

The Democratic Sentinel

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J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

NEWS BUDGET.

Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.

Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Points, Labor Notes, Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LAMAR.

The Secretary of the Interior Sends His Resignation to the President.

SECRETARY LAMAR has tendered to the President his resignation as Secretary of the Interior, and it has been accepted by the President. Mr. Lamar's letter is dated Jan. 7, and closes as follows:

In terminating my relations to you as a member of your official family, I desire to express my grateful sense of the obligation I am under to you personally for the consideration and kindness which have always characterized your treatment of me, and for the generous confidence given me in the trying and arduous administration of this department. I shall always be proud to have been associated with the honorable record you will leave upon the page of your country's history.

The President, in accepting the resignation, says:

I am sure that the close confidence and the relations of positive affection which have grown up between us need no explanation or interpretation. And yet I find it utterly impossible for me to finish this note without assuring you that the things which have characterized your conduct and bearing in the position from which you now retire—all your devotion to your country and your chief, your self-sacrificing candor and solicitude for public interests; all the benefit which your official service has conferred upon your fellow-countrymen, and all the affectionate kindness you have so often exhibited toward me personally—I shall constantly remember with tenderness and gratitude.

THE NEXT WHEAT HARVEST.

Present Condition of the Plant in the States of the Central West Better than Anticipated Last Fall.

THE *Furmer's Review*, of Chicago, prints the following summary of the condition of the winter-wheat crop:

The winter-wheat crop is in better condition than could have been hoped for before the breaking of the drought in the fall. This is attributable to late rains just before the setting in of winter and the snow which has quite generally covered the growing wheat since. Late reports of crop correspondents briefly summarized give the following percentages of condition as compared with an average: Ohio, forty-two counties, condition 82.2 per cent.; Illinois, sixty-six counties, 94.7 per cent.; Missouri, forty-nine counties, 88.6 per cent.; Kansas, forty-nine counties, 100 per cent.; Wisconsin, twenty-six counties, 93.5 per cent.; Michigan, twenty-two counties, 88.3 per cent.; Kentucky, twenty counties, 87.3 per cent. These figures indicate an average condition of about 87 per cent. in the winter-wheat States of the Central West. November reports on acreage seeded to winter wheat in the same States indicated about 91 per cent. of an average, which with the present condition indicates about 83 per cent. of an average amount of crop for the coming harvest, provided average conditions are as favorable as experienced.

MANY ROADS HAVE FAILED.

Annual Statistics Show Badly for Railways—The Alto Is Still Fighting.

Is its last issue the *Railway Age*, of Chicago, publishes a statement showing that—

During the year 1887 thirty-one railroads in this country, with an aggregate funded debt of \$164,222,000, and capital stock of \$183,659,000, have been foreclosed and sold. Several very large companies contributed to swell the total to its appalling aggregate, notable among them being the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, Kentucky Central, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, Central Iowa, and Texas & Pacific. These six companies alone have been foreclosed for nearly 70 per cent. of the mileage and nearly 80 per cent. of the capital represented in the aggregate for the year. The record of new cases of railway insolvency is also quite large, eight roads having passed into the hands of receivers during the year. These eight roads represent 1,046 miles of track, and have a funded debt of \$42,887,000, and capital stock aggregating \$47,431,000. The large amount of new construction during the past year is regarded as ominous, but the fact that the greater part of the new building has been by strong lines renders the railroad situation for 1888 stronger than it appears.

IOWA FARMERS SQUEEZED.

Unable to Take Up Mortgages Resulting from Meager Railway Facilities.

A RECENT dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, states that—

Complaints of the scarcity of cars continue to come from the farmers of Northwestern Iowa. Railway Commissioner Coffin recently paid a visit to that part of the State, and has since been urging upon the roads the importance of furnishing necessary facilities for farmers to move their surplus produce. One of the chief articles of shipment is baled hay and a dispatch states that while there is a shortage of cars for all purposes the hay men only get about one-tenth or less of the cars that come. Thousands of dollars of mortgages are just due in that part of Iowa. A strong effort should be made to relieve the farmers in some form, as they are at the mercy of the collectors and attorneys. If collections are enforced it will create a panic, as they have as a rule received credit during the season, and perhaps borrowed money to get along with, with the exception of a market for the hay and chances for shipments.

REQUISITES FOR STATEHOOD.

Enabling Acts for Some of the Territories Likely to Be Passed.

Mr. SPRINGER, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, in an interview at Washington the other day, said:

Very probably enabling acts will be passed for some of the Territories; that is we may pass an act enabling some of the Territories to adopt State constitutions, and to construct the machinery of self-government preparatory to recognition as States. The admission of a new State is a very important matter and cannot be done on a mere application or on any mere arithmetical basis. Somehow an impression has got abroad that a territory must have a certain population to qualify for admission. There is no law and no custom about it. The admission of a new State is entirely a matter of legislative discretion. It is within the power of Congress to erect "No Man's Land" into a State and admit it to the Union. The State of Illinois was admitted when she had less than 40,000 people. Dakota has over 600,000. The Congress, in its discretion may exclude Dakota and may admit "No Man's Land."

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

JANUSCHKE, the actress, has instituted suit for \$20,000 damages against Henry Bull, Jr., proprietor of the Perry House at Newport, R. I., for injuries sustained by falling down stairs, May 17, 1887, and breaking her arm.

A DESPERATE fight between drunken Poles is reported by telegraph from Wilkes-barre, Pa. A large part of the population consists of Hungarians and Poles. A grand debauch was in progress over a christening at one of the Polish houses, when a fight began, in which fully thirty men were engaged. Clubs, knives, bottles, jugs, and glasses were used freely. The furniture was broken and the inside of the house was wrecked. They fought for fully half an hour, and hardly one escaped mutilation. One was found just outside the house with six knife-wounds in the head and body, his arm broken, one eye gouged out, and his nose smashed. He is dead. Two others were fatally hurt and seven others were seriously injured. It is not probable that any one can be convicted of the murder, as all were too drunk to know who inflicted the wounds.

THE WESTERN STATES.

JUDGE SHIRAS, of the United States District Court at Dubuque, Iowa, has rendered a decision against what are known as the Glidden barb wire patents, under which the Washburn-Moen Company has exacted vast royalties from manufacturers and laid heavy taxes upon farmers using barb-wire fences. The defendants in the suit proved that the original barb-wire fence was invented as long ago as 1859, or fifteen years prior to the issue of the Glidden patents. The case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The billiard tournament at St. Louis, says a dispatch from that city, was enlivened by a general fight, the result of which may be the termination of the tournament, owing to the bad feeling aroused. Some time ago Dick Roche offered to put up \$60,000 against \$100 that Donovan would not take first money in the tournament. Donovan did not take the bet, but was offended at its terms, and spoke in a derogatory manner of Roche. The latter took him to task, and assaulted Donovan with his fist. The latter responded with a fierce blow from a billiard-cue. Joe Ullman, the well-known bookmaker, knocking him down, and assaulting him on the floor. John Davis, a leading lawyer of St. Louis, came to Donovan's rescue, and attacked Roche. The fight then became general, and a number of persons were more or less injured.

AMZI BALDWIN, late cashier of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, who was indicted along with E. L. Harper and other officers of the bank, but who had not yet been tried, died of a stroke of paralysis on Thursday. He was 58 years old.

A SAN FRANCISCO telegram says that Nathan B. Sutton was hanged at Oakland, Cal., for the murder of Alexander Martin, a ranchman, in September, 1886. Strenuous efforts were made in Sutton's defense and for commutation of sentence, but Gov. Waterman refused to interfere. Since Waterman acquired office by the death of Gov. Bartlett four months ago, six executions have taken place in the State, and, though efforts in behalf of the condemned men were made in every case, Gov. Waterman refused pardons or commutations. When Sutton was placed on the scaffold he made a speech. Among other things he said:

I admire the firm stand Gov. Waterman has taken in the matter of granting commutation and pardons. If he holds his grip the community will have but little to complain of as regards the showing of executive clemency.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

ACCORDING to the debt statement, the decrease of the national debt since June 30, 1887, has been \$53,830,355; total cash in the Treasury available for the reduction of the debt, \$235,919,424; total cash in the Treasury, \$527,265,556. Following is the official statement:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT. Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent. \$230,544,600 Bonds at 4 per cent. 732,442,100 Certificates at 4 per cent. 151,530 Navy pension fund at 3 per cent. 14,000,000 Pacific Railroad bonds at 5 per cent. 64,623,512

Principal.....\$1,041,761,742 Interest.....12,061,801

Total.....\$1,053,763,543 DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY. Principal.....\$3,163,955 Interest.....178,392

Total.....\$3,342,347

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST. Old demand and receipt notes \$346,738,121 Certificates of deposit.....6,985,000 Gold certificates.....96,934,057 Silver certificates.....176,855,423 Fractional currency (less \$8,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed).....6,942,214

Principal.....\$634,254,815

Principal.....\$1,079,180,512 Interest.....12,180,103

Total.....\$1,091,360,705

Less cash items available for reduction of the debt.....\$ 295,919,424

Less reserve held for certain of the United States notes.....100,000,000

Total.....\$ 395,919,424

Total debt less available cash items.....\$1,295,441,281

Net cash in the Treasury.....69,842,879

Debt less cash in Treasury Jan. 1, 1888.....\$1,225,598,402

Debt less cash in Treasury Dec. 1, 1887.....1,240,138,052

Decrease of debt during the month.....\$14,544,650

Decrease of debt since June 30, 1887.....53,830,355

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR THE REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT. Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.....\$96,734,057

Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.....176,855,423

U. S. notes held for certain of the deposit actually outstanding.....6,985,000

Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.....15,344,148

Fractional currency.....796

Total available.....\$205,919,424

RESERVE FUND. Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882.....\$100,000,000

Unavailable for reduction of debt: Fractional silver coin.....\$ 24,327,528

Minor coin.....53,761

Total.....\$ 24,381,289

Certificates held as cash.....\$7,479,964

Net cash balance on hand.....69,842,879

Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account.....\$ 527,625,556

AN Associated Press telegram from Washington says:

Chairman Mills, of the Committee on Ways and Means, says that he will get the committee together without delay, and will proceed at once to the consideration and formulation of a tariff-reform bill, having in view revenue reduction as well. "I do not think," said he, "that it will be necessary to allow any projected hearings of manufacturers or others interested in this class of legislation. We have ample material on hand of that character, from which source all necessary information may be obtained. These hearings, if granted, will only cause delay. The condition of the country and the Treasury is such that it requires immediate action upon the question of reduction of revenue. The President asks it, and the Secretary of the Treasury urges it, and I shall do all I can to carry out their wishes. If any effort should be made to defeat the measure which we think will cover the ground the parties engaged in it will suffer." Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, a member of the same committee, declares he will fight to the bitter end for a reduction of the surplus revenue on a protectionist basis. He says he is thoroughly committed to the policy of protection for the United States, and will not allow any reduction made with his consent on free trade lines.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

AN accident on the Cincinnati Southern Railway, near Greenwood, Kentucky, resulted in the death of seven persons and the injury of a large number, some of whom may die as a result.

The city of New Orleans has been thrown into a fever of excitement by an affray between partisans of Nicholls and McEnery, rival candidates for Governor, resulting in the killing of Hon. Patrick Mealy, and the wounding of two or three other men. Over twenty shots were fired. Mealy was Commissioner of Police, and the most popular Democratic leader in the city.

A HUNTSVILLE (Texas) special says that armed citizens, calling themselves reformers, shot dead Bill Bolo at Madisonville, the county seat of Madison County, Texas, and hanged "Red" Paige and another man whose name is not known. Alf Whitten, a friend of Bolo, was driven from the town. Bolo and his friends were in favor of saloons. Sheriff Black has applied to the Governor for troops. A state of terror prevails.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

The strike among the flint-glass workers has extended from the western manufacturers to the eastern factories. In the east and west about fifteen thousand men are now out. The strike bids fair to be a long and bitter one.

By the strike in the anthracite regions it is estimated that 35,000 men and boys are thrown out of employment. It is feared that many large factories and iron-works will be compelled to shut down because of a shortage in the coal supply growing out of suspension of work in the mines. A Reading telegram reports that—

Out of the sixty-eight collieries in the Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, which are controlled by the Reading Railroad Company, only four resumed operations, and these with one-third of their usual forces. Had the strike of the Reading Railroad proven successful and traffic been entirely cut off, the great coal fields of the industrial regions of the Schuylkill valley there is to-day. The proprietors of large furnaces and iron works in this section predict that if the mines are shut down for two weeks the majority of the large establishments will be obliged to close, owing to the lack of a supply of coal. Many of them have been running for weeks short of coal, and most of them have less than a week's supply on hand.

ALL the Reading Company's mines, forty-five in number, are stopped, and 20,000 miners at least are idle, says a Reading telegram of Thursday. Some place the number of idle men as high as 50,000 in the Schuylkill basin alone, which, with 20,000 in the Lehigh, makes the strike a great one. Several of the individual collieries are at work, but the Reading mines are without workmen.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

A cable dispatch says that two express-trains on the Dutch State Railroad collided near Meppel, Holland. Twenty-six persons were killed and many others injured. An 1,800-ton bark, believed to be an American vessel, was wrecked at the entrance of Waterford (Ireland) harbor. Her crew, consisting of twenty-five persons, were all drowned. The vessel is supposed to be the ship Eureka, Captain Southard, of San Francisco. A large vessel was wrecked off Duncannon, Ireland, and all hands are believed to be lost.

THE winter is unusually severe in many parts of Europe. In Vienna the water-supply is beginning to fail on account of cold weather, and, owing to ice in the Danube and heavy snows in Bulgaria, the mails due at Constantinople failed to arrive on time.

The body of Archie McNeil, who went to France to report the Smith-Kilrain prize fight and had been missing since, has been found on the beach at Boulogne, says a London dispatch. There were distinct marks on his throat, showing that he had been strangled. He had in his possession when last seen coin, Bank of England notes, and a watch, all of which were missing when his body was found. Several £5 notes which McNeil is known to have had when he left Paris have been cashed in the Bank of England.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

R. G. DUN & Co., of New York, in their last weekly trade review, say:

The first week of the new year has not been one of great activity, but shows some reactions in most markets. The year opens with fewer failures than anticipated and with a fair business for the season at all points reporting. The money market generally is easier. Next to the iron industry, which hesitates, woolen manufacture seems to have the most uncertainty. Raw material declined about 1 cent in December and 2 to 3 cents since July, though coarse wool yields the least, and the largest decline has been in fine fleeces. Estimates of the clip vary widely. Cotton manufactures are exceptionally prosperous. The window-glass business is prosperous, with an advance of fifty per cent. in prices last year. The foreign trade continues large. But for the miners' strike and threats by cotton-spinners the outlook would be more favorable than for many weeks. Business failures for the week numbered for the United States 256, for Canada 23; total 279, compared with 263 the preceding week, and 249 the corresponding week last year.

A WINNIPEG special reports that two freight-trains on the Canadian Pacific Road collided on the north shore of Lake Superior. The engineers and firemen of both trains were killed outright and a number of others injured.

ACCORDING to Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Minister of Finance, who passed through Chicago, the people of Canada favor a free interchange of the natural products of both countries, but are satisfied with their government and are not disposed to consider any plan of annexation to the United States.

A WINNIPEG special reports that two heavy freight trains on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, while going twenty miles an hour, met on a high trestle bridge over Mink River. The bridge broke and one engine and eighteen cars were thrown to the bottom of a gorge eighty feet below. Three men were killed outright. One of the victims was covered with timbers and wheat. His awful struggles to free himself could be seen, but it was seven hours before he was pulled out, and by that time he was frozen so badly that he died soon afterward. The loss is \$150,000.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS reassembled after the holiday recess on Wednesday, J. 4. A reply to the President's tariff reduction message was delivered in the Senate by Mr. Sherman, who urged that the President had intentionally ignored other methods of reducing the Treasury surplus for the purpose of advocating such a reduction of customs taxation as would strike a severe blow at American industry. Senator Voorhees spoke in defense of the President's low-tariff message. Mr. Brown offered a resolution declaring that the practice of the Government was correct for the first three-quarters of a century of its existence when it collected the necessary revenues at the ports or other duties by tariff, except in case of war or other great emergencies, when internal revenue or direct-tax laws were imposed, which were repealed as soon as the emergency ceased; also, that the present internal revenue laws enacted as a war measure, and that it has now become the imperative duty of Congress to enact appropriate legislation for their repeal at the earliest day practicable. He asked that the resolution be taken on the table, and said that next Monday he would submit remarks upon it. Mr. Callom introduced a bill embracing several amendments to his postal telegraph measure. In the House a large number of bills were introduced, including the following: By Mr. Symes, of Colorado, for the removal of the southern Utes from Colorado to Utah; by Mr. Brown, of Indiana, relating the limitation of the arrears-of-pension act; by Mr. Hovey, of Indiana, for the payment of service pensions; by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, to maintain the purity of the ballot box; by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, for the establishment of a postal telegraph; by Mr. Holmes, of Iowa, abolishing the duty on sugar; by Mr. Gear, of Iowa, to prohibit the purchase of goods manufactured wholly or in part by convict labor; by Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, to prevent a contraction of the currency and to increase the silver coin or bullion as security for national bank circulation; by Mr. Wheeler, dispensing with proof of loyalty during the late war as a condition of restoration or admission to the pension rolls in the case of any person otherwise entitled thereto; by Mr. Reed, of Maine, proposing a constitutional amendment granting women the right of suffrage; by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, placing sugar, coal, hemp, and manila grass on the free list. Bills were introduced for the creation of public buildings in Indiana, at Evansville and Indianapolis; in Iowa, at Fort Dodge and Sioux City; in Michigan, at Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Manistee, Bay City and Lansing; at Duluth, at Milwaukee, and at other cities. Nine hundred and two public bills have been introduced.

THE Blair educational bill came up their Senate on the 5th inst., and Mr. Reagan, of Texas, spoke in opposition to the measure. He said he opposed the methods of the bill, but not its purposes. Congress lacked power to pass such a law, which would establish the despotism of a popular majority, overthrow the Constitution, and endanger the liberties of the people. He urged in detail that the Southern States were not in need of Federal aid for the support of their common schools, and showed that in the State of Texas the school fund for this year was \$3,100,000. Mr. Plumb offered a resolution providing that the several States and Territories in proportion to their population according to the census of 1880, Mr. Mitchell called up his resolution for the appointment of a select committee to select a site for another naval station on the Pacific coast, and advocated its passage. The Indian Affairs Committee reported bills to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children, and in relation to the prohibition between white men and Indian women. Petitions were presented favoring a national prohibition amendment, opposing the admission of Utah while its local power is in the hands of the Mormons, and in favor of prohibition in the District of Columbia. Among the bills introduced in the Senate were the following: By Mr. Dawes, to establish a postal telegraph system; by Mr. Platt, for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of North Dakota; by Mr. Plumb, to equalize bounties (this is the Logan bill of last Congress); by Mr. Stockbridge, appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Lansing, Mich. The President has sent to Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting the draft of a bill "To provide for the protection of the Round Valley Indian reservation" in California. In the House of Representatives Speaker Carlisle announced the standing committees. A bill was also introduced authorizing the establishment of new life-saving stations at Ashtabula, Ohio, and Marquette, Mich. Both houses adjourned to Monday, the 9th.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK. CATTLE.....\$4.50 @ 5.75 HOGS.....5.25 @ 6.00 WHEAT—No. 1 White......94 @ .95 No. 2 Red......92 @ .93 CORN—No. 2......62 @ .64 OATS—No. 2......40 @ .46 PORK—New Mess.....15.50 @ 16.25

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....5.25 @ 5.75 Good.....4.25 @ 4.75 Fair.....3.50 @ 4.25 HOGS—Shipping Grades.....5.25 @ 6.00 FLOUR—Winter Wheat.....3.75 @ 4.25 WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter......77 @ .78 CORN—No. 2......49 @ .49 1/2 SHEEP—Fair to Good......27 @ .30 BUTTER—Choice Cream......18 @ .23 CHEESE—Full Cream, new.....11 1/4 @ 12 1/4 EGGS—Fresh......20 @ .21 POTATOES—Ohio, per bu......77 @ .81 PORK—Mess.....14.75 @ 15.25

MILWAUKEE. WHEAT—Cash......76 @ .77 CORN—No. 2......48 @ .49 OATS—No. 2 White......33 1/4 @ 34 1/4 RYE—No. 1......66 @ .67 PORK—Mess.....15.00 @ 15.50

ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—No. 2 Red......83 @ .84 CORN—Mixed......32 @ .32 1/2 OATS—Cash......32 @ .32 1/2 PORK—Mess.....15.00 @ 15.50

TOLEDO. WHEAT—Cash......86 @ .87 CORN—No. 2 Mixed......53 @ .53 1/4 OATS—No. 2 White......33 @ .33 1/2

DETROIT. BEEF CATTLE.....4.00 @ 4.75 HOGS.....4.75 @ 5.50 SHEEP.....4.75 @ 5.75 WHEAT—No. 1 White......87 @ .88 CORN—No. 2......53 1/2 @ .54 OATS—No. 2 White......33 @ .37

CINCINNATI. WHEAT—No. 2 Red......93 @ .93 1/2 CORN—No. 2......33 @ .33 1/2 OATS—No. 2......34 @ .35 PORK—Mess.....15.50 @ 16.00 LIVE HOGS.....5.25 @ 6.00

INDIANAPOLIS. CATTLE.....4.00 @ 4.50 HOGS.....5.00 @ 5.75 WHEAT—No. 1 White......92 @ .93 CORN—No. 2 Yellow......58 @ .59

BEEF CATTLE.....4.00 @ 5.25 HOGS.....5.25 @ 6.00 SHEEP.....3.75 @ 4.75 WHEAT—No. 2 Red......86 @ .89 1/2 CORN......31 @ .31 1/2 OATS—Mixed......33 @ .33 1/2

EAST LIBERTY. CATTLE—Prime.....4.50 @ 5.25 Common.....4.25 @ 4.75 HOGS.....5.25 @ 6.00 SHEEP.....4.50 @ 5.25

TRADE OF CHICAGO.

A Good Showing by Merchants, Live-stock Dealers, and Lumbermen.

A Large Increase in the Receipts of Flour, Wheat, Oats, and Lumber.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

The commercial history of Chicago for the year 1887 presents many interesting features. The total trade of the year reached the enormous sum of \$1,103,000,000, being a gain of about 10 1/2 per cent. over 1886. The banks did an unusually prosperous business, nearly all of them making larger profits than in any preceding year in their history.

PRODUCE. The following table exhibits the total receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the past year, as compared with 1886, and the grand total of all kinds of grain, with flour reduced to wheat:

Articles.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Flour, bls.	6,589,326	4,139,165	6,390,131	3,778,227
Wheat, bu.	21,476,016	16,771,743	26,862,077	15,750,129
Corn, bu.	51,614,762	56,139,494	50,532,694	56,376,476
Oats, bu.	45,878,935	50,976,237	40,437,162	44,361,268
Rye, bu.	833,731	955,047	691,448	817,553
Barley, bu.	12,215,202	12,740,933	7,270,195	7,826,190

The markets for produce were dull most of the time, but the movement was far from being small. This city has handled a large proportion of the produce of the soil, and generally at low prices. The following are the totals for last year, with corresponding figures for 1886:

	1887.	1886.
Flour.....	\$ 24,650,000	\$ 15,800,000
Wheat.....	15,850,000	12,000,000
Corn.....	20,000,000	22,600,000
Oats.....	12,010,000	11,010,000
Rye.....	451,000	520,000
Barley.....	6,700,000	6,630,000
Miscellaneous, etc.	1,590,000	1,440,000
Total breadstuffs.....	\$ 81,250,000	\$ 69,900,000
Butter.....	17,540,000	16,700,000
Cheese.....	3,500,000	3,100,000
Hides and pelts.....	8,015,000	9,000,000
Wool.....	5,840,000	7,600,000
Flax.....	6,000,000	7,840,000
Other seeds.....	2,950,000	2,770,000
Broom corn.....	990,000	1,440,000
Salt.....	1,485,000	1,331,250
Potatoes.....	3,000,000	1,730,000
Tallow and grease.....	1,500,000	1,600,000
Hay.....	1,500,000	1,000,000
Beans.....	250,000	200,000
Apples.....	524,000	600,000
Other vegetables.....	300,000	270,000
Hops.....	2,100,000	4,000,000
Eggs.....	2,670,000	3,000,000
Poultry and game.....	3,500,000	3,000,000
Live stock.....	176,645,000	166,741,750
Beef.....	6,000,000	600,000
Pigs, barreled.....	1,275,000	4,000,000
Lard.....	7,600,000	5,700,000
Meats (hogs).....	15,900,000	9,560,000
Dressed hogs.....	15,000	250,000
Miscellaneous.....	7,175,000	7,357,000