IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

IMPORTANT CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN WROUGHT.

Executive Office Has Been Built for Transaction of Public Business—Alterations in Interior of Historic Mansion—Privacy for President's Family

Washington correspondence:

ALTHOUGH the President and his family have resumed their residence in the historic executive mansion which has come to be officially designated as the "White House," the name by which it has been popularly known for nearly a century, the work of remodeling that structure is not nearly completed. The rearrangement, however, has so far progressed that it is now possible to form a definite idea of what has been done with the half million dollars that was appropriated for the purpose of making over the old mansion, together with the $65,000 that was set aside for the purpose of building the new executive office which is intended to relieve the President's family of the annoyance of living in a house that is practically a public office building.

For a century the White House has been a show place for the people and there is probably no other building in the world used as a residence which has been visited by so many persons. People all over the United States are familiar with the salient features of this building, which has been the home of our Presidents for so many years. Those who have become acquainted with it either through personal visits or through the endless descriptions and pictures of it that have been published will be surprised to see so little outward change in the White House.

Outward Changes.

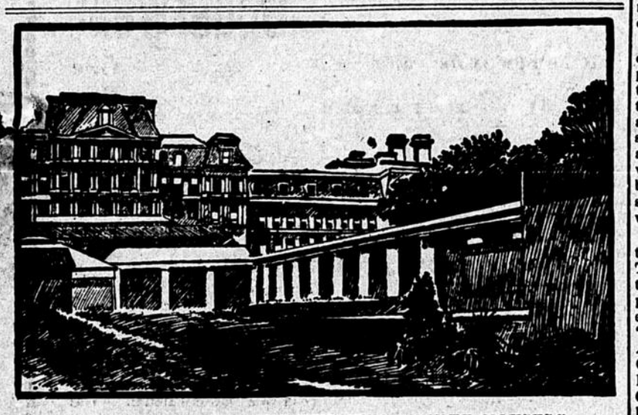
The expenditure of $500,000 might be expected to make a notable alteration in its appearance. But the outward evidence is found principally in the addition of the wings which run east and west from the main building. At the terminus of the west wing is the executive office of the President, the new building which the President occupied last week for the first time. A portion of the wing leading to the President's office is really the remodeled foundation of the old conservatory of the White House. The top of the conservatory was removed and the lower portion was allowed to remain and to be converted into a terrace. The south portion of the terrace will contain a colonnade and in the lower portion will be five or six rooms for the laundry and domestic purposes of the White House. Some of the rooms may be used for servants' quarters if desired. The President uses the walk along the colonnade in going to and from his house to the office. He has nothing to do but go right out of the lower part of the White House, down the west colonnade of the west terrace and through a small hallway into his office. His movements will be absolutely private, unknown to any one.

A feature of this colonnade, as well as that of the east terrace, will be a beautiful balustrade. The terrace has parapet walls about two and a half feet high, forming a balustrade of unusual attraction. The parapet walls of the balustrade will be adorned with electric lights and potted plants, and whenever Mrs. Roosevelt sees fit she can give any social function, like a tea, on the balustrade with great pleasure to herself and guests. The floors of the balustrade are of granolithic cement. A stairway leads from the balustrade down to the little hallway entering the President's private office.

On the east side of the White House will be a similar terrace, the main purpose of which will be the comfort and convenience of the invited guests to the big winter receptions and other social functions.

The changes in the interior of the old building are yet in a state of incompleteness. The contractor is rushing the work so as to have the house ready for the opening of the social season. One of the most important changes is the making of a state dining room. Heretofore the dining room has been so small that on all state occasions it was necessary to have the dinner in the hall or in one of the parlors. This will not be necessary, as the dining room has been enlarged so that 100 guests may be seated at one time in the dining room. The enlargement has been accomplished by the removing of the wall on the north side of the dining room and the taking in of the hallway into which the stairs from the second floor entered. The entire space occupied by the hallway and stairs has been given to the state dining room. The floors of the dining room are being laid in oak parquetry and the walls are of dark English oak. The walls will be adorned by relics of a kind never before seen there. These will be the heads of some of the wild and game animals that have fallen to the prowess of the President as a hunter.

The north side entrances hereafter will be for the family only and guests of an entirely personal and private nature. A great deal of money has been spent in making over the historic rooms that have been open to the public from time immemorial. But in addition to this there has been thousands of dollars expended in the underpinning and foundations where it cannot be seen by the public. This was rendered necessary by the insecure condition of the building, which for some time has been a source of concern to those who were acquainted with it, and which made it necessary to exercise great precaution at public receptions and other functions where large crowds flocked to the White House. The living rooms of the President's family have all been gone over and the gloomy old house has been made habitable for those who by custom are compelled to live in it for terms of four years at a time.



COLONNADE CONNECTING THE TWO "WHITE HOUSES."

INDIAN SUMMER DRIVES AWAY WINTER.

FIGHTING FOR A FORTUNE.

Harry Stratton Would Break Will of the Late Mining King.

The most absorbing topic of conversation in the West to-day, and especially in Colorado, is the progress of the legal proceedings attending the contest over the validity of the will of the late mining millionaire, Winfield Scott Stratton. The most interested party in the suit and the one who is contesting the will, is I. Harry Stratton, son of the dead bonanza king, who, in like manner with the other few relatives, was left but $50,000 of his father's vast fortune.

HARRY STRATTON.

According to the terms of the will the bulk of the estate was to be employed in building and maintaining a national home for the old and infirm, the institution to occupy a site within the limits of fashionable Colorado Springs—the Newport of the West. The wealthy class of that aristocratic community were horrified at the prospect of a "poorhouse" in their midst and it is generally believed that money from their purses is being used to further young Stratton's interests in the legal fight.

A little more than ten years ago Winfield Scott Stratton was a poor carpenter, following prospecting as a side issue. He struck a rich vein of ore near Cripple Creek, Colo., which brought a fortune to him and fame to the locality. He employed some of his wealth in other ventures with success and also possessed himself of much valuable real estate in Denver and Colorado Springs. At the time of his death his wealth approximated $15,000,000.

FLAG ON TWO-CENT STAMPS.

Since 1869 There Had Been No Such Use of Stars and Stripes.

For the first time since 1869 the Postoffice Department, with the issuance of the new series of stamps now in preparation, will make use of the American flag in one of its designs. This will be a part of the two-cent stamp, which, by the way, will bear little resemblance to the one now current. The familiar portrait of Washington will be succeeded by a photograph taken from Gilbert Stuart's famous painting. This bust of Washington, so long known to the stamp-using public, was drawn from Houdon's profile cast. Stamp experts think that this new two-cent stamp, with its superb likeness of Washington, its draped flags, its wreaths of laurel leaves in the lower corners, and the general balance of text and artistic effect, together with the remarkable excellence of the mechanical work, will make this the finest postage stamp ever produced.

PULPIT AND PREACHER

Carolus Duran passed the summer at St. Raphael, near Nice, where he presented his picture, "Christ on the Cross," to the local church.

The late bishop of Colorado bequeathed the greater part of his library to the diocese of Colorado. Many valuable books, historical and philosophical, are to be found in it.

The Pope reads only one newspaper, the Osservatore Romano. But every day a collection of clippings from other journals is pasted into a scrap book and given to him. His favorite author is Virgil, whom he still reads frequently.

The government registers in Austria show that since 1898 18,643 adults have transferred their allegiance from the Catholic faith to the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches, and 1,787 have joined the old Catholic Church. Many Protestant churches are being built in towns which have always been Catholic.

The American Bible Society is engaged in translating the Scripture into the many different languages of the Philippine Islands. So far it has the New Testament in Tagalog, Iocano, Pampanga and Cebuan, and others are to follow. The Tagalog edition was put on sale for the first time in Manila in July.

CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKERSHIP.

Joseph G. Cannon Seems Likely to Succeed D. B. Henderson.

In the contest for the speakership of the next House of Representatives the most prominent figure, perhaps, is Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, the "father of the House," as he is familiarly styled by his colleagues. Fifteen times has he been elected to Congress, and he knows all the ins and outs of congressional tactics better than any other man in the public eye of the United States.

Mr. Cannon was once defeated for Congress. He went down with the Republican crash in 1890. Mr. Cannon was also defeated for Speaker in the Fifty-first Congress. So was McKinley. Thomas B. Reed was elected. McKinley became chairman of the committee on ways and means, and Cannon became chairman of the committee on appropriations. In every Republican Congress since then Cannon has been chairman of his old committee, and as such he has had more power and responsibility regarding appropriations for government expenses and public work than any other member of either house.

JOSEPH G. CANNON.

Mr. Cannon was not a jingo before the war with Spain began. He was one of the conservatives. He knew that war meant big appropriations and increased debt, rather than economy, and the continuance of paying off bonded indebtedness. But when the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, "Uncle Joe" said little on either side. He began making a few figures, and one morning he quietly dropped a little bill in the box, which, when found, created a sensation, not only in Washington, but in every city in the civilized world.

That bill was unique. It had no precedent. It appropriated $50,000,000 for public defense, and placed that sum at the disposal of the President. It meant that the nation would get ready for war, and it directed the President to take steps to that end. It was passed without a dissenting vote by the House. There were speeches, but they were all for the bill. In the Senate there were no speeches, but it passed by unanimous vote there also.

Cannon's bill was the first sign that the United States intended to fight. There were certain nations in Europe that were encouraging Spain. It seemed possible that some of them might feel encouraged to take a hand in the scrap. "Uncle Joe" gave Europe a sample of American readiness for fight by having Congress hand over $50,000,000 to the President. It startled the world as Mr. Cannon meant that it should. It was a bluff, not meant for Spain, but for the other European powers. It answered its purpose.

Mr. Cannon was born in a Quaker settlement in North Carolina. When he was 4 years old his father, Dr. Horace F. Cannon, emigrated to the banks of the Wabash at Bloomingdale, Parke County, Ind. He was 14 years old when his father died, and at that age he started out for himself, his first work being as a clerk in a country store. He was so employed until he had attained his majority, when he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute in 1858.

The next year Mr. Cannon moved to Tuscola, Ill., and in 1861 he was elected district attorney. He held that office for seven years, or until 1868, and in 1872 he was elected to Congress from that district. It was at that time that Joe Cannon began to figure in national affairs.

In the next House 104 votes will be necessary to elect the Speaker in the Republican caucus, and, according to a Washington correspondent, Mr. Cannon now has eighty-eight pledged and thirty-two more practically corralled. The votes that are pledged are:

Connecticut	5	Minnesota	8
Illinois	17	New Hampshire	2
Indiana	9	North Dakota	2
Iowa	10	South Dakota	2
Massachusetts	10	Vermont	2
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	10

Mr. Cannon is almost certain to receive the following:

Colorado	2	Kentucky	1
Washington	3	Kansas	8
Utah	1	Idaho	1
Tennessee	2	Maryland	4
Oregon	2	Montana	1
Nebraska	5	Wyoming	1
Missouri	1		

This leaves eighty-seven votes that at present are considered opposed to Mr. Cannon, as follows:

California	5	Ohio	17
Maine	4	Pennsylvania	28
New Jersey	7	Rhode Island	1
New York	20	West Virginia	5

With eighty-eight votes pledged, Mr. Cannon has only sixteen more to obtain to be assured of the speakership.

HANGED BY FARMERS

A NEGRO LYNCHED IN INDIANA DESPITE GOVERNOR.

Mob Hurries Its Plan When the Troops Are Called—Takes Prisoner from Sheriff and Before Women Victims—Victim Protests Innocence.

Indiana farmers, armed and angry and refusing to heed piteous appeals for mercy, lynched James Dillard Thursday night in spite of the efforts of Sheriff Dudley and Governor Durbin to protect the negro captive. The mob hanged him on a telegraph pole near John Lemon's farm, ten miles from Sullivan, in Knox County.

Previous to his execution by the mob Dillard had been identified by Mrs. Mary Davis, of Sullivan County, wife of Milton Davis, and Mrs. Lemon as the man who attacked them the previous Tuesday. Both women are still in a critical condition as a result of injuries inflicted by the negro.

The attacks on Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Lemon aroused the entire region for miles surrounding their homes. Men and boys swore to be avenged if the perpetrator could be captured. Posses were organized and the police of many towns and the sheriffs of all near-by counties were asked to join in the man hunt.

Negro Arrested in Illinois.

Dillard was arrested Wednesday at Lawrenceville, Ill., after a fight with the town marshal, in which the negro was shot three times. News of his capture and of the suspicion that he was the assailant of Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Lemon spread rapidly and at once rumors of a prospective lynching arose. In order to protect Dillard better the marshal of Lawrenceville, took him to Robinson, Ill. John Lemon was informed of the capture and he hurried to Robinson. He identified the prisoner as the perpetrator of the assaults in Indiana.

Sheriff Dudley, of Sullivan, went to Robinson, secured the prisoner and with several deputies to assist brought him to Sullivan Thursday afternoon. The sheriff made an attempt to steal into town without the knowledge of the citizens. But the angry farmers were on guard at every conceivable spot. Half a hundred determined men with revolvers in pockets or shotguns in hand awaited the sheriff's return and they discovered the sheriff the moment he reached town with the prisoner.

Mob Seizes and Beats Prisoner.

Sheriff Dudley and the negro, accompanied by the deputies, came back in a wagon. As Dudley drove up to the jail the members of the mob ran from hiding places and overpowered the officers. The deputies offered resistance, but were compelled to release the negro. Dillard begged for mercy. The mob beat him over the head with revolvers.

Dillard was dragged into the main street of Sullivan and thrown into a wagon. The mob then followed after the wagon and he was taken to the home of Mrs. Davis, where he was identified. Then the mob started with the negro for the farm of John Lemon. The mob meantime had swelled to enormous proportions.

Mob Outwits the Governor.

Soon the mob learned that an appeal had been made to Governor Durbin for troops to protect Dillard. It also learned that the Governor had ordered Captain McCoy, with Company A of the State guard, to leave Vincennes by special train and intercept the mob at some point between Carlisle and Oaktown. At once the mob took means to thwart the Governor's order. The leaders with the prisoner lashed their horses and drove to Lemon's home by a route that avoided the railroad.

It took some time to get the militiamen together and more to prepare a special train. Meanwhile the mob drove the ten miles to Lemon's, secured the identification of Dillard by Mrs. Lemon, and then started back to Sullivan. A mile from the farm the farmers held a council, condemned Dillard to death and, in spite of his pleas for mercy, threw a rope over a pole and jerked him into the air. When he was dead the mob dispersed.

Protests He Is Innocent.

Before his execution Dillard was asked if he wished to make any disposition of his body.

"Yes, I want it sent to my mother, Mrs. Anna Bursh, 14th street, Indianapolis," was the reply. "I die an innocent man and I hope you won't beat me with clubs or shoot me."

The leaders of the mob assured Dillard they would not torture him.

"Then I am ready to go to my maker," he said without a tremor in his voice or the least sign of fear. He muttered a prayer as the crowd drew him up.

News of the lynching reached Vincennes and the Governor's office in Indianapolis just as the State troops were taking a train. The Governor then countermanded the order calling out the troops.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Cholera is raging in the city of Jerusalem.

Rain helped the growing wheat in a large portion of Kansas.

Andrew Carnegie has given $75,000 for a public library at Belfast.

The Detroit City Council has appropriated $20,000 to fight smallpox.

There is a widespread epidemic of smallpox in the island of Barbadoes.

Captain F. P. Gillmore, U. S. N., has been retired with the rank of rear admiral.

In western Texas and New Mexico hundreds of sheep perished in a cold storm.

Kansas City is to have a mile race track for next spring. It will cost upwards of $250,000. C. C. Christie and W. A. Rule are representing the capital and they have all the plans made.

An oil gusher, running 480 barrels of oil daily, was brought in near Barboursville, Ky.

The statue of John Bright, which has just been placed in the British House of Commons, is the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

Emperor William of Germany has promised to promote the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association in his empire.

The Japanese cabinet has adopted the proposed scheme for naval expansion. It involves an annual expenditure of $8,250,000 for ten years.

Richard Payne, a bartender, was shot and instantly killed at Pueblo, Colo., by Clara Humphrey, who said she shot him because he owed her $1.65.

Jesse Wilkerson, the 14-year-old son of James Wilkerson of Sedalia, Mo., fell and broke his leg, making the thirty-first time the boy has fractured one of his limbs. His bones are soft and brittle and break whenever hit a moderate blow.

The aggregate sales of Kansas City real estate during October topped those for the corresponding period last year by nearly $200,000 and constituted the greatest business for any October since 1887. The total for the past month was $1,772,000.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Lower prices for railway stocks than at any time since last March do not necessarily indicate loss of traffic nor a setback in business. On the contrary, coincident with the collapse of the stock market, there were many evidences that manufacturing and transporting interests have not sufficient facilities to meet demands, although plants and equipment are now of greater efficiency than at any previous time." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

Distribution of merchandise is fully maintained, preparations being made for a heavy holiday trade, and frequent complaints of tardy deliveries testify to the heavy consumption. Prospects for continued activity are bright because of unprecedented harvests, prosperity in the agricultural sections assuring a good demand for other products. Threatened labor controversies have been averted, in some cases wages being advanced, while a number of increases were voluntarily given.

Railway earnings continue to advance, the first week of November showing a rise of 4.8 per cent over 1901 and 15.2 per cent over 1900. High temperature retards retail trade in seasonable goods. Aside from the expected decline in prices of pipes and tubes there has been no evidence of weakness, and all the recent concessions were caused by competition of new plants rather than diminished business. Many purchasers are delaying orders, however, in the hope that the market will go lower in other departments, but there is abnormal support in the light movement of coke. Rail mills are fully booked up to next September, and a Canadian road placed a large order in Germany, while structural shapes are in great request, especially for bridges.

Eastern manufacturers of foot wear are offering no inducements to buyers, and, while no actual advances in prices have occurred, the market is decidedly strong. Western shops are also busy, deliveries in both sections coming so slowly as to cause much complaint. Sole leather is active and firm, both domestic and export sales being large. Some western tanners advanced prices, which checked business. Foreign dry hides are abundant and weaker. Limited supplies in first hands and with jobbers have sustained cotton goods, despite the sharp decline in the raw material. Export trade is dull, Chinese business showing the effect of the break in silver, but foreign orders are in the market and could be secured by slight concessions. It is between seasons in the market for woolen goods, though there is some inquiry for heavy weights for quick delivery. Clothing manufacturers report encouraging results in their first test of the market on spring garments.

Failures for the week numbered 241 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 24 in Canada, compared with 27 a year ago.

Bradstreet's report says:

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Nov. 13 aggregate 4,440,160 bushels, against 5,715,555 last week, 4,983,704 this week last year and 4,062,020 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 101,584,652 bushels, against 117,182,318 last season and 71,465,091 in 1900.

Corn exports aggregate 281,901 bushels, against 130,847 last week, 629,924 last year and 3,976,914 in 1900. For the fiscal year exports are 2,208,782 bushels, against 18,877,498 last season and 64,644,993 in 1900.

Chicago. There is not enough money in the United States to do the work, carry on the business, move the enormous crops, and still permit of a surplus to carry on stock speculation on the former large scale. The New York banks have been conservative throughout, and by refusing to encourage speculation have really helped along the decline. Wherever values are highly inflated it is the part of prudence to look for ultimate recession. The decline in stocks has borne out the predictions made when money first began to tighten. Unless it runs into abnormal depression it will be a good thing for the country.

It is a case of bountiful prosperity against the fear of something less favorable to come, coupled with inability on the part of interests heavily committed to the long side of the market to carry their holdings through a period of tight money and high interest rates.

People who would buy stocks outright are using their money to advantage in the marts of trade, and such money as is seeking investment is timid and disposed to await a change of sentiment. And people who would buy for speculation find that money conditions do not favor them. Eventually everything will work out all right and a readjustment of values will be in order.

Here in the West there is no scarcity of money for all legitimate purposes. There is good business in the jobbing lines, in lumber, and in retail trade, although colder weather is desirable for the latter. The trouble brewing on the western railroads has subsided.

There is the old story of lack of fuel in places and car shortage in general. Minneapolis claims to feel the car shortage less than other western centers, and while the local mills recently broke every record by the production of 448,710 barrels of flour in a week and the volume of outgoing freight every day is enormous there is not much complaint heard of inability to secure prompt service.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $4.40 to $6.50; hogs, shipping grades, $4.25 to $6.50; sheep, fair to choice, $2.00 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 50c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $13.50; prairie, $6.00 to $12.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 24c; potatoes, 42c to 49c per bushel.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $6.40; hogs, $3.50 to $6.40; sheep, $2.50 to $3.80; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 47c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.25; hogs, $4.00 to $6.35; sheep, $2.50 to $3.25; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.50 to $6.25; hogs, $3.00 to $5.90; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c; rye, 52c to 53c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 59c to 60c; pork, mess, $15.16.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; clover seed, prime, $6.85.

BOOTH ADDRESSES BIG THRONG.

Salvation Army Founder Speaks at Chicago Auditorium.

Not since the last visit of Dwight L. Moody to Chicago has such an audience filled every inch of space in the Auditorium Theater as that which crowded the aisles to hear Gen. William Booth speak Monday night.

When the venerable founder of the Salvation army stepped from the ranks of a half-hundred honorary vice-presidents of the meeting, numbering more than forty of Chicago's leading citizens who were present as a tribute to the evangelist, he walked to the front of the rostrum and was cheered by the audience. The general told of his work, covering a period of thirty-seven years, of launching and leading a movement which now numbers its adherents by the millions and is known throughout the whole world.

GENERAL BOOTH.

"Eleven years I worked to get it well started in London, but to-day, at the end of thirty-seven years, we have spread into all the countries of the world," said the general. "Why, I sometimes tell my geographical friends that if they don't watch out we will be first to get to the north pole. What is the mission of the Salvation army? It is, in the words of Ian Maclaren, to 'make religion where there was none before.' That is what we have done and what we do. We do not poach on others' preserves. We reach men and women that the church do not touch. Ours is the old-fashioned religion. Sin and salvation—we preach these truths as we find them in the word of God."

QUAKE SHAKES UTAH.

Great Damage Done in Southern Part of the State.

An earthquake shook the State of Utah shortly after noon Monday, doing damage all over the State. The shocks were comparatively light in Salt Lake, but in the southern part of the State buildings were ruined and other serious damage was done. In St. George, a place of 5,000 population in the southwestern part of the State, nine distinct shocks were felt, beginning at 12:47 o'clock and lasting until 1:30. The school building was shaken so violently that the ceilings were shattered. The falling plaster caused a panic and the children rushed from the building, the teachers losing all control.

The tower of the Mormon temple at St. George oscillated ten inches at its top, and the spire of the tabernacle was shaken out of perpendicular.

In Pine Valley a spring near the center of the town which always furnished a steady supply of clear cold water spouted up like a geyser. First it rose only a dozen feet in the air. Then came another shock, and a hissing, steaming column of water rose to a height of fully one hundred feet. After the shocks subsided the flow remained strong, although there was no more spouting.

In Salt Lake the shocks were felt on the upper floors of the high buildings. In the office of the United States weather bureau on the top floor of the Dooly block, the clock was stopped by the shock.

MRS MOLINEUX SEEKS DIVORCE.

Wife of Roland B. at Sioux Falls, S.D., for that Purpose.

Mrs. Roland B. Molineux of New York City has arrived at Sioux Falls, S. D., and she authorizes the statement that the object of her visit to South Dakota is to secure a divorce from her husband, who was recently acquitted of the charge of murder after two sensational trials.

Mrs. Molineux further states that she has no reason for wishing to keep her purpose a secret. Mrs. Molineux declines to make public the grounds upon which her suit will be based. She speaks in the highest terms of Gen. Molineux, the father of her husband, but refers to her husband in terms which are anything but flattering. She does not allude to him by name or as husband, but invariably speaks of him as "that man." She speaks in sadness of her life as his wife.

During the past week the grain shipments into Chicago showed a great increase over the week previous.

The railroads centering in Chicago are reported to be preparing for a union office building for the convenience of their interchanges.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company has commenced work on an important extension from Ralston, in Pawnee County, Ok., to Newkirk, and will rush it to completion.

The Santa Fe Railway system has announced an increase of 1 cent per hour per day for about 1,200 of its skilled tradesmen in metal work and helpers on the main line between Chicago and Albuquerque.

An interstate commerce commission bulletin of railroad accidents for the year ending June 30 says 2,819 persons were killed and 39,800 injured. The number of employes killed shows a diminution of 18 per cent since 1893, when the safety appliance act was passed.

The St. Paul Railroad has completed the purchase of 25,000 acres of rich coal lands in Illinois for $2,000,000. It still holds option on several thousand acres more. The purpose of the purchase is not clear. The purpose of the management, it is said, is to supply the road with coal for all time to come.

Senator Clark of Montana says that he has purchased the interests of several western men in the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad for about $1,250,000. Senator Clark states that this will give him the absolute control of the line which is to be built from the Utah Basin to the Pacific.

GOOD ROADS

Farmers and Good Roads.

The advocates of good roads will find plenty of arguments in the recent report of the Industrial Commission on the marketing and distribution of farming products. This report shows the value of good country roads and the immense saving that could be effected through them. It also furnishes arguments in favor of the construction of electric lines through the farming sections of the country, not only for the hauling of passengers, but for the hauling of freight.

The report shows that the cost of hauling farm products over country roads is $900,000,000 a year, or more than the entire cost of operating all the railways in the United States. The total operating expenses of railroads is estimated at only $818,000,000 annually. The average haul to the nearest shipping station in the transportation of farm products is twelve miles, and the average cost is 25 cents a ton a mile, or $3 a ton for the twelve miles. By comparing this ton mile cost with the average ton mile revenue of the railroads in the country, which amounts to seven mills a mile, the immense opportunity for saving that would be effected through good roads may readily be seen. If farm products could be hauled to market at seven mills a ton mile, as is the case with railway traffic, the entire charge for transportation would be less than $26,000,000, as compared with the $900,000,000 it costs the farmers to haul their products over ordinary roads.

The building of good roads and the construction of electric lines will mean an enormous saving to the farming classes. Some of the advocates of good roads believe that the two could be constructed jointly, as the cost would be proportionately less for the building of good wagon roads, which could also be used for electric railways. These electric railways could be constructed through those sections of the farming community which would offer the best possibilities in the way of freight and passenger traffic returns, and wagon roads could be built connecting these with all sections of the country. The farmer who did not live on the direct line of an electric railway could haul his freight to the nearest point where it could be quickly transferred to an electric train.

That this possibility is fully realized by the builders of electric railways is shown by the rapid development that these lines are making as freight carriers. Throughout the country they are extending their lines into new territory and standardizing equipment and roadbeds in order to provide for the hauling of the heaviest freight. It is said by James J. Hill that trunk lines as at present constituted are capable of handling from three to five times the amount of traffic they now carry. To parallel existing lines would, therefore, be impracticable and unprofitable. Leaving out of consideration the almost insurmountable difficulties the new companies would encounter in attempting to secure suitable right of way with adequate terminals in any of the larger cities, it is certain that no banking house would consider for a moment the underwriting of the securities of any proposed company paralleling existing lines.

The field of the electric railway is not in paralleling, but in supplementing, the steam railroad systems of the country. It has been pointed out that electric railways have materially lessened the number of passengers carried by steam railways, and that more and more of the short haul passenger business is going to the more cheaply constructed and more cheaply operated electric lines. This competition is welcomed by the steam railways. A similar situation exists in regard to freight traffic. The steam railroads of the United States would welcome any addition to transportation facilities which would result in the centralizing of traffic at shipping points by a more economical method than the present cumbersome one of hauling it in wagons over country roads. Electric railways can be made feeders for the steam railroads, and if built with due regard to the avoiding of competition they will supplement and increase the traffic of the steam railways without in any way interfering with the earnings of the latter.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

WINTER ON THE FARM.

The Season Should Be One of the Most Important and Busiest.

After the leaves fall there is apparently little work to do on farms, and the farmer is liable to lose a large portion of the year when crops are not growing, but the fact is that, but for his cessation of field work, the farmers could not exist on their farms. There are periods when they are excedingly busy in planting, cultivating and harvesting their crops, at which time all other departments of the farm are overlooked in the effort to secure from the soil as much as possible. But the soil must be repaid and something must go back to the land, in order that it may continue to yield. When the field work is over, there will always be found more to do. Busy and progressive farmers now find that their work is never done at any season of the year.

The farmer of to-day gives more attention to the management required at the barnyard than formerly. With the improvements made in securing cheaper power, and with the aid of more efficient feed cutters, grinders and shredders, he not only effects a saving in the foods, but more easily makes manure. Repairs of buildings and implements and the shipping of produce stored over from harvest, give employment for weeks, while the care of live stock requires longer hours of labor than is given the growing crops in summer. Instead of the winter season being one of leisure it can be made the most important and busiest, the only advantage being that much of the work is done under shelter, although not always with comfort during severely cold weather.—Indianapolis News.