

AMERICANS NOW GUARD RAILROAD

PROTECTING OUR INTERESTS

Troops Disembarked From Warships at Panama With Rapid Fire Guns—Armored Car.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati has landed 50 marines and also sent ashore a small rapid-fire gun at Panama, which was placed on a railroad truck protected by iron plates. Commander Potter, of the United States cruiser Ranger has placed guards on the trains running across the isthmus. This step was taken in addition to the marines landed from the cruiser Cincinnati. It is not thought probable that the revolutionists will attempt to interrupt transit on the railroad. General Salazar, commander of the government forces on the isthmus and acting United States Consul, have had a conference and the general was informed that the measure of placing guards on the trains could not be considered as an act of hostility to Colombia, but that it was only taken under the necessity of insuring uninterrupted traffic over the railroad. The reports which reached Colon Columbia, of a skirmish between insurgent and government forces near Mindi mentioned. No skirmish actually occurred, but government soldiers fired a few shots upon sighting insurgent spies moving between Mindi and Monkey Hill. The British steamer Laplata has arrived from Savannah. She brings 1,000 government troops. Further reinforcements are expected to reach the isthmus shortly. A dispatch from Washington, D. C., says: The report that Commander McLean is about to advance a proposal that neither the government nor the revolutionary forces use the railroad during the present crisis on the isthmus is not taken seriously in Washington, for one of the important provisions in the treaty between the United States and Colombia now awaiting signature is that Colombia at all times shall have the right to use the railroad for the transportation of her officials or her troops. While this treaty has not been signed, both parties have signified their approval of it as a whole and it is generally believed that the provision in regard to transporting troops across the isthmus will be respected by the United States in the present emergency. The government reinforcements all are going to Colon by way of Baranquilla and Cartagena, and if transportation did not await for them on the Atlantic side the government would receive a serious setback in its efforts to suppress the movements against Panama.

HAD \$50,000 WORTH OF LOOT.

Oriental Treasures Found in Trunk of Private of Marine Corps. J. E. Weikman, a private of the marine corps at the Brooklyn navy yard, has been arrested, accused of robbing in the marine barracks. A trunk said to be Weikman's was examined and jewelry, Chinese and Japanese curios, rare porcelain and a great variety of Oriental goods were found in it, amounting to an estimated value of \$50,000.

A New Use for Oil.

In the arid district between Seligman, Ariz., and Hesperia, Cal., a distance of 360 miles, and Santa Fe railroad has been sprinkling the tracks with crude oil for the purpose of laying the dust. The Santa Fe officials declare that the result is most satisfactory.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The surgeon general of the army reports that there is an improvement in the health of the United States troops.

An order has been issued by the War Department assigning General Fredrick D. Grant to the command of the Department of Texas.

The bank deposits of the people of the United States in 1901 aggregated \$8,535,053,138, an average of \$108 per capita. Ten years ago they aggregated \$4,332,000,000, and 20 years ago they were \$2,500,000,000.

Rev. Albert Rhett Stuart, D. D., rector for 25 years of Christ Episcopal church, Georgetown, D. C., died of acute nephritis, aged 50.

The Interior Department received a telegram from Superintendent Sheller, in charge of the Forest reserve tracts in Washington State, saying that two fires were raging over a large area inside the Mount Ranier reservation.

The United States Supreme Court will reconvene October 13. Among the first cases to be heard are the prize money cases of the United States of Admirals Dewey and Sampson.

The United States and Colombia have practically entered into an alliance to prevent the insurgents on the isthmus from getting control of the State of Panama.

So far only one answer to the state department's identical note to European powers concerning the Roumanian Jews has come to hand. This was from Great Britain.

Thirty White House painters and decorators have gone on strike. The strike is another outbreak of the dispute between the Brotherhood of Painters, affiliated with the Federation of Labor, and the Amalgamated Association of Painters.

Dr. James J. Richardson has been engaged by the President to accompany him on his Western speaking trip, and administer to his throat whenever it becomes affected.

The navy department will send the gunboat Bancroft as station ship at San Juan de Porto Rico, where she will be within striking distance of Colombia, Venezuela or Haiti.

The State Department is advised by the Bank of England that there is less than \$500 in the credit of the Whitaker estate in the bank, although thousands of inquiries are received from supposed heirs.

OFFICERS WILL RESIGN

President Bear and Coal Mine Officials Say They Will Retire if Miners Win.

The resignations of all the general mining superintendents in the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company in the anthracite region are in the hands of President Bear to be handed in along with Mr. Baer's resignation if the policy of the jail plan is changed in regard to the strikers. General Mining Superintendent John H. Veith has frankly admitted that he would resign his position if the company recognized the union or makes the concessions demanded by the miners. An attempt was made at Mahanoy City to wreck with dynamite the railroad bridge on the north Mahanoy colliery siding. The report from the explosion was so terrific that it awoke the entire town. The damage to the bridge can be repaired in a short time. Anthony Ferguson, inside foreman at North Mahanoy colliery, was attacked by a crowd of strikers while on his way to work. Coal and iron police rushed to his rescue. The mob at first offered some resistance, but when the police fired a volley from their revolvers the strikers fled. Ferguson was able to proceed to the mine. Reports of similar occurrences in other parts of the Schuylkill region have been received. The nineteenth week of the miners' strike ended Saturday. Disinterested parties now believe the miners' strike will go the six months limit—the same as the big strike of 1877, in court at Wilkesbarre Judge Wheaton administered a sharp rebuke to those who have been guilty of calling people scabs. He says the strike is increasing daily. The prevalence of late must stop, and those guilty of calling other people scabs will be punished. The local operators at Wilkesbarre in answer to the statement alleged to have been made by President Mitchell that there was only one mine in operation in the strike region—the Oxford at Scranton—state that there are a dozen mines and washeries in operation in the Wyoming and Lackawanna and Schuylkill regions, and that the output of coal is increasing daily. The Reading Railroad Company have begun to increase its coal shipments. On September 29 140 cars, containing over 4,000 tons, went down the main line from the western end of Schuylkill county. Sixty-nine cars of anthracite coal also passed through Reading for Philadelphia. On the same date there were 365 cars of coal of various sizes in the yard at Cresona, Pa., all of which came from the Katonia washery and Brookside and Good Spring collieries in Schuylkill county. Good Spring colliery now has nearly a full complement of men at work, and the breaker is working four days a week. The men employed there are all skilled miners, secured from many sections of the coal regions. The breaker at Brookside is being run two days a week, the company having about one-third the number of miners required. It is estimated that the Reading company has about 10,000 tons of coal in the vicinity of Cresona, and it is from this stock the public schools of Philadelphia are to receive their supply.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Will Make South Dakota the North-western Limit of Trip. Secretary Cortelyou made public the outline of the President's tour to the Northwest September 19 to October 7. The President will be accompanied during a part of the trip by Secretaries Shaw and Wilson. In addition to these Secretaries Loeb and Barnes, the party will include Dr. Lang and others of his personal staff, representatives of the press associations of several of the western states, and the two telegraph companies. The principal stops will be Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux Falls, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis. Monday, October 6, two hours will be spent at Columbus, O. The President will deliver an address from the State House. The train will reach Washington on Tuesday morning, October 7.

WINONA SCHOOL OPENS.

Plan to Furnish Boys With Agricultural and Technical Education. The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, chancellor of the Winona Agricultural and Technical Institute, presided at the formal opening of the school at Winona September 6. Several wealthy business men are interested in establishing the school, among them being J. M. Studebaker, of South Bend, Walter M. Smith, of New York; H. J. Heinz, of Pittsburgh; Hugh Hanna, of Indianapolis, and Alexander McDonald, of Cincinnati. The school is designed to help boys to practical business life in all lines, and provisions have been made whereby a boy lacking that necessary means may work his way through the college.

Made a \$3,000,000 Contract.

Acting Postmaster General Madden has awarded the contract for furnishing stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for the four years beginning January 1, 1903, to the Hartford Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn. Upward of \$3,000,000 will be paid this company.

Scottish Rite Masons in Session.

The annual meeting of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the thirty-third degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry for the northern jurisdiction of the United States, convened at Providence, R. I.

German Coke for America.

The Rhine-Westphalian pig iron syndicate of Berlin, Germany, has reduced its prices 50 cents per ton. The coke syndicate has sold large orders of coke for the United States.

BENNETT WAS GIVEN FIFTEEN YEARS

LIMIT OF LAW.

Swift Justice Was Meted Out to Butler, Pa. Man Who Escaped Mob Violence.

Joseph Bennett, whose brutal treatment of little Theona Wagner, at Butler, Pa., led to an attack on the jail by a mob, entered a plea of nolle prosequere, and was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in the Western penitentiary. Bennett was taken into court at a time when the street in front of the jail was deserted. He was escorted the short distance from the jail by four policemen under the personal direction of Mayor I. G. Smith, Sheriff Thomas R. Hoon and three deputies. Many persons were around the jail and court house, expecting Bennett to enter a plea of guilty, but when he did not do so it was believed that he had concluded to stand trial. Bennett kept up his attempt to create the impression that he was insane, and at first refused to sign a plea of nolle prosequere prepared by Attorney Frank X. Kohler. He finally affixed his signature. Judge S. H. Miller, of Mercer, who was holding court, called a number of witnesses to establish clearly Bennett's guilt and then called him for sentence. Judge Miller told the prisoner that he need not attempt the insanity dodge, as the court was well satisfied from evidence adduced that he was mentally responsible. He then sentenced him to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and undergo imprisonment in the penitentiary for 15 years, the limit of the law for criminal assault. When the sentence was pronounced Bennett uttered a low moan and trembled like a leaf. The court room was crowded to the doors with people interested in other cases, and Judge Miller placed officers at the door, with instructions to permit no one to go out until after the sheriff had returned Bennett safely to the jail. It was feared a rush might be made when Bennett was taken out and former riotous actions repeated. The prisoner was back in his cell before the people outside the court room knew anything of the proceedings. The aged mother and two sisters of Bennett were present when he was sentenced. The mother wept bitterly as she saw her son led away. After being taken back to jail Bennett talked rationally.

LIVES LOST IN THE MINES.

Last Year 1,467 Men Were Killed and 3,463 Injured.

A bulletin issued by the United States geological survey shows that in 18 States and Territories during 1901 1,467 men were killed and 3,463 injured by accidents in coal mines. The number of tons of coal mined for each life lost varied from 425,094 in Maryland to 49,424 in Indian Territory. The average number of tons mined for each of the 1,467 lives lost in these States and Territories was 188,668. In Pennsylvania the number of tons of bituminous coal mined per life lost was a little more than double the amount mined per life lost in the anthracite mines in the same State. The total number of men employed in the coal mines of the United States in 1901 was 485,544, who made an average of 216 working days, with an average of 448,881 men, with an average of 212 working days in 1900. The distribution of this labor in 1901 was as follows: In the anthracite mines, 145,309 men, with an average working time of 196 days; in the bituminous mines, 340,235 men, with an average working time of 235 days.

SINS OF THE BEEF TRUST.

St. Louis Meat Inspector Accuses It of Selling Putrid Meat.

Partly decayed meat, which had been treated chemically to hide its condition, as well as sausages containing potato, flour, unhealthy kidneys ground up, and other adulterations, were sold in St. Louis and other large cities between August 21, 1899, and May 1, 1902, by the beef trust, according to testimony given by Thomas L. O'Sullivan, meat and live stock inspector of St. Louis. He was the first witness called by Attorney General Crow when the taking of testimony was resumed by Commissioner I. N. Keely in the beef trust inquiry.

TRICK OF A CIGAR DEALER.

Accused of Refilling Imported Boxes With Cheap Goods.

George G. Tyson, vice president of the firm of Tyson & Co., New York, who owns news stands in the Waldorf-Astoria, Plaza, Netherlands, Fifth Avenue, Savoy, Imperial and other hotels, was arrested on a warrant charging the firm with having refilled imported cigar boxes with cheap cigars known as "stuffers." Tyson's complaint was made against Tyson, charging the firm with having failed to cancel the revenue stamps. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, pleaded not guilty, and furnished bail for \$2,000.

New York Militia Called Out.

A strike of the employees of the Hudson Valley Electric railway, near Saratoga, N. Y., has been in progress and the system tied up. Recently attempts have been made to resume service, but with slight success. The sheriff of Warren county has called out the company of State militia at Glenn Falls to protect the power house of the railway company, situated between Glenn Falls and Sandy Hill.

Deaths at Manila.

General Chaffee has cabled a list of deaths reported to the army headquarters at Manila since the last report on September 1. The total number is 29.

Armor Stood the Shots.

A six-inch Carnegie plate, representing the last group of armor for the battleship Missouri, underwent a successful test at the Indian Head proving ground. Three shots were fired at velocities of 1,908, 1,835 and 1,891 feet per second.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

The cruiser Des Moines was launched at Quincy, Mass.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco.

It is alleged that \$50,000 were paid a St. Louis alderman for his vote.

John W. Gates is said to have been barred from an exclusive London hotel.

Nicholas Fish, prominent New York banker, loses his life in a saloon brawl.

Congressman Babcock declares out in the tariff a poor remedy for trust problem.

Secretary Shaw announces that \$1,000,000 will be released to relieve the money stringency.

Judge Chytrous, of Chicago, in a decision puts an end to all corners on the board of trade.

The monthly crop report shows that there is every prospect for a record year in all cereal crops.

The congregation of a New York church demands recognition of consumers in the coal strike.

Mabel Carroll, aged 15, accidentally shot and killed her aunt, Mrs. William Emeric, at Rossmore, Va.

Grand Duke Boris, of Russia, sailed for Europe on the French steamer La Lorraine from New York.

Henry Keles, foreman of a lumber camp, was shot and killed by Neil Sinclair at Eckerman, Mich.

The French steamer Thomas sank a harbor steamer at Lisbon, Portugal. Nine persons were drowned.

Lafayette Gruff, of Gloucester, was hanged in the county jail at Camden, N. J., for the murder of his wife.

Guert, Keen & Co., of Birmingham, England, deny the report of a formation of a British steel rail combine.

Speaker David B. Henderson, of the House of Representatives, declines renomination for Congress.

The Navajo Indians in Arizona, 2,000 men, women and children, are in need of speedy aid to prevent starvation.

Three firemen were injured and 25 horses burned to death in a fire in a large livery stable in New York city.

Employees of the Minneapolis flour mills voted to strike if their demand for an eight-hour day is not granted.

Two children of Louis Moritz, at St. Paul, Minn., were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Moritz home.

Nora Stanton Blatch, of London, will be the first woman to take the engineering course of study at Cornell university.

The stamp mill and cyanide plant of the Columbian Gold Mining Company at York, Mont., was burned. Loss, \$50,000.

Secretary of State Hay has filed with European powers strong protest against injustice to the Jews in Roumania.

Edward Jellinek, an employe of the Lender bank, of Vienna, Germany, stole \$315,000 by falsifying checks and disappeared.

The residence of John D. Rockefeller at Pocantico Hills, West Chester county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000.

A jury of condemnation awarded to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad seven acres of land in South Baltimore, Md., for terminal purposes.

Benjamin Guggenheim is back of a scheme to combine lead manufacturing and smelting companies with about \$200,000,000 capital.

The transport Logan has sailed from Manila for San Francisco with General Frederick D. Grant and six troops of the Ninth cavalry.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, had a conference with President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, says Banker Nicholas Fish's killing by Thomas Sharkey was the result of a low saloon brawl.

At the beef trust inquiry in St. Louis Joseph Steinkamp declared that he was compelled to sell bad meat by companies charging the trust.

Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, says he will be a candidate for the speakership if Speaker Henderson persisted in his refusal to accept the nomination from the Third district of Iowa.

It is announced in India that Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany will accompany the Duke of Connaught to the coronation durbar.

Cornelius Weddell, a private in the Forty-second coast artillery company, was stabbed to death in Salem, N. J., by John Ryan and William Lacey.

An unknown man was killed and Engineer L. W. Rodger probably fatally hurt in a wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul near Milwaukee.

Clem Graves, owner of the Bunker Hill farm, Indianapolis, Ind., sold the Hereford bull Crusader for \$10,000 to Edward F. Hawkins, of Earl Park, Ind.

The Morgan shipping combine has absorbed the Philadelphia Transatlantic line, which owns 11 large steamships trading between London and Philadelphia.

PEARY FAILED TO REACH THE POLE.

STOPPED BY THE ICE

His Farthest Point in Frozen Seas North 84 Degrees 17 Minutes of Latitude.

After four years of a stay in the Arctic regions Lieutenant Peary has returned without discovering the north pole or getting higher than 84 degrees 17 minutes of north latitude, but he says that his stay in the ice has resulted in most important benefits to science, some of which were achieved in his last dash in the direction of the pole. He says he feels certain that the pole can be reached, and that if he were a man of independent means he would persevere until he succeeded. He believes that the pole can be reached from Franz Josef Land and from Grant Land, in latitude 83 degrees. If the winter quarters are established as far north as possible, he says that he would just as soon winter at Cape Hecla, as at Sabine or Etah. The relief steamer Windward arrived at Sydney, Nova Scotia, with Peary and his party on board, including Mrs. Peary and little Marie Peary. Lieutenant Peary is recovering from an accident to one of his legs, from which he suffered last winter. He is slightly lame. He has sent to the Arctic Relief club of New York a report of his club meetings since August, 1901. He says: "Left Erik harbor on the Ellesmere coast, August 29. The party reached Payer harbor September 16, crossing Roose by partly by sledge and partly by boat, then walking across Bedford Pim sound. About a week later my Eskimos began to fall sick, not all adults and one child were dead; nearly all the others very weak, but easily obtained." A cable from Kingman, St. Vincent, says: "There was an eruption of La Soufriere at midnight September 15, but no loss of life. A peculiarity of this eruption was that no dust or scoria was emitted by the volcano. Flames were seen flickering above the crater and the slight was accompanied by internal and thunder-like explosions."

FAVOR CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Honolulu Planters and Merchants Want the Celestials Admitted.

The United States senatorial commission at Honolulu has heard testimony regarding the question of labor for plantations. F. M. Swaney, as trustee of the Planters' association, and W. G. Irwin, president of the chamber of commerce, testified that in their opinion, the only solution was the immigration of Chinese laborers for field purposes and under such restrictions as Congress might see fit to impose. A similar view was taken in a memorial presented by the Merchants' association. Telegraphers Form Organization. The International Union of Commercial Telegraphers was formed at Chicago by a convention of 40 delegates, representing as many cities throughout the United States. A constitution was adopted providing for the issue of a working card to each member every three months. Five Hurt in Collision. Five persons were seriously injured and three trainloads of passengers were thrown into a panic in a collision between three Southside elevated trains at Chicago, Ill. SCHOOL PRINCIPAL RESIGNED. Prof. J. D. Deafenbaugh, principal of the Fifth ward school, Bellaire, O., who compelled white and colored girls to kiss one another under a threat of chastisement, has resigned his position. He appeared before the school board meeting in extraordinary session and made a statement in which he did not deny compelling the girls to "kiss and make up." He did not appear to realize the gravity of the offense until the matter of his resignation it caused reached his ears. The resignation was promptly accepted. MRS. PICKLES IS FOUND. Believed She Can Clear Up the Fish Murder Mystery. Investigation into the facts surrounding the death at New York of Nicholas Fish, the banker, which followed an altercation in a saloon, is being pushed with vigor. According to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, Mrs. Margaret Pickles, a sister of Mrs. Casey, who is said to have been in the company of Mrs. Casey and Mrs. Phillips, when Fish was struck by Sharkey, has been located in Boston and arrangements are being made to have the woman in New York made to face the inquest. Mr. Garvan said that he believed her evidence would go a long way in clearing up the mystery. THE BEAUMONT OIL FIELD. Not More Than 150 Producing Wells in the District. D. O. Lively, one of the largest producers of oil in the Beaumont field, declared in sworn testimony before the railroad commission that there are not more than 150 producing wells in the Beaumont district, and that the average daily capacity and output of each well does not exceed 300 barrels. He estimated that the total production of the field since its discovery is about 17,000,000 barrels of oil, and that about \$15,000,000 has been invested there. Suspected of Anarchism. Ephraim Rosenthal, secretary of the committee arranging for the reception of President Roosevelt at Chicago, resigned his position upon publication of a rumor that the committee contained one or two members whose sympathies leaned toward anarchy.

ANGRY MONT PELEE.

Covered Ten Times More Territory Than the First One, but There Were Fewer Fatalities.

The Quebec Steamship Company's steamer Korona has arrived at Annapolis from the West Indies. Among the passengers were Captain Walter McKay, agent for the steamship company in the West Indies, Captain McKay said: "I was at Fort de France, Martinique, August 3, the day of the most recent eruption of Mount Pelee. The explosion was terrific and the rumblings and detonations were continuous for a long time. This eruption, it is estimated, caused the death of 2,000 people and covered an extent of territory 10 miles greater than did the great eruption of May last. This time the track of the disaster was beyond the mountain ridge and spread out over the interior. I saw the mountain in eruption. There appear to be numerous apertures below the edge of the crater from which the steam is ejected. The great cone is truncated and has changed considerably in appearance. The natives were abandoning large sections of the country in proximity to the mountain. The government had warned people to remove their effects to high ground in the interior in anticipation of a possible tidal wave. Martinique, in the northern part was greatly devastated, but the south is in full blossom and is thriving. We are shipping more freight now than before the eruption. It is a mistake to say that the people are starving and are fleeing the fertile parts of the island. The fact is that, considering so many have been victims of the eruption, the fugitives are comparatively few in number. There is no need of food supplies. The natives will not go to work as long as they can obtain food for nothing. There is room for all and employment is easily obtained." A cable from Kingman, St. Vincent, says: "There was an eruption of La Soufriere at midnight September 15, but no loss of life. A peculiarity of this eruption was that no dust or scoria was emitted by the volcano. Flames were seen flickering above the crater and the slight was accompanied by internal and thunder-like explosions."

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent \$3.75 3.85
Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.00 1.00
Corn—No. 2 mixed \$0.60 0.60
Lard—No. 1 white \$0.28 0.28
Butter—Creamery \$1.15 1.15
Eggs—State of Pennsylvania \$1.25 1.25

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patent \$3.85 4.00
Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.00 1.00
Corn—No. 2 mixed \$0.60 0.60
Lard—No. 1 white \$0.28 0.28
Butter—Creamery \$1.15 1.15
Eggs—State of Pennsylvania \$1.25 1.25

LIVE STOCK.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa. Cattle.

Prime heavy, 1200 to 1600 lbs. \$5.25 6.75
Prime, 1000 to 1200 lbs. 5.00 6.75
Medium, 1000 to 1200 lbs. 4.75 6.00
Fat heifers, 1000 to 1200 lbs. 4.00 5.50
Butcher, 800 to 1000 lbs. 4.00 5.50
Common to fair \$3.00 5.50
Light, common to fair \$2.00 5.50
Common to good fat bulls and cows \$3.00 4.25
Milk cows, each \$2.00 3.00
Extra milk cows, each \$3.00 5.00

Hogs.

Prime heavy hogs \$7.85 7.90
Prime medium weights \$7.75 7.85
Best heavy Yorkers and medium \$7.75 7.90
Good to choice \$7.00 7.90
Good pigs and light Yorkers \$7.00 7.25
Pigs, common to good \$6.00 7.25
Common to fair \$5.00 7.25
Roughs \$6.00 7.25
Stags \$5.00 6.00

Sheep.

Extra, medium wethers \$4.00 4.15
Good to choice \$3.00 3.50
Medium \$2.00 3.00
Common to fair \$1.50 3.00

Lambs.

Lambs, clipped \$3.25 3.50
Lambs, good to choice, clipped \$3.00 3.25
Lambs, common to fair, clipped \$2.50 3.00
Spring Lambs \$3.00 3.25

Calves.

Veal, extra \$8.00 8.50
Veal, good to choice \$4.00 5.00
Veal, common to fair \$3.50 5.00
Veal, common to fair \$3.00 5.00

TRADE IS RUSHING.

All indications point to the breaking of Records—Crops Only Slightly Injured.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Domestic trade continues active, high rates for money having thus far failed to check industrial operations or unsettle confidence. Stringency is considered only temporary and chiefly of importance to speculators while large imports of gold promise relief. Crops are making encouraging progress, despite some injury from frost, Labor disputes are few, the anthracite coal strike being the only one that retards progress, and each week shows some increase in output. Fall distribution of merchandise has begun unusually early, while the volume of orders already placed indicates much the heaviest aggregate on record. At the south and west conditions are especially favorable, shipping departments working vigorously, and payments are promptly made. Traffic congestion causes complaint, yet railway earnings thus far available for September show a gain of 10 per cent over last year's returns and 15.17 per cent over 1900. Official returns of foreign commerce during August show the improvement in exports over the two preceding months that was indicated by the weekly movement of merchandise and staples and imports far surpassed the corresponding month in preceding years. This liberal buying in foreign markets testifies to well-sustained domestic consumption, particularly for iron and steel, but imports of coal are abnormal and will be still more of an element in subsequent statement. Relief comes slowly to consumers of coke, although each week brings a new high record of output. Stocks are becoming burdensome in the Connellville yards. The worst effect is the increasing importation of pig iron, Great Britain alone sending 70,000 tons during August, while arrangements are now being made for remote deliveries. Steel is also coming in freely. German producers accepting orders at gradually advancing quotations. Estimates of the tonnage on the books of the leading domestic concern fall little short of 5,000,000 tons, covering deliveries nine months ahead. Recent advances in tin and copper were not maintained, supplies proving fully equal to demands. Woolsens and worsteds are notably quiet because leading concerns have sold their entire product of staple goods. Failures for the week numbered 199 in the United States, against 157 last year, and 25 in Canada, compared with 20 a year ago."

Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending September 13, aggregate 5,435,323 bushels, against 5,444,142 bushels last week, 3,340,574 bushels in this week last year, and 3,535,857 bushels in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 55,537,085 bushels, against 72,181,845 bushels last season, and 38,519,890 bushels in 1900.

United States blue jackets, with a small, quick-firing gun from the cruiser Cincinnati, continue to accompany each passenger and freight train across the isthmus of Panama, notwithstanding the protests against such measures.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.00 1.00
Bye—No. 2 red \$0.95 0.95
Corn—No. 2 yellow, shelled \$0.70 0.70
Meadow \$0.70 0.70
Data—No. 2 white \$0.70 0.70
No. 3 white \$0.65 0.65
Flour—Winter patent \$4.00 4.00
Fancy straight wheat \$3.00 3.00
Say—No. 1 timothy \$1.00 1.00
Clover No. 1 \$1.00 1.00
Brown middlings \$1.00 1.00
Bran, bulk \$1.75 1.75
Straw—Wheat \$7.00 7.50
Oat \$7.00 7.50

Dairy Products.

Butter—Eggs creamery \$1.15 1.15
Ohio creamery \$1.15 1.15
Fancy country roll \$1.15 1.15
Cheese—Ohio new \$1.15 1.15
New York, new \$1.15 1.15

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb. \$1.15 1.15
Chickens—dressed \$1.15 1.15
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh \$1.15 1.15

Fruits and Vegetables.

Green Beans—per bush \$7.50 7.50
Potatoes—Early white per bush \$3.00 3.00
Cabbage—per bush \$1.00 1.00
Onions—per barrel \$3.00 3.00

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent \$3.75 3.85
Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.00 1.00