

WANTS BIG ARMY.

Major General Bell Says Uncle Sam Should Have 250,000 Men. A United States army of 250,000 men, that is what Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, says Uncle Sam would need if involved in war with any first-class power.

"It is a modest assumption," says Gen. Bell, "to say that the United States will, if involved in war with any first-class power, require the immediate mobilization of 250,000 men, to be specially followed by as many more, with a possible ultimate additional increase of four times that number."

"One division, 18,000 troops, is, of course, not sufficient to meet any need at a time when isolation has become a thing of the past, and we have points of a possible friction in so many directions. That we can first in any popular outburst raise volunteers in great numbers may be admitted. We

have the men, the money, etc., but we will not have the time to convert these men into soldiers able to cope with the trained soldiers of other nations. It can be safely relied upon that the remoteness of war largely depends upon preparation to meet it. Unless other great nations are wrong and wasting time and money, they are giving us an object lesson which Americans will some time have to learn by costly and humiliating experience, and which it is the urgent duty of professional soldiers to point out; namely, that time and training are both necessary to convert an untrained volunteer into a soldier, whether for infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers or signal corps. The last great war clearly demonstrated that the side which is ready and acts promptly gains the relative advantage.

The engineer force as now organized is insufficient for the needs even of proper peace training of the army. During the past two years, on not less than ten or twelve occasions, actual necessities for engineer troops have arisen which could not be met, because of the relative smallness of this branch of the service."

Reports are to the effect that the Wisconsin Central is securing a through route between Chicago and Winnipeg by the way of Duluth. The management of the Pennsylvania road has issued instructions that where possible business shall be transacted by train letters instead of telegraph. The order is in the interest of economy and has resulted in reducing the daily number of messages sent from the Broad street station, Philadelphia, by nearly 2,000.

On New Year's eve culminated a unique movement for industrial temperance when a pledge of total abstinence signed by 25,000 employees of the Northwestern railroad went into effect. It started among the employees after it had been made known that the management was selecting the drinking men for dismissal in reducing the force.

The railroad companies doing business in Missouri have about decided not to contest the State 2-cent fare law, because they are now confident that the reduction of traffic shown by their figures since the law went into effect will satisfy the courts that it is inequitable and confiscatory. A Missouri Pacific official said the receipts had declined 30 per cent in the last sixty days, and a Washburn man said that the combined loss to all the roads in passenger traffic alone was \$4,000,000.

It is estimated by members of the car service committee that between \$700,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 worth of equipment is idle in the country and that it is therefore costing the railroads nearly \$4,000,000 a month in interest charges to maintain it in idleness. There are 875,000 freight cars standing idle on side-tracks throughout the country. It is stated that for every thirty freight cars which have become idle an engine has been put in the shops, which would mean that fully 12,000 locomotives are without loads to haul.

ARMY DISCOURAGED IF PAY IS NOT RAISED

Officers Deeply Concerned Over Future if Men Are Not Given Adequate Compensation.

MORE INFANTRY IS NEEDED.

Half-Filled Regiments Result of Low Wages for Work—Enlightening Article by General Carter.

Washington correspondence: One could not exaggerate if he would the spirit of actual hopelessness with which the officers of the American army will view the future if Congress fails at the present session to pass the bill granting an increase of pay to the rank and file. At some of the posts there are barely enough soldiers to do guard duty as it ought to be done. It is a present condition with which the army officers are concerned first, and it is a future condition over which they are concerned second. The future condition is the more serious, because it means that if things go on as they have been doing the country and its island possessions will be defenseless.

Men who have worn shoulder knots since the days of the civil war say in all seriousness that unless the people bring pressure to bear upon Congress to provide adequate pay for the soldiers the people will find themselves, as far as the regular army enters into the matter, practically without defense, and reduced almost to the stage of having no seasoned force as a nucleus of efficiency for untrained national guardsmen and green volunteers. Post libraries, recreation rooms, field athletics, comfortable quarters, good food, good clothing, free medical attendance and plunge and shower baths all avail nothing to attract men to a life which would draw them by the thousands if a decent allowance of pay for the service they render in peace, and always have been willing to render in war, were added to the inducements.

Joint encampments of the regulars and the national guardsmen will be held next summer. The regulars enjoy camp as well as garrison service, though the duties are harder. It is the belief of officers of the army that these encampments, into whose military life the national state soldiers enter, would induce enlistments from the national guard by the hundreds if the men knew that their pay would be commensurate with the work they are willing to do for their country.

In a recent number of the North American Review General William H. Carter, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has an enlightening article under the strongly suggestive title, "When Diplomacy Fails." It is written by an officer not given to sounding trumpet alarm notes and who for the worth of his service was made a Brigadier General years before the time when under the ordinary rule of promotion he would have been entitled to wear his star.

MISSOURI BANK ROBBED.

Five Bandits Wreck Building and Terrorize Town of Rich Hill.

Taking \$23,000 after dynamiting and wrecking the building of the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank in Rich Hill, Mo., five bandits, heavily armed, terrorized citizens early the other morning and after exchanging shots with the sheriff's posse escaped to the rough country south. No one was injured.

A terrific explosion caused by the dynamiting of the vault of the bank awakened the town half an hour after midnight and the population hurried to the two-story brick bank in the center of the city. Many arrived in time to see the robbers riding away. Some of the citizens opened fire on the fleeing bandits and the latter returned the fire. Cashier J. W. Jamison said that all the available cash in the bank was taken by the robbers. The building was ruined and several other buildings were damaged by the explosion. The sheriff organized a posse, but the robbers had a good start.

Against Lone Women Diners.

A jury has decided that Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch cannot compel the Hoffman House of New York to serve meals to her after 6 in the evening, when she is unaccompanied by a man. Mrs. Blatch at once appealed the case, and she will be supported in carrying the matter to the highest court by the Consumers' League and the Federation of Women's Clubs. A bill to prevent the discrimination against women by hotels in this way has been introduced in the Legislature.

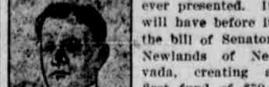
Typothecae Lose Suit.

Judge Thompson, in the United States Court at Cincinnati, has handed down a decision adverse to the United Typothecae in its case against the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, asking for an injunction to prevent the officers of the union from calling a strike. The Typothecae set up an agreement for a nine-hour day until Jan. 1, 1909. This, while signed by some of the officers, had not been ratified by the union, therefore the court holds that it was not binding upon the members.

HALF A BILLION FOR CANALS.

Stupendous Scheme of Senator Newlands, of Nevada.

Congress at its present session will face the greatest scheme for the agrandisement of the commerce of the country that was ever presented. It will have before it the bill of Senator Newlands, creating a first fund of \$50,000,000 for an inland waterway paralleling the shores of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico and contemplating the expenditure of \$500,000,000 within the next ten years. It may not pass at this session. But that it must pass, or that some measure of commensurate magnitude must speedily be adopted, every man in American public life, from minor politician to far-seeing statesman, has already conceded. There is no choice, no alternative, unless it be the choice of purblind folly.



SENATOR NEWLANDS.

Senator Newlands, who introduced the bill, is one of the experts selected by the President as specially qualified for membership in the Inland Waterways Commission—the Nevada authority whose broad knowledge of the subject ranks him with Frederick H. Newell, the director of the reclamation service; Dr. W. J. McGee, the distinguished expert of the geological bureau; Gifford, Pinchot, the government forester; Senator Warner of Missouri, who has been one of the most thoroughly versed students of the plan, and Representative Burton, long acknowledged as the Congressman qualified to speak the last word of wisdom upon the needs of the country's rivers and harbors.

"In the next ten years," declares Senator Newlands, "the United States should spend at least \$500,000,000 in the improvement of inland waters. The government should enter into this work in every section of the country, on the Pacific coast, the Atlantic coast, the Gulf coast, and along the Mississippi river and its tributaries."

The proposal is to cut a channel at the northern end of the intercostal canal, from Barnstable bay, north of Cape Cod, to Buzzard's Bay, giving access to the comparatively smooth waters of Buzzard's bay and an inner passage down Long Island sound to the Delaware and Raritan canal, at Perth Amboy.

The Delaware and Raritan, deepened, is to give access to the Delaware river at Trenton, N. J., whence there will be the route of natural water courses to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, which extends across the narrow neck of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland. This will provide a ship route from the Delaware river to the Chesapeake bay.

Down the Chesapeake bay the route proceeds to Norfolk and down the south branch of the Elizabeth river. It is likely to cut across Curruck sound, through Coanjoek bay, across North Carolina, into Albemarle sound and on through Croatan sound into Pamlico sound.

Cutting through the Beaufort, it has access, by means of various cuttings, to an inland route paralleling the whole Atlantic coast line down to Florida, and then on, skirting the Gulf of Mexico and admitting the enormous traffic of the Mississippi, to Texas and to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT.

The University of Wisconsin will have four coaches to make its football eleven for next season.

The Columbia Yacht Club of Chicago is preparing for an increased interest in yacht racing on the Great Lakes.

The Grinnell track team, last year the champions of Iowa, will make a strong bid for the same honors this spring.

The management at Nebraska has offered the Thanksgiving football date to Ames, the game to be played in Lincoln.

In a roller skating contest at Chicago Miss Pinkerton and Miss Souchard covered fifty-one miles and eight laps in four hours.

In connection with the Cuban winter festival it has been decided to inaugurate horse racing on a new track at Buena Vista, near Havana.

On a slushy track at Oakland, Cal., the best race the other day was the seven-furlong event, which was won by Raleigh, in a game finish.

Louis Drill, one of St. Paul's veteran catchers, who played with Pueblo, Colo., last season, will manage the Terra Haute, Ind., team this season.

At Los Angeles, Cal., Battling Nelson was given the worst beating in ten rounds that he ever received. Randolph Unholz won on the bit, beating the Dane at every kind of fighting which the former lightweight champion introduced.

George Hackenschmidt of Russia easily defeated Jack Rogers, American, in the wrestling match at Oxford music hall, London, for the championship of the world.

The girls' basketball team of the State agricultural school defeated the girls of Drummond hall, Minneapolis, in the gym at the agricultural school, by a score of 34 to 3.

At South Bend, Ind., in a wrestling match for a \$400 purse "Wild Joe" Collins of Wisconsin defeated Dan McBride of Cleveland, winning two successive falls in 31 and 25 minutes.

The negotiations between Nebraska university and Iowa university for a game of football to be played between the teams representing the two institutions next fall have fallen through.

A Russian trotting mare of the famous Orloff breed has arrived in America for the purpose of being bred to a stallion through whose veins runs the pure blood strain of the American trotting breed.

Thomas A. Hueston of St. Louis successfully defended his title as champion pool player by defeating Bruce Keogh of Buffalo, the score for the three nights' play in St. Louis being: Hueston 600, Keogh 584.

DAVIS NOT TO MARRY.

Family Opposes Union of Aged Millionaire and Miss Ashford.

Miss Maud Ashford will not become the wife of former Senator Henry Gasaway Davis, the multi-millionaire West Virginian and father-in-law of Senator Stephen B. Elkins of that State. The engagement between Miss Ashford and Mr. Davis has been broken, it is stated. There will be no breach of promise suit, no money settlement by either party.



MISS MAUD ASHFORD.

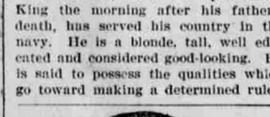
Mr. Davis on Miss Ashford and no further consideration of an alliance between them. Those statements, according to a Washington dispatch, were made by Miss Ashford. Rumors had been circulated that this would be the outcome, because of the strong opposition to the proposed marriage by Mrs. Elkins, daughter of Mr. Davis, and members of her family.

YOUNG KING OF PORTUGAL.

Manuel II, at Age of Eighteen Taken His Murdered Father's Place.

Very unexpectedly a boy of 18 is raised to the responsibilities of King of Portugal. Young Prince Manuel naturally felt that the burdens and dignity of that high place were far removed from him. His royal father was in the prime of life and his elder brother stood between him and succession. But the bullets of the assassins removed the King and the crown prince in a twinkling and upon an untried boy develops the tremendous duties and cares of Kingship.

Manuel II, who was proclaimed King the morning after his father's death, has served his country in the navy. He is a blonde, tall, well educated and considered good-looking. He is said to possess the qualities which go toward making a determined ruler.



MANUEL II.

Fortunately for him, in the present disturbed condition of affairs England is bound by treaty not only to prevent an invasion of his country but to maintain the present dynasty on the throne. Any effort, therefore, to place a pretender in his place would lead to armed intervention on the part of Great Britain.

Regulates "Christian Psychology."

Bishop Fallows, who is heading the movement of Christian psychology in Chicago, has made it very clear that this movement is not to be mistaken as a phase of Christian Science. Now Mr. Archibald McLellan, speaking for Mrs. Eddy through the Christian Science Sentinel, utterly repudiates any recognition of Christian psychology, saying: "His teachings show that she cannot endorse as Christianity the two distinctly contradictory statements and points of view contained in the term 'Christian psychology'—otherwise Christian materialism." Speaking of the teaching of Jesus, he says: "He never complicated spirit with matter, never taught the finite opposite of God, spirit, infinity, all. As revealed in Christian Science, God is unconscious of matter, for if he is spirit and all, he cannot know anything that would be the very unlikeness of himself in quantity quality and divinity."

SHORT NEWS NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company's summer freight house at Cleveland and about twenty freight cars were burned last week.

Fire destroyed a part of the Molson warehouse, occupied by the Canadian Pacific railway at Montreal. Loss \$200,000 covered by insurance.

The Ohio Supreme Court set aside the indictments which had been found against the so-called bridge trust, holding that the charges were not sufficiently definite to justify their severity.

An office building at Portsmouth, Va., containing valuable records belonging to the Seaboard Air Line railway, was wrecked by fire and water.

Six Italians supposed to be members of a Black Hand society are under arrest at Canton, Ohio, upon charges of having threatened to kill Mike Altire, a saloon keeper, if he did not give them \$50 and join their society.

Chancellor Hesketh at Memphis, Tenn., made permanent an injunction prohibiting an organization of negroes styling themselves the Improved Benevolent Order of Elks, with grand lodge headquarters in Chicago, from using the name "Elks."

HETTY GIVES NO CASH ON VANDERBILT GEMS

Refuses to Play Pawnbroker and Furnish Money to Go to Hungary.

RICH ON VERGE OF POVERTY.

Woman Financier Tells of Big Loans and Makes Prophecies on Political Outlook.

Mrs. Hetty Green, Queen of Finance, has been "hearing things," and the other day in an interview at Boston she confided in the public through the press. The financial stringency has plunged many of the notably rich into a sea of temporary poverty, if Mrs. Green's statements are true. Mrs. Green, according to her story, got under cover before the pinch hit, and had plenty of cash. Then the financiers came to her on bended knees for relief.

The Vanderbilt family, she says, came to her with their family jewels. They wanted her to take them as security for a loan. This was before Gladys married the count. Mrs. Green told them, she said, that she didn't deal in diamonds, and their offer was spurned. "They say Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is going to marry a Hungarian count," said Mrs. Green. "She ought to have a guardian instead."

Mrs. Green says men high in politics have tipped off the inside information on the presidential nomination. Roosevelt, she says, is to be nominated again. Taft knows it, too. She says the scheme is to pose Taft before the country as the President's choice. He will get all the delegates he can and then will get up himself and nominate Roosevelt. It is all framed up, declares Mrs. Green. She says money is easier, but hard times will continue until after the election.

VICTIMS OF IGNORANCE.

Doukhobors of Canada Preparing for Another Outburst.

Reports received at Ottawa, Ont., indicate that the coming spring will see the 7,000 Doukhobors leave their North-western communities and go on another wild pilgrimage. All accounts agree that the fanaticism of the sect has no parallel in modern times.

Doukhobor leaders have been particularly busy issuing decrees since the beginning of winter, and each new promulgation seems to have been drafted with a desire to outdo the preceding ones in inflicting hardship and suffering on "the faithful." Children are said to be dying for want of proper food. The people are paupers. They have obeyed an order to sell all their cattle and sheep.

All products of the land go to the sect leaders. All chickens have been sold in obedience to a decree. Tea, coffee, sugar and pancakes have been tabooed and the general diet has been narrowed to raw potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips and a few other vegetables. Among the latest decrees have been those abolishing timepieces and looking glasses. Agents of the leaders have taken away from the people about \$7,000 worth of clocks and watches. The women, who are noted for their deftness with their needles, have been forbidden to make any more embroideries.

The Doukhobor wheat is handled by a committee, which does what it pleases with it. This committee controls pretty nearly everything in the way of labor. The gangs which work on the railway and in the community brickyard pay over their wages to the committee without receipt. But when it comes to be laborers getting their meager food allowances from the committee they are compelled to give a receipt for every ounce.

In one district 500 persons are living in two houses. Each adult is allowed a sleeping space of four feet wide. All have to climb into their beds over the footboards. The younger men are stowed away in the garrets of the houses after the fashion of canned sardines.

HARD LUCK TALES.

Two women were found dead in the kitchen of a fashionably furnished 22-room house at No. 553 West Seventy-first street, New York, of which they were caretakers. There was a little coal in bin in the cellar and 17 cents was found in a cupboard.

Nelson P. Thoren, a prosperous and respected farmer living on the White Bear road west of Stillwater, Minn., fell from a cake of ice dead. Assisted by his son he was pulling ice from a small lake, to be stored on the farm. Being overcome with faintness he sat down on a cake of ice and a moment later fell over dead. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Capt. Smith, master of the British steamer Ashfield, cleared from Mobile, Ala., for Nipa, Cuba, committed suicide by drinking poison in his stateroom following a mutiny of the crew while on the high seas.

At his own request William Winick, an orphan boy of Morrisville, Wis., was sent to the State reformatory at Waukesha. The boy, who is 14 years old, declared to the judge that he was tired of knocking about, and desired to be sent to some place where he would have a chance to learn a useful trade and get some education.

After eight years of hiding from business failure in Saginaw, Mich., William Andrews, trapper and hunter, blew off the top of his head in his shack in the woods about a quarter of 2 miles from Allen Junction station, on the Mesabe iron range. The body was found with the rifle clutched in the dead man's hands.

William Robbins, aged 10 years, the son of Moses Robbins, a prominent farmer residing near Gilman, Iowa, was instantly killed by falling from a wagon, which ran over him. He and a little companion tried to climb upon the wagon, and in doing so young Robbins fell, and the rear wheel passed over his body.

FRESH AIR SCHOOL.

Hot Soapstones Furnished Pupils with Cold Feet.

A fresh air school, unique among educational institutions in this country, has just been opened in Providence, R. I. The school will be conducted indoors, in that it is held inside a building, but great swinging windows on three sides of each room, extending the length and width of each, and an extensive system of ventilation afford an atmosphere of cold, pure air, making the room easily adaptable to the conditions necessary to comfortable and hygienic study by every student.

The idea of establishing the school was first suggested by the Rhode Island League for the Suppression of Tuberculosis, which had heard of the satisfactory results attained by many schools of the kind in European countries. The system in operation in the German schools, which is almost universal throughout Europe, has been adopted for the Providence school with but few variations.

The usual custom of removing the outer wraps while in the class room will not be followed in the "fresh air school," except when the weather compels the closing of the large windows. Students subject to cold extremities will have their feet and legs encased in woolen bags, made for the purpose, and wear gloves or mittens when their studies and other paraphernalia in the class rooms have been constructed on portable platforms, so that it will be possible at all times to keep within the rays of the sun. The school is a part of the city's regular school system.

A MODERN UTOPIA.

Millionaire's Plan for a Model Village in Ohio.

James W. Ellsworth, a coal operator, whose home is in New York, has taken under his protection the village of Hudson, in northern Ohio, which was for more than half a century the seat of Western Reserve University, and intends to make it the most beautiful spot in Ohio, as well as a seat of learning. He has already made one gift of \$100,000 to the village, and within the next few months he will spend many additional thousands in beautifying the little town and carrying out his plan of making it an educational center.

Perhaps the most novel part of the program in beautifying the village is the destruction of unsightly buildings and everything in fact that does not suit his taste. His agents have been busy buying up property all over the village on which are located buildings which he thinks are a detriment to his plans. These structures will be torn down and fine new buildings erected in their place.

Ellsworth is over 60 years of age and was born on a small farm near a splendid estate he owns not far from Hudson. His father conducted a general store in the village. As a young man the son moved to Chicago. He obtained employment there in the office of a big coal firm. After several years' hard work he started in the coal business for himself. In a few years he became one of the largest independent coal operators in the country.



Cabinetmakers' Union, of St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Minn., have formed a district council.

Minneapolis, Minn., Trades Assembly represents about 13,000 members of labor unions in Minneapolis.

In Germany the strongest trade union affiliated with the general federation is that of the metal workers, which at the close of 1906 had a membership of 335,075.

Efforts are being made to organize a branch of the independent labor party in Toronto, Canada. Fees and applications from several hundred labor men have already been received, and it is expected to have at least 5,000 names before the end of the year.

The new Alabama child labor law recently went into effect. It forbids the employment of children under twelve years of age in cotton mills and other industries, and children between the ages of twelve and fourteen are not allowed to work full time.

In the Clyde shipyards the shadow of the threatened strike has been removed, the men having accepted a reduction of five per cent on piece rates, the masters having on their side agreed to forego the proposed reduction of one farthing per hour on time rates.

The eleventh annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, held recently, took practical steps looking toward obtaining favorable legislation for labor in Tennessee, and a campaign will be instituted to obtain more thorough organization of the laboring people.

Industrial conditions are greatly improved in Bridgeport, Conn. Every factory has resumed operations, some in full force and others to perhaps 75 per cent of their capacity, and some which were running on short time will increase the number of working hours each week.

Plans are being made by the Structural Building Trades Alliance and the Central Labor Union of Spokane, Wash., to erect a labor temple in that city to cost \$75,000. There are 7,000 union men in Spokane, and by 40 per cent of them taking \$25 worth of stock the amount can be raised.

The right of the State Legislature under the constitution of the United States to enact a law prohibiting the employment of female laborers for more than ten hours a day, in which the State of Oregon is involved, was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States recently.

President Roosevelt's recommendation to Congress for a postal savings bank is meeting with the indorsement of union labor throughout the country. It is looked upon as a boon to the mechanics, in that it gives them a place of absolute security to place their savings, whether they are of large or small amount.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO.

Discussing trade in the Chicago district for the last week, R. G. Dun & Company's report says: The general course of trade is headed toward recovery, although the returns disclose some irregularity. Operations this week were restricted to some extent by unfavorable weather and the holiday, and there are smaller marketings of farm products, less freight movement and decline in payments through the banks.

Against these temporary setbacks there are gratifying offsets in important assumptions at the mills and furnaces, further re-employment of workers and an improved demand for manufactures and spring merchandise.

Retail trade here and at most interior points benefited from a wider buying of heavy winter apparel and depletion of stocks previously in slow absorption.

The attendance of country buyers in the wholesale markets for staple goods shows a reasonable increase and dealings are encouragingly stimulated in dry goods, woolsens, clothing, footwear and food products.

The bookings in some respects make favorable comparison with a year ago, and the aggregate would have been better were all buyers making their usual full selections of needs, but there is yet a rather conservative feeling, which is likely to hold the trade of prices and the business outlook become more settled.

Road salesmen have fair success in the textile branches and new accounts are opened in the south and southwest sections. Indications generally encourage confidence in the prospects for wholesale and jobbing activity.

Manufacturing is not yet marked by an appreciable increase of outputs and improvement in deliveries is not expected to become general before spring. The situation, however, is better by the machinery set in motion and reduction of the unemployed.

Inquiries appear more plentiful in iron and steel branches, especially for rails, structural shapes and wire products.

Bank clearings, \$201,416,896, are 10.3 per cent under those of the corresponding week of 1907.

Failures in the Chicago district number 33, against 32 last week and 25 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 16, against 6 last week and 6 a year ago.

NEW YORK.

Buyers of spring goods are more in evidence this week at all markets, responding to the advance of the season, and jobbing trade shows more vim than at any time since last autumn. In no case, however, is the buying reported as equal to a year ago, and in some cases the decreases are very heavy. The easing of prices of staples shown in January has gone further this week. Building was at low ebb in January, and this is reflected in easy prices for lumber. Business failures in the United States for the week ending Feb. 13 number 324, against 272 last week, 294 in the like week of 1907, 298 in 1906, 243 in 1905 and 231 in 1904. Canadian failures for the week number 44, as against 50 last week and 29 in this week a year ago.—Brazstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.35; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, standard, 48c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; hay, timothy, \$13.50 to \$15.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 32c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 62c to 72c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.65; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 white, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2 white, 51c to 52c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 white, 52c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.02 to \$1.04; corn, No. 3, 54c to 56c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 95c to 96c; pork, mess, \$11.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fat to good mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.55; sheep, common to good mixed, \$3.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.65; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.90; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 62c to 63c; oats, natural white, 57c to 60c; butter, creamery, 28c to 34c; eggs, western, 18c to 20c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 96