FOUNDLINGS ILL-TREATED.

METZ HAS BAD REPORTS OF THE WORK OF TWO SOCIETIES.

Decided to Cut Off City Money to State Charities Aid Association and the Guild of the Infant Saviour—Grants More Time on the Plea of Joseph H. Choate.

Because of reports which Comptroller Metz has received concerning the conduct of the affairs of the State Charities Aid Association and the Guild of the Infant Saviour he threatened yesterday to stop the further payment of city money to those organizations.

A large part of the work of the two is placing foundlings in the care of private families. For the keep of each child $2.66 a week is allowed. Mr. Metz received recently from the Society for the Prevention Cruelty to Children a report stating that the society had come upon over a dozen cases in which children had been placed with guardians who ill-treated and neglected them.

Further investigation made by the Comptroller led him to determine to pay no more city money to the two societies, and he so notified Commissioner Hebberd of the Charities Department.

Thereupon Mr. Hebberd informed the association that he would have to terminate the agreement made with the organization for the care of part of the city's foundlings. This brought from Joseph H. Choate, president of the State Charities Aid Association, an appeal for a hearing. The hearing was held yesterday in the Comptroller's office, and was attended by representatives not only of the association, but also of the Guild of the Infant Saviour.

Daniel C. Potter, the head of the charities bureau of the Finance Department, made the statement that the city was illegally paying money to the two institutions because they were not certified to by the State Board of Charities. He said that Comptroller Grout had sought to put an end to the system, but that nothing had come of his endeavors.

Mr. Potter read a report drawn by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, describing the bad conditions in thirteen cases of children who had been placed in families by the two institutions.

Mr. Choate, Homer Folks, Mgr. O'Hare, Father Sweeney, Father O'Farrell and other representatives of the two societies denied the charges made by Dr. Potter, while Mr. Choate contended that his organization was qualified as an institution for the care of children under the regulations of the State board. Mr. Choate finally asked for further time in which to present evidence contradicting the statements made in Dr. Potter's report. Comptroller Metz consented to withdraw temporarily his order stopping payments after February 1 and postponed the hearing for a month.

PROPERTY OWNERS ANGRY.

Storming Meeting Over Interborough Yards at 220th Street.

There was another stormy public hearing yesterday at the City Hall before the Washington Heights local improvement board on the application of the Interborough Company to close Ninth avenue between 218th and 220th streets, and 218th, 219th and 220th streets from Ninth avenue to Broadway. The company wants the plot for a storage yard and repair shops.

A large delegation of property owners of the neighborhood attended the hearing and excitedly protested against closing the streets, because of the damage which would result to the surrounding property.

Representatives of the company pointed out that there would be no deterioration of property values, because the company would put up buildings which would beautify the locality, and it was promised that the company would not go ahead with any plans without first submitting them for approval to the taxpayers' associations.

Borough President Ahearn thought that this was a fair proposition and suggested that the company and the associations should come together and agree upon some plan. This did not suit the property owners, many of whom yelled out that Mr. Ahearn and his colleagues were working for the company at the expense of the property owners. Mr. Ahearn tried to explain that the board was only anxious to do justice to both sides, but as the turmoil continued he adjourned the hearing for another week. In the meantime the members of the local board will make a personal inspection of the district.

WILL ASK NEW FRANCHISE.

New York City Railway Will Not Fight on 145th Street Line.

The New York City Railroad Company will not make a fight in the courts against the action of the city authorities in declaring forfeited the 145th street franchise. The Board of Estimate decided that the right to the grant had lapsed because the company had not complied with the terms of the franchise, and Corporation Counsel Ellison was directed to take steps to stop the further running of cars on 145th street.

A representative of the Metropolitan saw Mr. Ellison yesterday and informed him that the company was prepared to conform to any demands made by the city government. He asked Mr. Ellison to meet some of the legal advisers of the company today, and to this Mr. Ellison consented. The assurance was also given to the Corporation Counsel that at this conference the company's lawyers would submit to Mr. Ellison for his approval the draft of a formal application to the Board of Estimate for a franchise to operate on 145th street.

Mr. Ellison said yesterday afternoon that as soon as he was satisfied that the company was acting in good faith in its promised intention to apply for a franchise he would see to it that the 145th street cars should be allowed to run again.

$250 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Court Sets Verdict Aside—Should Have Been Greater or Nothing.

Justice Garretson of the Supreme Court has spent the last few days in Flushing trying suits brought by Ella Gordon Brown of 303 West 101st street against Clarence C. Anderson, a salesman living at 34 West Sixty-eighth street. The biggest suit brought by Miss Brown was for $40,000, for breach of promise of marriage. That case was tried yesterday. She testified she met Anderson when she was 18 years old and she was now 33. She said he promised to marry her: that for eight years they lived in the same house in Manhattan and that eventually he deserted her to marry a rich widow.

The jury rendered a verdict in Miss Brown's favor for the sum of $250. Judge Garretson set this aside as improper, holding that if there were damages they were in a greater amount. The case will have to be retried.

There were four other actions. These were to recover money. Miss Brown said she had lent Anderson various sums. One case was to recover $250 and another to recover $530. In both these cases a verdict for the full amount was rendered in favor of Miss Brown. Another case was to recover $500 in connection with a deal in jewelry. That case went to the jury last evening and a sealed verdict will be rendered this morning. The other case was to recover $135 in connection with a wagon. This went over for the term.

Modified Poker Restriction.

Darius Martin, Robert Clark and Frank Winters, who were charged with running a gambling house at 518 Broad street, Newark were found guilty yesterday in that city. It was testified by George W. Drummond, a private detective employed by the Sheriff, that the gambling men had told him that they received permission from the police to run poker games three night a week—Sundays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Prices Irregular—Undertone Rather Firm, However—Northwestern Wheat Situation Strong.

Wheat displayed a pretty firm front. Why? Because of the facts of supply and demand, say the bulls. The rise early was due to good buying in the teeth of favorable foreign crop advices and of the fact that Liverpool prices afforded nothing very stimulating. Further favorable news about the bountiful Argentine crop did not form part of the bullish ammunition, certainly.

But after all, the European markets certainly did not furnish bears with much encouragement, either. Portugal, moreover, it is said, will reduce its import duty, and this would mean a better market for both American and Argentine wheat. The cold weather at the West—how will it affect wheat? That question alone is enough to make a bear rather nervous, for not all of the winter wheat belt seems to be protected by snow by any means. Prices reacted somewhat at one time on realizing, but the market promptly ran into a bank of good buying orders and as promptly rose. Not much, to be sure, for the speculation is not a big broad old time affair, though outside interest in it is said to be increasing.

Berlin advanced equal to 1c. and closed stong. Budapest advanced ¼ to ½c. and Liverpool ¼d. Paris closed quiet and equal to ¼c. lower to ¼c. higher, with flour unchanged to ½c. per barrel higher. Antwerp advanced ½c.

A storm and a heavy snowfall at Odessa, Russia, is delaying the loading of grain. The East Indian crop outlook is favorable and that of Australia unchanged, according to cable advices.

Receipts at our Northwestern markets were still small.

Intense cold prevails all over eastern Europe and this may affect the movement of the crops for a time. The cold weather extends as far south as Greece, and even Constantinople boasts of a blizzard.

Bradstreet's figures were bullish, too. They show a decrease in the world's stock for the week to be no less than 6,477,000 bush. against 2,217,000 in the previous week and an increase over last year of 430,000 bush.

Yet the flour trade is described as so dull at Minneapolis that the big mill of the Washburn-Crosby Company, of 9,000 barrels a day capacity, closed down last night.

Another factor militating against any marked strength was the dulness of the export trade. The exports from the seaboard, too, continued light and on the strong spots considerable long liquidation was reported at Chicago. The Northwest bought there early in the day, but later on apparently sold.

Broomhall reported that the Danube was frozen over, but he expects that shipments will continue from the port of Sulina. He reported favorable prospects in India. Crop reports from the American winter wheat belt continued favorable in the main.

But bears showed no inclination to take the aggressive in view of the strong situation at the Northwest. The stock at Minneapolis has decreased 90,000 bush. in three days. Woodworth & Co. were good buyers of May there. The Washburn-Crosby Company was also buying that month. Minneapolis mills, too, were said to be taking all the number one and two Northern they could get. Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington were good buyers at Chicago. Cudahy brokers bought.

The primary receipts were 321,000 bush., against 486,000 last week and 441,000 last year, with shipments of 158,000, against 164,000 last week and 249,000 last year. The seaboard cleared 9,000 bbls. of flour, against 19,000 last week and 50,000 last year, while of wheat 160,000 bush. was exported, against 141,000 last week and 149,000 last year.

Broomhall's foreign crop summary: U. K., outlook satisfactory. France, unseasonably mild, but crop outlook satisfactory. Germany, mild; no complaints; outlook good. Hungary, official report January 15 weather seasonable, outlook good, except small damage by mice. Rumania, official report January 15, outlook very favorable, good snow covering. Russia, splendid snow covering, except in southeast; port arrivals small; Government still actively buying grain, mostly rye for famine districts. Italy, Denmark and Spain, outlook favorable. Portugal, some damage at seeding owing to drought, importation of wheat expected, corn crop about exhausted, imports necessary. India, the outlook for the crops is favorable. Australia, the favorable condition reported in Australia is unchanged. Russia, a cable just received from Odessa reports a severe storm with much snow and increased freezing; loading is greatly delayed.

Minneapolis wired: "It is the fact that sellers of wheat to arrive now generally demand 'good to May 31.' Sales are being and have actually been made on these terms. Mr. Commons yesterday sold 35,000 bush., No. 1 Northern, to arrive good to May 31, the price being 2½c. over May. That is anything but a comfortable situation for even those who have hedges in our May wheat, to say nothing of those who have short sales."

R. Pringle's selling of July wheat around 78 had a rather depressing effect. Marfield began picking it up at around 77⅞, which had a steadying influence. Herbert Ware and the Peavy Grain Company were leading sellers of May. A Chicago despatch said: "No temperatures as yet sufficiently low to injure winter wheat."

A private Liverpool despatch said: "Wheat firm with a good demand."

A Chicago despatch to Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington: "A Minneapolis despatch says Marfield has the following from Parsons at Winona: 'Country mills after wheat. We could sell our receipts to them for the next four months. One miller told me yesterday he had more orders in for flour than he could fill.'"

Minneapolis: "It seems beyond all doubt that the only place they now have wheat in the Northwest is North Dakota, and they cannot get it out until spring. Mills in southern Minnesota are bidding for cash wheat in North Dakota. This State cannot furnish them all."

THE CORN SITUATION.

With clear cold weather at the West, favorable both for marketing and grading, prices gave way early. But they rallied later, partly because of a cable despatch received by the New York Produce Exchange stating that drought and locusts are seriously threatening the crop in Argentina. Liverpool advanced ¼d., but lost this later. Berlin advanced equal to 1c. on corn and ¼ to ½c. on rye.

Chicago reported a good cash demand, with prices 1¼ to ½c. higher. J. H. Wrenn & Co. were large buyers of May futures early at 46½c. Wagner was a good buyer also.

But there was enough liquidation to check the rally before it had gone very far. Later Argentine news was more favorable. F. R. Rohl had a despatch from the Argentine Minister of Agriculture stating: "Continuation of drought might slightly affect corn. Danger of locusts practically disappeared." Updike was prominent in the selling at Chicago.

Only one car of Chicago's receipts of 350 was contract grade. The arrivals there today are estimated at 147 cars. The total primary receipts were 855,000 bush., against 829,000 last week and 644,000 last year, with shipments of 381,000, against 368,000 last week and 562,000 last year.

The available supply increased 1,405,000 bush., against an increase of 1,276,000 last week and of 1,269,000 last year.

Schwartz was buying. Love sold 200,000 bush. of May corn. Sterling bought. Sellers included Champlin, Pringle and Valentine. Chicago had a big speculation when May was at 45⅞. Wrenn bid 46 for 1,000,000 bush. He bought about half a million up to noon.

THE OATS FEATURES.

Lower and active early. Something of a rally occurred later in company with other grain with which it had at first receded. It was soon found that there was no great pressure to sell. The consumption is enormous. When trolley systems began to spread all over the country it was not unnaturally supposed that the consumption of oats would increase. But this did not take account of the growth of population and the increased use of oats on the farm for horses and sheep, while the human consumption has also no doubt increased. In any case the country handles big crops with no trouble.

There was a very good domestic demand yesterday and the day before. The Chicago pit traders were at one time disposed to sell. Peavey was the best buyer on limited orders. The Northern Grain Company was a fair buyer of July.

Provision and cash houses sold at Chicago. Sellers includedAtely, Roberts, Nye-Jenks and Marfield. Best buyers early were Peavy, Buckley and Northern Grain Company.

The offerings increased later on, however, and the tone became easier. But there was no aggressive selling for the decline. The cash demand at the West was reported good, with prices unchanged to ½c. higher.

Patten brokers were buying. A. S. White & Co. sold May pretty freely on the rally. Chicago received 175 cars, including 51 of contract grade and expects 100 to-day. The total primary receipts were 576,000 bush., against 584,000 last week and 686,000 last year, with shipments of 385,000 bush., against 364,000 last week and 887,000 last year.

The available supply decreased 457,000 bush., against a decrease of 722,000 last week and of 258,000 last year.

Wheat on the spot was quiet. Sales, 16,000 bush. No 2 red, 81½c.; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 7c. over May; No. 2 hard winter, 2½c. over. Futures closed unchanged to ⅛c. higher. Sales, 1,000,000 bush.

Corn was firmer on the spot. Sales, 120,000 bush. No. 2 mixed in elevator, 54c. No 2 white, 52c. Futures closed ⅛c. higher. Sales, 40,000 bush.

Oats were quiet on the spot. Sales, 35,000 bush. Natural white on track, 30 to 33 lbs., 42½@43½c.; white clipped, 26 to 38 lbs., 43@44½c.; mixed, 26 to 32 lbs., 41c.

Future prices were as follows:

Wheat:	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. Close.
May	84½	84¾	84¼	84⅝	84⅝
July	83¾	84	83¾	83⅞	83⅞
Corn:					
May	52¾	52⅞	52¾	52⅞	52¾
July	....	....	....	52⅞	52¾

The movement was as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
New York: Receipts	61,000	95,675	30,000	....	52,800
Exports	79,966	87,013	12,125	....	....
Chicago: Receipts	44,000	446,000	251,000	5,000	247,000
Shipments	27,000	178,000	160,000	4,000	19,000
Buffalo: Shipments	272,000	....	....	....	....

Bradstreet's visible supply changes, with comparisons (thousands omitted):

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Wheat, U. S., east of Rockies	Dec. 1,251	Inc. 139	Inc. 786
Wheat in Canada	Dec. 236	Dec. 56	Inc. 394
Total American	Dec. 1,487	Inc. 83	Inc. 1,180
Wheat in and afloat for Europe	Dec. 3,000	Dec. 2,300	Dec. 700
World's wheat	Dec. 6,427	Dec. 2,217	Inc. 430
Corn east of Rockies	Inc. 1,405	Inc. 1,276	Inc. 1,269
Oats east of Rockies	Dec. 457	Inc. 722	Dec. 258

American totals, with comparisons:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Wheat, United States	55,429	56,690	54,010
Wheat in Canada	23,757	23,993	19,983
Corn, United States	13,116	11,711	21,098
Oats, United States	18,826	19,283	38,070

World's wheat stocks, with comparisons:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
All American	79,196	80,673	73,908
European wheat	79,500	84,500	79,600
World's wheat	158,696	165,173	153,508

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Prices as follows:

Wheat:	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. Close.
May	78⅛-7⅛	78⅝	77¾	78	78
July	77⅝-8	78½	77⅝	77⅞	77⅝
September	77⅝	78½	77⅝	77¾	77½
Corn:					
January	41½	42⅛	41½	42⅛	41⅞
May	45⅝-½	46⅛	45½	45⅞	45¾
July	45⅝-½	46	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝
September	46⅛	46½	46⅛	46¼	46¼
Oats:					
January	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	35¾
May	38¾-¼	38½	38¼	38⅛	38⅜
July	35⅝-⅜	35¾	35⅝	35½	35⅝
September	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	32½

OTHER MARKETS.

Wheat:		Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. Close.
Minneapolis	May	79⅞	80⅛	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
	July	80⅛	80⅜	80⅛	80⅛	80¼
Duluth	May	80	80⅜	80	80⅛	80
	July	80⅞	81⅛	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
Winnipeg	May	76⅝	76⅞	76⅝	76⅝	....
	July	77⅛	77¾	77⅛	77⅝	....
Toledo	May	80⅝	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
	July	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
Kansas City	May	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72¼	72¼
	July	71⅞	72⅛	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
St. Louis	May	76⅛	77⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅞
	July	76	76⅛	76	76⅛	75⅞

Chicago elevator stocks:

PUBLIC.		
Wheat	9,994,000	Dec. 35,000
Corn	762,000	Inc. 22,000
Oats	1,324,000	Dec. 63,000
PRIVATE.		
Wheat	5,673,000	Inc. 332,000
Corn	3,487,000	Inc. 468,000
Oats	2,950,000	Inc. 44,000
CONTRACT.		
Wheat	9,671,000	Dec. 35,000
Corn	686,000	Dec. 41,000
Oats	949,000	Dec. 47,000

FLOUR.—Quiet and steady. Sales, 7,500 bbls. Receipts, 21,541 bbls.; exports, 8,525 bbls. Prices as follows: Spring Patents, $4@$4.40; clears, $3.50@$3.80. Winter: Clears $3@$3.25; straights, $3.40@$3.60. Rye flour, $3.65@$4.20.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Prices Slightly Higher—Liverpool Up—Spots Firm—Speculation Stagnant.

Liverpool was a sort of magnet pointing to higher prices and New York, as much under this influence as anything else, advanced. For although the Liverpool spot trade was quiet futures were higher, partly under the stimulus, it is said, of buying by Continental spinners. Then, too, although the Southwestern estimates for to-day are larger than those of last year they are beginning to show a rather important decrease as compared with last week, the spot markets at the South continue firm and it looks as though needed reforms in the matter of contracts and revisions are to be carried out by the New York Cotton Exchange whereby it will become less an object of criticism and more than ever an object of pride to its truest friends. Then Ellison increased his estimate of the world's consumption of American cotton about 120,000 bales, putting the total at 12,371,000 bales. As he never errs by unduly magnifying the consumption the bulls are more than ever inclined to think that the real figures will be 12,500,000 bales and upward.

Then again the National Ginners' Association, it is said, states the quantity ginned up to January 15 at 12,046,000 bales, which some are inclined to consider bullish figures rather than otherwise. In any case they think that to-day's figures on the ginning up to January 16 which are to be issued by the Census Bureau will put the quietus on all talk, secret or open, to the effect that the present crop may closely approximate that of two years ago. Liverpool bought to some extent, local shorts covered and there was more or less Southern buying. But to say that there was any real activity or life and snap in the trading would be going entirely too far. It is a market distinguished by anything but these qualities. Yet on the other hand the evidences of a big trade in both raw and manufactured cotton are still plain to most people and this is the foundation on which present prices have been built and on which they are being sustained and on which, if the bulls are right, they are going to be sustained if not raised in the future.

Edward Moyse & Co. said: "We may leave arguments regarding acreage and the probable effect of poor seed to a later date, but the fact that Texas has had practically no winter and that the weevil have survived in great numbers, will undoubtedly influence spinners to lay in more than the usual supply out of this crop, even though its quality is not entirely to their liking. Leaving the broad field of supply and demand to come down to more technical influences, there is a very large short interest here for straddle account against purchases in New Orleans and Liverpool, principally the latter. New York prices are the lowest in the world; no matter what may happen hereafter there is no danger that they will be further relatively depressed. The stubborn resistance recently offered to all pressure has caused a feeling of uneasiness among the shorts here. A return of confidence in the integrity of the New York market, which seems at hand, is likely to revive speculation and the entry of any considerable new buying element into this market would not only cause a considerable general advance, but also rapidly cut down the excessive discounts by which contracts are here now selling. We therefore feel that all bearish factors have been fully discounted and that developments from now on will be in the line of decreasing crop estimates and unusual expansion in consumption. The very low prices ruling here for contracts will naturally attract buyers as confidence returns, while the existence of a very large short straddle interest will make the coming advance much greater in New York than in any other market. We think that the time has arrived to buy cotton for a good advance."

Messrs. McIntyre, Wilson, Bartlett, Hubbard and Dick were buyers. Messrs. Siedenburg, Weld, Norden and Hutton sold.

Baily & Montgomery said: "There was for the time being greater disposition to be long than short of the market until the ginners' figures, due to-morrow, are known. The impression has been growing that these may prove bullish, although there is nothing at hand for guessing what they are likely to be except an idea in many parts of the South that they will be very light, and the figures of the National Ginners' Association, issued to-day, of about 12,040,000, seemed to point that way. Local estimates average around 12,100,000, and it remains to be seen whether these figures have not been largely discounted. On the other hand it is possible that anything near 12,200,000 may have a depressing effect on the market. We believe that the trend of prices hinges more on the movement than on the ginners' figures, and as we shall have after to-morrow no more ginners' returns until the final of the season, on March 25, the movement will attract greater attention than ever."

Browning & Co. had the following: "Meridian, Miss.—We think that the movement will fall off during the month of February and there will be very little from that time on. You will note from the figures on the board that our receipts this season have been very much larger than last year, yet our stock at the moment is much smaller than last year. There continues a strong demand, buyers taking all grades at the highest basis of the season. To give you an example of the prices that are being paid we have just sold since the close of the market 200 bales good middling February-March shipment at 11⅞ landed Boston points. This you will see is at the enormous premium of 260 points on March contracts in New York. Madison, Ala.—The gins in this section have all closed for the season and the cotton is practically all sold and shipped. I have been in business here twenty-five years and I have never seen as little cotton unsold at this time of year Anniston, Ala.—Our opinion is that the cotton movement from plantations will be light. The crop in this county is not a large one and from inquiries, ginning is over. The gin here ran one day this week turning out fourteen bales, and they tell me this is all. The smaller gins in the county quit some two weeks ago."

Spot cotton advanced 10 points. Middling, 10.90c., against 11.00c. last year. Sales, 207 bales for spinning. The Southern spot markets were unchanged. Middling: Galveston, 10½c.; New Orleans, 10⅝c.; Savannah, 10 1-16c., and Augusta, 10⅞c. The movement was as follows:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	64,913	69,607	25,303
Augusta	1,011	1,800	845
Memphis	4,318	3,721	3,430
St. Louis	4,840	4,871	1,430
Houston	16,207	26,927	9,375

The semi-weekly movement at the thirteen principal interior towns was as follows:

	This week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Receipts	88,692	106,953	38,206
Shipments	96,501	113,352	37,953

Estimated receipts:

	To-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Houston	9,000-10,000	12,829	8,097
Galveston	14,000-17,000	20,185	5,611
New Orleans	12,000-15,000	13,070	4,734

The exports from the ports were 65,853 bales.

Futures closed 3 to 5 points higher with the tone steady and the estimated sales 75,000 bales. Prices as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. Close.
January	...	...	9.31@9.32	9.28@9.29
March	9.48	9.42	9.44@9.45	9.41@9.42
May	9.58	9.52	9.55@9.56	9.51@9.52
July	9.65	9.60	9.63@9.64	9.59@9.60
August	...	...	9.57@9.58	9.53@9.54
October	9.62	9.62	9.64@9.65	9.58@9.59

Futures in New Orleans were as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. Close.
January	10.14	10.19	10.14	10.19	10.13
March	10.14	10.18	10.09	10.19	10.13
May	10.14	10.21	10.10	10.22	10.14

In Liverpool spot cotton declined 7 points. Middling, 5.79d., against 6.28d. last year. Sales, 7,000 bales, import, 74,000. Future, opened 1 point lower but rallied and advanced 3 to 6½. Prices as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.	Last year.
January-February	5.49	5.46	6.16
March-April	5.46	5.42	6.19
May-June	5.45	5.40½	6.24
July-August	5.44½	5.39½	6.26

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Coffee Advances—Roasters Buying—Provisions Easier.

Coffee advanced under the stimulus of a more active demand, attributed largely to roasters, who were good buyers of March. Shorts, too, covered in the list and foreign houses bought to some extent. Wall Street interests were also credited with having bought, and there was an absence of selling pressure.

A better spot demand was reported from jobbers. The warehouse deliveries here have increased of late and sentiment in the trade for the time being at any rate was less bearish.

Coffee on the spot was firmer. Rio No. 7, 7¼c. Futures closed 10 to 15 points higher with the tone steady and the sales 66,500 bags. Havre advanced ½f. to ½f. Hamburg advanced ¼ pfg. Rio was nominal; exchange unchanged at 15¾d.; receipts for two days, 10,000 bags; stock, 641,000. Santos was nominal; receipts for two days, 59,000 bags; stock, 2,886,000. Prices here as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. Close.
March	5.50	5.40	5.50@5.55	5.35@5.40
May	5.65	5.60	5.65@5.70	5.50@5.55
July	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75	5.60@5.65
September	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90	5.70@5.75
December	6.05	6.00	6.05@6.10	5.95@6.00

PROVISIONS.—Lard was quiet; prime Western, $9.80; refined Continent, $9.90; South American, $10.75. Pork was quiet and steady; mess, $17.50@$18.50. Tallow was quiet and steady; city, 6¾c. Butter—Creamery, firsts, 30c. Eggs—Western, firsts, 26c. Chicago, Jan. 22.—Offerings of provisions from packers were liberal and a local trader sold out a line of about 5,000 May pork. Most of the buying was credited to shorts. Prices ruled lower and market acted heavy, but was partially sustained by the influence of grain. Shipping demand for product has slackened. The advance in hog prices is expected to increase the movement. Prices as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. Close.
Lard: January	9.30	9.30	9.27½	9.27½	9.32½
May	9.50	9.52½	9.42½	9.45	9.50
July	9.50	9.52½	9.47½	9.47½	9.55
Ribs: May	9.17-12	9.17½	9.05	9.07½	9.15
July	9.20	9.22½	9.17½	9.20	9.25
Pork: May	16.52½	16.52½	16.37½	16.42½	16.52½
July	16.60	16.62½	16.52½	16.55	16.65

SUGAR.—Raw was steady. Centrifugal, 96 test, 3½c.; muscovados, 89 test, 3c. Refined was in limited demand and steady. Granulated, 4.70c. All refiners at the close of business on Saturday will discontinue their special allowance of 10 cents a barrel.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, 73½c. Common to good strained rosin, $4.35@$4.40.

M'CARREN'S HERESY TRIAL.

Injunction Proceedings to Be Threshed Out on Feb. 11.

It was arranged yesterday that the hearing in the suit of Senator McCarren to make permanent the injunction obtained by him enjoining the Democratic State committee from expelling him from that body for his alleged political heresy in the recent campaign should come up before Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on February 11. Justice Kelly cut short an argument between opposing counsel by saying that if there was any default on the part of the plaintiff a motion could be made to vacate the temporary injunction.

Sheriff Couldn't Find J. Grant Lyman.

Deputy Sheriff Cullen has received an attachment against John Grant Lyman, promoter, who formerly had an office in the Lord's Court at 27 William street, for $416 in favor of Lord's Court Building, for rent of offices from August 1 to December 31. The Sheriff levied on a few odds and ends of office furniture at 27 William street but couldn't find Lyman.

Copper Shares.

BUY LINCOLN

There is something going to happen in copper this year that will surprise the people of the United States.

There is not a man in the country who will not double, treble and quadruple his money this year by buying stock in any copper-gold mine that is *actually producing* and selling copper and gold. Mind you! not in stocks of mines whose directors promise to produce copper and gold, and whose only object is to "boost" the stock on the exchange, without any production or development to warrant it, but in mines that are already developed and shipping the goods.

Every stock on the New York Stock Exchange represents a going industry with an earning capacity, otherwise they could not be listed. On the Curb Exchange 95% of the stock dealt in daily has no earning capacity, nothing but prospective value. By an act of Congress, every mining or industrial share should be barred from all exchanges or offered for sale through the public press unless the property for which they are issued is actually producing and selling products, much or little as it may be, of a commercial value. This would eliminate all stocks that represent no value or earning capacity. No one should buy a share of any stock, mining or industrial, on the theory that very soon it will be producing ore or product, as in such cases ninety-nine times out of a hundred the buyer loses, while ninety-nine times out of a hundred the buyer profits if he buys stock in a producing mine or producing industry, therefore, it must appeal to your common sense when we advise you to sell every share of stock you own in any company that is not actually producing the products for which it was incorporated.

We want to go on record with all our clients and the public by stating that Amalgamated Copper will sell at over $200 a share before the public realizes it, and that Lincoln Copper, which is now selling on the Curb at 71 cents (last night's closing price), will sell at $2.50 within a few months. Both of these companies have millions of dollars worth of ore in sight, and both are producing and selling copper and gold.

The ore shipments to the American Smelting and Refining Company show that the ores of the Lincoln Copper Company have a larger percentage of copper to the ton than the Amalgamated Company, the Greene Copper Company or the United-Verde Copper Company, and in addition, the Lincoln ore contains gold to the value of $10 to $20 per ton. The percentage of copper present in the Lincoln mines is 9.3 per cent.; in the United-Verde 7 per cent.; in the Boston and Montana 5 per cent.; in the Anaconda 3½ per cent., and the Amalgamated 4 per cent.

The report of Prof. Peters of Harvard University, who has made a complete examination of these mines, declares that they have a great future, and contain many veins of high-grade copper and gold ore. You can buy any copper stock that represents a mine that is actually producing and selling copper and gold and more than double your money this year.

The earnings of the Company, heretofore, have been entirely devoted to the development of the veins and the construction of its smelting and concentrating plants, all of which are completed and in full operation. Hereafter the earnings will be held for the payments of substantial dividends.

It must be said to the credit of the directors of the Lincoln Company that they have, during the development of the veins and erection of the smelter, refused to allow the shares of the Company to be traded in on the Curb until the earning capacity was fully established, and such earnings could be set aside for dividend purposes.

Considering the enormous size of the property of the Lincoln Copper Mining Company (over 900 acres), which is owned unencumbered, and the depth of the veins, the Company can work these mines for generations without beginning to exhaust the valuable ores. It has the largest acreage owned by any Company in the United States with but few exceptions. On the Company's property are 17 well-known copper-gold ore veins, 5 of which are fully developed down to the 220 foot levels. The ore bodies average from 8 to 16 feet wide. Ore statements regularly received for copper ore shipped to the American Smelting and Refining Company show the value of this Lincoln ore is over $1,000 per car. There is only one mine in a hundred that can ship ore of this value, not even excepting the Amalgamated, United-Verde, Anaconda, Greene Copper, etc.

We are specialists in the stock of continuously producing Copper mines; we deal in none that are prospective. These shares have just been introduced on the New York Curb market, and we unqualifiedly recommend them as the best investment or speculation in the market. WATCH THESE SHARES. They will make splendid profits for the buyers very shortly.

J. M. PERCY & CO.,

Specialists in Curb Stocks,

52 Broadway, N. Y.

Telephone 5305 Broad.

COPPERS

DULL

TRINITY

STRONG

The Trinity movement had a new test to-day. It was the dullest Stock Exchange day since the Trinity movement began. Everything copperwise seemed to be resting up for renewed exertion, one of those days when things go the way which they who father things are willing to have them go.

This new condition made no difference with Trinity. It was, as it has been, the most active and the strongest stock on the Exchange, 38¼ to 38¾ all day.

What must Trinity's detractors think of themselves when they can find or make no opportunity to punch a hole in the stock—which is now over 200% above the price at which I first advised the public to buy it?

Every one interested in coppers must be satisfied now that Trinity is going first to 75, then to 100 and over, not because of any work of mine, but because of Trinity's intrinsic merit. The fact is that if copper, the metal, had sold during the past five years, at present prices, Trinity probably would now be selling at the equivalent of 150 to 200 and would have been paying the dividends which justify these prices. But now, all the great producers are agreed that the present price will be the one for the next five years. If so, Trinity will reach even higher figures than those I have been naming.

In the meantime there is nothing more for me to say in this advertisement than to repeat:

I said "Buy Butte at 2." Butte went to 130 (now 115). I said "Buy Tri-Mountain at 10." Tri-Mountain went to 125 (now 96). I said "Buy Copper Range at 10." Copper Range went to 105 (now 96).

And I reiterate: As President of the Trinity Copper Company, and as an individual, I advise, unqualifiedly, the purchase of Trinity stock at any price under $65 per share.

And in addition it will be interesting to watch Trinity from now on and—buy it now.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, January 22, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICES. | PUBLIC NOTICES.

$30,000,000 NEW YORK CITY

Four (4%) Per Cent.

GOLD TAX EXEMPT STOCK AND BONDS

Issued in Registered Form

To be sold Friday, February 1, 1907

At 2 o'Clock P. M.

AS FOLLOWS:

$26,000,000 Corporate Stock, Payable November 1, 1956
1,500,000 Corporate Stock, Payable November 1, 1926
2,500,000 Assessment Bonds, Payable November 1, 1916

THESE STOCKS AND BONDS ARE LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR TRUST FUNDS

Send bids in a sealed envelope, enclosed in the addressed envelope. A DEPOSIT OF TWO PER CENT. OF PAR VALUE MUST ACCOMPANY BID. Such deposit must be in money or certified check upon a solvent Banking Corporation. For fuller information see "City Record," published at 2 City Hall, New York.

Consult any Bank or Trust Company, or address

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller City of New York

280 Broadway, New York

The Sun. Daily Sunday Evening

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