HOUSEKEEPING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Home Life of President and Mrs. McKinley—Simplicity and Comfort.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The housekeeping side of the White house is a sealed book, not only to the people at large, the hundreds who daily visit the president upon missions affecting both nations and individuals, but even to the guests at the resident state dinners, which are the chief events of the social session at the capital. Constantly besieged by an army of officials high and low, and others who want to be, the marble halls of the executive mansion still form the home of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. And the few, principally relatives of the family, who are admitted within the sacred home circle know that it is a home in reality.

With a host of servants at her command, the mistress of the White house exercises a general supervision over the housekeeping affairs, and throughout the regal apartments there are bright touches which show the hand of a mistress. Housekeeping, after all, forms a highly important part in the world's affairs, and housekeeping at the executive mansion is necessarily carried on upon a most elaborate scale.

The chief personage connected with the domestic side of the presidential residence is the steward. The present steward is William T. Sinclair, a colored man, and the first of his race to hold the office. Next to him comes the housekeeper, Marie Barbery, a rather pretty New Yorker. These two are practically responsible for everything.

The president's home life is a model, with regularity, simplicity and comfort as its main features. He is always up by 8:30 in the morning, and Mrs. McKinley seldom sleeps later than 9 o'clock. Their bed room is the same one used by Mr. Cleveland and his wife. Like all the living rooms in the White house, it is on the second floor, and looks out on the rear grounds. The beds used by the president and his wife stand side by side. They are medium-sized, comfortable looking, white enameled beds, with sheets of pure linen and covers of plain white Marseilles.

A private bath room adjoins the bed room, and the first thing the president does in the morning is to take a tepid bath. At 8:45 o'clock every morning family prayers are said by the president in a drawing room across the main corridor from the bed room. Breakfast is served in the private dining room on the first floor at 9 o'clock.

Immediately after breakfast the president begins work. His business hours are from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Luncheon is always ready by 1 o'clock, but frequently the president does not sit down to the table before 2. When his business is urgent Mr. McKinley generally lunches alone or with some visiting friend. This is especially so on cabinet days. Usually after a cabinet meeting one of the members will take luncheon with the president and discuss whatever may be pressing in public affairs.

During the week dinner is served promptly at 7 o'clock in the evening and on Sundays an hour earlier. After dinner the president goes to his work room and dictates correspondence. Midnight is his regular hour for retiring, but during the war it was often long after daylight before he sought rest.

In the language of the Washington market dealers, Mr. and Mrs. McKinley are "good livers, but not high livers." There are many private families in Washington who spend more money on their tables, but few who live better. The daily expenses of the president's private table does not average quite $25. This is, of course, exclusive of special or state dinners, but it includes the entertainment of over 300 guests a year. Invariably there are one or more guests to luncheon and dinner.

The active part of the domestic duties falls upon the housekeeper. Her health will not permit Mrs. McKinley to assume the active management of such a laborious household. Yet she is not idle a moment during the day. The quantity of mail she receives is enormous, and she opens and personally answers nearly all of it.

Charity appeals come to her from all parts of the country. Women beg for her influence and mediation in behalf of their condemned sons or husbands. These pathetic appeals for pardons are very trying upon her, because she is compelled to decline to interfere in such matters.

The president very decidedly prefers colored help. His steward, cook, coachman, footmen and waiters are all colored. William T. Sinclair, the present steward, comes from New York. He is considered a most careful buyer. He served ex-President Cleveland eight years, and Mr. Cleveland recommended him to Mr. McKinley. His salary, fixed by law and paid by the government, is $1,800 a year. He is responsible for all the property of the United States within the White house, and is bonded for $20,000. The value of some of this property, from a historical standpoint, is inestimable. Sinclair has an office in the basement of the White house, but lives with his family on Sixteenth street, a few blocks distant.

The steward is furnished with a Dayton wagon and driver, and generally drives to market about 8 o'clock in the morning. At the end of each month the dealers from whom he buys send in their bill and he carefully looks them over. The ones he approves go to Mr. W. H. Crook, who is a bonded paymaster and a sort of second assistant secretary to the president. Mr. Crook submits an itemized account of the monthly expenditures for the table, etc., to the president. The latter never pays cash for anything which goes on his table. He pays for everything in checks, drawing them up as the bills are presented.

Mrs. Benjamin, a typical South Carolina negress, is the regular White house cook. She comes from Senator Tillman's old home, and is a mile a minute on fried chicken, hot bread and pies. The president likes her conception of pie crust better than the finest French pastry. In fact, he would not give her up for forty French cooks. On special occasions, though, the steward smuggles in a Frenchman from New York.

The domestic help furnished for the White house by the government is not half enough. President McKinley hires out of his own pocket his housekeeper, bedroom maids, cook, coachman, footman, stablemen, waiters, helpers around the kitchen, and the extra help for special occasions. The linen, silverware, glass and china is all furnished by the government through the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, an army officer. He promptly honors all requisitions made for alterations and additions, but Mr. McKinley has not asked for any change in the accommodations. He has accepted them just as Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left them.

The steward is responsible for the stables and horses, but he does not personally superintend them. The government provides a stable building with about a dozen stalls and a carriage room. It also hires a stable boss and one helper. Mr. McKinley provides his own footman and coachman and additional helpers. The present coachman is a young, smooth-faced negro, quite a fast, but a very good driver. The McKinley livery is modest. It consists of black silk hats, long, light, tan coats, which are silver-buttoned down to black boots. The carriages, three in number, are handsome, but not ultra swell. The harness is silver mounted to a degree of good taste, and the horses, six in number, are fairly well bred. The main pair comes from West Virginia, a heavy pair from Pennsylvania, and a third pair is made up of a Kentucky saddle horse and a horse presented to Mr. McKinley by Mr. Fleishman, of Cincinnati, O. The president has been in his stable but once, the first day of his administration, and he does not seem to take much interest in his horses.

SHE PRETTY, HE A MILLIONAIRE.

Pretty Nellie Lynch, of New Haven, Becomes the Bride of Louis Agassiz Fiske, Student in Yale and Heir to a Large Fortune.

From the New York World.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.—One of the simplest little incidents brought Louis Agassiz Fiske, Yale student and presumptive millionaire, in the way of Nellie Lynch, whose father carried hods and mortar for a livelihood and whose mother now does washing by the day. And Nellie Lynch now exchanges the shop counter and the daily and nightly trudge through muddy streets for a mansion and carriage. The frame house on Oak street, New Haven, in which she was born twenty years ago has vanished from her sight forever. And nothing in the world but a mud-puddle caused it all.

None of the young men or young women who knew Nellie Lynch wonders that she won the heart of Mr. Fiske or that she succeeded in soothing the wrath of the old man who tried with such ill success to play the part of angered father.

A MODERN WALTER RALEIGH.

Is it surprising, therefore, that as Nellie stood one rainy day at the edge of a sidewalk, her eyebrows puckered in a delightful expression of perplexity, her skirt raised timidly about an inch or two above the ankle, that Mr. Fiske, strolling dreamily homeward from the law school, his mind centered upon a rather nice point in the law of conveyance, should look up, see and at once capitulate?

The point with Nellie was this: Whether she should keep to the pavement until she found a dry spot in the road, and thus walk two blocks out of her line of route or whether she should make one wild dash across the pool and trust to Providence and a strong solution of ammonia afterward to help her out.

Poor Nellie thought of her dress that had cost so many weeks of saving to buy and so much of labor and thought in the making. And then, before she had time—as she afterward said—to take a breath a strong arm was placed round her, a timid voice murmured "Permit me," and she felt herself lightly lifted over the intervening space of dirty water and gently set down on the dry road.

LOVE AT FIRST GLANCE.

Now the first instinct of the average girl in such a situation is to grasp, color, give a little frightened laugh and a confused "Thank you" and run away.

Nellie did all of these things except the last. She did not run away. The usages of society were unknown to her. All she could do was to stand gazing at her new acquaintance with all her heart and all her gratitude in her eyes, quietly taking stock of him from the crown of his hat to the sole of his boot.

It is a way that the New Haven girls have. Many generations of college boys and their habits and customs have put the ladies of the store and the workshop strictly on the defensive.

"College man," thought Nellie. "Westerner, I should think, by the shape of his hat and boots. Good of him to help me over that puddle. Half those gabies in the college wouldn't have known enough to think of it. Did it neatly and cleverly."

Meantime the young man was walking by her side, murmuring his apology and explaining that there was really no other way out of the difficulty. And as if by accident he was walking by her side presently and they were chatting easily and naturally like two old friends. Before they reached the end of the walk to her home Miss Nellie had learned his little history.

His name was Louis Agassiz Fiske; his father was a dry goods man very well known in Chicago. He had graduated from Yale some years before; gone into business, hated it and had come back to New Haven for a course in law. It was in the law that his future lay.

When he wondered whether they would ever meet again Nellie didn't know. As she told her fellowshopwomen afterward, she really did not have the heart to banish all hope.

YOUNG FISKE'S CHAMPION.

Fiske was not popular with his associates. He was in no sense one of the type of "good fellows." Men of his shy, diffident, reserved temperament seldom are. Men were simply unable to understand him and mistook his shyness for conceit, his reserve for hauteur.

Nellie herself, perhaps, shared the general misunderstanding. In all her walks now she had a sort of chaperon. Her friend and old schoolmate, Ellen Wrinn, of all others in the world, alone understood him.

"Do you think he's in earnest. Does he mean ——?"

"Don't be a fool," snapped the worldly wise Miss Wrinn. "He means business — that's what he means. Men of his type always do. He's worth 5,000 of the young nincompoops who hang around here. He has more brains and real cleverness to the square inch than half the seniors in the college, for all he's so quiet. He loves you. He's only waiting for a little encouragement to fall down and worship you. If he asks you, why take him, and you'll marry a man."

The story at this point is taken up by Mrs. Mary Lynch, the mother of the lady in the case.

"It give me a turn," said Mrs. Lynch in a burst of confidence. "When a young gentleman whom I wouldn't have known from Adam walked in one afternoon about four months ago and said as bold as ye plaze that he wanted to marry my darter. Know of it before? How should I know it? Who's to know what the girls are about these days? In my time it was different and gals asked their mother before they walked out with anybody. I knew that's what I did wid my Patrick, rest his sowl, as has been in his grave this fourteen year. But who's to tell what a girl will do these times? She walks out in the morning. She meets a felly on the sidewalk; 'Good mornin' to ye,' he says, and then they go off and git married.

MOTHER AND WOOER.

"First I was goin' to lay the wash-stick over his back. Lor', but he's handsome. And when he began to talk I saw that he meant right by my poor girl. And then she began a-coddlin' me in that way of hers, like she used to do when she was a baby, and the end of it all was that I sit me down, cryin' over her and him like a fool. But I up and told him that he must write to his father, who's a big man in Chicago, I'm told, and get his consent; that my child couldn't enter any man's house on a sufferance, and that she must be equal to the best. And he did what I told him like a lamb.

"Well, after a day or two the old man came along, and the way he carried on, you'd have thought an earthquake was going to break next door but me. Comin' into my house a-stormin' and ravin' around just as if he was a lord of the creation! And then I up and told him that he could take his son away; that my girl was a lady fit to be the wife of an emperor, even if she was the daughter of a poor washerwoman, and that from all I'd heard he'd not been so much himself when he started out. Well, the long and short of it was that he came 'round at last—they did it, I don't know how—and now they're married by Father Coyle, and it's all over and I'm alone."

It had always been the undying principle of Eugene D. Fiske's life that love knew no distinction of caste.

"I made myself," he said. "I married a poor girl. We began married life with a table and two chairs and a hearth rug. My son shall marry the girl he loves, whoever she may be."

This was all very well in theory. Mr. Fiske, judging his son by the generality of the modern youth, never for a moment expected that the young man would venture outside the limits of "society" in his choice of a wife. Marrying for love was one thing. But the daughter of a bricklayer and a washerwoman was another.

ARRIVES THE FATHER.

And old Mr. Fiske, purple with rage, took the first train from Chicago for New Haven, and burst in upon his son with a look that the son remembered seeing only once before—on the day that he had broken his father's favorite china vase.

He began with an explosion. He stormed and threatened; he expostulated and pleaded. The son was obstinate in his resolve.

"You have forgotten your own early life," he said. "How often have you told me that however poor the hearth, where love dwelt would be happiness and peace. Do you remember your own marriage? I am man enough to do what you did. I will marry her."

HONEYMOON ON A YACHT.

Then young Mr. Fiske did a very clever thing. He said no more, but took his father to see Miss Nellie.

Mr. Fiske Sr. began the interview in the character of a Bengal tiger hungry for breakfast. He ended in the character of a shorn lamb. Nellie's eyes, smile and voice had conquered.

"You're sure now, you two young idiots, that you're made for each other, are you?" he said. "You think you'll go through life like two pretty pieces of confectionery at a party supper table, do you? Well, let it be so. You're a very pretty girl and a very charming girl, my dear, and if I were twenty years younger I'd fall in love with you myself. Dear me, it's wonderful how poor people educate their girls in these days. In my time A, B, C and the multiplication table were all we got. And now, look here, both of you. I won't stand in the way. Father Coyle and I have talked it over, and you'll be married on Wednesday and go away for your honeymoon. And—and you won't starve. There's my yacht, the Neva. You know her, Ag. I'll send her up to Bridgeport, and go away and don't come back for a couple of years.

"Of course you'll get tired of each other and fight and quarrel, but don't ask me to help you out. And you won't starve, anyway. I've got a few dollars, and—well, that's all." This was two weeks ago.

And now they are married and landed on the deck of the Neva. Miss Wrinn is showing her bridesmaid's gift, to the envy of all the other girls in the store. Mrs. Lynch sits with her apron to her eyes, hoping her daughter will not forget the poor mother, and Mr. Fiske, on his way back to Chicago, wonders whether they will live to regret it, as so many young people do.

INSTANT DEATH IS NOT A FACT.

DR. MOUNT BLEYER DENIES THAT SUCH A THING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE.

"Instant death" is unknown. Men have written and talked about it for years, but scientists say that such a thing is unknown. Dr. Mount Bleyer recently read a paper before the Medico-Legal society in Philadelphia in which he said:

"No one has proved as yet the difference between a dead and a live brain cell. If we can once differentiate between dead and live brain cells we can more easily ascertain how long a time elapses before the death of a cell takes place.

"What do we understand by a cell? Both plants and animals, while they differ so widely in their external appearance, are fundamentally similar in their anatomical structure, for they are built up of similar elementary units, which, as a rule, are only to be seen with the microscope. The microscope that will penetrate, however, into the interior of the very nucleus of a cell has not been made. In the study of the cell the botanist, the zoologist, the physiologist and the pathologist go hand in hand if they wish to search into the vital phenomena which take place in health and disease. It is in the cell to which the anatomist reduces both plant and animal organizations that the vital functions are executed. As Virchow has expressed it, it is the vital elementary unit. From this point of view all the vital processes of a complex organism appear to be nothing but highly developed results of the individual vitality of innumerable fundamental cells. If such is the true fact, how is it possible by simple decapitation to cause instant death in the millions of cells which compose the brain?

HAVE THEIR OWN LIFE.

"We know that brain cells have their own cell life and are able to live a certain time after they are cut off from outside nutrition without the supply of any blood whatever from the body. The nourishment is supplied inside of the cell wall, and it can go on living after being cut off from other resources. If this is a fact, it is certain that these millions of cells in the brain must continue to live after the head is severed.

"Shock may cut off motion, but I do not think it instantly destroys consciousness. After a man's leg is cut off, or an animal's, you can stimulate the nerves for a long time, but you cannot do it after the blood cells are dead. You cannot get any response.

"I can take living cells from a pig's glands and demonstrate to you that after these glands have gone through their preparation the cells are still living. You can see them divide and subdivide under the microscope, although they are removed from the body. You can see white blood cells which have been taken from a body move afterward under the microscope.

"Now, if we take all the scientific truths that have thus far been demonstrated to us by the experiments of savants all over the world we can readily conceive that the cell does not die as quickly as outward appearance and gross physiology teach. There is no method of telling by our present methods of observation how much time is required for the death of the cell to become apparent in the organ of the mind, the brain. Of course, I consider that consciousness after decapitation must cease, but how soon no one can tell exactly, as experiments are too gross so far to give us positive proof of the time. At any rate, consciousness does not cease instantly.

SLOW IN DYING.

"Physiology teaches us that after the head is severed from the trunk, and all the blood supply to the nerves is destroyed, the direct loss of blood which comes by arresting the exchanges of gases in the brain, etc., does not take place for some minutes, at least three or four, after decapitation. The cheeks remain red, and there are other signs. Therefore, why should consciousness cease instantly? We know it to be the cause of the biting or snapping at the air manifested by decapitated animals, e. g. kittens. Also this phenomenon is well marked in the head of a tortoise separated from the body.

"If you study the rapidly fatal parts of these factors and the respiratory theory we observe that at first the respirations became quicker and then after an attack of general convulsions, ending in respiratory spasms, there follows a stage of complete cessation of respiration. Before this takes place there are usually a few snapping or gasping efforts at respiration. All this is after the head has been severed from the body. The life of the brain therefore must be retained for some time after the head is severed from the very fact that, though being separated from the trunk, its nutritious blood and gases (taken from the fund stored up in the cells) are in sufficient amount to carry on life for a period unknown at present as to time.

"I don't believe that every brain cell dies simultaneously, as they have their own cell life. I am also of the opinion that in death from certain diseases the brain cells are last to die and that they live a certain period of time after outward manifestations of death, maybe for three hours, or it may be more, until rigor mortis sets in; for instance, in apoplexy, in hemorrhage or primary hemorrhage, certain classes of fevers like typhus.

"Now, when we know that an ordinary cell lives after being removed from a living body, why, then, cannot one brain cell also retain its life when the conditions immediately surrounding it are much the same as during its previous existence, for it requires some hours for all the blood to drain from the decapitated head of a man?

PLACE FOR EXPERIMENT.

"As to experiments, of course a complete demonstration could be made only at the guillotine, where special arrangements would have to be made for testing the sensations of smell, heat, sight, etc., during the minutes or hours after death. But in this country, at least, the opportunity for making such experiments is not to be had, so we have to substitute animals. The results at least are convincing.

"We cut of the head of a chicken and after certain stimuli had been made it opened its mouth and gasped five minutes after its head had been decapitated from the body. We cut off the head of a rabbit and found it susceptible to light for many minutes after it was apparently dead. We were able to ascertain this by holding a strong electric light in front of the eyes and moving it alternately near to and far away from them. The pupils of the eyes followed the light in its movements, expanding and contracting—that is to say, focusing themselves upon the light as it moved backward and forward. We were able to tell that the animal was capable of smelling by the use of certain pungent odors placed near the nasal organs. We were enabled to know that the decapitated animals on which we experimented were capable of feeling pain by the fact that we stimulated certain muscles and got reactions which were not due merely to the muscles themselves.

"I am now, however, performing one experiment which will, I think, settle this question of sensation after death. My experiment will be a vivisction operation. I am going to dissect away from the animal the larynx in connection with the nerves of the body and, having carefully done so, I will cut off the head and see if the animal will be able to make sounds after the head has been severad. I expect to be able to obtain a noise or yelp by pinching certain muscles or by the application of the electric cautery. It cannot help proving successful. The noise made by the animal will be sufficient evidence. Of course, the organs will be kept in complete connection with the brain and with the other machinery of the body which make ordinary noises possible in the animal. I think this experiment will settle conclusively any doubt we may have concerning consciousness after death."

An Oyster's Age.

He who wishes may find out the exact age of an oyster, though he has not the telltale evidence in teeth. The lines in the groove of the hinge of the shell tell the whole story, each line representing a year. An oyster is of age at four years; that is, he is old enough to vote, take care of a family and go to market. Going to market is a disastrous undertaking, for a four-year-old oyster is particularly palatable. By this it must not be supposed that after any oyster has passed the four-layer period and has five, six or even ten wrinkles on his shell he is a back number. Indeed, there are records of oysters being eaten just after celebrating their thirtieth birthday, and in most cases they formed a delicate meal. Thirty is an unusual age for an oyster to attain, because few are given an opportunity to live so long. If left to enjoy life in his own way it is quite probable that the oyster would become an octogenarian or even centenarian. Capt. Cochrane, on his last trip to Fulton market, brought in an oyster found on his beds that is believed to be at least thirty-five years old.—Fishman Gazette.

Old Copper Cents.

It is estimated that there are 199,900,000 old-style copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that once in a while a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze two-cent pieces were set afloat. Three million of them are still outstanding, but are never seen. A million of three-cent silver pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very seldom that one comes across any of them. Of the 800,000 one-half cent pieces not one has been returned to the government for coinage or is held by the treasury.—New York Tribune.

Nature and Night.

A scientific writer says that night is the time which nature utilizes for the growth of plants and animals; children, too, grow more rapidly during the night. In the day time the system is kept busy disposing of the waste consequent on activity, but while asleep the system is free to extend its operations beyond the mere replacing of worn-out particles.

Live Stock Markets.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.—The receipts at the Union stockyards today were: Cattle, 50; calves, none; hogs, 1,400; sheep, 50. The cattle market was dull, owing to light receipts. Prices on all kinds of good stuff continue steady. Common stuff in little demand and sells at low prices, if at all. The hog market was 5 to 10c lower and closed firm at the decline. The bulk of the butchers sold at $3.42½ and $3.45, with a range of $3.42½ to $3.50. The choicest stuff brought the latter figure. The quality was generally only fair. The sheep market was a shade weaker, with nothing of good grade offered. Most of the sales were from the feed lots.

Hogs—Comparative receipts:
Total for today 1,400
A week ago 1,300
A year ago 550

Market 5 to 10c lower on the opening and closed firm at the decline. The range on butchers was $3.42½ to $3.50, with the bulk selling at $3.42½ and $3.45. Quality fair. Representative sales:

Butchers—

No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.
76	192	40	$3 42½	70	205	..	$3 47½
75	178	40	3 42½	81	201	..	3 45
48	240	80	3 45	78	185	..	3 50
106	182	..	3 42½	9	260	..	3 50
79	203	40	3 42½	85	186	..	3 45
28	175	..	3 42½	66	248	80	3 45
75	205	40	3 45	6	310	..	3 30
53	285	240	3 50				

Packers—

4	395	..	$3 20	6	418	40	$3 25
2	390	..	3 20	9	260	40	3 00
1	300	40	3 20	1	600	40	3 00
4	460	80	3 25	4	385	..	3 20
1	370	..	3 25	2	370	..	3 30

Rough—

1	120	..	$2 45	2	340	..	2 45
4	150	..	2 45	20	114	..	$3 10
2	195	..	$2 25				

Pigs—

43	116	..	3 15	5	112	..	3 10
3	107	..	3 10	8	125	..	3 10

Cattle—Comparative receipts:
Total for today 50
A week ago 150
A year ago 50

Market dull, owing to light receipts. Prices continue steady on all good butcher cattle and better grades of stock cattle and feeders. Common stuff low. Representative sales:

Butcher Cows and Heifers—

No.	Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price.
2	1070	$3 00	8	1060	$3 00
3	1065	2 60			

Stock Cows and Heifers—

3	863	$2 90	1	1070	$2 35
3	835	2 85	1	490	3 25

Stockers and Feeders—

7	1035	$3 85	1	520	$3 80
1	380	3 25	2	640	4 00
1	470	3 60			

Thin Cows and Canners—

6	1017	$2 35	1	950	$2 35
4	1060	2 35	1	670	2 00

Butcher Steers—

3	395	$3 60	1	1310	$4 00
2	1200	3 90			

Bulls—

1	1790	$3 25	1	560	$2 70
1	1420	2 85			

Veal Calves—

1	1200	3 00	1	110	3 75
1	100	$4 00			

Stags and Oxen—

1	1600	$3 25	1	1110	$3 00
1	890	2 80			

Milkers and Springers—

1 cow	$28 00	1 c and 1 c	$33 00
1 cow	25 00	1 cow	30 00

Sheep—Comparative receipts:
Total for today 50
A week ago ....None
A year ago 2,900

Market dull and weaker, with but little good stuff offerede. Most of the sales were from the feeding pens. Representative sales:

No.		Wt.	Price.	No.		Wt.	Price.
19	th sheep	107	$3 00	10	lambs	88	$4 00
23	th sheep	95	3 00	2	muttons	150	3 25
16	lambs	68	4 55	1	buck	90	3 00
4	muttons	132	3 30	14	b lambs	62	3 75

Day's Sales—

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co	26	1,325	...
R. N. Katz	3	...	...
Haas Bros	..	78	...
McGhee	..	...	15
J. B. Fitzgerald	9	...	...
E. W. Karn	..	10	12
B. Kay	3	...	...
Staples & King	..	...	39
Kaufer	1	...	4
A. Gayne	4	...	...
Unclassified, late sales	25	50	40

MILCH COW EXCHANGE—South St. Paul, Jan. 14.—Lytle & Raeburn's Report—Market steady on good milkers and better grade forward springers. Common cows sell at canner prices. Representative sales:

No.	Price.	No.	Price.
2 cows	$78 00	1 cow	$33 00
1 cow	37 00		

AMONG THE SHIPPERS—The following were on the market: C. Black, Welch, hogs; Anderson & Berg, New Richland, hogs; Ryan & Hoban, Waterville, hogs; L. Wooders, Red Wing, hogs; Carver Bros. & Co., Faribault, hogs; M. C. Black, Cannon Falls, hogs; Weisner & Thanet, Pratt, hogs; Laughlin & Henis, Bixby, hogs; Jentz Bros., East Henderson, hogs; H. N. Dahl, Minneota, hogs; Gilman & Co., Sleepy Eye, hogs; P. T. French, Nerstrand, hogs; L. M. Weston, Kenyon, hogs; Gibbons & Gilbert, West Concord, hogs and sheep; Thompson & Miner, Owatonna, cattle; T. Larson, Hayfield, 2 loads cattle and hogs.

The Stock Markets.

	Close.	Previous Day.
Bar silver, New York	59½	59¼
Call money, New York	2½	2¼@½

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Transactions on the stock exchange today were the largest for a two-hour session in many years and had the same volume continued for the usual five hours' trading, it would have been within a quarter of a million of 2,000,000 shares. As it was there were nearly 700,000 shares dealt in, and the average net rise in prices was from 1 to 2 points in the shares which figured most extensively in the dealings. There was a division of interest from the Pacifics into higher priced stocks, the grangers being the gainers. The excitement on the floor of the stock exchange was tremendous.

There was an unusually large attendance of brokers for the short session, as the constant influx of outside orders rendered it necessary for the large dealers to transfer considerable of their business to the hands of smaller brokers at the regular commission between members. Stocks opened buoyant and active. High priced records passed unnoticed in the confusion. Brokers fought to execute orders, and simultaneous transactions in many shares were widely apart. London had early received large purchasing orders from this side, and the quotations from that quarter showed general advances. The rapidity of the rise brought out immense blocks on realizing sales, but the sustained buying power of the market absorbed all offerings after a temporary reaction, and prices again mounted upward.

The market halted momentarily pending the publication of the weekly bank statement, but on its appearance, showing as it did increases of $4,722,700 in the surplus reserve, and $3,042,200 in the loan account, bullish enthusiasm was resumed with violence. Commission houses were easily the largest buyers. The extreme gains in the Pacifics were only fractional, while in the grangers they ranged from 1 in St. Paul to 4 in Burlington, and in the active coalers from 1 to 2⅝. The Gould and Vanderbilt stocks were comparatively neglected, except Southern railway. The greatest strength and activity was shown in the grangers, Atchison, the Readings, Southern pfd, Federal Steel and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Points of heaviness were Great Northern pfd, Illinois Central, Metropolitan, Lead and Laclede Gas. Generally speaking, while there were some sharp recessions from the extraordinary high opening, the market regained most of the decline. The market closed with some irregularity, but generally strong and active, with important gains in many cases. A noteworthy feature was a large rise in Burlington on renewed gossip concerning the prospective refunding of their outstanding bonds. This talk, however, was little more definite than usual. New York Air Brake made an extreme advance of 9 points, while Southern railway preferred and Atchison preferred were up over 2 points each, and Federal Steel common, which has lately been rather neglected, although reacting from top prices, ended with a net gain of 1⅝. The largest trading in any specialty was in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which had an initial raise of 2 points on confirmation of its acquiring possession of Nassau Electric company.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Furnished by Charles H. F. Smith & Co., members New York stock exchange, Pioneer Press building, who have direct wires to Chicago and New York. Closing prices are bid:

	Sales	High	Low	Closing— Jn14	Jn.13
American Malt		31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
do pfd				83¾	83
Am. Steel and Wire		42½	41⅛	42¼	40½
do pfd		110¼	110	110	110¼
Am. Express		142	142	140	142½
Am. Tobacco	4700	148	147½	147½	147⅛
do pfd		140	140	139	138
Am. Cot. Oil	11800	37⅜	36¼	36	36¼
do pfd	300	90	89½	89½	88
Am. Spirits	1000	14¼	13¾	13¾	13⅞
do pfd				37½	38½
Adams Express				108	108
Ann Arbor		17½	17¼	17	16¾
do pfd		40	40	39½	38
Atchison, T. & S. F.	21020	22¾	21⅝	22⅜	21⅞
do pfd	85620	58¼	55⅝	57½	55¼
Bay State Gas	10300	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
B & O		55	54½	54½	53⅞
do pfd		77¾	77½	77½	76½
Brooklyn R. T.	65420	96½	93	94¼	94½
Brooklyn U. G.				140	141
Brunswick Co		14½	14	14	14¼
C., B. & Q.	28910	133½	131¼	132⅞	130¾
Canada Southern	500	56	55½	55¾	55
Canadian Pacific				86	86
C., C., C. & St. P.	800	47⅞	47⅜	47¼	47¼
do pfd				97	97
Ches. & Ohio	3820	27½	27	27	27⅜
C. & E. Ill		62	61⅞	62	61
do pfd				114½	114
Colorado Southern				8	7¾
do 1st pfd	100	56	56	56	56
do 2d pfd		23	22¼	22¾	22¼
C., H. V. & Toledo		2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
do pfd		8⅞	7¼	8¾	
C., L. & W.				15⅛	
do pfd		43	43	41	
Col. F. & I.		84	33	33¾	
do pfd				94	
Chi. G. W.	2000	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
do pfd A		52⅞	52⅞	52⅛	
do pfd B		30⅝	29⅞	28⅞	
Chi. Ind. & L.				9	
do pfd				34	
Chi. Terminal		9½	9	9	
do pfd		39	38	38⅝	
Con. Ice				45⅝	
do pfd				91	
Con. Gas				189½	
Del. & Hudson	1100	112¾	112	112	
Del., L. & W.	700	158½	158	157½	
Den. & R. G.		20¾	20⅜	20¼	
do pfd		70	69¾	70	
D. M. & Ft. D.		20¾	20⅜	20¾	
Erie	1700	15½	15¼	15	
do 1st pfd		39¼	38¾	39⅛	
do 2d pfd				19	
Fed. Steel	43240	55	52⅝	53¼	
do pfd	3620	83⅝	83¼	83½	
Flint & P. M.		23½	22½	23	
Gen. Elec. Co	800	100½	100⅛	100¼	100
Gt. Nor. pfd		162	160	160	161¾
Glucose		71	71	70½	70⅝
do pfd		110	110	109	109½
Hawaiian C. & S.				57¼	57½
Ill. Cent	2400	116¾	116	116½	116⅞
Int. Paper		63	62⅛	62¾	62¾
do pfd				93⅝	93½
Iowa Cent				12	12
do pfd				46	46½
Jersey Central	1800	104	102⅝	102½	102
K. C., P. & G.		16½	16	16⅜	16
Knickerbocker Ice		55½	53¼	54	55½
do pfd				80½	80½
Laclede Gas	500	54½	53¼	53½	54¾
do pfd				97½	97½
Lake E. & W.		17½	17	16½	17¼
do pfd	100	65½	65½	65½	66½
Lake Shore				198	198
Long Island		62½	60½	62	
L. & N.	7810	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	66¼
Lead	1600	39	37⅝	88	38⅜
do pfd				113½	113¼
Linseed Oil	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	8½
Leather	1300	7⅝	7	7¼	7
do pfd	1000	71½	71	71	71⅝
Man. con	15210	109⅛	108	108¼	108⅜
Met. Traction		190½	189	189	190
Mich. Cent					112
Mobile & Ohio		36½	36½	36½	
Minn. & St. L.		38¾	38	38	38
do 1st pfd				97½	97½
do 2d pfd				75½	75¼
M., K. & T.	3250			14¼	14
do pfd		39⅝	39	38½	38¾
Missouri Pacific	6900	46⅝	46	45⅞	46⅛
Nor. Pac	9957	48½	48	48	47⅞
do pfd	4320	79	78⅜	78⅜	78⅝
New York Central	5450	125	124⅛	125	124⅝
Nat. Biscuit		52⅜	51½	51⅜	51
do pfd				104½	104½
Nor. & West. pfd	1200	65½	65	64⅝	64⅞
N. Y. Air Brake		145	137⅜	145	135
Northwestern	3300	146¼	144⅞	146⅜	143¼
North American				7	7
Omaha	500			97¼	97½
do pfd				167	167
Ont. & Western	2800	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞
Or. Ry. & Nav	3240			50½	50
do pfd		71⅞	71½	71⅞	71½
Oregon Short Line	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	45
Pennsylvania Ry		130¾	129	130	130
Pacific Mail	3650	46⅝	46	46	46
Pacific Coast Co		49⅞	48	49¾	47⅝
do 1st pfd					87
People's Gas	6220	111¾	111¼	111½	111⅛
Pullman	400	161½	161	160½	161¼
P., C., C. & St. L.		66¾	65½	65½	65¼
do pfd				85	85¾
Reading	8120	23¾	23¼	23½	23
do 1st pfd	4320	58⅛	57	57½	56½
do 2d pfd		33¾	31½	32⅜	30¾
Rock Island		117	116⅞	116⅛	115⅞
Southern Ry	52820	13¾	12½	13½	12⅝
do pfd	30910	49⅜	47½	48⅞	46¾
Southern Pac	11010	39⅞	38⅝	39⅜	39½
St. L. & S. W.		8½	8⅜	7¾	8¼
do pfd		21¾	20½	20⅝	21⅛
St. L. & S. F.		9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅛
do 1st pfd				67¾	67⅞
do 2d pfd		36½	36¼	36¼	36
Stand. R. & T.	400	10½	10¼	10	10
Stand. Dist		25½	25	25⅝	24⅞
do pfd		80½	80	80	80⅝
St. P. & Duluth					45
Sugar Refinery	10670	128¾	126⅝	127	127
do pfd		111⅝	111	111¼	111⅛
St. Paul	16620	125½	124⅝	125⅜	124¼
do pfd				167	167
Twin City R. T.					42
St. J. & G. I pfd	100	53	53	53	
T. C. & I.	900	36⅛	36	36⅜	36⅝
Tex. & Pac	3600	19	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
Union Pac	17130	47¼	46⅜	47	46⅝
do pfd	7745	75	74½	74½	74½
U. S. Express				50	50
U. S. Rubber	4800	47½	46½	46½	46¼
do pfd	400	114⅛	114⅛	114¼	114
Wabash	900			8⅛	8⅛
do pfd	3800	23½	23	23¼	23
Western Union	1500	95⅜	94½	94⅝	94¾
Wheel. & L. E.	1300	7½	6¾	6⅞	6½
do pfd	100			26¾	26¾
Wells-Fargo Ex				128	128
Balt. & Ohio	200	69	68⅜	68⅜	68⅛
Cen. Pac	6500	47⅛	46⅜	46½	46⅝

Total sales, 705,135.

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	107⅜	do 4s	93¾
do new 4s reg.	129¼	N. Y. Cen. 1sts.	115¼
do coup	129¼	N. J. C. 5s	114½
do 4s	111¾	*North Car. 6s	130
do coup	112¾	*do 4s	103
do 2ds	98½	No. Pac. 6s	115⅛
do 5s reg.	112½	do prior 4s	102⅜
do 5s coup	112½	do gen. 3s	69⅜
District 3 65s	117½	N. Y. C. & ST. L. 4s	103¼
Ala. class A	107	*Nor. & W. 6s	125
do B	107	*Northwest. con.	142
do C	100	*do deb 5s	119
do Currency	100	Or. Nav. 1sts	113¼
Atchison 4s	100⅝	Or. Nav. 4s	101¼
do adj. 4s	80	Or. S. Line 6s, t.r.	130½
Can. So. 2ds	110	do 5s t. r.	110
C. & O. 4½s	93	Reading 4s	86¾
Chi. Term. 4s	94½	R. G. W. 1sts	91½
C. & O. 5s	118	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	109
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅝	*St L. & S. F. gen. 6s	123
D. & R. G. 1sts	108¼	*St. P. con.	161
do 4s	100½	*St. P. C. & P. 1sts	119
East Tenn. 1sts	103½	*do 5s	120
Erie Gen. 4s	73½	So. Ry. 5s	106
*F. W. & D. 1sts. t.r.	65	S. R. & T. 6s	88
Gen. Elec. 5s	110	Tenn. new set 3s	96¼
*G. H. & S. A. 6s	107	T. P., L. G., 1sts	109⅝
*do 2ds	103	do Rg. 2ds	47⅞
*H. & T. C. 5s	110	U. P. D. & G. 1sts	91
*do con. 6s	117	Wab. 1st 5s	113¼
Iowa C. 1sts	110	do 2ds	97
*La. new con. 4s	109	W. Shore 4s	112
L. & N. Uni. 4s	96¾	Va. Centuries	85
*Missouri 6s	100	do deferred	8
M. K. & T. 2ds	69¾	Wis. Cen. 1sts	62½

*Bid.

NEW YORK MONEY—New York, Jan. 14.—Money on call steady at 2½; prime mercantile paper, 3@3½; sterling exchange firmer with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¾@4.85 for demand, and at $4.82¼@4.82½ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.83 and $4.85½; commercial bills, $4.81½. Silver certificates, 59@60½c. Bar silver, 59½c. Mexican dollars, 47¼c. Railroad bonds strong; state bonds strong.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT — New York, Jan. 14.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus, reserve, increase, $4,732,700; loans, increase, $3,042,200; specie, increase, $4,742,500; legal tenders, increase, $2,221,200; deposits, increase, $8,924,000; circulation, decreased, $25,100. The banks now hold $28,263,075 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

TREASURY STATEMENT — Washington, Jan. 14.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $292,128,614; gold reserve, $237,000,993.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL—New York, Jan. 14.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "The stock market here was very active today for a Saturday. In mines and Americans there was considerable profit taking, which, however, was counterbalanced in the latter by buying. The close was brisk and strong, Southern being the feature. Coppers were buoyant."

BANK CLEARINGS.

St. Paul, $827,596.55.
Minneapolis, $1,757,902.
Chicago, $17,885,000.
Boston, $23,264,396.
New York, $223,938,574.

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Travelers' Guide.

Trains leave and arrive at St. Paul as follows:

UNION DEPOT, SIBLEY STREET.

NORTHERN PACIFIC — TICKET OFFICE 5th & Robert Sts. Union Station, St. Paul. Milwaukee Station, Minneapolis. Dining and Pullman Cars on Winnipeg & Coast Trains.

	Leave	Arrive
Pacific Mail, Daily; Fargo, Bozeman, Butte, Helena, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland	2:15pm	4:05pm
Dakota and Manitoba Express, Daily; Moorhead, Fargo, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Crookston, Grand Forks, Grafton and Winnipeg	7:30pm	7:30am
Fargo Local, Daily except Sunday; St. Cloud, Brainerd and Fargo	9:00am	5:25pm

THE GREAT NORTHERN

Ticket Office—199 East Third St. 'Phone 1142.

Leave.	a Daily. b Except Sunday	Arrive.
b8:00am	F'gs Falls Fargo, G'd F'ks.	b6:10pm
b8:00am	Willmar, via St. Cloud	b6:10pm
a8:40am	Great Northern Flyer	a2:00pm
b9:05am	Willmar, S. Falls, Y'kton, S'x City, Brown's Val.	b5:35pm
b4:40pm	Excelsior and Hutchinson	b11:45am
a7:05pm	Breck. Fargo, G'dF'ks, W'pg	a7:45am
a8:30pm	Montana-Pacific Express	a7:30am

EASTERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY.

b9:00am a11:15pm	Duluth and West Superior.	b6:20pm a7:10am

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.

"North-Western Line"—C., St. P., M. & O.

Office, 395 Robert St. 'Phone 480.

Leave.	a Daily. b Except Sunday.	Arrive.
a8:15am	Chicago "Day Express"	b9:55pm
b4:30pm	Chicago "Atlantic Ex."	8:00am
a6:55pm	Chicago "Fast Mail."	a11:30am
a8:10pm	Chicago "N. W. Limited"	a7:50am
b9:25am	Duluth, Superior, Ashland.	b5:05pm
a11:00pm	Duluth, Superior, Ashland.	a6:50am
b7:40am	Mankato and Sioux City.	b4:40pm
a10:00am	Su City, Omaha, Kan. City.	a6:55pm
b4:50pm	Mankato, New Ulm, Elmore	b10:05am
a7:45pm	Su City, Omaha, Kan. City	a7:25am

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Ticket Office, 365 Robert St. 'Phone 98.

a Daily. b Except Sunday.	Lv. St. P.	Ar. St. P.
Chicago "Day" Express	b8:15am	b10:10pm
Chicago "Atlantic" Ex.	a4:30pm	a11:45am
Chicago "Fast Mail"	a6:55pm	a1:45pm
Chicago "Pioneer Limited"	a8:10pm	a7:50am
Chic. via Prairie du C. div.	b4:40pm	b11:15am
Peoria via Mason City	a4:40pm	a11:15am
Red Wing and Rochester	b3:00pm	b11:45am
Dubuque via La Crosse	b8:15am	b10:10pm
St. Louis and Kansas City	a8:35am	a6:25pm
Milbank and Way	b8:20am	b6:30pm
Aberdeen and Dakota Ex.	a7:05pm	a8:15am

ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R.

From Union Depot. Office, 396 Robert St.

Leave.	a Daily. b Except Sunday	Arrive.
a9:00am b2:15pm a11:15pm	DULUTH, WEST SUPERIOR	a7:15am b2:50pm a6:30pm

Trains for Stillwater: a9:00 a. m., a12:10, b2:15, b4:05, a6:10 p. m. For Taylor's Falls: b9:00 a. m., b4:05 p. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

FINEST TRAINS ON EARTH.

Lv. For	STATIONS.	Ar. From
8:15am	Chicago, except Sunday	12:15pm
8:15am	St. Louis, except Sunday	
8:05pm	Chicago & St. Louis, daily	7:45am

Ticket Office, 400 Robert St. Tel. 36.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.

"The Maple Leaf Route."

Ticket Office: Robert St., cor. 5th St. Phone 150. Trains leave from St. Paul Union Depot.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Dubuque, Chicago, Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City	†8.10 am *8.10 pm *11.20pm	†8.30 pm *7.50 am *12.50pm
Mantorville Local	*3.55 pm	*10.45 am

M., ST. P. & S. S. M. R'Y.

Leave.	EAST.	Arrive.
7:20pm	Atlantic Limited (daily)	8:45am
9:40am	Pembine Local (ex. Sun.)	5:05pm
	WEST.	
8:45am	Pacific Limited (daily)	6:40pm
6:00pm	St. Croix Falls Local Except Sunday. From Broadway Depot, foot 4th St.	9:15am
5:05pm	Glenwood Local. (Ex. Sun.)	9:30am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

City Office, 373 Robert St. 'Phone No. 694.

Leave St. Paul	All Trains Daily.	Arrive St. Paul
8:00am	Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Milwaukee and Chicago.	8:15am
7:40pm	Ashland, Chippewa Falls, Oshkosh, Mil. and Chicago.	4:10pm

M. & St. L. Depot—Broadway & 4th.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R.

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

Leave.	a Daily. b Except Sunday.	Arrive.
b9:15am	Mankato, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Kan. City	b6:30pm
b8:45am	Watertown, New Ulm	b4:55pm
b5:00pm	New Ulm Local	b10:20am
a7:00pm	Des Moines & Omaha Lim	a8:10am
a7:00pm	Chicago & St. Louis Lim.	a8:10am
b4:45pm	Alb't Lea & Waseca Local	b10:35am

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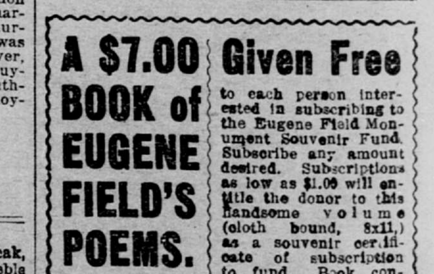

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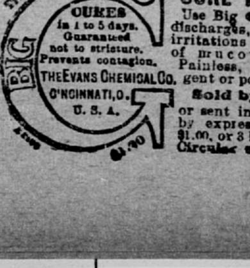

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