THANKSGIVINGS.

Famous Proclamations Which Mark Events in History.

FIRST ONE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Earliest Observance of the Day—The Custom Originated in New England—Washington's First Proclamation—Last Document Issued by President Lincoln.

Baltimore Sun: Thanksgiving proclamations have come to be almost routine documents in these days, and yet some of them possess an interest which will never wholly fade away because of the stirring events in American history which led to their promulgation. Others are of interest because of their oddity. Such a one is that issued last month by Governor George W. Atkinson, of West Virginia. It consists of six lines of proclamation proper, with twenty-five texts of Scripture, all bearing upon the subject of giving thanks. West Virginians unfamiliar with the Bible might be led to believe, by looking upon this array, that their governor must have read the Scriptures with great zeal and diligence from his youth up to be able to call to mind so many appropriate texts just when he wanted them.

Here is one of the governor's chosen texts: Romans xiv, 6—"He that regardeth the day regardeth it unto the Lord, and he that regardeth not the day to the Lord he doth not regard it. He that eateth, eateth to the Lord, for he giveth God thanks."

Governor Atkinson's idea is all right, however, when one considers that to the Bible he must go for the first thanksgiving with great rejoicing and religious ceremonies. This was established by Jehovah under directions given to Moses, as recorded in Deuteronomy xvi, 13, 14 and 15:

"Thou shalt observe the feast of the tabernacles seven days after that thou has gathered in thy corn: and thou shalt rejoice in thy feast, thou and thy son and thy daughter and thy man servant and thy maid servant and the Levite and the stranger and the fatherless and the widow that are within thy gates."

Among Anglo-Saxons in the early times a thanksgiving day was often held for some special reason, and observance was obligatory. Queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation for the observance of a day of thanksgiving which required special religious observances, saying:

"On Thanksgiving Day no servile labor may be performed, and thanks should be offered for the increase and abundance of His fruits upon the face of the earth."

A national thanksgiving was observed in England on the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Oliver Cromwell gave directions for thanksgiving days during his protectorate. On the discovery of the "gunpowder plot," in 1605, a day of thanksgiving was observed. George III's recovery from temporary insanity was celebrated with thanksgiving services throughout the realm. A similar observance was held so recently as 1872, when the Prince of Wales had recovered from a severe illness.

That of 1661 in Massachusetts was for "stopping the bottles of heaven," and restraining the "excessive rajns."

The first thanksgiving service held in North America was observed by religious ceremonies conducted by a priest of the Church of England, named Wolfall, in 1578, on the shores of Newfoundland. He accompanied the expedition under Frobisher, which brought the first English colony to settle on these shores. The record of the day's observance is thus preserved on the ship's log:

"On Monday morning, May 27, 1578, on board the Ayde, we received all the communion by the minister of Gravesend and prepared as good Christians toward God and resolute men for all fortunes, and toward night we departed toward Tilberry Hope. Here we highly praised God and altogether upon our knees gave Him due humble and hearty thanks, and Maister Wolfall, a learned man appointed by her majesty's council to be our minister, made unto us a Godlye sermon, exerting all especially to be thankful to God for His strange and miraculous deliverance in those dangerous places."

The earliest recorded observance of a similar service within the present territory of the United States was held by the Popham Colony, who settled at Saradahoc, on the coast of Maine, in August, 1607. The quaint record says:

"Sundaye being the 9th of August in the morninge the most part of our hole company of both our ships landed on this island, the which we called St. George's Island, where the cross standeth and thear we heard a sermon delyvred unto us by our preacher, giving God thanks for our happy meetinge and safe aryvall into the country and so returned aboard again."

But these were mere thanksgiving services. The real origin of Thanksgiving as a day specially set apart for prayer and rejoicing is attributed to Governor Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts Colony, who, in gratitude for the bountiful harvest of 1621, gave direction for the observance of a day of thanksgiving to be held on December 21 of that year.

Here are Governor Bradford's own words to show what they had to be grateful for:

"They begane now to gather in ye small harvest they had and to fitte up their houses and dwellings against winter, being all well recovered in health and strength, and had all things in good plenty, for as some were thus employed in affairs abroad, others were exercised in fishing about codd and bass and other fish, of which yey took good store, of which every family had their portion. All ye same, there was no waste. And now began to come in store of foule, as winter approached, of which this place did abound when they came first (but afterward decreased by degrees), and beside water foule there was great store of wild Turkies, of which they took many, besides venison, etc. Beside, they had about a peck of meal a weeke to a person, or now, since harvest, Indian corn to ye proportion."

During the Revolution Thanksgiving became national, Congress annually recommending a day to be set apart for this purpose, but after the general Thanksgiving for Peace in 1784 the custom was omitted until the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789, when President Washington appointed Thursday, November 26, for a national observance. This was given at New York, on October 3, and may be taken as the pioneer of Presidential Thanksgiving proclamations. Here is an extract from it:

"Whereas, It is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits and humbly to implore His protection and favor. * * * Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these states to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the Beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be, that we may then all unite in rendering to Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation, for the signal and manifold mercies and the favorable inter-positions of His providence; in the course and conclusion, union and plenty which we have since enjoyed, for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which He has been pleased to confer upon us.

By this time the festival had attained official recognition throughout New England and the governors of the different states sent out their proclamations regularly. The west, being largely settled from the east, readily fell into line, but Thanksgiving Day did not obtain official recognition in the south until 1858, when eight southern governors sent forth proclamations, after the New England model, amid much criticism from opponents of "Yankee notions."

President Lincoln, in 1863-63-64, recommended special days of thanksgiving, and since the Civil war the practice has been unbroken. Here is an extract from Mr. Lincoln's last proclamation of this kind, before he was assassinated. It is dated October 20, 1864, and refers emphatically to his proclamation of emancipation:

"It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our National life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the rivers and seas, with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth and has crowned the labor of our workingmen in every department of industry with abundant rewards. *Moreover, He has been pleased to animate* and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions. Now, therefore, I," etc.

The Favorite Beaten.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Kid Broad, of Cleveland, defeated Dave Sullivan, of Boston, in a twenty-five-round fight to-night, before the Broadway Athletic Club. Sullivan in the opening rounds assumed the aggressive, but at no time offset his adversary's defensive tactics and counters. All through the fight honors were pretty even, with the exception of one knock-down in the fifteenth round. At the end of the twenty-fifth round both men were bleeding profusely, but Broad was the stronger by far, and he was the aggressor to the call of time, when there was nothing left for the referee, but to give a decision in favor of Broad. Sullivan was the favorite in the betting. Two to one was freely laid upon his chances up to the tenth round, but after this even money prevailed.

Aged Abolitionist Dead.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Calvin De Wolf, one of the earliest of western abolitionists, was found dead in bed at his home here to-day, aged eighty-four years.

In 1840 Mr. De Wolf became secretary of the anti-slavery society of Chicago, and later one of the founders of the Western Citizen, an anti-slavery organ, influential in the western states. It was while actively interested in this paper that he, with several others, was indicted for assisting a young colored woman, a slave under the law of Nebraska, in escaping to Canada. Mr. De Wolf gave bond, but the case was dismissed by President Lincoln's attorney general.

Revenge.

Harry—Where are you going, Frank? Frank—Er-r-round to Per-er-er-kins' to g-g-gug-g-g-et some t-t-tacks. Harry suddenly has an idea how to pay Frank a grudge he owes him, and bolts round to Perkins' by another way)—Have you any t-t-t-tacks? Shop-keeper—Yes, my boy. Harry—Well, s-s-s-sit on them (and darted for his life.) Frank (entering shop two minutes later) Have you any t-t-tacks? (Scene better imagined than described). — Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Mr. Stead Answered.

William T. Stead was moved to send a copy of his brochure ::Shall I Slay My Brother Boer?" to two London editors. One reply ran somewhat thus: Dear Mr. Stead—What in heaven's name have I to do with your family affairs? Yours sincerely, ——. And the other: My Dear Sir—By all means, if he insists upon it. Yours faithfully, ——.—The Argonaut.

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

Thanksgiving Rates.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie will sell tickets at reduced rates on account of Thanksgiving, November 29 and 30, good returning December 1.

Bon Ami

The Finest Cleaner

MADE, CONTAINS NO SAND, GRIT OR COARSE SUBSTANCE THAT WILL SCRATCH OR INJURE.

They are as much like COATED ELECTRICITY as science can make them. Each one produces as much nerve-building substance as is contained in the amount of food a man consumes in a week. This is why they have cured thousands of cases of nervous diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Insomnia, Varicocele, etc. They enable you to think clearly by developing brain matter; force healthy circulation, cure indigestion, and impart bounding vigor to the whole system. All weakening and tissue-destroying drains and losses permanently cured. Delay may mean Insanity, Consumption and Death.

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

For Sale by Charles R. Goetze, Druggist, Twelfth and Market Streets

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Money on call closed easier at 3@7 per cent; last loan 3 per cent; ruling rate 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 85⅞@4 85 for demand and at $4 80⅞@4 81 for 60 days; posted rates $4 82@4 82½ and $4 87; commercial bills $4 80@4 80¼. Silver certificates 58⅝@59½c. Bar silver 58½c. Mexican dollars 47⅛c. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm.

Prices of stocks were on the whole very well sustained to-day, in spite of some factors making for reaction. Chief of these was the continued hardness of the money market, the further slump in Leather and the movement to take profits in the trunk line stocks which have advanced so aggressively for some time past. This profit taking movement was the nearest to official confirmation that could be had of the numerous published reports and rumors of a consolidation of control of the great trunk lines. Those favored with advance information of such a project would naturally be sellers when the news became public property and bought in outside buyers. A good proportion of to-day's outside buyers thus invited operated by cabled orders from London. Americans shared in the general strength in that market on account of reports of British military success against the Boers. London buying was also attracted by the publication of the currency reform measure to be pushed by the dominant party at the coming session of Congress. This buying for London account was the mainstay of the market and the spotty strength displayed here and there by individual stocks, many of them very obscure, kept the market firm in face of the uneasiness over the money outlook. To-morrow's holiday also prompted some closing up of short accounts. While London's buying was the main sustaining factor, the further hardening on the London money rate and fears of an advance in the Bank of England rate to-morrow discouraged operations for the long account. The demand for money kept the rate at 7 per cent and above unit had this mostly satisfied when it fell below 4 per cent in the late dealings and the stock market hardened in response. The sub-treasury's disbursements on account of bond redemptions were considerably below $2,000,000 and the treasury statement from Washington showed the day's revenue receipts nearly $1,700,000 in excess of expenditures. As this is the last day for which the treasury department's offer to redeem bonds holds good, the total disbursements for redemptions are but little over half the amount of the total offered. The feeling is general in Wall street, however, that the period of the offer will be extended and a safety valve against pressure of money rates thus supplied. A further decline in New York exchange at Chicago to 30 cents discount against 20 cents yesterday and a downward movement in New York exchange at other domestic centers were against the supposition that New York is gaining this week on the interior currency movement, as was the case last week. Fractional net gains are the rule in stocks and they rise to a point or over in only a few exceptional cases.

The bond market was quiet and prices showed some improvement as the day progressed. Total sales par value $1,935,000.

United States 3s advanced ⅛ per cent in the bid price.

U. S. Bonds.

U. S. 2s reg	102	*U. S. old 4s reg	112¾
U. S. 2s reg	102¾	U. S. old 4s cou	113¾
U. S. 3s coupon	109⅝	U. S. 5s reg	111¼
U. S. new 4s reg	135⅛	U. S. 5s coupon	111¼
U. S. new 4s cou	135⅛		

Stocks.

Atchison	23¾	Mo. Pacific	48½
do preferred	65⅝	Mobile & Ohio	44¾
Balto. & Ohio	58⅝	Mo. Kan. & Tex.	12¼
Can. Pacific	94½	do preferred	29½
Can. Southern	54	N. J. Central	121½
Ches. & Ohio	35⅝	N. Y. Central	129
Chicago G. W.	34⅝	Norfolk & W.	27
Chi. B. & Q.	133⅝	do preferred	70⅞
Chi. Ind. & Lou.	17	North. Pacific	56¾
do preferred	51	do preferred	76⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	96¼	Ont. & Western	25¼
Chi. & N. W.	168¾	Ore. R. & Nav.	42
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	112⅝	do preferred	76
C. C. C. & St. L.	63¾	Pennsylvania	135¼
Col. Southern	6¼	Reading	20½
do first pre.	48	do first pre.	59
do second pre.	15¾	do second pre.	50⅞
*Del. & Hudson	123¾	Rio Grande W.	43
Del. Lack. & W.	183¾	do preferred	89
Denver & R. G.	2¾	St. L. & San F.	107½
do preferred	75	do first pre.	72
Erie	12¾	do second pre.	36
do first pre.	37½	St. Louis S. W.	12½
G. North. pre.	116¼	do preferred	31⅞
Hocking Coal	18	St. Paul	124¾
Hocking Valley	8⅞	do preferred	173½
Illinois Central	115½	St. Paul & Om.	117½
Iowa Central	14	South. Pacific	43
do preferred	38	Southern Ry.	13
K. C. Pitts. & G.	10	do preferred	55⅝
Lake Erie & W.	20½	Texas & Pacific	18¼
do preferred	90	Union Pacific	50¼
Lake Shore	208	do preferred	75¼
Louis. & Nash.	86	Wabash	8
Manhattan L.	105¾	do preferred	22¾
Met. St. Ry.	190	Wheel. & L. E.	11⅝
Mex. Central	12¼	do second pre.	30
Minn. & St. L.	68⅝	Wis. Central	20¼
do preferred	95½		

Express Companies.

Adams	112	United States	48½
†American	145	Wells Fargo	127

Miscellaneous.

Am. Cotton Oil	37½	Nat. Biscuit	41
do preferred	85	do preferred	95
Amer. Malting	10	National Lead	29½
do preferred	46	do preferred	109½
Amer. S. & R.	43¾	National Steel	48¾
do preferred	91½	do preferred	95
Amer. Spirits	4	N. Y. Air Brake	150
do preferred	17	N. American	15
Am. Steel Hoop	47⅝	Pacific Coast	59½
do preferred	85	do first pre.	86
Amer. S. & W.	69¾	do second pre.	63
do preferred	95⅝	Pacific Mail	46
Am. Tin Plate	34	People's Gas	113⅞
do preferred	83	Pressed Steel C.	35⅞
Amer. Tobacco	118⅝	do preferred	89¼
do preferred	143	Pull. Palace Car	155
Anaconda Mine	45	Stand. R. & T.	12¼
Brooklyn R. T.	68	Sugar	156¼
Col. F. & Iron	52	do preferred	113⅝
Cont. Tobacco	42¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	114⅞
do preferred	92⅝	U. S. Leather	11⅝
Federal Steel	61⅝	do preferred	79½
do preferred	82¼	U. S. Rubber	47
Gen. Electric	128	do preferred	110
Glucose Sugar	51	Western Union	87¾
do preferred	99¾	P. C. C. & St. L.	74
Inter. Paper	24¾	Republic I. & S.	23
do preferred	69⅝	do preferred	90
Laclede Gas	83¾		

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-interest.

Total sales of stocks were 589,500 shares.

Steel, Tin and Tube Stocks.

The following quotations are furnished by Howard Hazlett & Son, brokers, National Exchange bank building:

	Preferred.	Common.
Steel	95¼	48½
Tin	83¼	34
Hoop	85¼	46¾
	Bid.	Asked.
Tube preferred	94½	96
Tube common	46	47
Federal Steel preferred	81⅝	83¾

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

	Opened.	Closed.
National Steel common	47¾	48½
National Steel preferred	95	95¼
American Tin common	34	33¾
American Tin preferred	83	83⅛
National Tube common	46¼	46¾
National Tube preferred	94½	94
American Hoop common	47¾	47¾
American Hoop preferred	85	85¼

New York Mining Stocks.

Cholor	20	Ontario	800
Crown Point	20	Ophir	110
Col. Cal & Va.	170	Plymouth	11
Deadwood	65	Quicksilver	125
Gould & Curry	15	do preferred	750
Hale & Norcross	40	Sierra Nevada	40
Homestake	6700	Standard	210
Iron Silver	51	Yellow Jacket	15
Mexican	40		

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO—Wheat, with the exception of a momentary bulge, was weak to-day, influenced by the depression of Liverpool and a poor demand, closing ½@¾c under yesterday. Corn closed a shade to ⅛c down. Oats unchanged and provisions lower.

The break in Liverpool despite the strength developed here yesterday, was the prime factor in the local market at the opening. As traders had looked for a rallying influence in cables, the wheat taken in yesterday was disposed of early. May opened ¼@⅜c lower at 70@70½c and December off a like fraction at 65⅝@65⅝c. Buying against puts, together with purchases made on the strength of light northwest receipts, caused a rally from the opening, May touching 70⅞c and December 66c. This advantage was lost, however, as the cash and export demands were poor. The market became heavy and May closed ½@⅝c down at 69⅝c; December ⅝@⅞c off at 65⅛@65⅜c. Trade was dull. As to-morrow is a holiday this was the last day for December as a future and much trading was done to even up and in preparation for delivery day. The difference between May and December narrowed to 4½c early, but was 4½@4⅝c at the close. December receipts are expected to be heavy before the 10th. New York reported twenty-five loads taken for exports. Clearances were 520,000 bushels. Primary points received 826,100 bushels, compared with 1,380,000 a year ago. Local receipts were sixty-seven cars, twelve of which were of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 540 cars, against 634 last week, and 1,534 the corresponding day last year.

Corn steady early, with the December liquidation apparently about completed. The elevators were ready to take all the December offerings. Prices were up one time ¼c, helped by small wstern offerings, light receipts—171 cars—and some wet weather with early predictions of more. The advance was all lost, however, the wet weather prognostication failing of fulfillment, being replaced by another for clear in the corn belt and the cash demand poor. The market was dull. Clearances were 595,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 373,000 bushels, against 1,380,000 last year; May ranged from 30⅞c to 31⅝c, closing a shade down at 32⅝c; December sold from 30⅞c to 31⅛c; closed ⅛c down at 30⅝c.

Oats were steady early, sympathizing with corn and advancing a trifle. This was lost. The market was mainly a changing one, commission men selling December and taking May. Local receipts were 134 cars. Trade was dull. May ranged from 23⅞@24 to 24⅛@24¼c, closing unchanged at 24c; December closed at 22⅝c.

Provisions were barely steady, prices off just a shade on heavy receipts and lower prices for the same; May pork sold from $9 52½ to $9 57½@9 60, closing 2½c under yesterday at $9 55; May lard from $5 27½ to $5 30@5 32½; closing a shade down at $5 30, and May ribs from $5 05@5 07½ to $5 10, closing 2½@5c lower at $5 05@5 07½. The market was very dull.

Estimated receipts to-morrow: Wheat, 50 cars; corn, 235 cars; oats, 135 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2.				
Dec.	65⅝	66	65¼	65⅝
May	70	70¼	69⅝	69⅞
Corn, No. 2				
Dec.	31	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞
Jan.	30⅞	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞
May	32⅞	33	32⅞	32⅞
Oats, No. 2.				
Dec.	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
May	24⅛	24¼	23⅞	24
Mess Pork.				
Dec.	$7 95	$8 00	$7 92½	$7 92½
Jan.	9 42½	9 47½	9 40	9 40
May	9 55	9 57½	9 52½	9 55
Lard.				
Dec.	4 87½	4 90	4 87½	4 87½
Jan.	5 10	5 12½	5 10	5 10
May	5 27½	5 32½	5 27½	5 30
Short Ribs.				
Dec.	4 55	4 55	4 50	4 52½
Jan.	4 92½	4 95	4 90	4 92½
May	5 10	5 10	5 05	5 07½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour easy.

Wheat—No. 3 spring 62@63¾c; No. 2 red 66½@67¼c.

Corn—No. 2, 31¼@31½c; No. 2 yellow 31½@31⅝c.

Oats—No. 2, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white 25¾c; No. 3 white 24¾@25¾c.

Rye—No. 2, 53½c.

Barley—No. 2, 38½@43½c.

Flaxseed—No. 1, $1 39¾; northwestern $1 39¾.

Timothyseed—Prime $2 10@2 30.

Mess Pork—Per barrel $7 65@9 50.

Lard—Per 100 lbs., $4 80@5 05.

Short Ribs—Sides (loose) $4 80@5 15.

Dry salted shoulders (boxed) 5⅝@5½c.

Short clear sides (boxed) $5 15@5 25.

Whiskey — Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 23½.

Clover—Contract grade $8 00@8 25.

Butter—Strong; creameries 15@26c; dairies 16@22c.

Cheese—Easy at 11½@12½c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh 18c.

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 26,266 barrels, exports 24,595 barrels; market quieter and barely steady, buyers asking concessions because of the late drop in wheat.

Wheat, receipts 128,825 bushels; exports 100,399 bushels; spot market easy. No. 2 red 72⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth 76⅝c for afloat to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth 77⅝c f. o. b. afloat to arrive; No. 2 red 70⅞c elevator; options opened steady at unchanged prices; closed weak at ¼@⅝c net decline; March closed at 74½c; May closed at 74½c; December closed at 70⅞c.

Corn, receipts 102,550 bushels; exports 17,597 bushels; spot market firm; No. 2, 40c f. o. b. afloat; 39⅝c elevator; options opened firm at ⅛c advance; closed easy, with wheat at a partial ⅜c net advance; May closed at 38½c; December closed at 38⅞c.

Oats, receipts 130,200 bushels; exports 3,885 bushels; spot market firm; No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 29½c; No. 2 white 31c; No. 3 white 30½c; track mixed western 30@31c; track white 31@34c; options inactive but firmer with corn.

Hay, leather and beef firm. Hops and hides steady. Cutmeats easy.

Lard easy; western steamed $5 37½; November $5 47½ nominal; refined quiet; continent $5 65; S. A. $6 25.

Pork and tallow steady.

Rosin steady. Turpentine quiet.

Rice steady. Molasses firm.

Coffee, futures opened barely steady, with prices unchanged to 10 points lower; closed firm and net unchanged to 10 points lower; total sales, 47,500 bags.

Sugar, raw steady; refined quiet.

BALTIMORE—Flour dull; receipts 3,952 barrels; exports 18,236 barrels. Wheat easier; spot and month 69⅛@69⅝c; December 69⅝@69½c; January 70⅞@70¾c; May 74⅝c asked; steamer No. 2 red 65¼@65⅝c; receipts 1,850 bushels; exports 12,000 bushels; southern by sample 63@71c; southern on grade 66½@70c. Corn steady; mixed spot and month 38⅛@38¼c; December 37⅝@38c; November or December, new or old, 37⅛@37¼c; January 36⅞@37c; February 37@37¼c; steamer mixed 36⅛@36¼c; receipts 204,309 bushels; exports 85,714 bushels; southern white corn 34¼@38¼c; southern yellow corn 34¼@38¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 white 32@32½c; No. 2 mixed 29@29½c. Cheese steady. Butter firm. Eggs firm.

CINCINNATI—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 69@69½c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 31⅝c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 26@26½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 60c. Lard quiet at $4 80. Bulkmeats quiet at $5 20. Bacon firm at $6 00. Whiskey steady at $1 23½. Butter firm. Sugar easy. Eggs steady at 17c. Cheese quiet at 12½c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO—Cattle, good to choice cattle firm, and decline regained. Low grade unfinished cattle not wanted. Texans active and higher. Butchers' stock 10@15c higher; canners strong; good to choice $5 50@7 00; poor to medium $4 40@5 40; mixed stockers $3 00@3 40; selected feeders $4 25@4 75; good to choice cows $3 75@4 75; heifers $3 75@5 00; canners $1 75@3 00; bulls $2 40@5 00; calves $4 00@7 00; fed Texas beeves $4 30@5 35; grass Texas steers $3 25@4 25; western range beeves $4 00@5 25. Hogs fairly active at 5@10c lower; mixed and butchers $3 65@3 87½; good to choice heavy $3 70@3 90; rough heavy $3 55@3 65; lights $3 65@3 85; bulk of sales $3 65@3 80. Sheep and lambs steady to strong; prices unchanged.: wethers $3 90@4 65; lambs $4 00@5 00; western wethers $4 00@4 40; western lambs $5 00@5 35. Receipts—Cattle, 8,000 head; hogs, 39,000 head; sheep, 14,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle steady; extra $5 85@6 10; prime $5 75@6 00; common $3 00@3 60. Hogs steady; extra assorted mediums $3 95@4 00; heavy hogs $3 90@3 95; good Yorkers $3 95; common to light Yorkers $3 80@3 95; pigs $3 90@3 95; roughs $3 50@3 50. Sheep active; choice wethers $4 20@4 30; common $1 50@2 50; choice lambs $5 10@5 30; common to good $3 50@5 00. Veal calves $7 00@7 50.

CINCINNATI—Hogs active at $3 35@3 85.

Metals.

NEW YORK—The market was uninteresting in the main and at best business dragged heavily. Lead ruled somewhat steadier on slightly increased demand and tin advanced moderately in sympathy with firmness abroad. Otherwise there were no changes of importance. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants neglected. Lake copper dull and nominal at $17 00@17 25. Tin steady for spot and easy for futures at $27 60@27 80. Lead firmer for spot and unchanged for futures at $4 65@4 80. Spelter dull at $4 40@4 50. The brokers' price for lead is $4 40, and for copper $17 25.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—Market quiet in cotton goods so far as actual demand goes. Few buyers in attendance. Brown cottons strong. Bleached strong and advances in lower grades of ¼c. Denims quiet but strong, other coarse colored cottons strong. Prints tending upward and advances probable next week. Ginghams strong. Regular print cloths inactive, bids at 3c being declined. Wide gray goods strong and difficult to buy. Woolen and worsted dress goods advancing.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY—Credit balances $1 61; certificates closed at $1 63½ bid for cash; no sales; shipments, 86,464 barrels; average, 83,221 barrels; runs, 114,368 barrels; average, 86,642 barrels.

Wool.

NEW YORK—Wool quiet.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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RAILROADS.

THE—

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Schedule in effect November 19, 1899.

Central Standard Time.

NORTH-BOUND.

Main Line.	a. m. 2	a. m. 4	p. m. 6	p. m. 8
Bellaire		5:55		
Bridgeport		6:10	1:00	4:10
Uhrichsville	5:30	8:10	3:00	6:16
New Philadelphia	5:48	8:27	3:18	6:34
Canal Dover	5:55	8:34	3:26	6:41
Justus	6:24	9:03	3:55	7:09
Massillon	6:40	9:18	4:11	7:23
Canal Fulton	6:58	9:35	4:28	
Warwick	7:06	9:42	4:35	
Sterling	7:27	10:04	4:59	
Seville	7:33	10:10	5:05	
Chippewa Lake	7:42	10:18	5:14	
Medina	7:55	10:30	5:26	
Lester	8:05	10:38	5:36	
Brooklyn	8:54	11:24	6:22	
Cleveland	9:10	11:40	6:40	
Lorain Branch.	**a. m. 12**	**a. m. 14**	**p. m. 16**	**p. m. 10**
Lester	8:15	10:41	5:47	2:05
Grafton	8:35	10:59	6:05	2:23
Elyria	8:54	11:18	6:23	2:40
Lorain	9:10	11:30	6:37	2:55

SOUTH-BOUND.

Lorain Branch.	a. m. 9	p. m. 15	p. m. 13	a. m. 11
Lorain	9:45	4:30	1:05	7:05
Elyria	10:00	4:40	1:20	7:23
Grafton	10:16	4:56	1:34	7:41
Lester	10:35	5:15	1:57	8:00
Main Line.	**a. m. 7**	**p. m. 5**	**p. m. 3**	**a. m. 1**
Cleveland		4:40	1:00	7:10
Brooklyn		4:54	1:16	7:24
Lester		5:40	2:00	8:10
Medina		5:56	2:11	8:23
Chippewa Lake		6:06	2:23	8:34
Seville		6:12	2:30	8:43
Sterling		6:20	2:36	8:49
Warwick		6:48	2:54	9:11
Canal Fulton		6:56	3:05	9:18
Massillon	6:30	7:16	3:23	9:39
Justus	6:46	7:31	3:40	9:59
Canal Dover	7:10	8:01	4:11	10:26
New Philadelphia	7:23	8:08	4:18	10:33
Uhrichsville	7:44	8:25	4:35	10:50
Bridgeport	9:50		6:50	1:10
Bellaire			7:05	

Electric cars Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry. Consult agents for best routes and lowest rates to all points.

M. G. CARREL,
General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Departure and arrival of trains at Wheeling. Eastern Time.

Schedule in effect Nov. 19, 1899.

Station corner of Twentieth and Water Streets.

From Wheeling to	Leave. a. m.	Arrive a. m.
Grafton and Cumberland	*12:25	* 8:10
Washington and Baltimore	*12:25	* 8:10
Philadelphia and New York	*12:25	* 8:10
		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	† 6:50	† 4:20
Fairmont and Grafton	* 6:56	* 4:20
Washington (Pa.) and Pitts.	* 7:30	* 6:35
		a. m.
Zanesville and Newark	* 7:05	* 1:15
Columbus and Chicago	* 7:25	* 1:15
		p. m.
Zanesville and Columbus	*10:15	* 5:17
Cincinnati and St. Louis	*10:15	* 5:17
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.	† 3:15	† 9:50
Philadelphia and New York	† 3:15	*10:13
Grafton and Cumberland	* 4:50	*10:30
Washington and Baltimore	* 4:50	
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
Pitts. and Washington (Pa.)	§ 5:35	§11:05

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Pullman Sleeping or Parlor Cars on all through trains.

T. C. BURKE,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wheeling.

J. H. BLAIR, Agent for all Steamship Lines.

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