

PRICES AT HIGH MARK.

Level for 1907 Twenty-Nine Per Cent Above Average for Years. It will be of interest to those who were busy last year in keeping the wolf from the door to know that figures on wholesale prices of 258 representative staple articles reached the apex of their soaring last October. These statistics are for the eighteen years between 1890 and 1907.

The annual report on this subject of the Commerce and Labor Departments shows that the average for the year 1907 was 5.8 per cent higher than for 1906; 44.4 per cent higher than for 1905; 18.7 per cent higher than for 1904; 10.9 per cent higher than for 1903; 12.5 per cent higher than the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899. Prices reached their highest point during the eighteen-year period in October, 1907, the average for that month being 1.2 per cent higher than the average for the year 1907, and 2.8 per cent higher than the average for December, 1906, the month of highest prices in that year.

When the commodities are divided into nine groups every group shows an increase in price in 1907 as compared with 1906. For farm products taken as a whole this increase was greatest, namely, 10.9 per cent; for food, 4.6 per cent; for clothes and clothing, 5.6 per cent; for fuel and lighting, 2.4 per cent; for metals and implements, 6.1 per cent; for lumber and building materials, 4.9 per cent; for drugs and chemicals, 8.3 per cent; for house furnishings, 6.8 per cent; and for the miscellaneous group, 5 per cent.

The effect of the money stringency in the latter part of the last year is reflected in the decrease recorded in all commodities during November and December, the average price showing a decrease of 2.5 per cent below October. Of the 258 articles for which wholesale prices were recorded 172 showed an increase in the average prices for 1907 as compared with 1906; thirty-five showed no change and fifty-one showed a decrease.

CURRENT COMMENT

Hydrophobia is in reality so rare and so terrifying that its symptoms and treatment are little understood. As a matter of fact, the commonly accepted expression of madness in a dog is often misleading. The real mad dog does not slum water, as it is said, on the contrary, mad dogs often rush to the water and drink eagerly, if they are able to swallow.

The mad dog does not froth at the mouth. It does not run amuck, snapping at everything in its path. What, then, are the indications of the mad dog? To those familiar with a given dog the surest symptom and the one which would excite closest attention is a distinct and unaccountable change in the dog's disposition—a staid dog becoming excitable and a frisky one dull. That condition does not necessarily mean rabies, but it is suspicious, and if, in addition, the dog has trouble in swallowing—as though it seemed to have a bone in its throat—beware! That dog should be instantly tied up, because if it rabies it takes but a day or two for ferocious instincts to develop.

The unmistakable evidence, however, of a dog with rabies is the sticky, whitish saliva which covers the teeth and shows on the drawn lips. The eyes glare and are red; the dog has convulsions of running fury, during which it barks hoarsely, which alternate with periods of temporary exhaustion.—Casper Whitney, in Outing for July.

Doctors Discuss Industrialism. The effects of the present-day tendency of women to enter into economic competition with men came up for an airing before the Chicago meeting of the American Academy of Medicine. Several of the male physicians deplored the fact that "too many women unsexed themselves by forsaking home life for work in shops, stores and factories," and one said that the lack of servants and housewives was demoralizing society.

A Heavyweight Ticket. In spite of the fact that Secretary Taft has often laughingly declared that "no real gentleman weighs more than 300 pounds," his solid bulk combined with the compact frame of his running mate, James S. Sherman, has caused several to bet ever put forward by any national party. The two men together tip the scales at something not far short of 600 pounds.

James' Boomerang Flies. Charles O. Jones made a remarkable flight in his airship Boomerang, starting at Hammondport, N. Y. He sailed first to Watkins, twenty-six miles, and then on to within six miles of Bath, where he ran into a tree and ripped his gas bag. The novel features in the Jones ship are the use of a second gas bag and a special valve to replace the supply of the main bag, which is 95 feet long and cigar-shaped, and a system of ballast moving that employs a little sand car moving on tracks.

New Cure for Rabies. An improved prevention of the development of rabies has just been brought into use at Paris. Although it acts more quickly than did the old method, it must be administered before the germs have multiplied so as to reach the nerve centers.

The Latest Hammondport Flight. The airship Boomerang, built by the Jones designed by C. H. Curtis, has had a successful trial flight at Hammondport territory. The June Bug went the record distance of 2175 feet at a speed of thirty-six miles an hour.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Developments are mainly favorable in their general effect upon the future course of trade. The government crop report proved as good as looked for, and, with its attendant prospects for greater harvests than last year, is reasonable basis for advancing activity in the leading industries. Money is also easier in tone and favors legitimate investment in high-grade securities and capital for business needs. Holiday retail trade rose to extraordinary proportions and this has caused much reduction of merchandise stocks. Clearance sales have brought much buying, prices being attractive in seasonable wares, food products and household furnishings.

A very hopeful indication is presented by largely increased attendance of visiting buyers in wholesale markets, and there is more than the demand usual at this period for fall deliveries of dry goods, footwear, woolens, clothing and men's furnishings. Furniture exhibits are exceptionally well taken, and the advance bookings furnish a gratifying total in the best quarters.

Bank clearings for five days \$214,464,019, compared with \$268,104,341 in the full week of 1907, a decrease of 20.1 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 25, against 37 last week and 25 a year ago. These with liabilities over \$5,000 number 6, against 10 last week and 7 in 1907.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK. Midsummer quiet still reigns in general trade and industry, but the advance of the season and the prospect of good average crops has advanced the feeling of confidence as to the ultimate outcome of future fall business. Filling-in orders from jobbers are numerous, but small, probably indicating widely broken retail stocks, and retailers have rather earlier than usual put in fence reductions as a means of stimulating consumption. At the West preparations are making for buyers' excursions, and a more thoroughly organized effort to stimulate buying is looked for this fall than ever before. Industry is possible a trifle more active following last week's holidays, but shut-downs for inventory, repairs or to limit production have apparently more than counterbalanced resumption that have taken place. Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 9 number 248, which compares with 229 last week, 185 in the like week of 1907, 143 in 1906, 106 in 1905 and 203 in 1904. Business failures in Canada for the week number 39, which compares with 28 last week and 19 in this week last year.—Bradstreet's Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$8.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 87c; No. 2, 73c to 74c; oats, standard, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 72c to 73c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$12.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 19c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 90c to \$1.10.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$8.00; hogs, choice, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.55; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 90c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 77c; oats, No. 2, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 72c to 73c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.12 to \$1.15; corn, No. 3, 71c to 73c; oats, standard, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 1, 73c to 74c; barley, No. 2, 67c to 68c; pork, mess, \$13.72.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.20; hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 81c to 82c; oats, natural white, 58c to 60c; butter, creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, western, 15c to 18c.

Toleno—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 75c to 76c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 77c; clover seed, October, \$6.20.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY. Over 150 leaves of what is alleged to be underdeveloped bread have been confiscated by W. D. McCall, inspector of bakeries, Minneapolis. It is said that the wary inspector is on the trail of a number of bakers who are furnishing their customers with short weight loaves.

The ore movement from the head of Lake Superior will reach about 22,000,000 tons, according to advices received by resellers here. This is little over half of that of 1907.

THE CHICAGO BALLOON RACE.

Great Crowd Sees Nine Airships Sail Off Into Space.

Nine balloons sailed away with seventeen men and one boy from the grounds of the Aeronautique Club of Chicago Saturday in the second race for the balloon championship of the world. Dispatches said there were heavy winds and much thunder and lightning along the route in which the balloons were traveling and anxiety was expressed by the Aeronautique Club over the storm reports. Lightning, of course, the chief dread of the contestant, to him it is what rocks and reefs are to the mariner.

The start from the club's grounds at Sixty-seventh street and South Park avenue was witnessed by 100,000 persons. In point of spectators and the number and character of entries it was the greatest aeronautic event that ever has taken place in America, and places Chicago on a par with Paris as a center for aerial sport.

The accounts of the "race" seem to show that luck was the most important factor in determining place. The balloons went in the direction of the wind. They sailed high or low, not as their occupants desired, but as the air currents carried them. Those that were favored by luck reached the ground with no accidents to their occupants. Those that were unlucky hit the surface of the lake or landed their passengers in dangerous places. In all accounts of the contest the element of control is conspicuously absent.

The balloon race made a good show. It afforded a topic of interest to many thousand people who watched the start from Chicago. It is a matter of satisfaction that none of the contestants lost his life, despite the exciting experiences through which some of them passed. It requires a grueling of the word "race" to describe a haphazard air journey in which one balloon managed to get 65 miles, another less than 300, and the winner 350 miles farther than the nearest competitor.

TEACHERS TO GO TO DENVER.

Next National Gathering Will Be in the Colorado Capital.

The annual convention of the National Educational Association at Cleveland was attended by thousands of teachers from all parts of the country. A popular feature of the first day was the spelling match, in which teams of pupils from different cities contested, with a list of 500 selected words. The Cleveland team won, and a 14-year-old colored girl was the champion, with a perfect score. Her name is Marie Holden. Another girl, Mae Thurstby, of the Pittsburg team, also had a perfect score, but her team ranked second in the contest. New Orleans was third and Erie fourth. The Cleveland schools had challenged the schools of the country. A movement was started among the teachers to have the Federal government take a larger part in the educational affairs of the nation.

Lorenzo Dow Harvey was elected president of the association. He has been superintendent of the Menomonee (Wis.) school system and Stout training schools since 1903. He has been a teacher or superintendent of schools since 1873, the year following his graduation from Milton College, his work having been at Sheboygan, Oshkosh, Milwaukee and Menomonee. Mr. Harvey was born in New Hampshire in 1848. He succeeds Edwin G. Cooley, of Chicago, as president of the association.

Denver was selected by the board of directors of the National Educational Association as the place for the next annual convention of the association. Denver won out over Atlantic City, Chicago and Seattle.

DISASTROUS NEBRASKA FLOOD. Seven Drowned and 3,000 Made Homeless in Lincoln.

Seven persons are known to have drowned, there is a property loss of \$500,000 and 3,000 persons were made homeless in Lincoln, Neb., the home of William J. Bryan, as a result of a flood caused by a cloudburst at midnight Sunday night. Fairview, Mr. Bryan's residence, was cut off by the water, and Monday he saw none of the many State delegations that called to visit him on their way to Denver.

The greatest loss occurred in the valley of Salt Creek, which the cloudburst transformed from a thirty-five-foot stream into a torrent three miles wide. In the valley there were 3,000 Russians, many of whom were rescued in hours after the water had reached the roofs of their houses. While seven are known to have drowned, it is believed that bodies of several women and children will be found when the water recedes.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The geological survey reports the finding of valuable coal beds in the region of Controller Bay, Alaska.

The plant of the Tamaqua Manufacturing Company at Tamaqua, Pa., was destroyed by fire; loss \$200,000.

Julius Leffebvre, the artist, is anxious that the prize he has offered to American art students, consisting of a year's tuition at the Julian academy under himself and Robert Fleury, and a silver medal, should be more generally competed for by art students in America.

Fire which started at the sawmill plant of the Kaul Lumber Company at Hollis, Ala., inflicted damage amounting to between \$350,000 and \$500,000.

W. J. BRYAN IS NAMED FOR THE THIRD TIME

Democratic Party Hoists Him as Standard Bearer in Battle for Presidency.

CHOSEN ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Convention's Progress Is Delayed by Slow Work of the Resolutions Committee.

Denver correspondent: William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic party in national convention at 3:40 o'clock Friday morning. At the same session the platform on which Mr. Bryan and his running mate are to make their political bow to the American electorate was adopted unanimously. It was a Bryan platform from first to last, even the anti-trust plank being finally adopted as Mr. Bryan wanted it. Both the nomination of Mr. Bryan and the adoption of his platform were accompanied by scenes of wildest enthusiasm.

Mr. Bryan was nominated on the first ballot, the vote standing: Bryan 892 1/2 Johnson 40 Gray 59 1/2

The nomination was made unanimous on motion of W. S. Hammond, of Minnesota, who had nominated Governor Johnson.

The convention was called to order at 11:30 o'clock Thursday. Henry D. Clayton of Alabama took the gavel as permanent chairman, and delivered a speech lasting an hour. Clayton's speech was well received by the 11,000 persons crowded into the auditorium. It was radical, compared with the address Bell of California delivered when he took the platform Tuesday. Chairman Clayton denounced the Republican party, President Roosevelt and the Chicago convention in scathing terms. He did not mince his words in characterization of the sins of omission and commission of the Republicans as he saw them. His remarks were taken as a message direct from Bryan. He had conferred with the Nebraska and revised his speech at his suggestion, according to common report.

Thursday was the biggest day of the convention, with the stage all set for the nomination of William J. Bryan for the Presidency on a platform practically drafted by himself, the only exception being the anti-injunction plank, which was more radical than the Nebraska demanded. It was planned that after the address of Mr. Clayton the convention would take a recess until night, which meant that the nomination of a candidate for the presidency would not come until



6-FOOT SHIELD OVER SPEAKERS' PLATFORM. The recess was also made necessary because the resolutions committee was not ready to report.

Delay of the nomination until the late hour was brought about not alone by platform perplexities, but it was said by the strong desire of many of the states to share in the honor they believed would come from seconding the name of the Nebraskan. Every delegation that desired, so it was given out, would be given the opportunity to endorse the chief candidate after the first nominating speakers had had their word.

Bryan was placed in nomination before midnight by Ignatius J. Dunn, of Omaha, but it was after 3 o'clock before the balloting began. Between the nomination and the balloting came the reading of the platform by Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, chairman of the resolutions committee. The platform was unanimously adopted by the convention after the committee on resolutions had spent fifty-seven hours in framing its many planks.

Mr. Bryan's third nomination was made amid scenes of frenzied enthusiasm. The result came after an all night session, which was kept in a constant state of turmoil up to the culminating moment when the Nebraskan was proclaimed the choice of the convention as the Democratic standard-bearer.

Speeches Before Platform. Despairing of hearing from the resolutions committee the convention sent a committee to call on that body at 8:30 o'clock Thursday night and secured from it consent to proceed with the nominating speeches. The roll call on the nomination was withheld until after the platform was adopted. When the call of States was begun, Alabama promptly gave way to Nebraska and Mr. Dunn, of Omaha, took the platform to name Bryan. The convention gave him an ovation. Twenty-two minutes after he began Mr. Dunn named Bryan and the whole convention, including the galleries, rose on mass, excluding only the delegates from New York, New Jersey, Minnesota, Delaware and Georgia, and rendered tribute.

If yelling could elect a President there would be no necessity of counting the votes in November. Leather-

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.



ing Democracy simply had a carnival while for five minutes the human lungs poured out a Niagara of sound. Then the band added to the din. Mayor Daltman of Omaha took the rostrum and led the uproar. White pigeons were let loose from the galleries. An immense picture of Bryan hidden behind a shield over the speaker's rostrum was lowered in sight of the convention. Thousands of flags were waving all over the hall. After ten minutes of cheering the parade of the States began.

Delegates surged from all parts of the hall toward the rostrum with the State standards. Not for one moment did the wild clamor cease. One after another the band reeled off popular airs. The convention sang the national songs, while the remainder of the convention yelled with all its might. Little girls were hoisted on the shoulders of men and beat time to the music. Women fell into the parade about the hall by the dozen. New York and Georgia were beseeched to join the riot in vain.

Leather-Lunged Demonstration. The announcement of the vote was the signal for a wild demonstration, equaling in disturbance, if not in duration, the record-breaking display which on Wednesday afternoon greeted the first mention of Mr. Bryan's name in the convention.

The scene within the amphitheater at the moment the nomination was made was one of stirring animation. From pit to dome the vast building was packed with 10,000 people, thinned out in the remotest galleries after hours of waiting and the intense discomforts of the last night. It was a great spectacle—thor on tier and gallery on gallery of agitated forms, the women in white, the delegates massed below, many of them coatless, a myriad of fans fluttering.

As the announcement of the Nebraska's actual nomination was made the whole assemblage rose en masse, waving flags, handkerchiefs, newspapers, hats and coats, anything and everything which hands could lay upon to wave aloft or hurl into the air, while a bedlam of sound poured out from these 10,000 throats in exultant yells, cat-calls, Comanche war whoops, with the added din of shrieking horns, the roar of megaphones and the strains of the band playing an exultant air.

When for a moment order could be secured out of this tempestuous chaos of demonstration State after State which had at first recorded its vote for Johnson or Gray fell into line with the overwhelming column and the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation.

Without cessation or lessening volume the roar continued for forty-five minutes before anybody in the hall resumed his seat. The yelling continued unabated for a quarter of an hour longer and was finally hushed when the sergeant-at-arms turned out the lights of the auditorium. The Taft ovation at Chicago was mild in comparison to the ovation tendered the name of Bryan.

The convention adjourned at 3:50 o'clock Friday morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, after having been in session continuously for more than eight hours. As the delegates and spectators left the hall the echoes of enthusiasm continued to reverberate throughout the building, while crowds outside on the building and bore it along the dark and silent streets, awakening the city just as the first pale rays of dawn were breaking in the east, with resounding cheers for Bryan.

MILESTONES IN BRYAN'S LIFE.

- 1860—March 10—Born at Salem, Ill.
- 1880—Made his first political speeches for Hancock and English.
- 1881—Graduated from Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill., being valedictorian of his class.
- 1882—Graduated from Union College of Law, Chicago, and began practice in Jacksonville.
- 1884—Married to Miss Mary E. Baird at Perry, Ill.
- 1887—Removed to Lincoln, Neb.
- 1888—Refused to run for Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska.
- 1890—Elected to Congress in a nominally Republican district.
- 1892—Attracted attention by his tariff speech.
- 1893—Opposed the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act.
- 1894—Choice of Nebraska Democrats for United States Senator.
- 1896—Editor of the Omaha World-Herald.
- 1898—Nominated for President after his "cross of gold" speech.
- 1898—Colonel of Nebraska volunteers.
- 1900—Nominated for President by the Kansas City convention.
- 1901—Began publication of the Commonwealth.
- 1905-'06—Made tour of the world with his family.
- 1908—Nominated for President the third time.

tacular dress of their tribes, all moving under vari-colored ropes of electric lights and under a canopy of flags and bunting made the Coney Island carnival look like a Sunday school picnic.

Bryan Chieftan for 88 Minutes. William Jennings Bryan, although four hundred miles away, was cheered for one hour and twenty-eight minutes in the Democratic convention. It was the longest political demonstration and unquestionably the greatest in the history of the United States. Bryan's record surpasses the Roosevelt stamped in the Chicago convention by forty-one minutes. They cheered Bryan eighty-eight minutes. Had the tumult continued six more minutes Bryan would have just doubled the Roosevelt record.

The words that ripped the lid from the great assemblage and sent the thunder rolling over the 12,000 men and women were spoken by blind Senator Thomas F. Gore of Oklahoma. Senator Gore was discussing the Oklahoma constitution when he said this: "Oklahoma rejected the advice of Mr. Taft and accepted the advice of William Jennings Bryan."

Bryan Also Has Brother. Each "Bill" has a brother "Chas." There's a "Brother Charlie," too, in the Bryan campaign for the Presidency. So much was said of Taft's \$30,000,000 "Brother Charlie" in connection with the Chicago convention that the fact seems worthy of record.

It is also worth while because Chas. W. Bryan is a good example of the wide-awake, hustling Westerner, and has worked like a Trojan for his Chas. W. Bryan. Brother. For seven years he was W. J.'s secretary, in which capacity he handled a correspondence running from 300 to 1,000 letters a day. When the Commoner was established he was made publisher. W. J. is editor and proprietor. C. W. has managed the business end of the Lincoln publication.

Cowgirls March in the Hall. The picturesque features of the demonstration in Denver Wednesday were heightened by the cowboy band and the twenty-five cowgirls, who are an auxiliary part of the organization. Both the cowboys and cowgirls were dressed in the typical western costume of cow country, buckskins, leggings, and wide hats. The girls carried six shooters in their holsters. When the band was brought down to the speakers' platform from the music stand over the roof of the building, the cowboys and cowgirls formed into a procession in single file and marched across the main floor in regular formation.

Many Lived in Sleeping Cars. During the Denver convention many of the eastern visitors lived in their sleeping cars, which were "parked" in the railway yards. There was a great outcry from the Denver hotel keepers at this. During the Chicago convention the railroads were made to agree that not a single sleeping car should be kept on tracks and used for sleeping quarters. Not being so experienced, the Denver hotel keepers forgot to insist on such an agreement.

Sees Father as Hero. The amazing tribute to her father was witnessed by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of William Jennings Bryan. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth was also a spectator of the scene. Thus both of the "presidential daughters," as Denver termed them, were on the spot for the big spectacle of the convention.

Denver Had Time of Its Life. Cowboys from the plains emitted Indian war-whoops. Loud voiced men from Crisp Creek and other mining districts vied with lank fanatics from the agricultural region in piercing the night with Bryan yells. High rolling revelers from the East dashed along the crowded streets in automobiles. Gaping thousands from the mountains and plains, Indian braves from the Uncompagne, Warm Springs and White River reservations, decked out in the spec-

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PLATFORMS COMPARED.

DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.
Anti-Injunction. Modification of present injunction law is urged, to provide for a trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt, and it is declared that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.	Rules of procedure in cases of injunctions should be more clearly defined by statute, it is declared, and no writ should be issued without notice except where great injury would result from a delay, in which case speedy hearing should be granted.
Trusts. Determination to exterminate trusts is announced, with promises to enforce criminal law against magnates, legislation to prevent duplication of directors, and a license system to check watering of stock.	Amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law urged, to give the federal government greater supervision and control over and secure greater publicity in affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.
Tariff. Immediate revision promised and free list for articles competing with trust products.	Unequivocal pledge for revision by a special session of Congress is made.
Currency. Republican party denounced for using treasury funds in crises, and government control of an emergency currency with insurance of bank deposits urged.	Emergency measures of the present administration are approved and the need of a more elastic and adaptable currency system is emphasized.
Railroads. Physical valuation and the strict enforcement of the interstate commerce law is insisted on.	Amendment of interstate commerce law to allow roads to publish traffic agreements is declared for.
Roosevelt Policies. The President is condemned for using patronage of his office to nominate one of his cabinet officers.	Unflinching adherence to the policies inaugurated by President Roosevelt is declared.