

# RAIDING THE FUNDS

## Shadows of Suspicion Hover Over the Officials

### OF THE HOSPITAL AT NORFOLK

Strong indications that the drug and fuel funds have been raided—with an appropriation of nearly \$120,000. There'll be a deficiency at end of year.

NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 17, 1900.—Prosperous conditions are in evidence in every county of Nebraska. No one but a rank partisan would attempt to assert that such conditions are transitory or unreal. It is matter of slow growth—there is nothing artificial or uncertain about it. Within four years the farmers of Nebraska have been delivered from the bondage of debt and thousands of them boast of a surplus.

It is true that the requirements of the impending campaign have suggested the fullest exposition of facts relating to the changed conditions in every county in order that the people of one county may be apprised of the degree of prosperity in every other county, but the republican managers do not need to magnify or overstate the facts, which in most cases speak for themselves.

Emphasis may be given to one all-important fact, to-wit: that while the farmers are producing abundant crops and receiving higher prices therefor than ever before paid, at the same time the mechanics and laboring men in cities and towns are all busy, receiving higher pay for shorter working days than ever before, and that the demand for their services exceeds the supply. A careful inquiry into the status of things reveals these conditions:

1. That farmers are getting 32 and 34 cents for their corn (of which there is a large surplus), whereas four years ago they got but 6 and 10 cents.

2. That stock raisers and farmers are getting \$5.50 for fat steers, whereas four years ago they got \$2.75 and \$3.50. Hogs, four years ago, \$2.77; this year, \$5.09.

3. That farmers are buying adjoining acres and are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars upon improvements. Residents of cities and towns are putting up new buildings and repairing hundreds of old ones. There is an air of thrift everywhere.

4. That country merchants are selling more goods and getting larger profits and prompter pay for goods sold than ever before in the history of the state.

5. That mechanics are everywhere busy. From towns, large and small, come reports of a demand for mechanics exceeding the supply. In Omaha more men are employed at higher wages and shorter working hours than was the case in any previous year save 1897-8, when the exposition produced a temporary demand for men. Inquiry among all classes of mechanics reveals the fact that the mean average of wage scale is higher, working hours shorter and the demand for men very active. No man who wants work need be idle.

6. That the jobbers and wholesale merchants and manufacturers of Nebraska are selling more goods at larger profits than was true of their trade in the year 1896; that of fifty firms reporting, the increased volume of business ranged from 20 to 950 per cent and that in no case was a decrease of business reported.

7. That fifty jobbing houses, farm implement houses, manufacturers, wholesale houses, etc., report a large increase in the number of men employed, in wages paid and the average increase in the number of traveling men covering Nebraska territory is nearly 50 per cent.

The paramount question is: What would any of these classes gain by a change of government at Washington?

Do you want a change? In WHAT THE MECHANICS SAY.

In Omaha the change in regard to wages paid, hours of employment and number of persons engaged is so gratifying that the classes affected will gladly do what they can to support the political party which has made possible this remarkable improvement in conditions. The following reports were obtained from officials of the various local unions:

Printing Pressmen's Union—Our scale of wages in 1896 was \$16 to \$18 per week for ten hours per day. In 1900 our scale is the same per diem for nine hours per day. In 1896 20 per cent of our members were idle all the time and 40 per cent of those employed were making but half time. In 1900 all members are employed and all are making full time. In short, we are working shorter hours and making more money than we did in 1896.

Plasters, Bricklayers and Stonemasons' Tenders' Union—Our scale of wages in 1896 was 15 to 17 1/2 cents per hour for ten hours. In 1900 our scale is 24 cents per hour for eight hours and we have 50 per cent more men employed than in 1896.

Plumbers' Union—Our scale of wages in 1896 was 45 cents per hour for eight hours. In 1900 it is 60 cents per hour for eight hours. Until July 1st we have had 30 per cent more men employed than we had in 1896.

Painters and Decorators—Our scale in 1896 was 30 cents per hour. We had no scale signed up regarding hours of employment. Our present scale is 35 cents for eight hours; time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays. In 1896 our union had about fifty members in good standing. In 1898 we had nearly 200 members. This was owing to the Trans-Mississippi exposition. Our members are all, or nearly all, employed at the present time.

Bricklayers' Union—In 1896 our scale of wages was 50 cents per hour for eight hours; time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays. Our scale for 1900 is 60 cents per hour, with no other changes. Our union has had about 160 members for the past five years. There is more work in our trade in Omaha at the

present time than we have had in the last eight years.

Carpenters' Union—Our scale of wages in 1896 in South Omaha was 25 cents per hour for ten or twelve hours. For 1900 it is 35 cents per hour for eight hours; time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays. In Omaha our scale in 1896 was 30 cents per hour for eight hours; time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays. In 1900 it is 40 cents per hour and no other changes. More than double the number are now employed in our trade than in 1897, although there are a great many carpenters idle at present. This is owing to the Trans-Mississippi exposition, which brought a great many carpenters here who have remained.

Horsehoopers' Union—Our scale is the same as it was in 1896 for the same hours. We have not as many employed as we had in 1896, for the reason that there are not as many horses in use. The bike has made a great difference in our trade.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union—In 1896 our scale of wages was 33 1/2 cents, but very few men got that amount. The average wages paid were 27 1/2 cents. The number of hours is the same. Our scale at present is 38 1/2 cents per hour. There are 25 per cent more men employed in our trade now than in 1896.

Printing Press Assistants' Union—Our scale of wages in 1896 was \$8 for sixty hours, or \$8 per week for ten hours per day. We now get \$9.50 for thirty hours per day. In 1896 we had thirty men employed; we now have forty-eight.

Machinists' Union—Our scale of wages in 1896 was from 25 to 30 cents per hour. We were working from forty to forty-eight hours per week. Our present scale is 32 cents per hour for nine hours per day, or fifty-four hours per week. All members of the union are employed, and our union was never in a more flourishing condition, and we doubt if an idle machinist can be found in Omaha today, unless he is idle from choice.

GROWTH OF THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

The increase of stock receipts at South Omaha may be taken as a fair illustration of the change wrought in business generally during the four years the republican party has had charge of national affairs. During the seven months of 1900 ending July 31st the cattle receipts were 424,236, as against 220,324 for a like period in 1896, a gain of 202,964, or nearly 100 per cent.

The hog receipts for the first seven months of this year were 1,121,171, as against 717,976 for the first seven months of 1896, a gain of 403,195.

For the period ending July 31st, 1900, there were 697,985 head of sheep received; for the same period in 1896, 161,841, a gain of 436,144 for 1900.

There has also been a gratifying increase in prices during this time. Steers, for instance, sold July 31st, 1896, at from \$2.75 to \$3.70; July 31st, 1900, they brought \$5.50; hogs sold July 31st, 1896, at \$2.77; July 31st, 1900, the price was \$5.09. The price paid for sheep July 31st, 1896, ranged from \$2 to \$5.50; July 31st, 1900, the range was from \$4 to \$5.45. In the month of July, 1896, the receipts of hogs were 97,000; in July, 1900, 179,000 (in round thousands), and the price as given above but little more than half in 1896 of that in 1900.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Information gained from a large number of the principal business men of Omaha through letters of inquiry and personal interviews, discloses the fact that, without a single exception, there has been a marked "expansion" of business in Nebraska's chief city during the four years the republican party has been in charge of national affairs. In securing this information no regard whatever was had to political affiliations, the desire being to make the exhibit a perfectly fair one in every respect. The line of inquiry covers a comparison of amount of business in 1896 with 1900; comparison of the number of employees then and now, and also of the wages paid. The replies show, with one exception, that the lowest increase in amount of business is 20 per cent, ranging from that up to 950 per cent, with a large proportion of instances where the percentage of gain was 75 per cent to 100; the increase in the number of employees ranges from 15 to 200 per cent, and the range of increase in salaries paid is from 10 per cent to 50 per cent.

The Hospital for the Insane at Norfolk contributes another important chapter to the history of mismanagement of the state institutions under the Poynter administration.

On the surface there is evidence of extravagance and recklessness in dealing with the funds, while beneath the surface there is unmistakable evidence of fraud.

Particularly is this true in connection with the purchase of drugs and coal, if not clothing and other supplies. The demands on the fuel fund have been enormous, and notwithstanding the large amount appropriated, there will be a shortage in this fund of no less than \$5,000.

EVIDENCE OF FRAUD.

The last legislature appropriated for the maintenance of this institution \$119,350, of which amount \$12,000 was for fuel and lights. Why it should require such a large amount of money for fuel and lights is a question challenging explanation, but it was appropriated, and, as previously stated, that amount, large though it is, is going to fall short of being enough by at least \$5,000.

From May 26th, 1899, to July 19th, 1900, \$10,625.20 of the appropriation was expended, leaving a balance of \$1,374. This was for fourteen months and the rate of expenditure was therefore about \$760 per month, or \$260 per month in excess of the appropriation.

There are less than 300 inmates in the hospital, yet on a basis of 200 it has cost the state more than \$35 per capita for light and heat for the last fourteen months. That this is an unreasonable amount is quite apparent.

Upon inquiry it was discovered that Steward Rees of the hospital, who has charge of purchasing supplies of this character, is on very intimate terms with certain coal dealers. In fact, at the time he was appointed steward he was engaged in the coal business

at Norfolk, in partnership with one C. W. Braash, and it is a noticeable fact that since his appointment his former business partner has figured conspicuously in the fuel transactions of the hospital. The records in the auditor's office bear evidence, not alone of this, but of other matters equally as significant.

Since May 26th of last year to July 19th of this year the Glen Rock Coal company has drawn from the state treasury for coal sold the hospital more than \$9,700 (see vouchers B30347, B31197, B31332, B34280, B37397, B40267, B41849, B42785, B44351, B45054, B46313, B46976).

A significant fact in connection with this is that during the summer months of this year the supply purchased is about the same as during cold weather.

Another significant fact is, that while Engineer Mohler of the hospital says that between eighty and ninety tons per month are consumed, the records show that the consumption has been at the rate of more than 150 tons per month. The contract price is about \$4 per ton and if Engineer Mohler, who handles the coal, knows what he is talking about, the monthly cost, on the ninety-ton estimate, would only be \$360 per month, whereas the official records show that the monthly cost is \$760 per month, a difference of \$400 per month.

Taking the highest estimate of Engineer Mohler (ninety tons per month), and figure the cost at \$3 per ton, nearly the price of the very best hard coal on the market, and it would then amount to only \$270 per month, or still less by \$40 per month than the amount actually paid by the state the last fourteen months for soft and slack coal.

These figures are not alone significant, but are suspicious. They indicate quite freely that the state is being defrauded. The figures of the engineer, the man whose duties are such that he should know exactly what the monthly consumption is, stand out in bold contrast with the bills rendered—bills the state has been required to pay. The disparity is not easily accounted for, except on the ground of fraud alone.

According to Engineer Mohler, it should cost not to exceed \$360 per month. According to the records it costs \$760 per month. This is a distinction with a most significant difference, one involving nearly \$5,000 per year to the taxpayers of Nebraska.

A DRUG DEALER'S SNAP.

Suspicious as are the figures associated with the fuel and light fund, worse abuses appear to have been practiced in connection with the drug fund.

Druggist Christoph, who has had somewhat of a monopoly of the patronage of the hospital, is said to be on very "friendly" terms with Steward Rees. The records show that it has been expensive "friendship" to the state. Not alone has Christoph had the drug fund to play on, but he has drawn money out of the "paint and oil" fund, the "general repair" fund, "carpet and curtain" fund, "board and clothing" fund, "book and stationery" fund, and the "incidental" fund.

Steward Rees was appointed to his position about one year ago. In the last year his friend Christoph has drawn from the state treasury \$1,129.04. He has drawn \$648.31 from the drug fund, \$38.50 from the general repair fund, \$204.86 from the board and clothing fund, \$14.98 from the carpet and curtain fund, \$22.85 from the book and stationery fund, \$42.23 from the incidental fund and \$157.33 from the paint and oil fund.

Vouchers B34289, B37404, B41857, B42776, B44356, B46972 and B47642 were drawn in favor of Druggist Christoph on the paint and oil fund.

Vouchers B42768, B45080 and B46305 were drawn in favor of Druggist Christoph on the general repair fund.

Ducher B36252 was drawn in favor of Druggist Christoph on the carpet and curtain fund.

Vouchers B34272, B36229, B40263, B41835, B42755, B43478, B44345, B46323 and B47634 were drawn in favor of Druggist Christoph on the board and clothing fund.

Vouchers B33386, B34283 and B36237 were drawn in favor of Druggist Christoph on the book and stationery fund.

Vouchers B40271 and B45534 were drawn in favor of Druggist Christoph on the incidental fund.

Vouchers B34282, B36235, B40268, B41851, B42782, B43478, B44355, B45055, B45524, B46315, B46975 and B47639 were drawn in favor of Druggist Christoph on the drug fund.

These are the cold facts, taken direct from the official records in the auditor's office at Lincoln.

These figures indicate that there is something else besides friendship in the intimacy existing between Steward Rees and Druggist Christoph.

Another significant feature of the matter is that while Druggist Christoph has had the contract since his friend Rees became steward he has also been supplying the "extras." An article that is not enumerated in the contract is called an "extra" and is not sold subject to contract prices.

Extras are bought at the retailer's figures. It is within the power of the steward to favor his friends in this way, by omitting many of the articles to be bought from the contract and buy them at retail prices. That this very thing has been done at Norfolk can hardly be disputed. Fully 25 per cent of the articles purchased from Druggist Christoph the last year were not included in the contract and were not bought at contract prices (see vouchers B36235, B40268, B41851, B42782, B44353, B45055, B46315 and B46975). It is known that in instances of this kind excessive prices are charged, in some instances double the amount of the actual retail price.

It is also known that Druggist Christoph does not deal directly in many of the articles with which he is credited as having delivered to the hospital. It might be a rather difficult matter for either him or Steward Rees to satisfactorily explain how it happened that articles legitimately chargeable to and charged to the contract and certain fund and board and clothing fund were supplied by a druggist.

The legislature appropriated \$1,200

for drugs. There remains in this fund a balance of \$387, which means a deficiency at the end of the fiscal year in this fund of about \$150, in face of the fact that other funds have been made use of in instances where goods should be charged to the drug fund.

URNS ON THE LIGHT.

Despite the efforts of other druggists to obtain the drug contract Christoph has had it ever since Steward Rees assumed his office. One of the local dealers makes bold to charge that the bids of others are opened before the favorite puts in his bid, so that he knows just what to bid to get the contract. He claims that the bids are either opened at the hospital or at Lincoln.

One of the druggists who believes that this very thing is being done is A. H. Kiesau. Speaking of it he said:

"Being unable to secure the contract even at rock bottom figures I resolved to get it even at a loss, particularly to see if I could find out what the cause was of our not getting it. We had been quoting very low figures, yet each time the contract was awarded to Christoph. I wrote to a wholesale drug firm in Omaha, where I do my trading, telling them of what I wanted to do and asking them if they would not help me by making a reduction in the wholesale price.

"I sent them an itemized statement of what was called for in the contract and they agreed to let me have the drugs at a reduction of 5 per cent below the regular wholesale cash price.

"I then took this reduced wholesale price and I made a further reduction of 20 per cent, making a total reduction of about 25 per cent on the cash wholesale price.

"I sent in my bid at these figures, and, what do you think? Christoph's bid was 60 cents lower than mine. This convinced me that there was a crooked deal somewhere, for, in the first place, on a drug bill of \$200, 60 cents is too close a difference, and, in the second place, how did it happen, after I had bid away down below the wholesale price, that Christoph should bid about 25 per cent below what the goods actually cost him at wholesale, unless my bid had been opened and he had been informed before the contract was awarded and before he put in his bid what my bid was?

"There was fraud on the face of it, that's certain.

"I don't mean to say by this that the state is getting its drugs at a bargain. On the contrary, I think if you look up the list of goods purchased as 'extras' you will discover that on the whole the state is paying top prices."

There are somewhat startling rumors afloat, too, relative to deals in connection with the clothing contract. It is currently reported that favoritism is practiced in connection with this end of the business, and that certain persons have received handsome rewards at the expense of the state by reason of it. The last legislature appropriated \$40,000 for board and clothing, but even this large amount, between diversion, perversion and extravagance, will be completely wiped out before the next appropriation will be available. Most of the special funds are overdrawn, and there is every indication that the general deficiency in the funds of the institution will run up well into the thousands.

LOOSE BUSINESS METHODS.

It is a matter of history that loose business methods have been employed here throughout the official existence of the present State Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

Repairs have been made to buildings and the bills paid out of other specific funds. A fire occurred about two years ago in one of the buildings, necessitating repairs to the extent of \$5,500. It was "repaired" at that cost without advertising or soliciting bids for either labor or material and the bills were paid out of the board and clothing fund.

In 1897 this same board let the contract for the building of a new wing to the hospital, for which \$25,000 had been appropriated, to a firm of contractors from Omaha. The contractors entered upon the performance of the work, but the disposition exhibited on their part to pocket the money allowed by the board and pay nobody resulted in numerous unpaid bills for labor and material being sent to the board, with requests that no more money be allowed the contractors until they paid or secured the claims against them. The board made a terrible mess of the whole affair. The contractors left the work to be completed by their bondsmen and the bondsmen, owing to serious complications, requested that the board complete the job. The work was finally completed, but it was a long time before the bills were allowed and paid and it is said that even some remain unpaid to this day. The bondsmen were ready and willing to liquidate all legitimate bills, but the whole deal was so replete with blunders made by the board that it was difficult to determine the difference between the status of the debtor and creditor.

The building was finally completed, but up to this day no one has yet come forward to exhibit it as a model of modern architecture.

CRUEL TREATMENT.

Numerous complaints are afloat concerning the practice of cruelty by employees in dealing with the inmates. Last spring an employe named Charles Rossin gave one of the inmates a severe beating and that, too, it is reported, without provocation or justification. The outrage was so flagrant that the management was compelled to discharge him.

Reports of cruelty are quite numerous, but as the inmates are of unsound mind to a greater or less extent, little or no dependence can be placed on what they say, and for this reason it is difficult to obtain satisfactory proof or disproof.

Upon the whole, so far as the management is concerned, there is no evidence of sincerity on the part of the authorized representatives of the fiscalists to live up to the professed economy of their party. On the contrary, the per capita expense to the state, the pay roll, the general expense, is greater today than it ever has been.

Mosquitos die within a few hours after gorging themselves with human blood.

## CABLE FROM LI HUNG CHANG.

Assurance that He Has Power to Protect Americans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Minister Wu has received a cablegram from Li Hung Chang, answering the hope expressed in the American note of a few days ago that his powers are sufficient to protect American lives and interests in China. Earl Li says he has that power and will see that the protection is given.

The Chinese government has made swift answer to the latest communication from the state department relative to the recognition of Li Hung Chang as an envoy competent to negotiate a peace settlement. There had never been any doubt here as to the sufficiency of Li's credentials as a plenipotentiary, but the effort of the state department has been to cause him to use any extraordinary powers he might have for the protection of American life and property in China, pending a final settlement. It has succeeded in attaining this object, as is indicated in the response from Li Hung Chang presented to Assistant Secretary Hill this morning by Minister Wu. The department asked Li Hung Chang "without further delay to give assurance that the life and property of Americans will henceforth be respected throughout the Chinese empire."

The viceroy has given the assurance asked for. His word came in the shape of a cable dispatch to Minister Wu, dated yesterday, at Shanghai. Mr. Wu called at the state department this morning and presented the answer to Mr. Hill. He in turn sent it forward to the president. It will be for the latter to decide whether Li's assurance is sufficient to meet the needs of the case.

It is believed that if the powers can get together themselves and through commissioners arrange for certain common bases of compensation for certain classes of outrages good progress can be made toward a final settlement. However, if the attempt to secure unity of action in this direction is no more successful than that directed to the evacuation of Pekin the United States government will look to its own interests, and, appointing its own commissioners, proceed to deal directly with the Chinese commissioners.

It is believed here that Li Hung Chang already has been advised by Prince Ching of the urgent necessity for his attendance in Pekin to initiate the negotiations, hence his announced intention to sail tomorrow from Shanghai for the capital.

CITY'S CRYING NEED IS MONEY.

Charitably Disposed Persons at a Distance Advised of Wants.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 14.—To the Associated Press: We are receiving numerous telegrams of condolences and offers of assistance. As the telegraph wires are burdened we ask the Associated Press to communicate this response to all. Nearby cities are supplying and will supply sufficient food, clothing, etc., for immediate needs. Cities further away can serve us best by sending money. Checks should be made payable to John Sealey, chairman of the finance committee. All supplies should come to W. A. McVittie, chairman of the relief committee. We have 25,000 people to clothe and feed for many weeks and to furnish with household goods. Most of these are homeless and the others will require money to make their wrecked residences habitable. From this the world may understand how much money we will need. The committee will from time to time report our needs with more particularity. We refer to dispatch of this day of Mayor R. G. Lowe, which the committee fully endorses. All communications will please accept this answer in lieu of direct responses and be assured of the heartfelt gratitude of the entire population.

W. C. JONES, Mayor.  
M. LASKER,  
J. D. SKINNER,  
C. H. M'MASTER,  
R. G. LOWE,  
CLARENCE OWSLEY,  
Committee.

An Appeal to Druggists.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 14.—The following appeal was issued tonight:

"To All Druggists: The storm-stricken district is very much in need of the following drugs: Iodoform, chloride of lime, gum camphor, assafoetida, crude carbolic acid, phenol sodique, gauze bandages, quinine and iodoform gauze. Contributions should be sent to the Houston relief committee.

(Signed)  
"HOUSTON RELIEF COMMITTEE,  
"By A. E. Kesling."

Damage to the Cotton Crop.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 14.—There is no doubt the cotton crop has been considerably damaged throughout the southern and central part of Texas. Owing to the excessive rains this year the cotton has grown to weed morns than ever known and in some fields it ranges from six to ten feet high and is very rank with leaf.

Duluth Has Grown.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The population of the city of Duluth, Minn., as officially announced today, in 1900, 52,969; 1890, 33,115. These figures show for the city as a whole an increase in population of 19,854, or 59.9 per cent, from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 838, showing an increase of 32,277, or 3,851.67 per cent, from 1880 to 1890.

Eleven Go Down with Ship.

CONNEAUT, O., Sept. 14.—The tug Day went to the supposed place of the Lyons disaster yesterday and steamed about four hours without finding any trace of the vessel or its crew. Eleven persons are believed to have gone down with the steamer, which foundered in the storm of Tuesday night. Five survivors, two women and three men, drifted ashore yesterday afternoon near here, lashed to a mast. They had been in the water fifteen hours. The Lyons carried a crew of sixteen.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.—Cattle—There was only a light run of cattle here today and the fact that the weather was bad had a tendency to hurt the market. Chicago also reported a dull, weak market and as a result there was not much doing here. There were only a few loads of corn fed steers on sale and the quality of the offerings was rather common. Buyers do not take hold with much life and it was a dull, weak market. The supply of cows was very light, hardly enough to make a test of the market. Although the bulk of the offerings today were on the feeder order, still there were not enough to go around and trade was very slow. Yard traders have a good many cattle on hand and the bad weather seemed to shut off the demand from the country today entirely, so they were very cautious about buying more cattle so near the end of the week. The market was very quiet and was unevenly lower. There were not enough western beef cattle here today to attract the attention of buyers, but as the market has been steady all the week they would probably have sold off today had there been any good ones here. There were only a few cows and they sold from steady to a little lower.

Hogs—There was a good run of hogs here today, counting what was carried over, but packers all seemed to be wanting fresh supplies, so that the market ruled fairly active at the start. Light hogs did not sell quite as well on the whole today as they did on the opening market yesterday, but still they brought better prices than they did at the close yesterday. The top of \$5.30 was as good as the high price yesterday, but the bulk of the light weights sold from \$5.07 1/2 to \$5.10. Heavy hogs were again rather neglected, and, as Chicago came lower on the heavy weights, packers took off a little more on those again today. The bulk of them sold around \$5.00 to \$5.05, and the medium weights at \$5.05 to \$5.10.

Sheep—Receipts of sheep today were liberal for the last end of the week, but the demand was also in good shape. The supply was made up mostly of sheep and packers picked up in good season at just about steady prices. There were only a few lambs on the market, but they also met with ready sale at about steady prices. They brought \$5.25, but they were not of as good quality as today's stock that sold for \$5.35. It was a good, steady, active market all around and everything was sold early in the morning. There were not many feeders here today, but prices remain just about the same.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; market steady; native steers, \$4.25 to \$5.75; Texas steers, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Texas cows, \$2.25 to \$2.50; cows and heifers, \$1.25 to \$1.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.00; bulls, \$2.40 to \$2.50; calves, receipts, 300; market steady, \$4.25 to \$5.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market weak to slow; bulk of sales, \$5.15 to \$5.35; heavy, \$5.12 to \$5.25; packers, \$5.15 to \$5.27 1/2; mixed, \$5.10 to \$5.25; light, \$4.60 to \$5.30; Yorkers, \$5.25 to \$5.30; pigs, \$3.50 to \$5.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.25; muttons, \$2.00 to \$3.55.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND DEAD.

Two Thousand Seven Hundred Storm Victims Identified at Galveston.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 15.—The Post today prints a list of 2,701 names of the Galveston dead, compiled from various sources, but believed to be authentic. There were hundreds of bodies burned, buried at sea and in the sand, of which no identification was possible. There were other hundreds who were buried on the beach of the mainland, few of whom have been identified. There are many bodies still in the ruins of Galveston and scattered along the beach of the mainland and in the marshes, where they were thrown by the water. Some of these bodies have been sent twenty miles inland along small watercourses by the rush of high waters. Taking all things into consideration, there seems no longer any doubt that the number of dead will reach beyond the estimates of 5,000 which has been made by Mayor Jones, Major P. G. Lowe and other reliable citizens of Galveston.

About 1,300 refugees arrived here from Galveston last night and are being cared for as well as possible. Four buildings have been set apart for the benefit of refugees, but of the 3,500 who have reached here so far not more than 800 remain in the public charge, the remainder of them having gone to the homes of relatives and friends. The owner of the steamer Lawrence has ordered the boat turned over to Adjutant Scurry, who is in charge at Galveston, and the transportation of people from Galveston to the interior will proceed faster. There have been delays in the transportation of provisions because of a lack of boats, but there are more boats now and the work will be faster and more complete.

TO EMPLOY OUTSIDE LABOR.

Galveston Relief Decides to Employ Laborers to Clean the City.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 15.—From early this morning until far in the afternoon Governor Sayers today was in conference with relief committees from various points along the storm-swept coast. Among the first committees to arrive was one from Galveston. As a result of this conference it was decided that instead of looking to the laboring people of Galveston for work in this emergency that an importation of outside laborers to the number of 2,000 should be made to conduct the sanitary work while the people of Galveston were given an opportunity of looking after their own losses and rebuilding their own property without giving any