who has reached the office of rear admiral in the United States navy.

All through the day the hotel at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., where Admiral Evans is staying was thronged with admirers eager to congratulate him on his sixty-second birthday and to wish him many more happy and useful years. Telegrams by the score reached him from all parts of the country, all expressing felicitations and affection.

In the evening a reception was held in honor of the admiral and a handsome loving cup was presented to him, the presentation being made by Dr. Andrew S. Draper, commissioner of education of the State of New York. Admiral Evans in responding said: "In one respect at least naval officers are exactly like any other worthy servants of the people—they are glad when they have pleased their employers. It may not be out of place for me to say that during my forty-eight years of service I have done all in my power to uphold the honor and dignity of my country, and that I have loved the dear old flag as I love nothing else in this world. That I have suffered severely under the flag must be evident to anyone who sees, but I would live my life over again just as I have lived it if I knew the suffering was to be a thousand times as great. I go to the retired list with a feeling that it is a reward for long and honorable service, and I hope to enjoy the rest and comfort it may bring, unless some emergency shall call me back into active service, when I shall give all that remains of me to my country as willingly as I have given the best years of my manhood."

President Roosevelt was unable to attend the reception, but he sent a letter expressing his high esteem for Admiral Evans.

German Car First to Paris.

The German auto Protos was the first to finish in the New York-to-Paris race, having covered the 11,000 miles of road travel in 130 days. The American Thomas car arrived at Paris two days behind the leader.

Nevertheless the American machine was declared the winner owing to time allowances for transportation of the rival car by rail.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee has made up his executive committee.

Mrs. Lloyd Osbourne, wife of the novelist, has filed a suit for separate maintenance at San Francisco, Cal.

Alice Johnstone, the actress, was granted a divorce from her husband, Dustin Farnum, the actor, in New York.

Thomas F. Gargan, a member of the Boston transit commission, died in Berlin, Germany. He was operated on the previous week for a stomach disorder.

HIGH COURT IS STUNG IN OIL CASE PETITION

Government Flays Federal Appellate Tribunal in Rehearing Demand.

MAKES WILL-O'-WISP OF LAW.

Reversal of Judge Landis' Ruling Held to Nullify Interstate Commerce Act.

In a petition bristling with criticism of Judges Grosscup, Seaman and Baker, the government has asked a rehearing of the Standard Oil case. The document was filed with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago.

It describes the reversal of Judge Landis' \$29,240,000 fine against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana as a "misinterpretation of the law" and asks the right to submit the entire matter to the United States Supreme Court.

The government contends that the Court of Appeals, in its opinion, has laid down an erroneous rule and that Presiding Judge Grosscup did Judge Landis a "great injustice" by mistating what he did in connection with the imposition of the fine.

Wipes Act from Statute.

The document, signed by Attorney General Bonaparte and Government Attorneys Frank B. Kellogg, Edwin W. Sims and James H. Wilkinson, reaches a climax when it declares that no court short of the Supreme Court should undertake to practically wipe from the statutes the interstate commerce act.

The proceeding attendant upon the filing of the petition was devoid of ceremony. The papers were taken to the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals by Chief Clerk William A. Small of the district attorney's office.

Clerk Hallowell, in behalf of Judges Grosscup, Seaman and Baker, receipted for the 5,000-word document and later mailed a copy to each of the judges, all of whom are out of town. Mr. Sims and Mr. Wilkinson also are away.

Federal hearing on the plea will not be had for several weeks, as, under the law, Attorney John S. Miller for the oil company has twenty days in which to file an answer. The Appellate Court judges then may reconsider their decision, assess a fine satisfactory to them, pass the entire matter to the Supreme Court or ignore the government's pleading.

Judge Landis Defended.

There is no mingling of words in the government's defense of Judge Landis. That he did not exceed his discretion in assessing the maximum penalty is declared, and it also is vigorously denied that he attempted to punish the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as maintained by Judge Grosscup.

"The opinion as it stands," the government's petition concludes, "erroneously states material portions of the record; does injustice to the trial judge; leaves doubtful in a new trial the rule of law to be applied, both as to knowledge on the part of the shipper and as to the number of offenses; appears to be in conflict with the language of the Supreme Court and with the previous language of the presiding judge of this court, and with the great weight of legal authority, and, if permitted to remain unmodified, will tend to encourage disobedience to law, to impede the enforcement of salutary statutes and largely to defeat their purpose."

These Contentions Made.

Following are the five principal contentions of the government:

That Judge Landis' proceeding, instead of amounting to "a strange doctrine in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence," is in accord with the elementary principles of criminal law.

That the ignorance of lawful freight rates, if due to negligence, is not a valid defense for the acceptance of an unlawful rate.

That each carload shipped at unlawful rates in the case against the Standard Oil Company constituted a distinct offense, and that any other constructor would provide a loophole through which the guilty could evade justice.

That an "innovation" is created by the Court of Appeals in holding that a defendant cannot be fined more than the amount of the property he possesses, the government denying that the penalty imposed by Judge Landis is excessive.

That the amount of the fine alone does not necessitate a new trial; that if the Appellate Court holds Judge Landis abused his discretion it is called upon to name a proper fine.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The county commissioners of Blue Earth county, Minn., have voted to have the county pay half the cost of repairing bridges, roads and culverts damaged by the recent floods. The cost is estimated at \$40,000.

A company is being organized in Boston to operate aeroplanes or dirigible balloons between Boston and New York. According to the present plans the first experiments will be made with small dirigibles, with a carrying capacity of two passengers in addition to the operator.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The bureau of immigration and naturalization is doing most effective work by diverting hundreds of poor aliens from the crowded centers of the country to fertile farms and other places where there is a demand for that class of laborers. This bureau is charged by an act of Congress with the great undertaking of promoting a beneficial distribution of admitted aliens and others seeking employment, but the actual work of distribution is conducted by the information branch of the immigration service in New York City. The method employed is to send out cards to all persons unable to secure necessary help, including farm laborers, common laborers and mechanics. Whatever kind of help is needed is indicated by the replies on the return postal cards. About 900,000 cards have been scattered broadcast over the country, and it is estimated that altogether about 4,000,000 cards will be sent out in the near future. From February 1 last to the close of June nearly 1,000 aliens and others had been sent in response to applications to various parts of the country. Twenty-six nationalities are represented in this distribution and the employment secured was principally farm work.

When the Interstate Commerce Commission announced that it would start a thorough investigation of the reasonableness of any increased freight rates, was generally taken to mean that the President was thus answering the protest of the shipping interests against the proposed advance. Only two days before the Receivers' and Shippers' Association of Cincinnati had addressed a public letter to the President, charging that the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island had deliberately ignored the mandate of the court and asking if there is no power in the land "to reach railroad companies that brush aside the decrees of our courts." The statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission gives notice that a close check is being kept on all increases in rates, and, while admitting that it can not legally do anything toward altering rates before they have been in effect and complaints filed, it intimates that preliminary investigation on its own motion is possible and that this would make action very prompt. The presumption that prosecution would follow is apparent.

Secretary Taft states that a report he has received from Governor Mason describing with great detail the conditions in Cuba is most satisfactory, with reference to the turning over of the island to the Cuban authorities in February next as proposed by the President's proclamation. Judging from the report, the Secretary is satisfied that the complete transfer of authority will be accomplished without friction.

By direction of the President, Secretary of War Wright has begun an investigation of the charge made by certain New England manufacturers of clothing that the uniforms of the American army have been made in England, especially the khaki uniforms. Wright said that no such contracts had been let under the direction of Secy. Taft.

Another invention is about to be introduced on the Indian reservations by Commissioner Leupp. Its ultimate aim is to make short hair fashionable. The commissioner proposes that official barbers shall be stationed at all Indian agencies and reservations. Lists of eligibles for appointment as barbers soon will be prepared by the civil service commission.

Upon the recommendation of Senator Borah, of Idaho, the President has removed from office United States District Attorney Ruick, the man who pressed the land fraud prosecution against Borah, resulting in an acquittal. At the same time the resignation of Marshal Rounds was called for, he having been the official who co-operated with Ruick in that case.

Postmaster General Von L. Meyer has issued the expected order requiring that all papers printed in any language except English shall submit translations of their contents for examination. The effect is to be the virtual exclusion of the radical foreign press which could not afford the expense of translation.

Secretary of the treasury has decided to retire the \$64,000,000 issue of outstanding 3 per cent bonds issued in 1908, to supply funds for the war with Spain. He will not redeem the bonds, but will refund them into 2 per cent bonds, which banks will probably be glad to get as a basis for new circulation.

The converted yacht Mayflower, which for several seasons has done duty as the special dispatch boat for the President, and which had a collision while on the trip to Newport, recently, with the President and family on board, has been ordered to Caribbean waters to aid in the patrol of Hayti or other disturbed sections of the West Indies. Her first destination is Port-au-Prince, Hayti, relieving the gunboat Paducah.

BRYAN FLAYS TRUSTS AS KERN IS NOTIFIED

Head of Ticket Charges Abuses of Corporations to Inaction of Republican Party.

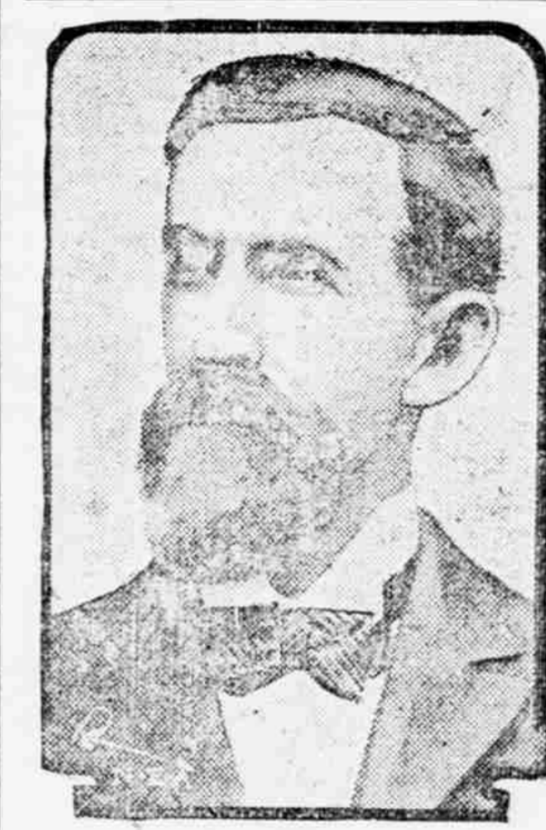
GREAT COLISEUM IS CROWDED.

Huge Concourse of People Sees Parade and Attends Ceremonies in Hoosier Capital.

Indiana Correspondence.

John Worth Kern, Democratic candidate for Vice President, was notified formally Tuesday of his nomination. The meeting was held in the elaborate decorated Coliseum at the State fair grounds and was attended by many thousands of people, regardless of party, attracted by the noted speakers on the program. The weather was ideal, clear and cool, with a pleasant breeze that swept over the grounds.

While the notification of Mr. Kern was the occasion, William J. Bryan was the central figure in the proceedings. The Nebraskan delivered an important speech on trusts. He charged the Republican party with responsibility for the growth of harmful corporations. He contrasted the platforms of the two parties, contending that while



JOHN WORTH KERN.

the Republican platform was evasive on the subject, the Democratic platform was specific. He asserted that Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance was weaker than the platform.

Traded Lines Crowded.

Ten traction lines and fourteen railroads brought the people on regular and special trains to the ceremonies. Five hundred cars transported the crowd from the city to the fair grounds and back. The Coliseum, recently built of brick and steel, holds 15,000 people and arrangements were made early in the day to hold overflow meetings if necessary. Mr. Bryan and other speakers, members of the notification committee, headed by Norman E. Mack and others of the official party, arrived Monday night and on early morning trains. A conference was held Monday night between Mr. Bryan, Mr. Mack, Mr. Kern, members of the national and congressional committees and others, at which campaign matters were discussed.

The morning hours Tuesday were devoted to conferences by party leaders, while a band concert at the Denison Hotel assisted in amusing the crowds that poured through the corridors. Later a reception was held by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern in the hotel parlors.

Drive to the Fair Grounds.

The program for the day included luncheon at the hotel by the speakers and members of the national and notification committees, after which the official party was driven to the State fair grounds in automobiles. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Kern and Chairman Bell of the notification committee riding together.

The ride through the city to the fair grounds was through the principal business streets and past the Kern residence. The doors of the Coliseum were thrown open to the public several hours before the exercises began.

Thomas Tazart, national committeeman from Indiana, had been selected to call the meeting to order. He immediately handed the gavel to National Chairman Mack, who introduced Theodore E. Bell of California, chairman of the notification committee, who formally notified Mr. Kern that he had been selected by the Democratic party to go on the national ticket with Mr. Bryan. The Vice Presidential nominee in his speech of acceptance asserted that the people do not rule because their will has not been given effect by the party in power.

NUBBINS OF NEWS.

A strike which will affect from 25,000 to 27,000 workers, including 10,000 women, is being planned by the clockmakers in New York, owing to the low wages now being paid, which run from \$3 to \$8 a week.

John Summers, alias Frank Engle, and Theresa Zier, alias Mrs. Engle, were arrested in Pittsburg charged with the murder of Mrs. Zier's husband in Milwaukee almost two years ago. The couple have been in Europe since the crime was committed.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Frank Harris Hitchcock, who has been made chairman of the Republican National Committee and who therefore will manage the campaign for the election of Secretary Taft as President, was the Eastern manager of Mr. Taft's campaign for the nomination. He resigned the office of First Assistant Postmaster General last spring to undertake this work. Mr. Hitchcock was born at Amherst, O., Oct. 5, 1867. He was graduated from Harvard University and entered government service at Washington as a clerk in 1891. While a clerk he read law and became interested in politics, and after serving as assistant secretary to the Republican National Committee he was made chief clerk in the Department of Commerce and Labor, whence he was promoted to the Post Office Department.



F. H. HITCHCOCK.

Gov. Claude Augustus Swanson of Virginia, who seconded the nomination of William Jennings Bryan at the Denver convention, was a Congressman from the Fifth Virginia District for fourteen years before his election as Governor in 1906. He is a self-made man, obtaining his general and legal education through his own efforts, and he has followed the plow on a farm. A year ago he was brought to public attention outside his State through his stand for the rights of the State against a federal judge in the enforcement of a 2-cent passenger rate. Gov. Swanson was born in 1852.



GOV. SWANSON.

Thomas L. Hisgen, candidate for President on the Independence League ticket, was born in Petersburg, Ind., on Nov. 29, 1858, the son of William Hisgen. His father, a German, moved to Albany, staying there a short time, and then went to Indiana, where he ran a country store. Thomas was the fifth of eleven children. At the age of 16 he went back to Albany and became a clerk in a clothing store. In Massachusetts Mr. Hisgen achieved wide prominence because of a bitter fight covering twenty years, with the Standard Oil Company.



THOS. L. HISGEN.

Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, who was elected by the Colorado State Democratic convention a delegate to the national convention at Denver, is known in Colorado and the East as a lecturer on woman suffrage and has always taken an active part in State and city politics. She was the first superintendent of schools in Adams county and has held other political offices. Several years ago she was president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and is an active worker. She founded the Jane Jefferson Democratic Club.



MRS. BRADFORD.

Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court is 75 years old. Despite his flowing snow-white hair Justice Fuller is far from looking his years. His eyes are as bright and his cheeks as ruddy as those of a schoolboy, and mentally and physically he is active and vigorous as many men half his age. All his life he has been fond of outdoor exercise and to this Justice Fuller attributes his general good health. At 75 Justice Fuller can look back upon a long and active career. When he retires Justice Fuller will have completed a service of at least twenty years as had of the highest tribunal in the land.



JUSTICE FULLER.

"The mere fact that a man is sent by his doctor to some particular baths or springs where he sees other invalids confident of a cure makes him think that he, too, can get well," said Dr. R. Murray Leslie, speaking at the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene in London.

The total output of the ninety-seven Portland cement plants of this country for the calendar year 1907 approximates 46,463,421 barrels, a decided increase over previous years.