

IS STATES EVIDENCE

World-Herald Placed in the Witness Chair Against Democracy.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS DODGED

By Bryan Which Are Propounded to Him by a Prominent Pennsylvania Democrat—Beating Around the Bush to Save His Political Bacon.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 1.—If the fusionists had started in their campaign by destroying the back files of the newspapers of their party, they might have robbed the republicans of some valuable campaign literature. But they didn't, and must suffer the consequences.

The Omaha World-Herald is the recognized organ of fusion, not alone in Nebraska, but in the west. The following figures taken from the issue of the World-Herald of July 10, 1896, and July 10, 1900, not only serve to prove a most significant distinction between the prices this year and those of four years ago, but they show conclusively that prices have advanced and that the people are much more prosperous now than then.

| | July 10, 1896. | July 10, 1900. |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cows | \$3.00 | \$4.55 |
| Helfers | 3.00 | 4.25 |
| Calves | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| Bulls | 2.90 | 4.00 |
| Stags | 2.90 | 4.25 |
| Stocks and Feeders | 3.55 | 4.15 |
| Hogs | 3.15 | 5.20 |
| Veal, per lb. | .06 1/2 | .10 |
| Green Hides (No. 1) | .04 | .06 |
| Wheat, (Neb. & Dak.) | .53 | .75 |
| Wheat, car load (new) | .50 | .71 |
| Rye | .30 | .54 |
| Flax seed | .74 | 1.40 |
| Flour, (best patent) | 1.85 | 2.25 |
| Corn | .18 | .36 |
| Oats | .15 | .24 |
| No. 2 Red Wheat | .56 1/2 | .82 |
| No. 2 Cash Corn | .26 1/2 | .44 1/2 |
| No. 2 White Oats | .18 | .27 |

There are 19 articles enumerated above—every one grown on the farm—and the aggregate per cent of increase in price approximates 1,093. Divide this by 19, the number of articles, and you will find that the average increase in the price of each article is approximately 57 1/2 per cent.

This isn't campaign oratory, it isn't a mass of confusing figures; it is simply a compilation showing the prices the farmers of Nebraska received for their products under a democratic and republican administration respectively, as shown by market quotations published in the Omaha World-Herald.

An increase of 57 1/2 per cent. in the commercial value of a crop means a great deal to each individual farmer in Nebraska. It means a great deal to the state of Nebraska and all its people, for, when the farmers are prosperous, all lines of industry are correspondingly stimulated. It means that the same amount of farm products will net the farmer more than double the amount this year as compared with 1896.

This is exactly the difference between republicanism and democracy as applied to the farmer and the farming industry, for today the republicans are in power and in 1896 the democrats were in power.

In the light of such facts it is difficult to believe that the democratic ticket will receive any material support from the farmers of Nebraska.

Since it is proven by these figures that democratic policies enacted into law cause a decline in the price of farm products, and that republican policies, when enacted into law, cause an increase in the price of farm products, what more is necessary to convince the farmer that it is to his interest to vote for and uphold the republican ticket and party?

"Well," but Bryan says, "there is danger of imperialism."

Suppose he does, does that make it so? He said in 1896, in his speech at Baltimore, that if McKinley was elected it would mean four more years of hard times.

The above figures from his own party organ disprove that assertion, say nothing of the abundance of evidence of prosperity manifest everywhere.

And Bryan says, "There is danger of militarism."

Suppose he does, does that make it so? He said in 1896 that if McKinley was elected the wages of labor and the prices of farm products would fall just as sure as the stone that is thrown up.

Again the figures from his own party organ disprove his assertions, say nothing of the purchase of new homes, the cancellation of farm mortgages, the increase in bank deposits, especially in the smaller towns and villages, the decrease in interest rates and the music of a million hammers in the various factories.

Yes, Bryan says a great many things, but every time his philosophy has been put to a practical test it has been found faulty, weak and vulnerable.

You will notice, however, that there is one thing Bryan isn't saying, and that is, he isn't saying anything about the low prices, hard times and industrial distress under democratic rule four years ago.

Incontinently loquacious as he is, he isn't saying anything about that.

You have often heard of a doctor advising his patient to go away from his business on a pleasure trip so that he may forget about the cares and troubles that are endangering his health?

Well, that is why Bryan is advising the people that there is "danger of imperialism and militarism." He wants them to forget their cares and troubles of four years ago when the democrats were in power, not particularly for the benefit of their health, but for fear that they will take their memory along with them into the voting place and vote against him.

That is the "danger" Bryan is endeavoring to guard against.

FIGURES FOR PLAY TOYS.
You will remember that Bryan

played with figures in his 1896 speeches. He had enough figures and exclamations points to build a rail fence around Nebraska. He hasn't got them today. This time the figures are all against him. Read the above figures from his Omaha organ and you will see why he is letting figures alone in this campaign.

In 1896 Bryan said the hard times were "caused by a scarcity of money and that the only source of relief was in the free coinage of silver."

He was wrong again. The people discovered the "source of relief"—William McKinley and the republican party. They defeated silver, elected McKinley and unexampled prosperity followed.

DEMOCRACY AND TRUSTS.

The real position of the democrats on the trusts question was shown in congress last June, when a proposed constitutional amendment intended to prevent, regulate and destroy trusts was defeated by democratic votes.

The amendment was as follows: "Congress shall have power to define, regulate, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise. The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States."

This amendment, if incorporated into the constitution, would no doubt accomplish the purpose for which it was intended. But it was defeated, and by democratic votes.

When it came to a vote, requiring as it did, a two-thirds majority, 154 voted for it and 132 against it. Of the 154 who voted for it 150 were republicans. Of the 132 who voted against it 130 were democrats.

This very clearly defines the attitude of both parties on the trust question. Political parties as well as individuals, should be measured, not by their words, but by their deeds. This rule is founded on apostolic doctrine and it is a pretty safe one to follow.

Viewed in this light the Bryanites, instead of being opposed to trusts, as they loudly proclaim, appear to be in sympathy with them.

Trusts or combinations intended to restrict legitimate competition, organized primarily for the purpose of arbitrarily fixing and regulating prices, are necessarily injurious to the people and should be stamped out. But who is going to do the stamping out?

Are you going to look to a party that, when it had an opportunity to provide a remedy, went over bag and baggage to the enemy—the democratic party? Are you going to look to a party that lined up its votes in congress in solid phalanx and defeated a proposed constitutional amendment intended to crush this evil? Are you going to do this and desert the republican party, which not only cast all but four of the 154 votes cast in congress for the amendment, but has written into the statutes of the United States every word of law that appears there against trusts?

BRyan AN AWFUL DODGER.

W. J. Bryan does not have to go outside his own party to find men who question both his sincerity and consistency on the "paramount" issue, particularly in regard to the Philippines.

Hon. J. B. Corey of Pittsburg, Pa., former democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, under date of September 15, 1900, addressed the following letter to Mr. Bryan:

"Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 15, 1900.
"Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:
"My Dear Sir—I have not received any reply to my letter directed to you at Chicago, asking you if you believed that the negroes of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, who never had lived under a republican form of government or exercised the right of manhood suffrage, are more capable of self-government than the American negroes in our southern states who were born and raised under our republican form of government and had the right of suffrage for one-third of a century. If not, do you approve of the legislatures of the southern states disfranchising our American negroes, who for one-third of a century have exercised the right of suffrage and insist upon the right of self-government to the half-civilized negro of the Philippines? I do not wish to be understood as defending the McKinley administration or espousing our people's war with Spain and its results, but simply as an American citizen, I wish to learn your sentiments on a candidate for the presidency on the paramount issue of self-government. I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
"J. B. COREY.

"Former Democratic Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania."

It will be observed that Mr. Corey has written more than one letter on the subject, but thus far Mr. Bryan has carefully avoided answering or explaining the inconsistency Mr. Corey points out.

A copy of the above letter was handed to Mr. Bryan in person while he was on the stage at Weeping Water, Neb., on the evening of September 21, but he very adroitly ignored it and made no reference to it. Mr. Bryan's failure to make answer simply emphasizes his insincerity.

Like in the question propounded to him each day since the campaign opened, by the New York Herald, asking him whether, if elected, he would instruct his secretary of the treasury to pay government "coin" obligations in silver, the question of sectionalism is raised, and Bryan will remain as mute as a Chinese joss and let the people guess at it.

So far as the Herald's question is concerned he is afraid to say yes, for that would line the eastern states up against him, and he is afraid to say no, for that would line the silver states and the populists against him.

So, too, in regard to the proposition submitted by Mr. Corey. If he says yes he places himself in a most ridiculous attitude, while if he says no he will have every old slave state after him with a cat-o-nine-tails.

But it must be apparent to everyone that there is a wide divergence between these two propositions, and, if elected, somebody is going to be terribly fooled.

And this is the same Bryan who is held up all over the country by the fusionists, in the newspapers, on the

curbetones and on the rostrum, as the man with a courageous jaw! Alas, poor Yorick!

WOULD HAVE BAD EFFECT.

In the corner of the reading room at the Omaha Commercial club yesterday three gentlemen representing varied interests talked significantly of the political situation. The conversationalists were C. S. Hayward of the Williams & Hayward Shoe Co., G. R. Williams, a farmer well known throughout Douglas county, and E. A. Willis, president of the Omaha Pressmen's union, and the conversation ran like this:

Mr. Williams—Mr. Hayward, in your opinion, would the election of Mr. Bryan have any effect upon the manufacturing and jobbing interests?

Mr. Hayward—Yes; it would undoubtedly have a bad effect. It would take us back to the conditions of 1896, when the stability of our currency was seriously threatened and money tightened up. Four years ago, it will be remembered, manufacturing concerns throughout the country were in a bad way. Some of the mills were shut down completely and the others were greatly curtailed in operation.

That condition was brought about by bad tariff legislation and the free silver agitation, and both of these evils would be upon us again in the event of democratic success this year.

Mr. Willis—the workmen of the cities have as much at stake in this campaign as do the manufacturers, for they are the first and greatest sufferers when the mills close down. Thousands of men were out of work four years ago, and now many of the big factories are unable to get so many operators as they desire. Right here in Omaha from 20 to 50 per cent. of the members of the different labor unions were unemployed in 1896, while this year every union reports its full membership at work. I should think that the enforced idleness of a large number of workmen in the cities would have some effect upon the farmer. What do you think of it, Mr. Williams?

Mr. Williams—Well, of course, the farmer's prosperity depends very largely upon a favorable market, and you can't have a very good market when thousands of men in the cities are unemployed. During the four years of hard times, from 1893 to 1896, there was an immense falling off in the domestic consumption of farm products. The government statistics show that the average decreased consumption of wheat in the United States was over sixty million bushels a year for the four years, and the per capita consumption of corn dropped from 30 bushels in 1892 to 14 bushels in 1896. This great slump in the domestic market had its effect upon the foreign market, of course. No matter how bountiful the crops may be the farmer can have no good times when the markets are poor.

Mr. Willis—The decreased consumption of wheat and corn in the United States during the four years of 1892-6 was undoubtedly due to the inability of the unemployed workmen of the cities to provide a comfortable living for their families. There must have been even a greater decrease in the consumption of meats.

Mr. Williams—Undoubtedly so. At South Omaha Stock Yards the cattle receipts for the seven months of 1900 ending July 31 was 424,236, as against 220,234 for a like period in 1896—a gain of 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 corresponding period of 1896.

Mr. Hayward—No one will deny that we are having general prosperity at this time. Farmers are having good crops and good markets, workmen in the cities are having steady employment at good wages and the manufacturers and jobbers are enjoying a constantly increasing business. Do we owe any measure of praise to the republican party for all this?

Mr. Willis—I think we do. I know that hundreds of big mills in the east that were closed by democratic tariff tinkering have been reopened by wise republican tariff legislation. Without these mills in operation thousands of men would be out of work, and to that extent our general prosperity would be impaired.

Mr. Hayward—We must thank the republican party also for sound financial legislation, which has restored confidence and returned money to circulation. If this government should undertake the unlimited coinage of silver at a fixed ratio of 16 to 1 we could have nothing like stability for our currency, and without a stable circulating medium there could be no confidence. The election of Mr. Bryan would drive capital into its hiding place again, and the farmer, the workman and the manufacturer and jobber would suffer the consequences.

Mr. Willis—I think the workman would suffer first, because a cessation of industrial activities must necessarily and immediately follow the withdrawal of capital from its natural channels of usefulness. When capital avoids permanent investment and temporary employment, improvements of all kinds cease, factories all over the country are hampered in their operations and workmen are thrown out of their jobs by the hundred.

Mr. Williams—Are you gentlemen of the opinion that Mr. Bryan is any more reliable in prophecy today than he was in 1896?

Mr. Hayward—Mr. Bryan may be a gifted man, but foresight is a quality that he lacks. In 1896 he predicted all sorts of dire results from a McKinley victory. According to his views, the election of McKinley meant a contraction of currency, lower prices for products of the soil, less work and less wages for the laboring man, more debt and higher interest for the farmer and a continuation of the hard times generally.

Mr. Willis—As far as the laboring classes are concerned Mr. Bryan's prophecies of 1896 have not materialized, workmen have not only found the demand for their services enlarged, but their hours shortened and their wages increased. In Omaha, in 1897, the Pressmen's union scale was \$16 to \$18 a week for ten hours' work, today the pay is the same for nine hours' work. The Plasterers', Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Tenders

union had in 1896 a scale of 15 to 17 1/2 cents per hour; today their scale is 24 cents per hour, and they have an eight-hour instead of a ten-hour day. The Plumbers' union scale was 45 cents per hour in 1896; now it is 50 cents; the Bricklayers' union wage scale in 1896 was 50 cents per hour; now it is 65 cents. The Carpenters' union scale was 30 cents per hour; now it is 40 cents. The Painters and Decorators' union has advanced its scale from 30 cents to 35 cents, and the Sheet Metal Workers wages have been increased from 27 1/2 cents to 33 1/2 cents per hour. I might go on and show similar increases in all the trades, but I have given sufficient facts to demonstrate that Mr. Bryan's prophecy of lower wages has not been fulfilled.

Mr. Williams—And as to farmers, Mr. Bryan was also mistaken. The prices paid for all kinds of farm products have advanced from 10 to 200 per cent. Money is easier to get and interest rates are lower by from two to three per cent.

Mr. Hayward—As to the contraction of currency which Mr. Bryan predicted as a certain result of the defeat of his free silver scheme, I might say that it has not come true. The per capita circulation in 1896 was \$21.10; on May 1 of this year it was \$26.58.

WHY THE DEMAND?

During the first eight months of this year the number of head of live stock received at South Omaha more than doubled the number received during the corresponding months of the democratic year of 1896. For the first eight months of 1900 the receipts were 1,305,622, and for the first eight months of 1896, 2,772,021. This tremendous increase of receipts has been accompanied by steadily advancing prices. The loans and discounts of the Union Stock Yards National bank have increased 148 per cent. and the deposits 204 per cent. during the past four years. All of this is a certain indication of prosperity not only at South Omaha but throughout the country. South Omaha would not be enjoying the benefits of a rapidly growing stock market and packing industry unless there was a good demand from the country at large for meats. Why the demand? Because under an administration that guarantees safety to business interests in general by providing a sound financial system and a protective tariff the factories have been kept in operation, labor has been employed and all workmen have been enabled to provide adequately for themselves and their families. If we are to have cheap money, no confidence and even a partial shutting down of American mills, the demand for meats and all the other necessities of life will slacken and South Omaha, with its live stock and packing interests, will be one of the first and greatest sufferers. The people of this city can have no good reason for desiring a change.

LIVE STOCK.

The tremendous increase of business at the South Omaha live stock market is an unflattering sign of prosperity. It indicates a strong and advancing market for the products of the farms, which would be impossible without general prosperity among the workers of the cities. The following table shows the live stock receipts at the stock yards for the first eight months of this McKinley year and for the corresponding eight months of the democratic year of 1896:

| | 1896. | 1900. |
|--------|---------|-----------|
| Cattle | 318,315 | 512,103 |
| Hogs | 798,639 | 1,501,302 |
| Sheep | 190,649 | 758,616 |

Here is an increase in the number of cattle received of 62 per cent; hogs, 88 per cent. In other words, 195,788 more cattle, 702,664 more hogs and 567,967 more sheep were marketed at South Omaha during the first eight months of this year than during the corresponding months of 1896. This immense increase in the number of cattle, hogs and sheep received at South Omaha indicates a corresponding increase in the demand for meat which could not have appeared had the industrial conditions of 1896 continued. It might be said that the receipts at South Omaha have been increased by the additions to the packing houses at that point and that a large number of stock raisers who formerly shipped to Chicago are now marketing at South Omaha, but this would not weaken the assertion that the increase in receipts shows a corresponding increase in the general demand, for the receipts at Chicago have also been advancing steadily during the past four years.

With the heavy increase in receipts there has also been a steady advance in price. Steers, for instance, sold July 31, 1896, at from \$2.75 to \$3.70, and on July 31, 1900, they brought \$5.50; hogs sold July 31, 1896, at \$2.77, and July 31, 1900, the price was \$5.09; sheep on July 31, 1896, ranged from \$2 to \$5.50, and on July 31, 1900, from \$4 to \$5.45. This shows conclusively that the farmers and stock raisers of this section of the country are not only selling a great deal more stock now than they were in 1896, but they are receiving much better prices.

Another certain indication of prosperity for all those connected with live stock interests is furnished by a comparison of the latest statement of the Union Stock Yards National bank with the statement of the same institution dated October 6, 1896. In 1896 the loans and discounts amounted to \$746,977, and now they sum up \$1,858,280, showing an increase of \$1,111,303, or 148 per cent. In 1896 the deposits amounted to \$1,096,770, and now they foot up \$3,339,163, showing an increase of \$2,242,393, or 204 per cent.

May Won't Play.

Lady Francis Hope (once May Yohe, of burlesque renown) refuses to act in America. She says she's tired of the whole business and is going back to England. Plans for the New York appearance of Lady Francis had been made at the Savoy theater, but the Savoy is in the throes of litigation, and nothing is doing there in the amusement line. Her ladyship has snubbed several anxious Americans who are willing to arrange for a New York debut. Last week, for instance, she turned down an offer of \$1,500 a week to appear in vaudeville at Koster & Bial's.

MAY ADJUST MATTERS

The Coal Miners in Markle Slopes Accept Part of Firm's Terms.

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTED POINTS

Sheriff of Luzerne County Makes Arrangements for Rushing Troops from Shenandoah if Occasion for Their Use Arises—Peace to Be Maintained.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 27.—The crisis at the mines of G. B. Markle & Co. has been reached. There were many expressions among the men today of dissatisfaction with some of the firm's answers to their demands. The principal grievance is the wage scale. They ask for only about half of what the United Mine Workers are demanding.

Operations at the Markle collieries were suspended today so that the employees could hold a meeting to discuss the firm's answer. The meeting was held in the forenoon and this afternoon the committee composed of employees of the several Ebervale mines, with the exception of Ebervale, which is completely tied up, made known to the firm the decision of the employees. They accept the firm's proposition in regard to the holding men from the slope, acquiesce in the refusal to pay the engineers by the hour and want to further arbitrate all the other grievances except those relating to semi-monthly pay and the location of powder houses, which have been adjusted by the answer of Markle & Co.

The men also decided to remain at work pending the arbitration negotiations and agreed to ask the firm to "deduct from the pay of each family that returns to work their quota for the payment of the arbitrator selected by the men."

Judging only by the talk of the men it looks as if a considerable number of men will not go to work tomorrow morning. The force of men at each of the Markle slopes is now very short-handed. The firm for the time being refuses to discuss anything in connection with its future actions.

The request made yesterday by Sheriff Harvey for troops, although not refused, was not granted by Governor Stone. The sheriff and the state officials at Harrisburg, however, have an understanding and if the necessity arises soldiers will be thrown into this region in short order. If this is done the first to arrive would be one of the commands now stationed at Shenandoah.

There were no disturbances reported in this region today. Rumors of contemplated marches of strikers are constantly in circulation, but as far as can be learned there is no truth in any of them.

With regard to the general strike situation in the Lehigh Valley it cannot be said that many great gains were made on either side today. Some who quit work yesterday at the Tomhickon, Derringer and Cowan mines returned today. The Lehigh Valley Coal company reports more men working today than any time since the strike began.

The labor leaders claim accessions to their ranks from both the mines at Eckley and Lattimer. The daily production of coal in the district is steadily decreasing. This is shown from the shipments of coal from the region today, which indicate a falling off of more than 75 per cent.

POSITION OF THE POWERS.

Austria and Italy Only Governments that Reply Favorably.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—It is asserted from excellent diplomatic sources that Austria and Italy are the only powers which have replied favorably and unconditionally to Germany's note. It is certainly a fact that the replies of Russia and France are almost identical, involving the punishment of the originators of the anti-foreign assaults but not making their surrender an absolute condition of the peace preliminaries.

Japan takes a middle course, leaning a little more strongly toward Germany, while Great Britain declines. A powerful argument used against Germany's position was its establishment of a precedent that would permit the powers in future wars to demand personages considered by them to be guilty leaders and that their punishment is deemed fit before peace negotiations are undertaken.

Accepts Carnegie's Proposition.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Sept. 26.—Ottumwa has accepted Andrew Carnegie's appropriation of \$50,000 for a free public library, the election on the issue giving a majority of almost 500 in favor of the measure; 272 were cast by male voters. The women were also permitted to vote and their majority increased the total to almost 500. The measure lost last June, when the judge of the district court held that the women were not entitled to vote. The male vote in June gave a majority of 81 against the measure, the issue carrying only by the votes cast by the women. The election settles the question.

Accepted as a Hold Up.

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 26.—The police looked up a suspicious character and put him in the sweat box. He soon was spotted as the party who held up a Bohemian named Zivanski, living near Virginia, six weeks ago. Zivanski was sent for and at once identified Bilger as his assailant. The prisoner denies that he had anything to do with the hold up, but it is now known that he served time before.

State May Help Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 27.—Nearly 2,000 men were engaged clearing the streets, removing debris and disposing of dead bodies today. Twenty-five bodies were recovered today and thirty-five yesterday. Governor Sayers left here this afternoon for Austin, where he will consult with the attorney general relative to a proposition from the city government for a fund with which to operate the municipal government from now until the end of the fiscal year, February 23. About \$100,000 will be required.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Union Stock Yards.—Cattle—There were only a few cattle in the market today and about the usual Friday conditions prevailed. Buyers as a rule were not particularly anxious for stock cattle, and the market as a whole was not very active. Receipts included about 7 cars of corn fed steers. Packers evidently had a few cattle today and in some cases paid a little higher prices for them than they did yesterday. Generally speaking the market could be called steady to strong. Cow buyers were not quite as anxious for fresh supplies today as they were yesterday, but as a rule the 25 cars of cow stuff on the market changed hands at close to steady prices, though in some cases sellers had to take off a little. Cattle were in good demand today at about yesterday's prices. The demand from the country for stock cattle continues heavy, but yard traders have quite a few on hand, which fact naturally made them a little careful about buying more today unless the cattle were of good weight and quality. Such an answer had description brought just about steady prices, but common stuff was rather neglected and sellers found it difficult in some cases to get fully steady prices. There were practically no western beef cattle on sale today and consequently nothing with which to make a test of the market.

Hogs—There were a few over 100 loads of hogs on sale today, but the demand was fully equal to the supply. The market started out not much different from yesterday's close, a few packers getting mixed hogs at \$5.12 1/2 and \$5.15, but the market soon firming up and the bulk of the hogs changed hands at about steady prices with yesterday's general market. The trade was active and practically everything was sold at an early hour. The top of \$5.27 1/2 was a shade higher than yesterday, but the hogs were prime and fully as good as anything that has come here in the last couple of days.

Sheep—There were 24 cars of sheep on the market this morning, but the bulk of them were fedders, only about one car of choice grass yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00, and one car of choice grass yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00, and one car of choice grass yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00. The market was slow in opening. Sheep, however, and feeders were in good demand, although Chicago came steady to 10c lower. There were practically no fat lambs offered, consequently there was nothing to make a test of the market. Feeders were in good demand again today and prices ruled steady to strong for both sheep and lambs. Quotations: Choice western grass yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; choice grass yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; choice ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.50; fair to good ewes, \$3.00 to \$3.25; cull ewes, \$2.50 to \$3.00; choice spring lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.75; choice spring lambs, \$4.50 to \$4.65; feeder wethers, \$3.50 to \$3.65; feeder lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.40.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,600; steady. Desirable natives, \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.00; butcher cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.50; canners, \$2.00 to \$2.50; westerns, \$4.00 to \$4.15; wintered Texans, \$3.60 to \$3.85; grass Texans, \$3.00 to \$3.35; calves, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; active. 2 1/2 to 5c higher, closed strong. Heavy and mixed, \$3.25 to \$3.35; light, \$3.25 to \$3.30; pigs, \$4.50 to \$4.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,100 head; market nominal. Fat lambs are bringing \$4.75 to \$5.25; muttons, \$3.50 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.00; culls, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

CARRIED A FORTUNE WITH HIM.

W. V. Wolcott Dies on Train With Over a Half Million in His Pocket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1.—W. V. Wolcott of Boston died at St. Vincent's hospital from a stroke of apoplexy sustained on a Big Four train yesterday. Mrs. Wolcott arrived tonight from Boston and Miss Camilla S. Wolcott, his daughter, came in this morning from St. Louis.

Mr. Wolcott was a native of Onondaga, N. Y., and located in St. Louis about thirty years ago. He became a member of the firm of Wolcott & Hunt, publishers of the Journal and Times at St. Louis and later was president of the Street Car Coupler company. He owned large interests in Missouri and at his death was senior partner in the banking firm of Wolcott & Co., with offices at 27 State street, Boston, and 7 Wall street, New York. A search of his effects brought to light the fact that he carried with him a large fortune. He had in his valise \$500,000 in government bonds and about \$2,000 in cash on his person.

Chicagoan Gets Contract.

CLINTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—MacArthur Bros., Winston & Soother of Chicago have been awarded in Boston the contract for building the Wachusett dam by the Metropolitan water board. The specified price, which was the lowest in the list of bidders, being \$1,603,635. The dam, which will be one of the largest in the country, is planned to be 1,800 feet long, 200 feet high, and is to hold in check the waters of the Nashua river, which supplies the Metropolitan district. The backwater will form a lake some six miles in length.

Waldersae at Tien Tsin.

TIENTSIN, Sept. 27.—Count von Waldersae and his staff arrived here at noon today. Guards of honor from all the allies received him at the railway station, which was decorated with the flags of Germany, Russia and France. The flags of Great Britain and the other allies were conspicuous by their absence.

Places the Blame on Steyn.

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