

VETERANS IN PARADE ON TOLEDO STREETS

Remnant of Civil War Host
Marches with Flags Flying
and Bands Playing.

FORT MEIGS SHAFT DEDICATED.

Granite Monument, 82 Feet High,
Commemorates Preservation of
American Boundary.

Toledo correspondence:

With flags flying, bands playing, crowds cheering, and a bright sky overhead, veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic marched through the streets of an encampment city for the forty-second time Wednesday afternoon. At the official reviewing stand, where stood William H. Taft, Governor Harris, Senator Foraker and Mayor Brand Whitlock, the colors were dipped, and the department commanders joined Commander-in-Chief Burion in the stand. The parade being the leading feature of the encampment, many times their arrival for the event, and the crowd of visitors was augmented by thousands during Tuesday night.

It is estimated that, including the veterans and their wives, there were 150,000 visitors in the city. Excursion trains brought them by hundreds from cities of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and they poured in from the rural districts on the interurban lines. It was well toward 11 o'clock when the van of the parade marched past the reviewing stand, where they were saluted with a bombardment of flowers, for which surprise the women of Toledo had been preparing for several days. They emerged from the floral shower to be greeted by an immense human flag, made up of nearly 3,000 children, who, in their dresses of red, white and blue, swayed their bodies so that the union seemed to sway as in a breeze.

Harrison Preserved Boundary.

Two events of the G. A. R. encampment Tuesday were the dedication of the Fort Meigs monument and the civic parade. In the latter 3,000 members of local organizations marched with bands playing and banners flying, while the veterans, whose parade was to take place Wednesday, looked on. It was at Fort Meigs that General William Henry Harrison checked the British advance under Proctor after the general had been killed by General Hull's surrender at Detroit. With citizen soldiers gathered from Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Virginia, General Harrison succeeded in preserving the American boundary as it now exists. In those days Toledo was a mere collection of huts, which served as headquarters for French furriers and traders traveling from Montreal and Quebec to Cincinnati and New Orleans. Not many years ago the graves of the heroes of Fort Meigs lay unmarked. A church stands where there was formerly a British battery.

Tents Are Discarded.

The forty-second encampment will, veterans declare, go down in history with a most laudatory chapter devoted to a committee which abandoned the traditional tents and demitted the old soldiers under real roofs and on real beds. The veterans in Toledo ran no risk of colds and rheumatism from sleeping on the straw strewn ground or from dew-soaked canvas.

There was something in the tents of former reunions which appealed to the imagination of the veterans and stirred their memories of war days, but many of them paid for it with pneumonia and rheumatism, and they were unenthusiastic in their praise of the arrangement this year.

President Heads Peace League.

The Peace and Arbitration League, which was the outcome of the North Carolina Congress has made President Roosevelt its honorary president. The program includes the building of an adequate armament. Senator James B. McCreary of Kentucky is the active president of the league. Another peace organization has just been formed at New York known as the League of Peace. It proposes to unite the nations of the world in a great federation, with the permanent international Hague court as the judicial department of a world government, with the interparliamentary union composed of members of all the national parliaments as the legislative department and with a world executive having the title of peacemaker. To choose this executive they propose to have an electoral college made up of about 100,000 of the intellectual leaders of the world, the votes to be sent by mail and to be opened and counted by the first session of the full parliament following the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union at Berlin next September.

Negro Celebration Forbidden.

Race riots were barely prevented at New Orleans when Mayor Behrman, in response to popular sentiment as reflected in several of the daily papers, refused a permit for the holding of a meeting by negro citizens, who wished to do honor to the negro girl, Marie Bolden, who won over all white competitors in the national spelling contest during the recent sessions of the National Educational Association at Cleveland. Prominent negroes interfered and induced the promoters of the meeting not to insist.



In making public the report of the special commission appointed to investigate the work and conditions of work on the Panama Canal, President Roosevelt expressed his complete satisfaction with the progress to date, saying that he doubts if there is any public work of recent years of which the people have greater reason to be proud. Not only has the work done been greater than was expected under the management of Colonel Goethals, but the rate of the progress has been increased. The President also says that the treatment of hygienic conditions has been such as to make it literally the model for all work of the kind in tropical countries, remarking that "at present the canal zone is one of the healthiest places on the globe." The commission finds that the wages are not too high at 10 per cent above the rate for construction work in New York, but advises that the pay be more equalized for various kinds of service. The commission praises highly the recognition by the government "that the housing, feeding and health of its employees bear a vital relation to their economic efficiency," and that the complaints of the workers be promptly investigated, also that liberal provision for cases of disability be made. At the same time the President forwarded the report to Goethals with orders to put the recommendations into effect so far as possible.

Cocaine and its derivatives cannot be sent through the United States mails. This order has been issued by the post-office department, through alarm caused by the alarming growth of the cocaine habit in the larger cities. Government reports show that an enormous amount of cocaine is sent through the mails each year, and that this class of matter is steadily growing greater. The crusades waged against the habit in the cities have driven the "drug fiends" to seek other means of procuring the powder, and the mails have been the innocent channel through which the work of the crusaders has been rendered partially ineffective. The action was taken by authority of Congress granted at the last session, when it included a prohibition against the drug in making up the department's appropriation bill. It developed that in the South the habit had fixed itself to an alarming degree on the negroes. The curse of cocaine, in fact, is said to be as great if not a greater nuisance, to the peace of that section of the country than the liquor habit.

A preliminary analysis of the report of the conference of officers at the Naval War College at Newport shows that in future the armor belt of the larger ships will be extended below the water line, but that the belt will not be raised above its present position. Those in process of construction will be armored as heretofore prescribed. The conference has decided to abandon the military masts and to adopt the 90-foot fire control towers of steel recently tested at Hampton Roads. The principal guns of the second battery will be 5-inch instead of 6.

Supt. Scott of the West Point Academy conferred with Secretary Wright at Washington and pointed out that the expelled boys had disobeyed orders by going to Washington in person to appeal for clemency. One explanation of the conflicting reports is that the decree of dismissal was approved by Acting Secretary Oliver in Wright's absence and forwarded to the President, who gave his "O. K." pro forma. Then when it reached Wright for execution he was inclined to leniency. Scott next was to confer with the President.

The report that the trans-continental railroads controlled by James J. Hill, Edward H. Harriman, the Berwyn syndicate and the Canadian government, have determined to surrender their export trade to China, Japan, New Zealand and Australia on Nov. 1, has created a great deal of interest at the offices of the interstate commerce commission, but the commission will not charge its rule requiring the publication of export rates, which is responsible for the action of the railroads.

The army airship board decided that Capt. Baldwin's dirigible balloon had met all conditions entitling him to the amount agreed upon for its purchase. The board calculated that the airship had maintained an average speed of 13.75 miles per hour while in the air 2 hours 1 minute and 50 seconds, this speed being slightly more than the required 70 per cent of the maximum speed of 19.61 miles per hour. Capt. Baldwin will receive \$5,737.50.

Sculptor Brenner has been called into consultation with the President to design a medal bearing the profile of Mr. Roosevelt, to be presented to all employees who see one year or more of continuous service on the Panama Canal. It will be about the size of a \$10 gold piece and will be cast in bronze. On one side will be a picture of a ship passing through the canal and the words, "Presented by the President," with space left for the name of the recipient.



INFLUENCE OF SMALL THINGS.

By Rev. Dr. Abram S. Isaacs.
For who hath despised the day of small things?—Zech. iv, 10.

The real things that tend to make or mar our careers are often the small things. The vital issues of defeat or victory may spring from the veriest trifles. The most fatal defects or weaknesses, too, can be apparently insignificant, escaping observation like the tiny worm which pierces the dock's massive foundation or cuts through the ship's side. The prophet does not always speak in rapt visions or restrict his message to a heavenly Jerusalem. His dominant motive is to arouse to a sense of each day's importance and to conduct as the essential factor in religion. And as the minutes control the hours, and mere fractions of time the months, and mere fractions of years, so our character is the resultant of single acts and thoughts which become in their turn irresistible habits and impulses, like the separate delicate threads which can be welded into an unyielding chain.

The painter's canvas glows with life and beauty by his deft use of bits of pigment—small fragments of color that give rise to figure and landscape of surpassing charm. So the gentle traits, the modest qualities, the quiet tastes, the unobtrusive deeds, the unselfish attitude, the little attentions. It is just these small things which render our life fragrant, giving gentleness and character to our religion.

But there is another view of the text. We are judged less by the trend of our life in its vastness and sweep, by the aim and extent of our purposes and ambitions, than by the little acts that make up each day's passing record—the chance word we utter, the flash of anger, the burst of petulance, the whisper of wrong, the bitter taunt, the petty gratification—acts trifling and transient in themselves but expressive of character to the casual observer. How important, then, to be on our guard lest such things acquire the mastery over us. They must not be despised, for they may lead to traits and tendencies that may overwhelm our lives, leaving wreckage where once were smiling streams and happy homes.

The sage who knew the stars better than the roads of his native town, the philosopher so intent on the secrets of the skies that he fell into a ditch by the wayside—are not these but instances when in the vain grasp after the illimitable and vague we despise the small things that are real and near? So we narrow too generally our conception of religion to the atmosphere of church or synagogue, to swelling music, to stately ceremonial, the solemn litanies and holy vestments. But even these may fail in their purpose if we realize not the sacredness of small things which uplifts although it is unheralded; the word that inspires, although uttered so gently that your neighbors do not hear it; the hand clasp which puts your brother firmly on his feet without public applause.

The small things, then, which are usually vital and decisive for success or failure are not in the far heavens or across the distant seas. They are close to us, so close that they are indispensable for our growth, our discipline, our perfect development. Hence, they dare not be despised by those of us who wish to rise to higher things.

FELLOWSHIP, GREATER GOOD.

By Henry E. Cope.

"But one thing is needful; and Mary hath chosen that better part which shall not be taken away from her."—Luke 10: 42.

When you read that story of the Good Master commending the sister who seemed to slight her share in the household duties, especially when you hear the usual interpretation of the incident as showing that Martha was neglecting her soul while Mary was caring for hers, you cannot but wonder that the apparent laziness of the one should be praised over the kindly, hospitable activity of the other.

But the Good Teacher was not condemning the hospitality of Martha; he was commending the larger, deeper hospitality of Mary. To him, as to us all, there is but one thing that is absolutely necessary. That is not food and drink; it is not furniture and luxuries—it is the open heart of friendship. There was greater refreshing in the friendship of the one who sat at his feet than in all the food that the tables might bear.

Do we not all need often to hear his saying—"who are careful andumbered about many things, about food and tables, about clothes and houses—that we are likely to miss that good and imperishable treasure of friends and human fellowship? And when we would entertain our friends might we not well think less of the things we would set before them than of the riches of personality, our own selves, we can give them?"

The great need of every life, that for which our hearts are hungry, is not food and drink, it is not even books or thinking, is not silver or gold—it is just folks, people, to know one another, to read open hearts, to taste the fruits of friendship. The one thing needful,

that which gives happiness, peace, and prosperity, is just this openness of heart, this thoughtfulness of others that wins and makes friends.

The hospitable home is the one where people have time to know you, where there is always a place by the hearthside and an ear to listen, where the love light glows from face to face. We soon forget what we have had or eaten in the homes we have visited; but we never lose what our friends have given us of themselves.

The house that has the great treasure may be one where there is no place to be stolen, but where hearts are rich through habits of soul communion. The weary man lifts himself with renewed vigor as he looks along the road to the home where love waits, where eyes will look deep into his; the woman knows not the toil and drudgery of the day's work for the thought of the fellowship with these she loves.

Many are making Martha's mistake, missing the riches of friendships in the machinery and ministrations of hospitality; we are so anxious to entertain our friends that we drive them away; we are so anxious to feed them that we starve their hearts. Whatever else people want this they want most of all and first of all, just to know people, just to have the open way into our real lives.

No matter how much work a man may do he will do nothing worthy if he is too busy to make friends. The value of our investment in the world depends largely on the manner in which our own self is drawn out and enriched through the touch of other lives. No man can be great by himself alone; all greatness is a gathering in to ourselves of other beings.

He who chooses to find friends has that better part. The snare of our modern living is that we are so busy here and there doing many things, most of them perhaps good things in themselves but bad when they stand before the better and higher things; we are so full of business that we miss life's real blessings.

He who chooses friendship chooses that which he can never lose. No man can take from you the memory of your friend; none can rob you of the enriching of mind, the enlarging of heart and sympathy that came as you lay with him by the camp fire under the far-off stars or sat by the hearthside in the home. Friends become inseparable soul possessions.

So if you would show true hospitality to any, let your first concern be that his heart is fed. He who comes to your home wants you more than he wants your bread and butter, your dainties and guest delicacies. There is a feast wherever friendship freely flows; there is emptiness and hunger, no matter how the board may be laden, where hearts are closed to one another.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

Hidden sins grow fastest.
Condemnation cures nothing.

Revenge never is so sweet as when foregone.

The critical eye remains longest in ignorance.

No man is undone as long as he has a work to do.

You cannot bless men until you believe in them.

He is lost already to whom sacrifice appears as folly.

The doors to heaven are often in earth's lowliest places.

Spiritually the most helpless are those who refuse to help.

Our neighbors are not lifted up by looking up their records.

Life barriers that resist all force crumble before friendship.

Keep the heart healthy and happiness will take care of itself.

Men are to be known by their aims rather than by their origins.

The weariest man in this world is the one who is running from work.

The man who has grit in his makeup will not throw it in his neighbor's face.

The enemy soon would be on the run if saints were not so strong on the rest.

Morality because it pays to be moral is simply the immorality of civilized selfishness.

Every time you beat your neighbor you may be sure your adversary has beaten you.

The pessimist is the man who always goes straight for the chair with a pin on it.

A man has no greater capacity of heaven than he has power to create heaven about him.

DON'T'S FOR CHURCHMEN.

Don't try to define beyond your experience.

Don't attempt perfection without pruning your faults.

Don't shut out the light if you would find the narrow path.

Don't appeal to prejudice if you would become a real leader.

Don't point people with depravity if you would produce desire for purity.

Don't underestimate the importance of little things in your effort to attain true goodness.

Don't expect an hour at church to counteract all the influences of six days of active business life.

Don't attempt to gain spiritual wealth without willingness to experience material poverty if necessary.

Don't avoid the hard places on the road to heaven if you would have strength to ascend its final heights.



CHICAGO.

Trade generally exhibits a more cheerful tone under the stimulus of sustained improving conditions. The returns as to volume of payments through the banks and business failures show close comparisons. Recovery becomes more distinct in the leading industries, outputs being increased and new demands larger. Iron and steel branches secured important orders this week, and there were also notable operations in wholesale staples.

Contracts for freight and passenger cars, light rails and structural shapes rose to the best aggregate for some time. Much of the new business involves early deliveries, and this permits additions to machinery and hands employed.

The building interests have much work in sight, and this injects further strength to dealings in lumber, mill stuff and quarry material. Structures for mercantile purposes are planned in larger cost than at this time last year.

Distributive demands have advanced to the expected seasonal proportions. Outside buyers assembled in greater numbers than a year ago and, although many yet pursue cautious methods, the bookings make a gratifying total in dry goods, apparel, millinery and food products. Collections show more promptness in the West and South, and credits occasion but little difficulty where the harvests have been good.

Corn growth continues to be satisfactory, live stock is in better supply and the markets for breadstuffs and provisions are mainly higher.

Bank clearings, \$201,649,490, are 4.9 per cent under those of the corresponding week in 1907.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 24, against 24 last week and 21 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 5, against 6 last week and 8 in 1907.—Dun's Review.

NEW YORK.

Buyers are more in evidence and as a result business has expanded measurably at leading western and Pacific coast points and at a few southern centers. Some western cities note evidence of new life in buying by southern and southwestern merchants of fall and winter goods. Incidentally some new stocks are reported being bought at Chicago, which is rather in contrast with a year ago, when coming depression had already begun to make for precaution in embarking in new enterprises.

Despite the improvement, however, the volume of business doing does not equal that of last season and conservatism and caution still are visible. Retail trade in all the country over, industry tends to increase in activity, though slowly, but current production is still below anticipations in many instances.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Aug. 27 number 232, against 235 last week, 337 in the like week of 1907, 188 in 1906, 161 in 1905 and 183 in 1904. Canadian failures for the same period number 27, as against 29 last week and 29 last year.—Bradstreet's.



Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$1.00 to \$1.75; hogs, prime heavy, \$3.00 to \$7.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 78c to 79c; oats, standard, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 78c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$12.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$10.00; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 20c; potatoes, per bushel, 62c to 75c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$6.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 white, 78c to 80c; oats, No. 2 white, 47c to 48c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 77c to 78c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 97c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 80c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 79c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 95c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 81c to 82c; oats, No. 3 white, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.04 to \$1.06; corn, No. 3, 77c to 78c; oats, standard, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 1, 75c to 76c; barley, No. 2, 74c to 77c; pork, mess, \$15.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.20; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.80; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.65; wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, 82c to 89c; oats, natural, white, 55c to 56c; butter, creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, western, 19c to 22c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 81c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 76c to 77c; clover seed, October, \$6.15.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Alaska will ship at least \$8,000,000 in gold to the United States next year.

The Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association is due to meet at Clinton, Iowa, Sept. 22-24, to formulate demands to be made at the next session of Congress.

As a result of the board of review raising the value of their property from \$88,000 to \$250,000 the Eau Claire, Wis., Gas Light Company is up in arms and will fight any such assessment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The horses of Iceland are shod with sheep's horns.

Turkey holds the record for the number of aged persons in proportion to the population.

Some of the screws made for the use of watchmakers are so tiny 100,000 could be placed in an ordinary thimble.

There is an average of seven car collisions a day on the steam, subway, elevated and surface railways of New York.

During the summer season the borough of Richmond, New York City, doubles its population on every pleasant Sunday; but only for that one day.

The newspaper was invented by a Paris physician, who, finding his visits welcome whenever he brought any news or gossip, applied to Cardinal Richelieu for a patent to publish the Paris Gazette in 1622.

For the last fourteen years a brood of tomcats has been reared each spring in the letter box at Uttoveter workhouse. Since the parent birds first took possession of the box they have hatched 200 eggs.—London Standard.

Several German firms (in Ellenstock and Zwickau) have purchased large forest sections in the vicinity of Chiofani, Romania, where they propose to erect sawmills and ship from there annually about 40,000 cubic meters of lumber to Italy, France and Germany.

Negotiations among the German manufacturers of wall paper have finally led to the organization of a trust. The seven leading manufacturers who have already joined have a combined annual production of about \$2,520,000. The total output of wall paper in Germany is estimated at \$7,000,000 per annum.

Miss Jean Gordon, who has won a national reputation by her work in behalf of women and children, done as factory inspector in Louisiana, is not to be re-elected to her office. It is asserted that she has incurred the enmity of the manufacturers and the politicians and in spite of the protests of the women of the State she will be turned out of office.

The sleuth skirt is not new in Burma, where the women wear a garment split to the waist, "now concealing, now revealing." The men wear the same strong, unsplit. In Cochin and Travancore, India, the reputable native women wear nothing above the waist except muslin and earrings; the Syrian Christians wear a jacket and a conical little "Cochin tail," something like the old of Nippon, on their skirts.—New York Press.

Pear-shaped balloons are the fashion in Belgium. The point is upward, the base of the balloon is spherical. It is claimed that balloons of this shape possess the advantage of far greater speed than the ordinary spherical balloon. Consequently they are steeper. Also the upper pointed end prevents the accumulation of moisture or snow on the surface, which frequently weighs a balloon down and destroys its power to rise.

Though Russia has much coal and iron, her industries are quite undeveloped. Her industrial backwardness may be gauged from the fact that with a territory and a population twice as large as those of the United States, Russia produces only one-tenth of the quantity of iron produced in the United States, and that she raises only one-twentieth of the quantity of coal. Agriculturally and industrially, Russia is a medieval country.—New York Evening Post.

Dr. H. C. Stevens, of Seattle, reports recent experiments which show that objects seen by indirect vision ordinarily appear larger in the right half of the field of vision than in the left. With a smaller number of persons this is reversed. From these facts he deduces a possible origin of right and left-handedness. Right-handedness, or its reverse, develops at about the age of seven months. Dr. Stevens suggests that they may be due to the phenomena of vision just described. By a reflex effect the infant reaches after the object best seen with the arm nearest to them.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, supervisor of the reading course for farmers' wives conducted by the Agricultural College of Cornell University, believes that there should be a woman judge in juvenile courts where girls are tried. She bases her opinion on personal observation of various juvenile courts, notably those in New York city. She believes that there are many questions which girls would answer truthfully if there was a woman on the bench, but which they now invariably lie about when questioned by a man. This is one of the very few instances in which Miss Van Rensselaer believes segregation of the two sexes would be beneficial.

In the total number of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians (4,034), on exhibition, the New York Zoological Park stands today at the head of all the zoological parks and gardens of the world. Berlin comes next with a total of 3,149. The area of the New York Zoological Park in land and water embraces 246 acres. Of walks and roads there are about eight miles, and of fences ten and one-half miles. The maintenance force of the park, constantly on duty, embraces 141 persons. The number of visitors in 1907 was 1,273,946—nearly one-third of the entire population of the metropolis of the American continent. Of this number it is estimated that a quarter of a million were from outside of New York city.