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Bradstreet's report, will say: Stocks of wheat in the United States were about the lowest of last week, and new prospects to increase, while supplies in Europe have already begun to grow. The world's wheat supply for 1893-4 shows a small nominal excess of total surplus, the United States and Canada being credited with an excess surplus of 140,000,000 bushels, and the United States crop being placed at 440,000,000 bushels. The belief in a domestic crop of only 350,000,000 bushels, with the present export movement, means the export surplus will be exhausted within seven weeks. The United States have shipped abroad 55,000,000 bushels of wheat within the past few weeks, and the export surplus of this week, both coastwise and foreign, stands at 4,302,400 bushels less than the week before last, and will be 6,974,000 bushels two years ago.

Business failures in the United States show for the third week, an accumulation of heavy checks in the effect of the late financial storm. Two weeks ago the number of failures was 369, last week it was 379, and this week only 360. At Toronto a large influx of country buyers has caused a marked improvement in trade. Crops are not moving freely yet, and higher prices are expected. Manufacturing industries in the province of Quebec are unsettled, owing to probability of changes in the tariff. Generators of fair value at Montreal except in leather, which is checked by shoe failures. At Halifax the volume of trade is fair and average fall business is expected. Generators of Newfoundland fisheries season are good. There are 36 business failures in the Canadian Dominion this week, against 37 last week, 18 a year ago, and 33 two years ago. Bank failures are 18, against 20 a year ago, and Hamilton aggregate \$18,311,000 this week, about the same as last week, but 5.5 per cent. less than the week last year.

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French General Dead.
PARIS, Sept. 15.—The funeral of General Marie Francois De Miribel, who, at the time of his death, was chief of the military staff of the French army, took place to-day. The services were held in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Grenoble, in the Department of Isere, in which General De Miribel was born. Among the crowd of those who took part in the funeral were many of the highest military officials, military officers from all branches of the services, including General Goyon, commanding the army corps stationed at Grenoble, and all the other high officials of the department.

THE LAW TOO SILENT.
RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15.—James Mitchell, colored, was lynched at Amelia last night. He had been convicted of two rapes upon a white child two years ago, and had been in jail for two years ago, but had got new trials on technicalities and the third trial was to have taken place to-day. A mob of twenty-five persons broke open the jail at midnight, took Mitchell out, and hung him to a tree, quietly dispersed.

To Operate on Carlin.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A large number having developed on the right arm of Senator Carlin, he will in a day or two have a surgical operation performed. The tumor, which has long been present, is said to be a cancer, and has long been a source of suffering to the Senator. He has endeavored to keep the details of the approaching operation secret.

Bank Rate Reduced.
LONDON, Sept. 14.—At the regular weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England, the bank's rate of discount was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.

Is Your Tongue Loosed? It is billonous. Get Reilly's Liver Lozenges at once; 25c

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

A New Source of Supply for Canada With Very Attractive Offerings.

Natural Products Which Can Be Imported From the Antipodes With Advantage.

A one-sided trade between Canada and Australia would be hard to maintain, for the country which merely bought without selling anything in return, would not so readily recognize the advantages of the connection as one which in addition to varying the source of supply found a new outlet for her own products. In such a happy position does Australia find herself, for though not able to offer to the outside world many manufactured goods, this country has such a bountiful supply of natural products that even her immense distance from the great consuming centres does not prevent her from profitably sending those products thither.

Chief of these in value, if not in general interest, so far as Canada is concerned, is wool, shorn from the backs of the hundred and twenty-five million sheep whose fleeces have a million more value than even the golden sand and auriferous quartz which first interested the country with such aching interest to the old world. Though Canada already uses much Australian wool, it comes the roundabout way of London, and the Montreal or Toronto manufacturers have to pay toll to the commission agents, the wharf owners, the warehouse and other intermediaries, besides the extra cost of freight incurred in sending the wool twice the necessary distance. The continental buyers, formerly also paid toll, this toll, do so no longer, having now established their own agents in these colonies, to attend the sales at the wool exchanges at Sydney and Melbourne. There is nothing to prevent Canadian dealers from doing this, and the saving of middlemen's profit effected by thus bringing producer and consumer together would more than compensate for the cost of the long haulage over that by sea, involved in the three thousand miles of railway between Vancouver and the manufacturing centres.

FRESH AND CANNED MEATS.

The marvelous extent to which sheep raising is carried on in Australia, and that absolutely no winter feeding is required, and that the sheep graze in the pastures all the year round, and these pastures being securely fenced, the cost of attendance has been reduced to only a few cents. The animals are valued only for the wool they bear, and consequently when by reason of the immense natural increase there has to be slaughtered to keep the carrying capacity of the pastures, the carcasses, or the sheep for slaughter, appear to the stranger to be an absurdly low figure. It is a common sight to see a mutton offered in the retail stalls at three or four cents per pound, but even at this low price there is a home demand for only a fraction of the tin cans of mutton equal to the mutton common sold in other countries for table consumption are here "boiled down" by thousands every week solely for the tallow which is thus extracted. Since it has been found practicable to freeze the carcasses and send them in cold storage to England, where they arrive in condition as perfect as when the day of freezing, a profitable trade of this kind has sprung up, and success in the English market makes it certain that good business can be done in this line with British Columbia, where now great quantities of sheep and mutton are imported from the neighboring States and sold at a price above that at which prime Australian mutton can be regularly delivered. By placing their orders judiciously, Canadian importers may make sure of getting only the choicest meat, as the best people in the trade here take every precaution to preserve the good name of their export. When a sheep is killed, the carcass is not frozen until the meat appears to be of the very first class. If not choice in every part, the carcass is put aside, and the best pieces are taken for domestic use, while the carcass is sent to the neighboring States and exported, and the same discrimination is used in separating the beaves into classes for freezing, canning or boiling down. The carcasses are of very high quality, and has found great favor with the governments for army supply purposes, as well as with the public. There is great expectation of being able to supply Canada, especially British Columbia, with canned meat, in competition with the article now so largely imported from Chicago into the Dominion.

RAW SUGAR.

The growth of the sugar cane has become a great industry in Queensland, and, with the very best conditions of soil and climate, and cheap labor imported under contract from the islands of the South Sea or from Japan, the raw sugar is produced at the lowest possible cost. Experimental shipments to Canada have been made since the new line opened, and the result has been such as to encourage the belief that the colony will soon supply a large quantity of this raw material used by the Canadian refiners. It is even expected in Queensland that refined sugar from there can be introduced in Canada, but this hope will hardly be realized so long as the Canadian article maintains its present decided superiority of appearance.

LIGHT WINES.

Wine making flourishes in all the colonies, and good native wine is, in consequence, very cheap indeed. Numerous vineyards, even to champagne. The Australian claret and still wines generally, have earned very good reputation in the old world, to which place quantities have been exported annually for many years past, and there is more than a suspicion that a great part of this exported in bulk finds its way to the public in Europe, and perhaps in America as well, labelled as foreign vine wine. The makers are confident that the quality will commend Australian wine to the Canadian public.

A VARIETY OF FRUITS.

Fruits will certainly be exported to Canada and the Northwestern States in very large quantities. Numerous vineyards of the choicest flavor, grow in Queensland to

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Celebrated Cronin Murder Case Crops Up Again—Big Lumber Failure.

Yellow Fever in Florida—Colored Journalists Meet—How Kansas Succeeded.

Heavy Lumber Failure.

St. FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Moore & Smith, a heavy timber firm, and branch companies suspended payment to-day. The liabilities are given by the Dun Mercantile Agency at \$75,000, including both those of the firm and the lumber companies. The assets are \$2,000,000. The Moores state that principal cause of failure was the heavy loss they suffered in quality from lack of attention to the trees, the consequence being a great deal of inferior fruit, the shipment of which will give a bad name to the whole. Sufficient care has not been taken in selecting and packing the fruit for exportation to Canada, and this is probably the true cause of the unsatisfactory results so far reported. Were a Canadian buyer present to select the fruit on the trees, and to see it carefully packed and properly stored, it would probably make a substantial profit, though the shippers here aver that the experiments already made have resulted in loss. As hundreds of thousands of oranges rot in the groves annually it will be readily seen that they ought to be purchasable on the trees at prices as low as those prevailing in any country in the world, and the steamship freight charges being very small, there is nothing to prevent this fruit being put upon the Canadian market at such cost as will enable it to compete successfully there, provided the right quality is sent. Lemons are also plentiful, and they are very good indeed. Tasmanian apples have won a great reputation, even in England, and ought to find sale in the Dominion in the old-fashioned varieties. In fact, the Canadian apple, being out of season, are scarce and dear. The Tasmanian fruit season begins in November and ends early in April. With the more delicate fruits, such as apricots, cherries, raspberries, currants, etc. The Tasmanian apple will sell for 3c. to 3c. per bushel, and the currants for 2c. to 2c. per bushel. The raspberries are worth from 2c. to 2c. per bushel. The black currants up to 3d. per bushel. The plums from 1 1/2 d. to 2d., and apricots 2d. to 3d. per bushel. The cherries are not depended upon for export. The raspberry fruit, just now coming into season, grows in great abundance throughout Australia, and a large export to Canada is expected, the fruit being a very refreshing delicacy.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 14.—In the security markets this was a day of almost total inactivity. There was practically no outside buying or selling, and as a rule, speculators for both the rise and the decline suspended operations. The general action of the market again reflected the indecision consequent upon the action of the London market. Such buying as there was came chiefly from belated short accounts. There was no new feature in the money market, the progress in the cancelling of the clearing house loan certificates being the only development of interest. Of these certificates there have now been retired, since September 5, when the highest outstanding volume was reached, \$1,455,000. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 74; Central Pacific, 22; Wells Fargo, 130; Great Northern preferred, 34; Missouri Pacific, 22; Oregon Navigation, 43; Oregon Improvement, 11; Pacific Mail, 15; Reading, 18; Union Pacific, 21; Western Union 82; Bar silver, 73 1/2 per cent.

THE CROWN MURDER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Simultaneously with the announcement that "Dan" Coughlan, one of the men convicted of the murder of Dr. Cronin, would be put on his second trial (granted by the Supreme court of the state), within a week or two, comes the discovery that the Carlsons, who rented the room in which the doctor was killed, have left the city. They are believed to have fled to Sweden. The importance of their presence here now cannot be over-estimated. It is declared by the lawyers for the prosecution that Coughlan cannot be convicted again without the Carlsons evidence.

FRANSH SHIPMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—A special train from San Antonio, Tex., says: A horrible double murder occurred on the Van Horn ranch, near Delta, Tex., last Wednesday. A band of twelve Mexican outlaws visited the ranch, on which lived an American and his little son. Having overpowered the man, they placed the place of everything of value, and falling to find any money, they bound the ranchman and threatened to take his life if he did not tell them where he had his money concealed. He told them he had none; then they cut off his arm above the elbow with a hatchet. They commanded him again to reveal the whereabouts of his hidden wealth, but he could not be convinced that he had none, so they cut off his other arm and cut his body in a score of pieces. Then they split his head with the hatchet, seized the boy and cut his throat from ear to ear, leaving the body to be devoured by vultures and coyotes. The rangers have captured two of them.

UNDERGROUND BANKS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 14.—S. H. Dodge, editor of the Beloit Gazette, the farmers of Northern Kansas have more money than they ever had before. He has seen many go to a smash in Beloit and have great rolls of bills sealed in tin boxes. These have been deposited in banks, and many have drawn their money under fear. He says millions of dollars are buried in Mitchell county. Reports from various parts of Kansas say that the farmers are putting their money into gold and silver, preferring that to depositing in banks.

COLORED JOURNALISTS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—At the meeting of the Afro-American Press Association to-day a daughter of the first colored man ever elected governor of a state, Mrs. W. L. Murrell, of the Newark, N. J. Trumpet, read a paper on "The Future of the Afro-American Press." The association adopted a resolution endorsing President Cleveland's appointment of C. H. J. Taylor as minister

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Business was light, the sales amounting to only 145,238 shares. Closing bids: Canada Southern, 48; Canadian Pacific, 74; Central Pacific, 22; Wells Fargo, 130; Great Northern preferred, 34; Missouri Pacific, 22; Northern Pacific, 77; preferred, 34; Oregon Navigation, 43, ex-div.; Oregon Improvement, 10; Pacific Mail, 15; Northern Pacific, 18; Union Pacific, 21; Western Union, 81; Bar silver, 73.

AMERICAN EXODUS.

Emigration From New York Greatly in Excess of the Arrivals at That Port.
NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—At the steamship offices, the statement of Dr. Joseph H. Bennett, commissioner of immigration, to the effect that, for the first time in the history of this country, the emigration from this port greatly exceeds the immigration, was made known to-day. The statement shows that the Cunard, White Star and American lines, whose steerage passengers are mainly English, Scotch and Irish, reported that their boats showed a slight preponderance in favor of immigration. The White Star and American lines, whose passengers are mainly English, Scotch and Irish, reported that their boats showed a slight preponderance in favor of immigration.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Bradstreet's Report for the Week Shows a Fair State of Trade.

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