LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Leading Features of Trade at the Herr's Island Yards.

GRADE OF CATTLE OVER AVERAGE.

Sheep and Lambs Active and Prices Better Than Last Week.

BIG CATTLE RUN AT EAST LIBERTY

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, MONDAY, September 2, 1889.

The run of cattle was lighter than last week, but supply was fully equal to demand. Buyers were disposed to be cautious, but stock was well cleaned up at noon with little variation from last week's rates.

Cattle.

The quality was better than last week, and prices were 10 per cent better on desirable butcher stock. Best heavy western steers weighing 1,500 to 1,600 pounds sold at $4 85@5 10; medium weights, 1,350 to 1,450 pounds, $4 70@4 85; do 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, $4 30@4 60; prime light weights, 900 to 1,100 pounds, $4 05@4 25. There were no fresh cows on the market. Calves were scarce and firm, 5@6½c per pound. Bulls, dry cows and stags, 3½@4c per pound.

Receipts from Chicago—L. Gerson, 117 head; J. Zeigler, 109; A. Fromm, 65; Rothschild & Co., 111; E. Wolf, 19; S. Lowenstein, 57. From Pennsylvania—Various owners, 12 head. Total, 484; last week, 560; previous week, 726.

Sheep and Lambs.

Market was active for choice stock, and pens were promptly cleaned up. Low grades moved slowly. Best heavy Western wethers sold at $4 75@4 80, which was a shade higher range than last week. Medium to good brought $4 15@4 40; common to fair, $3 00@3 75; choice ewes, $3 75@4 00; inferior grades, $3 00@3 25. Lambs were quoted at 4½@6½c per pound. The best in the market were 52 head, averaging 85 pounds, from Lawrence county, held by William Craig, which sold at 6½c. Receipts from Chicago—J. Zeigler, 177 head. From Pennsylvania—J. Wright, 109; William Gavin, 59; D. O. Pisor, 209; J. Ackerman, 267; William McCreary, 109; G. W. Keesy, 65; F. Cruikshank, 123; H. Runger, 35. Total, 1,152; last week, 1,551; previous week, 1,113. Mr. Flimmer, a Butler county drover, reported sales of choice sheep and lambs at a shade higher prices than those given above. There seemed to be a conflict among drovers as to prices of choice sheep and lambs. One said, "The best price I could get for No. 1 wethers, was 5c, and for the best lambs 6½c. Another reported prices for very choice stock a fraction higher. Taking a general consensus of drovers' views as to markets this week, we would say that sheep were fairly steady at last week's rates, and choice lambs were 50c per cwt higher. The quality on the market was a decided improvement on anything received for a few weeks past.

Hogs.

Markets were slow, and prices about as last week. The range of prices was $4 50 to $4 75. This range covered all that were on sale. Receipts from Ohio—Needy & Smith, 112 head. From Pennsylvania—P. Williamson, 13 head; William Gavin, 16 head; D. O. Pisor, 18 head; J. Ackerman, 7 head; William McCleary, 8 head; G. W. Reeves, 13 head; F. Cruikshank, 30 head; J. Langdon, 48 head. Total, 267 head; last week, 436 head; previous week, 364 head. At East Liberty the run of cattle for local trade was far the largest of the season, the total being upward of 175 cars. The bulk of receipts were low grade stock, which went a-begging for buyers. Prime cattle, being very scarce in proportion to the total, were firm at last week's prices.

There was probably never a time in the history of the live stock trade in our city when the value of good goods was more apparent than now. The abundance of low grade stock makes this class slow, and buyers have the advantage all the time. Prime stock are at a premium. In these higher grades, supply has not been up to demand for many months, and for this reason holders are able to get outside prices, while those who handle inferior grades go mourning all the time.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK—Beeves—Receipts, yesterday and to-day, 7,200, making 14,200 for the week. The fresh arrivals included 197 carloads for exportation, 164 carloads for home trade, slaughterers direct, and 70 carloads for the market. There were 70 carloads, and 8 carloads besides, that arrived Saturday had a slow sale and a shade easier figures for top grades, and at a trifle firmer prices for middling and common qualities. Native steers ranged $3 50@4 85. Texas do, $2 85@3 50; range steers, $3 70@4 00; bulls and dry cows, $1 50@3 00. Exports to-day, 320 beeves; for the week, 3,900 beeves, 145 sheep and 7,000 quarters of beef. To-day's Liverpool cable quotes American refrigerator beef slow at 7½c per pound.

Calves—Receipts, 1,100; making 4,800 for the week. Market firmer and ¼c per pound higher for all sorts. Veals sold at $5 25@8 00 per 100 pounds; buttermilk calves at $2 62½@3 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,600, making 34,400 for the week. Sheep were firmer and a fraction higher; lambs about steady. Sheep sold at $5 25 per 100 pounds; lambs at $4 75@6 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000, making 29,900 for the week. Live hogs sold at $4 40@4 80 and closed steady at the range.

KANSAS CITY—Cattle—Receipts, 3,457 head; shipments, none; stronger feeling; good natives scarce and firm; best Texas strong to 10c higher; common steady; offerings of cows fair and market steady; good to choice corn-fed steers, $3 75@4 10; common to medium, $2 90@3 60; stockers and feeding steers, $1 60@3 00; cows, $1 55@2 50; grass range steers, $1 50@2 40. Hogs—Receipts, 1,079 head; shipments, 533 head; market weak and 10@20c lower; good to choice light, $4 25@4 35; heavy and mixed, $3 60@4 15. Sheep—Receipts, 3,932 head; shipments, none; mutton lic lower; stock steady; good to choice muttons, $3 40@3 80; common to medium, $2 25@3 25.

CHICAGO—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market steady to stronger; beeves, $4 35@4 65; steers, $3@4 40; stockers and feeders, $2@3; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 @2 90; Texas cattle, $1 25@2 70; natives and half breeds, $2 75@4 Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market weak; lic to 15c lower; mixed, $3 75@4 35; heavy, $3 65@4 25; light, $3 95@4 75; skips $3 40@4 50. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 2,000; market steady; natives, $3 25@4 60; western, $3 45@3 95; Texans, $3 25@3 80; lambs, $4 @5 60.

ST. LOUIS—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, none; market steady; choice heavy native steers, $4 00@4 30; fair to good do, $3 70@4; stockers and feeders, $2 00@2 80; range steers, $2 00@2 50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none; market slow and lower; fair to choice heavy, $3 80@4 40; packing grades, $3 75@4 00; light grades, fair to best, $4 10@4 35. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, none; market firm; fair to choice, $3 20@4 30.

WINDOM TO THE RESCUE.

Purchase of Bonds Was Wise and an Aid to Business.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, September 2.—Henry Clews & Co. say to-day: The stock market has been strong and more active, owing to the relief given the money market and the consequently temporary removal of fears of stringency. That the relief was artificial and does not yet promise to be permanent, hardly needs affirming; but it was quite sufficient to remove apprehension for the time being and to enable the bull cliques who control the market to give prices a liberal lift. During the past two weeks the Government purchased over $22,000,000 of bonds at its own price, much to the credit of Secretary Windom, and somewhat to the dissatisfaction of the bond clique which had been holding for higher prices. As, however, a large portion of these purchases were made from the depository banks, the actual increase in the amount of funds set loose is not as large as at first appeared; the additional amounts available being mainly the premiums paid by the Government. Some additional relief was obtained by the offerings of foreign money through free sales of foreign exchange. This, however, was an artificial movement which ended in a reaction, until exchange almost advanced again to the gold exporting point. It is yet too early to expect any natural relief from the supply of commercial or produce bills, and it should not be overlooked that if our exports are large our imports are still more so, hence relief in this direction is not at all certain. The easier rates in money last week were due more to the moral than the actual effect of Government disbursements, besides which the advance and activity in stocks has probably already absorbed the new supply of funds.

Mr. Windom succeeded in gaining his price for bonds, and now that the money market is in an apparently easier condition he would be quite justified in standing off for lower prices. This would be an advantage in various ways; not the least that it would check excessive speculation and prevent the absorption of funds in that direction, which are certain to be wanted when legitimate crop and trade requirements begin, as they shortly must, upon a liberal scale. To husband the Treasury's resources in order to meet future emergencies, instead of expending them at a time when not most needed, would certainly be good policy, and Mr. Windom is not unlikely to see the advantages of such a course, especially should he thus be able to secure bonds on more favorable terms without injury to financial interests.

THOSE who seek relief from pain and weakness should use Parker's Ginger Tonic.

Parker's Hair Balsam never fails to please. F

MARKETS BY WIRE.

No Visible Supply Statement Because of Labor Day—A Bullish Circumstance—Not a Boom in the Advance of Wheat—Trading Lively.

CHICAGO—The visible supply statement cannot be presented in complete form to-day. The labor holiday interfered with the preparation of statistics at several points. Indications, however, point to a decrease of 1,000 to 200,000 bushels in stocks of wheat, a most extraordinary exhibit at this time of year, and which of itself would be considered a very bullish circumstance, aside from other features of similar coloring. For instance: Lake engagements for 345,000 bushels are reported here to-day, of which 80,000 bushels in one lot goes direct to the other side. Dunn, Irwin, Baker and others were buying wheat for the last three or four days of last week, and the bulk of to-day's engagements represent this business. It is said that the purchases for shipment aggregate at least 500,000 bushels, and if these figures are correct, a considerable line yet remains to be moved. A majority of cables were rather better in tone, and a stronger feeling seems to prevail in most of the foreign markets. This is shown less in advancing quotations than in the evident desire to pick up cheap wheat wherever it can be found. The local feature mostly discussed was the heavy and continuous selling of wheat by Hutchinson. There was excellent general buying all day, but toward the last pressure that never ceased caused the market to yield, and much of the day's improvement was lost. Trading was lively, but not extraordinarily large in volume. The buying certainly was not concentrated. There was merely a rattling fire with small arms that continued throughout the day, the big ones only taking occasional interest. The enlarged trade in corn, provisions and oats kept the wheat pit from being overcrowded.

December wheat opened at 78⅞c and did not sell off any. The advance that followed was not in the nature of a boom. The price crept up ⅜c in the course of an hour or so, with the frequent reaction and rallies that make a rapid market. The top was reached at 79⅝c, but the price did not get a great ways from 79⅝@79¾c for a long time. Shortly before 1 o'clock it broke to 79c, rallied and closed at 79⅛@79¼. September wheat opened at 77⅞c, reached 78⅝c high, and 78⅛c low, closing at the inside. May started in at 83c, sold up to 83⅝c, down to 83¼c, up to 83½c, down to 83c, and closed at 83¼c. A liberal speculative business was transacted and the local temper of the market was "bullish." In addition to the free purchases by local parties there was said to be good buying for account of New York parties and for the northwest. Early cables, both public and private, were favorable for holders. The reports on stocks showed a decrease for the week at most points, Minneapolis leading with a decrease of 400,000 bushels. Chicago elevator stocks are now 1,948,995 bushels against 3,610,829 a year ago, there having been an increase during past week of 41,000 bushels. With New York and the lakes and canal to hear from the crowd here were figuring on a decrease in the visible supply of from 200,000 to 300,000. This was the leading "bull" card to-day, as "the memory of man runneth not back" to a time when visible supplies have shown a decrease at this season of the year. The next important feature in favor of holders was the very excellent demand for round lots of wheat here for shipment. Sales aggregated ever 200,000. Futures, after a strong opening, sold up to a point ¾@⅞c above Saturday's closing range, May showing relatively the greatest strength. During the last hour of the session market gradually weakened under the general and free realizing by "longs," and all the early improvement in September and October was lost. There was a net gain of ¼ in December, ⅛ in year and about ⅜ in May.

Corn—A fair degree of speculative activity was manifested in this market early in the day, and the feeling developed was firmer, after which the feeling became more quiet and easier. The better tone was attributed largely to lower temperature in the West, indications being for rain followed by colder weather. The market opened a shade above the closing prices of Saturday, and was firm and gradually advanced ¼c, ruled easy and closed a shade higher than Saturday. Oats were steadier: the near futures were the strongest, and prices were bid up ⅛c by shorts covering; the other futures sympathized to a limited extent, as offerings were not large.

Quite an active trade was reported in the market for mess pork, and the feeling was considerably unsettled; prices fluctuated widely; the market opened rather weak and quickly declined 25@22½c on near and 5c on deferred deliveries, with considerable realizing by parties who had the property delivered to them. Later shorts purchased rather freely and prices rallied 40@50c. During the latter part of the session the feeling was easier, and the market closed steady at medium figures.

Only a moderate trade was reported in the lard market. At the opening the feeling was easier and prices ruled lower. Later the demand was stronger and prices advanced 5c and the market closed steady.

Trading was moderately active in the market for short rib sides. Early the market was weak and prices declined 5@10c. Later the feeling was steadier, and the greater portion of the decline was recovered.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2, October, 78⅛@78⅜@77⅞@77⅞c; December, 78⅞@79⅛@78⅛@79⅛c; year, 77⅞@78⅛@77⅛@77⅞c; May, 83@83⅛@82⅞@83⅛c.

CORN—No. 2, October, 33⅞@33⅞@33⅛@33⅛c; November, 33⅞@33⅞@33⅛@33⅛c; December, 33⅛@33⅜@33⅛@33⅜c.

OATS—No. 2, October, 19⅛@19⅛@19⅛@19⅛c; December, 20⅛@20¼c; May, 22⅞@22⅞@22⅛@22⅞c.

MESS PORK, per bbl.—October, $10 20@10 50 9 97½@10 22½; year, $9 00@9 00@8 90@9 00; January, $9 25@9 25@9 15@9 15.

LARD, per 100 lbs.—October, $6 05@6 07½@6 05@6 07½; November, $5 85@5 87½@5 80@5 87½; January, $5 87½@5 87½@5 82½@5 85.

SHORT RIBS, per 100 lbs.—October, $5 05@5 07½@5 02½@5 07½; January, $4 67½@4 67½@4 65@4 65.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 77⅞c; No. 3 spring wheat, 70@71c; No. 2 red, 77⅞c. No. 2 corn, 33⅞c. No. 2 oats, 19⅞c. No. 2 rye, 42c. No. 2 barley, 66c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 26. Prime timothy seed, $1 30@1 32. Mess pork, per bbl, $10 20@10 25. Lard, per 100 pounds, $6 12½@6 15. Short rib sides (loose), $5 00@5 75. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $5 12½@5 25. Short clear sides (boxed), $5 25@5 72. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 95,000 bushels; corn, 480,000 bushels; oats, 279,000 bushels; rye, 23,000 bushels; barley, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 142,000 bushels; corn, 978,000 bushels; oats, 292,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was unchanged. Eggs at 14@15c.

ST. LOUIS—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat—Cash higher and firm; options in the early market was easy with ⅛c decline on rains in winter wheat section and liberal receipts, but firm cables and estimates placing the visible supply at a decrease, turned prices upward, and with reactions at all points, there was an advance of ⅜@⅞c. Afterward the tone became weaker and prices settled down, closing ⅛c above Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 76⅜c; September, 75⅛@76⅛c, closing at 75¾c; December, 77⅛@78⅛c, closing at 78⅛c; May, 82⅞@83⅛c, closing at 82⅞c. Corn irregular and unsettled; No. 2 mixed, cash, 29⅞@30⅛c; September, 29⅞@30⅛c, closing at 30⅛c asked; October, 30⅛@30⅞c, closing at 30⅜c asked; December, 30⅛@30⅜c, closing at 30⅛c; year, 29⅞c, closing at 30c bid; May, 32⅜@32⅝c, closing at 32⅝c. Oats better; No. 2 cash, 18c; September, 18⅛c; May, 22⅜c. Rye—Improved inquiry and better market with sales; No. 2 at 38½c. Hay market at mercy of buyers; prairie, $6 50@7 50; timothy, $10 50@12 00. Bran dull. Flaxseed lower at $1 24. Butter unchanged; creamery, 15@17c; dairy, 12@14c. Eggs steady at 13c. Cornmeal at $1 65@1 70. Provisions unsettled. Pork, $10 62½@11 12½. Lard nominally lower at $5 62½. Dry salt meats, shoulders, $4 62½; longs and ribs, $5 25; short clear, $5 45. Bacon, boxed shoulders, $5 10; longs and ribs, $6 05@6 10; short clear, $6 20@6 25. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 176,000 bushels; corn, 160,000 bushels; oats, 84,000 bushels; rye, 5,000. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 21,000 bushels; corn, 11,000 bushels; oats, 22,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—Flour in moderate demand; family, $3 10@3 30; fancy, $3 70@3 90. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 76c; receipts, 6,500 bushels; shipments, 7,500 bushels. Corn steady and in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Oats dull and easier; No. 2 mixed, 21c. Rye neglected; No. 2 42c. Pork quiet at $10 75. Lard firm at $6 12½@6 25. Bulkmeats firm; short ribs, $5 25. Bacon firmer; short clear, $6 25. Butter quiet; fancy creamery, 20@21c; choice dairy, 11@12c. Linseed oil steady at 58@60c. Sugar firm at 8@8¼c.

MILWAUKEE—Wheat firm; cash, 74½c; December, 76⅞c. Corn dull; No. 3, 33@33½c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 21½@22c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 42½c. Barley unsettled; No. 2, September, 56@58½c. Provisions firm. Pork—Cash, $10 25; September, $10 35. Lard—Cash, $6 12½; September, $6 07½. Butter unchanged; dairy, 13@14c. Cheese unchanged; cheddars, 8¼@8½c. Eggs easy; fresh, 13@13½c.

TOLEDO—Wheat steady; cash, 80c; September, 79⅞c; December, 81⅞c. Corn active and steady; cash, 35⅞c; September, 35½c. Oats quiet; cash, 20⅞c. Cloverseed dull and firm; November, $4 32½.

BALTIMORE—Provisions unchanged. Butter firm; western packed, 17@18c; creamery, 19@13c. Eggs firm at 13½@19c. Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes fair at 18½c.

Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS—Wool receipts, 3,709 pounds; market quiet and easy but unchanged.

Venom Inhaled With the Air,

And imbibed with the water of a malarious locality, has still a certain antidote. Experience sanctions confidence in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of this scourge. All over this continent and in the tropics it has proved itself a certain means of defense, and an eradicant of intermittent and remittent fevers and other forms of miasma-borne disease. Nor is it less effective for kidney troubles, constipation, rheumatism and nervousness.

ALL ON DECK AGAIN.

The Business Grind Resumed After a Brief Interruption.

A GRAND HERO IN PRIVATE LIFE.

He Suffers the Loss of His Eyes Rather Than Desert His Post of Duty.

WATER STREET BADLY IN THE SOUP

Yesterday was an off day for the bulls and bears on Fourth avenue, the Exchange being closed in accordance with a State law, and also out of respect to the toilers, with whom it was a holiday. To-day, however, Captain Barbour will call the opposing elements together, and the thread of trade will be taken up where it left off. "How much am I bid for La Noria?" "What is offered for Philadelphia Gas?" "Who wants Switch and Signal?" "I would like to get a bid on the tractions," "How much for Electric?" "Come, wake up, gentlemen," and other familiar phrases will resound through the great building to-day, which only a few hours previously was like a banquet hall deserted. The banks, too, will throw open their doors and invite the moneyless to enter and be supplied from the great store that is almost bursting the vaults.

One day of idleness makes but little difference in the conditions and volume of trade. Plans will be carried out, combinations perfected, causes produce effects, stocks bulled or beared and petroleum manipulated by the Standard as if there had been no interregnum in the business calendar.

* * *

There are heroes in business as there are heroes in war. The man who leads a forlorn hope, or grasps the flag under which he fights from the hand of a fellow comrade and waves it in the face of the foe, is no more worthy of sculptured marble or poet's praise than he who perils his life in the discharge of private duty. Indeed, the latter is a higher type of heroism than the former. The one is done either under the pressure of intense excitement or with a view of association with the "few, the immortal names that were not born to die." The military hero is urged forward by ambition. The hero in private life—the moral hero—has his only reward in the consciousness of duty well performed.

There is a hero of this type in Wilkinsburg. He is a physician, with a large practice. For several years he has been a victim of hay fever in its most aggravated form. A short time ago he felt the symptoms of the malady coming on. His inclination was to go North for relief, but he had ten dangerous cases of typhoid fever on hand, and could not reconcile it with his conscience to desert them at so critical a time. He hoped, too, that the attack would be mild; but in this he was disappointed. The disease developed rapidly. His eyes became inflamed, and the pain reached such a degree of intensity that he was compelled to come to the city for treatment. But he obtained only temporary relief. Finally one eye was veiled in darkness, the sight, perhaps, permanently lost, and the other was very little better. The pain increased as blindness came on, and again he meditated going away. His ten patients, hovering between life and death, appealed to him to remain. "If you go we will die," they said.

This touched the doctor's heart. "With God's help, I will stand by you," he replied. And although suffering inexpressible torture, with bandages dipped in ice water constantly over his eyes, unable to sleep or eat, and guided by friendly hands, he kept up his visits to his patients, and is in a fair way of pulling them through. Mercenary motives had nothing to do with this tragedy in real life. He was actuated solely by a sense of duty. It is the wish and hope of his hundreds of friends that his vision may be restored, but it is feared that one eye is irretrievably eclipsed. The name of this moral hero—this exemplification of the highest type of manhood—is F. S. Pershing.

* * *

The march of improvement has struck nearly every part of the city except Water street, where there are a great many tumble-downs which ought to be demolished and replaced with houses of modern style and adaptability to business. Twenty-five or 30 years ago the Monongahela water front was the busiest part of Pittsburg. The steamboat interest which made it so has disappeared, but the location has lost none of its intrinsic value for business on that account. With a scarcity of business sites in the heart of the city, it is a mistake to allow so valuable a thoroughfare as Water street to be occupied so largely as it is by unimportant industries and small traders, who could do as well, or better, on back streets, where ground is less valuable.

The improvement of this highway would afford an outlet to many of the crowded streets and at the same time add greatly to the appearance of the city. It would also help along the revival of the river interest, which present and contemplated improvements by means of dams and dredging are placing among the probabilities.

* * *

At the beginning of the present season there was some anxiety among business men generally, from the fact that in many parts of the country during the late spring months, the weather was exceedingly unfavorable. Late frosts, in some localities, necessitated the second planting of many leading agricultural products; besides, the destructive floods in other localities swept much of it away and destroyed it. This condition of things for a time created considerable anxiety, and the fear that these conditions might be more general naturally had, for the time being, a depressing influence upon almost all kinds of business. Dealers in almost every class of staple articles complained of dull sales and slow collections. Yet, as the season advanced, and the reports from the more prominent agricultural portions of the country were received, indicating that the crops were not as generally injured by late frosts or otherwise, more confidence began to be felt.

Within a few weeks this feeling has expanded and taken possession of the public mind to such a degree as to leave no doubt of a season of extraordinary activity extending through the fall and winter months. There is already a noticeable improvement in many branches of business and the impetus thus given will soon be felt and seen all along the line.

* * *

A lady made a suggestion yesterday which may or may not be new, but in either case it is of some importance to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Said she: "If I had the management of the road, instead of discharging passengers at the Union depot and compelling them to walk a mile to reach the business parts of the city, I would utilize the Liberty street tracks for an electric road and transfer the passengers to down-town points. This would save them time and labor, and add immensely to the popularity of the road. The long walk has driven many to the cable roads. The scheme I suggest would bring them back." This suggestion is respectfully referred to Superintendent Pitcairn.

* * *

A curious railway car is building in Chicago, and it will be exhibited in Pittsburg during the trial trip. The distinctive feature of the car is the fact that it is all iron or steel. No wood will be used in its construction. The roof, sides, and ends of the car are made of steel boiler plates riveted together, and it is nothing more nor less than a big boiler. It is not quite round, however, being somewhat the shape of a horseshoe—the round part being the top. In the bottom are several steel girders packed in cement much the same as in the Pullman cars. Along the sides is an array of windows precisely similar to those of an ordinary passenger coach. The top of the car is destitute of the heavy roof and ventilating arrangement that is seen on ordinary cars. Ventilation is to be secured by pumping air into the car through pipes. These pipes in winter will furnish warm air. There is also a system of ventilators around the windows.

When completed the car will not look a great deal unlike an ordinary passenger coach. The unfinished car is now mounted on wheels and trucks, ready to start out as soon as finished. Railroad men are very much interested in the car, and are curious to see it completed. It is understood that its originator is a gentleman named Ford, who is backed by a party of capitalists from St. Louis.

WALL STREET BALKED.

The Repulse of the Bond Clique a Good Thing for the Country.

Although the banks were closed yesterday there was considerable office gossip among financiers. Naturally enough the recent flurry on Wall street came in for a share of the comment. It was the general opinion that it had been engineered in the interest of the bond clique to induce Secretary Windom to pay better prices, and his refusal left the plotters nothing to do but to keep the bonds or to accept the Secretary's figures. "It was all in the interest of Wall street," remarked a broker, and he added: "There is an abundance of money in the country for legitimate purposes. This Secretary Windom very well knows, and his refusal to help the stock speculators shows wisdom and appreciation of the situation. Should the actual requirements of business demand relief, of which there is no indication at present, he would be quick to respond."

"We are peculiarly situated," remarked another financier. "I have traveled considerably this season, and found, as a general thing, that the flow of money was outward instead of inward. This is true especially of Cincinnati and St. Louis. They are debtor cities, and are being constantly drained of their resources. Pittsburg is a creditor city. The flow of money is always inward. This accounts, partly, for the busy times we have with millions of idle money. It remains here to be invested in industrial concerns, merchandise, lands and buildings—and is always available in case of a pinch. Under these conditions we are almost proof against panics."

"This is the most trying weather we have had," said another, "and there will not be much done while it lasts. It keeps a great many capitalists out of the city. They would rather be at the seaside or on the mountains than in their offices. But there will be a change before long. The opening of the Exposition will give business a start, and the first symptom of frost will start it into full swing. I think this fall and winter will outstrip all former records. If the half of what I hear should be realized there will be a great expansion of business within the next six or eight months."

The Wall Street *News* says: "Business, particularly in the South and Southwest, is said to be rushing. Currency has gone forth to these centers in very large amounts. The cotton crop bids fair to move freely, and in Texas alone it is estimated that between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 will be required this fall. Between date and the 15th of September, unless the policy on the part of the Washington officials continues as liberal as during the past few days, funds may again become active around 5 and 6 per cent. The advance in the foreign rates of exchange, and which led to the marking up of one-half per cent in time loans, indicated that holders of funds are not particularly anxious about the immediate future, and between this and the 12th proximo they anticipate supplying belated customers at fair rates.

LANDS AND HOUSES.

Realty Holds Its Own in Point of Interest—Latest Sales.

Black & Baird, 95 Fourth avenue, sold to J. M. Milligan lot No. 7 in the plan of the J. S. Willock estate, on Hazelwood avenue, Hazelwood, 25x100 feet, for $800, adjoining the lot recently purchased by Mr. Milligan, the sale of which has already been reported.

L. O. Frazier, corner Forty-fifth and Butler streets, sold for Henry C. Leese Nos. 157, 159, 159½ and 161 Forty-eighth street, Fifteenth ward, four five-room brick dwellings, etc., on rear of lot small frame dwelling, lots 65x110 feet to an alley, to Mrs. Kate Louis for $9,500.

Ewing & Byers placed a mortgage of $3,500 on Twenty-first ward property, Pittsburg, free of State tax, for three years at 6 per cent.

Reed B. Coyle & Co., 131 Fourth avenue, sold to Peter F. Glackin, lot No. 74½ in the Marion Place plan for $300.

THE PUBLIC DEBT GROWING.

Nearly Seven Million Dollars Added to It in the Last Month.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement, issued to-day:

INTEREST BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 131,695,600 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	668,141,000 00
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	118,190 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512 00
Principal	873,578,302 00
Interest	8,021,756 19
Total	$ 881,600,058 19

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	$ 1,900,505 00
Interest	153,305 18
Total	$ 2,053,810 44

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal tender notes	$ 346,737,458 50
Certificates of deposit	16,545,000 00
Gold certificates	123,393,519 00
Silver certificates	268,580,626 00
Fractional currency, less $6,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed	6,915,690 47
Principal	$ 762,172,293 97

TOTAL DEBT.

Principal	$1,637,651,101 22
Interest	8,175,061 37
Total	$1,645,826,162 60
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$418,595,627 75
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000 00
Total debt, less available cash items	$1,127,230,534 85
Net cash in the Treasury	43,489,909 64
Debt, less cash in Treasury, August 1, 1889	$1,083,740,625 21
Debt, less cash in Treasury, September 1, 1889	$1,077,663,932 96
Increase of debt during the month	$ 6,076,692 25
Increase of debt since June 30, 1889	7,094,033 76

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$ 123,393,519 00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	268,580,626 00
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	16,545,000 00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	10,075,508 63
Fractional currency	916 12
Total available for reduction of debt	$418,595,627 75

RESERVE FUND.

Held for redemption of United States notes, acts of June 14, 1878, and July 12, 1882	$ 100,000,000 00
Unavailable for the reduction of the debt:	
Fractional silver coin	$24,768,455 36
Minor coin	264,420 13
	25,032,875 49
Certificates held as cash	$ 46,158,803 00
Net cash balance on hand	43,489,909 64
Total cash in the Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$ 633,275,215 88

PANIC AT A FIRE.

A Father in His Despair Throws His Child From an Upper Floor.

CHICAGO, September 2.—Fire was discovered about 1 o'clock this morning in John Blank's saloon and boarding house, on Cottage Grove avenue. Fifteen boarders were asleep at the time in rooms on the second floor, as were Blank and his wife and 2-year-old daughter and Mrs. Blank's mother, aged 80. When the firemen arrived they found the boarders shouting for help, and some of them were about to drop from the windows of their rooms. Blank, just as the firemen arrived, grabbed his child and, not knowing what he was doing, hurled the little one through the window to the crowd below. The child struck on the sidewalk and was picked up unconscious and with broken bones and terrible bruises. It was taken to a physician's house.

A police officer safely rescued Mrs. Blank's mother. Some of the boarders were already partially overcome by smoke, and, as the fire was making swift progress, they had to be dragged from their beds. They were all safely landed. The pecuniary loss is about $8,000.

INDIANS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Southern Utes Trespassing and Killing Deer for Their Hides Only.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

MONTROSE, COL., September 2.—Stockmen came in from the La Sal and Paradox ranges to-day, and gave positive assurance that the Southern Utes are not only off their reservation, but are killing deer by the hundreds, for their hides. They have even trespassed so far as to ply their destructive work in Mesa and Montrose counties. Carcasses of deer have been found in many parts of the Unaweep country, minus the heads, which have been taken for the brains, with which to tan the hides. In that part of Montrose county contiguous to the Unaweep, and as far eastward as the head of the Escalanti, scores of deer carcasses have been found by range riders.

If the military authorities are hunting evidence to prove that these greasy Utes are off their reservation and killing deer for hides only, they need only come over this way to find unimpeachable evidence corroborative of these facts.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Eggs Scarce and Higher --- Dry Weather Stiffens Cheese.

GOOD BUTTER DRIFTING HIGHER.

Corn and Oats Weaker---Farmers Realize Little for Labor.

COFFEES STRONG, SUGARS STEADY

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, MONDAY, September 2, 1889.

Country Produce—Jobbing Prices.

Good eggs are scarce and higher. It is not easy to meet demand for a choice article of hen fruit. Dry weather has curtailed the output of cheese, and higher prices are looked for at an early day. Good grades of butter show an upward tendency. Delaware peaches are near their end for this season. As the nearby crop is practically a failure, the peach supply is not likely to be up to the average from now on. Very fine Bartlett pears are coming to market from New York State, and find ready sale at $5 per barrel. Sweet potatoes are in active demand at a shade higher prices than last week. Blackberries and huckleberries are in large supply, and prices are a shade lower. Cantaloups are plenty and dull. Watermelons are steady.

BUTTER—Creamery, Elgin, 22c; Ohio do, 20@21c; fresh dairy packed, 16@17c; country rolls, 14@16c.

BEANS—Navy hand-picked beans, $2 40@2 60; medium, $2 30@2 40.

BEESWAX—28@30c ℔ ℔ for choice; low grade, 18@20c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $6 50@7 50; common, $3 50@4 00; crab cider, $8 00@8 50 ℔ barrel; cider vinegar, 10@12c ℔ gallon.

CHEESE—Ohio, 8@8½c; New York, 10c; Limburger, 8@9c; domestic Sweitzer, 9½@12½c; imported Sweitzer, 22½c.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Bartlett pears, $3 00@3 50 ℔ box; plums, $1 75@2 00 a 4-basket crate.

EGGS—17@17½c ℔ dozen for strictly fresh.

FRUITS—Apples, $1 50@2 00 ℔ barrel; pineapples, $1 00@1 25 ℔ dozen; whortleberries, 75@80c ℔ pail; watermelons, $20 00@25 00 ℔ hundred; peaches, $1 50@2 25 ℔ bushel box.

FEATHERS—Extra live geese, 50@60c; No. 1, do, 40@45c; mixed lots, 30@33c ℔ ℔.

POULTRY—Live spring chickens, 40@45c ℔ pair; old, 65@70c ℔ pair.

SEEDS—Clover, choice, 62 ℔s to bushel, $5 60 ℔ bushel; clover, large English, 62 ℔s, $6 00; clover, alsike, $6 50; clover, white, $9 00; timothy, choice, 45 ℔s, $1 65; blue grass, extra clean, 14 ℔s, 90c; blue grass, fancy, 14 ℔s, $1 00; orchard grass, 14 ℔s, $1 65; red top, 14 ℔s, $1 25; millet, 50 ℔s, $1 00; German millet, 50 ℔s, $1 50; Hungarian grass, 60 ℔s, $1 00; lawn grass, mixture of fine grasses, $2 50 ℔ bushel of 14 ℔s.

TALLOW—Country, 4½c; city rendered, 4¾@5c.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Lemons, common, $4 50@5 00; fancy, $6 00@6 50; rodi oranges, $5 00@5 50; bananas, $1 75 firsts, $1 25 good seconds, ℔ bunch; cocoanuts, $4 00@4 50 ℔ hundred; figs, 8½@9c ℔ lb; dates, 5¼@5½c ℔ ℔.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, $1 25@1 40 ℔ barrel; tomatoes, home-grown, $1 25@1 50 ℔ bushel; wax beans, $1 ℔ bushel; green beans, 60@75c ℔ bushel; cucumbers, home-raised, $1 50 ℔ bushel; radishes, 25@40c ℔ dozen; home-grown, cabbages, 50c ℔ bushel; new celery, home-grown, 40c ℔ dozen; Southern sweet potatoes, $3 00@3 25, Jerseys, $4 00@4 50.

Groceries.

Coffee options are very firm in Eastern markets, and packages are strongly held by our home dealers. Sugar is steady at old rates. General groceries are moving along in the old ruts, with prices unchanged.

GREEN COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 21½@22½c; choice Rio, 19@20½c; prime Rio, 19c; fair Rio, 18½@19½c; old Government Java, 26c; Mara-caibo, 22@23c; Mocha, 27@28c; Santos, 19@22½c; Caracas, 20@22c; peaberry, R