STORY OF FEW YEARS, BUT BRISTLES WITH EVENTS.

n Explorer and Politician His Services to Science and Geography-Gallant Conduct During the War With Spain On Gen. Wheeler's Staff.

William Astor Chanler, the newly lected member of congress from the Courteenth district of New York, is one of the most interesting men whom the recent elections have brought conspicuously before the people of the country. Although Mr. Chanler is only 31 years of age he is already well known as an explorer, as a soldier and as a politician. His father was the late J. W. Chanler, three times elected to congress by the votes of the citizens of New York. John Jacob Astor was his great-great-grandfather, and he therefore belongs to one of the most aristocratic and socially impor-tant families in America.

Young Chanler graduated from Harvard in 1887, receiving from the university the honorary degree of A. M.



WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER.

nen he came of age he undertook hunting trip to Africa, where he mained for nearly a year. In September, 1892, he joined Chevaller von Hohnel, a lieutenant in the Austrian avy, and together they set out with their caravan from Zanzibar to penetrate into the interior of Africa, It as the intention of the young exlorers to reach Mount Kenia, near Daitcho, which lies a few miles south the equator in a region almost un-

APT. CHANLER'S LIFE upon Africa and with about parallel results. His friends and his family now believed him lost indeed, but he soon emerged from the struggle with new trophies in the shape of offices and political preferment. His family and his friends became reconciled to this newest departure of a young man who ned never have distressed himself with anything more important than t fit of his coat or the color of his ue. Then the war with Spain became he vital issue of the hour, and Mr. Chanler, like the leaders of his party, ose to the opportunity as a trout to a well-baited hook. He was one of the first to offer his services to the country. As soon as it seemed likely that government would issue a call for troops he set about recruing a regiment of volunteers which he proposed to equip and arm ... his own ex-Nothing daunted when Gov. pense. Black declined to accept his regiment, Mr. Chanler quitted New York with a few friends and went to Tampa, intending to join the staff of Lecret, the Cuban general. He was delayed long enough to receive a commission from the president, which conferred upon him the duties of assistant adjutantgeneral, with the rank of captain. He was assigned to Gen. Wheeler's staff. Capt. Chanler served through the Santiago campaign, being several times under fire and receiving mention for gallant conduct in action in General Wheeler's dispatches to the war de-He was honorably dia-

charged from thearmy on Oct. 3. RISE OF A FINANCIER.

A new man has come out of the West into the railroad world, a star of the first magnitude, increasing in brilliancy every day. Ten years age he was a life insurance solicitor in Chicago, and a poor one at that. Seven years ago all he knew of a railroad was that it consisted of two tracks on which trains ran. Today he handles scores of millions of American and European money and controls and operates over 1,200 miles of trunk line railroad, created by himself, and is adding to it every day. He has linked Kansas City with the Gulf of Mexico by a railroad as near an air line as it can be, has turned north and reached Omaha on his way to Manitoba, eastward and reached Quincy en route to Chicago. He has built towns, founded new industries, reclaimed tens of thousands of acres of land to agriculture, opened mines, established lines of steamers, and is digging a ship canal seven miles long, wide and



ARTHUR E. STILLWELL

nown to white men. For a long time news of the daring adventurers eached the outside world, and when umors did come to the ears of the aders along the coast they only conrmed the fears of Mr. Chanler's It was reported in London iat the expedition had stranded at alteho. The Geographical Society of ondon confirmed the report. Grave ears were entertained that Mr. Chanwould never reach the coast. But February of the following year, aftsustaining many hardships and bedeserted by many of his followers, e explorer succeeded in reaching the

The expedition was not without re-Much valuable information was dded to the sum of knowledge of the iterior of Africa. Mr. Chanler had covered and mapped a region, hithrto unknown, equal in area to that of ortugal. Mr. Chanler was made a llow of the Royal Geographical Soety of England and a member of the nperial and Royal Institute of Vienna a recognition of his services to ience and geography. Returning to merica he wrote an exceedingly inresting account of his adventures a book, which he entitled Through Jungle and Desert."

This was no small achievement for ng man just out of college, but Mr. hanler did not rest on his laurels. bout two years ago he joined Tam-Hall as a Bryan Democrat. vaded politics with the same vigor

enough to accommodate vessel affoat. He has been from the beginning a towering figure in the negotiations for the Alton road. He has just begun buying railroads in Ohio. He has aroused the railroad world of America and the financial worlds of America and Europe, for he has done all this in less than six years, and his ambition is to push his lines north, east and west. He is less than 40 years of age, the keenest of financiers, the boldest of projectors. He has raised over \$60,000,000 in the face of panics and every opposition imaginable, and spent it in his own enterprises, and he is said to be by no means rich. He was called a dreamer up to a year or two ago; today he is admitted to be a towering figure, whose plans aim at the diversion of the products of the West toward new outlets to Europe, and the wresting of vast traffic from railroad lines which regard it as theirs by right. This is Arthur E. Stillwell. president of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf milroad, and about fifty of its

allied enterprises. How has a man designated as impracticable a few brief years ago made so immense a leap?

Railroad people, while freely admitting he is a factor that must be reckoned with, say they don't know and let it go at that. Some of Stillwell's friends say they don't know, either, Others say by having propositions to offer that talked for themselves. Stillwell himself says by striking the word 'can't" out of his vocabulary.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House.

House.

The Senate organized last Tuesday by electing Senator Snyder, of Chester, president pro tem. He commended the administration of President McKinley during the recent war, and he praised the work of the charitable institutions, saying they should receive appropriations from the Legislature as large as the revenues of the government will permit. Snyder said it was not within his province to make suggestions to the Senate, but he desired to call the attention of the Senators to several questions of importance. He recommended the increase, if possible, of the public school appropriation; the enaction of the ballot in we simple that the uneducated voter can exercise his franchise without fear of making mistakes; the building of good reads, so much to the benefit of the agricultural districts; the revocation of the patent land lien act; the carrying out of which, he declared, would entail more cost than the claims are worth, and the holding of a brief session of the Legislature. Chief Clerk Smiley, of Venango, and John M. Rhey, of Carlisie, were receiveded. J. Allen Leeds, of Philadelphia, was appointed Reading Clerk; Captain J. S. Crago, of Waynesboro, Message Clerk; R. M. Range, of Crawford, Executive Clerk, and Dr. B. F. Dimmick, of Harrisburg, Chaplain, Herman Miller will be re-appointed Senate Librarian.

In the House last Wednesday Mr. Fow, of Philadelphia, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House non-concurred in the Senate resolution fixing April 29 for final adjournment. The motion was ruled out on a point of order made by Mr. Bliss, of Delaware. No bills will be introduced until after the appointment of the House to arrange for the lauguration of Governor Stone on January 17: Mesers, Stewart and Fow, of Philadelphia, Kreps, of Franklin, Harris, of Clearfield, and McClain, of Lancaster, Speaker Farr is working on the committees, but will probably not be ready to announce them until after the inauguration. The House followed the example of the Senate and adjourned until the 12th.

Senate,

Senate,

The House was called to order by Chief Clerk Rex last Tuesday. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Sangree, after which Secretary of the Commonwealth Martin delivered the certificates of the members. These were read, the roll called and the solons arrayed themselves before the bar of the House, where they took the oath of office administered by Judge Biddle, of Carlisle. John R. Farr, of Lackawanna, was nominated Speaker by William T. Marshall, of Allegheny, and William T. Creasy, of Columbia, by George R. Dixon, of Elk. Farr was elected by the full Republican vote of 127 and escorted to the chair by Messrs. Bliss. of Delaware: Hosack, of Allegheny, and Mr. Creasy. Owing to the absence of a judge there was nobedy to administer the oath to the Speaker. John Fow suggested that this could be done by a member. Chef Clerk Rex read the Constitution to show that Fow was wrong, and after a long wait Judge Simenton, of Harrisburg, was summoned and the new Speaker took the oath. Farr made a short speech of thanks, promising to be fair and courteous to his members. Jere B. Rex, of Huntingdon, was reelected chief clerk, and A. D. Fetter-oll, of Montgomery, takes his oid place of resident clerk. The usual committees were appointed to wait on the Governor and Senate to notify them that the House had organized and was ready to proceed to business. Clarency, of Philadelphia, was appointed a teller on the part of the House to compute the vote on the 12th inst. Senator Magee's resolution, fixing April 26 for the final adjournment, was concurred in.

Senator Magee's resolution, fixing April 26 for the final adjournment, was concurred in. Senate.

Senator McCarrell, last Wednesday rising to a question of personal privilege, defended the capitol building commission, of which he is a member, against what he termed the unjet criticism by the governor in his message of the action of the commission in connection with the construction of the new capitol. He characterized the governor's statements as "without foundation in fact and unjust." The rommission has acted strictly under the terms of the act creating it, which was passed on the recommendation of the governor.

was passed on the recommendation of the governor.

He defended the plan of the present building which provides for additional buildings to be joined thereto. He pointed to the fact that the commission had acted strictly under the law, and has been sustained by the supreme court in the litigation instigated by certain disappointed bidders. The commission carried out both the letter and spirit of the promise made to the court not to construct a building exceeding the limit of appropriation. Senator McCarrell said that in view of the circumstances it would be quite fitting for governor Hastings to remain quiet, and he declared that in absenting himself willfully from the fitting for governor Hastings to remain quiet, and he declared that in absenting himself willfully from the meetings of the commission, and then criticising unjustly the acts of his fellow members of that body, the executive has "acted with a pettiness and childishness which would disgrace a boy in knickerbockers." He disputed the governor's claim that the building as it stands could have been constructed for \$225,000 instead of the \$250,000 it has cost, and said that if constructed for \$225,000 instead of the \$250,000 it has cost, and said that if the builder quoted by the governor could have done the work so economically he should have come forward at the time bids were advertised for. The senator closed by giving a pledge to the General Assembly and to the people of the State that when the work of the contractor has been fully completed the commission will justify its acts and purge itself of the preposterous and wholly unfounded charges of the governor. The Senate then adjourned until Thursday, the 12th of the governor. The Senate then journed until Thursday, the 12th.

Lord Krivin's Reprimand. The eminent English scientist, Lord Kelvin, who for many years has held

the chair of natural philosophy at Glasgow University, is the subject of an amusing story illustrative of the singular force of habit. As a professor of science, Lord Kelvin can use long words in such formidable array as to paralyze the average layman, but the Glasgow student is made of sterner stuff. During a course of lectures on magnetism, he once defined an ideal magnet as "an infinitely long, infinitely thin, uniform and uniformly and longitudinally magnetized bar, and the misguided students vocifer ously cheered, which caused the venerable professor to say: "Silence!" The definition was made and cheered, with the usual reprimand, frequently during the lectures. Once, near the conclusion, however, the students did not cheer, but Lord Kelvin promptly rapped out "Silence!" as before,

There are now 20,000 indians in school outside the five civilized tribes.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

FIRE AT WASHINGTON.

The Hotel Main, a Well-Known Hostelry Burned-Other Buildings Destroye' Property Valued at \$140,000.

Fire which broke out Saturday morning at Washington destroyed property valued at \$140,000, on which there was about \$115,000 of insurance. The buildings destroyed were the Hotel Main, a four-story brick structure, and the Levino building, a three-story brick. The hotel, the oidest hostelry in the town, formerly the Fulton rouse, was owned by Dr. G. W. Roberts, who paid \$11,0.0 for it several years ago. His insurance is \$23,500. D. H. Goodwin, proprietor, loses a large amount of furniture.

Near Dummore, Lackawanna County, the bedy of Patrick Grady, an old bermit, was found frozen in the snow close to his hut.

close to his hut.

The following pensions were granted last week: John C. Miller, Springdale, 38; Thomas Murphy, Sewickley, 510; Thomas Moniter, Clearfield Bridge, Clearfield, 512; George J. Rock, Schelisburg, Hedford, \$16 to \$30; Jacob Neely, dead, Prospect, Butler, \$2 to \$8; John Weaver, dead, Grantville, Miffin, \$6 to \$8; Joseph Rockenstein, Butler, \$8 to \$10; Thomas Ramage, Hopewell, Bedford, \$8 to \$10; James W. Goodwin, East Charleston, Tioga, \$15 to \$17; Cornelius Wright, Grand Valley, Warren, \$6 to \$8; Solomon Lucas, Flotz, Franklin, \$8 to \$10; James W. Goodwin, East Charleston, Tioga, \$15 to \$17; Cornelius Wright, Grand Valley, Warren, \$6 to \$8; Solomon Lucas, Flotz, Franklin, \$8 to \$10; Jonathan Hice, Pine Hidge, Bedford, \$8 to \$10; Jonathan Hice, Pine Hidge, Bedford, \$8 to \$10; Jonathan Hice, Pine Hidge, Reford, \$8 to \$10; Anne E. Cahill, Allegheny, \$5; Sarah J. Cole, Lincolnville, Crawford, \$12; Amanda Schuefnocker, New Castle, \$8; Maggie McBride, Williamsport, \$8; Huth Guñey, Leechburg, \$8; Mattlda Weaver, Granville, Mifflin, \$8; Eliza A. Neely, Prospect, Butler, \$8; Martha M. Rock, Schelisburg, Bedford, \$8; Elizabeth Strausbaugh, Belsano, Cambria, \$8; George Gray, West Finley, Washington, \$6; John Shank, Pennsville, Fayette, \$8; Philip Thomas, Brownsville, \$12; Robert M. Black, Fredericktown, Washington, \$6 to \$8; Alfred Graham, Boston, Allegheny, \$6 to \$8; John Mooney, Curlisville, Clarien, \$11,25 to \$14; Charles Tuxford, Freeport, \$6 to \$8; Charles P. DeCorde, Confluence, \$24; Elizabeth H. Snyder, Glade, Somerset, \$8 Mary Miller, Lewisburg, \$8; Jennie E. Agnew, Tionesta, \$8; Mary Mosteller, Friedens, Somerset, \$8; Marie M. Rock, Cranbria, \$12 to \$14. Charles Tuxford, Freeport, \$6 to \$8; Charles P. DeCorde, Confluence, \$24; Elizabeth A. Warren, East Charleston, Tioga, \$8; Cynthia Cornelius, Lewisburg, \$8. Aaput a year ago Thomas Sberwood, brother of Mrs. A. F. Groves, of Harlansburg, near New Castle, died in South America, leaving a fortune of over \$1,000,000, Mrs. Groves was the only heir, and to

The boiler of an engine on the Philadelphia & Rending railway blew up near Bowers Station the other morning, killing Engineer William Weaver instantly and probably fatally injuring Conductor Joshua Robeson. The engine was drawing an extra freight at the time, and the unfortunate men, together with two others, were on the locomotive. None of the cars were wreeked.

wrecked.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hare, of Johnstown, died Sunday and it was arranged that the funeral should be held Wednesday. When the mourners and the undertaker arrived the husband forbade the interment of the body. His wife had been subject to fits and he does not believe her dead. The efforts of half a dozen physicians to convince him of the fact have been unsuccessful.

ful.

After enduring horrible agonies for weeks, Miss Alice V. Hager, a young school teacher of Clay Hill, near Chambersburg, died Wednesday night, slowbersours, died wednesday hight, sow-ily strangling to death. In drawing Miss Hager's tooth last August the dentist broke the soft palate, and a bone formation seen grew in the young woman's mouth. Leading specialists

could do nothing for her.
William P. Wolfe, a painter in the
employ of the Cumberland Valley
Railroad Company, fell 50 feet to the
floor of the round house at Chambersburg, where he was repainting the in-side of the roof. His neck was brok-

side of the roof. His neck was brok-en and he died instantly. He was the son of Zadoc Wolfe, of Altoona, a well known miller, and leaves a wife and two children.

Aged Henry Miller, of Westville, was brought to the Lancaster Hospital a few days ago to be treated for a broken neck, the result of a fall from a porch on December 24. When he was picked up after the accident his head fell back loosely, but the nature of the injury

up after the accident his head fell back loosely, but the nature of the injury was not known for some time afterward. His case is considered by medical men as remarkable.

While Charles Freshcorn, a blacksmith, employed at the stone quarries north of Beaver Falls, was at work at his forge a spark flew out and ignited a keg of powder standing near. A terrific explosion followed, almost demolishing the shop and blowing Freshcorn ishing the shop and blowing Freshcorn He was burned about the head, face and hands but will recover. It is authoritatively stated that the

It is authoritatively stated that the life of O. Perry Jones, the cashier of the Philipsburg First National Bank, who committed suicide one week ago, was insured for \$106,000 for his wife's benefit. Most of it has been carried at least ten years, and all of it so long that there can be no contest. So far as has been developed his estate is entirely solvent.

as has been developed his estate is en-tirely solvent.

Bert McManus, an Erie railroad conductor, was arrested recently at Sharon, on a charge of breach of promise preferred by Harriet Thomas, of Orangeville. McManus was married recently to another young woman. He was bound over to court.

He was bound over to court.

The winter term of the Normal school at Slippery Rock opened this week with 400 students enrolled. This is the largest attendance of any winter term in the history of the school. The Northampton County Court yesterday appointed Dr. Noah W. Reichard, Chief Burgess of Bangor, in place of B. Frank Miller, who was elected to the Legislature.

Mine Inspector William Stein, of the Sixth anthracite district, residing at Shenandoah, reports that there were 44 fatal accidents in the district during the year 1898.

For the first time in the history of Clearfield county the Court House is filled with Republican officials.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

House.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

The House spent Wednesday or sidering the bill to define and punicrimes in Alaska and provide a coof criminal precedure for the tertory.

Mr. Moedy (Rep., Mass.) made bitter attack upon that section of till which repealed all existing in relating to the sale of liquor in the district of Alaska, and made it of unlawful to sell liquor to Indians.

An amendment was adopted give a jury, in case a verdiet of guilty murder in the first degree was turned, discretionary power to inflicapital punishment.

Chairman Loud of the House positive committee submitted to a fave able report on his bill to amend that a fave able report on his bill to amend the matter. It provides that books or prints of books in serial form shippy I cent for two owness instead over the regund. Publications of cent ber pround.

prints of books in secial form she pay I cent for two ounces instead of cent per pound. Publications of situations of learning are placed the same footing as other periodic instead of being privileged.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

The first bill called up was that create an additional circuit judge the Sixth judicial circuit. It is the judgeship with which rumor has concetted the name of ex-secretary State William R. Day. Mr. Henders (Rep. Ia.), chairman of the judicin committee, said that there were 7, cases pending in this district. It was the passed.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

cases pending in this district. It was passed.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

The anti-civil service scored a vory in the House. The legislative, secutive and judicial appropriation is was taken up, and when the appropriation for the civil service commissions was reached Mr. Evans (Rep., Komalie a motion to strike it out. To motion has been made annually for dozen years or more, but has invalidably falled. It carried by a narromajority, 67 to 61. This was in committee of the whole, where no reculis made of the vote.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) the body the civil service is made of the vote.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) the hold that one could deny the civil service is had overreached itself. It had that the the appointing power of the general civil service is the doverreached itself. It had that the determinant is the service is the could deny the civil service is had overreached itself. It had that the determinant is the service is the could deny the civil service is the could deny the civil service is the could deny the civil service in the civil service is the could deny the civil service in the civil service is the could deny the civil service in the civil service is the could deny the civil service in the civil service is the civil service in the civil service

had overreached itself. It had throttled the appointing power of the government. Men who supported it when would be carried to the extent to it became a law never dreamed it which it has been carried.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) said when the law was originally passed 10,0.0 offices covered the largest estimate any of its supporters dreamed could be brought under its operation. Today 72,000 clerks were within the classified service. For 16 years, he said, the friends of the law had prevented action in the House on a bill to modify or repeal it. Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) said if the Republican party took up the cry of spoilsmen in-

(Rep., Ia.) said if the Republican party took up the cry of spoilsmen instead of building up and strengthening civil service reform it would seal its own death warrant.

A bill was passed to grant volunteers, upon their muster out, two months' extra pay if they have served beyond the limits of the United States, and one month extra pay if they have only served within the limits of the United States.

Senate.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

The first session of the senate after the holiday recess occupied only 14 minutes, last Wednesday, although in that brief time two open-sessions and an executive session were held. The peace treaty was presented and referred to the foreign relations committee. Maj. Pruden, assistant secretary to the president, presented the message from the president, containing the treaty of Paris. The senate then went into executive session in order that the treaty might be referred to the committee on foreign relations. It was not read, but the president's message accompanying it. This was a simple letter of transmission, without any word of recommendation or suggestion, and was only a few lines in length. On reconvening n open session the death of Senator Morrill was announced. The usual resolutions were adopted, and as a remark of respect the senate adjourned at 12.15 until to-morrow.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

In the senate a resolution, effered by

THIRTY-SECOND DAY. THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

In the senate a resolution, offered by Mr. Hoar, directing the committee on foreign relations to report to the senate whether the treaty of Paris makes any provision for the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain which were in existence before the present war and the status of such claims after the prification of the claims after the ratification of the treaty, was adopted.

treaty, was adopted.

Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution requesting the president, if in his judgment not incompatible with public interest, to communicate to the sound of instructions given by him to the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris; all correspondence between the executive and the state department and the commissioners; and all reports made by the commissioner, made either to the president or to the state

At the request of Mr. Davis, one of the peace commissioners, the resolu-tion went over.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY. Immediately after the Senate c vened the resolution offered by Hoar, calling on the President for formation as to the instructions of the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with all correspondence and reports relating to their work, was laid before the Sen-

ate, In the secret session the proceedings continued on the same lines as in the open session, Mr. Hoar making a brie open session, Mr. Hoar making a brie, speech on the subject. He was not interrupted, and when he had finished the Senate agreed to the resolution calling for the instructions to the Commissioners without a division.

Mr. Caffery then addressed the Senate on the joint resolution offered by Mr. Vest declaring that under the Constitution of the United States no power is given to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as

be held and governed permanently as colonies. Mr. Caffrey's speech was a constitutional argument in support of the declarations of the resolution. "The history of the world," said he, "shows that God has set the bounds

where the different peoples of the earth shall abide. When I look at the conditions of the world, I am unalter-ably convinced that no permanent sway can be held by the white man over the black man in the sub-tropics. except by a strong, military and crue despotism."

The One Bered.

A good story is told by Rudyard Kipling at his own expense. During his stay in Wiltshire one summer he met little Dorothy Drew, Mr. Gladstone's granddaughter, and being very fond of children, took her in the grounds and told her stories. After a time Mrs. Drew, fearing that Mr. Kipling was britted of the children and the collections. ling must be tired of the child, called her and said, "Now, I hope, Dorothy, you have not been wearying Mr. Kip-ling," "Oh, not a bit, mother," re-plied the small celebrity, "but he has been wearying me."

The average height of clouds is rather over a mile.

	THE MARKETS.	Ta	
	FITTSBURG.		
Caralle 1	Grain, Flour and Fee	d.	
ene-	WHEAT-No. 1 red	7100	73
ode	No. 2 red	69	70
rri-	Grain, Flour and Fee WHEAT—No. 1 red	40	42
e a	OATS-No. 2 white	37	38
the	No. 3 white	33	83
the	HYE-No, 1	69	63
nly	FLOUR-Winter patents	8 90	3 00
1000	Rve flour	3 25	3 45
of	HAY-No. 1 timothy	8 75	9 00
re-	Clover, No. 1	7 70	8 20
flier	Brown middlings	13 00	13 50
net.	Bran, bulk.	13 00	13 25
vor-	STRAW-Wheat	6 00	6 25
the	Bran, bulk. STRAW—Wheat. Out. SEEDS—Clover, 60 lbs. Timothy, prime Dairy Products	2 50	8 00
nail	Timothy, prime	1 20	1 40
hall	Dairy Products.		
nail re- hall of 1 in-	BUTTER-Eigin creamery	23@	24
in-	Ohlo ereamery Fancy country roll. CHEESE—Ohlo, new New York, new	18	19
cals	CHEESE-Ohio, new	11 11	12
	New York, new	11	12
			14/12
t to	BEANS—Lima V of	1500	16
this	CABBAGE—Per 100 heads	4 00	5 00
011-	ONIONS-Choice yellow, 7 bu.	50	55
of	Poultry, Etc.		
nev	CHICKENS-Per pair, smail	35@	40
108	FOOS Pa and Oblo from	90	97
was.	FLOUR. FLOUR. WHEAT—No. 2 red. RYE—No. 2. CORN—Mixed. OATS. EGGS. BUTTER—Ohio creamery		
	CINCINNATI,	ar was	
vie-	WHEAT—No. 2 red	a rouge	3 30
OX-	RYE-No. 2		67
net-	CORN-Mixed	47	36
sion	FGGS	29	99
(y.)	BUTTER-Ohio creamery		20
This or a	PHILADELPHIA,		
arl-			
row	FLOUR	70	3 70
om-	CORN-No. 2 mixed.	41	42
cord	OATS No. 2 white	95	36
end	FOOS Pennsylvania flatte	21	22
nent	A CHARACTER HERES,	200	20
no law	NEW YORK.		
rot-	FLOUR—Patents	3 60@	3 80
rov-	CORN—No. 2	49	80
hen	OATS White Western,	1.0	38
d it	BUTTER-Creamery	15	22
A.	OATS White Western. BUTTER Creamery. EGGS State of Penn	147	20
hen	LIVE STOCK,		
0.000	Central Stock Yards, East Lil	berty, F	a.
ould			
To-	Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs\$ Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs\$	5 00@	5 15
the	Good, 1200 to 1300 ths	4 70	5 00

LIVE STOCK,					
Central Stock Yards, East Lib CATTLE.	er	ty, P	1.		
Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs\$ Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs\$ Tidy, 1000 to 1150 lbs. Fair light steers, 100 to 1000 lbs. Common, 700 to 900 lbs	443	00@ 70 50 60 40	544	15 00 75 40 70	
Hoos.					
Medium	8	80 75 15		82 80 49	
SHEEP,					
Prime, 95 to 105 lbs Good, 85 to 90 lbs. Fair, 70 to 80 lbs. Common. Veal Caives.	4	49 25 80 00 00	Ä	50 30 10 25 00	
ZAMES.					
Springer, extra	5	25@ 00 50 65		50 25 15 75	
Good to choice yearlings Medium Common		50 25 00	4	65 50 00	

TRADE REVIEW

Advance in the Price of Iron and Steel Products-Business Increasing.

Business increasing.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows for last week: The year begins with the kind of business demand that counts. For months there has been a rising demand for materials, but now the crowding demand for finished products begins to advance prices in the Iron and steel industry gbout 1 per cent., without quetable changes to pig except at the East. Beams have advanced \$2 per ton, angles \$1, bars \$1 and plates are strong, with an Australian order fos. \$2,000 tons refused at Chicago because the works are already overcrowded. Many thousand cars are covered by orders at Pittsburg: 10,000 tons bars are taken for agricultural works at Chicago: 105,000 tons rails are taken by the Pennsylvanis Company; the Midland Railway Company of England has ordered 20 locomotives from the Baidwin works, and many other home and foreign orders are reported. The demand has never been greater

The demand has never been greater at the beginning of the year than it is

now.

The woolen manufacture has a similar embarrassment. While 100 quotations of wool by Coates Bros. of Phindelphin average 18 of earth against 20.71 cents a year upo the market is gradually yielding, he ause people appreciate the magnitude of stocks on hand, which the Hoston Commercial Bulletin reports at 181,00,000 pounds, an increase in its account of 114,000,000 pounds for the year. Obviously this means a great movement from the farms to millers' stocks and eastern markets, but prices are not yet low enough to encourage large buying or consumption by the manufacturers. The only heavyweight goods yet opened are at reduced prices, as had been expected, and it is still uncertain how far the trade for the coming season may prove satisfactory.

bow far the trade for the coming season may prove satisfactory.

The movement of cotton thus far indicates a crop of over 300,000 bales larger than that of last year in spite of all natural disposition and concerted efforts to hold it back. As producers are not this year in unusual need a movement so heavy hinders any advance in price, although takings of spinners have been as large in 1898 as in any other year, and exports larger than before.

The wheat movement has to sustain the argest foreign demand movement

th argest foreign demand movement r known for wheat and corn together and Atlantic exports of 5,214,420 bushels, flour included, against 2,540,318 last year, with Pacific exports of \$14,833 against \$72,448 last year, would give some reason to anticipate higher prices were not the western receipts 4,101,532 bushels against 2,876,072 for the same week last year. The wonder is that the foreign demand for corn continues so heavy, 3,572,412 bushels having been exported in this week against 2,854,830 in the same week last year.

The country is on the ungrade and the men who expect it to take the downward road have yet some time towait. There are no indications of the reaction which always follows a large and rapid business recovery and existing conditions in the industries and in foreign trade by no means forbid the hope that the increase may continue, as it did after the revival of 1879, for several years. Exports compared with imports continue to indicate an enormous balance in cash due this country and gold imports begin again.

Failures for the week have been 243 argest foreign demand movement

Failures for the week have been 243 in the United States, against 322 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 32 last year.

The Connecticut supreme court has decided that the buildings of Yale col-lege at New Haven cannot be taxed.