brewery by Stegmaier & Son, but for many years a portion has been unoccupied, while in other portions lived the families of Edward Boyle, Anthony Gallacher, James Haslan and E. Carr. How the fire originated is not known, but it was first seen in the unoccupied north wing. The efforts of the firemen were directed chiefly to saving valuable adjacent property, in which they were successful. The building being old and dry, the flames spread with rapidity and the families living in it lost nearly all their goods. When at its height the fire presented a grand sight, the flames rising hundreds of feet in the air and illuminating the whole city. At 200 yards from the fire the heat was unbearable and the firemen were almost unable to work. Until it was known what was on fire, the flames caused the utmost consternation throughout the whole city. The loss is estimated at less than $20,000. There was no insurance.

GENERAL BUTLER'S CANVASS.

MEETING OF HIS LEADING SUPPORTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Butler leaders met to-day to complete their organization. It is not often that a more enthusiastic body of men is seen than there are. The attendance was even larger than on Wednesday, and the reports which were made of the sentiment in different parts of the Commonwealth were calculated to excite enthusiasm. Among those present were men who have heretofore called themselves Butler Republicans. Such men as W. P. Wallace, of Auburndale; George E. McNeill, of Cambridge; J. M. Buffum, of Lynn; Henry Gardner, of Braintree; Haulsen Staples, of Lakeville; J. A. Kemp, of Boston; C. M. Bald, of Medford; Henry Lemon, of Newton; Lewis Porter, of Brockton; Colonel George Clark, jr., of Boston; C. F. Bradbury, of Chelsea; R. Burns, of Chelsea; W. G. Spear, of Quincy; D. F. Ordway, of Lawrence and others whose chief object in politics always is to support Butler. These men held a meeting of their own before joining the Butler Democrats, and adopted Butler's letter as their platform of principles.

At the consolidated meeting Colonel Plympton presided. It was voted to appoint a Provisional State Committee to take charge of the canvass until the holding of the State Convention, and the names of this committee will be announced next Thursday. The date of the convention was left to the committee and they expect to call it soon. It was also decided to hold a ratification meeting at some early date to be called by the provisional committee. A constitution was adopted to secure greater harmony between the State Committee and the City Committees. Its main features are that the nucleus of the organization shall be Ward Committees chosen in every city. These Ward Committees shall select a member of the State Central Committee to represent each city. Then besides each member of the State Central Committee shall be chosen by the Senatorial District Conventions. The members of the State Committee shall be Ward and City Committees shall also be a member of the City Committee. The State Central Committee will consist of forty members to represent the Senatorial Districts and twenty-two to represent the offices. The Provisional Committee were given power to designate men in different towns to call conventions. The meeting closed with speeches full enthusiastic for Butler and strongly hopeful of his prospects.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Among the notable features of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of yesterday were a letter from G. W. S. about Mrs. Langtry in London, Mr. Daly's company, "Twelfth Night" and *Punch*, and letters from other TRIBUNE correspondents about the forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Montreal, Mr. Herkomer's art school, scenes in the Black Forest, bathing in the Ganges, "John Paul" at Nantucket, Commander Schley's heroism in Corea, fires in field and forest, sardines from herrings, etc.; "Broadway Note-Book," "Some Men About Town," "A Powerful Ally," and a large amount of miscellaneous matter of interest specially prepared for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. The day's news was given fully, and the following is a brief synopsis of leading topics:

FOREIGN.—Foo Chow, China, was bombarded by the French fleet under orders from Admiral Courbet on Saturday. ═══ The World's Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met at Berlin. ═══ There were a few cases of cholera at Marseilles, France. ═══ The Nile continued to rise. ═══ The Liberals of Argyllshire informed Lord Colin Campbell that they would not support him for re-election to Parliament. ═══ An uprising against Turkey was reported from Armenia.

DOMESTIC.—Additional evidence of Albert S. Warner's defalcation was discovered at Albion on Saturday. ═══ Reports from Maine indicate large Republican majorities in September and November. ═══ It is reported that the Baltimore and Ohio Road has offered $23,000,000 for a controlling interest in the Illinois Central. ═══ About thirty passengers were injured in a railway accident near Quinebaug, Mass. ═══ A Montpelier merchant was shot and killed by a Vermont farmer. ═══ Edwin M. Lewis, receiver of the Reading Road, is dead. ═══ General Monroe, Mammoniset, Morning Glory and Disturbance were the winning horses at the Saratoga races.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The war between China and France had only a small effect upon the tea trade on Saturday. ═══ Little Fred, Prescott, Regret, Goano, Joe Mitchell, Louisetta and Quebec won at Monmouth Park. ═══ Jay-Eye-See and Phallas trotted at Prospect Park. ═══ A bookkeeper was missed with $9,000. ═══ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains) 84.87 cents. ═══ Stocks opened weak and ruled so all day and closed unsettled at important declines.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price 3 cents.

DISSATISFIED PHILADELPHIA WORKMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Notice was served by Thomas Devlin & Co., the large hardware manufacturers at Lehigh-ave. and American-st., on Wednesday last, upon their bench moulder that a reduction would be made at once in their wages, amounting to about twelve and a half per cent. The man declined to accept the reduction, but offered to work four days a week at the old rates. This offer was refused by the employers. At a conference last night of representatives of the eighty workmen involved in the movement with members employed in nearly all the large foundries of the city, the men from the other shops announced their willingness to stand by their craftsmen in case of a strike. Finally, Devlin & Co.'s men unanimously resolved to assemble at the foundry at 7:30 o'clock this morning and await the result of a conference of a committee with their employers. At noon to-day a representative of the firm stated that up to that hour nothing further had been heard from the dissatisfied workmen. The foundry was closed to-day, he said, but there was no strike, and he presumed, of course that the men would return to work as usual on Monday morning.

Twenty moroccо beamsmen employed by Duncan, Hood & Co. have struck. The men say that the tasks assigned them were larger than they engaged to perform. The employers refused to make a reduction. The strikers have appealed for support to the organizations of other branches of morocco workers.

COLONEL MORTON IN HOLLAND.

The missing Assistant Postmaster of Brooklyn, Colonel Charles B. Morton, has been heard from at Rotterdam, Holland. Mrs. Morton, who is in ill health, stated to a reporter yesterday that she had lately received a letter from her husband, from that city, where he now is. It contained no allusion to his return, and the only reason he gave for going away was that he did it to save others from getting into difficulties, but in what respect he did it she did not say.

Postmaster McLean said that he was not prepared to say he had appointed an assistant in Colonel Morton's place, as he had not yet heard from him. He did not think Morton was in his right mind. The recent examination by the inspectors, which caused so much gossip, was simply for the purpose of determining whether his application for additional clerks and carriers should be granted. As to the alleged defalcation of $15,000, it had come down to an irregularity in the accounts of $400.

SETTLING MARITAL TROUBLES.

The marital troubles of Andrew W. Clark and Sadie, his wife, which lately threatened to disrupt a home, were amicably adjusted Saturday by the practical wisdom of Justice Andrew Walsh, of the City Hall Police Court Brooklyn. Clark is a young Southerner, and the twain have one child. They have been married two years. Clark is a photographic printer, and his income has been somewhat scant and irregular, but he said that he had enough for himself, wife and baby, if his mother-in-law would refrain from interfering in their domestic relations. He was recently arrested for abandonment, and he admitted it, but said that his mother-in-law's course had compelled him to forsake his wife. Both sides had lawyers, but Justice Walsh checked the unearthing of family secrets, deferred judgment for two weeks, to give Clark a chance, and advised Sadie to go home with her husband and keep away from her mother for the present. Clark is under bonds to support Sadie, and the jail is his alternative for not doing so.

CONGRESSMAN HORR SPEAKS AT SCHENECTADY.

SCHENECTADY, Aug. 23.—A great Republican ratification meeting was held in this city last night. The Union Opera House was too small to contain the crowds which pressed for admittance. At least 3,000 people were admitted and almost as many more tried in vain to gain entrance. Congressman Horr addressed the meeting. When the audience was not applauding it listened to Mr. Horr's address with the keenest attention, and at the close the speaker was saluted with a tumultuous burst of applause.

The broken-down physique of royalty is remarkable; from time immemorial kings have been mere lex.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

The harvesting of the small grains last week made further satisfactory progress. The winter wheat is fully harvested and that of spring wheat will be pract cally completed during the next two weeks. Generally the weather was all that could be desired for the corn crop. The cold wave, that in the Northwest followed the hot period, was not severe enough to inflict any damage in the corn belt, and the drought that in those sections was threatening damage, generally has been followed by reassuring rainfalls. Excepting corn, which, of course, is not yet safe from possible frost, it is believed that the country has and is harvesting larger crops of grain than it ever before produced. This is so generally accepted as a fact, that the serious questions of the day are: What is to be done with our surplus, and what figures will the country realize from its sales to foreign countries? There is hardly room for argument on the theory that our home consumption of wheat, at 80 cents, will be greater than at $1, so it follows that with a given crop the surplus will be smaller at 80 cents than at $1. Nevertheless, it is now a settled fact that a larger surplus than ever before will remain for export or to rot. In 1873, in which year this country produced its till then, largest wheat crop, and in other years of American abundance, there has been short crops abroad. Such is not the case this year. The crops of Europe are unusually large, and of splendid quality.

Wheat is now selling in this market at 27 cents less than it sold a year ago; that is, England to day can buy one and a third bushels of wheat for the same money it last year paid for one bushel. Yet the export demand is only small, except as compared with last year's small movement. In England, wheat rules lower than it has before in 100 years. Wheat is selling low enough, and at present figures pays the producer poorly enough for the cost and time of its production; but with grain, as with other products and manufactures, it is the relation of supply to demand that makes the price for the whole crop. The existing conditions have raised the discussion of the question: Have the agricultural products of the world reached the point of over-production? At all events, the prompt settlement of what shall be done with America's this year's surplus, will have an important bearing upon the whole financial interest of this country during the next five months. Last week the speculation in wheat was slow and prices fluctuated within narrow limits, resulting, finally, in the lower figures for October and November options, corn ruled higher on the early drought, and closed with some decline from best prices, yet with the advances of 1½ cent. The receipts of wheat and corn at the West in this last week were less than for the preceding week; but compared with the week of 1883 wheat shows a gain of 700,000 bushels and corn a decrease of 200,000 bushels. The shipments eastward show a large decline, at much from Chicago they were heavier than for the preceding week.

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western points of accumulation for four weeks compare as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
RECEIPTS.			
Week ended Aug. 2 bush.	1,135,150	1,516,000	78,700
Week ended Aug. 9 bush.	2,331,700	1,682,200	9,214,300
Week ended Aug. 16 bush.	3,456,440	2,209,750	2,027,900
Week ended Aug. 23 bush.	3,229,600	2,540,900	1,530,830
SHIPMENTS.			
Week ended Aug. 2 bush.	1,408,300	1,432,200	480,800
Week ended Aug. 9 bush.	1,725,600	1,162,700	781,525
Week ended Aug. 16 bush.	2,434,100	1,324,320	1,107,725
Week ended Aug. 23 bush.	1,784,074	1,371,630	1,467,090

Favorable reports from the cotton fields, and heavy markets from Liverpool were discouraging elements in the cotton speculation, and prices for future, after some fluctuations, closed with declines ranging 4 to 10 points, the latter for September delivery. Spot cotton also sold a cent lower than a week ago. The receipts at the ports cent one light as the exports for last week were nearly one-half less than for the week of this year, the statistics across follows: The receipts at the ports last week were 2,865 bales, against 11,065 bales for the same week in 1883—which makes the total receipts since Sept. 1, 4,813,793 bales this year, against 5,971,939 bales last year. The exports of the week were 13,369 bales against 24,122 bales for the same time last year, and the totals since September 1 are 3,880,858 bales this year, against 4,720,884 bales last year.

There seems to be a little better feeling in the iron trade, but there is no change in the quotations. Probably some of the cheap lots that were pressing upon the market have been picked up and, therefore, have ceased to exert an unfavorable influence. A fair business has been done in steel rails at the low figure of $27@$26.50, and the quotation is still $27@$28. Affairs in the Anthracite coal markets seem to be approaching a crisis. The time of all the work that will be done is now expired, stocks are full of coal and large quantities are daily in receipt. The output this year, to August 16 has been 17,029,057 tons, against 18,243,463 tons for same time last year—a decrease of 1,214,406 tons.

It was a quiet week in financial circles. The failures were of about the usual number, but excepting the developments following the suspension of the First National Bank of Albion, it received no one of a startling or sensational character. The backers of this city continued to extend their resources with judicious care, and there is a small contraction in loans. The loss of $1,448,000 (average) in cash probably marks the turn of the tide as to that total reserve, and they are likely from this time on to show a gradual diminution; to what extent, depends largely upon the disposition of Western farmers to sell their crops. The reserve is still over 35 per cent of the deposits, whereas, last year at the same date it was only 29.83, and in 1882 only 25.36 per cent; and the amount of cash now held is $82,600,000 more than at the close of 1882 and $27,800,000 more than in 1883. Yesterday's statement compared with those of the corresponding days of the preceding two years as follows:

	1882. Aug. 23.	1883. Aug. 23.	1884. Aug. 23.
Loans	$305,747,000	$327,500,000	$323,[illegible]
Specie	57,195,000	59,029,000	75,[illegible]
Legal tenders	42,184,000	51,[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	317,521,000	312,[illegible],900	301,[illegible]
Circulation	18,[illegible]	18,018,000	18,[illegible]

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposits for the same dates:

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Specie	$57,195,000	$59,029,000	$75,[illegible]
Legal tenders	42,[illegible]	51,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total reserve	$99,[illegible]	$[illegible],141,300	$107,[illegible]
Reserve required against deposits	78,[illegible]	78,[illegible]	75,[illegible]
Surplus	$1,[illegible]	$5,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Ratio of reserve to deposits	35.38	29.83	35.[illegible]

The United States Treasury shows a gain for the week of $2,[illegible] in net coin and reserve, which pushes the position some $500,000 better than on Aug. 1. It also added $[illegible] to its own holdings of silver bullion and dollars and decreased $27,036 in fractional silver coin. Its net currency and bank deposits, and also of the 3 per cent fund, increased $[illegible]; and the 5 per cent redemption fund was reduced $[illegible]. The total net cash is $248,053,445, an increase of $3,[illegible] for the week; but against that total there stands the current liabilities of the Government amounting to about $[illegible], and the 5 per cent redemption fund of $[illegible]. The following table particularizes the week's changes:

	Aug. 16, 1884.	Aug. 23, 1884.	Differences.
Gold coin and bullion	$212,045,034	$[illegible]	Inc. $1,458,740
Legal-tender certificates outstanding	95,[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. 1,[illegible]
Net gold	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	Inc. $3,[illegible]
Silver dollars and bullion	$[illegible]	$144,[illegible]	Inc. $[illegible]
Legal-tender certificates outstanding	94,[illegible]	$[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Net silver dollars and bullion	$44,[illegible]	$49,[illegible]	Inc. $863,[illegible]
Fractional silver coin	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	Inc. $27,[illegible]
Total metal reserve	$190,[illegible]	$190,[illegible]	Inc. $[illegible]
Currency on hand and deposited with Nat'l banks	$[illegible]	$62,987,507	Inc. $4,[illegible]
Less currency certificates	13,550,000	13,[illegible]	Inc. 4[illegible]
Net currency	$48,[illegible]	$49,[illegible]	Inc. $20,[illegible]
Deposit funds held for redemption of Pacific Railroad notes, exclusive of the 5 per cent fund	$[illegible]	38,812,783	Inc. 136,[illegible]
Currency balance	$10,280,514	$10,164,724	Dec. $115,[illegible]

While at bank there is no greater disposition to put out fresh loans and the rate generally is 6 per cent, the local money market at the Stock Exchange ranged between 1½ and 3 per cent, with the business principally at 2@2½ per cent. The drones to exchanges on New-York are gradually working toward the turn against this city. At the places named the latest quotations are as follows: Savannah ¼@¼ premium; Charleston ½ per to ¼ premium; New Orleans, commercial $150 and bank $2 premium; St. Louis, 25 cents premium; Chicago, 25 cents discount; Boston, 10 cents discount. The foreign exchanges ruled dull and firm. Bankers are not disposed to draw in advance at going rates. At the close, the market was higher on the bids of $4 82¾ and $4 84¾ respectively for long and short sterling.

The general drift of the Stock Exchange markets, during the week was toward higher values, and except for an important set back yesterday, material gains would have been recorded for all of the speculative securities. Yet the general business was very small. Special attention was given to a few leading stocks and bonds, and the advances made in them dragged the markets after them. Government bonds have attracted only little attention, and their quotations were somewhat erratic. The final bids show advances of ¼ per cent for the 3s and 4½s, and a decline of ⅛ for the 4s. In railway bonds the Erie second consols were first active with an advance from 64¾ to 68, and then dull with a decline to 63¾. West Shore first 5s were active within narrow limits, but finally closed with a decline of 1¾ per cent. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consols and incomes ruled strong at advances of 1@2 per cent. The Atlantic and Pacific issues were a special feature; Western division, rose from 80½ to 84¼@84, and the incomes rose from 17½ to 22½@21⅞. But the general bond market developed no new feature. The supply is not pressing and the demand is not urgent.

The transactions in stocks amounted to 1,649,575 shares against 1,411,788 shares for the preceding week. But, despite the comparatively small volume of business, the market was full of interest for those who were interested in the dealings. Fluctuations in prices were frequent and sharp, but always till yesterday, with an upward accent. Early in the week there was a sharp advance in the Vanderbilt shares; Central and Hudson and Lake Shore both advanced more than 3 per cent, and Erie rose from 18 to 19¾. But after that all upward movements were led by Union Pacific, Western Union and St. Paul stocks, and the importance of their relative influence may be measured by their respective amount of sales—Western Union 182,720, Western Union 154,687 and St. Paul 152,308 shares. These three stocks contributed 689,724 shares or more than one-third of the week's total sales. The subjoined "Weekly Range" of the active or representative stocks possesses more than usual interest because it includes the highest prices of August 1, which until last week, had been the high day for a majority of the stocks. A glance at it will show how little, even at the highest figures of last week, has been the general advance in prices from August 1. At the close of the week the market felt the effect of the realizing sales of Thursday and Friday and declined rapidly, so that it is only in few instances that any important gains are finally recorded.

WEEKLY RANGE.

	Actual sales High.	Actual sales Low.	Actual sales Final.	Final, Aug. 16.	Highest, Aug. 1.	No. of shares sold
Canada Pac	46½	44½	46	46	46½	2,875
Can Southern	39¾	37	37	37½	38½	4,075
Cent of NJ	64	60½	61⅞	60½	64⅞	15,555
Cent Pac	44¼	42	42⅜	42⅜	43	15,370
C & O 1st pref	16¾	15⅝	16⅝	15¼	15⅝	1,000
Chic & NW	106⅞	103½	103⅝	103⅝	105	72,478
C M & St P	89⅞	85¾	86⅛	86⅛	87¼	152,308
C St P M & O	38¼	34⅞	36⅞	34½	34½	25,223
C St P M & O pref	100	95¾	97¾	95	96⅞	6,047
C R I & P	117½	115¾	117	115	115	4,420
C C C & I	48	40½	45	42	42	64,930
Del L & W	115⅝	112½	112¾	112¾	115½	13,825
D & Rio Grande	14¼	12⅞	14¼	13½	12¾	16,585
E T Va & Ga pr	10½	9	9¼	9¼	8⅞	1,255
Ill Cent	129	126¾	127⅞	125⅞	126½	80,997
Lake Shore	87⅞	83	83⅝	84⅛	88⅝	4,875
L E & W	17	15	15⅝	14¼	13¾	28,[illegible]
L & Nash	36¼	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	38½	26,970
Manhattan Con	79	77	77½	77½	79	620
Mich Cent	71¼	70	71½	70	72¾	19,[illegible]
M K & T	22⅞	20⅞	21⅛	21	19½	55,460
Mo Pac	95	92½	92½	92⅞	95⅞	48,550
N Y C	109⅝	104	104⅝	106⅞	112	44,089
N Y L E & W	19½	17	17	17¼	19	91,158
N Y Chic	25¾	22⅞	22⅞	23½	23¼	13,599
Nor Pac pref	55	51½	51⅝	53⅞	54⅞	25,366
Or Impr	29	21½	25	21¼	20	1,077
Or Riv & Nav	86½	82⅞	86½	85	85	961
Or & Trans	18½	16½	16⅝	17	15¾	65,805
Phil & Read	30¼	27	27	27	29¼	13,244
Pullman Car Co	114½	110¼	110¼	110	111	6,[illegible]
St L & SF pref	49	35	45	34	36	6,915
St P M & M	99	93½	98	97	97½	1,550
Texas & Pac	15¾	14½	14½	14½	12	40,[illegible]
Union Pac	57¼	48⅞	51½	48⅞	48¼	182,729
Wab	[illegible]	[illegible]	6½	6⅞	6	3,411
W U Tel	69¾	66⅞	66⅞	66¼	62¾	154,687
Pac Mail	52⅞	51	51	51⅛	48½	28,865
Sales of 37 stocks						1,525,490
Sales of 66 other stocks						124,115
Total shares sold for the week						1,649,575

The following were Saturday's quotations for unlisted securities:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
At and Pac. 45 per cent 1st mtg	79		North River Con. 10 per cent bds	8	10
Do. income	20	22	O. Cent'l Riverdy. 1st mtg	19¾	
Accom land grant bonds	15	..	Do income	3¾	4
Bos., Hart. and E. new stock	..	½	Pensacola & Atlantic	3	..
Do. old stock	..	⅞	Pensacola & Atlantic 1st mortgage	60	..
Bos., Hos. T. and W. new stock	6	..	Pittsburg & West 1st mortgage	73	..
Do. debentures	57	..	Postal Tel. stock	..	55½
Buf., N.Y. & Phila	9½	10¼	Do 1st 6 per cent	40	40½
Do. pref	16	..	Stamp of Tennessee settlement 3 per cent	50	53
Denver and Rio G. consols	42½	..	Do 5 per cent	70	..
Den., Rio G. and W	27	28	Do 6 per cent	90	..
Edison Elec. Light	..	160	Vicksburg & Meridian 1st mtg	..	40
Georgia Pac. stock	..	14	Do gen. mortg	3	..
Do. 1st bds	57	88	Tex. Pac. new scrip	39¾	42
Do. 2ds	30	39	Texas, St. L., M. & A. div. as p. 6 p. c. in in Tex.	..	10
Keerr Motor	6½	7½	Vicksburg & Mer.	3	..
Mexican National	2¾	..	Do. pref	8	..
Do. 1st mortgage	18¾	20	Do 1st mtg	21	..
M. U. Stock Trust Certificates	14	19	Do 2d mortgage	55	65
N. Y., M. Tel. stock	52	57½	Do incomes	12¾	..
N.Y., W. Shore & Buffalo stock	4¾	5¼	Continental Con. Car Co.	15	18
Northern Pac. div. bonds	79	79¼	Mich. & Ohio 4½ full paid 1st mtg	24½	60

The Equitable Gas Light Company of New-York, by advertisement in another column, invites proposals for $600,000 of its first mortgage 6 per cent bonds due August 1, 1899.

The following table shows the tons and percentages shipped by each of the railroads east of Chicago, of flour, grain and provisions for the week ended last Saturday, in comparison with the same week of 1883 and 1882:

Weekended Aug 23	1882. Tons.	Per ct.	1883. Tons.	Per ct.	1884. Tons.	Per ct.
Michigan central	5,[illegible]	17.5	4,[illegible]	12.5	4,[illegible]	11.7
Lake Shore	6,110	21.3	6,824	19.2	7,[illegible]	21.7
Fort Wayne	7,14[illegible]	25.0	5,[illegible]	15.3	6,[illegible]	18.0
Pan Handle	3,[illegible]	12.4	3,[illegible]	8.7	2,[illegible]	6.0
Baltimore and Ohio	1,[illegible]	5.4	1,[illegible]	5.7	2,714	7.9
Grand Trunk	5,017	17.2	5,057	14.2	4,[illegible]	13.5
Nickel Plate	not	open	1,[illegible]	3.8	4,[illegible]	12.2
Erie	not	open	4,203	11.7	2,913	8.5
Totals	28,909	100	35,465	100	34,405	100

The totals of each article carried by all the railroads in the weeks of three years were as follows:

Week ended Aug. 23—	Flour. Tons.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Flour, tons		2,[illegible]	2,740	3,[illegible]
Grain, tons		19,[illegible]	29,954	29,[illegible]
Provisions, tons		7,[illegible]	12,191	7,[illegible]
Totals, tons		28,909	35,465	34,405

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, Aug. 23, 1884.

	Yesterday.	Today.		Yesterday.	Today.
Water Power	8	8	Old Colony	143	143
Boston Land	5⅝	5⅝	Calumet & Hecla	164½	165
A. & Cons 1st 7s	120	120½	Franklin	8	..
Eastern R. R. 4s	100¼	100¼	Pewabic (new)	1	1
L. R. & F. S. 7s	91	..	Quincy	70¾	70½
A. & G. W. 1st pref	74	74¼	Bos. & Mont. 1st pf	13	..
Boston & Albany	179¾	179	Flint & P. M. 1st pfd	100	100
Boston & Maine	159½	160	Osceola	12	12
Cheshire R. R.	135	132	Huron	1¾	1¾
Chicago & Erie	11	12½	Mex. Cent. con.	11¾	10¾
Eastern R. R.	104	104	Mex. Nat. bond	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq.	22¾	22¾	Do. stock	80	79
L. S. & M. S.	24	24½	Mex. Cent. latest bonds	41¾	40
N. Y. & N. Eng.	19¾	19¾			

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24.

If the testimony of the oldest operators in the trade in this city can be relied upon, it really looks as if an ending of policy were to be pursued with regard to the same development of the oil region. The meeting of the producers in Bradford, Penn., last week was a successful one and its results give promise of permanency. Practically, the entire producing interests have agreed to do no new development work outside of the Wardwell district until January 1, 1885. It is recognized that the work in this field cannot now be entirely dropped, but experienced operators say that it is virtually impossible for them to increase the output there. The old wells are declining rapidly, and where the daily yield ten days ago averaged from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels, it is now barely 5,000 barrels. In all probability the monthly report for August will show a heavy decrease from even the low figures for June in well-drilling and run up and building. This movement of the producers is understood to be a conservative step and is not designed to pave the way for an "corner" in oil, but simply to sustain the supply and by stopping reckless and unreasonable competition with the bill-shop producers gain a fair profit for their commodity. It is carried out honestly the benefit will be felt through every branch of the trade.

It is too early yet for the conservative action of the producing site are to be reflected in the pipe line figures. Yesterday the differences have gained upon the runs until they now are slightly in excess of them. The exports of crude oil are increasing somewhat and the charters now aggregate 41,200 barrels a day, against 36,115 barrels in June, 44,110 barrels in June and 40,000 barrels in August last. The daily average of the runs amounts to 65,[illegible] barrels, against 65,[illegible] barrels in July and 65,[illegible] barrels in August, 1883. The deliveries amount to 65,[illegible] barrels per day, against 55,[illegible] barrels last month and 67,[illegible] barrels in August, 1883. The figures to August 22 (charters to August 22) are as follows:

	Runs.	Deliveries.	Exess runs.	Charters.
Total barrels	1,8[illegible]	1,8[illegible]	5,[illegible]	9[illegible]
Average per day	65,[illegible]	65,[illegible]	[illegible]	41,[illegible]

The volume of business at the Petroleum Exchange last week was not large by reason of the lapsings of the previous week. But a strong tone dominated the market and the advance was sustained first by the decreasing output in the Wardwell Fort, district, and second by the resolution of the Produce Exchange to continue their policy of restriction. After a temporary hesitation around 76¼@75¾ cents at the opening, prices rose to 80@80⅛ cents, closing at a reaction of 1⅝ cents, but 3⅝ cents above the final quotations a week ago. Naturally the advance eliminated a large "short" interest from the market and the room holders of certificates was the gainer. Afterwards of Saturday market could readily be seen a change in the temper of the trade. The deliveries at the end that the buyers at the opening of the week were not still held strongly in hopes of realizing higher prices.

The range of prices and the total transactions for the week were as follows:

	N. Y. Pet.	Con. Ex.
Opening	76⅛	76⅛
Highest	80⅛	80⅛
Lowest	75⅞	75⅞
Final	78⅞	78⅞
Sales, barrels	35,575,000	33,[illegible],000
Clearances, barrels	59,148,000	57,[illegible],000

Under the influence of an increased demand and also sympathetic sympathy with the advance in crude the quotations for refined oil, after a decline of 7⅛ cents, recovered to 8 cents per gallon in New-York and 7⅞ cents in Baltimore and Philadelphia, against 7⅞ cents last week at all the Atlantic coast cities.

THE CHICAGO MARKETS DULL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The receipts of grain were 235 cars of wheat, 323 of corn and 186 of oats. Wheat closed last night 1¼@¾ of a cent higher on the "curb" than at the 2:30 o'clock market, and with little apparent reason. There was some talk of wheat "small," and "bullish" inclined brokers were industriously circulating about with their slats full of bad smelling grain, poking it under the noses of their acquaintances and directing attention to the "codfish smell."

"Codfish smell" or not "codfish smell," the market this morning opened strong. Corn was up ¼ of a cent and wheat ⅝@⅞ of a cent. In lard, wheat and ribs, within the first hour, there was but little trading to make a fair market. The market was so dull to-day that when a party of distinguished political speakers—Ex-Governor Oglesby, Governor Hamilton and Senator Cullom—entered the hall all were ready to knock off business, and for an hour listened to speeches by these gentlemen. When Governor Hamilton, who made the last speech, was done the market men resumed business. September wheat began this morning at 79 cents. It got up at one moment to 79⅝ cents, and at another moment got down to 78⅝ cents. This was the range, and a little wider than yesterday's, but narrow enough. September wheat closed at the bottom price—78⅝ cents; October, 79⅞@80 cents; September corn stopped at 52 cents, and October at 50⅝ cents.

"Old Hatch" has knocked some of the stiffness out of corn by delivering the cash stuff on August sales. The close today was ¼ of a cent under yesterday, and the range for the day—⅛ a cent—was an evidence of the remarkable dullness. Ribs and lard closed where they did yesterday—September lard at $7 57½, and ribs at $10 47½.

Low Middling, 9⅝; Good Ordinary, 9⅛; net and gross receipts, 26 bales; Exports Coastwise, 8 bales; sales 10 bales; stock, 419 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10⅜; Low Middling, 10 5-16; Good Ordinary, 9 13-16; net and gross receipts, 114 bales; Exports to Great Britain, 2,225 bales; sales 200 bales; stock, 17,044 bales.

MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK MINING EXCHANGE.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1884.

Name.	Actual sales Opening.	High est.	Low est.	Final	Shares sold.
Bodie	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
California	.16	.16	.16	.16	800
Con. Virginia	.40	.40	.40	.40	1,400
Con. Pacific	.60	.60	.60	.60	400
Eureka Con	2.50	2.65	2.50	2.65	500
Mexican	*1.75	*1.75	*1.75	*1.75	150
Navajo	†4.25	†4.25	†4.25	†4.25	200
Standard Con	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	20
Sierra Nevada	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	200
Sutro Tunnel	.21	.21	.21	.21	100
Union Con	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	200
Total sales for the day					4,070

* Seller 10 days.
† Seller 10 days.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23, 1884.

	Yesterday.	To-day.		Yesterday.	To-day.
Alta	2.50		Mexican	1.00	
Belcher	.95		Navajo	4.00	
Best & Belcher	2.25		Ophir	1.12½	
Bodie Con	2.00		Potosi	1.00	
California	.10		Savage	.95	
Chollar	2.25		Sierra Nevada	1.37½	
Con. Virginia	.55		Union Con	1.12½	
Crown Point	1.20		Utah	.95	
Gould & Curry	2.00		Yellow Jacket	1.87½	
Hale & Norcross	2.75				

SUNDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

The Mining Stock market last week was extremely dull and uninteresting. The total sales amounted only to 45,005 shares against 99,471 shares for the preceding week, and the dealings were without feature. Prices generally ruled steady. Horn Silver was stronger with an advance to $6, some of the Comstocks recorded better prices, Consolidated Virginia sold at 36@45@40 cents. Otherwise there was no change worthy of mention.

STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Cotton dull; Middling 10⅞c. Flour steady. Howard Street and Western Super, $2.37@$2.75; do. Extra, $3@$3.25; do. Family, $4@$5.00. City Mills Super, $2.50@$3.00; do. Extra, $3@$3.75; do. Rio Brands, $4.75@$5.87. Lehigh Family, $5@$5.25; do. Superfine Patent, $6@$6.25. Wheat—Southern easier and a fair demand. Western steady and quiet. Southern Red, 80@81c; do. Amber, 82@83c. No. 1