GREAT QUESTIONS

To be Decided by Venezuelan Arbitration Commission

WHICH IS TO MEET IN PARIS.

Masses of Testimony in the Dispute Over the Boundary Line With England—Great Task Done by Ex-President Harrison, Venezuela's Chief Counsel—Importance of the Case in Its Various Aspects.

New York Sun: Ex-President Benjamin Harrison has sailed for Paris to take part in one of the most momentous lawsuits of recent years. It will be held before an international tribunal of arbitration. The parties at law are the government of Great Britain and the government of Venezuela, backed by the government of the United States. It will settle the question that four years ago nearly precipitated an Anglo-American war. Ex-President Harrison, who is chief counsel for Venezuela, after fifteen months devoted to a thorough investigation of all of the matters involved, will contend for the Venezuelan government that the proper boundary should be in the neighborhood of the 59th degree of longitude west of Greenwich, whereas Great Britain has asserted her rights westward beyond the 63d degree of longitude, taking a number of exceedingly valuable gold mines in which British capital is now interested.

The cause of this notable lawsuit was Great Britain's persistent refusal to submit to arbitration the boundary line dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela. The United States took no stand as to what was the true boundary line between the countries, but only insisted that Great Britain should submit to the arbitration so frequently urged by Venezuela, in order that the true line might be determined. On Great Britain's refusal the memorable message of President Cleveland was issued and this country determined to find out for itself by thorough investigation the true line. A commission, consisting of David J. Brewer, of the supreme court of the United States, R. H. Alvey, F. R. Coudert, Daniel C. Gilman and Andrew D. White, was appointed by the United States to determine the boundary. The commission collected a great mass of information, but it was not necessary for it to complete its work. Great Britain finally consented to arbitrate and agreed to a plan after a long correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Richard Olney, secretary of state of the United States. After that the United States had no further official interest in the question. A treaty was arranged between Venezuela and Great Britain agreeing to take as final the decision of a tribunal of arbitration as to the boundary.

It is pointed out by General Harrison and his associate counsel that this tribunal is more like the great courts of justice than any other that has sat in an international dispute. Tribunals in such cases, they say, have been too much the conferences of the representatives of the disputing nations rather than the consultations of judges to whom the parties are quite indifferent. Venezuela has no direct representative upon this tribunal. It is made up of Lord Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England (succeeding Lord Herschell, recently deceased), and of Justice Collins on the part of Great Britain, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court, on the part of Venezuela, and Prof. Martens, of the University of St. Petersburg, selected by these four. It had been provided that should the four first named members be unable to choose a fifth within four months, King Oscar of Norway and Sweden was to select the fifth, but the use of this provision did not become necessary.

Though the treaty of arbitration was finally ratified in June, 1897, it was not until January, 1898, that definite measures were taken toward having the case of Venezuela properly presented before the tribunal. Then General Harrison was called to New York and engaged as chief counsel for Venezuela. There was an immense task before him. The documentary evidence extends over four centuries. General Harrison at the time knew little more of the case than many other readers of newspapers and periodicals. Though Venezuela had for a number of years appealed to the United States for assistance in her dispute with Great Britain, and though Secretary Blaine, like other secretaries of state, had had some correspondence with Great Britain on the subject, yet the case was only a minor incident in Harrison's administration and did not take on anything like that acute form which it began to assume early in the administration of his successor, President McKinley.

From the date of his employment as counsel for Venezuela, something more than fifteen months ago, until the present, General Harrison has given his entire time to this great case. His law office in Indianapolis has not been used by him, and he has worked at his home. Scarcely a day has passed on which he has not spent the usual business hours of a lawyer, from 9 to 4 o'clock, on this case. Considering that he is a public man, with many urgent requests for use of his time in politics and other business affairs, he has led almost a secluded life. His sojourn in the Adirondacks last summer was only a change of workshop, not a vacation.

In this boundary dispute, the Venezuelans and the British are the successors, respectively, of the Spanish and the Dutch. The controversy touches many points of historic and romantic interest, beginning with the times of the Spanish discovery and conquests in South America. The disputed territory itself was the much-sought El Dorado of the Spanish and English adventurers. The Dutch, in the long struggle of the Netherlands against Spanish tyranny and inquisition, attacked their enemy along these far away coasts and cut off many of the treasure ships that carried to Spain the means of maintaining her long and cruel wars. It was by settlement in territory claimed by Spain and while at war with that country that the Dutch got a footing in Guiana, and by the treaty of Munster, in 1648, after the Thirty Years' War in Europe, received a grant from Spain of territorial rights in Guiana. What is now British Guiana was held for 160 years by the Dutch. By conquest and treaty it was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

The evidence submitted in this international lawsuit is particularly voluminous for the two and a half centuries since the treaty of 1648, which gave no well-defined boundary between Spanish and Dutch possessions, and thus started all the trouble. There are Dutch documents, complete and well connected, from The Hague; Spanish documents, incomplete, scattered, gathered with great labor from archives, without index, at Seville. There was a search also in the vatican at Rome among reports of the Spanish mission settlements in the disputed territory. Material, also, had naturally been gathering in the Venezuelan archives, at Caracas. Then there were the English blue books, supplemented in the research on Venezuela's behalf by unofficial publications about geographical subjects and travel not always in harmony with the official documents.

All the documents in foreign languages have been translated and the whole proceedings are in English. All the evidence is in. Everything submitted has been printed, and copies of the many volumes have been furnished to the five arbitrators and the respective counsel. What is called the case, or the opening statement of facts, for Great Britain, takes up another volume, with seven volumes of appendices or exhibits. The case for Venezuela takes up one volume, with two volumes of appendices. Each side also submitted with its case an atlas of maps bearing on the controversy. The counter case of Great Britain takes up one volume, with two volumes of appendices, and the counter case of Venezuela one volume, with two volumes of appendices. Each side, with its counter case, submitted another atlas. Then came the printed argument, filling two volumes, or about eight hundred pages, for Venezuela, and only one volume of about sixty-five pages for Great Britain. Thus far, therefore, twenty-three printed volumes have been published. Further proceedings are to be by oral argument, though such things as the arbitrators may call for will be submitted in printing and the other side will have leave to print replies.

Assisting General Harrison as counsel for Venezuela are Benejamin F. Tracy, who was secretary of the navy in his cabinet; S. Mallet-Provost and James Russell Soley, all of New York. S. Mallet-Provost was secretary of the United States commission on this boundary dispute, and had done much work for the commission in placing evidence in shape. He was, therefore, familiar with the details of the dispute and was especially valuable in making up the Venezuelan case in the short time between January, 1898, and March 15 of the same year, when the case was submitted. There is no citizen of Venezuela among the counsel for that country, but J. M. Rojas, of Venezuela, is agent for his country in the litigation. General Harrison, engaged in a case for a Spanish-speaking country and one in which documents translated from foreign languages are numerous, is familiar only with the English language. He is, further, making his first trip to Europe in going to Paris to plead for Venezuela in this case.

The territory in dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana covers over 60,000 square miles, and is greater than the combined areas of the states of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Venezuela contends that all the territory west of the Essequibo river belongs to the republic. Lord Salisbury in correspondence with Mr. Olney, opposing the submission of the dispute about certain parts of this territory to arbitration, spoke impressively of "titles that had been unquestioned in generations." In the masterly printed argument of General Harrison and his associates, these pretensions are submitted to a rigid analysis, which makes it appear that an undisputed title could not be shown for even one generation. Before the discoveries of gold, beginning less than twenty years ago, the territory west of the Essequibo river was practically unsettled, except for Venezuelan settlements near the Orinoco. When the gold movement began the British simply went and took charge of things, setting up their own government, and now after heavy mining investments, are reluctant to give up control.

Venezuela's title is based on the rights acquired by Spain, of which country the present republic was, up to 1810, a dependency. Spain, it is contended, by discovery and settlement in the sixteenth century, gained title to the whole of the country from the Orinoco to the Amazon rivers. For the Spanish title are demanded the broad rights and liberal construction accorded by international law to the discovering nation. The Dutch, as second comers, or intruders, within this territory, are held by Venezuelan counsel to be bound by narrower rules and to have prescriptive title to such territory only as is settled by them or can clearly be shown to have been under their control. The treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela provides as a special rule that "adverse holding during a period of fifty years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district, as well as actual settlement thereof, sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription."

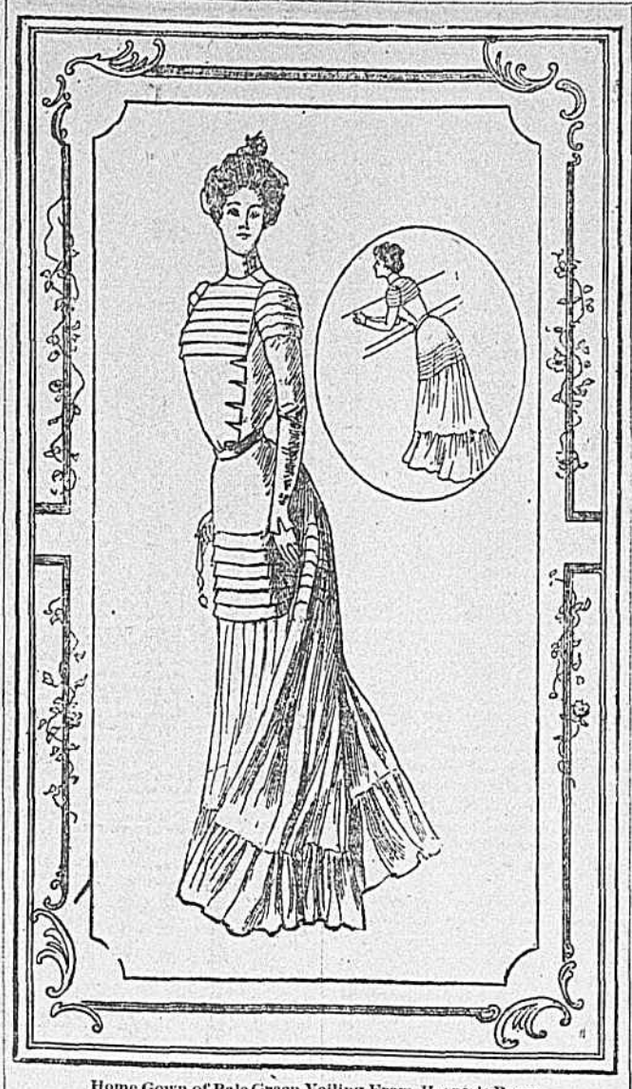
By the treaty of 1648 Spain granted to the Netherlands the territory then held by the Dutch in Guiana, without defining what this territory was, and this started all the trouble. It is contended that the Dutch then held no territory whatever west of the Essequibo except a narrow strip along the coast to the Pomeroon, a river small on the map, but important in this controversy. The Dutch, it is held, in the 16 years before British control in 1814, never advanced further unless it was about one mile to the west to the Maruca, another small but much-mentioned river. Spain treated any pretensions the Dutch made beyond this as obviously baseless and drive them back as intruders. Diplomatic correspondence on the subject of the boundary had ceased between the Spanish and the Dutch seventy one years before 1841, when consternation was created in Venezuela by news that a British flag was flying at Point Barima, an island commanding the mouth of the Orinoco. A protest was at once made by Venezuela, and the controversy, so long asleep, was reawakened.

The flying of the British flag was due to the pretensions for Great Britain by Robert Schomburgk, a young German naturalist, who had been traveling in Guiana and had proposed to the British government to survey a boundary line. He was an enthusiast for Great Britain, and dwelt in his letters on the great military advantage of controlling the mouth of the Orinoco, a river which he said offered water transportation for from 400 to 500 leagues and had nearly 300 tributary streams of more or less importance. The Orinoco flows into the ocean by many channels, of which that commanded by Point Barima, on the island of Barima, is the southernmost. Schomburgk called attention to the fact that this channel (Boca de Navios, or ship's mouth), was the only one which admitted vessels of draught and was often referred to as "the Dardanelles of the Orinoco."

He spoke of the remains of a fort having been found at Point Barima, and of this being evidence that the Dutch had controlled this point. Venezuelan counsel now contend that there is no evidence in the voluminous and complete Dutch records of any fort ever occupying this point. They refer to evidence that the French traders once had a stronghold there, and that if the remains reported by Schomburgk were really found, they were probably traces of the French occupation.

Under the protest of Venezuela at the time, Great Britain receded from the assertions made in 1841 and pulled up markers of the Schomburgk line in 1842. Since then Great Britain's demands have shifted about until the various lines proposed, when put on the map in different colors, look like strands of tangled yarn. A curious fact in the case is that the Schomburgk line published on maps from 1842 was a line first proposed by him before he made a survey. His actual survey was of a line taking in a respectable strip of territory to the west. A map based on this survey was stowed away in secret archives and not sprung on the world until forty-four years later, in 1886.

The Cuyuni and Mazuruni rivers, two large streams flowing into the Essequibo, form the basis of contention in the interior of the disputed territory. While the original Schomburgk line had, in the interior, cut straight across the Cuyuni, the larger of the two rivers, the expanded line bent to the west so as to take in the entire course of the river. Great Britain, it would seem, had at first been too modest to make public pretension to the territory beyond the original Schomburgk line, but now the extreme pretension of the British extends far beyond even the expanded Schomburgk line, taking in all the tributaries of the Cuyuni up to their source, and to within a dozen miles of the Orinoco.



Home Gown of Pale Green Veiling From Harper's Bazar.

A very simple model, and one equally adaptable for slender or full figures, has a bodice tucked vertically across the upper part both back and front, the tucks reaching around the body in an almost complete circle. At the left side of the bodice under thet arm occurs the break in the circle. Here the veiling is plainly fitted over the lining. The tucks across the bodice are an inch deep, six in number, and are carefully marked in the pattern. These and the tucks upon the sleeve (of equal depth) are made directly in with the garment, wherein they differ from the tucks shown upon the upper skirt. In the latter instance fitted folds of veiling are made to do duty as tucks. The depth of these folds is one and one-half inches. Under the lowest fold, or simulated tuck, is a slightly circular ruffle with scant gathers, and this is finished by a fuller and narrower flounce, which is also fashioned after the circular model. This again is finished with a deep hem. The skirt may be worn over a drop skirt of cream-colored taffeta. The position of folds upon the skirt is marked upon the pattern published by Harper's Bazar, where the design appears. The bodice is fastened at the left side, and finished in Greek scallops, which are utilized as a cuff trimming. The plain collar is fastened at the left side of the front by three French gilt buttons. The costume design will prove a dainty one for evening use during the summer and autumn.

To make this gown in veiling of one color, forty-four inches wide, nine yards of material, will be required.

FOUR OF THE BEST

There Are Also Many Others of Equal Force.

Good Qualities That Put the Stamp of Excellence Upon This Article.

There are many reasons why you should take Morrow's Kid-ne-olds in preference to any other kidney preparation. In the first place, Kid-ne-olds are a scientific preparation.

Second, they are not pills, but Tablets, which is the scientific form of putting up medicine; they do not get hard and pass through the system whole, but dissolve and take effect immediately.

Third, there are never any bad effects from their use, like there is from ninety per cent. of other preparations.

Fourth, most all kidney preparations are filled up with something to act on the bowels. Morrow's Kid-ne-olds do not act on the bowels because some people do not need a cathartic. They simply need something to act on the kidneys, and when you take any other kidney preparation the bowels are moved perhaps severely when they should not be disturbed.

There are many other reasons why you should take Morrow's Kid-ne-olds and these reasons you will find out by using them. We give you the evidence of Mrs. Wm. H. Bayl, of 735 Market street, who has lived here for twenty years, and says: "I was troubled with disordered kidneys for several years and was never able to get anything that would cure me. At times I would have a very severe aching pain across the small part of my back and was troubled with nervousness and inability to sleep. When I read about Morrow's Kid-ne-olds I decided to try them, and obtained some at Chas. R. Goetze's drug store, who guarantees them or will refund the money. In a short time after I began the use of Kid-ne-olds I was relieved."

Morrow's Kid-ne-olds are not pills, but Yellow Tablets, and are put up in wooden boxes, which contain enough for about two weeks' treatment, and sell at fifty cents a box at Chas. R. Goetze, the druggist. A descriptive booklet will be mailed upon request by John Morrow & Co., Chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Money on call steady at 2½@3½ per cent; last loan 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87⅝@4 87¾ for demand and at $4 85½@4 85¾ for 60 days; posted rates $4 86½ and $4 88½. Commercial bills $4 84@4 85. Silver certificates 61@61¾c. Bar silver 60⅞c. Mexican dollars 48½c. Government bonds firmer. State bonds firm. Railroad bonds irregular.

The stock market was abandoned almost wholly to professional traders on the floor of the exchange. No outside demand of any importance was apparent at any point in the list. Prices were marked up sharply at the opening on a demand from the shorts who sold the specialties yesterday. Sugar, Brooklyn Transit, and the Flower group generally showed the largest gains, the demand being obviously from the short interests. Anaconda Mining showed strength both in London and here, which was well maintained throughout the day, and the tone of Manhattan was also firm without any published news to account for it. The opening demand from the shorts was soon satisfied and prices slipped away, but without any pressure to sell. The dullness at the declines seemed to impress the professionals that the reaction was over and they turned buyers again, marking prices up, especially in Sugar and Brooklyn Transit. But it became quickly evident that the large bull interests, which were active early in the week, were not yet prepared to resume operations and the advance did not hold. The absence of any demand for stocks caused the traders to turn bears again, and the market sagged and drifted quite aimlessly for the balance of the day. The short sales by the traders were covered before the close, bringing prices in a great many cases back to about last night's level. There was rather a sharp decline in Tobacco in the late hour, with which the professionals associated rumors regarding the health of a member of the company. The large demand for railroad stocks, which was manifest in yesterday's trading was lacking to-day and that department of the market was very dull comparatively, but quite firm at some points. The grangers showed weakness, which is attributed to the continued rumors of crop damage. London bought a few stocks in this market, but took no active part owing to the pending holidays there. In spite of the small buying by London sterling exchange hardened an additional fraction, the demand rate showing an advance of ¼ per cent on the pound since last week. Money continued easy and estimates of to-morrow's bank statement are of a large increase in cash reserves as the market has gained heavily from the sub-treasury on account of the final payment to the order of the Spanish government on Monday of $5,000,000, and also by receipts from the interior. Reports from interior points are of large cash reserves on hand and steady demand for safe investment. The railroad bond market continued to show a large investment demand especially for reorganization issues.

Every heavy individual block of the new Baltimore & Ohio bonds and of the Wisconsin Central firsts were taken off the market. There were some declines in prices late in the day but the firmness at other points made the market irregular. Total sales $4,370,000. United States 4s advanced ⅛ per cent in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 443,480 shares.

STOCKS AND BOND QUOTATIONS.

U. S. 2s reg.....	99½	Reading	19¾
U. S. 3s reg.....	108⅝	do first pre.....	55½
U. S. 3s coupon,	108⅝	Rock Island.....	111¾
U. S. n'w 4s reg.	130	St. Paul	123½
U. S. n'w 4s cou.	130	do preferred ..	169
U. S. old 4s reg	112⅝	St. P. & Om....	92½
U. S. old 4s cou.	113½	do preferred ..	170
U. S. 5s reg.....	112¼	South. Pacific...	33¼
U. S. 5s coupon.	112¼	Texas & Pacific.	20
Atchison	18¾	Union Pacific...	43¼
do preferred ..	55¾	do preferred ..	79¼
Bal. & Ohio.....	69	Wabash	7⅛
Can. Pacific....	97⅝	do preferred ..	20⅛
Can. Southern..	54	Wheel. & L. E..	10
Central Pacific.	32½	do preferred ..	28½
Ches. & Ohio....	25½	Adams Express.	112
Chi. & Alton....	160	Amer. Express..	141
Chi. G. W.....	13⅞	U. S. Express...	48
Chi. & N. W....	152¼	Wells Fargo.....	125
do preferred ..	192	Amer. Spirits	11½
C. C. C. & St. L.	94½	do preferred ..	33
do preferred ..	95	Amer. Tobacco.	104¾
Del. & Hudson.	117¼	do preferred ..	141
Del. L. & W....	166½	Col. F. & Iron..	46⅞
Den. & Rio G..	22⅞	do preferred ..	105
do preferred ..	77	Gen. Electric....	118
Erie (new).....	12⅞	Brooklyn R. T..	115¾
do first pre....	34¼	Lead	32
Fort Wayne	184	do preferred ..	111½
Hocking Val....	10	Pacific Mail.....	30½
Illinois Central.	113¾	People's Gas....	115⅝
Lake Erie & W.	16	Pullman Palace.	158½
do preferred ..	68	Silver Certifi....	61
Lake Shore	200	Sugar	156¼
Louis. & Nash..	66⅛	do preferred ..	117
Mich. Central..	113	T. C. & Iron....	38¼
Mo. Pacific.	43⅞	U. S. Leather....	6
Mobile & Ohio..	41	do preferred ..	69½
N. J. Central...	112	Western Union.	91½
N. Y. Central...	135¾	Amer. S. & W..	63⅝
North. Pacific..	50	do preferred ..	87¼
do preferred ..	77	Federal Steel...	60½
O. R. & N. pre.	69	do preferred ..	81½
Pittsburgh	181		

STEEL AND TIN QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations for National Steel stocks and American Tin Plate are furnished by Simpson & Tatum, City Bank Building.

	Opened.	Closed.
National Steel Co. pre.....	89½	88½
National Steel Co. com.....	No mrkt.	52
American Tin Plate pre....	85	84½
American Tin Plate pre....	No mrkt.	40

NEW YORK MINING STOCKS.

Cholor	27	Ontario	750
Crown Point	22	Ophir	100
Col. Cal & Va...	125	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	50	Quicksilver	200
Gould & Curry.	25	do preferred ..	800
Hale & Norcross	30	Sierra Nevada...	75
Homestake	6,000	Standard	270
Iron Silver.....	55	Union Consol....	38
Mexican	40	Yellow Jacket...	30

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO — Despite the strongest kind of news in the way of crop damage to-day wheat closed with a loss of ⅛c, owing to heavy realizing. Corn declined ⅝c and oats ¼c. Pork advanced 7½c and ribs 5c.

Claims of serious damage by Hessian flies, light receipts and reported drouth in Russia started wheat traders on the rampage at the opening. The pit was flooded with buying orders by the bulls, and shorts were forced to cover. As a result three-quarters of a cent was added to last night's closing price during the first half hour's trading. Profit-taking on the bulge, however, checked the upturn, and sent prices off a cent, but outside demand took care of the liquidation and the rally from the break was as prompt as the decline had been. After that the market ruled quiet within narrow limits until the close. Reduced estimates by prominent statisticians of the winter wheat yield encouraged buying. July opened a shade higher at 73⅝@74c, advanced to 74⅝@74¾c, declined to 73¼c and closed with buyers at 73¾c. Chicago received 39 cars, two of which were graded contract. Minneapolis and Duluth got 273 cars, compared with 411 cars for the same day last year. The aggregate at western primary markets was 319,000 bushels, against 907,000 bushels a year ago. Atlantic port clearances amounted in wheat and flour to 155,000 bushels. Cash demand poor.

Corn ruled weak, influenced by favorable growing weather and an increase in the country movement and slack cash demand. Receipts were 100 cars. July opened a shade lower at 33⅝@33¾c, touched 33¾c, declined to 32½c and closed at 33⅛c.

Oats declined under liquidation and short selling, due to favorable crop reports. Receipts were 226 cars. July opened unchanged at 24¼c, touched 24¼c, declined to 23⅝c and closed at 23¾@23⅞c.

Extensive buying of lard by packing concerns and higher prices for hogs strengthened provisions. July pork opened 5c higher at $8 20, advanced to $8 25, declined to $8 17½@8 20 and closed at $8 22½. July lard opened 2½c higher at $5 10 and advanced to $5 15@5 17½ at the close.

Ribs were dull, with fluctuations narrow.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2.				
May	72⅝	73¾	72¼	72⅝
July	73¾	74⅝	73⅛	73¼
Sep.	73½	74½	73½	73¾
Corn, No. 2.				
May	32¾	33⅞	32½	32½
July	33⅝	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛
Sep.	34½	34¾	33½	33¾
Oats, No. 2.				
May	27½	27⅝	27	27⅛
July	24⅛	24¼	23⅝	23⅞
Sep.	21	21¼	20¾	21
Mess Pork.				
July	$8 20	$8 25	$8 17½	$8 22½
Sep.	8 37½	8 42½	8 35	8 40
Lard.				
July	5 10	5 17½	5 10	5 17½
Sep.	5 25	5 30	5 22½	5 30
Short Ribs.				
July	4 70	4 72½	4 67½	4 70
Sep.	4 82½	4 85	4 82½	4 85

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour quiet and firm.

Wheat—No. 2 spring 73@73½c; No. 3 spring 68@72½c; No. 2 red 74½@76c.

Corn—No. 2, 33c; No. 2 yellow 33¾c.

Oats—No. 2, 27½c; No. 2 white 30c; No. 3 white 29@29¾c.

Rye—No. 2, 62c.

Barley—No. 2, 35@40c.

Flaxseed—No. 1, $1 02½; new $1 05.

Timothyseed—Prime $2 25.

Pork—Mess, per barrel $8 15@8 20.

Lard—Per 100 lbs $5 10@5 12½.

Short ribs—Sides (loose) $4 50@4 80.

Dry salted shoulders (boxed) 4¼@4½c.

Short clear sides (boxed) $4 95@5 00.

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

Sugar—Cut loaf unchanged.

Clover—Contract grade $6 10@6 20.

Butter—Steady; creamery 12@18½c; dairies 10@16c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh 11¾c.

Cheese—Steady; creameries 9@10¾c.

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 16,300 bushels; exports 9,800 bushels; market generally firm.

Wheat, receipts 76,700 bushels; exports 16,900 bushels; spot market dull; No. 2 red 84c spot and to arrive f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red 80½c elevator; options opened firm; closed nervous at ⅛@⅛c net advance; May closed at 81⅜c; July closed at 78¾c; September closed at 77⅝c; December 78½c.

Corn, receipts 120,900 bushels; exports 258,200 bushels; spot market firm; No. 2, 41c f. o. b. afloat spot; options opened quiet; closed steady at net decline of ¼c; May closed at 39⅝c; July closed at 38½c; September closed at 38⅝c.

Oats, receipts 166,400 bushels; exports 1,400 bushels; spot market strong; No. 3 white 34½c; options dull.

Butter weak. Cheese easy. Eggs steady. Tallow firm. Cottonseed oil dull. Rosin steady.

Turpentine firm. Rice firm. Molasses steady. Hay quiet. Hops dull. Hides steady. Leather and beef steady.

Cutmeats firm. Lard firmer. Pork firm.

Coffee, options opened steady at unchanged prices; closed steady and unchanged.

Sugar, raw firmer in tone; refined firm.

BALTIMORE—Flour firm; receipts, 5,900 barrels; exports, 7,500 barrels. Wheat inactive; spot and month, 75¼@75½c; June, 75¾@76c; July 76¾@77c; receipts, 40,500 bushels; exports, 8,000 bushels. Corn easy; spot, month and June, 37¼@37⅝c; July, 37¾c; receipts, 149,300 bushels; exports, 94,400 bushels. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 33½@34c; No. 2 mixed, 30½@31c; receipts, 71,500 bushels; exports, 50,000 bushels. Butter firm. Eggs firm. Cheese steady.

CINCINNATI—Flour firmer. Wheat firm; No. 2, 73c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 34@34½c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 28¼c. Rye firmer and higher; No. 2, 65c. Lard firm at $4 90. Bulkmeats $4 85. Bacon steady at $5 65. Whisky steady at $1 26. Butter steady. Sugar firm. Eggs steady at 11c. Cheese steady.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO—Cattle, fancy grades brought $5 50@5 60; choice steers $5 25@5 45; mediums $4 80@4 95; beef steers $4 30@4 75; stockers and feeders $4 00@5 25; bulls $3 00@4 25; cows and heifers $3 00@4 25. Calves $4 50@7 50. Hogs, fair to choice, $3 85@4 00; heavy packers $3 60@3 82½; mixed $3 65@3 87½; butchers $3 70@3 95; lights $3 65@3 90; pigs $3 35@3 75. Sheep brought $4 75@5 55; yearlings $5 50@5 65; shorn lambs $4 25@6 25, and wooled lambs $6 50@6 75. Receipts—Cattle, 2,000 head; hogs, 24,000 head; sheep, 9,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle steady; extra $5 35@5 40; prime $5 25@5 30; common $3 50@4 00. Hogs active and higher; mediums $4 12½@4 15; heavy Yorkers $4 10@4 12½; light Yorkers $4 00@4 05; pigs $3 85@3 95; good roughs $3 45@3 75; stags and common roughs $2 50@3 00. Sheep firm; choice wethers $4 85@4 90; common $2 50@3 50; choice lambs $6 00@6 15; spring lambs $5 00@8 00. Veal calves $5 50@7 00.

CINCINNATI—Hogs active and higher at $3 15@3 95.

Metals.

NEW YORK—Buyers were extremely conservative all day and in the absence of pressing offers from producers the market ruled unchanged and featureless. There was nothing in foreign or western news to alter the ideas of local traders. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants quiet at $11 25 bid and $11 50 asked. Lake copper dull at $19. Tin dull and easy at $25 50 bid and $25 60 asked. Lead dull at $4 45 bid and $4 50 asked. Spelter quiet at $6 75 bid and $7 00 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4 25, and for copper $18 75@19 00.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—Fairly an average business in progress in cotton goods, Bleached cottons in demand and very firm at recent advances. Brown sheetings and drills scarce and strong in all leading makes, but not quotably higher. Fine grey goods firm and tending against buyers. Coarse colored cottons firm, with better demand. Prints firm for both staples and fancies and sales fully up to the average for the time of year. The new dark prints selling mostly on a net value basis. No change in ginghams. Men's wear woolen and worsted fabrics and dress goods quiet. Linens firm and occasionally dearer. Burlaps, prices barely maintained in Fundes and Calcuttas.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY—Credit balances $1 13; certificates, no bids; shipments 75,900 barrels; average 77,000 barrels; runs 127,000 barrels; average 80,200 barrels.

NEW YORK—Standard oil $1 75@1 77.

Wool.

NEW YORK—Wool steady.

White, Handley & Foster. | White, Handley & Foster.

At the Old Stand.

To correct the impression that has gone abroad that we have quit business, would just say we are still DOING BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND, and are

Selling Cheaper Than Ever..

A $65.00 W. & W. Sewing Machine for $40.00.

by our club plan. The Wheeler & Wilson Co. is the oldest Sewing Machine Company now in existence, and their machines have a WORLD-WIDE reputation. Call at store and join club.

WHITE, HANDLEY & FOSTER.

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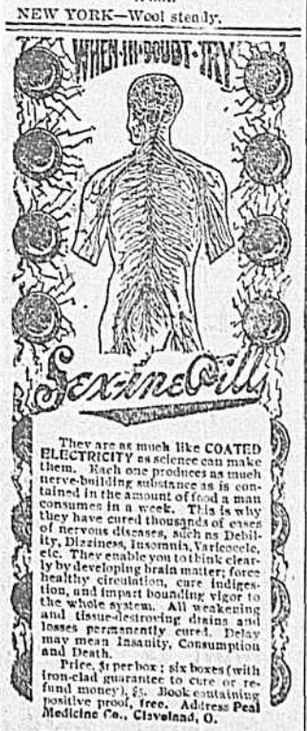

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Price, $1 per box; six boxes (with iron-clad guarantee to cure or refund money), $5. Book containing positive proof, free. Address Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

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Mott's Nerverine Pills

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. $1.00 per box by mail; 6 boxes for $5.00.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Prop's, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by C. H. GRIEST & CO., 1129 Market street. d&w

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *ALL Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely restore* Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 CTS. per package; or six pkgs (full treatment) for $2.50, by mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 15 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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Pittsburgh and Louisville Packet, leaving Wheeling every Tuesday at 9 p. m. for Louisville. Arriving at Wheeling every Monday at 11 a. m. for Pittsburgh. Rates from Wheeling to Cincinnati $12 round trip; Louisville $11 round trip. Freight for all points, and Louisville.

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DANA SCOTT, Purser.

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jul7 Wheeling, W. Va.

Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Departure and arrival of trains at Wheeling. Eastern Time. Schedule in effect May 14, 1899. 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	† 4:00
Fairmont and Grafton.....	* 7:00	* 4:00
Washington (Pa.) and Pitts.	* 7:20	* 6:45
		a. m.
Zanesville and Newark.....	* 7:35	* 1:15
Columbus and Chicago.....	* 7:35	* 1:15
		p. m.
Zanesville and Columbus....	*10:15	* 5:15
Cincinnati and St. Louis....	*10:15	* 5:15
Grafton and Cumberland...	*10:50	*10:30
Washington and Baltimore.	*10:50	*10:30
	p. m.	a. m.
Zanesville and Newark.....	* 3:20	*11:40
Columbus and Chicago.....	* 3:20	*11:40
Washington (Pa.) and Pitts.	† 3:30	† 9:50
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:20	*10:13
Grafton and Cumberland...	* 5:00	*10:25
Washington and Baltimore.	* 5:00	
Pittsburgh and Cumberland	* 5:20	*10:13
Washington and Baltimore.	* 5:20	*10:13
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:20	*10:13
Zanesville and Columbus....	*11:40	* 5:20
Cincinnati and St. Louis....	*11:40	* 5:20
Pittsburgh Excursion.....	§ 5:35	§11:05

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays only. Pullman Sleeping or Parlor Cars on all through trains.

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City Passenger and Tic