

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

GEO. W. WAGENSELLER, Editor and Proprietor

Middleburgh, Pa., August 29, 1895.

In our sixteen large cities there are 800,000 people of the slum class.

If Japan is wooing England because she distrusts Russia, she has a length of head which will create for her a permanent place in the diplomacy of the Powers.

In the Danish budget a curious tax entitled the "frank tax," is calculated to produce \$16,305. Social rank is highly prized in Denmark, and every one of any consideration has his clearly defined position in the social hierarchy.

It is said by the New York Sun that the German smokeless powder is unsatisfactory. Its smell is so frightful that even nostrils accustomed to the ripe cheese of the Fatherland cannot endure it. Who knows that blank cartridges of the staff may be sufficient to put the enemy to flight.

A curious use for a husband is reported from Clerkenwell, near London, where a Mr. Lamb and his wife keep a small shop. For fourteen years the firm has avoided paying taxes by the wife sending the husband to jail to serve out the legal time for unpaid taxes, while she remains at the store attending to business.

If a Michigan chemist realizes his expectations the saw mills in the pine forests will become active competitors of the Louisiana sugar plantations. The audacious scientist declares that he can make granulated sugar out of sawdust, and in support of the claim he exhibits a substance which looks, smells and tastes like glucose. He says that he first converts the sawdust into starch, and turns the starch into sugar, which he declares crystallizes into as pretty granulated sugar as was ever turned out of a sugar refinery. But his most astonishing claim is that when he has perfected his process he will make sugar cheaper than Cuba, China, Germany or any other country can possibly produce it.

Two storekeepers of Selma, Ala., have been engaged in a novel warfare for some weeks, and at last accounts both were getting apprehensive as to the further developments of the contest. The trouble was started by the storekeeper selling a full present of cake or candy to customers in order to attract trade. The other merchant across the street promptly served lemonade. Then followed, from first one and then the other, cigars, ice cream, sandwiches, soup, and an elaborate free lunch. Next week one merchant played his trump card by holding a big free barbecue, serving out three carcasses of beef and a hundred loaves of bread. At last news counts in the New York Sun he was holding his breath to see what the other man would play against him.

A railway company running into London and establishing a new station at St. John's Wood broke up the home of Jerome K. Jerome. He employed counsel and sued the company for depriving him of a congenial haunt for a man of genius. The case was worked up well, W. S. Gilbert, I. Zangwill, Sydney Grundy, Frankfort Moore and other literary men being produced as expert witnesses to prove that Jerome's house was removed from the burly-burly of German bands and hand organs, and singularly well adapted for literary work, and that such places were not easily found in London. The jury awarded Mr. Jerome a compensation of \$2500 for what might be considered sentimental damages in being compelled to give up his tenancy of a house where he had absolute privacy.

Miss Martha Wilson, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died recently, and her heirs have now discovered that between her eighty-seventh and ninetyth years she spent \$500,000, of which she was left in control of by her sister. Up to her eighty-seventh year she was very pennywise because she had little money. When her ship came in, the heirs were told of the fortune and they were all in a hurry to get hold of the scattered estate, but they will not have half as much fun as the old lady had in spending it.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

KILLING OF THE BANNOCKS

Government Preparing to Arrest Settlers in Jacksons Hole.

The action to be taken by the government in connection with the killing of the Bannock Indians in the Jacksons Hole country, July 13, has been referred to the department of justice. A communication on the subject was forwarded there which recites the circumstances in the case and ends with a strong recommendation for an investigation of the matter by the department of justice.

It is understood that the attorney-general was asked to send special agents to Jacksons Hole and that the services of the Indian inspectors were offered as assistants. A recent letter probably will not form part of the commission, as he has taken so prominent a part in the troubles that the settlers are greatly prejudiced against him.

It is believed that the arrest of certain settlers by the United States authorities has been recommended, so that the case may be brought into court and the relative weight of the treaty with the Bannocks and of the laws of Wyoming may be judicially determined.

Mora Settlement.

An agreement has been signed by Secretary of State Olney, Minister Dupuy de Lome, of Spain, Antonio Maximo Mora and Mr. Mora's counsel, providing for the settlement of the Mora claim on the basis of \$1,600,000, September 15 next. By the agreement the claimant waives all demands for interest and accepts the amount named as full satisfaction of the claim. There is only one point on which it appears possible that the two may not be a hitch. The Spanish government insists that the payment shall be made by Captain-General Campos in charge of the Spanish forces in Cuba and that the money shall be transferred to Mora or his representatives in Havana. Mr. Mora does not accept this condition and insists that, as the settlement is the result of negotiations between Spain and the United States the payment should be made either in Madrid or Washington. The agreement provides that the claim shall be paid in Spanish gold dollars, which are of slightly less value than the American coin.

Six New Gunboats.

The bureau of Ordnance and Repairs of the Navy Department has completed the plans and specifications for the six light-draft composite gunboats authorized by the last session of Congress, and copies were mailed to shipbuilders throughout the country. The gunboats are to be 1,000 tons displacement, and the cost is not to exceed \$230,000 each. The last project is that not more than two of the six shall be built by one builder or at any one yard.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Consular Report for September will Give Interesting Figures. The consular report to be issued by the state department for September will be devoted largely to a showing of the rates of wages in general trades in foreign countries. These will be compared with the figures of average wages prevailing in this country, as shown in the report to the United States senate during the fifty-second congress, second session, upon a report on wages and prices for 62 years, ending July, 1891.

The tables are not complete, and in some cases rather old, but from them the department has compiled the following statement of the actual working hours in the several countries divided into groups into the year's earnings on gold basis: Australasia—New Zealand, 48 hours; Victoria, 48 hours; New South Wales, 48 hours; generally, 48 hours; Belgium, 60 hours; France, 60 hours; generally, 60 hours; Germany, 60 hours; Holland, 60 hours; Italy, 60 hours; generally, 60 hours; Spain, 60 hours; generally, 60 hours; Austria, 72 hours; generally, 72 hours; China, the general trades labor 60 hours; but in Southern China, and generally throughout China, the working hours are from "daylight to dark," with an hour for the noon-day meal, and a few minutes in the morning and afternoon for tea and refreshments; Colombia 60 to 72 hours; Ecuador, 60 hours; Mexico 60 hours; Persia, from sunrise to sunset in winter, an hour at noon for eating in summer; women have two intermissions, first at 11 o'clock for breakfast and a few minutes in the afternoon for lunch, Russia, 72 hours, generally; Venezuela, 65 hours.

FIFTEEN BANNOCKS SLAIN.

Surprised and Slain in their Camp by Cattlemen. A carrier from Diamond Valley reports the killing of fifteen Bannock Indians by cattlemen under the leadership of "Ike" Smith. Smith's reason was revenge for the murder of his father in 1875, in Diamond Valley. There is great excitement in the town and throughout the county. From 10 to 15 men are on march on short notice, and are awaiting orders from the county sheriff for authority to act. While particulars of the affair are difficult to obtain, it is learned that the matter has no bearing on the Jacksons Hole troubles. Ever since Smith's father was killed by the warriors of the Bannock tribe he has been "on their trail" and not a few have met death at his hands. A party of Indians were on their summer hunt near Diamond Valley and killed a number of cattle belonging to the settler. They were fired upon by a party of cattlemen who were on their trail. The murderers, and Smith readily undertook to lead them. The pursuers located the Indians about an hour before sundown at their camp near the western edge of the valley, and without a moment's delay fired upon them. The Indians were thrown into a panic and fled to the hills, the squares following suit. The stockmen pursued them and fired a volley at long range, dropping several of them, including one or two squaws. The pursuit was not continued, the cattlemen believing that the Indians had been destroyed. The carrier reports 15 dead Indians were found after this one-sided fight.

SALOONS CLOSED.

New York Sundays Becoming Drier and Drier. Sunday was probably the driest in the history of the municipality of New York, at any rate the police officials all make reports to that effect. In spite of the promises of the wine and beer dealers' association that they would see that no saloons were closed, the saloons today, instead of waiting until next Saturday, the police in no wise relaxed their vigilance and men in uniform were stationed at the doors of all suspected places. An army of police officers in citizen's dress went on the country and out for violations of the law. The saloonkeepers were extraordinarily vigilant and suspicious of any one in search of a glass of beer or whiskey. In several instances arrests of saloonkeepers for interfering with an officer were made. In addition to the members of the department that were in uniform who had volunteered to assist the police in searching out violators of the law by notifying the police captains of saloons believed to be doing business. Superintendent Bennett of the Parkside Police Station advised that he had arrested a saloonkeeper in the Parkside section of the city. The saloonkeeper was early on deck and fitted up for the occasion with a fine menu. The saloonkeeper was arrested, and members of some of the temperance societies of several of the fashionable churches were active.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Ticket Nominated and Platform Adopted at the State Convention.

The Democratic State convention met in Springfield, on the 28th. It was 10:30 when the chairman of the state committee, N. A. Sunley, called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by Prof. S. F. Brackinridge, after which Senator Calvin S. Brice was introduced as the presiding officer of the convention. Senator Brice spoke at length upon the political situation. In spite of James B. Campbell's earnest and repeated protests that his friends must not nominate him as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, he could not make the race for various reasons, the ex-Governor was put at the head of the ticket by acclamation against his will by the 800 delegates to the State Democratic convention.

The nomination was forced upon the Butler county man while he was in the midst of a speech and in the act of presenting the name of Judge Peck, of Cincinnati, for the senatorial office. Then came a graceful acceptance and the ticket of the ticket was made up by acclamation as follows:

Lieutenant Governor—J. B. Postle, of Hamilton. Supreme Judge—William T. Moskey, of Adams. Auditor—James W. Knott, of Richmond. Treasurer—W. B. Sholer, of Galois. Attorney General—George A. Fairbanks, of Franklin. Member Board of Public Works—H. P. Keeler of Tuscarawas. Clerk of Supreme Court—J. W. Craik-shank, of Miami.

THE PLATFORM. The platform congratulates the party on the repeal of the Republican legislation known as the Sherman law, the American Federal election law, and the McKinley law from which repeal has resulted returning prosperity to the country to such an extent that even the Republicans are obliged to recognize the same. It rebukes the administration of President Cleveland, especially the sound money policy, congratulates Senator Rice in his support he has given the administration, declares that the return of prosperity is due to legislation by the late Democratic Congress and reaffirms the following portion of the seventh plank of the last National Democratic convention: We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to coin both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or change for value, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted by interest and agreement, or by legislation, so that the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts, and we demand that the paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency. We call the attention of the people to the method of the present administration by which the Republican party in this State has been managed in the last few years, and for example point to its history in Hamilton county and to the final culmination of the same in the Zanesville convention, and we ask the people by their votes this fall to put their own hands upon the reins and to elect a more honest and worthy administration. We denounce the late legislature as corrupt and unworthy of the confidence of the people, and we submit to the voters whether they wish to perpetuate this condition of affairs by placing the Republicans again in power. We view with alarm the large increase in indebtedness throughout the State by counties and municipalities as authorized by the last Legislature and the increase in the last few years in the tax rate, and we demand economy in expenditure and conservatism in the incurrence of the debt. The platform was signed by 19 out of 21 members of the committee, the dissenters being W. Patrick, of Tuscarawas, and M. Lewis, of Champaign. These submitted the following minority report to the financial plank: We demand the immediate restoration of the law providing for the free coinage and legal tender of both gold and silver coins of equal intrinsic value, and we insist that as provided in the Constitution, and without awaiting the assent of England or any other foreign nation. The platform as submitted by the majority, was adopted.

TRAIN HOLDUP IN NEBRASKA.

Express Cars and Safe Blown Open With Dynamite. The Union Pacific train, No. 8, the east-bound flyer, arrived at Gothenburg, Neb., at 3:10 Wednesday morning, with the passengers in a state of great excitement and the express car shattered by dynamite and riddled with bullets, and the trainmen badly scared. The train was held up and robbed by bandits in a cut half way between Brady's Island and Gothenburg, at 1 o'clock a. m. The train was carrying mail, express, and freight. The robbers flagged the train, and when it stopped they cut out the engine and ordered the engineer to accompany them to the express car. He was ordered to open the car with a crowbar, but failed. The robbers then expended several dynamite cartridges against the car door, blowing it open and reducing the express messenger to submission. The safe was blown open and its contents taken. It is not known what booty they secured. The robbers when they took the engineer from the engine, left the fireman on board unharmed. He took advantage of the opportunity to pull open the throttle and started for Gothenburg as fast as the engine would go. When the bandits saw the locomotive disappearing they realized that assistance would soon be on hand, and they hurried along with their work, which was not completed until they had reached Gothenburg, leaving the posse to await daylight before taking up the trail. It is believed that the latter are few in number, as they would not otherwise have left the fireman unguarded. Aside from securing the passengers by volleys of pistol shots, no one on the train was hurt or molested. The express messenger refuses to make any statement as to the extent of the robbery, and the trainmen know nothing. The posse which is in pursuit of the robbers is well armed, and thoroughly acquainted with the country, and it is considered certain that the bandits will be captured.

Crop Conditions.

The weather bureau, in its report of conditions for the week ended August 26, says: In the central valleys and Middle Atlantic States the week has been dry and mild. Generally we have suffered, while in the southern States east of the Mississippi, excessive rains have proved injurious. In the principal corn states the early planted corn has matured rapidly, and some has been cut in Missouri, Iowa and Indiana. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, while Nebraska, Wisconsin and Michigan report improvement. Spring wheat harvest is nearly complete in Minnesota and South Dakota, and also in Iowa. In North Dakota, Montana and North Dakota on the 14th, a heavy frost set in. Frost occurred in Minnesota, Montana and North Dakota on the 14th, a heavy frost set in. A week has not been favorable for fall plowing, considerable has been done, and some seed in.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLING.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Annie Clark Found Drowned at the Brownsville Wharf.

A woman was drowned at the Brownsville wharf Sunday. The body was taken to the undertaking rooms of S. Crawford, where an inquest was held by Deputy Coroner S. H. Smith. The body was identified as that of Annie Clark, a young woman, probably 20 years of age, and her home near Centerville. A woman who came up by boat Saturday night brought ten cents worth of lamb-tanum at the drugstore of Robert Graham, and was taken from Smith's direction of the river. This is the body of that woman, and the cause of her death is supposed to be either accident or suicide.

A NEW ELECTRIC LINE.

The opening of the county bridges to the street railway companies by the commission-ers furnish great possibilities for the future, among which is the running of electric cars between Franklin and O. City. The putting down of a car line between Franklin and O. City is a certainty. One of the directors of the Franklin electric railway company stated that the road would be in operation by fall.

SISTER OF CHARITY CELEBRATE.

The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the mother house of Sisters of Charity, on Saxon Hill, at Greensburg, was celebrated Tuesday. Many of the sisters from Pittsburg and other towns were present. A large number of the Sisters in connection with St. Joseph's convent will be dedicated next month.

REUNION OF THE REBELS.

The famous Reelfoot regiment, the first of its kind in the Pennsylvania Reserve corps was held a reunion at Locks Haven, September 3 and 4. No meetings of old soldiers are fiercer of interest than the reunion of the survivors of the Rebels. The citizens are preparing for the entertainment of the men.

TWO WOMEN KILLED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Ada S. Geensberg, aged 38 years, was killed by the explosion of a gasolene stove at her residence in Pittsburg, and Mrs. Margaret C. Bradshaw, aged 35, is dying from a similar explosion at her home.

There was a slight falling off in the demand for eggs last week, but production increased 1,152 tons, and the 75 plants in operation averaged five and one-half days. The drop in the demand was 8,417 tons, which means that 10,569 tons of eggs were stocked up in the country. The supply is still in excess of demand, and is likely to be so until the first of September. July and August are considered the difficult months in the year, and September is looked forward to with better prospects as to trade and prices. There are 75 plants, with 18,212 ovens in operation, which makes 7,242 ovens in the field.

The Western and agricultural societies have engaged as Speakers James G. McArthur, ex-governor, president of the Oregon exhibit society, J. A. Gandy, of Lewistown, who is vice-president of the Oregon agricultural society, and a member of the state board of agriculture; and C. B. McWilliams, of Juniper county, who is a lecturer of the state grange.

While the employees of the Herald-Printing and Publishing Company's building, at Erie, were leaving one of their number, Miss Minnie Carroll, got caught in the elevator. She tried to leave the elevator, but it seemed to be able to account for the sudden change, and say it is only temporary. July and August are considered the difficult months in the year, and September is looked forward to with better prospects as to trade and prices. There are 75 plants, with 18,212 ovens in operation, which makes 7,242 ovens in the field.

W. D. Patton has succeeded in securing the fortune left to Maria McFarvey of Brady's Bend township, by her brother, who went west twenty years ago. She has been trying to get it for ten years, but was kept out of it by a scheming lawyer of Seattle, Washington.

At Easton, Inspector Anthony Comstock arrested the leader of a gang of greengrocers and their associates. The prisoner was identified by O. E. Knapp, of Kansas as Joseph Dexter Jones, the man who robbed him of \$300 last month. The prisoner was taken to New York.

William Maloney, of Clarisville, was nearly poisoned to death on Tuesday, by eating potatoes from vines that had been covered with parsnips green to drive off the potato bugs. The poisonous coal truck throughout the Beech creek region has picked up considerably of late. An increased demand for coal from these fields is expected in the fall.

At a special meeting of Rochester city council today for a group of water works to cost about \$100,000 were submitted by the town engineer and accepted. Spruce W. C. Knox of Lincoln was freed by a dark road, and while walking along a dark road, and the shot passed through his coat sleeve. Joseph B. Donaldson, George H. Moran, Geo. Schenck and Stanley Smith, drug clerks, were arrested on a charge of illegal liquor sale at Catsburg.

The jury at Clarion gave a verdict in favor of sustaining the will of Lot Gardner, and the contestants will probably carry the case to the supreme court. The general store of C. B. Rhoads, at Branch Junction, near Greensburg, was burglarized Tuesday night and goods to the amount of \$300 taken.

Grand Chancery Jackson of the Knights of Pythias decided at Reading that a Pythian knight in good standing is a Pythian knight for the world over. The centennial of the Mt. Pleasant United Presbyterian congregation at Hickory, Washington county, will be celebrated Tuesday, September 16.

Prof. F. P. Kane, of Nantucket, Conn., has been elected city superintendent of public schools of New Castle, at a salary of \$1,500 per year. The Fourth Pennsylvania veteran cavalry will hold its annual reunion in Latrobe, Wednesday and Thursday, September 4 and 5.

A fish supposed to be a pike, six feet long, was seen by Thomas Patterson and John Fisher in Snippy Rock creek at New Castle. Samuel Heltrbrand, an employee of the Eureka mines, at Smithton, near Greensburg, was instantly killed by a fall of stone. A knife blade which Horace Graham of New Castle got into his hand during a fight year ago, was removed Saturday.

Dr. R. W. Christy was appointed examining surgeon for the pension bureau at Altoona. The Charlestown plate glass works has resumed after a six months' shutdown. Two directory publishers are making a warm canvass of New Castle.

Drugged and Then Married. William Cowden, a 16-year-old boy and son of a prominent Blair county, Pa., citizen petitioned the court for a divorce from his wife, Stella Law. The sensational allegations in the petition are that on August 12, 1895, he visited Miss Law at her home at North Fifth-street, Philadelphia. While there he was drugged with liquor and conveyed in a carriage across the ferry to Camp Hill, N. J., where a ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Burrell. The boy further alleges that he did not recover from his stupefaction until the clergyman demanded his fee of \$2. He immediately denounced the ceremony as a fraud and now sues for absolute divorce.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

A heavy rain in Iowa and Nebraska Friday, the first for a month, assures a good corn crop.

J. R. Huddle, an old drifter, shot and killed G. Girard, another drifter, whom he found with Mrs. Huddle, at Manhattan, W. Va.

Boston garment workers have won their strike for recognition of the union. Two-thirds of the employers have accented the demand.

The theatrical people E. S. Holt and Isabel Eaton escaped from Toledo, O., and have sailed for Europe. Holt left a wife behind.

Cholera is working terrible ravages in Japan. Since the outbreak there have been 25,400 cases of that disease and 15,000 deaths.

The state department has received a telegram from Colonel H. J. Tamm, stating that the capture of Chefoo has disappeared.

An explosion of a boiler occurred at the Somersville on Saturday. The premises were destroyed. Five persons were killed and 20 injured.

At Anderson, Cal., a party of white laborers visited the Alexander meat ranch and drove away the Chinese laborers. The packing house was fired.

The Hungarian government estimate of the world's wheat crop this year is 282,000,000 bushels less than for 1894.

The gendarmes and police surrounded the village of Pavara, near Girona, and arrested 42 members of Mafia societies on charges of murder and other outrages.

A thousand negroes are being armed and drilled at Deoria, Yucatan, to attack the Caribs, who have been planting English plantations on the frontier of Honduras.

A severe earthquake has shaken the town of Coia, in Andalusia, 21 miles west of Malaga. Serious damage has been done. Coia has a population of about 10,000 people.

W. W. Kittell, an attaché of the War Department, committed suicide in his room at the Hotel Wilber, Pittsburg, Monday, by sending a 32-caliber bullet through his brain.

Vicount Mirra has been gazetted Japanese Minister to Korea. General Takussima has been gazetted Vice Governor of the Island of Formosa and commander of the Japanese army there.

The steamer City of Toledo collided with the schooner Magdalen Bowling, while entering the Toledo, O., harbor. About 60 persons were injured, seven of them, it is believed, fatally.

Seven deaths from cholera have occurred on board the steamer Bakow, which arrived at Vladivostock on August 6 from Chee Foo China, since which time 16 cases and 12 deaths have occurred at Vladivostock itself.

The negro Jones, who murdered Whitman Beizeve, at Tilar, Ark., and who broke jail and shot James Bennett, while resisting arrest, was taken from the jail at Monticello, Ark., by a mob Wednesday night and hanged to a tree.

Secretary Lamont returned to Washington and has resumed his duties as secretary of war. General Doe, assistant secretary, who has been acting secretary during the secretary's absence, left Washington for a two weeks' rest.

In a fight on an excursion train from Knoxville, Tenn., to Cumberland, Gap, two excursionists were killed. Capt. Wynne, superintendent of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville railroad, was badly cut, in trying to restore order.

DOWN WITH A CRASH.

The Coliseum Building at Chicago Falls Without Warning. The Coliseum, the large building recently erected on the site where Buffalo Bill had his show during the World's Fair, collapsed Wednesday night.

The building was an immense affair, and was to have been opened with the Fair at a Banquet within a few days. It was also intended to use during national conventions. A force of 300 men had been working in the building right until the night the accident happened during lunch hour, when all the men were absent, notably was hurt.

The building is a total wreck, and the loss will reach between \$100,000 and \$180,000. It is said that this will aid in the First Construction Company, which had the contract for the construction of the building. Had the accident happened an hour before or a few hours later the loss of life would have been frightful.

At 10 o'clock 300 workmen went off duty, and at 3 a. m. 300 more were to working three shifts in time to get the building completed in time for opening, September 1. Had the accident happened an hour before or a few hours later the loss of life would have been frightful.

While the cause of the accident is not definitely known, it is believed to have resulted from giving away of the foundation of one of the great arches. The noise of the falling building was terrific, and the neighborhood for a mile around was aroused.

The building was 700 feet long, 250 feet wide and 86 feet high, and there was not a pillar to obstruct the house from any part. It was the property of the Coliseum Exposition Company, which is capitalized for \$400,000.

WOULD LOWER THE LAKE.

Effect of the Chicago Drainage Canal Upon Navigation. The report of the board of army engineers, appointed by the secretary of war to examine and report upon the effect of the Chicago drainage canal upon the water of the Lake Michigan, has been received at the war department. It is understood that the board finds that the canal probably would reduce the average level of Lake Michigan about six inches, and possibly Lake Huron about the same. As the level has varied from one cause or another, such as lack of rainfall or unusual evaporation, more than one foot in different years, ships have been built with a view of accommodating themselves to this reduced level.

The present mean flow through the St. Clair river is about 235,000 cubic feet per second, and through Niagara river about 265,000 cubic feet per second. The drainage canal would carry off 10,000 cubic feet per second. The lake carriers' association is making every effort to prevent the building of the canal, and has got the co-operation of the Canadian engineers and Canadian shipping interests in opposing any steps that would result in the lowering of the lake's level. What action will be taken on the report will not be determined until Secretary Lamont has given a hearing to all interested parties.

Miss Josephine Mack has sued George Law, the New York millionaire, for \$150,000 for breach of promise of marriage.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

A Shrinkage in the Volume, as is Natural, in August.

R. G. Das and Co. in their "Weekly Review of Trade" say: The volume of business shrinks, as is natural in August, and the shrinkage seems rather larger than usual, because transactions in July were somewhat inflated for that month. The settlement of wages in the window glass works (located near Philadelphia) by the workers about August 15, and the settlement of wages in the cigar works after September 10, broke the ranks of employers, so that nearly all concerned in the advance of 7 1/2 per cent. on Thursday, the strike of cigar workers progress every day toward later weeks for the employed.

The price of wheat has advanced 3 1/2 cents during the week, in spite of an effort to hold back supplies from farms and to encourage buying. Wheat ought to go abroad freely at present prices, but Atlantic exports, it is said, have been only 1,352,000 bushels.

The price of corn has advanced a fraction, but few weeks only 4 1/2 cents last year, against \$27.47 last year. Impressive stories of short crops abroad have little weight in the market of such a record. Naturally the price of wheat of the Pacific coast still goes forward freely in place of Atlantic supplies. Corn has advanced a cent, but has not advanced 1 1/2 cents since the 1st of July. Cotton has advanced a fraction, but 7 1/2 cents, without any definite change in crop prospects, and as usual the increase in volume of stocks carried over in mill and 100,000 bales American, is by most traders not appreciated.

No marked change appears in the demand for woolen goods but there is more apprehension shown by agents regarding the relative value of foreign wools. Failures for the two weeks of August show liabilities amounting to \$3,875,000, of which \$1,818,947 were of manufacturing concerns. In the same week last year the amounts were \$3,435,415 of which \$1,584,906 were of manufacturing concerns.

The volume of trading concerns failures for the week ending August 22 in the Standard and Commercial is \$1,424,000, against \$1,200,000 for the week ending August 21 last year, and \$1,400,000 against \$1,200,000 for the week ending August 20 last year.

Prosperity in the South. The Southern States Magazine publishes elaborate reports from southern business and railroad officers in regard to the outlook for farming and general business. The general crop crop of the South will be from 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels, worth to the grower at least \$200,000,000. This will be the greatest corn crop ever produced in the South.

Fruit and vegetables, as shown by these reports, are attracting great attention and the yields have been unprecedentedly large. The South has been blessed as never before with very early crop seasons, and although the weather has been very hot in part, the crop, its money value promises to be large.

The Japanese are on a tug Port Antonio claiming the fee for the.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH. (THE WHEATMAN PRICES ARE GIVEN FIRST.)

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 90c; No. 2 red, 88c; No. 3 red, 86c; No. 4 red, 84c; No. 5 red, 82c; No. 6 red, 80c; No. 7 red, 78c; No. 8 red, 76c; No. 9 red, 74c; No. 10 red, 72c; No. 11 red, 70c; No. 12 red, 68c; No. 13 red, 66c; No. 14 red, 64c; No. 15 red, 62c; No. 16 red, 60c; No. 17 red, 58c; No. 18 red, 56c; No. 19 red, 54c; No. 20 red, 52c; No. 21 red, 50c; No. 22 red, 48c; No. 23 red, 46c; No. 24 red, 44c; No. 25 red, 42c; No. 26 red, 40c; No. 27 red, 38c; No. 28 red, 36c; No. 29 red, 34c; No. 30 red, 32c; No. 31 red, 30c; No. 32 red, 28c; No. 33 red, 26c; No. 34 red, 24c; No. 35 red, 22c; No. 36 red, 20c; No. 37 red, 18c; No. 38 red, 16c; No. 39 red, 14c; No. 40 red, 12c; No. 41 red, 10c; No. 42 red, 8c; No. 43 red, 6c; No. 44 red, 4c; No. 45 red, 2c; No. 46 red, 0c; No. 47 red, 0c; No. 48 red, 0c; No. 49 red, 0c; No. 50 red, 0c; No. 51 red, 0c; No. 52 red, 0c; No. 53 red, 0c; No. 54 red, 0c; No. 55 red, 0c; No. 56 red, 0c; No. 57 red, 0c; No. 58 red, 0c; No. 59 red, 0c; No. 60 red, 0c; No. 61 red, 0c; No. 62 red, 0c; No. 63 red, 0c; No. 64 red, 0c; No. 65 red, 0c; No. 66 red, 0c; No. 67 red, 0c; No. 68 red, 0c; No. 69 red, 0c; No. 70 red, 0c; No. 71 red, 0c; No. 72 red, 0c; No. 73 red, 0c; No. 74 red, 0c; No. 75 red, 0c; No. 76 red, 0c; No. 77 red, 0c; No. 78 red, 0c; No. 79 red, 0c; No. 80 red, 0c; No. 81 red, 0c; No. 82 red, 0c; No. 83 red, 0c; No. 84 red, 0c; No. 85 red, 0c; No. 86 red, 0c; No. 87 red, 0c; No. 88 red, 0c; No. 89 red, 0c; No. 90 red, 0c; No. 91 red, 0c; No. 92 red, 0c; No. 93 red, 0c; No. 94 red, 0c; No. 95 red, 0c; No. 96 red, 0c; No. 97 red, 0c; No. 98 red, 0c; No. 99 red, 0c; No. 100 red, 0c.

CORN—No. 1 white, 60c; No. 2 white, 58c; No. 3 white, 56c; No. 4 white, 54c; No. 5 white, 52c; No. 6 white, 50c; No. 7 white, 48c; No. 8 white, 46c; No.