WHITEWASH FOR HOOSIERS

Patterson Puts a Coat on the Watkins Band Just for Luck.

MILLERS WIN A HARD ONE AT DETROIT

Wilmot's Men Give the Wolverines a Start Toward Second Division, While Kansas City Crawls Up One.

Chicago, 6; Indianapolis, 0.
Minneapolis, 4; Detroit, 3.
Kansas City, 5; Buffalo, 3.
Milwaukee, 3-1; Cleveland, 2-8.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Indianapolis suffered a shutout today owing to the fine pitching of Patterson and the excellent support given him. The locals bunched their hits to good effect. A cold wave seemed to spoil the fielding of the visitors. Attendance, 3,500. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	H	O	A	E.	INDIANAPOLIS.	R	H	O	A	E.
Hoy, cf	1	2	2	0	1	Hartzell, lf	0	0	0	0	0
McFarland, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Magoon, 2b	0	2	2	5	0
Padden, 2b	1	1	3	1	0	Geier, ss	0	1	2	4	1
Wood, c	0	2	8	1	0	Seybold, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Sugden, lb	0	0	7	2	0	Kelly, lb	0	0	11	1	1
Hartman, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	Heydon, c	0	2	4	1	0
Br'n, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	Hogriever, rf	0	1	1	0	1
Shugart, ss	1	1	1	0	0	Hickey, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Dillard, lf	0	1	0	1	0	Gardner, p	0	0	1	1	0
Patterson, p	0	0	1	2	0						
Totals	6	8	27	8	1	Totals	0	9	24	14	3

Chicago	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	*—6
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs: Chicago, 4. Left on bases: Chicago, 6; Indianapolis, 3. Two-base hit: Wood. Sacrifice hits: Padden, McFarland. Stolen bases: Hoy, Padden, Shugart. Struck out: By Patterson, 4; by Gardner, 2. Base on balls: Off Patterson, 1; off Gardner, 3. Wild pitch: Gardner. Time: 1:37. Umpire: McDonald.

Millers Win the Start.

DETROIT, Sept. 16.—Owing to the cold and raw weather only about 300 people saw today's game. Minneapolis won in the ninth, when with two out and two on bases Dailey won his own game by making a triple. The feature was Jones' home run. The fielding of both teams was good, considering the weather and the rough field. Attendance, 800. Score:

DETROIT.	R	H	O	A	E.	MINNEAPOLIS.	R	H	O	A	E.
Casey, 3b	1	0	1	1	0	Lally, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Dillon, lb	0	1	7	0	0	Wilmot, rf	0	1	4	0	0
McAllister, rf	0	0	4	0	0	Nash, 3b	0	1	1	5	0
Ryan, 2b	0	0	2	5	0	Werden, lb	0	1	8	1	1
Nicol, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Smith, ss	0	2	3	1	1
Jones, lf	1	2	3	0	0	Nichols, 2b	1	1	4	0	0
Shaw, c	1	1	5	1	0	Fisher, c	1	2	5	2	0
Sheehan, ss	1	2	0	3	0	Krouse, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Frisk, p	0	0	0	1	0	Bailey, p	0	2	0	0	1
Totals	5	6	27	8	0	Totals	4	12	27	10	2

Detroit	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—3
Minneapolis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—4

Two-base hit: Fisher. Three-base hit: Bailey. Home run: Jones. Double plays: Frisk to Shaw to Dillon, Nichols to Werden. Hit by pitcher: By Bailey, 1. Base on balls: Off Bailey, 3. Sacrifice hit: Dillon. Stolen bases: Sheehan, Nicol. Struck out: By Frisk, 6; by Bailey, 1. Passed ball: Fisher. First on error: Detroit, 1. Left on bases: Detroit, 5; Minneapolis, 8. Time: 1:45. Umpire: Dwyer.

Lee Outpitches Kerwin.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 16.—Kansas City took a game from Buffalo in the mud. Kerwin was hit hard at opportune times, while Lee pitched an excellent game and received good support. Attendance, 500. Score:

BUFFALO.	R	H	O	A	E.	KANSAS CITY.	R	H	O	A	E.
Hart, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Hemphill, rf	2	2	0	0	0
Schreck, c	0	1	1	1	1	Farrell, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Halligan, lf	0	1	3	0	0	O'Brien, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Carey, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	Dungan, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Gettman, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Clingman, ss	0	1	2	2	0
Andrews, 3b	0	1	1	2	2	Coughlin, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Bierbauer, 2b	0	1	1	6	0	Stewart, 2b	0	0	3	7	1
Broderick, ss	1	0	2	3	0	McManus, c	0	0	0	0	0
Kerwin, p	1	1	1	2	0	Lee, p	1	0	2	3	0
Totals	3	11	24	15	3	Totals	5	7	27	13	1

Kansas City	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	*—5
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3

Earned runs: Kansas City, 2; Buffalo, 1. Three-base hit: O'Brien. Sacrifice hits: Farrell (2), Stewart, McManus, Halligan. Bases on balls: By Lee, 2; by Kerwin, 1. Left on bases: Kansas City, 6; Buffalo, 9. Struck out: By Lee, 2; by Kerwin, 1. Double play: Clingman to Stewart to Dungan. Wild pitch: Lee. Time: 1:50. Umpire: Cantillion.

Divide at Schlitzville.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—Milwaukee and Cleveland split even today in a double-header, the home team taking the first game after a struggle of thirteen innings. It was a pitchers' battle, in which Reidy excelled. Both teams played brilliantly in the field. In the second game the Milwaukees played horse and gave the visitors an easy victory. Attendance, 3,000. Score first game:

MILWAUKEE.	R	H	O	A	E.	CLEVELAND.	R	H	O	A	E.
Ketcham, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Pickering, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Waldron, rf	2	3	6	0	0	Genins, lf	0	1	2	0	1
Hallman, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Jones, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Anderson, 1b	0	1	11	1	0	LaChance, 1b	1	0	18	0	0
Abbitchio, 2b	1	1	3	4	0	Shay, ss	1	1	0	4	1
Conroy, ss	0	2	4	1	0	Flood, 2b	0	1	2	3	2
Burke, 3b	0	0	5	6	1	Tamsett, 3b	0	0	2	5	0
Spies, c	0	1	2	2	0	Crisham, c	0	1	9	0	0
Reidy, p	0	1	0	5	0	Hart, p	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	3	8	39	19	1	Totals	2	7	37	21	4

Milwaukee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned run: Milwaukee, 1. Two-base hits: Waldron, Abbattichoio, Spies, Conroy, Shay. Stolen bases: Waldron, 2. Bases on balls: Off Reidy, 3; off Hart, 4. Hit by pitched ball: Tamsett. Sacrifice hits: Abbattichio, Burke, Shay. Double: Struck out: By Hart, 3. Left on bases: Milwaukee, 10; Cleveland, 7. Time: 1:35. Umpire: Sheridan.

Score second game. Attendance, 3,000:

MILWAUKEE.	R	H	O	A	E.	CLEVELAND.	R	H	O	A	E.
Ketcham, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Pickering, cf	3	2	1	0	0
Waldron, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Genins, lf	1	1	2	0	1
Hallman, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Jones, rf	1	2	2	1	0
Anderson, 1b	1	1	9	1	0	LaChance, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Abbitchio, 2b	0	1	2	3	3	Shay, ss	0	0	2	0	1
Conroy, ss	1	0	4	2	0	Flood, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	1	1	1	Tamsett, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Spies, c	0	1	3	2	1	Cross, c	1	0	1	0	0
Dowling, p	0	1	0	4	0	Baker, p	1	2	0	2	1
Totals	1	5	21	13	5	Totals	8	9	21	7	3

Milwaukee	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Cleveland	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	*—8

Earned run: Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits: Genins, LaChance, Jones, Cross. Stolen base: Pickering. Bases on balls: Off Dowling, 3; off Baker, 3. Hit by pitcher: Shay. Wild pitch: Dowling. Struck out: By Dowling, 2. Double play: Tamsett to LaChance. Left on bases: Milwaukee, 5; Cleveland, 7. Time: 1:30. Umpire: Sheridan.

Standing of the Teams.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	133	81	52	.609
Milwaukee	135	77	58	.570
Indianapolis	133	70	63	.527
Detroit	137	69	68	.503
Kansas City	137	67	70	.490
Cleveland	135	63	72	.467
Buffalo	137	61	76	.445
Minneapolis	137	54	83	.394

Lodge No. 1 Defeats B. U. W. 400.

Yesterday afternoon the B. U. W. 400 and their band of rooters met the Uniques lodge No. 1 at the Vinton Street park and tried to lower the record of the Uniques, but they failed to do so. The game was to decide the championship of the Bankers Union of the World lodges of Nebraska and after the Uniques had handed on three pitchers they carried away all honors and defeated them by a score of 10 to 5. Neff pitched a fine game, allowing but 5 scattered hits and had nine strikeouts. The feature of the game was the fielding of Bunda, the man from Harvard. Score:

Uniques	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	—10
B. U. W. 400	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	—5

Batteries: For Uniques, Neff and Henry; for B. U. W. 400, Driscoll, Tracey, Holmes and Bowler.

Dayton Wins the Pennant.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 16.—The Interstate league season closed today, Fort Wayne winning a double victory from Mansfield. Dayton wins the pennant, with Fort Wayne, Toledo, Wheeling, Mansfield, Anderson, Marion and Newcastle following in the order named.

Horses at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 16.—Over 500 horses are here for the Red Ribbon race meeting, which begins tomorrow. All the big stables are here from the Grand Circuit and most of the leading horsemen of the country are registered at the hotels. Thirteen thousand dollars has been hung up in purses. The biggest event of the meeting is the 2:06 pace on Thursday for the Merchants' stake, with Bonnie Direct, Indiana, Harry O, Riley B, Giles Noyes, Red Seal, Edith W and The Maid as the chief entries. There will also probably be a special matched race on Friday between Tommy Britton and The Abbott.

Wheel Races in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Cordang of Holland was the victor in the twenty-four-hour international contest for the gold cup which began at 6 p. m. yesterday at Vincennes. He covered 366 kilometers and 775 meters.

Walters of England, the former champion, broke the world's records from four hours to nineteen hours. At the end of the nineteenth hour he had made 327 kilometers and 285 meters. During the twentieth hour he collapsed and did not return to his wheel.

STAKES OF 'FRISCO CLUB

List of Moneys to Be Raced for on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The San Francisco Jockey club has issued its list of stakes for the coming season, for which $40,000 added money is guaranteed. Among the stakes are the following:

November 18—Opening day handicap, $750 added, seven furlongs, 3-year-olds and up. Entries close November 18.

November 29—Autumn handicap, $3,000 added, one mile and an eighth, 3-year-olds and up. Entries close November 1.

December 1—Gold Vase (value $1,000), $3,000 added, one mile, 3-year-olds and up. Entries close November 1.

December 22—Chantilly stakes, $1,500 added, one mile and an eighth, handicap for 3-year-olds. Entries close November 1.

December 25—Christmas handicap, $2,000 added, one mile and a quarter, 3-year-olds and up. Entries close November 1.

December 30—Juvenile champion stake, $1,500 added, seven furlongs, 2-year-olds. Entries close November 1.

January 26—Winter handicap, $3,000 added, one mile and a quarter, 3-year-olds and up. Entries close November 1.

February 1—Eclipse stakes, $1,500 added, one mile and three quarters, 4-year-olds and up. Entries close November 1, 1900.

February 8—California Oaks, $2,500 added, one mile and an eighth, 3-year-old fillies. Entries close November 1, 1900.

March 2—California Derby, $3,000 added, one mile and a quarter, 3-year-olds. Entries close November 1, 1900.

March 30—Spring handicap, $2,000 added, one mile and a half, 3-year-olds and up. Entries close November 1, 1900.

April 27—Great Trial stakes, $2,500 added, five furlongs, 2-year-old colts and fillies. Entries close January 15, 1901.

CLOSE FINISH IN NEW YORK

Frank Kramer Wins in a Most Exciting Quarter of a Mile Dash.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—In a quarter of a mile dash that produced one of the most exciting finishes of the season Frank Kramer today at Vailsburg, N. J., outran Fisher and Kimble in a stubborn battle which continued for nearly the whole distance. If Kimble had obtained the pole it is certain that the Kansas lad would have made the issue still closer. Owing to the failure of the amateur champion, W. S. Fenn, to appear his place in the fifteen-mile multicycle paced race was taken by W. F. Wahrenberger, who supplied a surprising race. Fenn will find it necessary to supply a very good excuse to explain his non-appearance. Results:

Half-mile handicap, amateur: Won by H. A. Brooks, New York (35 yards); G. W. Cook, Brooklyn (10), second; Dan Sullivan, New York (15), third. Time: 1:06 2-5.

Quarter-mile professional: Won by Frank Kramer, J. T. Fisher second, Owen Kimble, Louisville, third. Time: 0:28 1-5.

Two-mile handicap, professional: Won by Robby Walthour, Atlanta (35 yards); Willie Coburn (150) second, Oscar Anderson, Brooklyn (150), third. Time: 4:22.

One-mile and a half, tandem handicap, amateur: Won by Manus Bedell and John Bedell, G. E. Homan and William Van Nostrand second, William Dobbins of East Orange and Edwin Ballington of Vailsburg third. Time: 3:07 2-5.

Fifteen-mile amateur race, paced by multicycles: James Hunter of Newark against W. S. Wahrenberger of New York. Won by Wahrenberger. Time: 21:39 3-5.

CONVERSION OF JOE KIDDER.

He Did His Best, but the Old Adam Was Still Strong in Him.

A man who lives there, relates the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, tells me that the excitement up at Coombs Mills when Joe Kidder was announced as being about to "come out"—the excitement, I say, entirely overshadowed the interest in the Boer war.

There is a revival on up in Coombs Mills—school house revival. There were twenty-nine who had announced their intention of leading a better life up to the time that Brother Kidder said that he was going to break away from the grip of sin.

Now, the conversion of the whole twenty-nine didn't make the stir in town that the coming out of Mister Kidder aroused. For every one up that way knows Joe Kidder. Terrible man he is, too, on a horse trade. Why, it is regarding him that they say the old story originated—excuse me for telling it. They said that once, long back, Joe had been converted, and that he had said that if all the people he had cheated would come around in the morning he would refund. One party called him up at 3 o'clock that morning. When Joe remonstrated, the man allowed that he thought he would come early "in order to avoid the rush."

The minister—to get back to the account of Mister Kidder's conversions—announced Sunday that on the following Wednesday evening the well known brother, Joseph Kidder, would arise in meeting and renounce the ways of sin and would exhort all to the paths of repentance.

The standing room sign was out early on that Wednesday evening. Fact is, couldn't half the people get in. There was a very natural desire on the part of those who knew Mr. Joseph Kidder to hear what he was going to say for himself. It didn't appear to be possible that a man who had been the sort of an individual that Mr. Kidder had prided himself on being, was really going to renounce all his evil practices.

Among other vices, Joseph was an inveterate and verbose curser. It didn't seem possible for him to talk without swearing. He swore without knowing that he did it.

And, lastly, Joseph had a hare lip—and his oratorical effort was looked to with especial interest on that account.

Well, at last the great moment arrived and Joseph stood up in the midst of the packed gathering of his neighbors. There was a hush in the air.

"Brother Kidder," said the minister with a bland and ingratiating smile, "will now tell you why he loves the Lord."

"Hithian buth'en and histers, I heel hat I bawnt hoc head a Hithian hife an' ——"

"Amayn," cried an aged brother over in the corner of the school room; "Amayn, Brother Kidder. But won't ye please speak up a dite louder, so that these deaf old ears over this way can hear ye?"

Brother Kidder grew a little red with embarrassment and impatience and started in again.

"Hithian buth'en and histers, hi hawnt hoo——"

"Imen," shrilled an old lady over in the other corner of the room. "Bless the Lord, Brother Kidder. But we don't want to miss a word of that testimony. Please speak a little louder, brother."

Well, now, by this time Mr. Kidder, by nature of a choleric and impatient disposition, commenced to get red behind the ears. He did what he was accustomed to do all his life long—he got mad. And he whirled on his heel and glared at the roomful of neighbors and friends until the glare of his eyes terrified them. Then he commenced at the top of his voice:

"Hithian buth'en an' hithers, Hi hawnt to head a Hithian hife. HAMN your ol' souls, han hoo hunnerstan' hat?"

A Dislike for Egotism.

Washington Star: "The trouble with this world," said the emphatic man, "is there are too many egotists in it."

"You dislike egotism?"

"I should say so. If there is anything in the world that annoys me it is to think of all these hundreds of people going to an election and voting their own way when I could tell them exactly what they ought to do."

A Sign.

Detroit Free Press: Landlord—You never saw the new guest's daughter, yet you insist that she is a pretty girl.

Clerk—I do.

Landlord—How do you know?

Clerk—Her mother took me into her room today to measure the windows for new curtains, and I counted nine mirrors scattered around.

DANGER IN INDIFFERENCE

Sound Money Advocates Should Stand by Their Principles Firmly.

BRYAN'S ELECTION MEANS CERTAIN PANIC

Holders of Stocks Await the Outcome of the Election with Much Anxiety, Realizing What It Means to Them.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

The stock market has been singularly indifferent to news of all sorts, favorable or unfavorable, and transactions have been on an exceedingly limited scale. At the moment the Chinese situation has no effect whatever, although developments in that quarter have been most assuring. The New England elections and the awful disaster in Texas had equally small influence. In short, prices showed a remarkably firm undertone, but no one is likely to buy stocks for the rise with any freedom until the outcome of the election is more certain than now appears. Business men realize that sound money is again the chief issue and that imperialism, trusts, etc., are all of secondary importance until this supreme question is permanently settled. In the face of such a struggle and remembering the feverish suspense of 1896, when the battle first began, it is not surprising that values refuse to respond to the many favorable influences outside of politics. There is still the possibility of a decline in the sound money vote, because the peril now seems more remote, and many who were influenced to vote in 1896 solely on that issue will imagine it safe to ignore that issue now. From this cause and indifference, also, there is decided danger of a gain in the free silver ranks and, as the country knows what to expect in such an event, prudence dictates a waiting policy until the results can be anticipated with some degree of safety. Presidential elections invariably develop surprises and if these should prove to be of the disagreeable sort, the effect would be disastrous to any bull campaign. Two or three weeks hence the outlook may be more clear. Monetary conditions are proving more favorable than expected. The surplus reserve stands at about $25,000,000, against $2,850,000 last year and $7,000,000 the year before. Bankers are lending with more freedom and rates are easy in spite of increasing interior demands. Foreign exchange has also declined under increased offerings of commercial bills.

Business Situation is Good.

Back of all the uncertainties which are just now holding Wall street in check is the business situation, which, in all essential respects, is quite satisfactory. While prices and profits on manufactured articles are lower than a year ago there is a welcome abatement of that feverish activity in 1899, which, if long continued, would have surely precipitated a serious reaction of some sort, with all the attendant evils of shutdowns, reduced wages, etc. That such a calamity has been averted is certainly good reason for congratulation. In place of a sudden collapse we have had a gradual decline in prices and moderate curtailment of production, so conducted as to reestablish rather than destroy confidence. Bradstreet's price index figure touched its highest on February 1, when it stood at 82.05. Since then there has been a continuous decline, though lately very slow, until on September 1 the figure was 80.81, a decline of 6.526 points. On September 1, 1899, the index figure was 84.584, so that prices in general are scarcely 2 points higher than a year ago. Should business revive, as now seems likely, it is questionable if the downward movement will go any further, saving where prices in some few instances are still comparatively high.

Another very satisfactory indication of business conditions is the clearing house returns from all parts of the country, except the financial centers, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., where, for reasons well known, the returns show a decrease. For instance, during the eight months ending August 31 the cities included in the middle west showed a gain over last year amounting to 6.4 per cent, the west proper a gain of 18.6, the south a gain of 16.5 and the Pacific states a gain of 11.7 per cent. These figures very plainly demonstrate that the late wave of depression has been mainly confined to the east—the section, it may be noted, which chiefly felt the effects of the silver campaign four years ago. It is also evident that the agricultural sections of the country upon which our national prosperity has always depended have held their improvement better than the industrial or financial centers at the east, which have suffered from high prices and excessive production of both commodities and securities. Vast quantities of industrials have been put upon the stock market, to say nothing of the railroad bonds and stocks which Europe has sent back on every rise, so that the wonder is that the depression in the financial markets has not been much greater. Very evidently some good judges of the situation have confidence in the future and this confidence is unquestionably based upon the sound condition of general business.

The agricultural sections have every reason to expect another season of good times. There is an ample harvest of wheat and corn, both likely to bring better prices than a year ago. High prices for cotton also promise to more than compensate for any shortage in yield of that staple, while the south, through development of its industrial, mineral and other resources, is far more prosperous today than at any time during the last twenty years. In addition to the favorable progress of our foreign trade there is just one other proof of general prosperity which cannot be too strongly impressed and that is the steady growth of railroad earnings, which continue to exhibit gratifying gains, even when compared with the large results of the last two or three years. As we have said in previous issues, some decreases in earnings need cause no surprise and in view of heavy expenses no further great improvement in net results need be expected, at least for the present; but the fact that declines of significance are not yet in sight is convincing testimony of the soundness and activity of business.

Revival of Iron Industry.

The improvement in the demand for manufactured iron has already been sufficient to check the weakness in prices and if continued will soon result in taking care of the present surplus output of pig iron. The textile trades, which next to iron, suffered from high prices and overproduction, are also getting into better form through the same natural remedies, lower prices and curtailed production. Buying of cotton goods has distinctly improved since the advance in cotton and the large Borden purchase of print cloths. Other incidents could be added showing the tendency of business, but sufficient have been cited to prove that its course is toward improvement and that it is being only slightly influenced by election prospects. The movement of money to the south is under way and the tide will soon set toward the west for crop-moving purposes, but offerings of funds are still more than ample for requirements. As we noted last week, gold exports are among the possibilities, though not among the present probabilities, as present rates of foreign exchange preclude any just now. Indeed, were it not for an abnormal condition of affairs in Europe we should now be importing gold. The tension there, however, will prevent this at least for some time. The continuance of receipts of gold from Australia, the Klondike and Alaska, together with production, promise to provide sufficient accretions to offset crop-moving depletions. Another factor at work this fall is the increase in bank circulation under the new currency law, which has no doubt contributed much to the prevailing ease. The week's heavy advance in cotton has added many more millions to the crop value. It would seem that prices have now reached a range deterrent to normal consumption. It is to be hoped that the threatened strike in the anthracite coal regions may be averted and an equitable basis of solution for the difficulties arrived at soon. One of the best evidences of our national prosperity is found in a study of our exports and imports. For the month of August our imports were $5,017,805 less than the corresponding period last year, while our exports were only $1,383,541 less. For the eight months ending August 31 the balance of trade in our favor was $351,037,219, against $277,400,390.

Kansas City Grain and Provisions.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 15.—WHEAT—December, 65¾c; cash, No. 2 hard, 67@68½c; No. 3, 65½@67c; No. 3 red, 68@71c.

CORN—December, 33@33⅛c; May, 34¼@34⅜c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 38@38¼c; No. 3 white, 29½@29⅝c; No. 3, 29c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 20c.

RYE—No. 2, 47c.

HAY—Choice timothy, $10.00; choice prairie, $8.00.

BUTTER—Creamery, 18@20c; dairy, fancy, 17c.

EGGS—Steady; fresh Missouri and Kansas stock, 12½c doz, loss off, cases returned; new white wood cases included, ½c more.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,600 bu.; corn, 15,600 bu.; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,800 bu.; corn, 18,800 bu.; oats, 3,000 bu.

Liverpool Grain and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—WHEAT—Spot, firm; No. 2 red western winter, 6s 1½d; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 4½d; No. 1 California, 6s 5d@6s 5½d. Futures, quiet; September, 6s 2¼d; December, 6s 4½d.

CORN—Spot, American mixed, new, 4s 4½d; American mixed, old, nominal. Futures, quiet; October, 4s 4d; November, 4s 4¼d; December, 4s 3¼d.

FLOUR—St. Louis fancy winter, firm, 8s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, extra India mess, dull, 72s 6d; prime mess, steady, 68s 3d. Pork, prime mess, western, steady, 72s 6d. Lard, American refined, in pails, dull, 37s 9d; prime western, in tierces, steady, 36s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 34s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., 44s; short ribs, 18 to 22 lbs., firm, 47s; long clear light, 30 to 35 lbs., firm, 43s; long clear heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 42s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., firm, 42s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 37s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 32s.

CHEESE—American finest white, firm, 52s 6d; American finest white colored, firm, 53s 6d.

TALLOW—Prime, steady, 24s 9d; Australian in London, steady, 25s 9d.

BUTTER—United States finest, 94s; United States good, 80s.

PEAS—Canadian, 5s 10½d.

WEEK IN FOREIGN MARKETS

German Bourse is Not Generally Pleased with Government Loan.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Prices generally declined last week, although the bourse was somewhat more active than usual. A pessimistic tone characterized the market, due to the German loan, the rising discount rates and the disappointing reports from industrial centers. The bourse is not pleased with the loan. Nevertheless government 3s gained slightly on the assurances that new issues would not be necessary. The Vossische Zeitung expresses surprise that the proceeds of the loan are to be transferred here through bills of exchange instead of gold, and it surmises this will be sterling exchange, which the Reichsbank will retain in portfolio to sell in emergencies. "Dollar bills, however, would serve the same purpose," says this paper, "inasmuch as the German banks owe large sums in America, causing a constant fear in the German money market that the same will be withdrawn." Private discount rose gradually during the week, reaching 4⅝ yesterday. The week's rise was ½.

Iron shares suffered in consequence of the report of the Laufau Iron Works, which showed nearly 1,000,000 marks of net earnings over 1899, and yet a dividend of 16 per cent, as against 15, where the market had expected 18. The reports from the iron centers are unsatisfactory. The dealers are now delaying the taking of goods ordered, as they hope for concessions from the contract prices.

The rise in cotton has taken the German weavers by surprise. They were quite unprepared for it and will sustain a loss in filling present contracts. West German spinners made two price advances in yarns during the week, a total of 4 pigs. per pound.

The insolvencies of woolen firms at Roubaix and Turcoing involve heavy losses for German companies of Mulhause. Gottschalk & Meyer-sohn of Leipsic were compelled in consequence to ask their creditors for a moratorium. The capital of the Reichsbank will be increased 30,000,000 marks within a month.

The Bavarian railways have made the same reduction on coal freights as the Prussian railways. A company has been organized at Celle to build an oil refinery for the product of wells at Wietze.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 16.—The excitement in cotton last week practically blocked all attempts to complete important transactions in cloth. Prices were very irregular, although the sales effected were usually at substantial advances. Satisfactory demands from India were scarce, manufacturers frequently declining to quote or asking nearer quite unobtainable. There are no prospects for a movement toward China. Wealthy agents and manufacturers are holding large quantities of China cloths until the merchants can accept delivery.

The Manchester Textile Mercury estimates that the minimum average of stoppage for the mills will be eight weeks, although the period may be longer, and that losses, including the wages of 5,600,000 workers, will be $3,000,000. The losses are attributed to the failure of nature to supply sufficient raw material. The English manufacturer is totally dependent upon a circumscribed area of foreign supply and those who provide this supply are now straining every nerve to consume the production at home, thus becoming formidable competitors of England.

"These competitors," says the Textile Mercury, "are the most formidable who could possibly enter the markets of the world against us. The remedy for the future is the cultivation of cotton within the realm of Great Britain."

At the same time a month's suspension of buying will partially restrict the demand for remnants of the last crop, purchasable at extremely high prices, to come out of the pockets of the manufacturers, but which could never be extorted from the merchants or the distributing side of trade.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ended yesterday shows: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase 740,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease 1,039,000 pesetas.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The London Stock exchange developed no important movement last week, but the general situation was interesting. The easy settlement and the satisfactory news from South Africa, together with a safer feeling regarding China, combined to strengthen the tone of the market. The advance in prices established at the beginning of the week, however, was not entirely maintained. The public doing little, and that little almost entirely for investment.

The position of affairs in China has been the principal check upon business, as the continued dispatch of troops to the Far East and the desire of Germany and Russia to raise loans are necessarily discouraging to investments. Nevertheless the tone of the markets was on the whole hopeful. Consols, after touching 99 early in the week, fell off and closed at 98¾. Americans, in spite of such adverse factors as the Galveston disaster, the coal strike and the anticipated gold exports, consequent upon the purchase of the German exchequer bonds, held their own in noteworthy fashion, the decline being only fractional. Baltimore & Ohio fell ¾ points, Louisville ¾, Southern preferred ¾, Atchison from ⅞ to ½, Chesapeake & Ohio ¾, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul ⅝, Union Pacific ⅝.

The fact that the United States is now financing two of the leading European governments, while a third, Russia, is looking to the same quarter for financial support, speaks volumes for the prosperity of America.

Events in South Africa had a favorable impression on mining shares and Rands rose ¾ on the week, closing 42¼. Money was in fair demand, until Monday, 3½@3¾ per cent, for a week 3¾ and on three months' bills 3⅞.

St. Louis Grain and Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 74⅝c; track, 75@75c; September, 74⅝c; October, 74⅞c; December, 76⅝c; May, 80¼c; No. 2 hard, 70@71c.

CORN—Strong; No. 2 cash, 39c; track, 40c; September, 39⅛c; October, 37⅞c; December, 34c; year, 33⅝c.

OATS—Firm; No. 2, 21⅞c; track, 21⅞@22c; September, 21¼c; December, 22½@22⅝c; May, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c.

FLOUR—Firm and held higher.

SEEDS—Timothy, steady, at $3.75@4.40; clover, strong, $7.55@9.50; flax, higher, at $1.52.

CORNMEAL—Steady, $2.00@2.05.

BRAN—Strong; sacked lots, east track, 60@70c.

HAY—Quiet; timothy, $9.00@12.00; prairie, $6.00@8.00.

WHISKY—Steady, $1.26.

IRON COTTONTIES—$1.30.

BAGGING—$8.10@8.85.

HEMP TWINE—9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, firm; jobbing, $12.50. Lard, higher; choice, $6.67½. Dry salt meats, stronger; boxed extra shorts, $7.75; clear ribs, $7.87½; clear sides, $8.00. Bacon, firm; boxed extra shorts, $8.37½; clear ribs, $8.50; clear sides, $8.62½.

METALS—Lead, steady at $4.32½. Spelter, weak at $3.85.

POULTRY—Steady; chickens, 6½@8c; turkeys, 7c; geese, 5½c.

EGGS—Steady at 12½c.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 17@21c; dairy, 15@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; wheat, 161,000 bu.; corn, 34,000 bu.; oats, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; wheat, 62,000 bu.; corn, 30,000 bu.; oats, 21,000 bu.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, Sept. 15.—WHEAT—Dull; October,