LONDON DRAMA.

Mr. Cyril Maude in Light Comedy.

London, January 19.

The comic spirit has no more versatile and whimsical representative than Mr. Cyril Maude. Essentially an eccentric comedian of marked individuality of style, he has broadened his art by a series of character studies so dissimilar that mannerisms have been kept down and every new performance has the effect of a fresh revelation of adaptability. No other London comedian acts with finer variety or enters more completely into droll impersonations; and consequently he has a special audience of his own which has regretted the dissolution of his partnership with Mr. Harrison at the Haymarket and welcomed his reappearance at the handsome Waldorf Theatre. Two trifles he has given his admirers, but with what charm and mischievous humor he has invested them! One is a Dickensesque skit at Bumbledon, adapted from "L'Asile de Nuit" of M. Maurey, by Mr. Edward Knoblauch. It is called "The Partik'ler Pet," and, like some of the earlier scenes in "Oliver Twist," is set for the superintendent's office of a workhouse.

A casual ward is under the charge of a shallow trickster named Nicholls, who has made a pet of a serviceable tool, Skilly, a tramp. Tutt, on applying for a night's lodging, is bullied by the pet and treated as a criminal by the superintendent until suspicions are excited that he may be a journalist in disguise bent upon writing down the management. The official manner changes after the tramp's return from the bath, and the astonished casual is provided with clothes, tobacco and soup and enabled to go to bed in high spirits, after asking Skilly with a wink, "Who's the partik'ler pet now?" Mr. Maude, with a remarkable make-up, is the most grotesque and realistic tramp imaginable, and a woful picture of squalor and degradation is lighted up with quips and drollery.

After this amusing curtain-raiser comes a comedy in three acts, equally slight in construction and theme and even more mirthful and whimsical. "The Superior Miss Pellender," by Mr. Sidney Bowkett, is a romance of middle life, with the topsyturvydom involved by the substitution of a prim, opinionated and masterful daughter for the domineering stage father. A rich old bachelor, fond of aquatics and the possessor of a steam launch as well as a riverside country house, has fallen in love with an attractive and fascinating widow—as Miss Winifred Emery takes the part, the adjectives are fully justified—and the only cause of embarrassment is doubt respecting the consent of Mrs. Pellender's children. Of these there are four, equally unmanageable and spoiled: a greedy, mischievous boy; a younger romp and an elder invalid, with a selfish pretence of being ill and needing all the pillows and luxuries; and the blind daughter, "her father's own," who at seventeen is the dictator of the family.

Such action as there is in a comedy suggesting "Sweet Nancy" as dramatized by Robert Buchanan from one of Rhoda Broughton's books, and also Mr. Barrie's "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," centres upon the breaking of the news of the engagement to this overindulged family, and especially to the stern martinet who rules it with a strong hand. In the first and second acts neither the bachelor nor the widow can command the courage required for making the announcement to the superior young person, and when in the final scene they support each other and advance to the attack she misunderstands their hesitating words, supposes that the suitor has come after her with the mother's consent and scornfully refuses him. Forecasting more trouble when the indignant girl finds out her mistake, the middle-aged suitors decide upon an immediate elopement in the steam launch, and off they go with swish of steam and toot of whistle, while the romping children are rushing in to read their mother's hurried letter of explanation.

So trivial a story would hardly hold the interest of an audience unless there were acting of singular charm, vivacity and refinement of humor. Miss Emery by a hundred little delicate touches denoted the helpfulness of the doting, affectionate mother in the presence of her headstrong daughter and spoiled children and the irresistible fascinations of a lovable widow who could not be convinced that the possibilities of romance were exhausted in middle life. Mr. Maude, as the shy, eccentric, hesitating old bachelor, was as delightful in his negotiations with the unmanageable daughter as in his courtship of the mother, and by his quiet, delicate humor excited merriment at every turn. "A lovable ass" is his own description of the part, but it does scant justice to a performance as finished in its way as Mr. John Hare's in "A Pair of Spectacles"—perhaps the best example of comedy acting now to be witnessed on the English stage.

Miss Beatrice Ferrar was the superior Miss Pellender, and she might have come out of one of good old-fashioned Jane Austen's gallery of prim and precise portraits, so faithfully were the affectations and proprieties simulated. With acting so excellent and with the novelty of a steam launch puffing on and off the stage, it was not strange that the first-night audience was contented with this droll, unexciting domestic play, and went out refreshed with wholesome merriment and clean entertainment. The comic spirit for once had not been toying with the wanton satyrs.

I. N. F.

CHICAGO TO HAVE HOSPITAL FOR RICH.

Contribution of $352,000 Assures Building—Wealthy Patients to Support Poor.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—"The Chronicle" to-day says:

The erection of a palatial hospital for wealthy Chicagoans is assured by the contribution of $352,000 to the building fund of the Presbyterian Hospital. With this amount, and with additional money which, it is expected, will be raised, the board of managers of the hospital proposes to build as an annex to the present hospital a pavilion which is to be the finest hospital in the West. The new hospital is planned for the exclusive use of Chicago's wealthy men and women, who are to procure there all the comforts and luxuries they would secure at their homes. Work on the new pavilion is to begin this spring.

It is the intention of the managers of the Presbyterian Hospital to make the pavilion support the clinics and the charity patients are to be taken care of in other departments of the hospital.

FIRE PARTLY DESTROYS ROSS HOME.

The handsome home of P. Sandford Ross, the railroad contractor and dock builder, at Johnson-ave and Alpine-st., Newark, was partly destroyed by fire last night. Valuable furniture, bric-a-brac and paintings were destroyed or damaged. The family was automobiling when the fire broke out. It was caused by a heater. No estimate of the loss could be given last night. Two alarms were sent in.

UNION MAN HELD FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

Magistrate Whitman, in the Harlem police court, yesterday held William Brownstein, of No. 71 East 4th-st., a member of the bookbinders' union, in $300 bail for good behavior for three months. Brownstein was charged with annoying George Kirkpatrick, of No. 25 East 104th-st., who is not a member of the union, but is employed in a bookbinding establishment. Magistrate Whitman severely reprimanded Brownstein.

"HEALER" GETS $500 FINE AND 30 DAYS.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 3.—Helen M. Post, the "mental healer," after a trial of twelve days, was found guilty of using the mail for fraudulent purposes in the United States Court here to-day, and was sentenced to pay $500 fine and serve thirty days in jail. Mrs. Post, who is seventy-five years old, was head of the "Mental Science Institute," at Sea Breeze, Fla., and had patients in every State in the Union. She promised to cure all ills by the so-called "absent treatment." She was convicted about two years ago and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and one day. She appealed, and the decision was reversed. Notice of appeal was given to-day, and the defendant was released in $2,000 bail.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco Now Run as a "Wide Open" Town.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The purpose of Mayor Schmitz and his administration to make San Francisco a "wide open" town, in the fullest meaning of the word was shown this week when a resolution prohibiting nickel in the slot machines was repealed. This action permitted two thousand saloons to restore gambling devices which had been idle for nearly four years. Only card machines on cigar store counters have been permitted. Now all slot machines may be installed, including devices that lure nickels from school children. The chief revenue, however, comes from saloons, which are understood to pay 40 per cent of the earnings of the machines to the city administration for "protection." This restoration of gambling devices is simply another means of lucrative "graft" added to those which are making rich men of those who are in charge of the municipal government.

The real estate transactions in San Francisco in January amounted to $11,000,000, which is an increase of $2,000,000 over the previous month. Some idea of the growth of the city may be gained from the fact that real estate transactions in January last year amounted to only $3,000,000. For the month mortgage indebtedness on property increased $1,750,000, but building contracts have almost exactly equalled this amount.

Semi-annual reports of twelve city savings banks show that these institutions owed depositors $169,538,244, and that the increase of deposits for the six months was $6,358,049. This increase of more than $1,500,000 a month has been pretty regular since the revival of business in 1897.

Former Mayor James D. Phelan has offered a prize of $600 for the best oil painting portraying the first hoisting of the American flag at San Francisco, July 9, 1846. This competition is to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the notable event in California history. Additional prizes of $100 and $50 are offered for the second and third best pictures. Artists desiring to enter the competition must send in their names to the secretary of the San Francisco Art Association before June 1.

William S. Cook, the oldest initiated Odd Fellow in California, died recently, apparently in great poverty, and his lodge buried him. He was even in arrears for several months' rent for a shabby room where he had lodged for thirty years. The public administrator's search of safe deposit vaults, however, revealed that Cook was a miser, who left more than $100,000 in bonds and other securities. His only relative is a brother in Virginia.

The suicide this week of Captain Joseph P. Cattarinich, formerly captain of the Pacific Mail steamship San Blas, illustrates the fate that befalls a master of a ship when he loses his license. The captain piled up his vessel on Remideas Reef, whose lights he mistook for those of La Libertad. His license was revoked four years ago, but pride kept him from accepting any subordinate position. Recently he had been driven to take a quartermaster's place on the transport Meade, but at the last moment he decided death was preferable.

Walter Hobart was hurt this week in a polo game at Burlingame, being thrown from his pony Marigold by the breaking of a girth. Hobart landed squarely on his back and was so badly jarred that he could not continue the game. His injury spoiled sport, as he is the most spectacular as well as the most skilful player on the Coast.

The Southern Pacific company has issued a remarkable book entitled "The Road of a Thousand Wonders." It describes the scenic beauties of the Central, Sunset and Oregon branches of the system.

The Feather River Exploration Company and the Cherokee Dredging Company have been merged into a new corporation, with the title of the former company and paid up capital of $1,500,000. The merger was effected by W. P. Harmon, who has thus placed in the hands of California capitalists two dredging concerns that were formerly owned in New-York and Pittsburg.

The Western Pacific Company, which is building the new Gould railroad from Salt Lake City to San Francisco through Beckwith Pass, has decided to discharge all Japanese and supplant them with white laborers. The company has had several thousand Japanese employed in the construction of the roadbed, but finds that they are unable to do heavy work in a satisfactory way and that they are unreliable, throwing up positions without any good reason and shifting to other places.

No labor has ever been found so effective on the railway as Chinese, but the Mongolian will not do this work now, because it is not so well paid as gardening or domestic service.

After lying idle for three years, the big sugar factory at Crockett will be reopened next month. The plant will be enlarged so that the annual output will be one hundred thousand tons. The factory will be run by Hawaiian sugar planters who have refused to go into the Sugar Trust.

Representatives of the Guggenheims are here making arrangements for building the largest customs smelter in the world at Port Costa, on the shore of San Francisco Bay, capable of handling one thousand tons daily. The Smelter Trust, controlled by the Guggenheims and the Rockefellers, has been buying up copper properties on this coast and making arrangements to ship ores to San Francisco for treatment.

CLAIMS BONDS HIDDEN IN TRUNK.

Chicago Mincemeat Manufacturer Shows Letters Giving Authority to Get Them.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—A. S. Livermore, a mincemeat manufacturer of this city, appeared in the office of Special Agent Scanlan in the Federal Building today and laid claim to the trunk now held by customs officials in New-York containing $100,000 worth of alleged stolen bonds from Austria.

In support of his claim Livermore showed letters from Luis Roi Comas, who was arrested in Barcelona and who is said to have sent the trunk to the United States. Livermore asserted that his letters told him to go to New-York with $1,800, pay the duty, send money to Spain, and he could obtain the trunk containing the bonds. He was referred to the customs officials of New-York.

MACY'S MUTUAL AID BALL.

The Macy Mutual Aid Society held its nineteenth annual entertainment and ball at the Grand Central Palace last night. About $3,000 was raised. The affair marked the twenty-first birthday of the benevolent association. In the last year more than nine hundred sick members were assisted. Among the boxholders were Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Percy S. Straus, Charles B. Webster and Herbert M. Straus.

OFFERS $5,000 TOWARD HALE STATUE.

New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 3.—A citizen of this city has offered $5,000 toward a subscription for a statue of Nathan Hale, to be placed on the Yale campus. Several years ago the Yale Corporation appointed a committee consisting of one of its members and a number of prominent citizens to secure subscriptions for such a statue, but, after a few subscriptions had been obtained the matter was dropped, on the ground that it interfered with the bicentennial fund subscription.

CITY MUST KEEP JUNK.

Chamberlain Unwilling Custodian of Many Unclaimed Effects.

City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan has a whole raft of junk which he is obliged to keep in a safe, and which he would be glad to give away or burn, if the law would permit. The stuff includes about half a bushel of old gold watches, jewelry, revolvers, knives and the like, sent to his office by the Coroner's office of Queens County.

It has been suggested to Mr. Keenan that he should turn it over to "Little Tim" Sullivan and Colonel "Mike" Padden, and let them establish a museum at the headquarters of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, in the Bowery. Mr. Keenan says that he would be glad to have a special law passed that would allow him to turn over the junk to Mr. Sullivan or any one else.

Under the consolidation act the unclaimed effects in the possession of the Coroner of Queens were turned over to the City Chamberlain. This law was overlooked until recently, when the District Attorney of Queens wrote the City Chamberlain a letter saying that there was at his disposal a lot of watches, jewelry and other effects for which he was anxious to get a receipt.

"Don't want them—haven't any room for them," said Mr. Keenan.

"Well, the law directs that you take them, and we will ship them over. You can do as you like with them," said the District Attorney.

The junk was in an antiquated safe that had gone through a fire in the Court House in Queens, and its contents were musty and yellow. One of the "star" features of the collection was a parcel labelled "Effects of 'Canada Bill,' confidence man, etc."

When the City Chamberlain looked this parcel over he protested against the carrying out of a law that would turn his office into a pawn shop. The bundle contained a whole lot of fancy wooden boxes containing gold watches of inferior quality, lockets, chains and revolvers. It seems that Canada Bill was a rather bad lot, and sold watches in boxes. The boxes looked all right, but the watches are of a kind that give a suburbanite a sinking sensation when he is counting on it to catch a train.

Another parcel, carefully tied, bore the inscription: "Effects of unknown man. One diamond," and then, in parentheses, "Made of window glass."

A package of papers and letters formerly owned by one Lewis contains a faded telegram dated 1886, with a request to a sister in Coldwater, Mich., to "entreat mother to send money immediately. Five hundred dollars or prison."

"We've got to keep this stuff till the owners, or heirs of the original owners, call for it," said Chamberlain Keenan. "Now, there is mighty little probability that the owners ever will call for this property. These effects were once owned by people whose relatives are not at all anxious to claim them as kin. That is why this office is confronted with a prospect of forever keeping in a safe a lot of old junk that no one wants."

FREE LECTURE COURSES.

Where the New-Yorker May Obtain Instruction and Amusement.

Seventeen of the public lecture courses of the Board of Education will be closed, beginning to-morrow. In Manhattan alone eleven courses will end, while in Brooklyn four and in The Bronx two courses will close. Seven new courses will be opened, three in Manhattan.

Among the more important of the public lectures under the auspices of the Board of Education this week are the following:

MONDAY.

"Banking," by Dr. Walter E. Clark, of the College of the City of New-York, at Public School No. 5, 141st-st. and Edgecombe-ave.

"Engraving, Etching and Wood Cutting," illustrated, by Miss Francesco Del Mar, at Public School No. 86, 96th-st. and Lexington-ave.

"Uses of Wealth," by Dr. James Walter Crook, of Amherst College, at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson-st.

"The Great Planets," by Dr. S. Alfred Mitchell, of Columbia University, at St. Peter's Hall, 20th-st. and 8th-ave.

TUESDAY.

"Egypt," by Professor Walter Scott Perry, director of fine arts of Pratt Institute, at the Museum of Natural History, 77th-st. and Central Park West.

"Operas by French and Italian Composers," by Mrs. Marie Mattfeld, at Institute Hall, No. 218 East 106th-st.

"How Switzerland Is Governed," by William Fairley, at Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South.

"Wireless Telephone and Telegraphy Systems," by Theodore I. Jones, at West Side Neighborhood House, No. 501 West 50th-st.

WEDNESDAY.

"Future of the Nations of the Far East," by Dr. William E. Griffis, at High School of Commerce, 66th-st.

"Business Ability and Reverence in the Formation of the American Ideal—Peter Cooper and Dwight L. Moody," by Professor Guy Carleton Lee, of Johns Hopkins University, at Public School No. 165, 108th-st., near Amsterdam-ave.

"Paris: Liberalism and Nationalism," by Professor Jerome H. Raymond, of the University of Chicago, at the Board of Education, Park-ave. and 59th-st.

"The Making of Steel," by Professor Bradley Stoughton, of Columbia University, at Cooper Union, 8th-st. and 3d-ave.

"John C. Calhoun, the Champion of Slavery," by Dr. J. P. Gordy, of New-York University, at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 92d-st. and Lexington-ave.

"Three Poets of Home Life" (Stevenson, Riley and Field), by Mrs. Helen B. Schoonoven, at Young Men's Institute, No. 222 Bowery.

THURSDAY.

"What To Do in Simple Accidents," by Dr. Isabelle Deleney Barbour, at Public School No. 44, Hubert and Collister sts.

"Democracy in Action in England," by John Martin, at Public School No. 51, on West 44th-st., between 10th and 11th aves.

"French and English Cathedrals," by Eugene Schoen, at Public School No. 170, 111th-st. and 5th-ave.

"The Architecture of Great Cities: London," by Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia University, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove sts.

FRIDAY.

"Broadway, Old and New, From New-York to Albany," by Stephen Jenkins, at Public School No. 30, No. 224 East 88th-st.

"Manners and Customs in Japan," by Professor William Noyes, at Public School No. 157, St. Nicholas-ave. and 127th-st.

"The Unity of Italy," by J. Travis Mills, of London, at the West Side Auditorium, No. 318 West 57th-st.

"The Flower's Best Friend," by Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, of the Westchester State Normal School of Pennsylvania, at Young Men's Benevolent Association Hall, No. 311 East Broadway.

SATURDAY.

"The Moon: Its Appearance, Motions, Scenery and Physical Condition," by Professor Robert W. Prentiss, of Rutgers College, at the Museum of Natural History, 77th-st. and Central Park West.

"The Electric Current: Its Inductive Effects," by Professor Ernest R. Von Nardroff, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, No. 205 East 42d-st.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BALL.

Drill and Dance Promises To Be Most Successful—Well Known Men to Attend.

The charity ball and drill of the Knights of Columbus of the New-York Chapter will take place Monday night in Madison Square Garden. The details have been so perfected that the ball will be one of the most successful held in this city this year.

This is the fifth year the ball and drill have been held, and the affair has become known as the Catholic Ball because of so many distinguished members of that faith taking part. It is the only public social affair attended by Archbishop Farley. Aside from this, more persons of prominence in other walks of life attend this than any other affair of its kind.

In answer to an invitation sent him, President Roosevelt gave his reason for not being able to attend, and said that he would request Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan to be his representative this year. The rear admiral has consented, and his presence with his staff is assured. Governor Higgins said he would attend, but on the day following his acceptance of the invitation the mother of Mrs. Higgins died, and the Governor cancelled all his social engagements. John F. O'Brien, Secretary of State, will represent the Governor. Mayor McClellan will be present with a big majority of the heads of the public departments, of whom many are Knights. All of the county officials and many members of the judiciary have accepted invitations, among the latter being Justices Victor J. Dowling, Past Master of the Fourth Degree of the order, and Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, who was chairman of the reception committee of the ball two years ago.

SANTIAGO UNVEILING PARTY.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Besides General and Mrs. Chaffee, there will be a party of fifty accompanying them, who will sail on the Sumner from New-York, on February 8, to attend the unveiling of the monuments on the battlefields of El Caney, San Juan and Santiago. The party includes the following:

General W. H. Bisbee, retired; Captain H. C. Clark, Captain F. W. Coe, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Dick, Colonel E. S. Dudley, Major General Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel Hayes, Brigadier General Humphrey, Colonel J. B. Kerr, Lieutenant Colonel J. V. Lauman, Brigadier General A. L. Mills, Captain D. E. Nolan, Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Sharpe, Major G. C. Webb, Lieutenant General Young, retired; Rear Admiral Clark, retired, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Higginson, retired, U. S. N.; Major Beach, Major Burr, Surgeon W. D. McCaw and Captain Stone.

The SQUARE DEAL

Printed in An Open Shop.

VOL. 1. No. 7 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1906 Price, 10 Cents

The Knock Out Dose

The Closed Shop

Means any industry under contract to employ no workmen but members of the labor trust (Unions).

Closed to any independent workman.

It is insisted upon by leaders of the labor trust to gain entire control of union men as well as all industries.

When the labor leaders secure such control they can say:

What men shall be denied the right to earn a living.

What fines shall be collected from the union members for slight breaches of discipline.

How much the employer shall be fined.

How high the wages.

How short the hours.

Who shall be allowed to buy the product, and who not.

How little each man shall produce, in order to make the public pay the labor trust exorbitant prices.

How few and what young men shall be allowed to learn a trade.

How often and when factories shall be closed down.

Who the employer shall purchase material from and who not.

How high the wages of the labor trust leaders shall be raised, and

How the laboring men shall vote.

Given power under the wide-spread Closed Shop rule these leaders will become absolute dictators to the citizens of the community as well as labor union members, who dare not disobey because of certain punishment.

Such conditions for white people are more intolerable than that of the black slaves before the Civil war.

And yet these conditions are here to-day in the closed shops, and the labor leaders are driving their members to widely extend the enslavement under the eyes of the public and the common man does not clearly realize it. The so-called "union label" is the seal placed upon goods made in shops dominated by the labor trust, and money is widely used by the trust to advertise this label and induce the public to refuse goods made by independent men.

A manufacturer may have a trade mark or label, and the labor trust has a right to its "union label," but many people refuse to buy articles bearing that label, having become disgusted with the impudent insults regarding the products of other first-class workmen.

Thousands of the finest artisans in America refuse to bend the knee to the labor trust leaders and many of the best grades of hats, shoes, clothing, food, etc., etc. are not made by members of this trust and the proprietors will not permit the "union label" to appear on their goods.

When the "bread strike" was on in New York the strikers described the foul conditions of some of the cellar bake shops, "with impure air and consumptive workmen who spat upon the floor, had no fit place to wash, etc, etc." But the "union label" was pasted to those loaves of bread, a deadly rebuke to the impudence of a trust that would vilify the high grade, clean and honest products of independent American citizens who value their own personal liberty enough to refuse allegiance to any trust, either of labor or capital.

The natural independence of any citizen rebels at the oft-repeated announcements that only articles bearing the "union label" are worthy of purchase, with the covert sneer that all persons not members of the labor trust remove themselves from the face of the earth as unfit inhabitants.

A labor trust is organized with the same purpose as a beef trust, to abstract extra money from the common people. The trust gains nothing if the union carpenter charges the union plumber extra money for doing carpenter work and then the plumber in turn charges the carpenter extra money for doing his plumbing.

The only gain to the trust and the only way it can carry out its purpose and object is to prey upon the common citizen not a member of the trust and make him yield up extra pay to fatten the coffers of the trust and its members.

The people have begun to realize this and to rebel, and inasmuch as 780 citizens in every 800 are not labor trust (union) members they see how the great majority are being taxed and dominated by the organized few.

Naturally the people are now organizing citizens associations all over the country to meet organization by superior organization, and prevent further spoliation of the common people.

It is the province of the Nat'l Citizens Industrial Ass'n to place these matters clearly before the community for the public good.

The "Closed Shop" is a machination of the labor trust to enslave the people and put absolute power in the hands of the labor trust leaders.

THE SQUARE DEAL magazine is published monthly, to place before the common people the facts regarding the situation between employer and employe as an educational campaign, seeking to train the public mind to clear thinking upon this greatest question before the American people, with the hope that when all classes think cleanly and accurately the industrial warfare involving misery to workpeople, slavery to trust leaders and the stupendous losses to the country at large, will be replaced by industrial peace with honor to all.

THE SQUARE DEAL is sold by newsstands at 10 cents, or sent a year for $1.00.

Citizens Industrial Ass'n. St. James Bldg., New York. C. W. POST, President.

TRADE IN CHICAGO.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Chicago grain markets were stirred on the buying side to-day as they have not been for weeks. Wheat led in activity and strength, closing about 1c over opening prices, at 85⅝c to 85c to 85½c, May and 84⅜c to 84½c July. The forecast of decidedly cold weather to-morrow, some bad crop reports from the Southwest and covering by the oversold bears all helped to force the market higher. Corn prices made fair gains to 44⅞c; May, 44¾c to 44⅞c July, closing at top. Provisions had a very strong advance. May pork sold nearly 40c higher; ribs and lard, 10c to 12½c higher.

The wheat market opened moderately strong and, after the first hour, to the close was stronger. The business in the pit was the largest in some time. Local conditions, combined with weather and crop reports, caused the remarkable strength. The local trade was evidently oversold, and moderate profit taking by holders on the advance simply checked the high climbing of the market. Local receipts were 13 cars, with the estimate of Monday's receipts 13 cars. May closed at the top, 85⅝c to 85½c, after selling as low as 84⅞c. July sold from 83⅝c to 84½c, closing at 84⅜c to 84½c.

There was fresh buying force in the corn market to-day, which joined in the advance in wheat and provisions. Local shorts, feeling safe in their position the first hour, covered at the advance, at which point Armour brokers were free sellers. Local receipts were 324 cars, with 384 cars estimated for Monday. Shipments hence were 142,000 bushels. May closed at the top, 44⅞c. The lowest was 44½c. July closed at the high point also, 44⅜c to 44⅞c, after selling as low as 44½c.

The oats market had a strong undertone, in sympathy with the strength in wheat. Trade the first hour was slow, but a good demand developed on the advance, when there was considerable covering of short oats. There was good inquiry in the sample market at ¼c advance. Receipts were 184 cars, with 244 cars estimated for Monday. Shipments hence were 255,000 bushels. May sold from 30½c at the opening to 30⅞c, closing at 30¾c to 30⅞c. July sold from 29⅜c to 29⅞c, closing at the latter price.

There was a good general trade in provisions today, and prices showed an upward tendency. There was much buying by a broker supposed to be acting for a packer who is credited with owning all the old pork in this market. Longs added to their lines, and those who sold out on yesterday's bulge were reinstating their lines. On the advance there was considerable profit taking, and this held the advance in check. May pork sold from $14 40 up to $14 62½, and eased off to $14 55. May lard sold from $7 72½ up to $7 77½, and eased off to $7 75. May ribs sold from $7 82½ up to $7 90, and eased off to $7 87½. Hog receipts were 17,000 head, and prices at the yards were 10c higher.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 3.—The local cloth market has been firmer during the week, and although the total trading was not so large as last week, there has been a steady movement that shows a very healthy condition. It is estimated that the sales reached about 150,000 pieces. M. C. D. Borden's brokers picked up about 25,000 pieces of regulars for February and March deliveries, but would not accept goods beyond the first of April. The price paid was 3¾ cents. The mills would probably have shaded this price a trifle for long time deliveries, but there was no demand for that class of goods beyond the time indicated.

The call for wide goods was moderate, but as manufacturers are very firm converters will confine themselves to nearby requirements in the present unsettled condition of the cotton market. The drop in cotton during the week did not affect cloth prices adversely. On the contrary, there has been a stiffening in some prices as compared with a week ago. The mills are not all making full deliveries yet, but the tendency toward larger deliveries has been pronounced since the first of the year. Spot goods bring top prices in every instance. It has been many years since the market was kept so bare of goods for so long a period as in the last two months. Indeed, the only spot goods that appear are really stolen from contracts. The mills have been better buyers of cotton during the week, and are disposed to take up every small lot of cotton goods offered from the South. This is being done to cover contracts already on the books. Prices are as follows: Twenty-eight-inch, 64x64s, 3⅝ cents; 28 inch, 64x60s, 3⅜ cents; 27-inch, 56x56s, 3 3-16 cents; 38½-inch, [illegible] 64s, 5¼ cents; 39-inch, 68x72s, 5¾ cents.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Brennan, George H.—Carey Show Print........ [illegible]
Blatt, Felix—Alfred Peats Company........ [illegible]
Cooper, Anna J.—Frank C. Clark; costs........ [illegible]
Drenge, Albert—Joseph Josephson and another........ [illegible]
Enright, Flora—John Luhrs........ [illegible]
Friedman, Kucial—Patrick W. Cullinan........ [illegible]
Farrington, William—Same........ [illegible]
Friedman, Burnet—Isaac Glasser........ [illegible]
Gardiner, Roberto J.—James Blaine and another........ [illegible]
Healey, William T.—Eclipse Cement and Blacking Company........ [illegible]
Israel, Louis—Ella Boettigheimer and another........ [illegible]
Idleman, George—Isaac Glasser........ [illegible]
Johnson, David S.—Louise J. Merriam........ [illegible]
Jenkins, Ida L.—Charles H. Willson et al........ [illegible]
Joseph, George E.—Henry B. Simmons........ [illegible]
Klein, George J.—Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company........ [illegible]
Levy, Mac—Thompson & Nerge........ [illegible]
Leach, C. Nelson—Same........ [illegible]
Lonergan, Lester—Carey Show Print........ [illegible]
Mann, Minnie—Climax Stationery Company........ [illegible]
Menzies, Fred W.—Smoot Weaver Company........ [illegible]
Mewberg, Marcus—Eliza A. Robinson........ [illegible]
Orbin, John—Abraham Littman........ [illegible]
Rosasco, Andrew—Leopold Zimmermann et al., costs........ [illegible]
Saxe, Simon F.—Isaac H. Peters........ [illegible]
Talsky, Morris—Otto E. Reimer........ [illegible]
Taylor, George H.—Charles H. Willson et al........ [illegible]
Vexler, Louis—Herman Schulman et al., costs........ [illegible]
Weber, Lena—People, etc........ [illegible]
Wolfe, Charles, receiver—National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., costs........ [illegible]
Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Manhattan Railway and New-York Elevated Railway Company—David G. Boyle et al........ 1,119 02
United Contracting and Supply Company—Henry Bushman........ [illegible]
Blomo Manufacturing Company—David C. Lewis........ [illegible]
Same—Isaac Steebel et al........ [illegible]
Seaboard Rubber Company—Rubber Trading Company........ [illegible]
New-York Carbon and Transfer Paper Company—Alfred Aller Watts Company........ [illegible]
Fitzgibbon Paper Company—Metropolitan Express Company........ [illegible]
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company—Timothy J. Kieley........ [illegible]
American Bonding Company of Baltimore—Same........ [illegible]
Barron & Cooke Heating and Power Company—Catherine Daniels........ [illegible]

OSTEOPATHY FOR GOVERNOR PATTISON.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Governor Pattison is taking osteopathic treatment, and his family reports that he is improving. He is taking the treatment with the consent of his regular physician.