WILL CANADA ANNEX.

Interesting Expressions of Opinion by Canadians on the Subject.

Prof. Goldwin Smith Says Canada Is Not Ripe for the Movement.

He Prefers Commercial Union and Says the States Do Not Invite Political.

Some Canadians Oppose and Some Favor Raising the American Flag.

Prof. Goldwin Smith has just been interviewed at his lovely home at "The Grange" on the subject of Canadian annexation. He seems to be annoyed at being singled out as a leading spirit in the new annexation propaganda. He said:

"I cannot say that I am yet prepared to go blindly into this scheme of political union. In the first place, I don't think the ultra-political unionists exactly understand what they want. Of course they want what we all want, a more liberal commercial policy, not only with the United States but the rest of the world; but whether the only means to attain that is to hoist the American flag may well be a subject for more discussion than it has had yet. The subject is a broad and deep one. I would not like to be quoted just now as distinctly favoring a change of flags. I do not think the time is ripe. Besides," said Professor Smith, with a smile, "I am not aware that we have yet been invited to become a portion of the American Union. Suppose we should hoist the American flag on the esplanade, or over the city hall, or over the parliament building, and then have to take it down again, at the request of Uncle Sam, because we had not had his permission to use it—that would be awkward. We now have a tariff wall all around us, instead of a mere barrier on our southern boundary. And that wall was erected in pursuance of Sir John Macdonald's famous motto: 'Reciprocity of trade, or reciprocity of tariffs.' Well, Sir John did not get reciprocity of trade, but his reciprocity or tariffs he got with a vengeance. And the result is that today we are paying as much as we used to for what we consume from abroad and getting about half as much as we used to for what we produce at home. That is the result of Mr. Macdonald's system of political economy. There is but one immediate and forceful remedy. That is commercial union or reciprocity with our nearest neighbors. If that cannot be had, then we may think of something else.

"Each several province of the dominion is by nature wedded to a commercial partner on the south, though a perverse policy struggles to divorce them. The maritime provinces want to send their lumber, their bituminous coal and their fish to the markets of New England; Ontario and Quebec want to send their barley, eggs and other farm products, their horses, their cattle and their lumber to New York and other neighboring states; Manitoba and the Northwest want to send their superior wheat, their barley, their wool and the fish of their great lakes to St. Paul and Minneapolis; British Columbia wants to send her bituminous coal, her salmon and the timber of which she is the mighty mother to California and Oregon. All of them want to get American manufactures as well as the products of a more southern climate in return.

In a Hard Position.

"But it is in regard to minerals, perhaps, that the case of Canada is the hardest. She has all the economic minerals except tin. She has vast stores of magnetic and hematatic iron, such as would make the best of iron and steel. In some districts she is rich in copper and nickel. She has valuable veins of silver and gold-bearing quartz, the former in the Lake Superior district, the latter in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. She has abundance of coal, both in British Columbia and in Nova Scotia. Chemical minerals she has also in abundance, and stores of mineral manure. Yet the total value of her mineral exports for 1890 was little over $5,000,000, nearly half of the amount in bittuminous coal, while she imported hard coal to nearly the same value. She exported of minerals in 1889 to the United States 84 per cent and to the United Kingdom and British possessions only 13 per cent of her total production. Her chief mineral export to Great Britain is of phosphates. What she wants is a free market, free inflow of American capital, and free purchase of mining machinery.

"And yet in spite of the tariff wall to the south of us Canada has been trading more with the United States than with England or any other country in the world, and nearly as much as with all the other countries of the world put together. In a year before the McKinley act her exports to Great Britain were $38,105,126; her imports from Great Britain were $42,249,555. Her exports to the United States were $48,522,404; her imports from the United States were $56,368,990. Of the total trade of Canada in the same year 41.35 per cent was with Great Britain, 49.65 was with the United States, while only 9 per cent was with the rest of the world. High as the tariff wall between Canada and the United States is, trade, we see, has climbed over it. Wherever an opening is made in the wall trade rushes through. Before the removal of the duty on eggs the trade in them was nominal; it rose, when the duty was removed, to over $2,000,000 in 1889. The McKinley tariff sends it down again.

"I look, of course, upon the overthrow of McKinleyism in the United States as a long step toward Canada's commercial redemption. Whether the position taken by Wilfrid Laurier that the election of Mr. Cleveland in that country means free trade, and hence free trade in Canada must follow, be correct, I am not prepared to say. I think it is premature to assume that America will adopt free trade simply because the Democrats swept the country. All Democrats are not free traders. A policy of a great country like the United States, which hsa been in force for more than a generation, is not going to be upset in a day nor violently and suddenly disturbed by the result of a simple quadrennial election for president. We must wait and see. Meantime Canada will eagerly wait and watch the course of events across the border."

Mr. Wiman Is Conservative.

Erastus Wiman, another Canadian publicist who for years has labored for the betterment of the industrial condition of the Canadians, is likewise looking askant upon the proposition that would seem to involve a change of flags. Mr. Wiman has rather surprised his friends and admirers in Ontario and has even shocked his old friend Goldwin Smith by his attitude. Mr. Wiman is now a resident of New York, but affects to preserve his affection for and interest in Canada, and especially in the maritime provinces. But being addressed the other day by T. M. White, secretary of the Continental Union Association of Canada, and asked for some kind of moral support, or at least an expression of sympathy with the cause, replied as follows:

314 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1892—T. M. White, Esq., Toronto, Canada: I have your interesting letter. * * * I am not a believer in the policy of political union, nor do I think it possible for a long time to come, but I quite agree with you that we can all work together to present the whole Canadian question under the best auspices. I really think the operations of your association are likely to be most hurtful and likely to retard any arrangement between the two countries. An arrangement of some kind seems more than ever possible, as within the last forty-eight hours there have been consultations of leading economists in this country on this point, their views being more or less influenced by the fact that the annexation agitation is being so pushed at this moment. I cannot but think that the prospect for a better relation between the two countries is being seriously injured by this agitation. I am, faithfully yours,

ERASTUS WIMAN.

What Mr. Wiman means, of course, by "better relation" is reciprocity and all that kind of business. By the way, it is now more than a month since Mr. Wiman's "leading economists in this country," meaning, of course, the United States, "met in consultation." What was the result? Nobody ever heard of any such meeting.

"The truth is," said T. M. White, secretary of the Union association, "we are not sublime in our faith in Erastus Wiman. First place, we don't like his going over to New York to live. Next place, he is pretty close to certain fishy things connected with affairs in the maritime provinces. We are a little suspicious of our 'Uncle Rastus' on general principles. There is a story, I don't know how true it is, that 'Uncle Rastus' Wiman is keeping his eye out for a sir, which the new Sir Johnny has hinted at as a possibility. 'Sir Erastus Wiman' would be a delicious mouthfiller, and would go cantering down the corridors of time for untold ages. It is an awful bribe.

A Potent Bribe.

"People who don't live in Canada," said Mr. White, "can form no conception of the potency of that little 'sir.' It is the most dangerous form of bribery that the people have to fear and encounter. The most gifted leader, the most successful politician, the wisest and most sagacious statesman, trembles when he sees it approaching. Canada is full of examples where the whole current of men's thoughts, the trend of their ambition, the bent of their patriotism, even the scope of their genius has been warped and twisted by that little 'sir.' Men who could not be influenced at all by political favor, and to whom the most daring could not offer money, tremble and sweat and sweat and tremble at the hint of knighthood. I am not talking now about our Sir Olivers or Sir Rolands," said Mr. White. "I talk of those who would like to succeed them. All are ready for the mystic sign.

"That will be one thing that will always militate against any immediate hope of union with the United States. Our public men all have that itch. In your country the supposed ambition next to the presidency is to get to the senate. In our country it is to serve in parliament, no matter on which side, and then, by distinct aggressiveness, or by distinct anything, or indistinct something, without distinct accomplishment, become a sir knight and wear a sash. The British crown builded wisely when it builded the cheap ladder to colonial knighthood. No cheaper or more potent or more respectable form of cajolery or bribery could be devised to placate a malcontent or reward a convert, and all so magnificently respectable."

The Time for Union Past.

Speaking of political union—that is annexation—Mr. White contends that it is the only possible hope. "You may talk of reciprocity, and treaties, and all that till you are blind: we will never get any of them. Even my wise friend Goldwin Smith may preach and pray and hope, but the cold ear of the United States will never again turn our way. We cajoled them once; have tried to coerce them dozens of times, but that day is passed. What do you people care for us? You are getting the best of us anyhow by immigration (if I was only a little younger I'd go myself). You don't want anything that we raise any more except our young men (Oh, yes; a few of our young women). Our horses you don't care for; our fat cattle you never did want except in war time, and when I sometimes go to market here, or get a steak at a Toronto hotel, I don't blame you. I would myself much rather have anything else. Sir John Thompson said the other night at the banquet that 'the fat cattle of Canada were all going to England.' Thank heaven for that. I wouldn't like them to go to the United States, even duty free, for that might breed war, and I am quite certain I don't want them to stay at home. That would be unpatriotic. Happily the British teeth, the British stomach and the British digestion can handle our 'fat cattle.' You don't want our butter—that is to say, you put a prohibitory tariff on it. Well, I don't much blame you. Some of it is very bad, but it is no worse, nor even as bad, as your butterine and oleomargarine which comes in. We send our very bad butter away to dear old England and Gladstone, and we take in your meat-fat stuff, duty and all, and we are glad to get it. That is the kind of people we are.

Canadian Finances.

"But," continued Mr. White, "it is not the province of the continental union to make beef tender, or guarantee eggs and butter. There is a higher mission and a more definite purpose." Referring to the finances of the dominion, Mr. White said: "Let me call your attention to one point. The expenditures of the government last year were somewhere about $36,000,000, and the income about $3,000,000 more. Now the proposal of the Conservative government is that they are willing to grant reciprocity only in products. It is quite evident that they cannot grant reciprocity to such an extent as to reduce the revenue below the point of expenditure, so that the reciprocity must be limited indeed.

"The plan proposed by the Liberals is to have complete free trade with the United States if they can get it, but to keep up the tariff against England. How preposterous to trade freely with an outside nation and yet refuse the same terms to the people of England, whose government is supposed to protect the country in time of trouble. But aside from that, it ought to be tolerably clear that financially the scheme is impracticable. The total income of Canada from custom duties is, in round figures, $24,000,000, about equally divided as between tolls on English and American imports. The abolition of the tolls now got from American goods would reduce the total income of Canada something over $11,000,000, while it is quite evident that if we had to pay tolls on goods bought in England we would purchase very little there, and the course of trade would be turned almost wholly in the direction of the states, whose goods we could import free of tolls. A careful examination of the total list of imports shows us that.

"Furthermore, England has treaties with several nations which provide that she shall not herself nor shall she permit any of her colonies to make better arrangements for trade with other countries than the countries in question are given. To attempt an out and out free trade with the states while such treaties exist is equivalent to cutting adrift from England, and why should we not part on good terms instead of adopting a sneaking method? We prefer the manly, open and above board advocacy of a political union with the states and fair and honorable terms. However, if the states shall be good enough to allow our agricultural product in free or under a moderate tariff the discontent among the farmers would probably die out, and under the changed conditions that would result they might cheerfully pay the tolls they now object to on imported tools, and to the heavy prices charged by the manufacturers' combine for home-made goods. If your people will lower your tariff, we shall consider ourselves under lasting obligations to you, for that would enable us to maintain our Canadian nationality."

DON'T ALLOW YOURSELF to trifle with a Cold, and so encourage the development of some latent Pulmonary and Bronchial disease, which often ends fatally. You had better cure your Cough or Cold by promptly resorting to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-time remedy for all Coughs, Lung and Throat affections.

BUT ONE GUILTY MAN.

And His Confession of It Won a Horse Thief His Liberty.

Chicago Tribune.

Proctor Knott, famous as an eloquent governor of Kentucky, was a Missourian in the fifties. He was Gov. Stewart's attorney general. Knott tells a story of Stewart which, although very old, is declared by him to have had its origin just as he states it. One day, so Knott relates, the pair were walking through the penitentiary on a sort of inspection tour. Prisoners were then permitted to approach the governor in person and plead with him for executive clemency. As the officials passed through the corridors, Stewart asked one after another of the convicts about his case.

"I am here," said one, "for a murder I never committed."

"And I'm in," said another, "for attempting to kill when it was a clean case of self-defense."

"I am innocent, too, governor," said another. "I never stole a thing in my life."

Gov. Stewart asked hundreds of questions, but every convict declared his innocence, and begged for pardon. At length, just before leaving the prison, the executive met a young fellow carrying a load of some sort of prison product. The convict saluted respectfully, and was passing on, when the governor stopped him.

"What are you here for?" he asked.

"For stealing horses, your excellency," was the ready reply.

"But, of course, you are innocent," the governor went on, winking at Gen. Knott.

"Of course I'm nothing of the sort," said the prisoner. "I stole 'em, and I've got three years to do yet."

"Well," said Gov. Stewart, "you will be pardoned tomorrow. I am sorry that it will be necessary for you, a guilty, bad man, to remain here even another night with all of these innocent gentlemen. You will contaminate them."

The truthful young horse thief was free the next day, and, oddly enough, he became an honest, valuable citizen.

He Knew Where to Put It.

Exchange.

There was a little dancing affair at a good man's house the other evening on Cass avenue, given by the daughters, the old folks being absent. As a refreshment the girls had quietly introduced a little claret punch, and a reporter, who was a guest, was devoting some of his spare time to it.

"Goodness me," exclaimed one of the young ladies. "I don't know what ever papa would say if he found out we had claret punch. You mustn't let it get in the paper," she begged of him.

The reporter bowed with courtly grace over his glass.

"My dear Miss Ethel," he said, "don't be alarmed. I shall not waste it by putting it in the paper," and he filled his glass again.

Willing to Let Him Run.

Detroit Free Press.

He was driving with one hand, when the horse took fright and started on a run.

He gave one or two vicious pulls on the reins with that one hand, but it seemed to have no effect.

"Isn't he running away?" she asked, as she looked trustingly up into his eyes.

"He is," he replied, as he drew her closer to him with his left arm.

"And can't you stop him?" she asked.

"I presume I can," he returned, "but haven't strength enough in one arm, and the road is straight and the sleighing good for miles, and—and—"

"And you can keep him in the road?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well," she said with a sigh, "let him run, George. It'll take us longer to come back, too!"

A Wonderful Elixir.

Chicago Tribune.

Lean Customer—Doctor, I want some medicine or something that will put more flesh on my bones.

Doctor (filling bottle from large glass jar)—This will fix you. Take a tablespoonful three times a day, eat plenty of soup, meat, leguminous vegetables, cracked wheat, and fruits, and abstain faom energetic exercise. Five dollars. Thanks.

Fat Customer, (five minutes later)—Doctor, I want something that will relieve me of this superfluous fat.

Doctor (filling bottle from same large glass jar)—This will fix you. Take a teaspoonful three times a day, abstain from soup, meat, leguminous vegetables, cracked wheat and fruits, and take plenty of energetic exercise. Five dollars. Thanks.

A Royal Gift to the Toreador.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The queen regent of Spain saw a bull fight recently for the first time. Accompanying her were the king of Portugal, Queen Amelie and the infanta Isabelle of Spain. After an especially daring and brilliant attack by Mezzantini upon the infuriated bull the king rose from his seat and, pulling out his jeweled scarfpin, tossed it to the toreador in the arena. The great throng of spectators witnessed the king's act, and cheered him lustily.

JAY GOULD'S DEFENSE.

An English Report of the "Little Wizard's" Thinking Aloud.

London Spectator.

A contributor to the St. James Gazette reported on Monday the essence of some conversations which he held with the late Jay Gould on the deck of an Atlantic liner. Circumstances mentioned threw the two men into a position of momentary sympathy, and the millionaire replied to questions, perhaps a little over-searching, with a want of reticence greatly at variance with his usual habit.

"I am absolutely the most detested man living, and I am not surprised," said Mr. Gould. "There isn't a man or woman living who would do me a good turn to save his own life; and why therefore, should I do any man or wom an a good turn? I was born and bred so low down that I have always been on the rise at every point in my career; and accordingly every man's hand that I have come in contact with has been against me."

Again, to give the full force of what he said, we must extract verbatim: "I cannot remember ever having had a good turn done to me. I am not surprised, for I have had to shove down every man I have ever met; but, equally, why should I help those who have been opposed to me? I have made my own fortune, and in doing so I have had to ruin thousands. To be sorry for one fact I should have to be sorry tor the other. I can't say I am, for the simple reason that any man whom I beat is a bigger fool than I am, and I hate fools; and, of course, fools hate me. It is lucky for me and lucky for them they are in the majority; but why should I like men who hate me? I don't like being hated naturally; but I can't help it. If I were liked I should know I was a fool, and that thought would break me right up. I was born to make money and to be execrated accordingly. I can't help being hated any more than I can help making money. Everybody has had the same chances that I have had. Exactly the same crises have occurred during all our lifetimes. Everybody's eyes have been rivited on the same projects. They have thought one thing would happen and they have acted on their opinion; I have thought the other thing would happen and I have acted upon my opinion. I should have been mad to act against my convictions, and madder still to try and make the world act against theirs.

"You can't do people good turns—they won't let you. I should not listen to them, they would not listen to me. Surely we are quits, and there should be no ill-feeling. But there is, and as they hate me for succeeding I hate them for failing. At any rate, one is as rational as the other. If I lost, I dare say I should be unreasonable enough to hate them, and they would accordingly hate me sooner or later. They might try and help me, but I would not take their advice, and accordingly they would drop me as a fool, and we would all be standing in the same hating ratio one to another. Men I have never seen nor even heard of have gone about with murder in their hearts, and if they could have found me would have been fools enough to kill me—just as if that would have benefited them! It surely is as natural for me to hate them as for them to hate me. I have gone about for years with men paid to protect me. If I did not hate every man as cordially as every man hates me I should be unhappy, and yet I suppose I am the most miserable devil in the whole world. What a paradise it all is!"

We hardly remember a narrative more truly tragic, or one that more vividly described the feelings of what used to be called in a language now disused, a "possessed" man. Mr. Gould, if the St. James' narrative is true, was possessed with the demon of money-making—not avarice, but the money-making form of ambition—who could not go out of the arena, could not help using his marvelous weapon of slaughter, yet had all the while to steel himself against relics of instinctive pity by asserting over and over again, "These are all my enemies."

Everybody Going South

should call at "The Milwaukee" Ticket Office, 365 Robert street, for information as to routes, rates and time. Excursion tickets on sale to Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Mexico and California. Agency for Grafton's personally conducted Mexican Tours. Union Depots in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

F. H. THORN,
City Ticket Agent.

Big New England Families.

The Independent.

Though Puritan children had but few recreations and amusements, they must have enjoyed a very cheerful, happy home life. Large families abounded. Cotton Mather says:

"One woman had not less than twenty-two children, and another had no less than twenty-three children by one husband, whereof nineteen lived to man's estate, and a third who was mother to seven-and-twenty children."

Sir William Phips was one of twenty-six children, all with the same mother.

Printer Green had thirty children.

The Rev. John Sherman, of Watertown, had twenty-six children by two wives—twenty by his last wife.

The Rev. Samuel Willard, first minister of Groton, had twenty children, and his father had seventeen children.

Benjamin Franklin was one of a family of seventeen.

The little Puritans rejoiced also in some very singular names, the offspring of Roger Clap being good examples: Experience, Waitstill, Preserved, Hopestill, Wait, Thanks, Desire, Unite and Supply.

"There's no better train and no better route" is often heard from those who travel on the Michigan Central's famous North Shore Limited. It leaves Chicago daily, 12:20 p. m., and pulls into the Grand Central station, New York, at 3:45 p. m. sharp, next day, and at Boston 6:05 p. m.

At Work.

Cleveland Plaindealer.

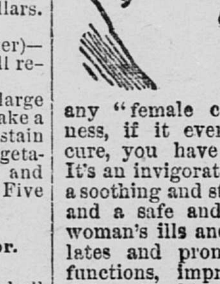
Representative—Misser Speaker an' gen'lemen of the house, I'll not set h'yer in my chair an' lissen to this attack on my section of country——"

Fellow member: "Oh, well, if it's too much effort to listen to me, you may go to sleep again."

"No, sir! I can't sleep under such infamous attacks ——."

"Well, if you can't sleep, you'd better resign."

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER,



if you're a weak or ailing woman:—that there's only one medicine so sure to help you that it can be *guaranteed.* It's Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In building up overworked, feeble, delicate women, or in any "female complaint" or weakness, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a safe and certain remedy for woman's ills and ailments. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

EVERY TIME!

NEURALGIA.

Mrs. Mary K. Sheed, 224 11th St., S. W., Washington, D. C., states that for several years she suffered terribly with facial neuralgia and could find no relief. The pain was intense. She resolved to try St. Jacobs Oil. After having rubbed the parts affected three times only, all pain vanished and has not returned.

LUMBAGO.

LITCHFIELD, KANS.

I suffered 11 months with pains in the small of the back; pronounced incurable by physicians; confined to the house most of the time. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me. No return of pain in 4 years.

LEVI P. MANSFIELD.

BRUISES.

BARABOO, WIS.

Have not felt the least effects from my hurts since I was cured three years ago. I fell from my engine and struck my back; thought the life was knocked out of me.

S. W. DIXON.

RHEUMATISM.

MAPLE HILL, MICH.

Mr. John J. Smith, Ensley, Michigan, was afflicted with rheumatism 15 years; his case was pronounced incurable by 3 physicians, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil and has remained so.

S. M. GEARY, Druggist.

SCIATICA.

CHICAGO, ILL.

I was given up by doctors three years ago, when troubled with sciatic rheumatism, and had to use a crutch; suffered about six years. First application of St. Jacobs Oil relieved; two bottles cured.

GEORGE A. ROSE.

SPRAINS.

Mr. Charles Joseph, 119½ Langton St., San Francisco, Cal., says: I sprained my ankle so badly I could not walk, and tried almost everything known, without relief, when one day a friend advised me to use St. Jacobs Oil. I did so and was speedily and wonderfully cured.

IN EVERY CASE IT SCORES A CURE.

IT WAS A SHAKE OUT.

Wild Scenes in the Wheat Pit at Chicago Yesterday.

Cudahy Has "a Bad Cold," and Causes a Wild Stampede.

Wheat Went Up and Down as the Crowd Bought and Sold.

May Pork Reaches the Sensational Price of $20 a Barrel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—"Is it a shake-out or a sell out" was the burning question today on the board of trade. The wheat market at the start was excited and wild on rumors that the big Cudahy clique was about to dump its big holdings. This rumor had its origin in the story that Cudady brokers had bought from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 puts on the curb last night, and the conclusion was jumped at that the clique wheat deal would be for sale today and that the puts were to limit the losses. Everybody seemed to have wheat for sale at the tap of the bell; longs made haste to unload before the bottom went out, and short sellers were frantic to get out a line before the great break was on. In the excitement the market went off 2c from the close last night, when the liquidation having been very thorough there was a halt and the panting traders stopped to take breath and the sellers were congratulating one another on having got rid of their wheat, but their self-complacency got a sudden shock when nearly a dozen well-known brokers of the clique jumped into the pit and began to take all the wheat that was offered. The revulsion in sentiment was instantaneous. Men looked at each other in bewilderment and shouting "tricked again," rushed to buy back what they had so recklessly sold but a few minutes before. There was another scene of wild confusion and a rally of 1¼c. The tumult continued throughout the day. Sentiment fluctuating with each new rumor, and at the close the crowd was still in doubt whether it had been the victim of a "sell out" or a "shake out." Some declare that it was a scurvy trick on the part of the clique to create a panic and to enable it to buy another big line of cheap wheat, as it had sold out the large part of its holdings on yesterday's bulge. A financial story was current purporting to explain the whole secret. Cudahy got back from Cincinnati yesterday with a very bad cold, according to this tale. He was fearful of pneumonia, and having a large amount of wheat he protected it by puts. Today he felt better, and his bull instincts are now uppermost. In the last hour of trading, Pardridge took the lead in the trading and offered wheat in such enormous quantities that the spirit of the crowd was again broken. The market ruled feverish and irregular towards the close, leaving off ¼c from bottom, or 1¾c under the price it closed at yesterday. Corn and oats averaged strong but quiet within a narrow range, and wound up ⅛c under their respective closing values Friday. Provisions, after an early decline, started up and closed strong; May pork reached the sensational price of $20 a barrel. That May pork would touch the record-breaking $20 figure was not unexpected at the close yesterday, but the general trade got thrown off the track by an easier market this morning. Although hogs at the yards fell short of 10,000 for the day, prices for some reason were not marked up at the yards. This started a great many longs to taking profits. An equal amount of selling was done by those who were willing to go short for a reaction. The result was that pork sold 17½c off to $19.40, and made only a moderate rally to $19.50 before midday.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
January	73	73¼	72¼	72¼
May	77⅜	78	76⅝	77⅜
July	77⅜	77¾	76⅞	77⅛
Corn, No. 2—				
January	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	43⅞
February	44	44⅝	44	44¼
May	47⅞	48½	47⅝	48⅛
Oats, No. 2—				
January	30¾	31	30¾	30¾
February	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	31¼
May	34¾	35¼	34¾	35
Mess Pork—				
January	19 40	19 65	19 10	19 62½
May	19 75	20 00	19 42½	19 97½
Lard—				
January	11 60	11 67½	11 45	11 65
May	11 60	11 67½	11 42½	11 65
Short Ribs—				
January	10 30	10 32½	10 15	10 30
May	10 32½	10 35	10 17½	10 32½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour somewhat unsettled and dull; winter patents, $3.60@4; winter straights, $3.20@3.50; spring patents, $3.75@4.10; spring patents, $2.75@3; bakers', $1.70@1.90. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 72½c; No. 3 spring, 61@67c; No. 2 red, 72½c. Corn—No. 2, 44⅛c. Oats—No. 2, 30¾@31c; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3 white, 33c. Rye—No. 2, 53c. Barley—No. 2, 64c; No. 3, f. o. b., 42@65c; No. 4, f. o. b., 40@45c. Timothy Seed—Prime, $4.45. Mess Pork—Per bbl, $18.37½@18.50. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $11.65. Short ribs sides (loose), $10.30@10.40; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $9.87½@10; short clear sides (boxed), $10.60@10.65. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.35. Sugar—Cut loaf, unchanged; 5½@5⅝c; granulated, 5⅜c; standard "A," 5c. Corn—No. 3, 40¾c. Receipts—Flour, 16,000 bbls; wheat, 164,000 bu; corn, 136,000 bu; oats, 230,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 47,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 113,000 bu; oats, 158,000 bu; rye, 17,000 bu; barley, 30,000 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was quiet; creamery, 22@31c; dairy, 21@28c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 28@29c.

R. M. NEWPORT & SON.

INVESTMENT BANKERS,

Loan money on improved property in St. Paul and Minneapolis

At 6 Per Cent "On or Before."

New Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.
Reeve Building, Minneapolis

Milwaukee Produce.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet. Wheat easy; May, 70½c; No. 2 spring, 68c; No. 1 northern, 71c. Corn quiet; No. 3, 42c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 3 do, 33@33½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 64c; sample, 42@64c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 62c. Provisions firm. Pork—May, $19.97½. Lard—May, $11.65. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 39,700 bu; barley, 43,200 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,400 bbls; wheat, none; barley, 13,600 bu.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Flour—Receipts, 20,519 pkgs; exports, 7,204 bbls, 7,336 sacks; sales, 6,630 pkgs; market dull and about steady. Winter wheat, low grades, $2.10@2.55; do, fair to fancy, $2.55@2.75; do patents, $3.85@4.25; Minnesota clear, $2.50@3.60; do straights, $3.60@4; do patents, $4.25@4.90. Cornmeal dull; yellow Western, $2.75@2.80. Rye nominal; Western, 59@61c. Barley dull, firm; Western, 60@80c. Barley malt quiet, steady; Western, 70@82c; city made Canada, $1@1.05.

Wheat—Receipts, 15,500 bu; exports, 62,180 bu; sales, 1,190,000 bu futures, 8,000 bu spot; spot market dull, lower, closing steady; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 79@79½c; afloat, 79¾@80c; f. o. b., 79¾@81½c; No. 1 northern, 83¾@84c; No. 1 hard, 88¼@88½c; No. 2 northern, 81¾@82c; No. 3 spring, 77¾@78c; options opened heavy and declined 1@1⅜c with the West, and on local realizing advanced ¼@⅜c on covering, closing steady at ½@⅝c under yesterday, and a fairly active trade; No. 2 red, March, 79¾@80c, closing at 79⅞c; May, 81⅜@82c, closing at 81⅞c; July 82¾@83c, closing at 82⅞c.

Corn—Receipts, 40,800 bu; exports, 39,828 bu; sales, 480,000 futures; 115,000 spot. Spot market dull, firm; scarce; No. 2, 55½c; elevator, 56¼c afloat; ungraded mixed, 56c; options declined ⅛@¼c with wheat, and the West rallied ⅜@⅝c on covering and closed strong and was unchanged to ¼c up, with trading light. March, 54@55⅝c, closing at 54⅝c; May, 53⅝@54 5-16c, closing at 54¼c; July, 53¾@54⅛c, closing at 54⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 123,000 bu; exports, 2,405 bu; sales, 10,000 futures, 53,000 spot; spot market dull, firmer; options firm, quiet; February, 38c; May, 39⅛c; spot No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 2 Chicago, 39⅛c; No. 3, 37⅝c; No. 3 white, 40c; mixed Western, 38½@40c; white do, 40@45½c. Hay—Quiet; shipping, 65c; good to choice, 75@90c.

Hops—Moderately active, firm; state common to choice, 21@25c; Pacific coast, 21@24c.

Hides—Fairly active, steady; wet salted, New Orleans selected, 45@60c lbs, 4½@6c; Texas selected, 50@60 lbs, 5@7c.

Cut Meats—Dull, firm; pickled bellies, 11½c; pickled shoulders, 10½c; pickled hams, 14@14½c; middles quiet, easy; short clear, $10.80.

Lard—Dull, easier; Western steam closed at $11.80; sales, 250 tcs at $11.80; January, $11.75, nominal; May, $11.75, nominal.

Pork—Dull, steady; old mess, $19@19.50; new mess, $20.50; extra prime nominal.

Butter—Quiet, easy; Western dairy, 20@25c; Western creamery, 23@34c; Western factory, 17@24c; Elgins, 32½@33c.

Cheese—Fairly active, firm; part skims, 4@10c.

Eggs—Quiet, steady; receipts, 537 pkgs; Western fresh, 34@35c.

Tallow—Firm; city ($2 for pkgs), 7c bid.

Cottonseed Oil—Scarce, higher; crude, 50c bid; yellow, 57c.

Petroleum—Crude, 50c bid; crude in bls, Parker's, $5.35; do in bulk, $2.85; Washington, bbls, $4.85; do in bulk, $2.35; United closed at 53¼c; refined New York, $5.30; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.25; do in bulk, $2.75@2.80.

Rosin—Dull, firm; strained common to good, $1.35@1.40.

Turpentine dull, steady, 33½@34c.

Rice active, firm; domestic, fair to extra, 3½@5½c; Japan, 4½@4⅞c.

Molasses—Foreign nominal; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, fairly active, firm, at 26@36c.

Coffee—Options opened irregular, 5 points down to 10 up, closed steady, 5 to 15 up; sales, 37,500 bags, including: January, 17.25@17.45c; March, 16.75@16.85c; April, 16.60@16.70c; May, 16.45@16.55c; June, 16.45c; September, 16.25@16.35c; December, 16.25@16.30c; spot Rio firmer, dull; No. 7, 17⅞c.

Sugar—Raw firm, dull; fair refining, 3 1-16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3½c; refined fair, fairly active; off A, 4⅝@4⅝c; mould A, 4 15-16@5⅛c; standard A, 4 11-16@4⅞c; confectioners', 4 9-16@4¾c; cut loaf, 5 5-16@5⅝c; crushed, 5 5-16@5⅝c; powdered, 4 15-16@5⅛c; granulated, 4 11-16@5c; cubes, 4 15-16@5⅛c.

Pig iron quiet; American, $12.75@15.50. Copper dull, steady; lake, $12. Lead steady; domestic, $3.90. Tin firm; straits, $20.15.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Wheat steady, demand fair; holders offer moderately; red Western spring, 6s 3d@6s 4d per cental; No. 2 red winter, 5s 10d@5s 11d. Corn firm, demand fair; mixed Western, 4s 8d per cental for old. Bacon—Long and short clear, 55 lbs, 52s per cwt. Lard—Prime Western, 58s 3d per cwt.

FINANCIAL.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The stock market could on the whole scarcely be called active today, although the total transactions were nearly 330,000 shares. Of this amount nearly 260,000 shares were monopolized by the three leading industrials, leaving only 68,000 for the entire railroad list and the rest of the industrials. The exports of gold today and the assurance of further large shipments next week had a decided restraining influence upon the general list, and while quotations were held within extremely narrow limits for all but the coal stocks and Manhattan, a drooping tendency resulted in generally lower prices which, however, were only slightly changed from those of last evening. The general express on was that there would be no move against the shorts in Sugar today, and during the first hour of business that stock was quiet, with small fluctuations. Later, however, it became suddenly active, and the price moved up from 128⅜ to 132⅝, while Mr. White was offering to loan it at ¼ per cent per day. In the last few minutes it was supplied liberally and fell away to 128¾, ⅛ per cent lower than it was last evening. Distillers' was inclined to move in sympathy with Sugar, but it was not nearly so active, and its extreme range was only 1¾ per cent, closing at 47, with a loss of ⅛ per cent for the day. The great feature of the day was the sudden activity in American Tobacco, though, like Distilleries, it failed to fluctuate over a wider range than 1½ per cent only, though it closed at its highest figure. A large pool was formed last week in the common stock, and reports are published that the earnings for the past few months have been at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, and indicate an increased output of about 30 per cent on the formation of the company. It is also said that negotiations are nearly concluded which will give the company practically control of the tobacco trade of the country. The activity, however, was really not so large as indicated by the sales, which reached nearly 120,000 shares, as the par value of the stock is only $50.

Railroad shares were almost without feature, except for the realizations in the coalers, induced by the high prices, but substantial recoveries were made from the lowest figures, and the final changes are insignificant. The railroad list closed with a firm undertone at irregular changes for the day.

Bonds were still unusually active, with a firm tone but small fluctuations, the only feature of note being the strength in Reading 4s.

The Total Sales of Stocks

today were 338,000 shares, including:

Amer. Tobacco	114,600	National Lead	42,000
Atchison	4,800	Richmond Ter.	7,100
D., L. & W.	3,400	Sugar	83,400
Distilling	64,200	St. Paul	2,900

Stocks—Closing.

Atchinson	35⅞	Northern Pacific	17¾
Adams Express	156	do pfd	48⅝
Alton & Terra H.	33	U. P. D. & Gulf	17
do pfd	150	Northwestern	114¼
American Ex.	118	do pfd	145
Baltimore & O.	97	N. Y. Central	110¾
Canada Pacific	87⅜	N. Y. & N. Eng.	47½
Can. Southern	57⅞	Ont. & Western	18¾
Cen. Pacific	28¾	Oregon Imp.	18
Ches. & Ohio	23¼	Oregon Nav.	83
Chicago & Alton	143	O. S. L. & U. N.	22¾
C., B. & Q.	102⅜	Pacific Mail	26½
Chicago Gas	91⅜	P., D. & E.	17¼
Consol. Gas	105½	Pittsburg	157
C., C., C. & St. L.	58¼	Pullman P. Car	199
Cotton Oil Cert's	45⅜	Reading	52¼
Del. & Hudson	137⅜	Richmond Ter.	10⅛
Del., L. & W.	155⅜	do pfd	37
D. & G. R. pfd	55⅞	Rio G. Western	22
Distillers & C. F.	46⅞	do pfd	61
East Tennessee	4½	Rock Island	87½
Erie	25⅞	St.L.&S.F. 1st pfd	75
do pfd	56½	St. Paul	81¼
Fort Wayne	155	do pfd	124¾
Great Nor. pfd	136	St. Paul & Omaha	51¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pfd	103¾	do pfd	118½
Hocking Valley	30¾	Southern Pacific	33½
Illinois Central	103	Sugar Refinery	128½
St. Paul & Duluth	46½	Tenn. C. & I.	34¾
Kan. & Tex. pfd	26¾	Texas Pacific	9⅞
Lake Erie & W.	23½	Tol. & O.Cen.pfd	79
do pfd	80½	Union Pacific	42⅛
Lake Shore	131	U. S. Express	69½
Lead Trust	50	W., St. L. & P.	11½
Louisville & N.	75⅜	do pfd	25¼
Louisville & N.A.	25	Wells-Fargo Ex.	146
Manhattan Con.	162	Western Union	98⅜
Memphis & Chas.	50	Wheeling & L. E.	21
Mich. Central	106	do pfd	64½
Missouri Pacific	58⅛	Mpls & St. L.	17
Mobile & Ohio	34	D. & R. G.	17⅝

"MY GROCER PUT ME ONTO THIS SANTA CLAUS SOAP,

and it does just what he claims for it."

Ask YOUR Grocer for it, and INSIST on having it.

THE BEST SOAP MADE FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

MADE ONLY BY
N.K.FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO.

Nash. Chatt.	87	Gen. Electric	111⅛
Nat. Cordage	141	Nat'l Linseed	38½
do pfd	115	Col. Fuel & Iron	63¾
N. J. Central	131	do pfd	105
Norfolk & W. pfd	39	Houston & T. C.	6¼
North Am. Co.	11¼		

Government and State Bonds.

Government bonds dull and steady. State bonds neglected.

U. S. 4s reg.	111¾	N. Pacific 2ds	113⅝
do 4s coup	113¾	N. W. consols	136
do 4½s reg.	100	do deb. 5s	109¾
Pacific 6 of '95	105	St. L. & I.M.G. 5s	90
La. stamped 4s	97	St. L. & S.F.G.M	101½
Tenn. new set. 6s	102¼	St. Paul consols	127½
do 5s	101	St. P.,C.& P. 1sts	111¼
do 3s	75	T. P. L. G. Tr. R.	80¾
Canada So. 2ds	102½	T. P. R. G. Tr. R.	27⅝
Cen. Pacific 1sts	105	Union Pac. 1sts	105⅜
D. & R. G. 1sts	118	West Shore	102⅛
do 4s	87½	R.& G. W 1sts	77½
Erie 2ds	103⅝	Atchison 4s	82⅜
M. K. & T. Gen 5s	81¼	do 2½ class a 6s	56½
do 5s	49⅝	G. H. S. A. 6s	103
Mut. Union 6s	113	do 2d 5s	96
N. J. C. Int. cert.	111¼	H. & T. C. 5s	107¼
N. Pacific 1sts	117⅛	do con 6s	104½

New York Mining Stocks—West.

Crown Point	$0 55	Plymouth	$ 60
Con.Cal.and Va.	2 35	Sierra Nevada	1 15
Deadwood	1 40	Standard	1 40
Gould & Curry	75	Union Con.	1 00
Hale & Nor.	85	Yellow Jacket	60
Homestake	11 50	Iron Silver	45
Mexican	1 40	Quicksilver	3 50
Ontario	13 00	do pfd	17 50
Ophir	1 80	Bulwer	15

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	$0 10	Mono	$0 15
Bulwer	15	Ophir	1 75
Best & Belcher	1 30	Potosi	1 25
Bodie Con	20	Savage	1 10
Chollar	45	Sierra Nevada	1 20
Con. Cal. & Va.	2 4[illegible]	Union Con.	95
Crown Point	6[illegible]	Utah	15
Gould & Curry	80	Yellow Jacket	60
Hale & Norcross	80	Belcher	80
Mexican	1 40		

Money Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Money on call easy at 1½ per cent; last loan, 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6. Sterling exchange quiet, but steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86 for sixty-days and $4.87½ for demand.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—New York sold from 10c discount at par. Sterling exchange heavy; sixty-day bills, $4.86¼; demand, $4.88.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Chamber of Commerce.

The wheat market was weak and lower, by about 1c, at the outset. The cause of it was the reported throwing over of the long wheat supposed to be held by the alleged clique in Chicago. That market fell 2c in consequence, although rallying later. Liverpool cables were dull and weak. The exports of wheat and flour from this country were reported at 2,551,000 bu for the past week, against 3,637,000 bu the previous week, and 3,557,000 bu the same week last year, 2,093,000 bu the corresponding week in 1891, and 1,613,000 bu in the same week in 1890. Wheat moved as usual, with 270 cars arrived at Minneapolis, 255 at Chicago and 44 at Duluth. Late storms interrupted marketing to some extent lately, so that the farm sales show little of late increase. Wheat prices ranged as follows:

January, opening, 67½c; highest, 67½c; lowest, 67½c; closing, 67⅞c; May, opening, 70⅝c; highest, 70w@71c; lowest, 70¼c; closing, 70½c; July, opening, 73c; highest, 73c; lowest, 72½c; closing, 72½c.

On Track—No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 northern, 68c; No. 2 northern, 65c.

FLOUR AND COARSE GRAINS.

Flour—Receipts, 1,050 bbls; shipments, 29,492 bbls. Quoted at $3.65@3.95 for first patents; $3.45@3.60 for second patents; $2.60@2.90 for fancy and export bakers'; $1.10@1.35 for low grades, in bags, including red dog. Local millers advise that demand is good, and contemplate raising the price.

Bran and Shorts—Quoted at $10 for bran, $11@11.50 for shorts.

Corn—Receipts, 9,440 bu; shipments, 22,110 bu. Quoted at 36c for No. 3, and No. 2 yellow at 37½c; corn very dull; receipts light and demand also light. See sales.

Oats—Receipts, 5,820 bu; shipments, 8,560 bu; quoted at 31@32½c for No. 3 white, 30@31½c for No. 3 oats. Demand is slow. See sales for other grades.

Barley—Receipts, 10,100 bu; shipments, 6,320 bu; quoted at 30@50c for No. 3; really choice, see sales.

Rye—Receipts, 450 bu; shipments, 460 bu; No. 2 rye held at 47½c f.o.b.; demand light; receipts small.

Flax—The market is based on Chicago market, less the freight. Flax closed at $1.14½; timothy, not quoted, nominal; March, $2.03 in Chicago.

Feed—Millers held at $15.75@16.50 per ton; less than car lots, $16@17, with cornmeal $13.50@14; granulated meal, $20.

Hay—Receipts, 57 tons; shipments, none. The market is steady for choice upland at about $7 for Iowa upland.

Sample Sales—No. 1 hard, 2 cars, 70c; No. 1 northern, 2 cars, 69c; No. 1 northern, 10 cars, 68¾c; No. 1 northern, 72 cars, 68½c; No. 1 northern, 40 cars, 68c; No. 1 northern, elevator, 1 car, 67½c; No. 1 northern, 1 car, 68¼c; No. 1 northern, 1 car, thin, 67½c; No. 2 northern, to arrive, 2 cars, 65½c; No. 2 northern, 13 cars, 68c; No. 2 northern, 8 car, 66½c; No. 2 northern, 1 car, 68½c; No. 2 northern, 20 cars, 65½c; No. 2 northern, choice, 1 car, 68c; No. 2 northern, choice, 1 car, 67c.

Union Stockyards.

Receipts—Hogs, 469; cattle, 144; calves, 2; sheep, 89.

Hogs—Strong; quality fair; yards closed early to packers at $7.55@7.65.

Cattle—Steady; light receipts and yards well cleared; fair demand all around. Quotations: Prime steers, $3.50@4; good steers, $2.75@3.25; prime cows, $2.75@3.25; good cows, $2.25@2.75; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.25; light veal calves, $3@4.25; heavy calves, $2@3; stockers, $1.75@2.25; feeders, $2@3.25; bulls, $1.50@2.50.

Sheep—Steady; good sheep in demand; common slow. Quotations: Muttons, $4@5; lambs, $4@5; stockers and feeders, $3@4.25.

Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,500. Good steers opened active and steady to strong, and closed dull and 10@15c lower; others, 10@15c lower; cows and feeders steady. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.10@5.50; cows and heifers, $1.90@3.95; stockers and feeders, $2.54@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 900. Good hogs were active and 10c higher; all grades, $5@7.90; bulk, $7.60@7.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 400. The market was unchanged. Representative sales: Muttons, $4.

ON THE BOURSES.

Condition of the Money Markets at the Centers of Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Discount was in fair demand during the past week at 1 for three months and 1¾ for short. Gold continues to be in strong demand in the open market for Paris and Vienna, but the Bank of England's stock has not been touched materially. Shipments from New York and South Africa are increasing, while there is no symptom of a coming scramble for the metal. The silver market has been steady, although numerous remittances have been made to the East, and Eastern banks are taking India council bills largely. The price has been kept firm by the small amount of metal offering in the market. The stock exchange during the week was moderately active, prices generally tending upward. The business done was chiefly in high-class investment securities, the values of which are steadily rising, partly under the influence of cheap money. The week's advance in consols was 3-16. Egyptian securities were depressed early in the week, but afterward recovered. Unified bonds yesterday closed ⅛ lower, and preference ⅝ lower for the week. Mexicans gained 1½. Argentines advanced ⅛ on the report that Minister Romero would resign the finance portfolio. In English railways there was a general rise, averaging ¾ to 2, which was assisted by satisfactory dividend announcements. American railway securities were fairly active, buying being steady on both home and foreign account. The continued shipment of gold from New York checks a rapid advance, but the main factors influencing the department being favorable, a disposition is shown here to hold securities, and there is no sign of London unloading on New York, or of New York unloading on London. Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following: Increases—Ohio & Mississippi and Louisville & Nashville, 1 each; Norfolk & Western and Union Pacific, ¾ each; Wabash debenture and Erie, ½ each; Central Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas, ¼ each.

Decreases—Atchison shares and Denver & Rio Grande preferred 1 each; Northern Paacific and Denver & Rio Grande common ½ each.

Canadians were quiet. Grand Trunk first preference declined 2. There was a good inquiry for Mexican railway; firsts advanced 1¾ and seconds and ordinary 1. Among miscellaneous securities, bank shares were buoyant. Bank of Egypt and London and County bank gained ½.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Prices on the bourse during the week were steady, tending to firmness. Three per cent rentes advanced 25 centimes. Credit Foncier dropped 1¼ francs and Rio Tinto 13 francs. Yesterday foreigners closed firm. Spanish bonds being ⅜ higher, and Italian and Hungarian ¼ higher on that day.

BERLIN, Jan. 29—Prices on the boerse during the past week were firm. The settlement made easy progress, money being abundant. International securities especially were well supported. The final quotations include the following: Prussian fours, 107.50; Mexican sixes, 81.20; Deutsche bank, 159.40; Bochumer, 118; Harpener, 124; roubles, 208.10; short exchange on London, 20.38; long exchange on London, 20.31; private discount, 1½.

The Disconto Gesellschaft and Baron Bleichroder will receive subscriptions for the new Hungarian gold loan. The result will not be known until Feb. 7, when the operation will be completed.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 29.—On the boerse during the past week business was quiet, and prices were firm. The final quotations include the following: Hungarian gold rente, 96.25; Italian, 91.50; Portuguese, 26; Russian, 98.40; short exchange on London, 20.37; private discount, 1¾.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Petroleum certificates were a little more active today, and 6,000 bbls changed hands at the consolidated board at from 53⅛c to 53¼c, closing at the latter price bid. At the stock exchange 4,000 bbls were sold at 52⅝c. Dullness and steadiness still mark the trading.

Poor Story Altogether.

Chicago Mail.

Managing Editor—There's a good deal of poverty around town. I want a story on it. Something should be done for the poor these days. Have you a man to spare?

City Editor—There's Mr. Bluepencil. He's the poorest writer on the staff—take him.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Co. (operating Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway). Trains leave union depot. City Office, 19 East Third Street.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sund	Leave.	Arrive.
†Chicago Fast Express	7:25 am	10:40pm
†Iowa, Mo. & Kansas Ex.	7:25 am	10:40pm
*Dodge Center Local	4:35 pm	10:15am
*Chicago Limited	7:30 pm	7:35am
*Des Moines, St. Joe & K. C.	7:30 pm	7:35am

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Ticket Offices: 176 E Third St. & Union Depot, St. Paul.
A—Means daily. B—Except Sunday. C—Except Saturdays. D—Except Mondays.

	Leave—St. Paul	Arrive
La Crosse, Milwaukee and Chicago	B 7:50 a m	B 10:45 p m
	A 2:55 p m	A 11:55 a m
	A 8:10 p m	A 7:20 a m
Dubuque	B 7:50 a m	D 7:45 a m
	B 7:15 p m	B 10:45 p m
Marshalltown, Ottumwa, St. Louis & Kansas City	A 9:15 a m	D 7:45 a m
	C 7:15 p m	A 6:30 p m
Aberdeen, way and	B 8:00 a m	A 9:30 a m
	A 6:15 p m	B 6:30 p m

For information as to other trains see general order at ticket offices.

Burlington Route. Leaves for Chicago, St. Louis and down-river points, 7:50 a. m.; arrives from same points, 6:10 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Leaves for Chicago and St. Louis, 7:30 p m; arrives from same points, 7:35 a. m. daily.

Burlington Route. Leaves Union Depot for Chicago, St. Louis and down-river points, 7:50 a. m. Arrives from same points, 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Leaves Union Depot for Chicago and St. Louis, 7:30 p. m. Arrives from same points, 7:35 a. m. daily.