

BRYAN'S VISIT TO MEXICO.

Impressive Comparisons which the Apostle of Free Coinage Might Draw—Gold Mines but no Gold Money—Significant Figures.

Washington Correspondence of the Globe-Democrat: Statesmen and financiers who are watching with some interest from this standpoint the tour of Mr. Bryan through Mexico are wondering whether he will discover any errors in the statements that he put forth last year in behalf of the Mexican system of finance, which he asked the United States to adopt. While the fact that he received \$1,000 in Mexican money in exchange for \$500 of United States currency on entering Mexico might have the effect of weakening the faith which he expressed in his Asheville, N. C., speech on many other occasions that "do not admit gold would go to a premium in the United States if the free coinage proposition were adopted," there are a number of other facts easily accessible in Mexico which it is hoped he will have time to look into by way of a comparison of the actual conditions there with the statements which he made to the American people in the campaign of 1896. One of the interesting statements of his addresses was the insistence that gold would not leave the country under the free coinage of silver. In his Asheville speech, referred to above he said, pointedly: "Not a dollar's worth of gold would leave this country under free coinage until those who held it felt they would benefit by letting it go. I believe under free coinage gold would come here instead of going away, and the only way to stop the outflow of gold is to adopt bimetalism, raise the price of wheat and pay our debts in produce instead of gold."

There are several things which Mr. Bryan may learn in Mexico and by a study of statistics accessible here which fail to confirm his belief which he expressed a short fifteen months ago. For instance, his insistence that under free coinage of silver gold would not leave the country, but would come here instead of going away. If he will take the trouble to inquire in Mexico about their experience with gold, he will find that in that country in the past few years only \$5,000,000 remain in the country. The gold mined in Mexico in the past three years aggregates about \$20,000,000, being \$4,500,000 in 1894, \$6,000,000 in 1895, and something over \$8,000,000 in 1896; yet, according to the official statement of the mint bureau published at the beginning of the present fiscal year, the total amount of gold in Mexico was at the time only \$5,000,000, or practically one-fourth of the amount mined in the short term of three years. Gold has been mined in Mexico, of course, for many years, and at times in great quantities, and the fact that Mr. Bryan on arriving there finds remaining in the entire country less than a single year's production, it is felt, ought to convince him that there is some error in his assumption that the free silver system, as exemplified there, will "bring gold to the country" or prevent its leaving the country.

Another statement of the paragraph from his speech quoted above, in which he asserts that the "only way to stop the outflow of gold is to adopt bimetalism, raise the price of wheat and pay our debts in produce instead of gold," seems to be fully met by some figures just coming to the surface here. Bimetalism was not adopted in 1891, according to Mr. Bryan's programme, yet the statistics relating to imports, exports and circulation of gold, and the exportation of American products with which to pay our debts abroad, show that the things which he assumed could only be accomplished through the adoption of bimetalism, have occurred without that action. The latest statement of the treasury department, in making the amount of gold in circulation in the United States, shows that the amount has increased nearly \$100,000,000 since the date of his nomination, and without the adoption of free coinage. On July 1, 1896, just a week before his nomination, the gold coin in the United States was, according to treasury figures, \$434,965,984, and at the beginning of this present month was \$544,494,748. That this increase has been accomplished largely by the very methods he recommended, in connection with his financial system, "raising the price of wheat and paying our debts in produce instead of gold," is found by the figures just issued by the bureau of statistics, covering the exportations during eleven months of the present year. These figures show that the exportations of domestic merchandise, in which wheat is, of course, the largest item, has been doubled in price since Bryan's statement in question, amounts to \$56,644,547 for eleven months, and will be for the calendar year the largest in the history of the country.

Another striking evidence that Mr. Bryan's views of last year were not altogether accurate, is found in a statement of the treasury department just issued, which shows the total amount of money in circulation in the United States compared with the amount in circulation at a time when he was trying to persuade the people that the only possible way of increasing our money was by the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It will be remembered that this was the burden of his speeches from the day on which he captured the Chicago convention until the ball was cast on November 6, and that he insisted day after day that only free coinage of silver could give the increase necessary to equal the increase in population. Free coinage was not adopted, yet the statement which is issued by the treasury department shows that the money in circulation in the United States at the beginning of the present month is \$214,000,000 more than it was when Mr. Bryan made his speech mentioned. The money in circulation on July 1, 1896, just a week before the meeting of that convention, was \$1,771,984,583. This increase in the money in circulation in the United States since Mr. Bryan's nomination, and covering the period in which the free coinage proposition was discussed and rejected, amounts to more than double the amount in Mexico, and that the official publication of the United States treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, nearly \$100,000,000 of this increase in our circulation in the seventeen months in question has been, as shown above, in gold; almost \$10,000,000 in silver dollars, \$1,000,000 in subsidiary coin, and \$1,000,000 in silver certificates.

The actual figures showing the money in circulation on July 1, 1896, and December 31, 1897, as given in the official tables of the treasury department, are as follows: July 1, 1896, \$1,771,984,583; December 31, 1897, \$2,140,000,000. Gold coin \$434,965,984; silver dollars \$1,336,000,000; subsidiary coin \$1,000,000; silver certificates \$2,136,000,000; total \$2,140,000,000.

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AFTER suffering for nearly thirty years from dyspepsia, Mrs. H. E. Dugdale, wife of a prominent business man of Warsaw, N. Y., writes: "For 23 years, I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and a weak stomach. The lightest food produced distress, causing severe pain and the formation of gas. No matter how careful of my diet I suffered agonizing pain after eating. I was treated by many physicians and tried numerous remedies without permanent relief. Two years ago I began taking Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and within a week I commenced improving, and persisting in the treatment I was soon able to eat what I liked, with no evil effects. I keep them at hand and a single dose dispels any old symptoms."

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Money on call firm at 3 1/2 per cent; last loan 3 per cent; closed at 2 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4 84 1/2 for demand and at \$4 82 1/2 for 60 days. Posted rates \$4 82 1/2 @ 84 and \$4 85 1/2 @ 4.86. Commercial bills \$4 81. Silver certificates 57 1/2 @ 58 1/2. Bar silver 57 1/2, Mexican dollars 46 1/2. To-day's stock market was remarkably narrow and irregular, the highly speculative securities absorbing practically the whole of the limited dealings, in which no one but professional room traders took any part. There was no reflection of any news in the course of prices. There were evidences of large realizing in some of the securities of local corporations which have recently been advanced by the buying of a combination of interests. But the decline thus effected in these stocks invited buying again, and raised the earlier losses, in some cases carrying them essentially above the previous level. Metropolitan Street Railway was the most conspicuous in this group, moving over a range of 3 points. Manhattan moved less extensively in sympathy. Consolidated Gas fell 3 points on the admitted failure of the attempted local gas combination, but covering of shorts brought it back to last night's close. The other specialties moved with equal irregularity and their changes in the day were small. Pennsylvania enjoyed the benefit of current reports of heavy earnings by that company and touched 1 1/2, but reacted on profit taking. Of stocks not usually active, Mobile and Ohio and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh came into prominence by reason of advances of about 2 points each. Otherwise changes were unimportant.

A feature of the day in Wall street was the vigorous strength of the foreign exchange market, actual rates for sterling advancing 3/4 to 1/2 all around over yesterday's quotations. There is still some demand to satisfy for remittances to Europe in payment of dividends and interest on American securities held abroad coming due at the first of the year. Exchange bankers attribute the strength of to-day's market to an investment demand, and this investment, they say, is based on prospects of cheaper local rates for money. A fall in the local rates for money would lead to a renewal of the lending of credits abroad. Nevertheless there was no evidence of softening in to-day's money market, no loans being reported at less than 3 1/2 per cent, and others being made at 4 per cent. The sub-treasury was a debtor again to-day at the clearing house to the extent of over \$1,000,000, and the reaction of the money market from that quarter is expected to continue until after the end of the year. Transactions in bonds were not on a large scale, but prices were firmly held. Total sales \$1,670,000. U. S. 2s rose 1/4 bid, 5c coupon 1/4 and new 4s. Total sales of stocks to-day were 162,400 shares.

Evening Post's London financial calendar. The stock markets were quietly steady to-day with consols prominently firm. Americans had a dull opening, but later recovered. There was no business anywhere. There is expected that a fair amount of gold will go into the bank to-morrow from Australia, the demand in the open market having slackened considerably.

BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns for bond types (U. S. new 4s, 5s, 6s, etc.), prices, and other financial data.

Headwinds and Prevailings. CHICAGO.—At the close of a dull, but nervous and irregular wheat market today, May wheat showed 1/4 cent decline and December was 2c lower. Practically no support was given the market and very little selling was sufficient to cause sudden and sharp breaks. Other grains and provisions were dull and a few receipts, corn closing 1/4 cent lower, and provisions unchanged to 1/4 cent lower. In wheat Liverpool showed 1/4 decline at the opening here, which, although little more than half of the drop here yesterday, was apparently the cause for the weakness at the start. First trades in May were made at 92 1/2 to 92 3/4, or 1/4 cent under yesterday's closing price. Besides the decline at Liverpool, the northwestern receipts were quite liberal. Minneapolis and

Duluth reported 583 cars, compared with 407 last week and 261 a year ago. Another good sized addition was likewise made to Chicago contract grades. Receipts here by rail were 160 cars, of which 47 were contract. The quantity of contract wheat added to stocks in regular houses amounts to about 180,000 bushels.

Cablegrams were received, reporting reductions in the estimates of the Argentine crops of hot winds damaging wheat in New Zealand, of unfavorable weather for crops in the interior of Russia and of small stocks at the port of Odessa, the present amount of wheat which was reported at 4,320,000 bushels against 12,800,000 bushels at the similar time a year ago. The export clearances from Atlantic and Gulf ports were exceptionally heavy at the equivalent of 940,000 bushels in wheat and flour. The price of May sold at 92 1/2 to 93c for a few minutes after the opening, but soon declined again to 91 1/2c.

December wheat acted about as it has been doing for some days, that is as if inclined to drop its premium over May. The trading in it was small and as it could easily have been advanced to almost any desired price by the buying of perhaps less than 100,000 bushels, the bull party in it were favorable to its decline. It sold very sparingly at 96c to begin with and dropped to 94c in the disposal of a few days. January, from having been in from 4 to 5 cents premium over May, fell at one time to-day to a slight discount. It looks as though January wheat would as a matter of policy be allowed to drop a few points to remove the inducements for immediate delivery. May on the second big decline got down to 91 1/2c. A little better feeling was noticeable just before the close, May recovering to 92 1/2c under some covering by shorts. Those were the ruling figures at the close.

Corn was rather neglected by traders and ruled dull, with very little of interest happening. There was some show of firmness a short time after the opening, but for the most of the session the market was inclined to easiness, wheat being the principal factor. May ranged from 25 1/2 to 25 3/4 and closed 1/4 cent lower at 25 1/2c.

In oats trading was fairly active, though prices kept within a comparatively narrow range. The tendency was downward in sympathy with wheat, but there were plenty of buyers at all price concessions. Offerings were ultimately too much for the demand, however. Elevator people sold considerable. May ranged from 23 1/2 to 23 3/4 and closed 1/4 cent lower at 23 1/2c.

Provisions were very slow and kept within a narrow range. Prices were affected in a small way by the decline in wheat, but the firmness of hog prices prevented any material decline. The market closed steady. May pork 5c lower at \$8 97 1/2; May lard unchanged at \$4 77 1/2 and May ribs unchanged at \$4 55.

Estimated receipts Friday: Wheat, 115 cars; corn, 475 cars; oats, 261 cars; hogs, 30,000 head. The leading futures ranged as follows: Articles. Open. High. Low. Close.

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Mess Pork, Lard, Short Ribs, and Cash quotations.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet. Wheat—No. 2 spring 87 1/2c; No. 3 spring 86 1/2c; No. 2 red 82 1/2c; No. 3 red 81 1/2c; No. 2 white 24 1/2c; No. 3 white 24 1/2c; Rye—No. 2 46 1/2c; No. 3 45 1/2c; Barley—No. 2 27 1/2c; No. 3 26 1/2c; Flaxseed—No. 1 18 1/2c; No. 2 17 1/2c; Timothy—Prime 67 1/2c; Mess Pork—Per barrel \$7 80 1/2c; Lard—Per 100 lbs. \$4 62 1/2c; Short Ribs—Sides (loose) \$4 35 1/2c; Dry salted shoulders boxed 4 1/2c; Short clear sides (boxed) \$4 70 1/2c; Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon \$1 18; Sugar—Culcutta 6 1/4c; granulated 5 5 1/2c.

On the produce exchange to-day, the butter market was firm; creameries 15 1/2c; daisies 12 1/2c. Cheese—12 1/2c. Eggs—Firm; fresh 22c. NEW YORK.—Flour, receipts 23,355 barrels; exports 27,791 barrels; market dull, lower and easier to sell. Wheat, receipts 125,050 bushels; exports 15,771 bushels; spot weak; No. 2 red 1 1/2c; options opened easy and closed 1/4 cent lower; No. 2 red May closed at 93 1/2c.

Options 30,225 bushels; exports 28,285 bushels; spot weak; No. 2, 35 1/2c; options opened easy and closed partly 1/4 cent higher; May closed at 34 1/2c. Oats, receipts 183,600 bushels; exports 25,643 bushels; spot dull; No. 2, 25 1/2c; options dull and easier, closing 1/4 cent lower; May closed at 25 1/2c. Hay dull. Hops firm. Hides steady. Leather quiet. Beef firm. Cutsmeats quiet. Lard steady. Pork and tallow steady. Cotton, 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s, and molasses steady. Turpentine firm. Coffee, options opened quiet at 5 1/2c; prices declined and closed steady with prices 10 1/2c points net lower. Sales 12,750 bags, including March 6,000 6/65c. Sugar, raw and refined strong.

BALTIMORE.—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts 6,225 barrels; exports 12,322 barrels. Wheat dull and easy; spot, month and January 97 1/2c @ 97 1/2c; May 94 bid; receipts 72,000 bushels; exports 176,000 bushels. Corn easy; spot and month 23 1/2c @ 23 1/2c; December, new or old, 23 1/2c @ 23 1/2c; oats steady; No. 2 white 23 1/2c @ 23 1/2c; No. 2 mixed 21 1/2c @ 21 1/2c; receipts 31,020 bushels; exports 10,400 bushels. Rye easier; No. 2 near by 52 1/2c; No. 2 western 52 1/2c; receipts 25,205 bushels; exports 67,413 bushels. Hay steady. Grain freights unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese steady and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat 1 1/2c lower; contract grade December and January 95 1/2c @ 96c; February and March nominal. Corn a shade easier; No. 2 mixed December and January 23 1/2c @ 23 1/2c; February and March nominal. Butter unchanged; fancy western creamery 23 1/2c @ 23 1/2c; Pennsylvania prints and western 24c. Eggs dull and lower; fresh nearby 22c; do western 22c. Cheese dull and barely steady. Refined sugars firm.

CINCINNATI.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red nominal at 94 1/2c. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed 25c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 24 1/2c. Rye quiet; No. 2 47c. Lard firmer at \$4 55. Bulk meats easy at \$4 45. Whisky quiet at \$1 18. Butter quiet. Sugar firm. Eggs easier and lower at 18c. Cheese firm.

TOLEDO.—Wheat irregular; No. 2 cash and December 94 1/2c; May 83 1/2c. Corn active and steady; No. 2 mixed 25c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 2 cash 46 1/2c. Cloverseed active and steady; prime cash, December and January 31 20c. Oil unchanged.

Live Stock. CHICAGO.—With an active demand for the to-day prices were steady for the greater part of the 90 days and strong to the higher for in better grades. Common steers 12 1/2c @ 13 1/2c; prime shipping and export cattle 13 1/2c @ 14 1/2c; stockers and feeders 13 1/2c @ 14 1/2c. Calves

scarce and a little higher; choice \$6 30 @ 6 40. There was an active demand for hogs and prices were strong early, gathering strength later. The late sales were largely at an advance of 2c and the market closed strong. Prime butcher weights \$5 55; heavy packing lots \$3 30 @ 3 45; sales largely at \$3 40 @ 3 50; pigs \$3 30 @ 3 45. Prices for sheep and lambs were steady as a rule. Inferior to prime lots \$3 00 @ 3 15; sales largely at \$3 15 @ 3 30. Lambs in good demand; inferior to extra \$3 25 @ 3 40; sales largely at \$3 40 @ 3 55; yearlings \$4 25 @ 4 75. Receipts, cattle 7,500 head; hogs 35,000 head; sheep 13,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY.—Cattle steady; prime to choice \$4 80 @ 4 90; common \$3 55 @ 3 60; bulls, stags and cows \$2 00 @ 3 75. Hogs steady; prime assorted mediums \$3 60 @ 3 65; best Yorkers \$3 60; common to fair Yorkers and pigs \$3 50 @ 3 60; heavy \$3 50 @ 3 55; good rounds \$2 75 @ 3 15; choice \$4 60 @ 4 75; common \$3 00 @ 3 25; choice lambs \$5 00 @ 5 10; common to good \$4 50 @ 5 20. Veal calves \$5 50 @ 7 25.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle fairly steady. Hogs, Yorkers, good to choice \$3 75 @ 3 80; rough, common to choice \$3 00 @ 3 20; pigs, common to extra \$3 15 @ 3 50. Lambs, choice to extra \$6 00 @ 6 10; culls to common \$4 25 @ 4 50; sheep, choice to selected western \$4 60 @ 4 85; culls to common \$3 50 @ 3 75.

CINCINNATI.—Hogs strong at \$3 00 @ 3 55. Dry Goods. NEW YORK.—The market for dry goods is in the unsatisfactory condition which is always noted when inventories are imminent or progressing. The decline for cotton is generally small. The sales of extra print cottons, rumored early in the week, were not so heavy as was at first supposed. They are said to have been 5,000 pieces for weekly delivery in March and April. The quotation of 2 1/2c for extras still prevails, with few bids for early deliveries reported.

NEW YORK.—Pig iron warrants quiet but firmer at \$9 70 @ 7 15. Lake copper quiet at \$10 85 @ 10 95. Tin quiet but firm at \$13 65 @ 13 75. Spelter quiet at \$3 90 @ 4 00. Lead quiet at \$3 70 @ 3 75.

Petroleum. OIL CITY.—Credit balances 65c; certificates, no bids for regular options; cash oil sold at 65 1/2c @ 65 1/2c; closed at 65 1/2c. Shipments 85,157 barrels; runs 109,578 barrels.

Wool. NEW YORK.—Wool steady.

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TRUSTEE SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. By virtue of a deed of trust made by Michael E. Lally to me, as trustee, dated November 27, 1894, and recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in Deed of Trust Book No. 4, page 244, I will, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1898, sell at public auction at the north front door of the court house of Ohio county, West Virginia, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

Part of lots numbered forty-nine (49) and fifty (50) situate on the west side of Eoff street between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, in the city of Wheeling, county of Ohio, and state of West Virginia, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Eoff street sixty-two (62) feet and four (4) inches from the southwest corner of said lots and Twenty-fourth streets (which point is the southeast corner of the tract or parcel of land conveyed to William Wasson by F. W. Bassett and wife by deed dated January 22, 1884, and recorded in the land records of said county in Deed Book No. 47, page 384, of which the property hereby conveyed is a part); thence along the southern boundary of said tract fifty-two (52) feet, thence northwardly and parallel with Eoff street twenty-one (21) feet and seven (7) inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with said southern line fifty-two (52) feet to the west side of Eoff street; thence with the west side of Eoff street twenty-one (21) feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings and improvements thereon and thereunto being, being the same property that was conveyed to the said Michael E. Lally by Henry Moenkmoeller and wife by deed dated March 16, 1885, and recorded in said land records in Deed Book No. 72, page 225.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third of the purchase money, and as much more as the purchaser may elect to pay, to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal payments at one and two years, with interest thereon, to be retained by the trustee until the property is paid for in full.

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Table with columns for Train No., Time, and Destination (Wheeling, Elm Grove).

Daily, except Sunday. Sunday church trains will leave Elm Grove at 10 a. m. and Wheeling at 12:17 p. m. W. H. WELCH, General Manager.

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Table with columns for Train No., Time, and Destination (Baltimore, Wheeling, etc.).

Depart. B. & O.—C. O. Div. Arrive. 7:25 am. Wash., Bal., Phil., N. Y. 7:25 am. 7:45 am. Wash., Bal., Phil., N. Y. 7:45 am. 7:50 am. Cumberland Accom. 7:50 am. 7:55 am. Grafton Accom. 7:55 am. 8:00 am. Washington City Ex. 8:00 am.

Depart. B. & O.—C. O. Div. Arrive. 7:25 am. Wash., Bal., Phil., N. Y. 7:25 am. 7:45 am. Wash., Bal., Phil., N. Y. 7:45 am. 7:50 am. Cumberland Accom. 7:50 am. 7:55 am. Grafton Accom. 7:55 am. 8:00 am. Washington City Ex. 8:00 am.

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