THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Is a Conservative Document Strong in Its Foreign Policy.

REASSERTS MONROE DOCTRINE

England Is Told to Keep Hands Off Venezuelan Territory—Recommendations Touching Cuba and the Currency—Other Features.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The message of President Cleveland to the Fifty-fourth congress, which met yesterday, was delivered to-day. In the message the president, after calling attention to the reports of the heads of the several departments and the important phases of American relations with the foreign powers, makes a statement of the financial problems confronting the nation. The president refers to the settlement of the Missions boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil in which he acted as arbitrator; to the relations of the United States and Chilian claims commission; to the Chinese-Japanese war and the action of the government anent the massacres of Christians in China and then goes on to speak of the case of ex-Consul Waller who was sentenced by a French court martial to a long term of imprisonment on the charge of having given information to the Hovas in Madagascar. In this connection the president says: "Following the course justified by abundant precedent, this government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record in which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated, and the general course and result of the trial and by it it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges, which was not received by the French minister of foreign affairs until the first week in October, has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to secure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit. In agreeable contrast to the difference above noted respecting a matter of common concern where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory outcome as the true merits of the case require, is the recent resolution of the French chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries."

Must Give and Take.

Referring to the trade relations between the United States and Germany, the president says: "It is not to be forgotten that international trade cannot be one sided. In our dealings with other nations we ought to be open hearted and scrupulously fair. These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silent acquiescence in vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of proper trade relations. If an xamination of the situation suggests uch measures on our part as would inlve restrictions similar to those from ich we suffer, the way to such a urse is easy. It should, however, by means be lightly entered upon since e necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character."

Going on to the relations between this country and Great Britain, the message says: "These, ever intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Bering sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lack in breadth and definiteness or because their execution [illegible] been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the slaughter of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Bering sea under the regulations agreed on by the two governments has been pointed out and yet only two British ships have been on police duty during the season in these waters.

"The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adopting of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award have been earnestly urged upon the British government, but thus far without effective results. The understanding by which the United States was to pay, and Great Britain to receive, a lump sum of $425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels, authorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, was not confirmed by the last congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation.

"I am still of the opinio[illegible]hat this arrangement was judicious and advantageous one for the government and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of congress it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has therefore been agreed upon and will be immediately laid before the senate so that in one of the modes suggested a final settlement may be reached."

The president points at the condition of affairs arising from the Alaska boundary question and from the unsatisfactory delimitation of the respective jurisdictions of the United States and Canada and urges that these questions be settled by congress so far as is possible.

The Monroe Doctrine Asserted.

"It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approach-

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[illegible] effective skin purifying and [illegible] soap in the world, but [illegible], sweetest, and most refreshing [illegible] and nursery. It strikes at the [illegible] complexions, falling hair, and [illegible] blemishes, viz.: THE CLOGGED, [illegible] or SLUGGISH PORE.

[illegible]

ing an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British government in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the congress."

The message treats briefly of the attempt to overthrow the government of Hawaii and says that the cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order without formal charge or trial have been found to justify remonstrance and action for indemnity which Hawaii has not thus far conceded.

The Case of Cuba.

The president then refers to the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatamala and the British dispute with Nicaragua after which he speaks of the Cuban troubles. He says: "Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals, with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of the government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by actions on the part of our citizens in disregard of the obligation growing out of their allegiance to this country which should restrain them from violating, as individuals, the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign states; though neither the warmth of our people's sympathies with the Cuban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors,thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obligation. Yet it is to be earnestly hoped on every ground that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in its train activity and the thrift of peaceful pursuits."

The Armenian Troubles.

In connection with the troubles in Turkey the president says: "The presence of our naval vessels, which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities, affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs and will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our countrymen within reach of our ships, that might be found imperilled. The Ottoman government has lately issued an imperial order exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari; repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions maintained and administered by our coutrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected.

"The government, however, in view of existing facts, is far from relying upon such assurances, as the limit of its duty. Our minister has been vigilant and alert in affording every possible protection in individual cases where danger threatened or safety was imperilled. We have sent ships as far towards the point of actual disturbances as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee,and we have the promise of other powers, which have ships in the neighborhood, that our citizens, as well as theirs, will be received and protected on board those ships. On the demand of our minister, orders have been issued by the sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees. These orders have been carried out and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and missionaries, though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrificed."

The Financial Problem.

After dealing with American foreign relations the message says: "As we turn from a review of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern, more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment. We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction, when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economical and financial situation and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for futher progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects. By command of the people a customs revenue system designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes, at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen and which, while inefficient for the purposes of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which, in principle, is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living, or lessen their comfort and contentment for the sake of according special advantages to favorites and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism. The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the government unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability and at last culminated in distress and panic, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless system upon the country."

Would Retire the Greenbacks.

The president reviews the different financial laws that have been passed and exhaustively treats the present monetary conditions. He says: "The foregoing statements of events and conditions develops the fact that after increasing our interest bearing bonded indebtedness more than $162,000,000 to save our gold reserve we are nearly where we started from, having now in such reserve $79,333,966, as against $65,438,377 in February, 1894, when the first bonds were issued."Continuing, he says: "I am convinced that the only thorough and practicable remedy from our

troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes commonly called greenbacks and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890. I believe this could be quite readily accomplished, by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments and because their payment could be well postponed for a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities when, with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met.

"To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the secretary of the treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the government on any account. The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, by restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold-demand obligations now afflicting us. The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes amounting to probably less than $486,000,000 might be supplied by such gold certificates as would be issued on the circulation of our national banks."

Would Increase Bank Circulation.

The president thinks that the national banks should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds which they now deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent., which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute or deposit, in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation, those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes. Further on, after suggesting the means which he believes will put the financial system of the country on a sound basis, the president says: "Whatever is attempted should be entered upon, fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant. I cannot but think there has been some confusion of ideas regarding the effects of the issue of bonds and the results of the withdrawal of gold. It was the latter process and not the former, that by substituting in the treasury, United States notes and treasury notes for gold, increased by so much the amount of money which was in the first instance subject to ordinary government expenditures. Although the law compelling an increased purchase of silver by the government was passed on July 14th, 1890, withdrawals of gold from the treasury, upon the notes given in payment on such purchases, did not begin until October 1891. Immediately following that date the withdrawals upon both these notes and United States notes increased very largely and have continued to such an extent that since the passage of that law there has been more than thirteen times as much gold drawn out of the treasury upon United States and treasury notes issued for silver purchase, as was thus withdrawn during the eleven and a half years immediately prior thereto and after January 1st, 1879, when specie payments were resumed. While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any other government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals that they suggest, calls for one hundred cents worth of gold in the gold dollar, at the present standard, and only fifty cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollars.

Favors a Gold Standard.

"Were there infinitely stronger reasons for believing that such action would secure for us a bimetallic currency moving in lines of parity, an experiment so novel and hazardous as that proposed might well stagger those who believe that stability is an imperative condition of sound money. No government, no human contrivance or act of legislation, has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world. Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals and consequently between the coins oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experiences.

"All history warns us against rash experiments which threaten violent changes in our monetary standard and the degradation of our currency. The past is full of lessons teaching not only the economy and dangers, but also the

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national immorality that followed in the train of such experiments. I will not believe that the American people can be persuaded, after sober deliberation, to jeopard their nation's prestige and proud standing by encouraging financial nostrums, nor that they will yield to the false allurements of cheap money when they realize that it must result in the weakening of that financial integrity and rectitude which thus far in our history has been so devotedly cherished as one of the traits of true Americanism. Our country's indebtedness, whether owing by the government or existing between individuals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of congress that these debts shall be payable in less valuable dollars than those within the contemplation and intention of the parties when contracted, would operate to transfer by the act of law and without compensation an amount of property and volume of rights and interests almost incalculable.

Plead for Fair Dealing.

"I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech, because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people, to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly but with zeal submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot refrain from begging them to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us. In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the congress who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I desire to assure the congress that I am prepared to cooperate with them in perfecting any measures promising thorough and practical relief and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen, whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve."

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York, Dec. 3.—Speculative interest centered chiefly in the industrials again today, and of these Sugar was the overshadowing feature. The stock opened at 105½a106 and bounded up to 105⅝, but the advance brought out an avalanche of long stock and the stock broke 4 per cent. to 102⅝, and closed at 103. The transactions were on a tremendous scale, footing up 153,000 shares in a grand total of 290,000 shares for the entire list. The early spurt was due to special advices from Washington to the effect that the president would not touch upon the trust in his message. This caused a perfect rush to cover short contracts. The other industrials all opened firmer. Chicago Gas moved up to 65½ and fell to 64⅛a⅝. The railway list was quiet but firm, the highest prices being made after the publication of the president's message. The gain in prices at this time was equal to ½a3 per cent., Delaware and Hudson leading. Pacific Mail rose from 30⅝ to 32⅞ on the announcement that an agreement with the Panama road will probably be signed this week. The market closed irregular in tone. Net changes show advances of ¼a⅝; Pacific Mail, however, gained 1¾ per cent. while the industrials lost ¼a2¼ per cent.

The range of today's prices for the active stocks of the New York stock market are given below. The quotations are furnished The Tribune by Will Linn, Allen & co., stock brokers, 412 Spruce street, Scranton.

	Op'n-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Am. Tobacco Co.	83¼	83¾	80¼	80⅝
Am. Cot. Oil	18½	19	18½	19
Am. Sugar Re'g Co.	105½	106⅝	102⅝	103
Atch., To. & S. Fe.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17¼
Chasapeake & Ohio	18⅛	18¼	18	18¼
Chicago Gas	65½	65½	64¼	64⅝
Chic. & N. W.	106⅞	107¼	106⅝	107⅛
Chic., B. & Q.	83⅝	84¼	83⅝	83⅞
C. C. C. & St. L.	41¾	41¾	41⅝	41⅝
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	75⅞	76⅝	75⅝	76¼
Chic., R. I. & P.	75	75⅝	75	75⅝
Delaware & Hudson	127⅞	130	127⅞	128
D., L. & W.	167¼	167¼	166	166
Dist. & C. F.	19½	18⅝	19¼	19¼
Gen. Electric	31	31	31	31
Louis. & Nash	53⅞	54¼	53⅜	53⅞
M. K. & Texas	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Manhattan Ele.	101½	101⅞	101½	101⅝
Mo. Pacific	30	30¼	30	30¼
Nat. Cordage	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
N. J. Central	106½	106½	106½	106½
N. Y. Central	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
N. Y. & N. E.	54½	54½	54	54
N. Y., L. E. & W.	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
N. Y., S. & W. Pr.	32⅝	33	32⅝	32⅝
Nor. Pacific	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼
Ont. & West.	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
Pac. Mail	31	32⅞	31	32⅞
Phil. & Read	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Southern R. R.	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼
Union Pacific	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Wabash, Pr.	19½	18⅝	19½	19½
West. Union	87⅞	88¼	87⅝	87⅞
W. L.	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝
U. S. Leather	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝
U. S. Leather, Pr.	65½	65⅝	64	65

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE PRICES.

WHEAT.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
December	56⅝	56⅞	55⅞	56
May	61⅝	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝
OATS.				
December	17¼	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
May	20⅝	20⅝	20	20
CORN.				
December	26	26	25½	25⅝
May	29¼	29¼	28⅝	28⅝
LARD.				
January	5.40	5.42	5.40	5.40
May	5.62	5.65	5.65	5.62
PORK.				
January	8.77	8.77	8.75	8.75
May	8.15	9.17	9.12	9.12

Scranton Board of Trade Exchange Quotations—All Quotations Based on Par of 100.

Name.	Bid.	Asked.
Green Ridge Lumber Co.	...	110
Dime Dep. & Dis. Bank	130	...
Scranton Lace Cur. Co.	...	50
Nat. Boring & Drilling Co.	...	80
First National Bank	650	...
Thuron Coal Land Co.	...	90
Scranton Jar & Stopper Co.	...	25
Scranton Glass Co.	...	65
Lackawanna Lumber Co.	110	...
Spring Brook Water Co.	...	106
Elmhurst Boulevard Co.	...	100
Scranton Axle Works	...	80
Third National Bank	350	...
Lacka. Trust and Safe Dep. Co	...	100
Scranton Packing Co.	...	100
Scranton Savings Bank	200	...
Lacka. Iron & Steel Co.	...	150
Weston Mill Co.	...	250
Scranton Traction Co.	...	15
Bonta Plate Glass Co.	...	12
BONDS.		
Scranton Glass Co.	...	100
Economy Steam Heat & Power Co	...	100
Scranton Pass. Railway first mortgage, due 1918	110	...
Scranton Traction Co.	...	96
People's Street Railway, first mortgage, due 1918	110	...
Scranton & Pittston Trac. Co.	...	90
People's Street Railway, Second mortgage, due 1920	110	...
Lacka. Valley Trac. Co., first mortgage, due 1925	...	90
Dickson Manufacturing Co.	...	100
Lacka. Township School 5%	...	102
City of Scranton Street Imp 6%	...	102
Scranton Axle Works	...	100

New York Produce Market.

New York, Dec. 3.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Dull, easier; No. 2 red store and elevator, 69c.; afloat, 70½c.; f. o. b., 69½a70c.; ungraded red, 53a72c.; No. 1 northern, 66a66¼c. Options closed weak. January, 66c.; February, 67c.; March, 68.; May, 67⅝c.; June, 67½c.; July, 67⅝c.; December, 65c. Corn—Easier; No. 2, 34⅝a35c.; elevato, 35⅝a36c. afloat. Options closed weak. December, 34⅝c.; January, 34½c.; May, 35¼c.; June, 35½c. Ooats—Options, dull, easier; December, 22⅝c.; January, 23¼c.; February, 23⅝c.; May, 25½c. Spot prices, quiet. No. 2, 22⅝c.; No. 2, white, 24c.; No. 2 Chicago, 23⅝c.; No. 3, 21c.; No. 3, white, 23c.; mixed western, 23a24c.; white do., 24a27c.; white state, 24a27c. Provisions—Quiet, steady. Lard—Quiet, unsettled; western steam, $5.60; city, $5.25; December, $5.60. Refined—Dull; continent, 6.05; South America, $6.40; compound, $4a5.85. Butter—Firmer; state dairy, 12a21c.; do., creamery, 17a23½c.; western dairy, 11a16c.; do. creamery, 15a25c.; do. June, 15a21c.; do. factory, 9a16c.; elgins, 25c.; imitation creamery, 13a19c. Cheese—Quiet, about steady. Eggs—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 22a26c.; southern, 21a22c.; ice house, 15a20c.; do. per case, $3.50a4.50; western fresh, 21a23c.; do. per case, $3.50a4.25; limed, 16½a17c.; do. per case, $3.50a4.

Toledo Grain Market.

Toledo, O., Dec. 3.—Wheat—Receipts, 7,900 bushels; shipments, 9,00 bushels; quiet; No. 2 red cash and December, 64c¾.; May, 67⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 31,000 bushels; shipments, 20,000 bushels; easy; December, 28c.; No. 2 mixed cash, 28c.; No. 3 do., 27½c.; No. 3 yellow, 28½c. Ooats—Receipts, 21,000 bushels; shipments, 10,000 bushels; dull; No. 2 mixed, May, 21½c. Rye—Dull; No. 2 cash, 38c.; No. 3 do., 35c. Cloverseed—Receipts, 350 bags; shipments, 117 bags; quiet; December, $4.47½; March $4.55.

Buffalo Live Stock.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 330 head; on sale, 660 head; dull and weaker; light to medium steers, $3.55a3.75; mixed bitchers' stock, $2.65a2.40; stockers, light to choice, $2.40a3; oxen, common to choice, $2.25a3.50; good sold at $3.85. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; on sale, 15,000 head, stronger; mixed and mediums, $3.65a3.67½; light Yorkers, $3.70a3.75; good heavy, $3.65a3.70; pigs, 3.80a2.85; stags, $2.75a3.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4.800 head; on sale, 11,000; steady and firm; mixed sheep good to choice, $2.50a2.85; culls and common, $1.25a2.25; export sheep, $3.25a3.75; choice to prime lambs, $4.15a4.30; fair to good, $3.50a4.10; culls and common, $2.75a3.40.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; market, steady; common to extra steers, $3a5.20; stockers and feeders, $2.25a3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50a3.50; calves, $2.75a3.90; Texans, $2.65a2.40. Hogs—Receipts, 30.000 head; market, firm and 5a10c. higher; heavy packing and shipping lots $3.55a3.70; common to choice mixed, $3.40a3.70; choice assorted, $3.55a3.65; light, $3.40a3.65; pigs, $2.25a3.55. Sheep—Receipts, 16,000 head¼ market, firm; inferior to choice, $1.75a3.50; lambs, $2.60a4.50.

Oil Market.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 3.—Oil opened and highest, $1.35; lowest and closed, $1.34½. Standard's price, $1.40.

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 3.—Oil opened and highest, $1.39; lowest, $1.34; closed, $1.34½.

She Preferred Sherbet.

"Are you fond of etching?" asked the young man who had taken the hostess' pretty niece from the country down to supper.

"As a general thing, yes," she answered, looking up into his eyes with an engaging frankness that threatened havoc to his heart; "but," she added, hastily, as he started to say something pretty, "not any to-night, thank you—it is rather late. A very little sherbet is all I care for"—Spare Moments.

RUN BY HOG POWER.

How Burlap Johnson Utilizes His Swine in Mining.

From the San Francisco Post.

"I was riding through the mountains in Trinity county a few days ago," said a prominent mining man yesterday, "when I happened to take a trail that led by old 'Burlap' Johnson's cabin. You know he has always been called 'Burlap' Johnson because he was never known to wear a pair of boots, but always kept his feet sewed up in burlaps, like canvas-packed hams. I took a dinner—cold corn bread and bacon—with him, and then sat down for a smoke.

"'Wouldn't you jest as soon do your smokin' outside' podner?' he asked.

"'Certainly,' said I, 'but you don't object to the smoke of a cigar, do you?' I was naturally surprised, for he was already puffing away at an old corncob pipe.

"'No, course not, seein' as I've smoked nigh onto fifty years; but I want to keep my hogs to work.'

"My curiosity was aroused, but I said nothing. He took down a double-barreled muzzle-loading shotgun and his powder horn. Then he went out to a shed and got a pan of shelled corn. He sat down on a bench at the cabin door, rammed down a couple of charges of powder and poured a handful of corn in each barrel. He put on a percussion cap, pressed it down with the hammer, cocked both barrels and blazed away at the side hill across the little gulch. The roar had not died away till a drove of hogs came running, grunting and squealing and commenced to root the side hill for the corn. Whenever they slacked up in their work the old man fired another charge of corn.

"'That's a mean trick,' said I. 'Why don't you feed it to them in a trough?'

"'Feed it to 'em?' he repeated, in amazement. 'Then they wouldn't work. Besides, they don't need it.'

"'What do you want to make them work for, and why do you waste corn on them if they don't need it?'

"'Why, man alive! They do as much work as four men would. They root up the dirt an' when the rains come all I have to do is to sluice it.'

"Then I understood that he was using the hogs to help him mine."

The Augury.

Bring the mystic wish-bone forth;
'Tis a solemn rite;
Hush your quibble and your song;
Cease your laughter light.
Faintly, fondly blushing, she,
Just as when a bride;
He as proud as when to church
They first went, side by side.
Little does it matter, sure,
How the mish-bone breaks;
'Twill be just the same whiche'er
The lucky token takes.
'Tis a single, tender hope
That within them stirs;
She has only wished his love,
Just as he wished hers.
—Washington Star.

A Very Good Reason.

Mrs. Fender—Why were you so long at the front door last night, Archie? Why didn't you sing out?

Archie Fender—That was just the trouble, dear. I couldn't strike the right key.—Truth.

Lack Sensational Features.

Mrs. Gray (to friend who has been to the prayer meeting)—Did you have a good meeting?

Mrs. White—Rather uninteresting. None of the men who spoke had ever done anything bad.—Newcastle Chronicle.

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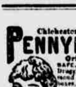

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