THE NEWS.

Domestic

President Clarence Mackay, of the Postal Telegraph Company, declares the corporation of which he is the head will be the last competitor to the Western Union as it is impossible for a new corporation to obtain entrances to commercial centers or obtain rights of way along the highways between cities.

The explosion of four boilers in electric light works threw Paterson and Passaic, N. J., into darkness, injured nine persons, caused a panic in a theatre and shut down industries.

Tom Taggert, Democratic national committeeman of Indiana, was accidentally shot while hunting in Mississippi. He may lose the sight of one eye.

Thomas L. Lewis, of Ohio, was reelected president of the United Mine Workers of America, over William Green, of Ohio, his only opponent, by 23,597 majority.

Empolyes of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company will appeal to Governor Stuart to aid them in securing arbitration.

Fifteen men were killed and five injured by premature explosion of nitroglycerine in a tunnel near Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

Eight of the dressmakers indicted for complicity in the "sleeper trunk" smuggling of millinery, through their counsel, entered pleas of guilty in New York.

A well-to-do barber and his wife and mother-in-law were horribly murdered in their flat, on the East Side, the murderers making their escape.

Sensational charges against the State Hospital for the Insane of South Carolina were made in a report by an investigating commission.

George L. Goodwin, for a quarter of a century treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, died at Sandwich, Mass.

George Westinghouse, president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, was granted six months' leave of absence.

Anna Furlong was murdered in a Chicago resort, and her head carried away by the murderer. Six persons are under arrest.

The switchmen of the various railroads entering Chicago and the companies have agreed to arbitration under the Erdman act.

A proposition to merge the coal and metal miners was made at the convention of the United Mineworkers at Indianapolis.

Robbers captured and bound and gagged Chief of Police Brouner, of Mohawk, N. Y., and then robbed the postoffice.

Charles A. Moore retired as president of the American Protective Tariff League at a meeting in New York.

Miss Marian E. Ferrell, of Ithaca, N. Y., is to travel to the Philippines alone to marry Carlos Lopaz.

Mrs. Mary E. McIntosh, an aged widow, of Rockford, Del., was found murdered in her home.

The University of Missouri will teach its women students how to raise babies.

Capt. A. Schroeder, commander of the Norwegian schooner Alice, together with his wife and daughter and crew of seven men, were drowned when the schooner foundered in a storm in the South seas.

J. M. Fiske & Co. and Lathrop Haskins & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, suspended owing to a collapse of a pool in Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron.

The enemies of President Lewis in the convention of the United Mineworkers succeeded in suspending the salaries of 60 organizers during the session of the convention.

Benjamin Thomas, former president of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad, is accused of obtaining part of $850,000 through a real estate conspiracy.

Senator Jotham P. Allds, president of the New York State Senate, demands an investigation of allegations that he accepted a bribe.

Mrs. Angelo C. Quinlan, a dressmaker, indicted in the "sleeper trunk" smuggling conspiracy, has confessed. She was fined $500.

The lives lost in the coal mines of Pennsylvania last year numbered 1,045.

Rhode Island has repudiated a gift $500,000 worth of North Carolina bonds.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York, is in favor of disarming the police.

Foreign

The Chinese government has approved the construction of the Chinchow-Aquim Railroad in Manchuria by American capitalists. The work will cost upwards of $48,000,000.

The Unionists continue to gain steadily in the English parliamentary elections, and the indications now are that the Irish will hold the whip hand in the coming session.

Prussian government officials are studying conditions of emigration to the United States at the Baltic ports.

Astronomical observers in Germany report that the new comet is visible there to the naked eye.

Japan has declined the United States proposal for neutralization of the Manchurian railways.

Colonel Roosevelt has killed five members of the rhinoceros family in the Belgian Congo.

Suits brought by the Public School Teachers' Association of Rheims, France, against the bishops who warned Catholic parents that the teaching in the public schools jeopardized the religious belief of their children came to trial.

The French Court dismissed the case growing out of the attempted seizure of lace curtains furnished for the Paris residence of Mrs. Leishman, wife of the United States Ambassador to Italy.

Returns up to date in the English parliamentary elections show the election of 163 Unionists, 137 Liberals, 29 Laborites and 50 Nationalists.

The representative of an American company is in Jamaica trying to effect the purchase of 2,500,000 banana trees for planting in Mexico.

Japan has notified China that Japan and Russia will decline the American proposal for neutralization of the Manchurian railways.

A number of French villages are submerged by floods.

The Committee of the University after completing its investigation of Dr. Cook's records, confirmed the decision that he had not proven his claim to have reached the Pole.

The German government announced that the general tariff rates will be applied to American imports unless a new agreement is reached before February 7.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO PROSECUTE BEEF TRUST

Three Firms Named---Action Against Them in Chicago ---Blamed For High Prices.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The "Beef Trust," so-called, is to be prosecuted by the national government. The Department of Justice evidently believes its existence is a leading factor in maintaining the present high prices of fresh meats.

The contemplated action of the department follows an investigation which has been conducted by its special agents for some months. Initial proceedings will begin before the grand jury at Chicago probably this week, and may contemplate both civil and criminal action.

The firms mentioned in connection with the matter include Swift & Co., Morris & Co. and Armour & Co., all big packing-house concerns, and all of whom, it is said, are interested in the National Packing Company. The three first-named concerns are commonly reported to control the National Corporation for their common benefit.

The aim of the department has been to ascertain the relations between the several firms, individually, and the National Packing Company for the purpose of determining whether they have operated to control the prices of fresh meats, which, according to almost universal complaint, have been going higher and higher From the fact that proceedings are to be instituted, the inference is that the officials feel satisfied they have a good case.

One possible method of action may be that of a suit to dissolve the company under the Sherman Anti-trust Law, as an organization operating in restraint of interstate trade. Proceedings against individuals also may result.

The investigations conducted by the department, resulting in the determination to proceed in the courts against the alleged combination, had their inception in an inquiry into the practices of one of the Western railroads in making shipments for Morris & Co. which, it had been charged, amounted practically to rebating.

These were gone into fully at the time and the conclusion resulted that while they could readily be regarded as improper, they had nothing to do with rebating. The practices complained of, however, were discontinued.

Promptly upon learning the decision of the Department of Justice to take action against the so-called Beef Trust, Alfred R. Urion, head of the legal department of Armour & Co., one of the packing concerns affected, left hurriedly for Chicago.

Mr. Urion had been in Washington more than a week, watching the developments in the government's proposed action, and it is understood he had some conferences with the Attorney General and the Department of Justice.

FORTY-EIGHT REPORTED DEAD AND NINETY-TWO INJURED

Train Falls Into River in Canada---Cars Derailed By a Broken Rail.

North Bay, Ont. (Special).—Death in all its most terrible forms blotted out the lives of at least a score, and perhaps two score people, when four cars of a Canadian Pacific passenger train, on the Soo branch, leaped from the tracks and, tearing down a steep embankment, plunged through the ice-covered surface of the Spanish River.

Some were drowned; others were crushed to death in grinding timbers. Most terrible of all, maimed and injured caught in the wreckage of one of the cars were burned to death.

The train wrecked was known as No. 7, enroute from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie and Milwaukee. An official statement, given out here, says that it probably was due to a broken rail.

The engine, baggage, express, mail and one second-class car remained on the rails, while one second-class, one first-class, a dining car and a sleeper went down the embankment. The first-class car and diner went into the river. The sleeper and second-class car stopped on the embankment, the second-class car catching fire.

The wreck occurred about 37 miles west of Sudbury, where the tracks cut into the side of a steep hill which is skirted by the river. The forward part of the train passed over the break, whatever it was, in safety. The day coach, which was the fourth from the end of the train, was the first to leave the rails. The train was running at the rate of about 40 miles an hour, and the momentum carried the car down the hill in a terrific plunge. About 25 passengers were in this car, and it is practically certain that none escaped.

THE WAR ON HIGH PRICES SPREADING

Boycotts Are On in Many States, East and West.

1,000,000 PERSONS ARE IN THE FIGHT.

New York (Special).—The boycott on high food prices started in Cleveland one week ago is growing rapidly. Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Michigan are now included in the ranks of the crusaders in the West, while in the East Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Delaware are lifting their voices in feebler protests.

Ohio, however, is still the stronghold of the movement. The Cleveland boycott has extended to Canton, where the Central Labor Union has adopted a no-meat resolution, and petitions are being circulated with surprising results—to Columbus, where a strong boycott has been organized; to Toledo, Akron and other cities of the State. The crusade in Ohio has found encouragement in the publicly expressed belief of Governor Harman that a food trust is gobbling excessive profits somewhere between the producer and the consumer. He has called on the legislature to hunt the trust out of the woods and exhibit it to the people.

It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 persons have in a brief week become actively isterested in the boycott. Dispatches from Chicago said that a boycott soon will be started in that city by the Chicago Federation of Labor

Omaha reported progress with the list which the union leaders say will number 8,000 by the end of the week. The Omaha laborers pledge themselves to ignore meat for 30 days. No organized movement has been undertaken in Pittsburg as yet, but many are deserting the meat stands, both on grounds of sympathy and lean pocketbooks, especially the latter.

Japan's Note To China.

Peking (Special).—Japan has notified China informally through the Japanese Legation here that Japan and Russia with concerted action will decline the proposals of the United States for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. Japan charges China with having been responsible for the proposal, and thus of having committed an act unfriendly to the former.

Thirty Miners Entombed.

Richmond, Mo. (Special). — Two miners were killed and several others injured, none fatally, when 30 men were imprisoned in Mine No. 6, owned by Pence & Calenan and situated one mile from here, the result of an explosion. The other miners were rescued after being imprisoned three hours. With one or two exceptions they escaped with slight injuries.

The Civil War cost the government $4,000,000,000 while it lasted, and has since cost an equal amount in pensions; total, $8,000,000,000.

ESTRADA'S TERMS ARE REJECTED

Madriz Will Not Recognize Former's Goverment.

THE PEACE MOVE ENDS ABRUPTLY.

Successor Of Zelaya In Nicaragua Declares Revolutionists' Terms Preposterous, As Their Acceptance Would Illegitimize His Government—Madriz Puts Up A Bluff And Talk About Rushing More Troops Into The Field.

Managua, Nicaragua (Special). — President Madriz announced that General Estrada's reply had served to end abruptly the peace negotiations and that reinforcements had been ordered to the front with the purpose of striking a decisive blow at the insurgent army.

General Estrada's reply was to the President's message inviting the insurgent leader to send peace commissioners to meet representatives of the government at Greytown. The communication, which was signed by Estrada and General Chamorro, stated that they would accept Greytown as a meeting place for peace commissioners provided Madriz would recognize the revolutionists as constituting a provisional government.

President Madriz declared that the insurgent terms were preposterous and their acceptance by him would be tantamount to illegitimizing his own government. He added:

"This means an open break in the negotiations for peace and the resumption of military activity. I regret deeply that this is so, as I am sincerely desirous of effecting a reconciliation of all factions. Apparently this is impossible without further bloodshed, and orders have been issued to send more troops to the front.

"All of our energies will be directed now to administering a swift and decisive blow. It will be better to have one severe battle than an endless season of inconclusive skirmishes. The government troops are in fine mettle and not apprehensive of the result of the conflict."

1,045 Lost Lives In Mines.

Harrisburg (Special).—A total of 1,045 lives were lost in the coal mines of Pennsylvania last year, according to reports received by the State Department of Mines. In 1908 the number was 1,250. In the anthracite field 551 were killed, as against 678 in 1908, and in the bituminous regions 494 lost their lives, as compared with 572 the previous year. The number of non-fatal accidents in all Pennsylvania coal mines in 1909 was 2,198, or two more than in 1908.

No Tax On Masonic Bequests.

Des Moines, Iowa (Special).—The Iowa Supreme Court here held that a Masonic Lodge is a charitable organization and is not required to pay the State a collateral inheritance tax on any bequests that might be left to it.

Robbers Capture Police Chief.

Mohawk, N. Y. (Special).—Chief of Police Bronner, of this place, was captured by four burglars while on the street and was taken to a room in the postoffice, where he was bound and gagged.

FIVE PERSONS LEAP TO DEATH IN A FIRE

Panic Seizes Employes in Philadelphia Factory.

JUMPS WITH FIRE ESCAPE IN HAND.

Shirtwaist Makers Lose Their Heads When Fire Breaks Out, And Jump From The Fourth Floor, Though The Building Was Perfectly Equipped With Fire Escapes And Had A Rope At Each Window—Blankets And Awnings Used As Emergency Fire Nets.

Philadelphia (Special).—Five persons, four girls, and one man, leaped to their death in a panic caused by a fire in the four-story factory building at 208-10 Chancellor Street, near Second and Walnut Streets. Five others received injuries from which they will probably die, and many more were less seriously hurt.

Nearly all of the dead and severely injured were employed in the shirtwaist factory of Joseph Chachkin, which occupied part of the fourth floor of the building. Chachkin himself was injured. One of his daughters is dead and another dying. A third daughter probably escaped a like fate by being at home attending the mother, who is critically ill.

Chachkin's force of operators was greatly reduced, owing to the shirtwaist strike. Otherwise it is believed the number of fatalities would have been even greater.

The flames which originated in the elevator shaft on the fourth floor, are supposd to have been caused by the short circuiting of the electric motor which ran the elevator. Although the fire spread rapidly, the employes of the other establishments in the same building nearly all managed to escape in safety.

The girls and men in Chachkin's factory became panic stricken and jumped wildly from the fourth-story window. Men on the street spread blankets and an awning to break their falls, but in the dense smoke that filled the narrow street many fell to the pavement before the improvised fire nets could be extended for them.

The building was perfectly equipped with fire escapes and nearly every window had a rope. These proved useless, however, to the panic-stricken shirtwaist makers. One man, instead of lowering the rope and sliding down it, jumped from the window with the loose end in his hands. He died with a fractured skull. Others had their hands burned to the bone by their rapid descent on the ropes.

Reports that many others had lost their lives in the burned building were disproved by the fire marshal, who, when the flames had been extinguished, made careful search of the ruins and failed to discover any more bodies.

The monetary loss is estimated at $50,000.

Walsh Goes To Prison.

Chicago (Special). — John R. Walsh, 72 years old, after winning his way from the newsboy rank to the control of millions of dollars in banks, railroads, newspapers and coal fields, left here for the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., to begin a five years' sentence for misapplying the funds of the Chicago National Bank, of which he was president at the time of its failure three years ago. The start for prison followed the denial by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of his petition for a new trial, on the ground of alleged misconduct by the jurors who found Walsh guilty.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, declared in a speech in the Senate that the Tobacco Trust, and not the night riders, is responsible for the lawlessness in Kentucky.

Imposing honors were accorded at the funeral services over the body of the late Senhor Nabuco, the Brazilian ambassador.

The government suit for the dissolution of the merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads will not be dropped.

A thirty-million dollar River and Harbor Bill is to be reported to enable Army engineers to carry on important projects.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided that the freight rates on asparagus were excessive.

The State Department issued a review of our trade relations with the six countries that the President said should have the minmum tariff rates extended to.

Howard Thompson, Paris correspondent of the Associated Press, has been given the cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

The State Department is informed that grave fears are entertained over the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador.

The fossil head of a prehistoric bird has been found in Culebra Cut, Panama Canal Zone.

President Taft has been elected a member of the Society of the Mayflower.

President Taft issued a proclamation declaring that Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Spain, Turkey and Switzerland are entitled to the minimum rates imposed by the new tariff law.

The President and Mrs. Taft gave a reception at the White House in honor of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

At the close of the third day's balloting in the English elections the Unionists were ahead, with 120; Liberals, 98; Laborites, 20, and Nationalists, 28.

Secretary of War Dickinson decided not to revoke his order detailing Lieutenant Colonel Craighill as engineer secretary of the Lighthouse Board. Colonel Casey was ordered to Baltimore.

President Taft addressed the Conference of Governors, which met yesterday afternoon at the White House.

Governor Hughes, of New York, announced that no presidential bee was buzzing in his bonnet.

The Urgent Deficiency Bill will contain an appropriation to complete the Pulaski Monument.

A PROCLAMATION ON THE TARIFF LAW

The Countries Entitled to the Minimum Rates.

They Are Italy, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, Turkey And Switzerland—Germany Not In The List—A Warning To Italy That It Must Make No Change In Its Regulations Affecting American Commerce—Germany's Reply.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The President issued his proclamation in which it is declared that under the new tariff law the countries of Italy, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, Turkey and Switzerland are entitled to the minimum rates imposed by the act. The proclamations, which are identical, read as follows:

"A proclamation by the President of the United States of America:

"Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress approved August 5, 1909, entitled an act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States and for other purposes."

(The President here quotes the provision of the act referred to) and continues as follows:

"And whereas, satisfactory evidence has been presented to me that the government of Italy imposes no terms or restrictions either in the way of tariff rates or provision, trade or other regulations charges, exactions or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, upon the importation into or the sale in the kingdom and colonial possessions of Italy of any agricultural, manufactured or other products of the United States which unduly discriminate against the United States or the products thereof and that the government of Italy pays no export bounty on or imposes no export duty or prohibition upon the exportation of any article to the United States which unduly discriminates against the United States or the products thereof, and the government of Italy accord to the agricultural, manufactured or other products of the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent.

"Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby make known and proclaim that from and after March 31, 1910, and so long thereafter as the aforesaid act of Congress is in existence and the government of Italy imposes no terms or restrictions upon the importation or sale in the kingdom and colonial possessions of Italy of the products of the United States, which usually discriminate against the United States, all articles when imported in the United States, or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), from the kingdom and colonial possessions of Italy shall be admitted under the term of the minimum tariff of the United States as prescribed by section 1 of the Tariff Act of the United States, approved August 5, 1909.

"Provided, however, that this proclamation shall not take effect from and after March 31, 1910, but shall be null and void in the event that, at any time prior to the aforesaid date, satisfactory evidence shall be presented to the President that the government of Italy has made such change or changes in its present laws and regulations affecting American commerce in the kingdom and colonial possessions of Italy as to descriminate unduly in any way against such commerce and in the future event that a proclamation by the President of such fact, revoking the present proclamation, shall have been issued.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of January, A. D. 1910, of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fourth."

The proclamation is signed both by the President and by Secretary of State Knox.

Germany's Reply.

Berlin (Special). — The German government cabled to Washington a reply to a memorandum recently received from the United States relating to the tariff on shipments between the two countries. While it does not accept the American wishes in various respects, and especially concerning the importation of meat, the German response is sent in the hope that it will be satisfactory and as all that the German government can do.

AGED WIDOW MURDERED.

Found With Throat Cut And Stomach Terribly Gashed.

Rockford, Ill (Special). — Mrs. Mary E. McIntosh, an aged widow, who lived as a recluse, was found murdered in her home here. Her throat had been cut and her stomach horribly gashed. The crime does not appear to have been committed for robbery. She was poor and lived in a squalid home.

The murder is almost a counterpart of that of Mrs. Margaret Grippen, a woman of about the same age, who was killed at her home in Winnebago, eight miles west of here, last spring. The perpetrator of that crime was never discovered.

Child Died Of Alcoholism.

New York (Special).—Eva Bonacci, 6 years old, died of a complaint which most frequently kills off derelicts on the Bowery—alcoholism. An autopsy performed shows that the child's death resulted Monday afternoon from drinking a pint of Italian wine, which she smuggled away after attending a wedding with her parents Sunday night.

A Jersey City magistrate permits convicted craps shooters to pay their fines in weekly instalments.

Dreadnoughts For Argentina.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina (Special).—The Argentine Naval Commission advised the Government to authorize the construction of two Dreadnought battleships of 28,000 tons each. The proposed vessels are to have a speed of 22 knots an hour and will carry 12 twelve-inch guns.

It is estimated that 75 per cent. of the products advertised in street cars of Canada are of American manufacture.

THIS AVIATOR RUNS A PASSENGER LINE

Paulhan Carries Wife 22 Miles Across Country.

AND THEN HALF MILE OUT TO SEA

Frenchman Then Takes Another Passenger 12 Miles And Three More Companions On Short Trips, One At A Time—William R. Hearst Makes Journey — Dummy Bombs Dropped From Aloft — Up 1,000 Feet.

Aviation Field, Los Angeles, Cal. (Special).—By carrying his wife in his biplane on a 22-mile cross-country trip from the Aviation Field to a point half a mile out over the ocean and back; by taking another passenger on a 12-mile flight over the fields, and by taking three other passengers, one at a time, on short flights, Louis Paulhan established new world's records for heavier-than-air flying machines. No other aviator has taken up so many passengers in one day and no other aviator has taken a woman for a high flight over fields and woods and villages and surf for more than 20 miles. Paulhan flew at an altitude of from 500 to 1,000 feet over Redondo Beach, Venice by the Sea and other resorts toward Point Firmin. There were no life buoys tied to the machine to save them from death in the waves should they fall. He made this trip and other perilous flights with ease.

The passenger carrying record is held by Orville Wright, who flew with Captain Englehardt for 1 hour and 35 minutes at Berlin last fall; but Wright did not leave the course.

Paulhan flew 33 minutes on his 22-mile trip with his wife. His 12-mile trip was made with Clifford B. Harmon, of New York. Besides these, he took up Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, wife of President Bishop, of the Aero Club of America; Lieut. Paul Beck, of the United States Army Signal Corps; William Randolph Hearst, a newspaper publisher, and a newspaper reporter.

The flights were made under perfect atmospheric conditions. Earlier in the afternoon the wind had been "puffy" and the other aviators had gone back to their tents after trying the course for a few laps.

While the crowd waited patiently in the sunshine, Paulhan went over the parts of his machine. At 2.27 o'clock, after putting on his yellow cloak and helping his wife to her high perch, Paulhan flew out over the grandstand to give the big crowd greeting. With their cheers sounding faintly, he left the course on his next lap and headed for the ocean. In ten minutes he had become a blur against the sunlit clouds that curtained the Pacific.

At 2.50 o'clock Paulhan again came in sight, and at 3 o'clock he landed directly in front of the grandstand. He was carried down the narrow aisle of frantic people so that all could get a good look at him.

As he was in an amiable mood, he was besieged with pleas to take up friends. He returned to his machine and began to run an aerial bus line.

Lieutenant Beck on his trip took dummy bombs and attempted to drop them from a height to a measured place on the ground. This was a test made for the benefit of the Army. While Lieutenant Beck was not successful in placing the bombs within the square, they did not land far away.

Paulhan's last flight with Mr. Harmon was not made until 5 o'clock. He went in the direction of the ocean, but he did not go to the shore. He returned after circling the fields in the west, an approximate distance of 12 miles, made in a little more than 20 minutes.

MINISTERS KILL THEMSELVES.

One Takes Poison For Love; Other, In Poor Health, Uses Pistol.

Greenville, Ill. (Special).—Leaving a note in which he declared his love for a young woman, Rev. Harry Koence swallowed poison and died in the arms of her father.

The minister took the poison at the gate of the girl's home, thrust the note in at the door, which had been opened at his summons, and fell dead.

Pastor In Bad Health A Suicide.

Pittsburg (Special).—Rev. Paul Axtell, aged 28 years and single, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Sewickley, killed himself by firing a revolver bullet through his heart at his father's home, near Homestead. Ill health is assigned as the cause of the act.

Price Of Shoes To Go Up.

Boston (Special).—The price of shoes is going up. Official announcement to this effect was made by the National Shoe Wholesalers' Association. The association says that the existing high prices of leather and materials make the increase necessary, but that the new prices will be so adjusted as "to permit the addition to each grade of such value as will compensate the wearer for increased cost." The association's approval of the repeal of the duty on hides was unanimously voiced.

Kansas Sues Meat Packers.

Kansas City (Special).—Attorney-General Jackson, of Kansas, began suit in the District Court of Kansas City against the Armour and Swift packing companies. He charged that they are members of a combination illegally to raise prices; that they belong to the Kansas City Produce Exchange and are, therefore, liable under the Kansas law providing a penalty of $100 a day for such membership.

Separate Statehood Again.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—For the third time the House of Representatives passed a bill giving separate Statehood to the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. The vote was taken amid applause. The absence of opposition to the measure was the most striking feature of the debate. The bill provides the limitations that are to prevail in the power of the States to legislate, restricting the sale of liquor among the Indians, and providing methods for State organization.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Notwithstanding the seasonal lull in business, general conditions are fully normal, and the volume of trade as measured by bank exchanges and railroad earnings is very heavy. There is a wide diversity of reports from the different trade centers, but even the least satisfactory indicates no fundamental weakness, while the majority of the reports, particularly those farthest removed from the influence of the unsettled conditons in the financial markets, show a healthy condition of affairs. The distinguishing feature of the whole business situation is the sharp contrast between the hesitation prevailing in the security markets and the confidence and activity prevailing in productive enterprises.

An increased demand for pig iron is indicated, with buyers displaying more interest than for several weeks past, and prices show a hardening tendency in some districts.

Trading in cotton goods was restricted to some extent by unsettled conditions in the raw material market, although in the face of a sharp decline in the staple there were large sales of print cloths.

Wholesale Markets.

New York. — Wheat — Spot easy; No. 2 red, 133c. elevator domestic and 1.32 f. o. b. afloat nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.26⅝ and No. 2 hard winter, 1.27⅜, nominal, f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 75½c. elevator domestic, 76 delivered and 74 f. o. b. afloat, nominal.

Oats—Spot firmer. Mixed, 26@32 lbs., 51@51½c.; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 53½@55½; clipped white, 34@42 lbs., 54@57.

Butter—Steady. Receipts, 4,134 pkgs. Process, first to special, 26½@29½c.

Eggs—Steady. Receipts, 4,530 cases. State Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, white fancy, 40@50c.

Poultry—Alive steady; Western chickens, 16½c.; fowls, 18; turkeys, 13@17. Dressed firm; Western chickens, 17@23c.; fowls, 13@17; turkeys, 22@24.

Philadelphia.—Wheat — Firm, 1c. higher; contract grade, January, 125@127c.

Corn—Firm, 1c. higher; January and February, 70½@71c.

Oats—Firm, ½c. higher; No. 2 white, natural, 54@54½c.

Butter—Quiet but steady. Extra Western creamery, 37c.; do., nearby prints, 38.

Eggs—Steady, fair demand. Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, 38 at mark; do., current receipts, in returnable cases, 36 at mark; Western firsts, free cases, 38 at mark; do., current receipts, free cases, 32@36 at mark.

Cheese — Firm, good demand; New York full creams, choice, 17⅛@17½c.; do., fair to good, 16½@17.

Live Poultry—Firm, good demand. Fowls, 15@16½c.; old roosters, 11½@12; chickens, 15@16½; ducks, 17@19; geese 16@18.

Baltimore. — Wheat — We quote graded lots of No. 2 red wheat afloat nominally at 127c. The small bag lot of Southern sold by sample at 124c. per bush.

The market for Western opened steady; No. 2 red spot, 127c.; May, 1.21¾. Offerings were light and the market dull and at the close prices softened.

Corn — Western opened firmer; spot, 70⅝@70¾c.; February, 71⅛@71⅝; March, 72⅛@72¼.

Oats—We quote: White—No. 2, as to weight, 53½c.; No. 3, do., 52@53; No. 4, 50½@51. Mixed—No. 2, 51½@52c.; No. 3, 50@50½.

Rye—We quote, per bush.: No. 2 rye, Western, as to quality, 84@86c.; No. 3 rye, Western domestic, 81@83; No. 2 rye, nearby 80@81.

Hay—We quote: No. 1 timothy, large bales, per ton, $22.00; No. 1 do., small blocks, $22.00; No. 2 do., $21.00; No. 3 do., $18.50@19.50; choice clover mixed, $20.50@21.00; No. 1 do., $20.00@20.50; No. 2 do., $18.00@19.00; No. 1 clover, $20.00; No. 2 do., $18.00@19.00.

Eggs—We quote, per dozen, loss off, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 35c.; Western firsts, 35; West Virginia firsts, 35; Southern firsts, 34; guinea eggs, 17@18.

Dressed Poultry—Prices eased off. We quote, per lb.: Turkeys—Choice, small, 23@24c.; do., medium to large, 21@22; fair to good, 20@21; old toms, 20. Chickens—Choice young, 18c.; old and mixed, 16@17; old roosters, 10@12. Ducks, 16@18c. Geese, nearby, 15c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market strong; steers, $5@8.10; cows, $3.50@5.50; heifers, $3.40@6; bulls, $4@5.15; calves, $3@9.75; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.50.

Hogs—Market 15@20c. higher; choice heavy, $8.80@8.85; butchers, $8.75@8.85; light mixed, $8.55@8.60; choice light, $8.65@8.75; packing, $8.65@8.75; pigs, $7.60@8.30; bulk of sales, $8.60@8.75.

Sheep—Market strong. Sheep, $5@6.15; lambs, $7.35@8.75; yearlings, $4.25@7.90.

Pittsburg.—Cattle—Supply light; choice, $6.75@6.90; prime, $6.40@6.65.

Sheep—Supply light; prime wethers, $5@6.10; culls and common, $2@3.50; lambs, $6@8.60; veal calves, $9@9.75.

Hogs — Receipts light; prime heavies, $8.85@8.90; mediums, $8.80@8.85; heavy Yorkers, $8.75@8.80; light Yorkers, $8.70@8.75; pigs and roughs, $7.50@8.25.

Kansas City, Mo.—Cattle—Market steady to strong. Choice export and dressed beef steers, $6.00@7.25; fair to good, $4.65@6.00; Western steers, $4.00@6.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25@5.55; Southern steers, $4.00@6.00; Southern cows, $2.75@4.50; native cows, $2.50@5.75; native heifers, $3.50@6.00; bulls, $3.60@4.85; calves, $4.00@8.25.

Hogs—Market 10 to 15c. higher; top, $8.60; bulk of sales, $8.25@8.55; heavy, $8.55@8.60; packers and butchers, $8.40@8.60; light, $8.00@8.50; pigs, $6.50@7.80.

Sheep—Market steady. Lambs, $6.60@8.35; yearlings, $6.50@7.35; wethers, $5.25@5.85; ewes, $4.75@5.50; stockers and feeders, $4.50@5.[illegible].

Vice Consul General J. J. Slechta, of Rio de Janeiro, reports that the Minister of Agriculture is strongly urging changes in the laws providing lands for immigrant settlers in Brazil

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3538-0013.jpg