# CHINESE EXCLUDED.

THE PRESIDENT SIGNS THE

His Reasons for Approving It Made the Subject of a Message to Congress,

The President sent the following message to Congress in relation to the Chinese Exclusion bill, which he has signed;

It wents to me that some suggestions and recommendations may properly accompany my approval of this bill. Its object is to more effectually accomplish by legislation the exclusion from this country of Chinese Interers. The experiment of blending the social habits and mutual race idiosyncracles of the Chinese laboring classes with those of the great body of the people of the United States has been proved by the experience of twenty years, and ever since the Burlingame trenty of 1808, to be in every sense unwise, impolitic and injurious to both nations, With the lapse of time, the necess ity for its abandonment has grown in force, until those having in charge the government of the respective countries have resolved to modify and sufficiently abrogate all those features of prior conventional arrangements which permitted the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States.

In modification of prior conventions the treaty of November 17, 1880, was concluded, whereby, in the first article thereof, it was agreed that the United States should at will regulate, limit, or suspend the coming of Chinese la' orers to the United States, but not absolutely prohibit it; and under this article an act of Congress, approved on May 6th, 1882 (see Vol. 23, p. 58, States at large, and amended July 5, 1884 (Vol. 23, p. 115, States at large), suspended for ten year the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States and regulate the going and coming of such Chinese laborers as were at that time in the United States. It was, showever, soon made evident that the mercenary great of the parties who were trading in the labor of this class of the Chinese population, was proving too strong for the just execution of the law, and that the virtual defeat of the object and intent of both law and treaty was being fraudulently accomplished by false pretense and perjury, contrary to the expressed will of both governments;

To such an extent has the successful violation of the treaty and the laws enacted for its execution progressed that the courts in the Pacific States have been for some time past overwhelmed by the examination of the cases of Chinese laborers who are charged with baving entered our ports under fraudulent certificates of return or seek to establish by perjury the claim of prior residence. Such demonstration of the inoperative and inefficient condition of the treaty and law has produced deep seated and increasing discontent among the people of the United States, and especially with those resident on the Pacific coest. This has induced me to omit no effort to finish an effectual remedy for the evils complained of, and to answer the excuest popular demand for the absolute exclusion of Chinese laborers.

In August, 1886, our Minister to Peking recommunication announcing that Chins, of her own accord, proposed to establish a system of strict and absolute prohibition of her laborers, under heavy penalties, from coming to the United states, and likewise to prohibit the return to the United States of any Chinese laborer who had at any time gone back to China, "in order," (in the words of the communication) "that the Chinese laborers may gradually be reduced in number and causes of danger averted and lives preserved."

This view of the Chinese Government, so comp'etely in harmony with that of the United States, was by my direction speedily formulated in a treaty draft between the nations, embodying the propositions so presented by the Chinese Foreign Office. The deliberations, frequent oral discussions and correspondence on the general questions that ensued have been fully communicated by me to the Senate at the present session, and, as contained in Sonate executive document, parts I and 2, and in Senate executive decument No. 272, may be properly referred to as containing a complete history of the transaction. It is thus easy to learn how the joint desires and unequivocal mutual understanding of the two governments were brought into articulated form in the treaty. which, after a mutual exhibition of plenary powers from the respective governments, was signed and couclided by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and China at this capital on March 12th last.

Being su' mitted for the advice and consent of the Senate, its confirmation, on the seventh day of May last, was accompanied by two amendments, which that body en grafted upon it. On the twelfth day of the same month the Chinese accuster, who was the | lenipotentiary of his government in the negotiation and the conclusion of the treaty, in a no e to the Secretary of State gave his approval of these amendments, 'as they did not a ter the terms of the treaty,' and the amond ents were at once telegraphed to China, whither the original treaty had previously been sent immediately after its signature on March 12.

In the course of his message the President recommends that Congress by joint resolution, or in some other manner, provide that such Chinese laborers as have actually embarked on their return to this country before the passage of this bill may be permitted to land. He also recommends the appropriation of the amount named in the rejected treaty to indemnify certain Chinese subjects for damages suffere i through violence in the remore and comparatively unsettled portions of our country.

# Panper Mormons Imported.

The steamship Wisconsin, from Liverpool, lande i 150 Mormons, mostly women and children at New York. Some men in the party were detained as paupers, and 12 children without parents or guardians were also held,

## THE WHEAT CORNER.

Hutchinson Holds Out for \$2 for September and Drives the Shorts Mad.

The third and last of the three bir days that

concluded September contracts on Chicago 'Change opened with intense feeling on the part of the trade, and much curiosity on the part of the public, who crowded the galleries and the floor of the Exchange. The tap of the bell at 9:30 o'clock on the last day was the signal for a wild rush in the wheat pit. Prices opened about ic over Friday night for all futures, except September, which was quoted at \$1.60. Hutchinson asked \$2 for September or cash wheat. In the futures there was a spurt of selling for 30 minutes on the belief that prices would break when the September deal close I. An hour later the sentiment changed and prices were put above the opening figures by 11 o'clock. Before 11:30 December sold from 9854c-the lowest pointup to \$1, and before 1:15 o'clock it struck \$1.05. After selling down to 97 1-8 early, October bulged to \$1,03% just before the close, May ranged between \$1.00 3-8 and \$1.04%. A sale of September was reported at \$1.60 and car loads in settlement were sold at \$1.25, 1.45 and later \$1.65. Up to within 30 minutes of the closs Hutchinson made no concessions and held cash wheat at \$2. The close in wheat was sensational, and prices declined sharply for futures. Threats of bodily harm to Hutchinson were frequent, but no overt acts were committed. It was evident that about all the local shorts had sett ed, and it is unknown how much is yet outstanding. The close shows an advance for futures of from 1 7-8c to 5c. Receipts were 346 cars and 1,700 bushels by canal.

It is six years since a 'corner' in wheat wa successfully carried through to the close of the month, with the exception of the present one, and little over a year since an attempt to do so by Harper, of Fidelity bank fame, proved a disastrous failure.

### TERRIBLE DESTITUTION.

Indians Resort to Cannibalism to

Escape Death by Starvation. A terrible tale of starvation and destitution among the Indians comes from the Alahabasca river county. It comes in the form of a petition to the Minister of the Interior for Canada, and is signed by the Anglican Bishop for that diocese, six clergymen and missionaries, and several justices of the peace. It sets out that, owing to the mortality of the beavers and other small game, the Indians, both last winter and this summer, have been in a continual state of starvation. They are now in a complete state of destitution, and are unable to provide themselves with clothing, ammunition, or food for winter. The petition says that on account of the starvation and consequent cannabalism a party of twenty-nine Indians was reduced to three in the winter of 1886. In the Macken zie river district there were several cases of death by starvation and one or more of cannabalism. During last winter, among the Fort Chippewyan Indians, between twenty and thirty starved to death, and the death of others was accelerated by want of food, Many Indians-Crees, Beavers and Chippewyans-at almost all points where there are missions or trading posts, would certainly have starved to death but for the help given by the traders and missionaries at those places. Scores of families, having lost their heads by starvation, are now perfeetly helpless and must starve to death or eat one another unless help comes. The peor ple are greatly agitated over the unexpected fate of these poor people and heart-rending stories of sufferings and cannibalism continue to come in.

# FIFTY MILES OF FLAME.

### Prairie Fires Near Jamestown, Dak. Do an Immease Amount of Damage.

From Jamestown, D.k., it is learned that one of the most extensive prairie fires tha ever visited that section has taken placthere. All of the western part of Lamoure county and much of the southern and western part of Stutsman county, were burned over. The strong wind drove the flame before it at unprecedented velocity. Instinces of where the fire ran faster than horse are narrated. Many farmers will lose every thing and much distress will be experience i The fire seems to have originated in Coteaux county, about thirty miles west, Hundreds of tons of hay and thousands of bushels of grain were destroyed. The fire had been extinguished in many places, but is still raging flercely in many directions Passengers on the James River Valley train say the prairie from Lamoure to within a few miles of Jamestowa, a distance of firm miles, was all abluze. They could see the burning barns, dwellings, and grain, stacco from the car windows. The fire was als west and north of the city. As yet no reports of less of life have come in. Insufficient fire-breaks are the cause of loss in many cases. The prairie grass is thick and dry, and ordinary fire-breaks were ineffectual in the face of the gale that drove the fire on.

# SHUT DOWN.

The Sugar Trust Closes a Refinery Throwing 800 Men Out of Work,

The Bay State Sugar Refinery at Boston, acting under orders from the sugar trust headquarters in New York, has closed down for good, thus throwing out of employment 300 men. This action of the trust was a complete surprise to the men employed at the Bay State, as no direct intimation had teen given out until the men had received their that their services were in the future to be

dispensed with for good. The Bay State has been running on full time since the middle of last July, when, after a shut down lasting seven months, the managers received orders to start up and continue until further notice,

# Five Men Killed.

A train on the Oregon Short Line was derailed by running into a herd of cattle near Pocatello, Idabo. The following were killed: Daniel Hill, engineer; J. Leonard fireman; Charles Walton, brakeman; two unknown men who were riding in a box car. Thir y cars were wrecked, entailing a loss of

# GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GLEANED FROM ALL SOURCES.

The Main Facts Related Without Un necessary Words.

A secret "Q" circular has turned up. It begins: "A great many may think the strike on the Q is getting to be an old story, but such is not the case; the strike is just as good as it ever was, and the men are just as determined and solid, and the company is losing money as fast as, if not faster than when the strike first began. Wrecks are numerous. The circular puts on a bold front, urges brothers to be prompt with assessments and says the brotherhood is bound to win. In an action brought by a loser in a large grain speculation to repudiate his order on the ground that dealings of this nature were contrary to public policy and in violation of the law against gambling, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., at Boston, maintained

tion. He took the bread ground that speculation was the life of commerce. About fifty men were at work excava ting a trench at Little Rock, Ark., Tuesday, when a bank twenty feet high caved burying three of them, the rest escaping. Men were instantly set to work, but the three were dead when taken

of delivery contracted by the original pur-

chaser was not prohibited by any law, and

that speculation was a legitimate transic-

An artificial pond 800 feet above Valparaiso, Chili, broke August 15. Torrents 12 feet high rushed through the streets. Fifty-seven bodies have been recovered and many will never be recovered. The

loss to property is very heavy. \*
The storm that was reported in the Gulf of Mexico Sunday has develope I into a veritable cyclone. It broke loose into the Atlantic Ocean, Monday, following the Gulf Stream Sunday and sweeping up the coast at a lively gait,

On September 25th the Centre of low barometric pressure was somewhere off Cape Hatteras. The sergeant in charge of the Equitable Building predicted that the cyclore would reach that latitude sometime in the afternoon of the 26th on its way to the north-

By granting a subsidy to a private steamship company running between Russian Pa cific ports and China, Japan and Corea, the Russian navy has been materially strength ened. The steamers are to be placed at the disposal of the Cz ar in case of war.

Two unknown men successfully steered John K. Lemon, of Allegheny, into a room at 28 Pearl street, in that city, and worked the "bunco" game on him, realizing \$10,000 in eash. The women of Boston are willing to pay

something for the privilege of voting. Twelve thousand of them have bal themselves registered and assessed in order to gain the right of suffrage.

At a meeting of the Ohio Methodist Conference, at Columbus yesterday, two Jewish Rabbis, Dr. Jesselson, of Columbus, and Dr. Welcher, of Mississippi, were present and were introduced to the conference. It is said that this is one of the first, if not the first, case of the kind on record.

The worst fears concerning prairie fire losses in Dakota bave been realized. Hundreds of small farmers have sustained losses ranging from \$100 to \$1,00. Nearly all the hay in the south part of Barn s county was the body. Several others were slightly indestroye), and the same may also be said of jured. The three passengers named were when . Near Montpelier, names of a dozen | sared for at Mexico, and the remainder transhave been heard whose wheat escaped Au- ferred to another train and sent on to Kangust frost only to burn up in September's

Still another victim has fallen at the hands of London's famous Whitechapel murderer. As in previous cases, the last body found was that of a fallen woman, and was mutilated in the same fashion.

The Ohio and Wabash Valley tobacco crops are the largest known, as well as of the finest quality. The Western Kentucky farmers will meet at Princeton to discuss the advisability of suspending raising one year, to increase

Of the persons who have been attacked by vellow fever in Jacksonville one in ten have died. At Memphis and along the lower Mississippi in 1878 the deaths were one in four.

An underground river, supposed to be of large dimensions, is reported to have been discovered at Whiteville, the county seat of Columbus, S. C. A roaring and rushing of water can be plainly heard, and hundreds of perso, a are visiting the scene.

The Sioux Indians want the Government to buy the Indian reservation outright at 50 cents per acre, which would yield them \$5,-500,000, on the interest of which they would be a de to live. The Indian chiefs will have a conference with the President on the subject this week.

Snow fell throughout England Monday.

The frosts of Friday and Saturday nights griously damaged the totacco crop of Virginia, of which 60 per cent, is still out. Snow fell in several places in Southern Ver-

moat and Northern New Hampshire Saturday. Corn and fruit were considerably dame

At Chicago the price of bread has been advanced a cent per loaf, owing to the wheat

# Report of the Utah Commission.

The majority report of the Utah Commission, signed by G. L. Godfrey, A. S. Wilbans and Arthur L. Thomas, has been received by the Secretary of the Interior. The recommendation is renewed that Utah should not be admitted to the Union until such time as the Mormon people shall manifest by their salaries, Saturday, when they were inform d | future acts that they have abandoued polygamy in good faith, and not then until an amen ment shall have been made to the constitution of the United States prohibiting tha practice of polygamy. The report is lengthy and discusses the Mormon question in all its

# Burned to Death.

The residence of G. S. Slater, a prominent farmer, living five miles from Canonsburg, a., caught fire and was destroyed. By herole efforts Mr. Slater saved his wife and 4 children from the flames and then rushed again into the building to remove the household eff ets. That instant the upper floors fell, and he was crusted and burned to death with his family standing by he pless.

### FIVE LIVES LOST.

Workmen Buried in the Ruins.

A Chleago Warehouse Burned and

The large furnishing warehouse of Wilkinson & Co., at Nos. 15 and 17 Lake street, Chicago, took fire and was destroyed. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the twenty-five employes in the building had the greatest difficulty in reaching the street alive. Many of them slid down a wire to the second floor and then crawled along the front of the building to the windows next door, thence getting safely to the ground. It was at first thought that all had escaped, but subs sequently it was found that five persons were missing. The bodies of two of these have already been recovered from the debris, and it is believed that three more are still there. Wilkinson & Co. lose \$60,000 on stock; insurance \$40,000. The loss on the building was about \$45,000. The workmen were on the upper floor. The back stairway was the only one by which this floor could be reached, and before the employes were aware of their danger, escape in this directhat the reselling of property before the day tion was cut off by the flames. All of the employes on this floor managed to make good their escape through a trap door to the roof and thence to the ground, except the foreman, Wm. Koch, who remained behind to see the others out in safety, and a boy named Pete, who was overcome with the smoke and fire while climbing up the la lder to the trap door fell back. Both these were burned to death.

## MORMONS GOING TO MEXICO.

#### Large Purchases of Agricultural Land Being Made and Vitlages Established.

The movement of the Mormans toward Mexico is a suming a definite shape and large proportions. Special dispatches have been published to the effect that the Mexican Government had granted a concession of 10,000,-000 acres of land to the Mormons, and that they purch sel 7,000 square miles of Zuni Indian land in Mexico. There is no foundation for such statements. Every foot of land obtained by the Mormons in Mexico so far his been by purchase f om private owners, and the Government would no doubt utterly refuse to make them a concession of land. The Zuni Indians live in New Mex.co, and not in old Mexico, and cannot dispose of a single acre of their reservation. The facts are that the Mormons have quietly bought from private owners large bodies of agricultural lands in Northern Chibushus, principally in the valley of the Cosas Grande river, and they are negotiating for more. Very flourishing villages exist in the neighborhood, the principal one being Porfirio Diaz. These colonists are the precursors of greater bodies in the future, and are very quiet and unob-

### PURPOSELY WRECKED.

Three Persons Badly Injured, Including J. F. Conway, of Pittsburgh,

The Wabash Western passenger train, going west, was wrecked at a point one mile west of Mexico, Missouri. Only three persons were badly injured, and none of them fatally. They are Mrs. Kate McCarthy, thrown through a window when the car turned over, cut about the head and face; J. F. Conway, Pittsburgh, back wrenched; T. G. Humphrey, Jerome, Kan,, shoulder dislocated and bruised about sas City. General Manager Hays stated that a rail had been removed, and from what had already been ascertained by the company the flendish crime had been committed by parties having unsettled claims against the company. An investigation is now being made, There was no attempt at ro bery.

# CANNOT EVADE IT.

#### Another Decision Against the Liquor Sellers in lowa.

At Des Moines, 'a., Judge Given of the Distriet Court has struck another blow at thelis quor sellers of Iows. The prohibitary law has been evaded in many counties by sellers who have claimed to be agents of Chicago men and to be selling 'iquor in original packages, and several cases spainst such dealers are in the courts. Julge Given, whose almost uniform correctness in questions of law gives his opinion great weight, decided in such cases that the right to bring liquors into the State does not carry the right to sell indiscriminately, and that the original package must be defined as the package of the distiller, with the Government stamp attachel, and cannot be construed to mean packages put up by dealers with the express intention of evading the laws of the State.

# Defeated in Battle.

Advices from Africa say that an expedition consisting of 30 . Houssas, led by English offic rs. left Winnebah, on the Gold Coast, to punish the Togo negroes for murdering Cart. Dalrymple. The exped tion was met by a well-armed force of natives and a severe engagement took place. The battle resulted in the defeat of the natives, with a 1 ss of 300 kille i. The Houssas als suffered heavily, 54 of their number being killed and most of the survivors wounded.

# Two Men Killed.

Two men in the employ of Forepaugh's circus were killed in the Ft. Wayne Rullcoat yard, near Pennsylvania ave ue, Allegheny, Their names were 'Sneeny' Morgan, a white man, 29 years old, whose home was at Camden, N. J., and 'Sheky' Burford, a colored man 32 years old who live! in New York State. They were canvasmen and loading baggage on the cars. They had waked up the track together. A locomotive on the west bound track struck both men in the back. knocked them down and live ally beheaded

# Twenty Persons Drowned.

The master, second officer and survivors of the British ship Earl Wemyss, from San Francisco for Queenstown, which was sunk in a collision with the ship Ardencapel were taken aboard the ship Greenmore from Mantita for New York on September 9, together with he deserters from the Ardencapel The master's wife and children and the first offic rs and 19 of the erew of the Earl Wemyss were drowned,

# FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Mr. Edmunds reported from the Judiciary Committee, Senate bill approving the settlement of the boundary line (in the waters of the sea) between Connecticut and Rhose Island. It was passed. Mr. Chandler from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill authorizing the President to issue a commission as Rear Admiral to Philip C. Johnson, to be dated January 25, 1887, and to deliver the same to his widow. The bill was placed on the calendar. The bill reported by Mr. Hoar on the 6th of February last, to provide for inquests under national authority, was taken up, and Mr. George proceeded to address the Sanate on the subject.

on the surject.

In the House imm distely after the reading of the journal, Mr. Forney, of Alabama, presented the conference report on the Suadry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, asked that the report lie over for the day on the ground that Sanator Verre one day, on the ground that Senator Voor-hes, who was very much interested in the Library provision, was absent from the city. The request was acceeded to and the report went over until Taursday. Mr. McR.c., of Arkansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, and the House passed, with-out decate, a bill to forfeit certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad

In the Senate Wednes ay, the chair was occupied by Mr. Manderson, by designation of the presiding officer, Mr. Ingalls. The House amendment to the Senate bill, appropriating \$100,000 in and of yellow feve suffers having been laid before the Senate Mr. Edmunds said that he had examined it and was very much afraid that it missed the point aimset at in the bill; that was, the capacity to use any of the money in aid of those who were sick and in distress and in danger of starvation, as the newspapers rethose who were sick and in distress and in danger of starvation, as the newspapers reported from day to day so many to be. In the hope, therefore, that something better could be done, he moved that the Sena'e non-coccur in the House amendment and ask for a conference. So ordered. Mr. Cail offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Epidemic Diseases to consider and report before the adjournment of this session of Congress, such a id tional legislation as may be necessary and useful to prevent the importation of contagious or infectious disease from foreign countries on the coasts or boundaries of the United States, and to prevent and of the United States, and to prevent and suppress it in inter-State commerce and for the sursistence of such persons as may be detained by the public authorities. In connection with it he re d a letter from Mayor Hewitt, of New York, encosing one received by Mr. Hewitt from Mr. Vanhook, of Florida. Mr. Hewitt suggests to Mr. Call that the latter should introduce some resolution that would lead to act on before Congress a 'journe'. The sunject was one (the latter said) which interested every part of the United States, and particularly the City of New York. The city was subscribing liberally for the relief of Florida sufferers, but erally for the relief of Florida sufferers, but was powerless, except by local quarantine, to prevent the spr. ad of contagion. The remedy cught to be applied in places where the fever existed and on a system so comprehensive asto assure the country that every practicable effort is made to stamp out the decase. It was ordered that when the Senate adjourns to day it be till Monday next.

Immediately after the reading of the journ

Journs to-day it be till Monday next.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House, on motion of Mr. Burns, of Misseuri, adopted the conference report on Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

In the consideration morning hour, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, called up the bill providing for a general superinte dent of the Railway Mail Service, at a salary of \$4,000, an accountant superintendent at a salary of an assistant superintendent at a salary of \$4,000, an assistant superintendent at a salary of \$3,000, a chief clerk to be employed in Washington at a salary of \$2,000, and as many chief clerks as may be necessary at a salary of \$1,500 each.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, acted as speaker protem, of the house, Monday, Mr. Lauham, of Texas, offered the following res-

olution: That it is the sense of this house that appropriate legislation for the prevention and suppression of trusts is imperatively demand-ed in behalf of the great body of the Ameri-can people, and that the remain er of the ses-sion, or so much thereof as may be necessary, should be d-voted to the perfection of such legislation, and to that end all other legislative business except general appropriation and tariff tills should be sub-relicated until

the purpose of this resolution by attained.

By Mr. Snowden, of Pennsylvania—For the apportment of a sub-committee of the committee on public buildings and grounds. specing the postoffice building and ascerthining the necessity, if any of its enlarge-

The message from the president, announcing his approval of the Chinese bill, was read and reterred to the committee on foreign affirs. The house findly a journed without accomplishing any-

# MANY KILLED AT KOLWA.

#### Thirty-Four Lives Sacrificed to the Ferocity of Insurgents.

A steamer from Kolwa brings the news that two Germans, 11 of their servants, and 21 insurgents were killed during the fighting at hat place. The insurgents openly renounced their allegiance to the sultan on the ground that he had no power to transfer their country to the German Company. German officials from Mikind ani and Lindi have arrived here safely. The German Company is thus driven from all points except Bagamoyo and Darhalaam, where its people are protected by men-of-war. Trade in the meanwhile, is ruined, and failures are imminent. The tribes are descending upon the coast in immense numbers, but they are badly armed, the British consul having forbidden the export of arms. There is an unconfirmed report that a naval officer was killed at Kolwa.

# Both Were Drunk.

Louis Hildebrand, a straightener in the Riverside bar mill, Wheeling, W. Va., shot his wife in the back in a fit of drunken rage and the woman died from the effect of the wound. The trouble between the two grew out of a division of the two weeks' pay, just drawn by the husband. Both had been drinking beer and each was to blame for the affray which had such a tragic ending. The husband was acrest d qu ety strolling up town, and is in jail withous bail to await an indictment for murder.

# Three Men Drowned.

A sad accident occurred near Glasgow, Mo., James Holloway, a wealthy farmer had made arrangements to exchange a lot of cattle with Mr. Denham, of Slater, Mo. The cattle were being transferred across the river in a flatboat, when they stampeded and the boat was swamped. There were seven men on board and three were drowned, Holloway, Denham and C. B. Brown, the ferryman. The four who were saved clung to the boat.

# Tamasese's Army Defeated.

Advices have been received from Samoa that the partisans of the deposed King Maliston have had an engagement with the army of King Tamasese, and that the latter's forces were totally defeated. King Tamasess's army was under the command of the Gorman officer, Branders.

## THE CONDITION OF BUSINS

The Crops Add \$100,000,000 Country's Wealth, Despite the Short Wheat Crop.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trate says: Doubt about the corn crop be vanished. Estimates vary either way from 2,615,000 bushels, but it is doubtless the large est crop ever raised. The increase of mon than \$50,000,000 bushels in this crop far cut-weighs in value any loss in the yield of when. and also any possible loss in the yield of est ton; but the yield of cats is also the largest on record, and the yield of hay and potator excellent. It is safe to say that this year's agricultural products will represent, at least \$100,000,000 more money than last year's, at average prices for both. In view of this gree gain in the agricultural production of walth it is natural to expect increased activity is business and manufactures, but as yet the

improvement has been but moderate, This is in part because trade has been check ed by artifici d prices-corners in wheat an cotton, and speculative movements in wool print cloths and pork products.

The iron market is quoted stronger at Plat. a telphia, but weaker at Patsburg, and the Thomas Company continues large sales at us change i prices. Southern No. 1 is quoted at \$18.10 at New York, but fear of interruption by yellow fever temporarily affects the market. No improvement appears in steel rails, which 18,000 tons were sold mainly is Western mills, their \$30 being re atively low. er than the current price, \$28, at Eastern mills. With several more furoaces adds to producing espacity, the prospect of main taining any advance in pig iron is not clear,

Stocks advance i about \$1 per share during the week, and reports from all interior points are hopeful. The excess of imports over enports continues. For the eight months end ng August 31 the excess was \$87,420,927. Business failures during the last seven days

number for the United States 186; Canada 34; total, 22), as compared with 228 last week and 197 for the corresponding week of 1887, Calculations made by Bradstreets as to tla extent of commercial embarrassments for the first nine months of 1888 as compared was the same period of each year since 1882, show that the number of failures in 1888 has been

lower than for any of the other years except 1882 and 1887, while the proportion of asset to liabilities is larger than in any year except 1884, thus making a very favorable showing for the current year.

### GENERAL MARKETS. PITTSBURGH

	PITTSBURGH,		
	BUTTER-Creamery 8	22	
	Country roll	12	
	CHEESE-Ohio full cream	85	2
	New York	10	•
	EGGS	19	
	FRUITS-Apples, toll	75	2
	Peaches, bu	50	
Ò			()
	Damson plums,bu		- 39
	Grapes, pound	3	
	POULTRY-Chickens, p'r,	40	
	POTATOES-Irish, bbl.	1 25	16
	Sweets.	2 25	
	SEEDS-Clover, country, .	4 25	- 3
	Timothy	2 25	- 3
	Blue grass	101	16
	Millet	1 50	
	WHEAT-OH No. 1 red		
	WHEAT-OH No. 1 red	1 00	
		98	
	New No. 2 red,	98	
		93	
	CORN-No. 2 yellow ear,	53	
	Mixed ear,	49	
	Shelled mixed,	49	
	OATS-New No. 2 white,	33	
	RYE-New No. 2 Ohio and Fr	50	
	FLOUR-Fancy wint a ont.	6 25	- 8
	Fancy spring at's,		X
	Clear wint a.	5 00	
	Rye Flour,	4 25	- 8
	MAY-New Timothy,	14 50	· v
		22 00	- 4
	MIDDLINGS-White,	21 00	
		15 50	i
	Chan Park		- 8
	The second secon	20 00	- 3
	BALTIMORE.	9621	1200
	Wheat—No. 2 red,	97	
	Rye	GO	
	Corn	50	
	Oats—Western	81	
	Butter	20	
	Eggs		
	Hay-Western	16 00	1
l	CINCINNATI	000000	- 0
١	Wheat-No. 2 red. 8	96	*
J	Rye		
J	Corn	45	
1	Oats	25	
J	Eggs	~0	
J	Pork		
J		***	1
ı	Butter	15	
i	PHILADELPHIA		

# LIVE STOCK.

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Flour—Family
Wheat—No. 2, Red
Corn—No. 2, Mixed
Oats—Ungrade i White

Bu ter-Creamery Extra Cheese-N. Y. Full Cream

Rye-No. 2

Movements and Prices at the Central Drove Yards, East Liberty,

E. McCall & Co., furnish the following report of the market at these yards.

port of the market at these yards:

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle has been liberal and mostly of an inferior quality, no good cuttle being on size. The market was the dullest of the season, and 15c to 25c per cwt, lower on the class of cattle offered. A few prima cattle would have sold up to last week's prices. We give the following as ruling quotations, and not all sold: Prime 1,30 to 1,600 pounts nominal at \$575 to 6; good, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., \$4.50 to 5.00; good, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$2.75 to 4,25; roud fit, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$3.00 to 3.50; heifers, \$2.25 to 3.00; fatrows, very dull at \$2.00 to 2.50; fresh cows and sprimers, \$25 to 45 per head

\$2.50, and not half sol; bulls, \$2.00 to 2.50; fresh cows and sprimers, \$25 to 45 per head HOGS.

The receipts of hogs Monday were liberal and the market active. Tu sday and Wednesday the supply was light and the m rks slow, and 10c to 15c per hundred lower than Monday. At present the feeling is weak. We quote: Fair to best Pailadelphias, \$0.00 to 6.75; best porkers, \$6.15 to 6.25; c mines to fair, \$5.90 to 6.10; roughs, \$5 to 5.75.

SHEEP.

to fair, \$5.90 to 6.10; roughs, \$5 to 5.75.

SHEEP,

The receipts of succe and lambs on Monday, about 7,000, were all sold at last week's prices. We quote as follows: Prime Ohio and Indianas, all wethers, weighing here 110 to 125 pour ds, \$4.40 to 4.60; good, 95 to 100 pounds, \$4.25 to 4.35; good Indiana and Missouris, \$5 to 100 pounds, \$3.75 to 4.00; fair to good, 75 to 80 pounds, \$3.25 to 3.50; common, 60 to 70 pounds, \$2.25 to 2.50; prime lambs, 65 to 81 pounds, \$5.25 to 5.50; fair lambs, 50 to 60 pounds, \$4.50 to 5.00. Veal calves, 110 to 130 pounds, \$5.35 to 6.75.

New YORK—Wool fairly active and first domestic fleece, 26 to 34c; pulled, 20 to 36c; Texas, 13 to 23c, PHILADELPHIA, PA.-Wool quiet; prices

steady and unchanged. Sr. Louis-Wool quiet but steady; prices Boston—There is a steady demand and a from market for wool, and holders are indifferent about selling except at extrems prices. Only and Pennsylvania flace as are selling well at 32c for XX and 30 to 31c for X.