IN THE TRANSVAAL

Something About the Boer South African Republic.

QUITE AN EVENTFUL HISTORY.

Less Than Sixty Years in Length Founded in 1840, After the "Great Trek" From Natal, It Was Seized by England in 1877, and Won Its Freedom in a War Where the British Lost Every Battle—Gold is at the Bottom of Its Trouble.

New York Sun: In view of the possibility of war between England and the Transvaal, a possibility which seems to be growing greater, a sketch of the last campaign of the British troops in the Boer republic will be of interest. A few preliminary details of Transvaal history are necessary for a full comprehension of the causes of the present dispute.

The South African Republic, as the state of which President Kruger is at present the head is officially known, was founded in 1840 by a body of Boers from Natal on its annexation by the British government. They were part of those who had trekked out of Cape Colony in 1835 to escape from under the British flag and found a free state of their own on the eastern slope of the Drakensberg mountains.

The independence of the Transvaal was recognized by the British government in 1852. During the quarter of a century that followed the Boers were engaged in organizing the country and consolidating their power over the natives, with whom they were frequently in conflict. In a war with the Zulus in 1877 over a question of boundary they met with a partial defeat, which the British government took advantage of, and sent Sir Theophilus Shepstone into the country with instructions to proclaim it British territory, in order, as was stated, to avert a general rising of the natives. Then followed the Zulu war, with the British disaster of Isandula and the victory of Ulundi, brought on by the British claiming from Cetewayo the same boundary for which he and the Boers had been fighting.

The protests of the Boers against the usurpation of the British government were of no avail, and on December 16, 1880, at Heidelberg, the flag of the republic was once more hoisted, and steps were taken to expel the British troops in occupation of the country. This was an act of war, and the British military authorities began at once to prepare for emergencies. The first fighting took place at Bronkerspruit between a British infantry regiment, the Ninety-fourth, which was on the march to Pretoria, and the Boers. At a point on their route they were met by a Boer patrol, the commander of which warned the British officer in command of the regiment that his orders were to stop him at a certain spot on the road, which he indicated. The British officer naturally refused to take any notice of this threat, and continued his march, escorted by a body of mounted Boers who kept a line parallel with the British troops at about 500 yards distance. When the British column arrived at the point that had been indicated by the Boer commander the Boers opened fire, and in less than half an hour nearly all the British officers and nearly half the men were killed or wounded and the rest made prisoners. Immediately the result of the first engagement was known the Boers all over the Transvaal rose, and by their patrols cut off and isolated all the British garrisons from communication with each other and the rest of the world. Being short of ammunition, the Boers were unable to act vigorously on the offensive and confined themselves to disputing the British advance from Natal by Laing's Nek.

The first attempt to open a way through to the relief of the beleaguered garrisons was made by Sir George Colley, who enjoyed a high reputation as a skilled and experienced officer. Moving up from Natal with 1,200 men and six guns, he arrived at Laing's Nek on January 21, 1881. Here he was met by a body of Boers, stated at 1,430 men, without artillery. The action opened with a bombardment of the Boer intrenchments at a distance of a mile and a half, so great was the respect inspired by the Boer sharpshooters. Meanwhile, disposing of his force in three formations, about one half in reserve, and the naval brigade with the rocket tubes and a portion of the Sixtieth Rifles in support, General Colley launched five companies of the Fifty-eighth regiment with about a hundred cavalry to the assault of the Boer position, ignorant of the full strength of the force holding it. In a few minutes the cavalry were scattered and one-third of the infantry lay dead or wounded on the slope. The survivors retired in disorder and reformed behind the Sixtieth Rifles, when the British force was drawn off undisturbed by the Boers. In this affair the Boer loss was two men.

The Boers then followed up this victory by attacking General Colley's communications, which forced him once more to take the offensive. On February 8 he marched from his camp near the frontier with five companies of the Sixtieth Rifles, a small force of cavalry, and four guns to clear the road in his rear. A few miles from the camp he left a half company and two guns to guard the drifts of the Inzago river, then in flood, and about a mile and a half further on encountered a Boer patrol stated at 167 men. The Boers at once assumed the offensive, General Colley, with 300 men and two guns, taking up his position on a flat-topped hill. The Boers took cover all round the hill, keeping up a deadly fire on the defenders until nightfall, when they drew off without making any attempt to assault the British position. They had twelve men killed and fourteen wounded, while on the British side one-half the men were put hors de combat. With the loss of nearly all his horses, General Colley regained his camp after a desperate night's march with the remnant of his forces demoralized.

By this time reinforcements began to arrive and his force was strengthened by the addition of the Ninety-second Highlanders from India, after having taken part in the Afghan war. He at once resumed the offensive, but avoiding Laing's Nek on this occasion decided to try a turning operation by occupying the Majuba Mountain, which overhangs the pass on the southwest side. He made up his force with three companies of the Ninety-second Highlanders, two of the Fifty-eighth regiment and two of the Sixtieth Rifles, with a naval contingent. By a night march on February 25 he reached the summit of the mountain, which, to all appearances, was impregnable. The top of Majuba is saucer-shaped, with a perpendicular belt running around it broken by some gulleys through which access might be had from the slopes below. These slopes are steep and the upper parts screened from the view above. General Colley distributed his men round the edge of this position, but neglected to fortify it in any way, not believing the Boers would attempt to scale the heights.

At first it looked as though he was justified in this belief, for the Boers had already begun to prepare for retreat, seeing their flank threatened, when under some inspiration their leaders, Generals Joubert and Smidt, decided to try the effect of a direct assault. A part of the Boer force taking cover with their usual skill opened fire at long range, doing, however, comparatively little execution, owing to the British troops, after the experience at the Ingogo, taking care not to expose themselves to the Boer marksmanship. While the attention of the British was distracted by this firing and they were unable to put their heads over the edge of the summit without the very great risk of receiving a bullet, some 250 Boers, the official statement says 223, were creeping up the steep slope of the mountain. One of the Boer leaders, with a picked body of about sixty men, made for a small peak standing out on the edge of the mountain summit, which proved to be the key of the position. Arrived at this point he discovered a British picket quite unconscious of the proximity of the enemy. By a well directed volley the whole of the picket were laid low and the Boers seized the peak. By this manoeuvre the British were caught in flank and rear and fell back in confusion from the edge of the summit. Meantime other parties of Boers rushed up by another gap and completed the defeat of the British, who fled in panic, the ill-fated Sir George Colley putting an end to his own life. Cameron, the special correspondent of one of the London papers, who was present on the occasion and was captured by the Boers and taken before General Joubert, who released him after examination, described the British soldiers as running and bounding down the slope of the mountain like deer. He himself was in the flight, and stepping on a loose stone rolled down the hill to find himself brought up by a stalwart Boer who escorted him to headquarters. In describing the events of that time Cameron, who was afterwards killed at Abu-Klea in the Soudan, always maintained that the splendid shooting of the Boers had completely demoralized the British troops, and inspired them with a feeling bordering on terror at meeting the Boers in the field. The British losses at Majuba were about half those holding the hill, while the Boer loss was six, of whom only one was killed.

The result of this memorable victory was that a treaty of peace between England and the Transvaal was signed on March 21, 1881, England recognizing the independence of the Transvaal. On February 27, 1884, a further convention was signed by which the British government retained only the power of vetoing, during six months after their conclusion, any treaties between the Transvaal and any other country except the Orange Free State. It was expressly stated by Lord Derby that England gave up all pretention to interfere in the internal affairs of the South African republic. Swaziland was placed under the administration of the Transvaal government in 1894, the Swazis remaining under the rule of their own chief and their other rights being guaranteed. Internal troubles, said by the Boers to have been instigated by outsiders, broke out among the Swazis last year, but were arranged without fighting through their conciliatory treatment by the Boer authorities.

It was the gold discoveries that led to the present troubles in the Transvaal. The influx of a large alien population, most of them only seeking to make a fortune and then return to Europe to enjoy it, led the Boers, who were jealous of their independence, to restrict naturalization only to those who intended becoming permanent citizens of the republic, and then only after a period of probation prolonged beyond former limits. It was this and further restrictions imposed on foreigners as the result of the Jameson raid that have been made the pretext for interference with the internal affairs of the Transvaal by the present British government. But behind all is the fact that the Transvaal is the pivot of the aspirations of the Afrikanders of South Africa, to a separate and independent nationality, to the constitution of a federation of free states under the flag of the United States of South Africa. It is to crush these tendencies at the centre that the British government is determined at the cost even of a bloody war to assert its sovereignty over the Transvaal. That is the root of the matter; the rights of the Uitlanders and the other questions are merely pretexts for a casus belli. It is the alternative road to India and Australia and the further east, in the event of the Suez Canal being blocked, that is at stake.

THEY ARE FIGHTERS.

Oom Paul's Soldiers and Their Methods of Warfare.

African Review: It is usual, I know, for military men to sneer at the generalship, or want of it, which, as they allege, was responsible for the Majuba disaster—these critics are wise after the event. It is forgotten that the Boers met other officers than General Colley at Bronkhorst Spruit in a number of fights about Pretoria, Potchestroom, and other villages, and that in no case were our men and military leaders able to stand up to the enemy. At Durban, in Natal, in 1848, we got the worst of it, as we did at Doornkop, where English officers of the ordinary type commanded. The only military success which English officers can claim in a good many encounters with the Boers is the Battle of Boomplaats, fought in 1848 between artillery and flintlock guns. It is, therefore, nonsense to take refuge behind the lack of generalship of our leaders. If such factors as courage and leadership do come into the controversy except to a very limited extent, in what direction must we look for the explanation of our defeats?

At Laing's Neck the action began by our guns dropping a few shells into the Boer lines, and, as admitted by the Boers themselves, the small loss they suffered from this fire—General Joubert was nearly hit by a splinter of a shell—induced them to think seriously of abandoning the position. They were about to leave when the attack by a small number of mounted infantry and by a few companies of Colonel Deane's regiment was made. Only one of our men reached the Boer lines, the others being stopped a short distance away; and, as they were unsupported, these were driven back down the hill. Result, 190 killed and wounded on the British side, against twenty-four Boers killed and wounded. At Ingogo, fought a few days afterwards, a force of about three hundred men and two guns were stopped on a small plateau, and, after an action lasting all day, our men, with the two guns, were withdrawn during the night, leaving dead and wounded on the ground. The Boers also left the field at night. At this fight the Boers crept up to within sixty yards of our guns. They lost seventeen killed and wounded, while our loss was 142 killed and wounded.

A force of about six hundred infantry set out for the summit of Majuba Hill on the night of February 26, 1881. There were about 550 combatants. After leaving some companies on the road about four hundred men reached the summit, and were disposed in various positions about the rim of the mountain. The first shots were fired about 6 o'clock, and the combat went on uninterruptedly for hours. In the final stages the main body of the Boers crept to within forty yards, and for a considerable time fusilladed our troops at this distance. Many of the men fell in the subsequent flight; but when the fighting was over, at 1 o'clock, our casualties were 280 killed and wounded, while the Boers lost one killed and four wounded. At Bronkhorst we lost one hundred and twenty men killed and wounded within ten minutes, the Boers losing one. In the Jameson raid our losses were about one hundred killed and wounded, the Boers having five killed and wounded in the actual fighting.

It is usually maintained that these Transvaal fights were fought at a disadvantage, and that our men were in each case vastly outnumbered. If we accept the Boer accounts, our forces were not outnumbered. At Majuba they say they had about four hundred men. But even assuming that there were as many as 1,000 Boers, the result is still extremely unsatisfactory.

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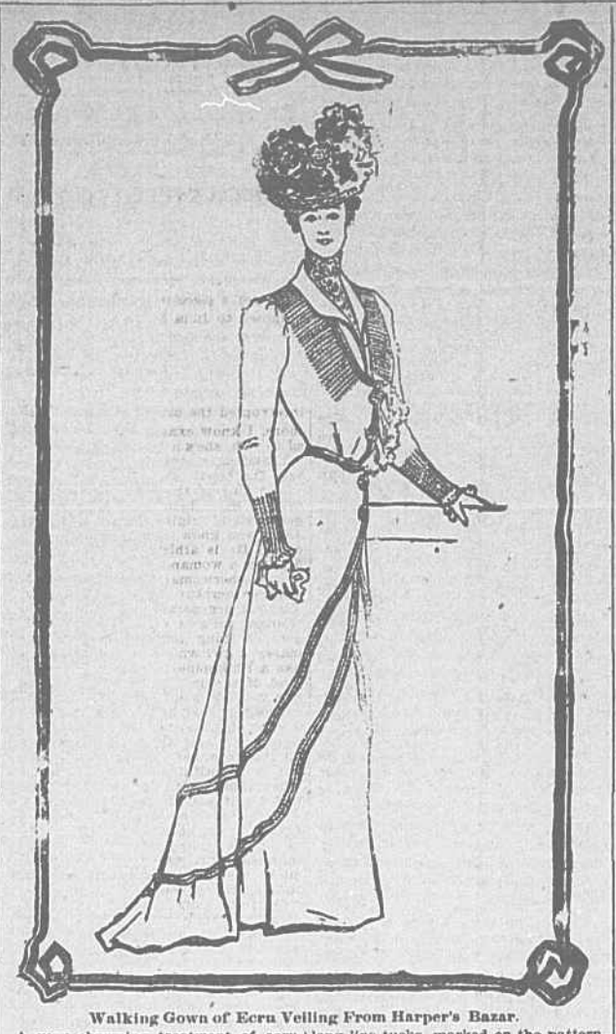

Walking Gown of Ecru Veiling From Harper's Bazar.

A very charming treatment of ecru veiling is represented in the illustration printed herewith and taken from Harper's Bazar. The skirt shows lines that suggest a double over-dress. In reality there is but one long over-drapery, the second line being formed by a flat flounce adjusted to the main skirt. The latter is a tight sheath in form, and allows for a ten-inch train. The over-dress closes at a point just at the left of the centre of the front, and is fastened by two large rolled-gold buttons. The flounce and over-dress are trimmed with stitched veiling bands, patterns of which do not accompany that of the skirt. The bodice has a very pretty rolling collar, with lower ends that form inward-turning revers. The back is seamless, with a group of vertical line tucks extending across the shoulders, and reaching only to an ordinary yoke line. The slight fulness from these tucks is gathered into a central point at the waist line. The sleeves are cut to the form, but are shaped about the lower forearm by long line tucks, marked on the pattern. The fulness of these tucks forms a narrow ruffle that sits like a ruching about the hand. The belt is shaped to the figure, and has rows of stitching like those seen on the band trimming. The original model was made over a leaf green taffeta, and this was employed for the linings of the bands and for the rolled collar. The tucks and bands were stitched with green silk of the same shade. The high collar and chemisette were of deep yellowish cream silk under white lace, and a slight jabot of the latter ornamented the edge of the front fastening of the bodice. A very pretty effect is given by placing the centre of the back of the over-dress pattern upon a fold of the goods. In this way a habit effect may be easily secured when veiling or cashmere or any wide width goods is employed.

To make this costume as shown in the illustration ten yards of veiling 44 inches wide, will be required, and fourteen yards of taffeta.

The International Sunday School Lesson

July 23, 1899. Daniel V:17-31.

The Handwriting on the Wall.

There is not in literature a more vivid word picture than that which describes the last night of Babylon. The city was besieged by the united armies of Media and Persia. Yet such was the sense of security on account of its impregnable fortification, and its vast store of provision that a royal banquet was indulged in. It was no quiet and orderly state dinner, but a wild drinking bout. In the midst of it a deliberate act of sacrilege was committed when the holy vessels of the Temple were put to ignoble use. When Jehovah had thus been disgraced the drunken idolators prostrated themselves before images of their gods. At that very moment, in the full light of the candelabra a hand appeared writing some mystic legend upon the plaster of the wall. The revellers were sober in an instant. A pallor and limpness spread over all. There was a scurrying about for the magi, but their skill failed them. At the queen's suggestion Daniel was brought in. The king appealed to him deferentially. Never did a servant of God show himself more worthy of his high calling. He disdained the proffered gifts, great though they were. With relentless fidelity he pointed out Belshazzar's course as compared with that of Nebuchadnezzar. Then he addressed himself to the interpretation of the inscription. "Numbered." "Weighed." "Divided." The last page in Babylonian history was written. Its course was "finished." It was "weighed" by the unerring hand of the God of nations, and in spite of its phenomenal advantages was found "wanting." And now its doom is irrevocably sealed. It shall be "broken," "divided" between its conquerors. The last act of Belshazzar was the fulfillment of his vow, and the granting of the reward for the interpretation. An empty honor! to be ruler of a kingdom even then dissolving.

The Teacher's Lantern.

(1.) Rulers have a moral responsibility incident upon their high position. To this Belshazzar was recreant.

(2.) The character of Daniel is all the more lustrous when compared to that of Belshazzar. He was faithful to God and truth.

(3.) Daniel made small account of material rewards. He served God not for the profit there was in it.

(4.) The prophet did not cringe before an absolute monarch, the crook of whose fingers might have been the signal to lift his head from his shoulders. He uttered his message fearlessly, without equivocation.

(5.) While walking with a Hebrew professor in the Jewish section of a city recently, he picked up a bit of newspaper. It was German printed in Hebrew characters. It would, of course, be unintelligible to one who did not know the alphabet of the Hebrew. So the Aramaic words of the inscription on Belshazzar's wall may have been in characters familiar only to Daniel.

Mail Automobiles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Postoffice department officials expect to ask for an appropriation from the next session of Congress for the use of automobiles in collecting the mails at all first class postoffices. The purpose is to ask permission to use the appropriation of $410,000 for horse hire allowance. The recent tests in Buffalo have satisfied officials here that they may be used to advantage.

Manila Refrigerator Plant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Secretary Alger to-day approved plans for a building for the refrigerator plant at Manila. The building will cost $230,000, and the plant and machinery $400,000.

Dewey Was Sea Sick.

LONDON, July 21.—The Trieste correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs that Admiral Dewey, in the course of a conversation with the correspondent, declared that he has small claim to be regarded as a hero, as nervousness and coffee had made him dreadfully seasick just before the battle of Manila began.

The correspondent also said that Admiral Dewey will return to America shortly, via Bremen, in a mail steamer.

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TENTH REUNION

Of German Reformed Churches. West Virginia Represented.

WAYNESBORO, Pa., July 20.—The tenth annual reunion of the German Reformed churches of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia was held to-day at Penmar, near the Maryland boundary line. Over 1,000 persons were present, and the reunion was a great success. Special trains were run to the mountain resort from all points in the Cumberland valley, and also from Baltimore, York and Gettysburg.

The following officers of the reunion association were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. J. A. Hoffzeim, D. D., of Martinsburg, W. Va.; secretary, Rev. J. B. Shontz, of Chambersburg, Pa.; treasurer, Edward H. Shaffer, of Baltimore, Md.; directors, George H. Hominger, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Miles M. Frissell, of Carlisle, Pa.; Rev. J. B. Stonseifer, of Winchester, Va.; W. C. Birely, of Frederick, Md.; R. R. Brenner, of Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Rev. F. C. Yost, of York, Pa.; David M. Hurley, of Hagerstown, Md.; Charles Stahl, of Gettysburg; Ephraim Cornmann, of Washington, D. C.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Money on call steady at 3½@4 per cent; last loan 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual demand in bankers' bills at $4 87¾@4 87½ for demand and at $4 84¼@4 84½ for 60 days; posted rates $4 85@4 86 and $4 88@4 88½; commercial bills $4 83½. Silver certificates 60@61c. Bar silver 60⅝c. Mexican dollars 48c. Government bonds irregular. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm.

The stock market was dull to-day for the general list, but there was a firm tone and final prices were higher than those of last night. The grangers were especially in good demand and ruled for the greater part of the day at about a point above yesterday. Burlington and Rock Island showed special strength and there was some evidence of manipulation in these two stocks. Much talk was heard of Burlington's large earnings for June and rumors were afloat of a coming increase in Rock Island's dividend rate which was without official sanction. London was a decided factor in the day's higher prices and buying for that account in New York was estimated as high as 20,000 shares, principally of Louisville & Nashville. Money conditions were apparently much easier in London and sterling exchange rate here worked lower in sympathy in spite of the lower tendency of local money rate. All apprehension of shipments of gold tomorrow was dissipated early in the day with a beneficial effect on speculative sentiment. The influences from abroad were all favorable except a fall in French rentes and a decline in the sterling exchange rate at Paris, which suggested increased money needs at that centre. Considering the dullness of the local stock market the scope of the dealings was remarkably broad, a large number of usually inactive stocks coming into activity and registering sharp gains. Among these were American Tobacco, Colorado and Southern first preferred, Mobile & Ohio, Twin City Rapid Transit, National Biscuit, DesMoines & Fort Dodge, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, General Electric, Continental Tobacco preferred, Colorado Fuel, the Smelting stocks, Illinois Central, Lead, Malting preferred, Pacific Mail, Iowa Central preferred, Chicago Greatwestern preferred, A. and American Hoop preferred, which rose between 1 and 2 points each. American Linseed Oil preferred gained 5½ per cent. Not all of these gains were held, the market dropping away somewhat in the intense dullness of the late trading. The local traction stocks were all in pretty good demand, Brooklyn Transit rising an extreme 1¾ and closing up 1⅝ per cent. Sugar was inclined to be heavy throughout the day on rumors of new developments in the opposition. Some hesitation was caused in the late dealings by doubts as to the character of to-morrow's bank statement, the changes in the cash item being problematical. Prices were marked up in some cases just before the close, giving a steady tone to the final transactions. Bonds were dull, but prices were slightly higher. Total sales par value $1,609,000.

U. S. 3s registered and the new 4s registered declined ¼ per cent, while the old 4s registered advanced ½ per cent in the bid price.

U. S. BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg	100⅝	U. S. old 4s reg	112⅝
U. S. 3s reg	108¼	U. S. old 4s cou	113
U. S. 3s coupon	109	U. S. 5s reg	111⅛
U. S. new 4s reg	129	U. S. 5s cou	112⅝
U. S. new 4s cou	130		

STOCKS.

Atchison	19⅞	Minn & St L pre	80
do preferred	61¼	Mo. Pacific	48⅛
Bal. & Ohio	47⅞	Mobile & Ohio	45
Can. Pacific	97	Mo. K. & Texas	11⅝
Can. Southern	53½	do preferred	32⅞
Central Pacific	51⅝	N. J. Central	116⅞
Ches. & Ohio	28¾	N. Y. Central	116⅞
Chi. G. W.	14½	Norfolk & W	20⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	126¼	do preferred	70½
C., Ind. & Louis.	9⅝	Northern Pac	50½
do preferred	41	do preferred	77¼
C. & East Ills	73½	Ont. & West	20¼
Chi. & N. W.	158	Ore. R. & Nav.	40
C. R. I. & Pac.	118⅞	do preferred	75
C. C. C. & St. L.	78	Pennsylvania	135⅝
Colo. Southern	4⅝	Reading	20⅝
do first pre	44	do first pre	60⅝
do second pre	10½	do second pre	33
Del. & Hudson	122	Rio G. Western	30
Del., Lack & W.	166	do preferred	73
Den. & Rio G.	21⅝	St. L. & San F.	10½
do preferred	73½	do first pre	68
Erie	13¼	do second pre	37½
do first pre	36½	St. L. S. W.	7½
G. Northern pre	166	do preferred	16⅞
Hocking Coal	14⅛	St. Paul	132
Hocking Valley	21	do preferred	173½
Illinois Central	116⅞	St. P. & Omaha	107
Iowa Central	12⅝	South. Pacific	21⅞
do preferred	51	Southern Ry	11⅝
K. C., P. & G.	7¼	do preferred	51½
L. E. & Western	18	Texas & Pacific	22½
do perefred	75	Union Pacific	42⅛
Lake Shore	200	do preferred	77½
Lou. & Nash	73¼	Wabash	7⅝
Manhattan L	118½	do preferred	22⅝
Met. St. Ry	212¾	W. & Lake E.	9⅝
Mex. Central	15¾	do second pre	36¼
Minn. & St. L.	5⅝	Wis. Central	15¼

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams Ex.	115½	U. S. Express	42
American Ex.	127	Wells Fargo	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	41¼	Inter. Paper pre	78½
do preferred	82¼	Lastede Gas	54
Am. Malting	17½	Nat. Biscuit	47⅞
do preferred	49½	do preferred	130
Am. S. & R.	29	Nat. Lead	30¼
do preferred	86	do preferred	112
Am. Spirits	6	Nat. Steel	69½
do preferred	29	do preferred	91
Am. Steel Hoop	29½	N. Y. Air Brake	202
do preferred	76	North American	11¼
Am. S. & W.	56	Pacific Coast	35
do preferred	86¾	do first pre	84
Am. Tin Plate	33	do second pre	55
do preferred	84¼	Pacific Mail	43½
Am. Tobacco	97⅞	People's Gas	118
do preferred	142	Pressed S. Car	51
Anaconda Mine	56	do preferred	83¼
Brooklyn R. T.	115¼	Pullman Pal	186½
Col. F. & Iron	45⅝	Stand. R. & T.	7¼
Cont. Tobacco	41	Sugar	137⅝
do preferred	81¼	do preferred	118
Federal Steel	59¼	Tenn. C. & Iron	69½
do preferred	79⅞	U. S. Leather	6¾
Gen. Electric	120¼	do preferred	73
Glucose Sugar	69	U. S. Rubber	50⅝
do preferred	107	do preferred	115¼
Inter. Paper	41	Western Union	90½

Total sales of stocks, 313,200 shares.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO — Wheat declined a full cent to-day and closed at the bottom. Large shipments from Argentine caused the slump which carried the September option under 70c for the first time. Corn and oats lost ⅛@⅝c and provisions closed unchanged to 2½c lower, the latter in pork.

Wheat opened easy and ⅛c lower at 70⅝c for September. Liverpool was slightly higher, but receipts were large and crop prospects good. September sold off immediately to 70⅝c. Argentine shipments for the week were reported at 1,344,000 bushels as compared with 16,000 bushels last year. A continental demand was reported—not large, but still a demand—and predictions of showers in the northwest following other predictions of more favorable weather caused some buying on which September rallied to 71⅛c. The demand was soon satisfied, however, and after holding for a time around 71c, September started upon an irregular decline which ended only with the adjournment of the board. Puts at 70¾c served to check the decline only temporarily. Receipts at primary points were 815,164 bushels, compared with 317,438 a year ago. Duluth and Minneapolis reported 441 cars as compared with 483 last week and 37 a year ago. Local receipts were 113 cars, seven of contract grade. Corn advanced early on buying by shorts. September opened unchanged at 32@32⅛c, but this was lost in sympathy with wheat. The weather was reported favorable and receipts were again liberal, Chicago receiving 577 cars, with primary western receipts of 762,000 bushels against 395,000 a year ago. Argentine shipments exceeded last week's and Danubian shipments were 456,000 bushels, all of which aided in the decline. September opened at 32@32⅛c, ranged between 31⅝@31⅞c and 32⅜@32½c and closed at 31⅝@31⅞c.

There was very little trade in oats. July closing at a slight advance. September opened steady at 19⅝@20c and closed ⅛c off at 19⅝c. The weakness of wheat was the principal influence exerted. Local receipts were 171 cars. Snow's report said the crop this year was larger and better than expected.

Provisions early were firm with a ten cent advance in hogs. The edge was taken off the market, however, by free liquidation, September pork closed 2½c higher at $9 20, September lard and September ribs steady at $5 55 and $5 20 respectively.

Estimated receipts Saturday: Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 650 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2.				
July	70	71⅛	69¾	69¾
Sept.	70⅞	71⅝	69⅞	70
Dec.	72⅝	73	71⅝	71⅝
Corn, No. 2.				
July	32½	32⅝	32¼	32½
Sept.	32	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞
Dec.	30⅞	31	30¼	30⅝
Oats, No. 2.				
July	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24¾
Sept.	20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
May	22	22⅝	21¾	21¾
Mess Pork.				
Sept.	9 20	9 27½	9 17½	9 20
Oct.	9 27½	9 27½	9 20	9 20
Lard.				
Sept.	5 55	5 60	5 55	5 55
Oct.	5 65	5 65	5 60	5 60
Short Ribs.				
Sept.	5 22½	5 27½	5 20	5 20
Oct.	5 30	5 30	5 22½	5 25

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour easy.

Wheat—No. 3 spring 66⅝@69½c; No. 2 red 71⅜c.

Corn—No. 2, 32⅞@33c; No. 2 yellow 33½@34c.

Oats—No. 2, 24⅞c; No. 3 white 24@27½c.

Rye—No. 2, 52½@53c.

Mess Pork—Per barrel $9 05@9 10.

Lard—Per 100 barrels $5 37½@5 50.

Short Ribs—Sides (loose) $5 10@5 30.

Dry salted shoulders (boxed) 5⅝@5½c.

Short clear sides (boxed) $5 40@5 45.

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

Clover—Contract grade $6 50.

Butter—Weak; creameries 13½@17½c; dairies 11@16c.

Cheese—8½@9c.

Eggs—Fresh at 11½c.

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 17,200 barrels, exports 7,800 barrels; market weak and a shade lower.

Wheat, receipts 223,700 bushels; exports 8,000 bushels; spot weak; No. 2 red 75⅞c f.o.b. afloat spot; No. 2 red 74¼c elevator; options opened steady and closed weak at ⅞c net decline; July closed at 75c; September closed at 75⅛c; December closed at 77c.

Corn, receipts 127,700 bushels; exports 5,000 bushels; spot weak; No. 2 30½c f.o.b. afloat; 37½c elevator; options opened stead and closed weak at ⅛@½c net decline; July closed at 37⅛c; September closed at 37½c; December closed at 36⅝c.

Oats, receipts 119,000 bushels; exports 3,000 bushels; spot dull; No. 2 29¼c; track mixed western 29@30½c; options quiet.

Hay weak. Hops quiet. Hides steady. Leather firm. Beef firm. Cutmeats firm. Lard steady. Pork firm. Butter steady. Cheese firm. Eggs irregular. Tallow steady. Cottonseed oil quiet. Rosin strong. Turpentine firm. Rice firm. Molasses firm.

Coffee, options opened quiet and unchanged and closed steady at 5 points higher to 5 points lower; sales 15,500 bags. Sugar, raw firm; refined steady but quiet.

BALTIMORE—Flour quiet; receipts 6,500 barrels; exports 656 barrels. Wheat easier; spot and July 70⅝@70⅞c; August 71¼@71⅜c; September 72⅛@72¼c; receipts 81,200 bushels; exports 56,300 bushels. Corn firm; spot, July and August 36⅛@36½c; September 36½@36⅝c; receipts 82,800 bushels. Oats dull and easier; No. 2 white 30½@31c; No. 2 mixed 29½@30c. Cheese firm. Butter steady. Eggs firm.

CINCINNATI—Flour dull. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 69@69½c. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 35½@36c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 26@27c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 60c. Lard firm at $5 37½. Bulkmeats firm at $5 50. Bacon firm at $6 25. Whiskey quiet at $1 28. Butter steady. Sugar firm. Eggs dull at 9c. Cheese firm.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO—Cattle unchanged; good to fancy $4 45@5 85; commoner grades $4 40@5 20; stockers and feeders $3 50@4 75; bulls, cows and heifers $3 00@5 10. Calves were sold at $4 50@6 75. Hogs sold at about 10c advance from to-day's opening. Heavy hogs $4 10@4 60; mixed lots $4 20@4 60; light $4 30@4 60; pigs $3 75@4 52½; culls and rough lots $2 00@4 10. Sheep unchanged at $2 25@3 25 for culls to $5 00@5 25 for prime. Native ewe sheep $3 75@4 25. Yearlings $4 50@5 50; feeders $3 50@3 75; lambs sold at $3 50@7 00. Receipts—Cattle, 2,000 head; hogs, 26,000 head; sheep, 5,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle steady; extra $5 50@5 60; prime $5 20@5 40; common $3 40@4 00. Hogs steady; pigs and light Yorkers $4 70@4 75; mediums and heavy Yorkers $4 70. Heavy hogs $4 55@4 55; grassers $4 40@4 55; good roughs $3 75@4 10. Sheep steady; choice wethers $4 60@4 70; common $3 00@3 00; spring lambs $3 75@5 75; veal calves $7 00@7 50.

CINCINNATI—Hogs active at $3 65@4 60.

Wool.

BOSTON—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: The sales continue very large, though showing a slight falling off from last week. The American woolen company is buying wool in big blocks. The feature of the week has been the improved demand for washed fleeces. Ohio XX and sold freely at 31@32c, is now asked; No. 1 Ohio has advanced to 35c, and three-quarters unwashed Ohio has advanced to 25c; Michigan X has advanced to 25c; western wools are being sold in the bags to a considerable extent and lines of old wool held here for a year have at last been sold at a profit. The London sales closed fairly steady with purchases of 2,500 bales for this country. Shipments of wool from this country for sale in London did not meet with much success. The sales of the week are 8,991,000 pounds domestic and 1,174,000 pounds foreign, a total of 10,165,000 pounds, against 12,100,000 pounds last week and 3,419,000 pounds for same week last year.

The sales to date show an increase of 73,554,100 pounds domestic and 14,960,400 pounds foreign from the sales of the same date in 1898. The receipts to date show an increase of 184,915 bales domestic, and 45,351 bales foreign.

NEW YORK—Wool steady.

Metals.

NEW YORK—Tin continues to attract leading attention in the metal market. To-day there was a further advance of 75 to 77½ per cent. The close was strong with prices still tending upward on heavy demand from consumers and very favorable reports from western and European markets. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants nominal at $14; lake copper unchanged at $18 50; tin unsettled at $29 75 bid and $30 25 asked. Lead was unchanged at $4 55 bid and $4 57 asked. Spelter unchanged at $6 25. The brokers' price for lead is $4 35, and for copper $18 50.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—There has been no change in the cotton goods market today in any market. Business has been of average extent and prices with rare exceptions are well maintained for both staple and fancy varieties. Woolens and worsteds firm in staple lines for both men and women's wear. Burlaps are firmer, but not quotably higher on reports of damage to jute crop.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY—Credit balances $1 35; certificates $1 24 bid for cash; no sales; shipments 50,371 barrels; average 70,403 barrels; runs 73,583 barrels; average 78,506 barrels.

WOMEN love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. 1

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

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	*5:20	*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	†3:30	*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