THE PHILIPPINES

Secretary Long Puts the Case in the Right Light—The Situation in a few Words.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem): The fact that a great deal of the noise made against our Philippine policy is mere ignorant fussiness has been clear from the first.

For one thing, most of it is made by people who are never satisfied with anything, who are usually trying to personally conduct everything, and who are always fussing about some thing.

That they don't know what they are fussing about in their incessant attacks upon our course in the Philippines is further illustrated by Secretary Long's definition of that course in his Boston speech on May 1. As Mr. Long is a member of the administration it may be assumed that he is better authority on this matter than the common scolds.

After caustically condemning their charges that we are as cruel to the Filipinos as were the Spaniards, or that we are wantonly cruel to them at all, and recalling that it was our duty to strike the Philippines while we were at war with Spain, Mr. Long added that at the end of the war the islands were in our hands, and that there was a unanimity of agreement, including Senator Hoar himself, that they should be left in the nominal possession of Spain, for to abandon them would have been to leave them in a state of chaos.

Reminding the fussers that Aguinaldo actually began hostilities against us, at the instance of his representative in this country, before the fate of the treaty had been decided in the senate, he observed that "some would think, from what some say, that the President had gone out of his way to begin an assault and invasion upon the Filipinos. On the contrary, on February 6, around that city of Manila, where property and life were congregated entitled to protection, Aguinaldo and his followers were making their assault, shooting down our soldiers, creating riot and disturbance, endangering life and property, actually lighting the torch and attempting to burn the city. I can hardly believe that even the critics of the administration approved of this at that time, or that they approve of the Filipinos firing on our flags of truce. And yet, I cannot help noticing that some of them have no word of sympathy for our soldiers and countrymen, who, in their line of duty, were exposed to those dangers in and about Manila. But if some atrocious slander is invented against the good conduct of humanity of our army, it is a source of delight to them."

Explaining that the insurgents are only a very small part of the Filipinos, and that a very considerable element of the people, including several of the islands and the great city of Manila, are known to desire American supremacy, Mr. Long came to the real point of his address:

"It seems to me that to establish stable conditions is the first thing to be done, and this the administration is endeavoring to do.

"Second, to go on, through the Schurman peace commission, as that commission is endeavoring to do, and as speedily as possible to get into communication with the leading influences among the natives and secure some adjustment. President Schurman's last advices are encouraging in this respect. He reports that the leading Filipinos are visiting the commission daily; that it is considering the question of amnesty; that the report shows dissension among the leaders and natives in the Tagalo provinces, and that witnesses testify that some of the outlying Tagalo governments which have been practicing personal plundering are supported by not more than 5 per cent of the population, while the rest are desirous of peace.

"The third thing for the administration is, while thus insuring order and doing everything to secure an adjustment with the natives, to wait the action of Congress, which must determine what the disposition of these islands is to be.

"My personal views are of little consequence, but I have already expressed them to the effect that I should be glad to see every step taken toward their ultimate self-government as soon as they show their capacity for it, and as soon as there shall be proper guarantee of order and protection to property and organization of government in a stable manner."

There is the situation in a few words. It would have been cowardly and criminal to abandon the islands to anarchy.

The immediate duty is to put down insurrection and establish order.

That done, we can decide deliberately and formally what we propose to do about the islands in the future.

The determination of our policy then may give ground for difference of opinion among ourselves. There is no ground for manly difference as to our present duty.

THE TEXAS PATRIOTISM.

It Doesn't Take Kindly to Mr. Bailey's Latest Bad Break.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal, (Dem.): There is a law of gravitation in the fool world as well as in the physical world, and when a man starts wrong he is as sure to go to the limit of foolishness as he is to hit the ground when he falls from an eminence. The Hon. Joseph Wackhim Bailey, of Texas, erstwhile leader of the Democratic minority in Congress, and who is now a candidate for the United States senate from Texas, is one of the public men who have gone wrong and who persist in keeping up the pace. Mr. Bailey was invited to Houston to address the multitude on San Jacinto day, which is a great day down that way, a day on which Editor Johnston, of the Houston Post, says his prayers twice and suspends hostilities against the hated and hell-bred Galveston News. San Jacinto battle-field is only a few miles from Houston, and the people of the Bagou City usually repair there and celebrate the anniversary of the great battle. Here it was that General Sam Houston met the haughty Santa Anna with a large army. Houston's handful of patriots resolved to fight against the overwhelming odds, and while the Mexicans were taking their noon siesta, pounced upon them and destroyed them. General Santa Anna climbed a tree and hid, but the Texans found and arrested him. The Alamo and Goliad were avenged, and the imperial domain of Texas was wrenched from Mexico and placed under Anglo-Saxon control. This vast expanse of territory, almost half as big as the thirteen original states, finally came under the Stars and Stripes, and the people who live there are loyal citizens, but their hearts swell with genuine pride only when they are reminded that their expansionist forbears drove the Mexican myrmidons from the soil and claimed it as their own. On San Jacinto day the speeches are blood-firing and pride-inflaming. The people are told of the deeds of their fore-fathers, of the bloody march of the Mexicans from San Antonio through Texas, of their defeat in the river bend at San Jacinto, and of the splendid domain that was won. The spirit of conquest always rises on these occasions, and the thought of invading Mexico and conquering that country is not an absent or an unwelcome one. Any one familiar with the history of the occasion would have known what sort of a speech to make. Any one but Hon. Joseph Wackhim Bailey. That gentleman had started wrong, and he had to reach the ultimate. Like Santa Anna, he had to find his San Jacinto. And he did. There was just one way in which Mr. Bailey could have made himself neplusultraously absurd, pillarsofhersuleishly ridiculous, and he found it the first reach into the grab-bag. Mr. Bailey has a hobby which he keeps

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Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

bridled and saddled, and which he takes with him on all occasions. When he appeared before the audience at the auditorium in Houston he mounted his hobby and for an hour and a half rode it all over the stage. This hobby is anti-expansion. Mr. Bailey would not take a foot of territory anywhere outside of the littoral. He does not want Cuba, Porto Rico, or any other island, and he assaulted the expansionists and the idea of territorial acquisition with every weapon in the armory of invective.

He was listened to in sullen patience by the audience, but his speech fell like a blanket soaked in ice water. He is being roundly criticised all over the state, and the way the old Texas spirit will rise up against him when he stands for senator will surprise if not dismay him. His "break" is the break of the century among public men.

GROWTH OF CHURCH UNITY.

Rags and Remnants of Old-time Intolerance out of Place in our day.

Chicago Tribune: Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court, has an article in the latest number of the Independent, in which he scores denominational rivalry and predicts that the twentieth century will be noted for greater unity in church life. No one with eyes to see will question the writer's forecast of closer and more cordial relations between all the denominations, but perhaps his condemnation of the past rivalry is too sweeping to be altogether just. The nineteenth century has been one of denominational strife, and the twentieth will be one of greater unity, but does not all strength come through strife? Were not the narrow-minded hostilities of the opposing church factions as necessary a phase of evolution as were the perpetual combats of feudalism in bringing about centralized governments? Justice Brewer sees the evil of denominational strife, but he fails to see the good which he praises has grown out of the strife by a natural and necessary process.

The foolishness of the bitter intolerance shown by one Protestant denomination toward another, and of the perennial quarrel between Catholics and Protestants, is apparent enough to-day. The hard and fast lines that made it almost an act of heresy for a Presbyterian to go into a Methodist church a half century ago are now vanished forever, and the memory of the old prejudices provokes a smile. The intolerance that formerly made it impossible for a Protestant and a Catholic to sit on the same platform, not to mention attending each other's churches, is rapidly passing away. The parliament of religions in Chicago stands near the end of the era of church feudalism.

Justice Brewer shows the absurdity of the old rivalry in a humorous anecdote. Two regiments, one from Indiana and the other from Ohio, were camped together during the civil war. The Indiana chaplain was an earnest man and succeeded in converting many of the soldiers in his regiment. When it was reported to the Ohio colonel that forty Indiana soldiers had been baptized he promptly issued an order to detail sixty of his men for baptism, saying that he would be blankety-blanked if any Hoosier regiment should have more Christians in it than the Fourth Ohio.

It is well to denounce the rags and remnants of the old intolerance. They are out of place in the free air of the new day. Nevertheless, one cannot agree with Justice Brewer in seeing only misfortune in the old rivalry that "multiplied the number of charitable institutions, missionary societies, colleges and universities, and filled every city, town and village with many weak and struggling churches instead of a few strong and vigorous organizations." Loyalty to a weak enterprise is sometimes more potent than membership in a flourishing congregation. The present is an era of concentration, but the merits of a great steel mill need not imply a denunciation of the many small and crude blacksmith shops from which it sprung. The village blacksmith was a necessity in his day, and so, perhaps, was the narrow denominational preacher.

CROKER AND REED

Arrive at Southampton—The Speaker Becomes Indignant.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 4.—The American line steamer New York arrived here to-day. Her passengers report that they had a pleasant voyage. Speaker Thomas B. Reed said to the correspondent of the Associated Press, who greeted him at the steamship pier, that he had come to Europe for a rest. He was shown a cablegram published here, in which it was stated that he had not resigned his post as speaker of the house of representatives, and that he might be a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Reed expressed great indignation, and regretted that people could not leave his affairs alone. He had come here, he said, away from newspapers, for absolute repose. With his family he was going to Winchester and Salisbury and thence to Paris.

Mr. Richard Croker was a conspicuous figure standing on the upper deck, watching the passengers as they landed from the steamer. He wore a light neckerchief, a light overcoat and a derby hat. He mildly turned away several reporters, who sought to have interviews with him. Subsequently Mr. Croker said to an Associated Press reporter that he would remain in England until the season closed; he had an enjoyable trip; he felt at home in England, he said, and expected to have the same pleasant time as on the occasion of previous visits here. Mr. Croker proceeded to London. His baggage was sent direct to his racing stables, at Didcot, in Berkshire.

Would-be Rescuers Killed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 3.—Yesterday at Mayari, in this province, between Holguin and Sagua de Tanamo, an attempt was made by four outlaws to rescue the bandit chief Miguel Ganzales and five other bandits who were in the custody of the rural guards. The sentinel who detected the attempt fired, wounding one of the outlaws. The guards rushed to the assistance of the sentry and a sharp fight ensued, all the would-be rescuers were killed. Two of the guards were wounded. The prisoners have since been removed to Baracoa.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard st., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." So will everyone who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store; every bottle guaranteed. 5

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Money on call 3½@4½ per cent; last loan 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4¼ per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87¼@4 87½ for demand and at $4 85¼@4 85½ for 60 days; posted rates $4 86½ and $4 88½; commercial bills $4 84¾. Silver certificates 61½@62c. Bar silver 61¾c. Mexican dollars 48½c. Government bonds irregular. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular.

The stock market was weak most of the day, then rallied recovering part of the earlier loss and left off with an uncertain tone with net losses of a substantial fraction prevailing. Unfounded rumors were rife including stories of a split between prominent bull interests, the death of a prominent banker and statements that banks had called loans and refused further accommodations to a large interest. Each of these rumors in turn was positively denied, but not until substantial declines in stocks had been effected. London was a liberal seller. Sugar was most prominent in the period of depression, dropping over 9 points, two-thirds of which was afterward recovered. The rest of the market followed the fluctuations in Sugar to a minor extent. The iron and steel stocks, local transportation shares, Anaconda and a number of the other specialties made an average extreme dip of about 3 points, while there were numerous declines of about 1 point. With the rally in Sugar substantial recoveries occurred elsewhere, particularly in those which were most depressed previously and the market thereafter became dull. Consolidated Gas was well taken and rose over 3 points. Among the railways Burlington which sells ex-rights to-morrow displayed the most strength. There were fractional net advances in Continental Tobacco, Tennessee Coal and Iron and General Electric. The more prominent net declines were in New York Central, the coalers local traction companies, iron and steel shares and most of the grangers. There were many of the opinion that heavy liquidation for some important interests occurred to-day and that much of the ratter strength came from the covering of shorts. An interest which it was reported was seeking to reduce its lines in the specialties denied that any speculative ventures were on foot just now. Commission house business was said to be the smallest for some time.

Railroad bonds showed a reactionary tendency for the greater part of the day, but in the late trading conspicuous strength in Wisconsin Central firsts, and support of other special active issues stimulated a better tone.

Total sales $3,300,000.

U. S. coupon and new 4s coupon declined ¼ per cent, but the 5s coupon advanced ⅛ per cent in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks to-day amounted to 749,000 shares.

BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

U. S. 2s reg	95½	Pittsburgh	181
U. S. 5s reg	107⅝	Leaning	26¼
U. S. 5s coupon	107⅝	do first pre	61
U. S. new 4s reg	127⅞	Rock Island	115⅝
U. S. new 4s cou	128⅞	St. Paul	126⅝
U. S. old 4s reg	112⅝	do pre., off'd	169½
U. S. old 4s cou	113	St. P. & Omaha	95
U. S. 5s reg	111⅝	do preferred	170
U. S. 5s coupon	111⅝	Southern Pac	32¼
Atchison	19¼	Texas & Pac	22¼
do preferred	59¼	Union Pacific	45
Bal. & Ohio	72	do preferred	72¾
Can. Pacific	97¼	Wabash	7⅞
Can. Southern	56½	do preferred	22¼
Central Pacific	51	Wheel. & L. E.	12⅞
Ches. & Ohio	20⅞	do preferred	33
Chi. & Alton	165	Adams Ex	112
Chi., Bur. & Q.	123¾	American Ex	110
Chi. G. W.	14⅝	U. S. Express	52
Chi. & N. W.	156	Wells Fargo	126
do preferred	192	Am. Spirits	12¼
C. C., C. & St. L.	57¼	do preferred	35¼
do preferred	85	Am. Tobacco	218
Del. & Hudson	119¾	do preferred	147
Del., Lack. & W.	170	Col. F. & Iron	51
Den. & Rio G.	22¾	do preferred	110
do preferred	77¼	Gen. Electric	119
Erie (new)	15	Brooklyn R. T.	131¼
do first pre	36	Lead	33
Fort Wayne	184	do preferred	113
Hocking Valley	10	Pacific Mail	50½
Illinois Central	112⅝	People's Gas	125⅞
Lake Erie & W.	16¾	Pullman Pal	155
do preferred	69	Silver Cer	61½
Lake Shore	200	Sugar	109
Lou. & Nash	76¼	do preferred	113¼
Mich. Central	113	Tenn. Coal & I.	62½
Mo. Pacific	48	U. S. Leather	6¾
Mobile & Ohio	43	do preferred	71
N. J. Central	118¾	Western Union	92¼
N. Y. Central	137⅝	Federal Steel	69½
Northern Pac	52	do preferred	80½
do preferred	75¼	Am. Steel & W.	30⅝
Ore. R. & Nav.	67	do preferred	89½

STEEL AND TIN QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations on National Steel Company and American Tin Plate Company stocks are furnished by Simpson & Tatum, City Bank building:

	Opened.	Closed.
National Steel, pre. stock	91	91
National Steel com. stock	60¼	60
Am. Tin Plate, pre. stock	....	90
Am. Tin Plate, com. stock	....	46

NEW YORK MINING STOCKS.

Cholor	20	Ontario	900
Crown Point	20	Ophir	120
Con. Cal. & Va.	165	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	50	Quicksilver	250
Gould & Curry	35	do preferred	850
Hale & Norcross	20	Grand Nevada	90
Homestake	5,600	Standard	265
Iron Silver	50	Union Con	45
Mexican	55	Yellow Jacket	40

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO—The wheat market ruled weak to-day under a vigorous bear attack. An early advance was lost, and July closed ⅜c lower; corn lost ⅛@¼c and oats ¼c. Pork declined 12½c and ribs 2½c. Lard closed a shade lower.

Freezing weather in Nebraska and Iowa, too much rain in the northwest for seeding purposes, and a reduction of seven points in the condition of the Ohio crop for the month inspired a feeble rally in wheat during the early hours of to-day's session. The market was, however, indifferent to anything bullish, turning weak under free liquidation and short selling. July opened ¼c higher at 73¼@73½c, advanced irregularly o 73¼@73¾c, declined to 72¼c and closed at 72½@72⅝c. Receipts were comparatively light. Chicago received only 35 cars, six of which were graded contract. Minneapolis and Duluth got 216 cars, against 367 cars last year, and western primary markets 313,000 bushels, compared with 615,000 bushels the same day a year ago. Atlantic port clearances were equal in wheat and flour to 409,000 bushels.

Rapid progress in planting and reports of increased acreage weakened corn. Liquidation and short selling was heavy. Buying against puts caused a slight rally near the end. Receipts were 157 cars. July opened ¼@⅜c higher at 34½@34⅝c, declined to 34c and closed at 34¼@34¼c.

Oats followed wheat and corn. Receipts were 294 cars. July started a shade higher at 24¼c, sold off to 24c and closed at 24@24¼c.

Heavy liquidation of July pork weakened provisions, but packers and local traders came to the rescue, and most of the decline were recovered. July pork opened 2½c lower at $8 70; advanced to 28 77, declined to $8 50 and rallied to $8 62½ at the close.

Lard and ribs were slow and easier, in sympathy with pork.

Estimated receipts Friday:

Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 180 cars; oats, 250 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour quiet and easy.

Wheat—No. 2 spring 71@72½c; No. 3 spring 67@71½c; No. 2 red 75@76c.

Corn—No. 2, 34c; No. 2 yellow 34½c.

Oats—No. 2, 27¼@27¾c; No. 2 white 30@31c; No. 3 white 29¼@30c.

Rye—No. 2, 53c.

Barley—No. 2, 35@40c.

Flaxseed—No. 1, $1 10; new $1 11½.

Timothyseed—Prime $2 30.

Mess Pork—Per barrel $8 45@8 50.

Lard—Per 100 lbs., $5 07½@5 10.

Short Ribs—Sides (loose) $4 40@4 70.

Dry salted shoulders (boxed) 4¼@4½c.

Short clear sides (boxed) $4 75@4 85.

Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 26.

Clover—Contract grade $6 35@6 45.

On the produce exchange to-day, the butter market steady; creameries 12@16c; dairies 10@14c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh 11½c.

Cheese—Weak; creams 10½@11c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2.				
May	72	72⅛	71¼	71½
July	73⅛	73⅝	72¼	72½
Sept.	72½	72⅞	71⅝	71⅞
Corn, No. 2.				
May	33⅝	33¾	33¼	33⅝
July	34½	34⅝	34	34⅛
Sept.	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝
Oats, No. 2.				
May	27¼	27¼	27	27⅛
July	24¼	24¼	24	24
Sept.	22⅞	22⅞	22	22
Mess Pork.				
May	8 52½	8 52½	8 37½	8 42½
July	8 60	8 75	8 50	8 62½
Sept.	8 87½	8 87½	8 67½	8 80
Lard.				
May	5 07½	5 07½	5 05	5 07½
July	5 15	5 17½	5 10	5 15
Sept.	5 27½	5 30	5 25	5 27½
Short Ribs.				
May	4 55	4 57½	4 55	4 57½
July	4 70	4 72½	4 65	4 67½
Sept.	4 80	4 82½	4 77½	4 80

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts, 15,300 barrels; exports, 8,587 barrels; market dull and barely steady, without change.

Wheat, receipts, 26,900 bushels; exports, 158,050 bushels; sales, 1,890,000 bushels of futures; 368,000 bushels of spots and outports; spot market steady; No. 2 red, 82¼c f. o. b. afloat and 79½c elevator; options opened firm and closed weak at ¼@½c net decline. Close: May, 78⅞c; July 76⅞c; September 75¾c; December, 76½c.

Corn, receipts, 97,500 bushels; exports 131,000 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2, 43⅝c f. o. b. afloat; options opened barely steady and closed ⅜c net decline. May closed at 39c; July closed at 38¾c.

Oats, receipts, 144,900 bushels; exports 155,000 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2, 32@32¼; No. 3, 31c; No. 3 white, 34½c; track white, 34½@38½c; options dull.

Hay firm. Hops dull. Hides firm. Leather steady. Beef steady. Lard steady. Pork easier. Butter steady. Cheese steady. Eggs firm. Tallow weak. Cottonseed oil easy. Rosin steady. Turpentine steady. Rice steady. Molasses steady.

Coffee, options opened quiet and unchanged; market closed dull and net unchanged; sales, 210 bags.

Sugar, raw strong; refined firm.

BALTIMORE—Flour, quiet; receipts, 5,584 barrels; exports, 14,326 barrels. Wheat dull and easier; spot, month and June, 75¼@75½c; July, 76c asked; receipts, 32,900 bushels. Corn dull and easier; spot and month, 38@38¼c; June, 38⅛@38⅜c; July, 38½c; receipts, 161,800 bushels; exports, 42,800 bushels. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 35@35½c; No. 2 mixed, 32@32½c. Butter steady; fancy creamery, 18@19c; fancy imitation, 15@16c; fancy ladle, 14@15c; good ladle, 12@13c; store packed, 11@12c; rolls, 13@14c. Eggs steady at 12@12½c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 72½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 36½c. Oats steady; No. 2 29@29½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 62½c. Lard easy at $4 92½. Bulkmeats quiet at $4 80. Bacon easy at $5 65. Whiskey steady at $1 26. Butter dull. Sugar steady. Eggs dull at 11c. Cheese firm.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO — Cattle, fancy grades brought $5 40@5 50; choice steers, $5 05@5 35; mediums, $4 55@4 75; stockers and feeders, $4 00@5 10; beef steers, $4 00@4 50; bulls, $2 60@4 10; cows and heifers $3 50@4 25; calves, $4 00@6 85.

Hogs, fair to choice, $3 70@3 85; heavy packers, $3 45@3 67½; mixed, $3 55@3 77½; butchers, $3 60@3 80; lights, $3 55@3 80; pigs, $3 25@3 65.

Sheep and lambs—Sheep sold at $4 00@5 25; yearlings, $4 85@5 25; clipped lambs, $4 75@5 55; chiefly $5 25 and over. Spring lambs $9 00@12 00 per 100 pounds.

Receipts: Cattle, 9,000 head; hogs, 21,000 head; sheep, 12,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle steady and unchanged.

Hogs, steady; prime mediums, $3 90@3 95; heavy hogs, $3 85@3 90; heavy Yorkers, $3 85@3 90; light Yorkers, $3 75@3 80; pigs, $3 60@3 70; roughs, $2 50@3 30.

Sheep, steady; choice wethers, $4 90@5 00; common, $2 50@3 50; choice lambs, $5 60@5 75; spring lambs, $6 00@9 00; veal calves, $5 50@6 00.

CINCINNATI—Hogs dull at $3 10@3 80.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—Cotton goods without change in any division, apart from occasional advances of ⅛c to ¼c in some eastern brands of export cottons. Bleached are ruling fairly at full prices. Low grades in better request. Wide sheetings firm but quiet. More doing in denims at previous prices. Other coarse colored cottons quite steady. Prints are firm, wit fair sales in both fancies and staples. Ginghams are still scarce. Print cloths quiet and prices maintained. Cotton hosiery dull and irregular. Underwear generally steady. No change in woolen and worsted dress goods or men's wear fabrics.

Metals.

NEW YORK—The market was irregular all day, with business on conservative lines. News from abroad and the west averaged up pretty much as expected; offerings were moderate. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants very quiet, at $10 75 bid and $11 00 asked; lake copper dull at $19 00 bid and $19 25 asked; tin dull and easier at $25 75 bid and $25 85 asked; lead firmer at $4 42½ bid and $4 45 asked; spelter unchanged at $6 75 bid and 7 00 asked.

The brokers' price for lead is $4 15 and for copper $19 00@19 12½.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY—Credit balances, $1 13; shipments, 105,949 barrels; average, 79,523 barrels; runs, 85,831 barrels; average 96,762 barrels.

Wool.

NEW YORK—Wool dull.

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FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, LOWER OHIO, NASHVILLE, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS, and intermediate points take the new and palatial steamers of the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Line, leaving wharfboat, foot of Twelfth street, as follows:
Steamer QUEEN CITY—Robert R. Agnew, Master; Daniel M. Lacey, Purser. Every Sunday at 8 a. m.
Steamer KEYSTONE STATE—Charles W. Knox, Master; Will D. Kimble, Purser. Every Tuesday at 8 a. m.
Steamer VIRGINIA—T. J. Calhoon, Master; R. H. Kerr, Purser. Every Thursday at 8 a. m.
For Freight or Passage Telephone 650.
CROCKARD & BOOTH, Agents.
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Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
Departure and arrival of trains at Wheeling. Eastern Time.
Schedule in effect November 20, 1898. Station corner of Twentieth and Water Streets.

From Wheeling to	Leave. a. m.	Arrive a. m.
Grafton and Cumberland	*12:25	*8:20
Washington and Baltimore	*12:25	*8:20
Philadelphia and New York	*12:25	*8:20
		p. m.
Pittsburgh and Cumberland	*5:25	*11:30
Washington and Baltimore	*5:25	*11:30
Philadelphia and New York	*5:25	*11:30
Grafton and Cumberland	†7:00	†3:50
Washington (Pa.) and Pitts.	*7:15	*6:20
		a. m.
Zanesville and Newark	*7:35	*1:15
Columbus and Chicago	*7:35	*1:15
		p. m.
Zanesville and Columbus	*10:30	*5:15
Cincinnati and St. Louis	*10:30	*5:15
Grafton and Cumberland	*10:50	*11:00
Washington and Baltimore	*10:50	*11:00
	p. m.	a. m.
Washington (Pa.) and Pitts.	2:40	*11:15
Philadelphia and New York	*3:40	*10:50
Zanesville and Newark	*3:15	*11:40
Columbus and Chicago	*3:15	*11:40
Grafton and Cumberland	*4:45	*10:20
Washington and Baltimore	*4:45	
Pittsburgh and Cumberland	*5:20	*10:35
Washington and Baltimore	*5:20	*10:20
Philadelphia and New York	*5:20	*10:20
Zanesville and Columbus	*11:40	*5:20
Cincinnati and St. Louis	*11:40	*5:20

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Pullman Sleeping or Parlor Cars on all through trains.
T. C. BURKE,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wheeling. Agent for all Steamship Lines.
F. D. UNDERWOOD, D. B. MARTIN,
General Manager. Mgr. Pass. Traffic.
—Baltimore.—

Ohio River Railroad.
Time Table Taking Effect Feb. 12, 1899.

Leave.
6:30 a. m.—Accommodation for Daily. Moundsville, Clarington, New Martinsville, Sistersville, St. Marys, Waverly, Williamstown, Parkersburg and intermediate points.
7:40 a. m.—Fast Express for Except Sunday. Moundsville, New Martinsville, Sistersville, Williamstown, Parkersburg, Ravenswood, Millwood, Mason City, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Huntington, Kenova, Charleston, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South, East and West. Parlor car to Kenova.
*11:10 a. m.—Express for Daily. Moundsville, Powhatan, Clarington, Proctor, New Martinsville, Sardis, Sistersville, Friendly, St. Marys, Waverly, Williamstown, Parkersburg, Ravenswood, Mason City, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Huntington, Kenova, Charleston, Ashland, Russell, Ironton, and intermediate points south of Parkersburg. Parlor car to Parkersburg.
4:15 p. m.—Accommodation for Daily. Moundsville, Clarington, New Martinsville, Sistersville, St. Marys, Waverly, Williamstown, Parkersburg, and intermediate points.
*Leaves Wheeling 11:25 a. m. Sundays.
LATE LE MAY, City Pass. Agent, 1200 Market St.
J. G. TOMLINSON, Ticket Agent, Union Station.

Wheeling & Elm Grove Electric Railway.
Cars will run as follows, city time:
WHEELING TO ELM GROVE.

Leave Wheeling. a. m.	p. m.	Leave Elm Grove a. m.	p. m.
5:30	2:30	5:45	2:45
6:00	3:00	6:15	3:15
6:30	3:30	6:45	3:45
7:00	4:00	7:15	4:15
7:30	4:30	7:45	4:45
8:00	5:00	8:15	5:15
8:30	5:30	8:45	5:45
9:00	6:00	9:15	6:15
9:30	6:30	9:45	6:45
10:00	7:00	10:15	7:15
10:30	7:30	10:45	7:45
11:00	8:00	11:15	8:15
11:30	8:30	11:45	8:45
		p. m.	
12:00	9:00	12:15	9:15
p. m.			
12:30	9:30	12:45	9:45
1:00	10:00	1:15	10:15
1:30	10:30	1:45	10:45
2:00	11:00	2:15	11:00

Extras from Wheeling to Park and Return:

LEAVE WHEELING. a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
6:45	3:55	4:55	5:45
7:45	4:15	5:15	

RAILWAY TIME CARD.

Arrival and departure of trains on and after November 20, 1898. Explanation of Reference Marks: *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. §Sundays only. ‖Saturdays only. Eastern Standard Time.

Depart.	B. & O.—Main Line East.	Arrive.
*12:25 am	Wash., Bal., Phil., N.Y.	*8:20 am
*1:45 pm	Wash., Bal., Phil., N.Y.	.....
17:00 am	...Cumberland Accom...	12:50 pm
*4:45 pm	.....Grafton Accom.....	*10:20 am
*10:50 am	..Washington City Ex..	*11:00 pm
Depart.	B. & O.—C. O. Div., West.	Arrive.
*7:35 am	For Columbus and Chi.	*4:15 am
*10:30 am	..Columbus and Cincin..	*8:15 pm
*11:40 pm	..Columbus and Cincin..	*5:20 am
*8:15 pm	Columbus and Chi. Ex.	*11:40 am
10:30 am	..St. Clairsville Accom..	11:40 am
12:15 pm	..St. Clairsville Accom..	15:15 pm
*10:30 am	.....Sandusky Mail.....	*8:15 pm
Depart.	B. & O.—W., P. & P. Div.	Arrive.
*8:25 am	.....For Pittsburgh.....	*10:25 am
*7:15 am	..... Pittsburgh	*6:25 pm
*5:30 pm	..Pittsburgh and East..	*11:30 pm
*2:40 pm	..Pittsburgh and East..	*11:10 am
Depart.	P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. East.	Arrive.
17:25 am	..... Pittsburgh	19:30 am
19:45 am	..... Pittsburgh	16:15 pm
11:25 pm	Pitts., Phila. and N. Y.	13:25 pm
12:55 pm	Pitts., Phila. and N. Y.	19:15 pm
17:00 pm	Pitts., Bal., W'sh., N.Y.	10:55 am
19:30 pm	Pitts., Bal., W'sh., N.Y.	11:25 am
	West.	
17:25 am	..Steub. and Dennison.