## OUR CORN IN EUROPE.

How Secretary Rusk Is Pushing the Product Inte Germany.

EXPERIMENTS OF THE CHEMISTS.

The Corn Crop May Eventually Pe More Important Than Wheat.

USE OF PEANUTS, POTATOES AND RYE

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE.1 BERLIN, Nov. 4 .- Experiments are being made here in Berlin which promise to be of vast importance to the future prosperity of the United States. The Government of Germany is carefully testing the uses of our Indian corn, and is considering the adoption of it as a food for the German army. This army now consists of 487,000 soldiers, and on a war footing its total runs up to asked. more than 2,500,000.

The famine in Russia has taught Germany that she cannot rely upon the granaries of the Czarto supply rye enough to feed her soldiers, and the danger of a war with Russia has led her to carefully examine the other food resources of the world. She knows that it is out of the question for her to hope to raise enough food herself, and if she must be dependent on other nations for her supply she would prefer to have it come from other parts of the world than Europe. At present the staple food of the soldiers is rye, but the experiments which are now going on include mixtures of rye and potaoes, of rye and peanuts, and, in fact, all sorts of possible combinations. The agriculturists of Germany view the situation with great alarm, and both they and the millers, who know that new machinery will have to be bought for the grinding of maize. are opposing any radical change. The Government, however, is testing the matter scientifically and practically, and our American corn is being submitted to more experiments here than any which it has undergone in the United States. May Be Worth \$100,000,000 to Us.

If it should be adopted as an army food our exports of American corn will rapidly surpass in value those of wheat, and the price of Indian corn will rise all over the world. An increase of even 5 cents a bushel on our product would add to our wealth more than \$100,000,000 a year, and the raising of Indian corn will at once become more profitable than the raising of wheat. The Russian famine has shown Europe that our corn is the best corn in the world. It has brought the different countries to comparing the different kinds



Corn-Meal Murphy.

of maire, and the result is that our corn has been shown to be far superior to that raised in south Russin, in Spain and in Italy, and if maize is to be used as an army food it ill be the American corn that is chosen. We have no vast standing army in America and you cannot understand at a glance what an important thing the feeding of such a vast body of men as this German army is. be lood has to be of a certain character. It st be a food which will keep for weeks without spoiling, and it must be capable of eing transported long distances without mixed with rye in certain proportions in character is changed and it keeps very ell. These proportions are now being etermined by the Government chemists and bakers, and I am told that bread made of one-third corn and two-thirds of rye is a success. Such a bread tastes no different om rve bread, and the soldiers of one of he garrisons here were fed for eight days on such bread and they did not know it. After they were told what they had been eating they found fault with it, but not before. The bread is being tested in the prisons and in every way possible to find just how well it agrees with the men, how long will keep and the exact amount of its strength-producing power in comparison with rye. The grain used is ground at the

Government mills and the bread is made unier the eyes of the Government officials. Secretary Rusk at Work. This movement for the introduction of Indian corn in Europe is being pushed by Secretary Rusk for all it is worth, and the overnments of Europe have learned more out our Agricultural Department during the present administration than they ever have before. Secretary Rusk has brought the department so to the front in Europe that the Russian Government has just decided to adopt our system of crop reports, and while I was in St. Petersburg the agricultural officers of the Cznr received directions from Secretary Rusk as to how to do
this. Here in Germany his efforts in the pushing of our American pork have been supplemented by the work of his agent for American corn. This agent is Colonel Charles J. Murphy, who is known in America as "Cornmeal Murphy," and who has been trying to introduce American maize into the markets of Europe for some years. He has had corn exhibits at the leading agricultural and industrial exhibitions of Europe during the past eight years and he has been going among the bakers of Scot-land, England and parts of the continent and showing them how to cook this meal. He went to Russia and showed the people there how to mix the Indian corn with rye to make the bread which was used by the famine sufferers, and he is doing what he can here to push the matter with the German Government. He receives a salary of \$2,500 a year from the Agricultural Departneut, and this, with \$1,000 for his secretary, is all that the Government is spending on this enterprise. The truth of the matter is that there should be a dozen men here instend of one, and that the very best and most practical business men of the United States should be selected. They should be sent here with a good supply of money, and the corn used for experimenting should be selected corn from the best soil and the best seed. The bread should be introduced

A Chat With Colonel Murphy.

I chatted with Colonel Murphy last night about his work and the prospects. Said he: "We are now making a bread of rye flour and cornmeal. The proportions are one-third corn and two-thirds rye, and the bread

through the best society, much as William Walter Phelps introduced it at the dinner

where the only bread on the table was corn

bread, so made that it was as light and white as wheat bread, and it should not be

ught forth as a starvation tood or a cheap

he gave to Bismarck and others,

more digestible and at least 25 per cent cheaper. The element of cheapness makes a great difference with the Germans, and in this country every cent counts. This bread has the same taste as the rye bread and the has the same taste as the rye bread and the rye completely conceals the taste of the corn. I have no doubt but that it will be adopted by the army, and if it is it will be used by the best disciplined fighting force in the world. The German Government would save over \$5,000 a year by using it, and its adoption would mean a demand for this purpose alone of many million bushels of our Indian corn every year. If it is used in the army it will soon be introduced all over Germany. Every family in Germany has one many. Every fignily in Germany has one or more of its members in the army, and this cheap and nutritious food would in this way reach to every house in the empire. Already the maize is getting a footing among the people at large. There are more than 30 mills in Germany which are grinding Indian corn for human food, and many of the bakers are using from 33 to 40 per cent of maize with their rye. There are a number of bakers here in Berlin who are selling it, and the corn is making its way very fast.

"Is the cornmeal the same as ours?" I "No," replied Colonel Murphy. "The bread used in Germany must keep much longer than in America. The average Ger-



Carrying It Home. man baking takes place only once a week, and there is too much oil in the corn for it to keep this long if it is ground as it is ordinarily ground in the United States. The most of this oil is in the little germ at the end of the grain of corn, and we get rid of this by cutting it out by a degerminating machine. It is then almost as free from oil as rye, and it makes a finer flour than many

people in America can realize.

The Finest of White Bread, "It will make the finest of white bread, and it is being used for cake baking here with splendid results. Vienna pastry flour costs here \$8 75 per 200 pounds and the same amount of fine maize flour can be had for about \$5 50, and many of the bakers are using it without the knowledge of their customers, who suppose they are eating cakes made from Vienna flour. I found a baker in England who was using our cornmeal in this way. One day when passing a grocery store I was attracted by a gaudy sign advertising a wheat preparation which was guaranteed to be excellent for puddings. I had a strong suspicion that this was some form of Indian corn and I bought a one-pound box of it for II cents and took it home to try it for my Sunday dinner. We cooked it and we found it was nothing more or less than old-fashioned American mush flavored with vanilla. Here in Germany this cornmeal is being used in large quantities by the restaurants as a thickening for soups and for gravies. It is driving out the Chinese rice, which does not give as good regults and and costs more. The Germans like thick soups, and the German housewife is waking up to the advantages of Indian corn."

"When do you think the Government will decide as to the use of the corn by the army?" for about \$5 50, and many of the bakers are using it without the knowledge of their cuswill decide as to the use of the corn by the

"I don't know," was the reply, "but I expect to hear from them daily. In addition to their experiments on the bread they are experimenting on a biscuit for the navy, which will be composed partly of maize.

The army has its own nills for
the grinding of much of its meal,
and, as it is now, the duty on imported meal is so much greater than that on raw corn that the most of the corn here would have to be ground by German millers. In the Event of War.

"The millers are watching the experiments carefully and they are ready to buy machinery the moment any decided movebeen made. As it is now, Germany imports about one-third of its food supply, and I hope to see this third made up largely of Indian corn. In the event of a war with Russia the foreign supply of rye which Germany now gets from there would be cut off and the Germans would be materially crippled from the lack of it. A single year's crop of American corn would make a road of wagons fortyfour abreast from New York to San Francisco, and if this amount were loaded in 500 bushel lots in freight cars the rain would reach from the West to New York, across the Atlantic Ocean, across Europe and nearly to the Pacific shores of Asia before the last car was on the track. These cars would form four continuous freight trains from New York to San Francisco and they would block up all the trunk lines of the country. And the most of this corn comes from six States, though corn can be raised in nearly every State of the Union. Out of every thousand acres of arable land in the country only 41 are devoted to corn, and if the price is raised by this European demand we will have millions upon millions

f acres of new corn fields. "Suppose we increase our areas only onetenth this will add fifty millions of dollars to our corn receipts and the money received from corn now by us is enormous. We get more out of our corn fields every year than we do out of our gold, silver and lend national banks. As it is now if we can get an increase of 5 cents a bushel on corn we will add a hundred million dol-lars to our receipts this year, and if you could divide this increase up among the families of the United States it would give more than \$6 a family. Our corn crop

expect it to run into the billions when these people here are eating corn bread." Only a Small Export Now.

1889 was worth more than \$700,609,000, and

"How much corn do we ship to Europe "Only about 4 per cent of our entire crop. The people of Europe know practically nothing of the advantages of Indian corn. I have been trying to introduce it in a dozen different countries, and in Scotland I had a corn palace where I showed over 3, 000,000 visitors the worth of corn as human food. I gave thousands of children from rent charitable organizations free meals, and some of these institutions are now using Indian corn. I got the people of Glasgow to using it and in Ireland I know they are now eating a great deal of Indian corn, which they use in the form of much, which they call 'stir-about.' There is a big field for American canned corn in Europe and the Government ought to be showing our corn and its uses at the different exhibitions here. If a retail grocery establishment could be selected in the different cities and towns in which for a few weeks a good baker could prepare Indian corn for the people and give it away, I be-lieve in a short time the people of the various countries would get to using it, and the outlay would be quickly repaid in our in-

creased exports." Everyone is waiting until the Govern-ment authorities have made their decision upon it, and upon this decision the im-mediate success of American corn in Gerthird corn and two-thirds rye, and the bread is fully as nutritious as the rye bread. It is stand or fall. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## MONEY AND STOCKS.

Feature of the Week.

A VERY GOOD BANK STATEMENT.

High Sterling Rates the Monetary

Gossip About Local Securities and the Closing Prices.

ALL THE LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS

SATURDAY, Nov. 19. No appreciable change in the general monetary situation has occurred during the week ending to-day. The high sterling rates, however, have attracted more than usual interest among the bankers, and they have about given up the hope of getting back any or the \$60,000,000 exported since January 1, and some of them are even pessimistic enough to predict more gold exports this year. They reason that Europe's demands for gold were stopped by the cholera scare, and now that this is over foreign demands for gold are liable to come at any time. The countries of Europe have been drawing heavily upon England for gold re-cently. A year ago this time we had im-ported \$23,665,377 since September 12 and demand exchange was \$4 831/@4 831/4. Present sterling rates are about 3c above gold importing point and 2c below the exporting rates. It has been reported that owing to the firm money market in New York some of the banks there have advanced the interest allowed on time deposits, but late advices say money is in good supply and the market fairly easy to regular and approved borrowers. To-day's New York bank statement exhibited a gain of \$1,882,-000 in the reserves, which was a better reout than was expected. The most important features besides the gain in reserve are big increases in specie and deposits and a slight decrease in legal tenders, the latter indicating that the outward movement of currency was almost at an end. The changes in detail shown by the statement are as follows: Reserve, increase. Specie, increase Legal tenders, decrease Deposits, increase Circulation, increase...

## LOCAL SECURITIES.

Week of Light Trading and Drooping Prices-Chartiers Valley Gas and People's Pipeage the Only Shares to Score Net Gains-A Long List of Declines.

The market for local deurities bordered on stagnation throughout the week ending to-day, and the general tendency of prices was in the downward direction. Transactions on 'Change for the six days aggregated 1,842 shares of stock, \$15,000 bonds and \$10 scrip, against 2,508 shares, \$8,000 bonds and \$3,303 scrip for the five days last week. The

soon see the lony of radical changes in the tariff, as in all probability the present tariff laws will remain in force for some 15 or 18 months yet; business will undoubtedly continue to be good despite the croakers, and I look for an early revival in trading in stocks, accompanied by an upward movestocks, accompanied by an upward move-ment in prices. Those who take hold first will reap the largest gains."

Gas Shares. Philadelphia Company and Wheeling Gas declined somewhat, but the other members of the group about held their own under a very light demand. The weakness of Philadelphia Company was ascribed by some to delphia Company was ascribed by some to unfavorable reports concerning the Pinhook field and by others to sympathy with the other weak items of the list. The company brought in a number of new wells during the week, but none of them were more than ordinary affairs, and if the Pinhook reports were correct the change in the company's condition as to the supply of gas was an uniavorable one. It still remains to be determined by a bilzzard, however, whether the company's supply of gas is adequate or not. Meanwhile, the statements of the officials that it is must be accepted at par. The weakness in Wheeling Gas was attributed to the continued low price of oil and a falling off in the production of the oil fields where it has interests.

Street Railways. The continued attempt to put Pittsburg and Birmingham traction up a little and its partial success was the feature of this group. The attempt seemed to be concer-ted and well organized, but the upward movement met too much stock and it quickly subsided. The close to-day, however, was fractionally above the lowest of the week, with indications that tresh buying the week, with indications that iresh buying orders had suddenly come on the market. Nearly all the other tractions were weak and more or less neglected. The street has been patiently waiting for the annual meetings of two of the leading lines—Citizens and Pittsburg—to be held next Monday, the 21st, and it is expected they will be followed by something like activity in the entire group, the argument being that showings will be made that will justify the behef that prices are too low and stimulate the demand for this class of securities.

The Industrials. The Industrials.

Airbrake was traded in moderately of Change at 135@136, and it was goesip that trading on the quiet at about these figures was quite active. It held steady to firm, while Union Switch and Signal and Electric were lower and the others barely steady.

Enterprise Mining Company. Under date of Denver, November 15, gentleman thoroughly informed on the min-ing interests of Colorado, writes to THE DIS-PATCH about the developments at Rico and the war between the Enterprise and other

the war between the Enterprise and other companies as follows:

"Coforado is just now furnishing a mining incident of more than usual interest to the people of Pennsylvania in the great mining suit brought by the Rico-Aspen against the Enterprise Mining Company. A great many Pittsburg people are interested in the latter company, and a brief history of these inmous mines together with the causes leading up to the littigation is of particular interest at this time. The mines of both these companies are located on Dolores Mountain, at Rico, Colorado. Rico is in the very heart of the wild and picturesque San Juan country, about 450 miles from Denver, and is to-day the largest producer of rich and high grade mineral in the silver State.

"The Rico-Aspen is capitalized for \$5,000,-600, and owns 25 mines, eight of which are now producing about 60,000 ounces of silver per month. The company is controlled by Albert B. Roeder, the most successful mining man Colorado has produced in the past year; David H. Moffatt, the multi-millionaire; John E. Searles, the Sugar King, and David H. Swickheimer, whose discovery of the Enterprise mine and sudden acquisition of wealth have no parallel except in the case of Roeder, one of his present partners.

"The Enterprise is a £5,00,000 company, owning it mines, which have produced considerable ore. This latter company is controlled by George Crawford, a mining operator well-known in the East.

"Before going into the existing trouble between these companies, a brief history of the discovery of these mines should be given. The principal mines of the Enterprise Company are the Enterprise and Jumbo. The Enterprise was discovered by DavidSwickheimer, now a heavy stockholder in the Rico-Aspen. He is a persevering German, who had been Sheriff of Dolores county. With his savings from that office he engaged in business, and then began to invest the profits of his business in prospecting on Dolores Mountain, and as the work did not progress. ompanies as follows: "Colorado is just now furnishing a mining

fast enough to suit him he sold his business and expended the money received therefrom on his mine, and still no mineral. Then he borrowed until his credit was about exhansted. Just as he was on the verge of giving up in despair his wire drew \$4,000 in a lottery. This money they began to spend on the mine, and before it was exhausted Mr. Swickhelmer had struck rich ore. He took \$200,000 out of the mine and sold his group to a syndicate headed by Crawford for \$1,500,000, receiving \$500,000 as the first cash payment.

"The story of the Rico-Aspen mines is equally romantic. A number of the mines now in this company were, previous to its organization, involved in litigation, and as a result all but three or four were idle. The reports of the richness of this district reached Mr. A. B. Roeder, one of Denver's conservative young business men, and in company with Douglas L. V. Browne, an Efficient and South American expert, he visited the property, convinced himself, of the value of the mines, and effected the gigantic consolidation now known as the Rico-Aspen. Most of the mines were purchased outright. A force of 200 men was put to work, and to day the Rico-men were purchased outright. A force of 200 men was put to work, and to day the Rico-

Rico-Aspen. Most of the mines were purchased on lease and bond, and some of them were purchased outright. A force of 200 men was put to work, and to-day the Rico-Aspen is the largest and richest silver mining company in the world. The ore, however, is not exclusively silver, but carries about one ounce of gold to every 100 ounces of silver.

"When the Rico-Aspen began to operate its mines it knew that the richest ore from the Enterprise was being taken out of ground close to its own. A drift was run straight toward the Enterprise property, and connections made therewith when it was discovered that the Enterprise Company had been mining ore from Rico-Aspen ground. The Rico-Aspen Company immediately secured injunctions against the Enterprise and brought suit to recover the value of the ore taken. The Enterprise retailated by blowing up the workings of the Rico-Aspen near the point of connection. A number of workmen barely escaped killing, and the general foreman of the Rico-Aspen came near losing his eyesight in consequence. The result is that he has brought suit against the Enterprise Company, claiming damages in a large sum.

"To further complicate matters the Rico-Return Mining Company, a \$5,00,000 corporation, with a A. B. Roeder and J. H. Ernest Waters, of Sheridan-Mendona fame, at its head, claim that the Enterprise is mining ore from Rico-Return ground, and another big suit is sure to result. The Rico-Return Company has 35 mines which lie on the opposite side of the Enterprise from the Rico-Aspen, and the ore deposits originally found in the Enterprise run directly through these properties. It is a matter of general regret at Rico that these differences cannot be compromised, as mining litigation is very expensive; but the Rico-Aspen, aside from being a powerful and wealthy corporation, has so much ore not affected by the suits that it will make little or no difference with

be compromised, as mining litigation is very expensive; but the Rico-Aspen, aside from being a powerful and wealthy corporation, has so much ore not affected by the suits that it will make little or no difference with its output. It is understood, however, that Mr. Crawford is in New York arranging for money to light the suits brought against his company, and although Enterprise stock has dropped from \$6.50 to \$4 per share since the trouble began, it is thought that he will continue the litigation.

"Swickheimer, who owns the City National Bank of Denver, and who has been a member of both companies, has been placed in rather a peculiar position. His largest interests are in the Rico-Aspen, and he announces that he will sell at public sale at the Court House on the 26th instant \$270,000 worth of Enterprise stock.

"The contest at the present time is attracting general attention in the East as well as at home, for it is not often that such immense interests clash."

nense interests clash.

Closing of the Market. The transactions on the local stock board to-day were as follows: ON CALL.

	1 share Picasant Valley Railw 100 shares P. & B. traction 1.0 shares P. & B. traction 100 shares P. & B. traction 200 shares P. & B. traction 200 shares La Noria Mining Co			24 24 24					
ı	APTER CALL,								
	10 shares P. & B. traction 100 shares La Noria Mining Co	******		243					
	Total sales, 911 shares.	Closin	g bi	ds and					
I	* BANK STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Asked					
	First National. Fourth National Bank. Freehold Fidelity Title and Trust Co. Mer. & Manufacturers' N. Bk. Odd Fellows' Savings Bank. Second National Bank	50 100 50 50	124 120 74% 265	150 127 1075 765 72					
	INSURANCE STOCKS.								
	Allemannia	50	32	50 35 65 40					
ı	NATURAL GAS STUCK L		0						
	Chartlers Valley Gas Co People's Natural Gas and P. Co	100 25 50 50 50	10% 10 21%	15% 11 21% 18)					
ľ	PARSYNGER B'Y STOCKS								

Central Traction ...... 50 Citizens Traction ..... 50 ond Avenue. BAILROAD STOCKS. ittsburg, Youngst'n and A... 59 ittsburg and Castle Sh'n..... 50 ittsburg, Wheeling & Ky... 56 COAL STOCKS. Y. Y. & C. Gas Coal Co.

MINING STOCKS. Hidalgo Mining Co.... A Noria Mining Co.... Inster Mining Co.... Enterprise Mining Co... MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. Union Switch and Signal Co... Union Switch and S. Co. pref... Standard Underground C. Co... U. S. Glass Company, com ....

SPECIAL MARKET LETTERS. The Local Situation Reviewed by One the Brokerage Houses and Wall Street Oracles Send in the Usual Grist of In

teresting Opinions, A. J. Lawrence & Co.'s regular weekly "A week's trading like that just closed

has a discouraging effect upon all who have anything to do with the market. Busines has been distressingly slow, and the natural result has been sagging values. Nearly everything of a semi-investment or speculative character is fractionally lower, and nothing in the usually active list shows any buoyancy. There is more than ever a disposition to attribute these conditions to the election and consequent uncertainty regarding changes in the tariff. eems to us that fears on

the latter score are greatly exaggerated. A Government that requires over \$1,000,000 a day for running expenses that contemplates the steady strengthening of its navy, and that is constantly making internal improvements, will be unable to keep up its revenues and at the same time greatly reduce the tariff from which these greatly reduce the tariff from which these revenues are derived. A more potent cause, to our minds, for the stagnation in stocks is the activity in general business, which has enhanced the value of money in this market to the full legal rate and at the same time somewhat reduced the amount available for stock trading. By the first of the year this condition is likely to be modified and idle funds berin to accumulate, and between now and the holidays there will be opportunities to secure some good bargains on the local counter. When the recovery sets in we believe it will be much more rapid than the decline; hence it will prove profitable to examine into the merits of the various securities now.

"In looking over the list it may be well to select those properties which will be least influenced by agitation for tariff revision, so that, whether changes are made or not, the future will be reasonably safe. Well up

scient those properties which will be least inflioneced by agitation for tariff revision, so that, whether changes are made or not, the future will be reasonably safe. Well up to the head of the list we would place United States glass common. The product of its factories is mainly pressed table ware, on which the present tariff is lower than on other kinds of glass, and in the manufacture of which we so far out-rank the foreigner that competition from abroad is practically eliminated. The common stock is now quoted at 66268 and it is morally certain that a 3 per cent semi-annual dividened will be paid early next year. Westinghouse Airbrake, Electric and Switch and Signal should be actually benefited by a reduction in the tariff on metals, as they are large consumers of iron, steel, copper and tin. We have the statement of high officials of the two last named companies that the orders booked ahead are the largest in their history, and from personal knowledge we know that the buying of Airbrake the past two weeks was never of a bettor character. Then there are the traction stocks and bonds that offer opportunity for judicious selection. Even the greatest bears on some of these shares fully admit that all the bond issues are absolutely safe and the majority of them are comparatively low priced. Birmingham traction shares have been the weakest of this group during the week, declining to 24, and while we know that the suggestion of the probability of a dividend in January is hooted at in some quarters, we know that it is seriously entertained in others and we shall not be surprised if a 3 per cent is paid early in the new year. Finally, we have Philadelphia Gas. All the reliable information we get concerning it leads us to believe that the decline was due solely to sympathy with the weakness in the goueral market, and that on morit it should have a good raily.

"The indications at present are that prices

may go lower before they advance, but we feel that our friends will make money by keeping close watch on the securities mentioned, and making purchases on a scale

Fresh, From Wall Street. J. S. Bache & Co., to Oakley & Co.:

"The general topic in Wall street this week has been the change in the administration, and what position Mr. Cleveland and his party would take toward the tariff and the financial questions of the day. A leading Democrat in an interview has set the party Democrat in an interview has set the party fairly be one the country, and says that if the silver bill is not repealed before Congress adjourns on March 4, an extra session will be called to repeal this law. There is no doubt that Mr. Sherman himself will bring a bill forward to repeal the law, and on this belief Europe has been accumulating stocks all the week, and their nurchases amounted to about 66,600 shares. It is also a fact that the election of Mr. Cleveland has produced a better feeling in business circles abroad, as it will give life to some industries which have been practically killed by the McKinley bill.

"Merchants uptown are asking whether anything will be done with the tariff, and they are, no doubt, getting cautious for this

McKinley bill.

"Merchants uptown are asking whether anything will be done with the tariff, and they are, no doubt, getting cautious for this reason. The party seems to be adverse to cailing an extra sess.on for this purpose, though it would really expedite matters if a committee could be appointed before Congress meets in December, so as to get the views of the reople and have a bill framed, ready and approved by the committee by December. Nobody need fear that any sweeping reductions will be made. It is more than likely that raw materials will be allowed in free, so that the manufacturing power will be greatly increased. The incoming administration also have a serious matter to confront—that of a treasury deficiency. The tremendous payments for pensions next year, amounting to \$159,000,000, will require increased revenue. An aiditional tax on high wines and spirits of 40 per cent is talked about, which would yield an increased revenue to the country of about \$35,000,000.

"On Monday the Cnicago Gas people meet, and a dividend of 1½ per cent will be declared. It will also be shown that at least 8½ per cent was carned on the stock. On Tuesday the Monegary Conference meets at Brussels, and the world is speculating on the outcome of this convention. This Government has virtually framed the idea of this meeting in hopes of extricating itself from its dangerous position. It is not to be expected that the other countries of the world will give a helping hand, and for that reason we do not think that anything will result from it; still, it will show the people of this land their necessity for quick action, and may show the West in particular that the bill which was made for their benefit must be done away with. It is hard to tell the course of the scountry is about 83 or 81 cents; of course, some mines can produce silver at from 30 to 40 cents, but they are very few.

"The exchange market will be looked for. People tell us that the cost of producing the silver of this country is about 83 or 81 cents; of course, some

Financial Notes.

The unlisted street railway securities closed as follows: P., A. & M. traction, 44 asked; P. & B. traction, 24%@241/4; do, 5s, 29% @100; Duquesne traction, 27%@28.

©100; Duquesne traction, 27%@28.

Standard Plate Glass was offered at 50 on 'Change; Alle heny Valley Railway preferred was offered at 12½; 37 was bid for Electric second preferred, and 10½ was bid for Central traction 5s.

Mr. George C. Magoun, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Atchison Company, in reply to a telegram asking as to the truth of a rumor that Atchison's annual report would show a floating indebtedness of \$8,000,000, sent the following reply. "The Atchison's annual report will show the cash position of the company on July 50, inst.

Atchison's annual report with show the cash position of the company on July 50, last. The company has no floating debt—that is, no floating debt that is not more than covered by cash assets."

The Boston Commercial Bulletin to-day states that it has absolute and efficial knowl-

5s at 103, and sold 18 shares Electric second preferred at 37 and 35 shares Masonic Bank at 65.

The Pittsburg Gold Company received ad-vices from its manager in Mexico yesterday to the effect that he had opened up the vein on the Guellermo mine and found it to con-tinue at a wieth of three leet, with a pay streak of from 18 to 24 inches. The silverore, on the Guellerme mine and found it to continue at a width of three leet, with a pay streak of from 18 to 24 inches. The silver ore, he says, sustains previous assays from the mine, running from \$100 to \$300 per ton.

J. Carothers sold P. & B. and Morris & Brown and Sproul & Co. bought.

R. J. Stoney, Jr., sold La Noria and J. J. Campbell and Andrew Caster were the buyers.

MONETARY.

Discount rates were quoted at 506 per cent all week in Pittsburg, but there was precions little business transacted at less precious little business transacted at less than 6. Brokers, however, declared they could get all the money they wanted at 5 per cent. Eastern exchange and currency traded even, though the former medium was quite scarce during the closing days.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Money on call easy at 4, closing offered at 4 per cent. Prime reascautile marce, 1996 per cent. Starling mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange is steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.84%4 85 for 60-day bills,

Clearing House Figures. Pittsburg-

Balances to-day. 470,650 81 Same day last week:
Exchanges. \$2,300,379 00 Balances 400,040 64
The figures for the past two weeks compare as follows:
Exchanges this week. \$15, 172, 705 07 Balances this week. 2, 537, 769 87 Exchanges tast week. 13, 361, 502 90 Balances inst week. 2, 673, 573 38
For the week of 1891 corresponding with this week the exchanges were \$13,757,970 00. Total exchanges to date, 1892, \$676,233,682 44; same time last year, \$604,036,222 43; gain this year, \$72,208,760 ol.

New Youx, Nov. 19.—Bank clearings, \$130,-498, 398; balances, \$5.295,273. For the week—Clearings, \$782.671,591; balances, \$36,852,911.
Boston, Nov. 19.—Bank clearings, \$17.189,296; balances, \$2,371,374. Money, 4 per cent; exchange on New York, 8 to 12½6 discount. The exchanges for week amounted to \$105,-479,177; balances, \$11,304.772.
FHIADELPHIA, Nov 19.—Bank clearings, \$13,312,825; balances, \$1,612,700. For the week, clearings, \$74,740,989; balances, \$9,200,211.
Baltimone, Nov. 19.—Bank clearings, \$2,292,586; balances, \$267,855. Money, 6 per cent. CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Clearings, \$18,160,247. for the week, \$109,871,332; for the corresponding week last year, \$100,252,993. New York exchange, 50c prentium. Sterling exchange quiet at \$4.85 for 69 day bills, \$4.871/2 for sight drafts. Money active at 660 per cent.
St. Louis, Nov. 19.—Bank clearings to-day, \$4,289,232; balances, \$43,476; clearings this week, \$25,705,592; balances, \$3,292,321; clearings last week, \$25,006,843; clearings for corresponding week last year, \$23,447,690; balances, \$2,009,361. Money quiet at 768 per cent. Exchange on New York 90c premium.
MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 19.—New York exchange selling at par. Clearances to-day, \$615,175; balances, \$138,340.

Foreign Financial. LONDON, Nov. 19.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, Paris, Nov. 19.—Three per cent rentes, 991 5 centimes for the account.

A BAD BURGLAR CAUGHT.

He Has Considerable Silverware and a \$75 Overcoat With Him. William Jackson was taken, to jail yeserday afternoon by policeman Charles Allen, of the Eleventh ward, for the burglary of B. S. Law's residence in Allegheny early

vesterday morning.

Officer Allen was standing at Bedford and Elm streets early yesterday morning when Jackson came along carrying a package and Allen asked him what he had in the package, and Jackson started to run. A chase of eight or nine squares was made before the fellow was caught. Several pieces of silverware were dropped along the route. The pack-age contained three or four solid silver tea sets and eight teaspoons. The overcost was worth \$75.

solely to sympathy with the weakness in the general market, and that on merit it should have a good raily.

"The indications as present are that prices a professional burglar,

\$21,000 FOR FIVE ACRES.

Piece of Property on Wilkins Avenue Near Wightman Street, Sold for \$4,200 Per Acre-Many Other Good Transac tions Reported-The Week's Record. SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

Another good sized sale in the Squirrel Hill district has been closed. S. J. Fleming sold a tract of land containing five acres, situated on Wilkins avenue, near Wightman street, Twenty-second ward, for \$21,000, or \$4,200 per acre, to W. J. McClurg. The property has a frontage on Wilkins avenue of about 700 teet and will be improved at once. This sale shows a wonderful enhancement in the value of this property within a very short time.

Current Gossip. Messrs. Ewing & Co. have closed the sale of a very valuable residence property in Believue, the particulars of which will not

be made known until the delivery of the final papers.

S. J. Fieming is negotiating for the sale of 63 acres of land in the Twenty-second ward to several local capitalists, which, if consummated, will exceed in value and importance any deal which has yet occurred in the Squirrel Hill district. The price asked for the property and which will very likely be paid is \$252,000 or \$4,000 per acre.

A tract of land situated on Perrysville avenue, opposite the Emsworth road, containing 109 acres, will likely change hands before December 8, at a price approximating \$50,000.

Building Permits.

The following permits were issued to-day: William Keech, a six-story brick house, Penn avenue, between Garrison alley and Tenth street: cost \$13,000. Mrs. Lizzle Neff, a frame addition, No. 124 Shetland avenue: cost \$300. Late Sales.

Joseph P. Rankin & Co. seld the Dr. J.

W. Sykes residence at Osborn, consisting of about 3½ acres and a large 13-roomed house, for \$12,340. The purchaser, Mr. Joseph G. Lambie, of Aliegheny, expects to occupy the property in the spring.

John F. Sweeny reports another sale of the White properties on Herron avenue, Herron Hill. The purchaser is Mr. James S. Vance, o: 211 Erin street, and the property, a five-room and finished attic frame, with modern conveniences, on lot fronting on Herron avenue 23 feet and extending back 80 feet, for \$2,800. Another sale reported is that of a 40-foot lot on College avenue, near Aider, at \$50 per foot, for E. S. Thomas, of Lynn, Mass. Mr. Sweeny sold this lot a few months ago to the present seller at \$50 per foot. The purchaser is breaking ground for a fine about 31/2 acres and a large 13-roomed house,

Mr. Sweeny sold this lot a few months ago to the present seller at \$39 per foot. The purchaser is breaking ground for a fine dwelling.

John K. Ewing & Co. sold to Mrs. Annie M. Smith for William J. Lightner a two-story frame house of seven rooms, hall and bath, with a lot 20x100, on Lithgo avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, for \$2.620. The above firm sold this same property to Mr. Lightner 90 days ago for \$2.100.

S. A. Dickie & Co. sold for T. C. Hosack to W. H. Clow et al two lots, each 25x80 feet, on Monticello street, for \$400 cash.

J. H. Coleman & Co. sold for A. J. Shauer to Hannah V. Schmitz, a lot, 50x135, on Bennett street, for \$1,250 cash.

Baxter, Thompson & Co. sold for A. L. Watkins lot No. 35 in his plan on Horton avenue near Wylie avenue, Thirteenth ward, size 29x109, for \$600 also sold lot No. 345, Bank of Commerce addition plan, Brush-

ward, size 20x100, for \$600; also sold lot No. 36, Bank of Commerce addition pian, Brushton station, fronting 36 feet on Mohler street and 150 feet to a 29-root alley, for \$600.

Black & Baird sold for Louis F. Falck to G. D. Simen lot No. 12 in Falck's plan in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, fronting 59 feet on Davis avenue, corner of Massachusetts avenue, by a depth of 155 feet, for \$2,500 cash.

M. F. Hipple & Co. sold for Alfred Beckley to G. C. Hartman, Esq., for a price approximating \$4,000, lot No. 25 in the Comingo plan, having a fronting of 50 feet on the east side of Bellefield avenue, and extending back 190 feet, more or less, to Dithridge street, Fourteenth ward. This is the second lot sold by the above firm for Alfred Beckley in the same plan within the last ten days.

Snyder & White sold for William Evans to Robert Baimer Ibacress of ground with frame house at Patterson's Mills, Washington county, for \$2,000.

Atchison's annual report will show the cash position of the company on July 50, has. The company has no floating debt—that is, no floating debt that is not more than covered by cash assets."

The Boston Commercial Bullein to-day states that it has absolute and efficial knowledge that the management of the New York and New Engiand Railroad Company has iquidated the floating debt, earned the fixed charges, the dividend of the preferred stock and a small surplus besides.

A table published to-day gives the gross earnings of the Fail River Mills for the past year. Twenty corporations, representing a capital of \$15,020,000, have earned \$2,637,000 net, an average of 16.16 per cent. Unusually cheap cotton has been the important factor in the boom in this business.

Andrew Caster bought \$1,000 P., A. & M. 5s at 103, and sold 18 shares Electric second preferred at 37 and 35 shares Masonic Bank at 65.

The Pittsburg Gold Company received advices from its manager in Mexico yesterday to the effect that he had opened up the vein on the Guellermo mine and found it to con.

The official record for the week shows a arge increase over the preceding week in everything, so far as the amount of money concerned. Though mortgages, purchase money mortgages and judgments decreased a little in number, they increased

ITEMS.	Week end'g Nov. 19.		Week end'g Nov. 12.	
cal estate transfers uilding permits ortgages urchase money mort-	250 47 98	\$847, 201 295, 510 278, 982	227 44 120	\$678, 252 71, 088 228, 278
gages & L. A. mortgages ortgage payments	61 68 189	312, 318 92, 710 392, 304	86 35	253, 801 78, 020
dements	181 73	145,572	161 183 47	347, 042 129, 209 71, 217

## HOG PRODUCTS ERRATIC.

They Sec-Saw Actively and Widely, but Close on Slight Changes-Wheat and Corn Essier Under the Influence of Big Receipts in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 .- Kaleidoscopie changes and general excitement marked the trading to-day in provisions. Bulges and slumps succeeded each other, causing a general im pression that the bull clique was working up sentiment to slide out of their holdings Very little change from yesterday's closing prices resulted in the end. The wheat and orn markets were easier on heavy receipts in the Northwest and selling from there. December wheat is off %c and May %c since vesterday. Corn is unchanged for Novemer and December, but about 1/2 lower for

The provision market was the focus for many of the scalping crowd from the grain pits, who found that hog products afforded better opportunities than their usual specialties. The market opened ensier under the influence of rather heavier hog receipts than had been looked for, but on John Cudaby appearing as a ready buyer of January pork and lard there was a sudden change and prices began to work upward rapidly. On the call the leature was the free selling of January hard by Cudaby, who disposed of about 4 000 there sat 88 30 in such lots as were wanted. Counselman & Day were good sellers of January rios early in the session. The operations of the buildique were confusing to the operators. Cudaby was at one time a buyer and at another time a seller, while Wright was dropping chunks of product in the market every time it became radically buildsh.

While the first sales of wheat were at about the closing figures of last night, the market at once turned weak and continued so, closing about at the hottom for the day. many of the scalping crowd from the grain so, closing about at the hottom for the day. The arrivals in the Northwest were heavy, having been nearly 2,000 cars for two days, and Minneapolis was said to have gone off le yesterday while communication with this

city and other markets was cut off. An other reason for the weakness was the fact that the bulk of the short interest covered yesterday. The exports for the week, as reported by Bedstreet's, would have been more encouraging perhaps had not the same authority estimated the available supply at 95,831,000 bushels. Leopoid Bloom is said to have dumped his holdings as soon as the market opened.

The feature of the corn market was a demand for December corn, which infused more spirit into the trades.

There was hardly any thing doing in oats—barely enough to cause a range of 1/c in the price of the active inture.

Freights steady with a fair demand for vessel room at 2/c for wheat and 2/c for corn to Buffalo.

Cash quutations were as follows: Flour slow; winter patents, \$3 50@3 90; winter straights, \$2 30@3 40; spring patents, \$3 75@4 107/c No. 2 spring wheat, 75c; No.3 spring, 63c; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 2 corn, 413/c; No. 2 onts, 313/c; No. 2 white, 1.0 b, 354/636c; No. 3 white, 22/6333/c; No. 2 rye, 49/c; No. 3 barley, 67c; No. 5, f. o b, 4668c; No. 4, f. o. b., 35/650c; No. 1 flaxseed, \$1 10; prime timothy seed, \$3 00. Mess pork, per barrel, other reason for the weakness was the fact that the bulk of the short interest covered

\$13 00. Lard, per 100 pounds, \$10 00; short ribs sides (loose), \$7 50; dry saited shoulders (boxed), \$7 40@7 50; snort clear sides (boxed), \$7 20@8 00. Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, ber gallon, \$1 15. Sugara—Cut loa', unchanged, Flour, continued—Spring straights, \$2 73@3 50; balkers', \$2 35@ 3 00. No. 3 corn, 40%c.

Flour—Receipts, \$2,000 barrels: shipments, 19,000 barrels. Wheat-Receipts, 112,000 bushe's; shinments, 230,000 bushe's. Corn—Receipts, 100,000 bushe's; shipments, 104,000 bushe's. Oats—Receipts, 124,000 bushe's, shipments, 155,000 bushe's. Rye—Receipts, 11,000 bushe's shipments, 9000 bushe's larley—Receipts, 95,000 bushe's; shipments, 135,000 bushe's. On the Produce Exchange to-day, the butter market was steady. Eggs slow; fresh, 224,223c, less offering.

Range of the leading futures, furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street:

78% 78% 74 74 79% 79% 78% 78%

Car receipts for to-day: Wheat, 130; corn, 207; oats, 177. Estimates for to-morrow: Wheat, 145; corn, 210; oats, 165.

AN UPWARD WHIRL.

New York Stocks Advance on the Favora-

Specialties Most Prominent.

ble Bank Statement and the Weakness

in Sterling Exchange-The Trusts and

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.-The railway and

miscellaneous share market was strong

throughout the day. The weakness of

sterling exchange has infused the balls with

fresh courage, and they are now taking a

more decided stand against their oppo-nents. The fa orable bank statement also

had a stimulating effect. Business, how-

ever, was only moderate, the total sales

footing up 81,745 shares. The specially

strong stocks were Reading, American

Sugar, Louisville and Nashville, Burling-

ARTICLES.

WHEAT.

CORN.

LARD.

SHORT RIBS.

Novemt

which was developed by the roots on the Company.

The Devonian Oil Company's No. 5 on the McDonald Bros', farm is down 1,100 feet; their No. 5 Wettengale was due in the fifth sand last night, and their Elliott No. 10 is down 700 feet.

Rosenri's well at Wittmer station on the P. & W. E. R. is through the third sand and

Butler County Work.

have their No. 1 on the N. B. Duncan farm pumping, and it is making 12 barrels per

The Gauges Saturday. The production of McDonald was 21,509 yesterday, 1,000 more than the day before; Woodland Oil Company's No. 2 Scott, 75 per

tour; Knox & Co.'s No. 2 Scott, 55 per hour; stock in field, 46,000.

The runs from the Sistersville field were 15,015 barrels on Friday.

Euns and Shipments Friday.

Refined oil—New York, 5.80c; London, 42@
45d; Antwerp, 133d;
Oil City, Nov. B.—National Transit Certificates opened, 51%c; highest, 22%c; lowest, 51%c; closed, 22%c. Sales, 5,000 barrels; clearances, 10 000 barrels.

New York, Nov. B.—Petroleum was dull and neglected. Pennsylvania oil, spot sales none; December options, sales none; 13%c bid, 51%c asked. Lima oil, sales none; 17c bid.

Government bonds closed as follows:

U. S. 4s reg. 114½ M. K. & T. Gen, 5s. 47
do 4s coup. 114½ Mutual Union 6s. 108
do 4½ reg. 160½
Pacific 6s of 703, 167½
Louis, stamped 4s. 24½
Missourt 6s. 102½
Tenn, 10 w set, 6s. 101½
do do 2s. 102½
do do 5s. 101
St. L. & I. M. Gen, 5s. 854
do do 3s. 70½ St. L. & S. F. Gen, M. 109
Canada 5o. 2ds. 101½ St. Paul Consois. 139
Cen. Pacific 1sts. 165
St. Paul, C. & P. Ista 147
Cen. Pacific 1sts. 105
St. Paul, C. & P. Sta 147 AN INDIAN TRIBAL TREATY

Cen. Pacific 1sts ... 165
Den. & R. G. 1sts. ... 115/2
Den. & R. G. 4s. ... 115/2
Den. & R. G. 4s. ... 45/2
Den. & R. G. 4s. ... 45/2
Tex. P. R. G. Tr. Rets. 25
Rrie 2ds ... ... 167
M. K. & T. Gen. 6s. 81/2
West Shore ... 106 Close in mining shares: 

Government bonds closed as follows:

The total sales of stocks to-day were St. 769 shares, including Atchison, 2,400; Colorado Coal and Iron, 2,800; Distillers, 10,800; Louisville and Nashville, 3,200; Lead, 4,700; Reading, 5,900; Rock, Island, 3,300; St. Paul, 2,600; Sugar, 7,000.

The following table shows the prices of active stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, corrected daily for THE PITTSHUNG DISPATCH by WHITNEY & STEPHENSON, oldest Pittsburg members of New York Stock Exchange, 57 Fourth ave-

Col. & H. Val.

Del., Lack, & West. 152 152 1515 1615

Dea, & Rio G.

De., & Rio G.

D. & Rio Grande, pid 515 1615 1615

D. & C. F. Trust. 655 663 663 663

E. T. Va. & Ga.

Ultrasic Central E. T. Va. & Ga...

Illinois Central...

Lake Erie & West...

Lake Erie & W. pid

Lake N. Y. L. E. & W. 20% 20% 20% N.Y. L. E. & W., pfd 68 63 63 63 N.Y. & N. E. 44% 44% 44% N.Y. & N.Y. & W. 20 20% 22 Norfolk & Western N. & W., pfd. orthern Pacific orthern Pacific orthern Pacific orthern Cac pfd. 515 515 515 515 60 & Mississippi R. & W. P. T., pfd. 40
St. Paul & Duluth. 40
Texas Pacific. 84, 95, 94, 95, 101
Union Pacific 39, 39, 39, 39, 39, 11
Walash, pfd. 25, 25, 25, 25, Western Union 90
Wheeling & L. E. 20 26, 20 20, 20 Wheeling & L. E. 20 26, 30, 31, 61, 62, 8
B. & O. 97 97, 97 97, 27 & W. P. T., pfd... Paul & Duluth,...

\*Ex-dividend. Closing Philadelphia One Aske Reading
Buffalo, N. Y. and Philadelphia
Lehigh Valley
Lehigh Navigation
Philadelphia and Erie
Northern Pacific, common
Northern Pacific, preferred

SICK HEADACHE-Carter's Little Liver Pills. SICK HEADACHE-Carter's Little Liver Pills. SICK HEADACHE-Carter's Little Liver Pills. SICK HEADACHE-Carter's Little Liver Pills.

M'DONALD ADVANCED.

Its Production Increased From 20,500 to 21,500 Barrels-A Good Producer Southwest of Sistersville-Butler County Operations-Rosenri's Well at Wittmer Station Is Dry.

There was an increase of 1,000 barrels yesterday in the estimated output of the McDonald field. It went from 20,500 to 21,-

The Woodland Oil Company's No. 2 Scott. in the new southwest territory, is still making 75 barrels an hour. They intended to drill it deeper vesterday but were prevented

owing to some difficulty with th Knox Bros. & Co.'s Scott No. 2 was not drilled any deeper yesterday, and its production remains the same, 55 barrels an

The Devonian Oil Company got a good well yesterday on the F. R. Wells farm, a mile south of Sistersville. It is their No. 2 on this property, and last evening it was reported to be flowing at the rate of 100 barrels a day. They are still drilling in the

reis a day. They are still drilling in the sand.

The Devonian is drilling a number of wells in the vicinity of McDonald. Their Cubbage No. 2, which is located southeast of McDonald borough and a short distance north of Venice, is down about 1,300 test. The No. 1 on this farm, which was drilled nearly a year age, made about a 60-barrel well, and the Miller farm, which adjoins the Cubbage, produced a good fourth sand well, which was developed by the Florence Oil Company.

HENDERSONVILLE-Caruthers, Peters & Co.

pumping, and it is making II barrels per hour. Their No. 2 on same farm is ten feet in the 100-foot and showing equally as large as No. 1. There are three more wells due to come in in this field next week.

MARS—The well on the Hays farm, east of Mars, has been pumping for three days. It is pumping through three-linch tubing; plenty of water, but very little oil as yet. The Forest Oil Company's No. 3, Whitning farm, is 80 feet in the sand and showing for 25 barrels. Marshall, Burk & Johnston's well on the Gillespie farm is 65 in the sand and looking good. Boyd, Marshall & Co.'s No. 3, Joseph Douthett tarm, is 15 feet in the sand and no oil yet. Hespenheide Oil Company's No. 2, Mrs. Marshall farm, started to pumping at the rate of 15 barrels.

The Gauges Saturday.

The runs of the National Transit Company were 27,354; shipments, 42,424; Southwest were 27,354: shipments, 42,424: Southwest runs from McDonald were 16,178; outside of McDonald, 7,856; total, 24,044: Buckeye Pipe Line runs from the Macksburg field, 6,730; shipments, not in; Buckeye runs of Lima oil, not in; shipments, 73,702 barrels; Eureka Pipe Line runs, 16,355; shipments, 1,857. Southern Pipe Line shipments, 12,351; New York Transit shipments, 25,555.

The Friday runs of the W. L. Mellon lines were 2,024 barrels: shipments, 6,650; receipts from other lines, none; total receipts, 2,024.

receipts from other lines, none; total receipts, 9,024.
The reins of the Western and Atlantic Pipe Lines on the lith were 2,732; on the 17th, 3,023, and on the 18th, 3,160. The shipments on the 16th were 2,172; on the 17th, 2,437, and on the 18th, 725.
The Tidewater Pine Line runs on the 16th were 5,850; total, 68,606; average, 4,036. Shipments, 28,560; total, 180,508; average, 5,853. The runs on Friday were 4,572; total, 78,178; average, 4,065. Shipments, none.

The Oil Market.

Range of the December option: Opening, 51%c: highest, 52%c: lowest, 51%c: closing, 52%c.
Refined oil—New York, 580c; London, 4%@

Taken From a White Oak Tree in

Which Had Been Felled, WINAMAC, IND., Nov. 19 .- Walter A Woodberry, living in the southern part of this county, cut down a white oak tree. which, when split, revealed a neatly rolled bundle containing a deer hide that had been tanned by the Indians and covered with their hyeroglyphics. Translation of the characters indicates a treaty had been entered into between the Miami and Pottowmue Indians in 1784. The former, through their chief, Mishe kenoguah, ceded certain territory north of

KILLED BY JOLLIFICATION GUNS. One of the Two Victims a Penniless Oil Man

rivers to Aubbeemabbee, the Pottowman

Wabash and west of the Kankakee

Who Had Been Wealthy. PARKERSBURG, Nov. 19 .- At a Demo cratic jollification last night at Ellenboro, W. Va., near here, a cannon was discharged prematurely and Fred Jones was killed instantly.

Fred Miner ran to help him and stepped

on the mortar as it went off. His right leg was blown off and he will probably die. Jones, who was 40 years old, leaves 12 children destitute. He was worth \$100,000 in the oil excitement a few years ago. Monday Snaps at Solomon & Ruben's, We will place on sale to-morrow I50 good ulsters which were made to sell at \$20. We will sell them at \$15. They are extra long cut, lined with all-wool plaid flannel. A splendid and unmatchable bargain.

**Scott's Emulsion** 

of cod-liver oil presents a perfect food-palatable. easy of assimilation, and an appetizer; these are everything to those who are losing flesh and strength. The combination of pure cod-liver oil, the greatest of all fat producing foods, with Hypophosphites, provides a remarkable agent for Quick Flesh Building in all ailments that are associated with loss of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemista New York, Sold by all druggists.

BROKERS\_FINANCIAL

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45 SIXTH ST. Direct private wire to New York and Catengo. Member New York, Chicage and Pitt, burg Exchanges.

Local securities bought and sold for east or carried on liberal margins, investments made at our discretion and dividends paid quarterly.

Interest paid on balance (since 1853) Money to lean on call.

Intormation books on all markets mailed on application.

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