

MAILS PLUNDERED.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY AT BUFFALO.

Hundreds of Billed Letters Scattered About the Streets—Postoffice Employees Suspected.

An extensive and bold mail robbery was perpetrated during Thursday night, by which most of the arriving mails in Buffalo, N. Y., from all points, were plundered, and papers, documents and money extracted.

When the employees of Fulton Market arrived in the morning to open the establishment they found strewn about the street in the vicinity of the market, a large quantity of letters that had been opened and robbed. They collected the torn letters, which half-filled a market basket.

An examination revealed the fact that the robbery had been general in character, and covered letters from Canada, Pennsylvania, New York State, New Orleans, Boston and many points east, west, north and south. There were in the basket checks, drafts, mercantile orders, and the usual miscellaneous matter when goes to make up a business mail.

Among other things were Louisiana Lottery tickets. There was a check found in which its amount, \$319.99, alone remained intact; bank drafts, a letter notifying the enclosure of a draft for \$1,041, the draft being missing; and numerous letters notifying of the enclosure of cash. Among the torn and soiled papers was also found a New York draft for \$315.39, drawn on the Smith Bank of Perry, in favor of Chris. Klueck, of Buffalo. It was torn so that the signature was indistinguishable. A check for \$44.03 from the National Bank of Lawrence county, Pa., in favor of Jacob Dol., of Buffalo, was torn so that the name of the signer was destroyed.

Many of the letters were searched, showing that the thieves had tried to burn them, but were frustrated by the rainstorm. The thieves had evidently disregarded everything but cash, the checks and drafts were thrown aside after being mutilated. The postoffice authorities are investigating the matter, but no information can be obtained from them as yet. It seems evident that the robbery was perpetrated by one or more persons connected with the postoffice.

SIXTY-TWO VICTIMS.

Deaths by the Mud Run Disaster—Placing the Blame—Engineer Cook's Story.

The total number of deaths by the Mud Run disaster so far is 62, 57 bodies having been brought to Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the train, one afterward found across the river from the scene of the wreck and four of the injured having died in the hospital. The surgeon at the hospital expects at least six more of the injured to die.

A public funeral of the dead took place at Pleasant Valley Saturday. On one street there were nine dead bodies.

Engineer Cook, of the train which ran into the fourth trestle, says that he did not see any danger signals. As soon as he saw the train ahead he put on the air brakes, but the second engineer pushing him did not obey orders, and kept up a full head of steam. This story is not believed, and the general impression is that Cook was asleep.

Engineer Cook, of the train which ran into the wrecked train, made a statement, that his engine was only the helper to the other engine, run by Tom McJor; that he started from near Haven ten minutes behind the preceding train, calculating to reach Mud Run in 24 minutes; that he ran into Mud Run station at 12 miles an hour, having showed up at the curve, according to instructions; saw no signals or flags and he kept a sharp lookout until within 50 feet from the station. Then he saw a white signal being swung on the station platform, reversed the engine, stayed at his post until the engine stopped in the wreck. Then he pulled the fire from under the boilers and remained as work as it until driven from the engine by the steam. He injured his ankle and neck in jumping over the guard rail.

The case of Michael Barrett, whose two sons were killed in the wreck, is a particularly sad one. Two months ago one of his sons was killed in a mine; two weeks later another son was accidentally killed on the railroad; shortly after that his wife died, and the two sons who lost their lives on Wednesday night were the last of his family.

TERROR ON A TRAIN.

Pickpockets Take Possession and Assault and Rob Passengers.

About 50 pickpockets "worked" the crowd at the Bismarck demonstration in Glasgow and secured about \$15,000. The excursion train on the Cincinnati, Warsaw & Michigan road was crowded with people returning from Glasgow. It was the last to leave Glasgow, and into this train all the crooks piled. After it had fairly started they began their work and inaugurated a reign of terror. The trouble was begun in the first coach by a tough, grossly insulting young lady. Her assault attempted to defend her and was seized by the tough, who jammed his hand through the window and revolved him of his valuable. Then a raid was made on the passengers, one of whom, it is reported, was seized by the desperadoes. Several shots were fired, ladies screamed and fainted, and many rushed from one coach to another in their efforts to keep out of the reach of the robbers.

GRAND STAND DEATH TRAP.

Over 150 People Injured at a Public Meeting in Quincy, Ill.

At Quincy, Illinois, the fire works grand stand, containing 4,500 people, collapsed. The scene was a terrible one, and amid the crash of the timbers, the screams of women and children made a horrible din of suffering. The cessation of the gathering was what is known as the "Merchants' Trade display." The number injured so far as known will exceed 150, and many of them will die. The grand stand had been erected to accommodate 5,000 people who were to witness the display of fireworks, "the bombardment of Alexandria," by Payne & Sons, of New York. The amphitheater was crowded with people, and probably not less than 5,000 looked on, as first reported, were massed upon the seats.

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

A French Fishing Schooner Cut in Two by the Steamer Queen.

The National Line steamer Queen, which arrived at New York from England, collided with the fishing schooner Madeline and twenty persons were drowned. The collision occurred at 2:50 a. m., Friday last, during a fog off the banks of Newfoundland. The Queen struck the Madeline amid ships, cutting her in two and sinking her immediately. The captain, first and second mates and steward of the fishing schooner, were rescued after they had been in the water nearly an hour, but the rest of the crew, numbering twenty, were lost. In the collision the Queen lost her bowsprit and foremast. The Madeline was a French fishing schooner.

The captain of the Madeline was seen on board the Queen, soon after she was docked. He said that his vessel sailed from Granville eight months ago. They had a very good fishing season along the banks of Newfoundland and the night before the collision had weighed anchor and set sail for Havre. They expected to arrive there in two months. A few minutes before four o'clock on the morning of last Tuesday, the Madeline was heading east northeast, and was sailing with a light breeze at the rate of three or four miles an hour. The weather was very foggy and they could only see a short distance ahead. "The first I knew about the steamer being near was seeing her lights," the captain continued, "the Queen seemed to be coming up at full speed. The next moment came the crash. I had no time to give a single direction. The steamships from how struck the Madeline on the starboard side, directly amidships, and cut her directly in two. Before we could lift a hand to get the vessel had sunk. The next thing I knew I was struggling in the water. Two boats were lowered from the Queen and I was taken aboard. Twenty-one of the crew perished. They were asleep in their bunks at the time. These on deck alone were saved. It was impossible for the Madeline to have avoided the collision as the steamer was going at great speed."

The passengers on the Queen felt the shock, and many rushed on deck. There was quite a panic at first but the officers reassured the passengers by telling them that the steamer had only dropped her anchor.

HAD THE AXE SHARPENED.

A Very Close Net Being Woven Around Van Baker.

Some new and sensational testimony was elicited by the prosecution in the Van Baker trial at Wellsburg, W. Va., during the examination of Mrs. Mary Sturgeon, of Holliday's Cove, a niece of Mrs. McWha. This witness said that during a two days' visit at the McWha house no conversation passed between Baker and his wife and mother-in-law, except that when the witness left to go home Baker accompanied her to the depot. He had an axe with him, and his wife asked him in a frightened manner what he was going to do with it, and he answered, "Oh, nothing." She said Baker carried the axe with him and left it to be sharpened at the blacksmith shop on the way to the depot. For some reason this testimony was not developed at the former trial.

Mrs. Nannie Weaver, nee Martin, a sister of Baker's first wife, whom he is accused of murdering, testified that Baker told her that his second wife and her mother were d-d mizers.

The behavior of the witnesses at the trial has been, at times, very annoying to the court. At one time a jury of ladies stood upon chairs within the bar, and perched upon the backs of the benches and some even crossed up about the judge on the bench. It became known yesterday that unless better order prevailed, the trial would proceed with closed doors, and this seemed better order in the afternoon, although the pressure to see and hear was so great as to seriously interfere with the proceedings.

It is generally conceded that the prosecution is weaving a net around Baker that was drawn at the former trial.

The Strike Ended.

The great street car strike at Chicago, after a duration of nine days, was ended completely Saturday evening on a basis honorable to both sides. The question of wages was compromised. An advance was secured, but the scale is materially lower than what had been insisted upon by the strikers up to the very last. They got only about one-third of the increase asked for. On the other hand, all the reforms demanded by the men in the system of working are conceded, and all the strikers are to be re-employed. The men held by the company since the strike began will be retained. Minor questions at issue will be settled by arbitration, the sole arbitrator to be Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank, who has the confidence of both the strikers and President Yerkes.

Notwithstanding the settlement of the street car strike a rather serious conflict occurred Monday morning. It took place about three blocks from the Garfield avenue barn, between a mob of strikers and the new men who were running out cars.

The first car was run out and proceeded on its way without event. The next six cars were run out and had proceeded to Centre street when a mob rushed from an alley near by and in a savage assault upon the new drivers and conductors. Stones and missiles were hurled through the air. Several of the mob pounded the new men and endeavoring to drag them off the cars, and a hand-to-hand struggle ensued.

Captain Schaeck was notified of the trouble, and he, with 25 men, immediately started for the scene. The mob, which had evidently vented its spite, ran away when the police appeared. Several of the conductors and drivers were severely injured. The new men say they recognized the men in the mob as strikers. The trouble arose through the fact that the new men who were retained were concentrated at the Garfield avenue barn, and were the only men running cars from that point.

It was expected by the strikers that the new men would resign voluntarily, but with the exception of ten, they announced their intention of remaining in spite of the strikers.

A philosopher has recently made the discovery that we are just as well off without the missing link as we would be if we had it, because if we had it there would no longer be a missing link.

WRECKERS FOLLED.

ONE OF THE VILLAINS CAPTURED.

The Prize That Tempted The Desperate Robbers Was Twenty Thousand Dollars.

A bold attempt was made by three masked bandits to wreck and rob the Fort Pierre and Black Hills Railroad train, owned and operated by the Homestake Mining Company, at Reno Gulch, nine miles from Lead City. The train left Lead City half an hour late with the paymaster, W. A. Reiner, supplied with about \$20,000 to pay off the timber employes. Chief Engineer Dick Blackstone and passengers and employes numbering about twenty people were on board.

They ran with increased speed, to make up lost time, to a point about 100 yards from the scene of the attack, where they slowed up to let some section men off. This alone, averted a great calamity, for before the train got fully under headway, the engine slipped from the rail that had been removed a few inches by the robbers, and the train was derailed. During the excitement of the moment, a command of "hands up" came from the robbers, accompanied by a volley from their Winchester rifles into the cab, flat cars and engine without serious result.

W. A. Heimer, who was on the engine, discharged both barrels of his shotgun, loaded with buckshot, at two of the robbers, who fell mortally wounded. The others fled to where their horses were tied, mounted and disappeared in the underbrush.

One of the wounded robbers was captured and is now in the Deadwood jail, and will probably die before morning. His name is "Billy" Wilson, and he is an indicted horse thief from Pennington county for whom the sheriff has been hunting with a warrant for the past two or three months. He says the other two are named Clark and John, and the latter was the leader and escaped. No sheriff and a posse of Homestake employes are scouring the vicinity, and their capture is certain. Excitement runs high, and if they are captured Lynch law will be summarily dealt out to them.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Extensive prairie fires are reported around Bismarck, Dakota.

The greatest floods for 20 years are now devastating the western and southern part of New Brunswick.

Tod Denver reports of the Brooklyn bridge show receipts of \$76,811 75 for traffic and \$1,421 28 from other sources, while the expenditures were \$61,115 35. The total number of passengers in the month was 2,777,454.

Apocryphal of the grain gambling Mr. Powderly writes in the Knights of Labor organ: "The present Congress has spent nearly a year in skirmishing for points on which to carry the next election, while the interests of the people are going to the devil."

Miss Mary Park, the Ohio girl who eloped with John C. White, a drummer, and was found in Pittsburgh by her father, is heartbroken with grief now that she finds White to be a married man.

A 9,000-barrel oil well was drilled in the Lawrence farm in Wood county, Ohio, by the Wolverine Petroleum Company. The well is situated in the oldest and what is supposed to be the exhausted portion of the field, and its wonderful yield has caused a great deal of excitement in the vicinity.

The New Cumberland, W. Va., oil well of the Bridgewater Gas Company has been opened up, and is reported to have made several strong flows, making a showing for a 250-barrel well at least.

At Union Springs, Alabama, Pauline McCoy, a negro girl aged 19, was charged for the murder of Annie Jordan, a 14-year-old white child, last February.

Garfield Haseman, 69 years of age, who has been living as a hermit about 12 miles east of Wooster, O., was killed by the cars Saturday. Nearly \$2,000 in notes were found in the house, together with five suits of good clothing, 80 shirts, 30 pairs of pants, 49 pairs of stockings, 40 linen towels, 49 linen table cloths, 15 muslin and linen sheets, and a large quantity of bed clothing.

Forty thousand copies of Dr. Mackenzie's book on Dr. Eppinger Frederick's case have been sold at Leipzig by the police. Dr. Mackenzie's book is not allowed to be sold in Berlin. The police are seizing copies exposed for sale at the book shops in Berlin. The semi-official press state Dr. Mackenzie's book, but do not attempt to refute his statements.

The Sultan of Morocco intends sending an Embassy to the United States to complain that Consul General Lewis interferes with matters outside his jurisdiction.

At Baltimore, Lu Dai Koo, a Chinese laundryman, was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary for attempted felonious assault on Annie May White, a 10-year-old girl. He is the first Chinese ever sent to the Maryland penitentiary.

At Canton, O., a girl giving her name as Ada Boyle, but whose right name is believed to be Vogan, was sent to jail for 15 days for robbing a merchant's house where she had been employed as a domestic.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

The Belmont glass works at Bellairs, has all it can do to fill the orders booked and coming in by mail.

Eliza Furness, Eliza Iron Company, Wellston, Ohio, blew out recently will remain idle for at least the winter months.

The Muhlenberg glass works, formerly the La Belle, at Bridgeport, O., will commence making glass in time for the spring trade.

The works of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, at South Chicago, which were recently closed on account of lack of orders, have resumed operations and are turning out about 3,000 tons of steel rails a week. The works have enough small orders to keep them busy till December.

The length of pipe laid in Paris for the distribution of power by compressed air already exceeds thirty miles. The compressing engines are of 3,000-horse power, and about 3,000,000 cubic feet of air are compressed daily to the pressure of 80 lbs. per square inch at an expenditure of 50 tons of coal.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Conditions of the Markets for Breadstuffs—Other Products.

The breadstuffs market is being watched with more interest just now than any other article of merchandise; and the fact that it is being manipulated aids to the interest, as it is not for the present being governed by the law of supply and demand, but it will be sooner or later; it is only a question of time.

The contribution to *Bradstreet's*, by W. J. Harris, of London, in which that gentleman pointed out how the world's wheat stocks have been eaten into during the past few years, and now, in view of short crops in the United Kingdom, in France and in the United States, the outlook during the early part of 1899 is for a material advance in prices, if not for a corner, has excited very general attention.

A Winnipeg grain house writes of the Manitoba wheat crop in her date of 4th inst: Last year we had about 14,000,000 bushels, and we conclude from all reports to date that there may be 10,000,000 bushels this year. As a rule the quality is extra No. 1 hard, and there is no soft wheat, but there will be some damaged grain by blight and frost. How much, we cannot say. Threshing has only commenced. So far all the cars of wheat sent forward have graded No. 1 extra hard.

Prime sows up the winter wheat conditions so far as fall seeding is concerned and the general surroundings of the crop as follows: "The rainfall has been very unequal in its distribution. Nowhere has it been excessive—in some localities a drought. The crop has not yet as a whole made a stand. The month of October will very largely determine the character and position of the crop, to withstand the coming winter. It looks now that unless we have at once a decided change as far as moisture is concerned, that the crop will go into winter quarters very similarly to the crop of 1887 and '88, which was small and weakly. That there is a decided scarcity of good milling wheat is demonstrated from the fact that millers everywhere have been paying until the present week prices far above those which have been ruling in grain centers. An interstate exchange of wheat shows more clearly the shortage of a crop than all the tables and estimates of bushels which a State is said to grow can show."

Some of the shorts in the Chicago wheat market have taken counsel of their fears and covered December contracts on the theory that there was going to be a "corner" in that month, and as yet a "December" corner is of necessity a corner in anticipation only.

The shipments of mountain cattle and sheep to Chicago are largely on the increase. The quality of these animals is regarded as superior to that of the Texas product. The meat is more juicy and appetizing and the cost of conveying it to market is less than the cost of transportation from Texas. The live stock marketed in Chicago will ere long come from the foothills of the Rockies instead of from the plains of Texas and Indian Territory.

From April 1 to the close of last month the exports of wheat from India amounted to 23,880,000 bushels. For the same time last year the exports were 24,420,000 bushels.

Coffees are in very good demand and prices are quite strong, the recent advances in Santos and Maracibo coffees being maintained. Sugar is in only moderate demand and prices are weak. A New Orleans merchant writes that new sugar and new molasses are coming into market, and receipts will soon be large and encouraging to western buyers.

PARTED.

Mrs. Blaine Goes to Her Father—Her Friends Claim Her Mother-in-Law is to Blame.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., has closed her apartments on East Fifty-fifth street, New York, and gone to live with her father, Colonel Richard Nevins, at the New York Hotel. "Young Jim" has not been back since he went to Augusta with his father, upon the latter's return from Europe, and the friends of the younger Mrs. Blaine claim that it is due to the influence of Mrs. Blaine, Sr., who has always treated her with marked cordiality. "Young Jim" was heavily in debt and left his wife, it is claimed by his friends, at the mercy of their numerous creditors—bachelors, bakers, grocers and furniture dealers. They say that she was in real distress, and Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll and other friends of the family helped her. A great deal of sympathy is manifested for the young woman and her 8 months-old baby.

"Young Jim" had an allowance of \$1,500 a year from his father, and when he went home he had just received an appointment at National Republican headquarters at \$40 per week. Lately, his wife's friends say, he has refused to answer her letters and a separation is probable. They had lived very happily together before her mother-in-law's advent. She was devoted to him and their baby, and won general admiration and respect from all who knew her.

MUST GO BAK.

The Chinese Exclusion Act Held to Be Constitutional.

A decision was rendered by Judge Sawyer in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco upon two test cases under the recent Chinese Exclusion Act. The Court affirms the constitutionality of the act and holds that all Chinese now in the harbor as well as those on the way here from China, must be sent back. The Court holds that the act applies to Chinese now in port on shipboard, to those on the way from China and to those still in China. It is estimated that this decision will affect about 33,000 Chinese, as there are over 30,000 return certificates still outstanding, and it is decided that there are now about 3,000 Chinamen in the country who had lived here before the Restriction act was passed, and who before the passage of the exclusion bill would be entitled to re-enter this country under claim of being "prior residents." The counsel for the Chinese gave notice they would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

A Steamboat Goes Down.

The steamer Robert B. Carson sank in 30 feet of water, 4 miles below Evansville, Ind. She had on board 50 head of cattle, 4 horses and some freight, all of which were lost. The crew were saved. Loss about \$10,000. The cause of the accident is not clearly understood, as the bottom of the steamer is said to have collapsed all at once.

THURMAN'S LETTER.

HE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

The Old Roman Complex With Established Forms—He Indorses the Platform and Dilates on the Evils of Too Much Tariff.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12, 1888. Hon. Patrick A. Collins and Others, Committee:

"GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to custom, I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, made by the National Convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis.

"When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus and officially notify me of my nomination, I expressed to you my sense of obligation to the convention and stated that, although I had not sought the nomination, I did not feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to decline it. I thought then, as I still think, that whatever I could properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do. His administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense, manly courage, and a devoted patriotism, that a just appreciation of these high qualities seems to call for his re-election.

"I am also strongly impressed with the belief that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feeling of fraternity among the American people that is so essential to their welfare, peace and happiness, and to the perpetuity of the Union and of our free institutions.

"I approve the platform of the St. Louis convention, and I endorse its leading principles. I dissent from the heretofore teachings of the monopolists, that the welfare of a people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant taxation far in excess of the wants of the government.

"The idea that a people can be enriched by heavy and unnecessary taxation; that a man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all his wares, on all his wife and children's wear, on all his tools and implements of industry, is an obvious absurdity.

"To fill the vaults of the treasury with an idle surplus for which the government has no legitimate use, and to thereby deprive the people of currency needed for their business and daily wants, and to create a powerful and dangerous stimulus for the creation and corruption in the expenditures of the government seems to me to be a policy at variance with every sound principle of Government and of political economy.

"The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such an accumulation of surplus revenue, and the consequent depletion of the circulating medium is so apparent that no party dares to deny it; but when we come to consider the modes by which the reduction may be made we find a wide antagonism between our party and the monopolistic leaders of our political opponents.

"We seek to reduce taxes upon the necessities of life; our opponents seek to increase them. We say give to the masses of the people cheap and good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools and cheap lumber. The Republicans, by their tariff, and their leaders in the Senate, by their proposed bill, say increase the taxes on these articles, and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessities at reasonable prices. Can any sensible man doubt as to where he should stand in this controversy? Can any well informed man be deceived by the false pretense that a system so unscrupulous and so unjust is for the benefit of laboring men?

"Much is said about competition of American laborers with the pauper labor of Europe; but does not every man who looks around him see and know that an immense majority of the laborers of America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries? And as to those who are employed in such industries, is not excessive taxation the cause of their poverty, and the cause of the low wages called the Mills bill, far exceeding the difference between American and European wages, and that, therefore, if it were admitted that our workmen can be protected by tariff, against cheap labor, they would be fully protected and more than protected, by that bill? Does not every well-informed man know that the increase in price of home manufactured products by high tariff does not go into the pockets of laboring men, but only tends to swell the profits of our capitalists?

"It seems to me that if the policy of the Democratic party is plainly presented, all must understand that we seek to make the cost of living less and at the same time increase the share of the laboring men in the benefits of national prosperity and growth.

"I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Wm. Thurman."

A CLOSE CALL.

A Mob of Negroes Attempt to Lynch the Crew of a Freight Train.

Conductor Brantley, Engineer Brown and a freight train crew of four men, on the Birmingham Mineral Railroad, in Alabama, narrowly escaped lynching. The train ran over and killed a colored woman named Clara Jackson at Smith's Mines, 8 miles from Birmingham. The woman was drunk and lying across the track. The train was stopped and some of the crew took a shovel and threw the fragments of the body from the track.

Two hundred negro miners witnessed the accident. Many of them were drinking and nearly all were armed. They surrounded the train, with their pistols drawn and swore they would lynch the entire crew. While five of the negroes went to a store near by for a rope, the entire crew of the train got on the engine, and a brakeman stealthily uncoupled it from the train. The engineer pulled the throttle open and they started toward the city, followed by a shower of bullets, but they did not harm beyond breaking the cab windows.

Disastrous Collision.

An collision occurred on the Cleveland, Lyntine & Wheeling road between accommodation No. 5, and a coal train, at Massillon, O. Both engines and seven coal cars were wrecked. Rouen Whitman, baggage-master, was jammed in behind the stove and burned on the neck, cut on the head and had a leg badly injured; Warren Richards, a boy passenger, was thrown against the stove and had his head cut; George B. Clyde, freight brakeman, was thrown under the cars and badly hurt. A new time card went into effect and a brakeman neglected to put on in the caboose rack.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate Monday passed the joint resolution authorizing the executive department to make exhibits at the Exposition of 1889. Mr. Vest made a speech on the tariff bill, and defended the depositing of the surplus with National banks. Mr. Allison answered Mr. Blair made a speech on the President's pension veto. Mr. Cochrane called his documents back, and in the colloquy which followed Mr. Blair described the President as an infamous liar.

Mr. Dougerty's motion in the House to reconsider the vote on the passage of the Presidential Comm. bill, was withdrawn and the bill goes to the President.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Advices from Java state that a man against the Dutch residents has been arrested at Madion. Forty-two of the men in the movement were arrested and eleven others who refused to surrender shot.

The story that three sailors who had been eaten by the natives, at Zanzibar, upon inquiry to be unfounded. The men were eaten by the natives and their bodies were badly mutilated, but it is believed no mutilation was done through fetishism.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, SEEDS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, FLOUR, HAY, MIDDLING, etc.

LIVE STOCK.

Movements and Prices at the Drove Yards, East Liberty.

Table with live stock prices for CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

The supply of hogs continues to be goodly, mostly common and light quality heavily butchered and light quality heavy fat hogs are in demand. Sales as follows: Fat heavy, 60-65; fat, 55-60; best heavy, 65-70; fat, 55-60; common fat, 60-65; roughs, 55-60 to 65.

The receipts of a sheep Monday and Wednesday were about 50,000. Good quality were a shade lower in price. We quote sales as follows: Fat, 100 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.40; good mixed, 90 lbs., \$4.00 to \$4.15; fair to good, 70 lbs., \$3.75 to \$3.90; prime, 50 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.75; fat cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$2.90; fresh cows and springers, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

CHICAGO.—Cattle market slow and heavy, 55 to 65 cents, \$2.25 to \$2.40; mixed, \$1.40 to \$1.55; Texas steers, \$1.40 to \$1.55; Western, \$2.25 to 4.25. Hogs—Mixed steady and closed 20c low; light 20 to 22c; heavy, \$2.00 to 6.30; light 20 to 22c; fat, \$1.50 to 5.40; roughs, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Texas, \$2.25 to 3.40; lambs, 50c.

WOOL MARKET STRONG.

Prices Higher and the Demand exceeds the Native Supply.

BOSTON.—There is a steady decline in wool and prices remain firm. Strong desirable wool is retained, portions of the fine washed fleeces and some decline selections. Ohio and Indiana fleeces have been selling at 30c for XX and above, and 24c for XX for XX and above, and 24c for XX for XX and above. In Michigan fleeces there have been sales at 28c, at about the low price, and 30c for best grades. A good line fleeces are very firm at 30c for No. 1 combing, 28c for No. 2, 26c for No. 3, and 24c for No. 4. Territory wool and other wools are practically no business, being sold fairly well at moderate prices. Wools are firm.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Wool market steady and prices steady at following: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, 30 to 32c; XX, 28c; XX, 26c; XX, 24c; XX, 22c; XX, 20c; XX, 18c; XX, 16c; XX, 14c; XX, 12c; XX, 10c; XX, 8c; XX, 6c; XX, 4c; XX, 2c; XX, 1c.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

Minneapolis Millers Reduced Heavy Decrease in Export.

The production of flour last week was 162,800 bbls., averaging 27,134 bbls. against 175,100 bbls. The week ending Oct. 23, 1888, was 167,900 bbls. for the corresponding 1887. There are twenty-one millers in operation. The use of a large quantity of new wheat by many of the millers has the effect of keeping the price of flour higher than it would be during the past few days. The flour is in its best strength, and the market is borne out by the reports from all the flouring ports at week. The direct export week were the highest known for some time, against 45,800 bbls. at week.