

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York

"No diminution in business is apparent from labor controversies, owing to the prosperous condition of the agricultural sections and the bright outlook for this year's crops. Retail distribution of light-weight wearing apparel has felt the stimulus of higher temperature. Railway earnings in May were 8.7 per cent larger than last year and 21.7 per cent above those of 1901." R. G. Dun & Co., a Weekly Review of Trade thus sums up the business situation. Continuing the review says:

There continues to be a wide discrepancy between the amount of business offered and the contracts closed in many branches of the iron and steel industry owing to inability of producers to assure delivery at a specified time. Contracts running well into next year indicate that the end of activity is not near. Pressure is still most conspicuous for railway and structural supplies, and agricultural implement works are crowded with orders. Sales of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburgh for delivery next year were recently made at \$16.50, while immediate shipments command about \$5 more.

Limited stocks are still the cause of steadiness in all branches of textiles. Holders are not urging sales, and buyers show a disposition to wait. Purchasers of cotton goods are influenced by the prospect of cheaper raw material after the new crop begins to move. Cotton rose slightly on a few unfavorable weather reports, but the outlook is very bright in many States. Tardy deliveries of sample pieces by the woolen mills has caused complaint among the clothiers and fall orders are not placed freely. Wool sells more freely at leading eastern markets, and quotations are steady.

Chicago

From the fact that there are labor disputes in so many places it is evident that the spirit of unrest is at work. The country is unusually prosperous with many industries taxed beyond capacity. Money is plentiful and the people have more of it per capita than ever before. Any willing man may find employment and wages on the whole are higher than for years. With these conditions it would seem that this should be a time for contentment, yet it is not entirely so. Unreasonable as are some of the demands of the workmen, there is something to be said for the general cause of labor. An important consideration, and one rarely given sufficient weight by employers, who look assistance at an increasing wage scale, is the increased cost of living. Dun's index figure, which is a pretty reliable guide, shows that while the cost of living in 1897 was 75.5, it is today 101.5.

The southwestern wheat movement is getting under way, and while Kansas will have a yield considerably under the average, the general outlook for grain tonnage is good. The government has issued the first bulletin of the year bearing upon the new spring wheat crop. It is found, as was the general expectation, that there is a much smaller area in wheat than last year, the government putting the decrease in Minnesota and the Dakota at 2,511,000 acres. This does not mean that the northwestern railroads will necessarily have less grain to haul, and indeed with favorable weather the outlook is for a heavier grain tonnage than ever. Practically all this abandoned wheat land has gone into other grain, and even yet farmers are planting flax and barley in scattered places, where seeding conditions were the worst earlier in the season. From this time on the reports from the growing spring wheat will take precedence as the price influence. The Northwest holds up well in the general volume of business. In Minneapolis the bank clearings at \$12,450,023.27 show a gain of 15.9 per cent, which is especially gratifying in the face of a decrease of 23 in the total for the country at large.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$7.55; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 41c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c; hay, timothy, \$10.00 to \$14.50; prairie, \$5.50 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, new, 70c to 80c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.40; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 white, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2 white, 42c to 43c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.65; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.80; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 56c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.40; sheep, \$3.25 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.05; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2 white, 48c to 49c; rye, 55c to 60c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; clover seed, prime, \$5.02.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 1, 57c to 58c; barley, No. 2, 70c to 71c; pork, mess, \$17.57.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$7.65; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 68c to 69c; oats, No. 2 white, 51c to 52c; butter, creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, western, 15c to 17c.

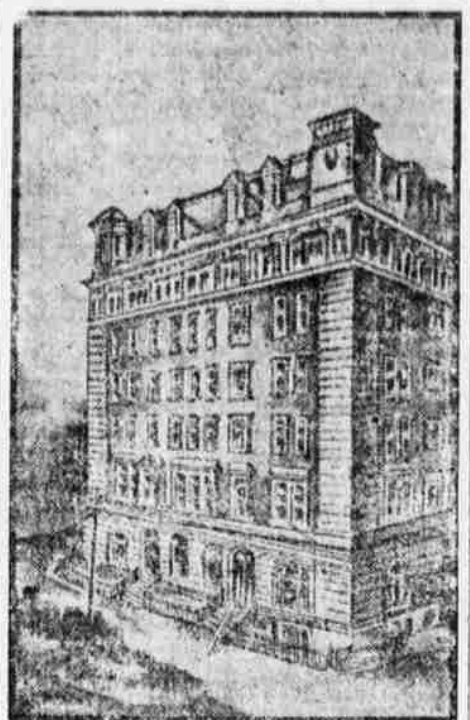
Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.25 to \$5.25; lambs, common to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.00.

Fire in the business section of Berier, Mo., did damage estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

GIFT BY HELEN GOULD.

Magnificent Building of Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., Naval Branch.

The latest of the beneficent deeds of Helen Gould to attract attention to the gift of a new building to the naval branch of the Y. M. C. A. The structure is now nearing completion. It has been built at a cost of \$445,000 and the entire expense comes out of Miss Gould's purse. When completed it will be the finest building of its kind in the world. It has a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 75, is seven stories high



BROOKLYN Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

and is of stone, brick and iron. It has a roof garden where meetings can be held and where the men may be much more comfortable during the summer weather than they could be under cover. Miss Gould has built the house as a memorial to her father.

The furnishing will be undertaken by the Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. There will be more than 200 sleeping rooms, furnished at a cost of \$50 per room. There will be a fine restaurant, bowling alley, a gymnasium, bar, billiard room, a great auditorium, game rooms, reading rooms, lounging rooms and everything that will make the place bright and cheerful.

MITCHELL CALLS CONVENTION.

Question of General Strike Will Be Settled at the Meeting.

Under direction of President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America the long-expected call for a special national convention of mine workers was issued Wednesday by Secretary Treasurer Wilson. The convention will be held in Indianapolis July 17, and will determine whether the soft-coal miners of the country shall go out on strike to assist the striking anthracite miners of Pennsylvania.

Much depends on the miners of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, who will cut a prominent figure in the convention. The basis of the apportionment of delegates to the convention is one for every 100 members of the local union or fraction over fifty. This will make a convention of 1,000 delegates.

The voting strength of all locals is between 2,300 and 2,400. Of this the convention will have a voting strength of from 1,700 to 1,800. A bare majority can order a strike. The anthracite regions east 747 votes, Virginia and Michigan, which joined in the call for the convention, have fifty-two, making 790 votes from these five districts which united to call the convention.

As stated at the headquarters conditions are not satisfactory to miners in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Indian Territory, and it is believed the delegates from those sections will vote for a strike. The miners of Ohio are understood to be opposed to a strike, while those of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa are in doubt.

The formal call for the convention details at length what unions are empowered to send delegates, the number of delegates to be sent, the method to be pursued in choosing them, etc.



The annual mileage of mail transportation by railroads in 1875 was 75,154,910 miles; in 1901 it was 302,613,322 miles.

The request of the Chicago grain men to have the transit privileges extended from six to nine months has been denied by the railroads interested.

The Michigan Central announces some changes in the running time of passenger trains but will show faster time and improved service in other ways.

The Big Sandy, East Lynne and Guyan Railroad Company and the Elk Valley and Midland Railroad Company have incorporated at Charleston, W. Va.

Plans are being drawn for new terminal improvements of the Cincinnati Southern at Chattanooga. The new switch yards will occupy twelve acres of ground.

It is reported that the Burlington and the St. Paul will put on fast trains to meet the cut in time made by the Rock Island between Chicago and Omaha.

President E. H. Harrison of the Southern Pacific has announced that passenger rates on all Southern Pacific lines in Oregon will be reduced from 4 to 3 cents a mile.

What is said to be the largest locomotive ever built is being set up in the Santa Fe shops at Topeka. It is a tandem compound decapod, weighs 267,000 pounds and has a heating surface of 5,380 square feet, or about 700 square feet more than the engine next to it in size.

The rates on export grain and flour from Chicago to New York over rail routes which are now in effect are on grain, 13 1/2c, where the rate was formerly 17 1/2c. The new rate on export flour is made 15c, instead of 17 1/2c. The lake and rail routes make the rate on export flour 15c, a reduction from 18c.

WAS CLEVEREST OF CROOKS.

"Hungry Joe," Who Died Recently, Had Many Eminent Victims.

Bearing a name on his coffin plate under which he would never be recognized, Joseph Lewis, better known as "Hungry Joe," was carried to the grave recently in New York. The story is told now after suffering from Bright's disease for four weeks the confidence man died in an apartment house in New York.

Known variously under the names of Joseph Lewis, George H. Post, George Howard, Francis Alvany and others, the name under which "Hungry Joe" was baptized he kept carefully guarded, and even his intimates never knew his family name.

For a quarter of a century "Hungry Joe" was one of the most conspicuous figures in criminal life. He was known wherever the English language was spoken, but could take care of himself in the French or German capitals as easily. He was a man of wonderful polish, easily made friends of his victims and apparently succeeded for many years in duping even the police.

Nothing has ever been learned of "Hungry Joe's" birthplace or early life, but it was back in the '60s that he first began to make himself conspicuous in criminal life in New York. His schemes to get money were adroit and well executed and few whom he marked as victims ever escaped.

Probably "Hungry Joe's" most notable victim was Gen. John A. Logan. The old soldier was staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when a sleek and oily-tongued young stranger ingratiated himself into his favor. He was learnedly discussing questions of international importance when the hotel detective stepped up and warned the general that he was talking to the most remarkable confidence operator in the world, "Hungry Joe."

Gen. Logan was visibly annoyed at the interruption, and in his brusque manner told the detective to attend to his own business, as the man with whom he was conversing was the son of one of his oldest friends. A few minutes later "Hungry Joe" cashed Gen. Logan's order on the cashier of the hotel for \$500 and walked away smiling.

The late Judge Noah Davis, who tried Boss Tweed, was also one of the early victims, and Charles Francis Adams fell into his net. Another conspicuous victim was Oscar Wilde. Oscar paid for his acquaintance with "Hungry Joe" the sum of \$1,000 in cash and \$1,500 in notes. Later he went to Capt. Williams and told his tale of woe, and said that while he probably could not regain his money he would like to get the notes. Williams sent for "Joe" and told him he would have to give up, and with good grace the confidence man did so.

"That is the first swell who has ever squealed on me," said Joe.

The downfall of "Hungry Joe" occurred in 1885, says a St. Louis Post-Dispatch special. He was arrested charged with snatching a roll of bills from the hands of a victim. "Joe" was convicted and sentenced to four years in State prison. When he was released he went to Baltimore, but his luck had turned and he was soon arrested and sentenced to the Maryland State penitentiary, where he remained until 1898.

Upon his release he returned to this city and had since been living quietly in a west side apartment house. His last public appearance was in a sensational raid on a house in Soubrette row district, when he slid down the dumb-waiter shaft for four stories to escape the police.

Awful Story of Hazing at Yale.

The details of a horrible case of hazing which occurred in 1892 at Yale have just leaked out through a story told at the alumni dinner in New York by Frank Hinkley, the famous left end of Eli's football team of that year. Mr. Hinkley told how some sophomores noticed that two country boys had begun their housekeeping in a room on the ground floor of one of the college halls, with a miserable apology for a bed, no carpet, no table and only two chairs as the sum total of their outfit. They proposed to board themselves, but had only a few dollars for their food during their term. They expected hazing and were not disappointed.

One night the trembling youths were summoned by a sophomore, who was not over courteous, to go to a room upstairs. They obeyed, pale with fear. They were detained about an hour, but were only quizzed by the circle of students in the room. Entering their own apartment, they were dazzled by a new carpet, a tasteful bedstead, fully equipped, a study table, easy chairs, a hand-some drop lamp, a bookcase partly filled with books, a stove, pictures on the walls, rugs, etc., while in a closet were enough provisions to last a week.

It is hoped that the faculty will look into these shocking details.

A Trust There, Too.

"But," we say to the intrepid polar explorer, "do you not fear that you will become depressed for lack of home ties and home customs while in the frozen north?"

"Oh, I don't know," he carelessly responds. "Why, it is very homelike up there. Fresh meat is quoted at \$5 a pound."—Baltimore American.

Contiguity.

The pickpocket keeps in close touch with the public.—New York Sun.

When the children are sound asleep in bed at night is a man's first chance to get his wife's undivided attention all day.

When you abuse any one, and your listener says nothing when you get through, how flat you feel.

MOURN FOR PRESIDENT

BUENECAMINO CARRIES GREETING TO MRS. MCKINLEY.

Canton, O., June 25.—Mrs. McKinley received from Felipe Buenecamino, a former member of Aguinaldo's cabinet and now a leader of the federal party in the Philippines, the greetings and memorial of that party which he was commissioned to personally carry to her. The Filipino was much affected by his meeting with Mrs. McKinley and tears streamed down his cheeks as he addressed her.

The address contained reference to the distress which the federal party of the Philippine islands felt at the assassination of President McKinley. It stated that he was the protector of the Filipinos and that the federal party was honored in being allowed to tell the widow of the deceased president of its esteem for him.

Mrs. McKinley was assured of the love of 6,000,000 Filipino Christians.

At the cemetery the visitors were admitted to the vault in which rest the remains of the late president and General Buenecamino as he silently looked upon the casket wept again.

Attack Made By Bolomen.

Manila, June 25.—Seven soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, forming an advance guard which was escorting a wagon train half a mile from Camp Vicars, island of Mindanao, were attacked by ten bolomen. One soldier had an arm badly cut and was seriously wounded in the head.

The Moros captured a rifle and escaped uninjured. The Badingham Moros say the attack was made by Moros from Banaol, who went on the war path for the express purpose of killing negligent Americans. The First and Second separate brigades have been consolidated.

The Moros have held a big conference at Baleocoa. The Sultan urged a policy of friendship with the Americans, but two of the dattos said they would die first. Others declared that if the dattos caused war they would not assist them.

Three towns in the western part of their island are declared to be unfriendly. Colonel Baldwin hopes to win them over to peace.

Twenty-five Struck Dead.

Madrid, June 25.—While a funeral was being held in a church at Plenerio, in the province of Grense, today, the building was struck by lightning and as a result twenty-five people were killed and thirty-five were injured.

Sent to Medical College.

Fairbury, Neb., June 25.—The body of the unknown tramp who was killed in the Rock Island wreck south of here last Friday was shipped today to the Omaha medical college for dissecting purposes. It will, however, be held there four days for identification in accordance with law. The man was five feet five inches tall, brown hair and eyes, sandy moustache, blind in right eye, tattoo inside left arm, anchor, cross and heart, and a very large scar on left forearm caused by a burn. He had numerous other scars on his body which indicated that they had been caused by knife wounds. The body had absolutely nothing upon it by which to identify it.

E. O. Miller Rearrested.

Chicago, Ill., June 25.—E. O. Miller, president, and Henry Clark Davis, general manager of the St. Luke's society were held responsible by the coroner's jury for the fire at the St. Luke's sanitarium, which destroyed eleven lives. The other four employees arrested after the fire were rearrested a few minutes after the verdict of the jury was read.

Against the hospital officials it is charged that no effort was made to rescue the patients who were helpless in locked rooms, with barred windows, and some of whom were strapped and bound, while others were delirious, under treatment.

Against President Miller it is further charged that he has violated the medical practice act of the state and that he employed incompetent attendants and nurses. Attorneys will endeavor tomorrow to have him released by habeas corpus proceedings.

Hatpin for Her Weapon.

Norfolk, Neb., June 25.—While on her way toward home from the south part of town between 9 and 10 o'clock, Miss Hattie Marquardt was followed by two men, one of whom passed and stopped her while the other grasped her from behind, demanding her money. She fought them with a hat pin, breaking it, as reported, in the hand of one of them. They took flight and left her. She thought the men strangers here.

STIRRED BY CRIME

KILLING OF ELMER THAYER PRO-NOUNCED A CRIME.

RANCH QUARREL THE CAUSE

THE SHOOTING HAS GREATLY STIRRED THE COUNTRY.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY

Dead Man and His Slayer Supposed to Be Partisan of Rival Claimants.

North Platte, Neb., June 28.—The particulars of the shooting of Elmer Thayer by James Robinson on the Valley Land and Cattle company ranch in McPherson county last Friday has finally reached this city. This ranch is located about seventy-five miles northwest of here in the sand hills, and is the one that has been owned by Captain Hershell for the past fifteen years. The principal stockholders of the cattle company are Captain Hershell and H. B. Read, and these two have been in litigation over the ranch for the past five years. The litigation has been such that Hershell and Read became very bitter towards each other. Hershell has been in possession of the ranch until about the first of June when the charter of the corporation expired and Judge McPherson of the United States circuit court appointed Charles A. Allen of Omaha temporary receiver of the company, upon the application of Mr. Read, Allen proceeded to the ranch in company with Read, took possession and placed James Robinson, a paroled convict and an alleged enemy of Hershell and other employees of Hershell on the ranch in possession as manager.

Elmer Thayer had been an employee for the past five years and the company was owing him considerable money, which Read, it is charged, refused to pay. Anyhow Thayer was discharged and he and Robinson had some words over the matter. Last Friday afternoon Robinson noticed Thayer coming up the road through the meadow of the ranch, on foot, and he at once mounted his saddle horse and rode towards him. Thayer was walking along whittling a stick, and Robinson says he threatened him with the knife. Robinson drew his revolver and shot twice, only one bullet taking effect, which passed nearly through Thayer's body. Robinson rode back to the ranch house and told Mrs. Hershell and others that Thayer came at him with a knife and he had to kill him. Three persons saw the shooting and they declare it was a cold-blooded murder. Captain Hershell was in the ranch house at the time and it is asserted by Robinson's enemies that he intended to shoot the captain.

The sheriff was notified, but the penitentiary officials sent out and took Robinson to Lincoln and he is now back in the penitentiary.

Robinson is charged with three killings in this country. For the shooting of his wife at Hyannis he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary, but was paroled. He will be prosecuted in McPherson county when his time expires at the penitentiary.

The shooting of Thayer, who was well known, and had many friends, has greatly stirred the country.

Murdered For His Money.

Wood River, Neb., June 28.—Further particulars received here today from Fort Hall, Idaho, state that John S. Donaldson of this city had been shot from ambush by persons unknown, whose motive was undoubtedly robbery. Charles M. Fritz of Pocatello, who was prospecting with Donaldson, was found late Tuesday afternoon on Pocatello creek, about eight miles from Pocatello. He had been shot twice with a rifle, once through the head and again through the body. On Wednesday morning the body of Donaldson was found within a quarter of a mile of Fritz. He had also been shot with a rifle, the bullet entering below the collar bone and coming out through the backbone.

From the evidence at the coroner's inquest it was shown that both men had been shot Tuesday morning, but by whom the coroner's jury was unable to say, but it is believed that the deed was committed for robbery.

Pay For Violating Game Law.

Columbus, Neb., June 28.—George B. Simpkins, chief deputy game warden, and George Carter another deputy, prosecuted Chris Meedel and Julius Rudat, old settlers in Butler township yesterday for violation of the game laws in seining and offering fish for sale. Meedel pleaded guilty to catching five with a net and was fined \$27.50. Rudat pleaded guilty to catching one sixty-pounder.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The town of Havelock has been in existence eleven years and now has saloons for the first time.

Five hundred students are expected to attend the summer sessions of the state university of Lincoln.

fatal. A few days ago the young son of Mr. Dawes was caught in the same manner and seriously injured.

The Beatrice Chautauqua grounds were thrown into great excitement by the explosion of a gasoline stove in the restaurant tent. The tent was destroyed, causing a loss of perhaps \$200.

Pine and cedar trees from the Black Hills country will be systematically planted on the two forest reservations of 200,000 acres in northern Nebraska.

A mastodon tooth weighing 15 pounds, in a fine state of preservation, was recently unearthed near Humboldt at a depth of 21 feet by some well diggers.

The Tecumseh Chautauqua will be held in Cook's park July 12 to 20, inclusive. Manager Dundas announces a long list of talent and it is believed the meeting will be a success.

Twenty free mail routes will be established in Cass county about August 1st. It will be the second county in the United States in which every farmer will be given a daily mail.

William T. Richardson, a carpenter, died at Weeping Water of apoplexy, ten minutes after being stricken. Richardson had been working near Louisville and came home for a few days to visit his wife and child.

Al Beard, charged with the killing of J. J. Gilligan, was discharged at his preliminary hearing before Justice Green of Lincoln, the state resting without making a case that would justify his being held to a higher court.

The body of David Kumcutt, an old farmer living about four miles southeast of Arlington, was found hanging by the neck. It is thought that Kumcutt had a fainting spell and in falling his cravat caught in a hook on the granary door.

A wreck occurred two miles south of Niobrara on construction train of extension of Elkhorn, ditching three stock cars. Some one had placed tie plates on the track and spiked them and but for the slow running about forty laborers would have been injured.

J. P. A. Black, recently candidate for the republican nomination for governor, has started another bank in western Nebraska. The new concern which is to be called the Stockville State bank of Frontier county will have an authorized capital stock of \$5,000.

Burglars entered the home of E. F. Warren at Nebraska City and stole jewelry worth \$100. The police have so far gained no clue to the robbers except that there have been several suspicious looking negroes about the town for several days who can not be located.

Youthful Pat Crows at Neligh, Sam Fields and Burt Dillon of Oakdale, aged 14 and 17 years respectively, are under arrest, charged with sending a threatening letter to C. H. Torpen. The boys demanded that Mr. Torpen place \$50 in an old tree or his child would be abducted. Torpen put a dummy package in the place named and the boys were gathered in.

Miss Hattie Marquardt, at Norfolk while collecting was held up by two men within a block of Main street. Miss Marquardt made a plucky fight with a batpin and her teeth and compelled the men to release her, though one of them cut off her hair before he departed. After knocking her down the men escaped before the police arrived. The highwaymen secured no booty.

Notwithstanding the recent heavy rains, a number of wells in Gage county are going dry. In Midland township a well on the Sallenberger farm and another on the Ramsey place have dried up completely. Both wells were deep ones and had furnished abundant supply of water for years. There is much speculation as to the cause of this phenomenon, but no satisfactory solution has yet been offered.

The remains of the unidentified man who was killed in the railroad wreck near Fairbury were sent to the Omaha Medical institute. No papers were found on his person. He was about 35 years of age, five feet and five inches tall, brown hair and mustache, blind in right eye, and had an anchor, heart and cross tattooed on his left arm. His left elbow had a large scar, caused by a burn, and several scars, evidently knife wounds, were on his back and shoulders.