LOOTING THE TREASURY

Bold Work of Fusion Officials in the Soldier's Home at Grand Island.

THE COMMANDANT AND PHYSICIAN

In Charge Indulge in High-Handed Act —Inside Light on the Dissipation of the Drug and Other Funds—A Chain of Scandals.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., August 27.—The Soldiers' Home at Grand Island adds another long chapter to the history of gross mismanagement of the state institutions under the Poynter administration.

It is a story of fraud, debauchery, criminal negligence, abuse of the inmates and kindred offenses, in which high officials at the Home are directly involved.

The commandant of the Home is L. A. Beltzer. In his efforts to replenish his exchequer he has permitted no opportunity to escape. Beltzer is associated with his son in the publication of a weekly fusion paper known as the Polk County Independent. As a result of this, nearly all the job printing for the institution is done by the Beltzers, for which they have charged their own prices and drawn hundreds of dollars from the state treasury. In many instances the state has paid money to the Beltzers on bills that have not been receipted, and, so far as this evidence is concerned, there is nothing to show that they have ever been paid, aside from the fact that the warrant record shows that warrants have been issued on the state treasury by the auditor. In many instances, too, claims have been allowed the commandant and the physician in charge, without any bill being rendered. Voucher B42182 is a voucher drawn in favor of Dr. Swigart, the physician in charge at the Home in payment for a $7 truss which he claimed to have purchased, but no bill from the dealer showing that it had been purchased has ever been filed or presented.

In the last year the Beltzers have drawn upwards of $500 for printing material furnished the Home, most of which has been paid out of the fund appropriated for "express, telephone and supplies" (see voucher B33342, B33343, B34913, B34914, B36376, B36377, B37532, B40297, B42186, B42598, B43446, B44329, B44915, B45654, B46425,B47050.)

The Library fund has also been attacked by the Beltzers and some of that fund has been diverted to the cash drawer of the Polk County Independent. In all, about $20 was taken from this fund (see vouchers B34916, B43445, and B47049).

The Beltzers not only conduct a newspaper plant, but they also own and conduct a nursery. It is charged that the Star nursery, the one owned by Commandant Beltzer, supplied the trees that were planted on the grounds of the Home last spring, thus providing the industrious commandant with another route to the treasury. In no instance has the state entered into a contract with Beltzer for printing or for nursery stock. He has had no competition, no bids being asked for, and the result is that he has charged the state outrageous prices.

One claim rendered shows that he charged the state $18.75 for 5,000 envelopes (of poor material), or at the rate of $3.75 per thousand, a price fully 35 per cent higher than is charged by almost any other printing office in the state to regular customers. The same claim calls for $7.50 for 2,000 letter-heads (of an inferior quality of paper), or at the rate of $3.75 per thousand, a price 30 per cent above the average charge.

Voucher B34914 for $37 was drawn in favor of Commandant Beltzer in payment of a claim for printing itemized as follows:

1,000 Morning Report Blanks....	$ 4.25
5,000 Envelopes (cheap quality).	18.75
2,000 Pass Blanks.....	5.00
200 Commandent Reply Blanks	1.50
2,000 Letter-Heads (inferior quality)	7.50

In this instance no bill was ever rendered and none is attached to the voucher on file. In fact there is no evidence, beyond Commandant Beltzer's naked statement, that the material was ever delivered.

Nor is Commandant Beltzer contented with drawing $1,500, furnishing printed material at excessive prices and unloading inferior stock from his nursery upon the state. He has gone farther, and has succeeded in placing the name of his 19-year-old son, C. E. Beltzer, on the payroll as hospital steward at $30 per month and board, lodging and washing.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

The official most under the ban of suspicion at the Home is the physician in charge, Dr. H. M. Swigart. His record at the Home, as told by the inmates and by documentary evidence, is, to say the least, a shameful one. Apart from dissipation and culpable neglect, it is charged that he is incompetent, and, what is equally as bad, that he has played fast and loose with the funds allotted to his department. Dr. Swigart has been in office a little over a year, and yet he has already exhausted the $1,500 appropriated for drugs and instruments, and bills of this character are now being paid out of other funds. The drug fund was exhausted May 18th, or in less than ten months after Dr. Swigart took charge.

DR. SADLER TALKS.

Dr. Sadler, who is a fusionist and who was physician in charge at the Home for four years preceding Dr. Swigart, when asked to explain the cause of the dissipation of the drug fund by Dr. Swigart said:

"There is certainly something crooked about it. I will guarantee to run the department on $1,500 per year for drugs and instruments, and have $900 of that amount left over to put in my pocket. I ran the Home four years on $2,000, and I had money in the fund and a large supply of drugs on hand at the end of that time. When Dr. Swigart succeeded me I turned over to him enough drugs to last the Home for at least two months, and I turned over the balance of money remaining in the fund to the state. I had $1,000 to run the Home two years, and, as I have said, at the end of the two years I still had some of the money left and a large surplus of drugs. In ten months Dr. Swigart has used almost as much money for drugs as I have used in four years, and that in face of the fact that there has been only a slight increase in the number of inmates with practically no increase in the number of hospital patients.

"Then, too, when I was at the Home, the inmates got all their medicine from me, whereas I know of my own personal knowledge that more than 30 per cent of the medicines now used at the Home are purchased down town by the inmates themselves out of their own private funds. The truth is, on account of the amount of medicines purchased in town at private expense, the $1,500 which Dr. Swigart had at his command should have been more than sufficient to last the two years for which it was appropriated."

"How do you account for the shortage in the drug fund?"

"I will say frankly that I don't believe that that amount of drugs was ever delivered to the Home. I believe the state has been charged for drugs it never received. It would be impossile to use $1,500 in ten months for drugs and instruments. Fully half the amount has been diverted. There is fraud somewhere, and that is all there is to it.

"I know of my own personal knowledge that Dr. Swigart was absent from the Home more than one-third of the time in the last year. While absent, his duties were attended to by Dr. Kirby. Dr. Swigart drew his salary just the same and Dr. Kirby was paid—well, if you ask him he will probably tell—but my opinion is that he was paid out of the drug fund and bills were rendered for drugs never delivered, and the money paid over to Dr. Kirby. I think this is where a great deal of the drug fund went, and that this accounts for the funds being exhausted."

DR. KIRBY EXPOSES THE DEAL.

By inquiry it was ascertained that Dr. Kirby had removed to Beatrice and it was at the latter place that he was interviewed. When asked if he had been paid for attending to Dr. Swigart's duties at the Home while he was away, Dr. Kirby said:

"Yes, I have been paid part of what is due to me. Dr. Swigart was absent during much of the last half of 1899 and the early part of this year and I attended to his duties during that time. I usually made out my monthly bill and handed it to him and he would go into the drug store of Tucker & Farnsworth and come out with the money. He did this on eight or ten different occasions. In all he paid me in this way about $600. I asked no questions, but I had a pretty strong opinion how the deal was worked. This drug firm had the contract at that time for furnishing drugs to the Home. I still have $185 coming from the Home for services rendered."

An investigation of the official records disclosed the fact that, for some unaccountable reason, with the exception of one-quarter, this same drug firm (Farnsworth & Tucker) has had the contract for supplying drugs ever since Dr. Swigart took charge. Dr. Swigart has absolute charge of the drug supplies, he orders what he pleases and he does his own receiving and checking. No account has been kept of drugs received at the Home except by him. Recently, as a result of startling rumors, Commandant Beltzer installed his son as Hospital Steward, but, as he is a young man with no practical knowledge of medicines or drugs, the change provides no safeguard and amounts to nothing more than an increase in the income of the Beltzer family of $30 per month.

NOT A FIT MAN.

Dr. Sadler and Dr. Kirby both agree that Dr. Swigart is not a fit man for the position he occupies. Both felt restrained by professional courtesy, yet each was of the opinion that the circumstances were such as to justify an infraction of the established rule among professional men.

Dr. Kirby said:

"Dr. Swigart is not a fit man for the position. His professional knowledge is limited and he is addicted to the use of liquor. He is not skilled in surgery nor has he much general knowledge of diseases and medicines.

"I remember one instance where I was called to attend an old soldier inmate named Dye, whom he was attending. On reaching the home I found Dye great pain, and, upon examining him, I discovered that in giving him an enema a pile tumor had been punctured and (what would soon have proven fatal) hemorrhage had resulted. I upbraided him for the blunder and he tried to evade responsibility by saying that not he, but his brother, did it. Dr. Swigart's brother was not a doctor and the enormity of the blunder was in no way lessened by his attempt to shift the blame.

"An inmate named Henry Curtis was taken down with small pox and Dr. Swigart, when my attention was called, was doctoring him for chicken pox. He had Curtis in the same ward with twenty other patients. I saw at a glance that it was small pox and I told Dr. Swigart he should remove Curtis at once to the pest house. He said no; that it was simply chicken pox. I told him if he did not remove him at once that I would appeal to the local authorities, get help and do it myself, as there was great danger of the disease spreading to all of the 325 inmates. He then yielded and isolated Curtis. The poor fellow died shortly afterwards. I think it was about the latter part of May of this year.

"Fortunately only one case resulted from the exposure and I was called and attended to that one and pulled the fellow through.

"It is my professional opinion that Dr. Swigart is unfit for that or any other position requiring any great amount of knowledge of diseases, medicines and anatomy."

It is a notorious fact, and it is the talk about town, that a large amount of liquor is bought, ostensibly for the Home, but in reality for other purposes and reasons. It is charged that, not only does Dr. Swigart require it for personal use, but that he has sold whiskey bought by the state to inmates and made no report of the money. One inmate has already made an affidavit to the effect that he purchased whiskey at the Home from Dr. Swigart, and another that Dr. Swigart refused to furnish liquor on a prescription, but told him that any time he wanted to buy whiskey to come and see him. Under the rule no one is allowed to bring liquor into the Home from the outside except on the written permission of the official physician. This gives the physician in charge a monopoly and it also affords him an opportunity to enforce patronage at the dispensary, an opportunity evidently that has not been overlooked.

FEASTING AT THE CRIB.

From the Commandant down, the officials at the Home know a soft snap when they see it. They are not overlooking anything. Those who have relatives seem to take interest in having them live at the expense of the state.

Commandant Beltzer is there with his wife and two sons. One of his sons is on the pay roll as hospital steward.

John H. Powers is there as adjutant with his wife, son and daughter. Until recently the daughter had a horse which she kept there at the state's expense. His son is on the pay-roll as farm hand at $17 per month.

Dr. Swigart is there with his wife, son and daughter, and, until recently, his brother and his wife. Both Swigart and Beltzer have private turnouts at the state's expense. Dr. Swigart's brother has had his name on pay roll in one capacity and another until recently, when he was discharged on account of brutality and dissipation.

DISSIPATING THE FUNDS.

It would take an expert juggler to keep track of the way the funds are being juggled. Vouchers have been drawn for drugs against the "maintenance fund" (see Vouchers B47031, and B45643), and repairs have been paid for out of the "fuel fund" see Voucher B43946. The "telephone and express" fund has been drawn on heavily by the Beltzers for printing material. The June salary voucher of this year shows the payment of $25 to H. M. Swigart as hospital steward, though he is the regular salaried physician (See Voucher B46725). There is an abundance of other evidence of this same character.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF INMATES.

Much complaint is made concerning the mistreatment of the old soldier inmates. One instance is recited where an inmate named J. T. Stewart sickened and died from a cancer in the mouth. He was let go a whole year without having his hair cut or his beard trimmed, and during his sickness he was otherwise shamefully neglected by the physician and attendants. Finally, the old soldiers undertook to help him, and upon cutting off his beard it was discovered that all the flesh in the region of his neck and chin was almost one solid mass of maggots. One of the inmates counted 200 maggots which he removed from the sick man's jaws and throat. This same individual said that at one time he was with Stewart continuously for 11 days and nights and that all that time Stewart neither received medicine nor medical attention. Dr. Swigart was repeatedly requested to attend him, but Stewart, in a desperate effort to conquer the dread malady, had committed the unpardonable crime of buying a bottle of some patent cancer cure that had been recommended to him by a friend, and Swigart therefore refused to minister to his wants. The story of this man's suffering and neglect, as related by the inmates, is a terrible one. Many other inmates have been refused medical attention, and the abuse has been carried to that extent that more than 30 per cent of the medicines used at the Home are now being bought by the inmates out of their private funds.

KILLING YOUNG STOCK.

For some reason, presumably to make a better showing in the expense account or to keep that account from reaching enormous proportions, the management is killing off young steers and heifers for meat for the Home. Those in position to know say that this is false economy, as it will result in the destruction of what was until a short time ago a very fine and profitable herd of cattle. The old soldiers say, however, that the young stock is killed for the officials only, and that inmates have to put up with sowbelly, bread and butter. This, they say, is their diet—sick or well.

PET CONTRACTORS COLLAPSE.

The contract for constructing a new hospital building at the Home was let to Blake & Company of Lincoln for $12,500. They are the pet contractors of the State House ring, and in the last two years they have been identified with the construction of several public buildings. At this point, after absorbing much of the amount named in the contract, they threw up the contract and their bondsmen are now completing the building. At best it will be a poor structure, as a large quantity of second grade material has been used and nearly all the wood work is of inferior material.

L. W. Pomerene, another favorite contractor of the State House ring, who has had quite a monopoly of the plumbing in new public buildings the last two years, has cut off another large slice of pie at this place. His vouchers call for more than $2,000, but it is stated that the work of setting the boilers and making the necessary changes and repairs, for which he received over $2,100, could have been done profitably for 33 per cent less. (See Voucher B43946.)

The superintendent of construction of the new hospital is J. W. Emberson, a fusionist carpenter from Lincoln. His knowledge of architecture is limited and he has had little experience with brick and stone work, yet he is paid $5 per day and that, too, out of the money appropriated for the construction of the building proper. Inmates of the Home say that he spends much of his time playing croquet and cards. Since October 1st, 1899 to May 8th, 1900, he has drawn out of this fund $620. (See Vouchers B37825, B39178, B40090, B40967, B42150, B42654, B43077, B43491 and B43780.)

The strange part of the whole matter is, that not one bill has been audited nor a voucher made out at Grand Island, where the material is being delivered and the work is being done. All the auditing, all the checking and figuring, has been done at Lincoln. In this respect this in the single exception throughout the state, and why it is nobody at Grand Island seems to know, though some people are doing a great deal of abstract thinking. This is scarcely less strange, however, than the building of a barn costing $1,200 without advertising for bids, something that was done here the last year.

ON STATE GROUNDS.

John F. Scott, a fusionist, enjoys the distinction of being about the only man in Nebraska who has been set up in business at the state's expenses. Scott has a private store building, owned by himself and situated on the public grounds within 30 feet of the main building, where he deals in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, fancy groceries, pop, soda water, etc. The building was piped and furnished with radiators at the state's expense, and it is lighted and heated now at the state's expense. He also gets ice during the summer for use in his store from the supplies bought for the state, and pays nothing for it. Scott has been doing business at this stand for about four years and the state is paying the fiddler.

One thing is strange about the bills of expense of the members of the Visiting and Examining Board. Though the distance traveled, the work done, and the legitimate expense is the same each time, not a single member in the last two years has presented two bills alike in amount. Each time the amount differs, though why, is a mystery.

The last legislature appropriated $94,870 for the Home, but it is apparent now that there will be a large deficiency at the end of Governor Poynter's term. Upon the whole, the management has not only been extravagant, but it has been that extravagant as to indicate unmistakably downright dishonesty and fraud.

Not long ago an old soldier came to Grand Island direct from Canada. Under the law, before an applicant can be admitted to the Home, he must be a resident of the state at least two years. The County Board of Hall county refused to entertain his application, but he went back to the Home, told the officials that he was a fusionist and, not only received a suit of clothes at the expense of the state, but was put to work on a salary, an act clearly illegal.

BRYAN SYNONOMOUS OF SILVER.

In 1896 when Bryan got control of the democratic party he made free coinage of silver the paramount issue and has since waged an unsuccessful campaign along this line. He misjudged the intelligence of the "great common people," and it would seem that he has not as yet been able to get in touch with them, for in the Kansas City platform made (made public) last July, the silver plank is reiterated and the country is again threatened with the dire consequences that would attend the enaction of a free silver bill by a democratic congress and president. Referring to the election of Bryan in 1896 we reproduce the following from Hon. Carl Schurz. What it meant then it means now, for Bryan and free silver are again the issue.

"The mere apprehension of a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election and the consequent placing of our country upon the silver basis has already caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market. Scores of business orders are already recalled, a large number of manufacturing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, enterprise is already discouraged and nearly paralyzed. Many works of public utility by industrial or railroad companies have already been ordered off, thousands of workingmen are already thrown out of employment, gold is already being hoarded, capital is already being sent out of the country to be invested in Europe for safety. And why all this? Not, as the silver men foolishly pretend, because the existing gold standard has made money scarce, for capital is lying idle in heaps, scores upon scores of millions, fairly yearning for safe employment. No; ask those concerned why all this happens, and with one voice they will tell you it is because they apprehend serious danger in every dollar ventured out through the change of our standard of value in prospect, through the debasement of our currency threatened by the free silver coinage movement. And if these are the effects of a mere apprehension of a possibility, what would be the effect of the event itself? There is scarcely an imaginable limit to the destruction certain to be wrought by the business disturbances that Mr. Bryan's mere election would cause."

Afraid of Those Angels.

"When I put my little girl to bed last night," said a young Philadelphia mother, "I whispered to her: 'Now mamma will turn down the gas and go away, but don't you be afraid here alone in the dark, for whole flocks of white angels, with gold wings, will hover around you,' Then I went into the next room. The little girl lay with her doll in her arms, and after a while I heard her saying to it: 'Now, go to sleep, dolly. Don't bother about the dark. There's a lot of white angels with gold wings hovering around your head. They'll take care of you, dolly, but it's funny how afraid of those white angels I am!'"

A Bridegroom at 120.

In the village of Bodru a Turk named Ismail, said to be 120 years old, frequently walks to Bartin, ten miles distant, to sell eggs. He has had thirty-four wives, the last of whom he married only a few days ago. The bride is 60 years his junior, and the marriage was celebrated with much solemnity, to the sound of drums and fifes and of volleys from firearms. The whole village was en fete. The wedding procession included all the male progeny of the patriarch bridegroom, consisting of 140 sons, grandsons and great-grandsons. The number of his female progeny is not stated.

A Brown Statue in Chicago.

A large bronze statue representing John Brown, with a drawn sword, and holding a negro child, is to be erected in Lincoln park, Chicago.

LI APPEALS FOR AID

He Begs the Empress to Appoint Him Four Assistant Meditators.

PRINCE TUAN AGAIN REPORTED DEAD

Said to Have Been Killed During a Fight with Japanese—Boxers Are Now Unpopular — Peasantry Around Pekin Rises Against Them.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Sir Chi Chen Lofengluh, the Chinese minister in London, asserts he is in constant communication with Li Hung Chang, who is still in Shanghai.

Dispatches received this morning bring no later news from Pekin. A Shanghai telegram says Li Hung Chang has sent a memorial begging the empress dowager to appoint Prince Ching, General Yung Lu and the Yang Tse viceroys as joint peacemakers with himself.

It is rumored at Shanghai that the Japanese gained a victory over the Boxers and Chinese troops from Pei Tsang and Ho-Si Wu last Thursday at Teh Choua. The story says 1,500 Chinese were killed, including Prince uan and that all the Chinese were driven

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, says he understands that General Gaselee, the British commander with the allies, has countermanded his order summoning more troops to the north and that possibly the British troops will go to Amoy.

The reform party under Kang Yu Wei is said to be actively preparing for rebellion.

General Creigh, in the presence of Vice Admiral Seymour, received 3,000 troops of all nationalities at Shanghai Wednesday.

It is reported that twenty-five reformers have been executed at Hankow, their heads being exposed.

The Taku correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, wiring August 26, says the country around Taku and Pekin is devastated, with the result that the Boxers are most unpopular and are being attacked by the peasantry. The Boxers, who were moving north from Shang Tung, are now returning hastily to their homes.

Belated dispatches and the stories of refugees arriving at Che Foo continue to describe the terrible conditions in Pekin. One of the worst incidents is the shocking desecration of the foreign cemetery outside the west wall. The details are too revolting to be descrived. Hundreds of bodies of Chinese are found in the streets of Pekin, supposed to be those of traitors to the cause of the Boxers.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says a native official telegram from Pao Ting-Fu announces the arrival of the court last Sunday at Tai Yuen Fu. Communication between Pekin and Tien Tsin is interrupted, possibly because the bands of Boxers make the road unsafe for couriers. The county north of Yang Tsun is said to be flooded.

A German firm is negotiating with Chang Chi Tung, the Wu Chang viceroy, to lend him 1,000,000 taels on the security of sertain viceregal industrial undertakings.

A correspondent at New Chwang says the Russians at Hai Cheng are awaiting reinforcements, whose advance is delayed by the impassable condition of the roads to Leao Yang and Mudken. Meanwhile the native population of the district is being treated with the utmost severity. Eyewitnesses report an indiscriminate slaughter of noncombatants and the reduction of the country in the vicinity of Port Arthur to a state of utter desolation.

CHINA IS WITHOUT A HEAD.

Emperor is a Fugitive and Powerless to Make Terms of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The latest phase of the diplomatic tangle with the powers interested in China is the abandonment of objection to the form of Li Hung Chang's credentials. At least it may be said that these objections have been suspended for the time being. The point of attack on the part of the powers which are opposing the recognition of Li Hung Chang as a plenipotentiary is now the authority of the titular Chinese government to issue any credential worthy of recognition. In other words, admitting that Li's credentials were properly issued by Emperor Kwang Su, the contention is that that monarch, being a fugitive and powerless, cannot by himself or through his agent, Li Hung Chang, enter into any engagement or give any guarantee which the Chinese people as a whole will accept as binding. This subject is now receiving the careful attention of the Department of State.

Meanwhile, the department and president are in ignorance as to the whereabouts of Li Hung Chang and from the fact that nothing has been heard from him for four days at least, it is conjectured that he may have left Shanghai by sea and that he will next appear in the north of China, probably at Taku, and demand access to Pekin.

Czar Says He Hates War.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"Dr. Leyds' interview with Emperor Nicholas," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, "lasted barely five minutes. The czar said he was sorry he could do nothing for the Transvaal except to urge it to make peace, as he hated war."

Plot to Burn Shanghai.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The Frankfort Zeitung has received a dispatch from Shanghai saying a plot has been discovered there to burn the whole city. It is added that the Europeans consider the streets unsafe after nightfall and the general situation is described as critical.

Anarchists After the New King.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the Petit Bleu from Rome says an anarchist has been arrested at Carrara on suspicion of having conspired to assassinate King Victor Emanuel III.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Union Stock Yards.—Cattle—There was a light run of cattle here, but nearly everything on sale was on the cornfed order. There were very few westerns of any kind and packers bought the bulk of the stuff. The market on the better grades of cornfed cattle was just about steady, though the good supply coming at the end of the week made buyers rather bearish. Light weights were in better demand and brought fully steady prices, but some of the heavy cattle, sellers found, did not move rapidly and the feeling was rather weak. The week, however, closes with good cattle right around 10c or 15c higher than at the close of last week. There were only a few cows on sale and sellers disposed of them at about steady prices. Packers were pretty well filled up for the week and as a result were not particularly anxious about fresh supplies, but they took the better grades and, in fact, practically everything offered, at about steady prices. The feeder market was not well supplied, there being practically nothing of any consequence on sale. What did change hands brought about yesterday's prices. There has been a good demand all the week for the good, heavy cattle, both from country buyers and yard traders, and the market on that class of stuff has been active all the week, but the common, light stuff has not met with such ready sale. There were no western cattle here to speak of and as a result there was not much with which to make a test of the market.

Hogs—There was a light supply of hogs and as Chicago reported a stronger market buyers here took hold with considerable life. The bulk of the hogs changed hands on a basis of a 5c advance, and, as there were only about sixty-three cars on sale, it was not long before the more desirable loads were sold. Heavy hogs were in a little better demand today if they were good, and brought from $5.05 to $5.05. Light hogs sold largely from $5.05 to $5.07½, with afew prime loads going at $5.10 and $5.15. The bulk of all the sales was at $5.02½@5.07½, as against $4.95 @5.05 the day before.

Sheep—There were only a few sheep here, but as the supply all the week has been rather liberal packers were not very heavy buyers today. As a result, the market was rather dull, but about steady. There was not much done until late, when a big string of lambs sold at $5.00, with a 15 per cent cut, or about the same as they would have brought yesterday. What few sheep changed hands brought about steady prices. Quotations: Choice western grass wethers, $3.35@3.50; fair to good grass wethers, $3.25@3.35; choice grass yearlings, $3.35@3.60; choice ewes, $2.90@3.25; fair to good ewes, $2.65@2.90; fair to good yearlings, $3.25@3.35; choice spring lambs, $4.65@5.00; fair to good spring lambs, $4.50@4.65; feeder wethers, $3.25@3.50; feeder lambs, $4.00@4.25.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; native steers, $4.50@5.65; extra steers, $2.40 @4.65; Texas cows, $1.50@3.00; native cows, and heifers, $1.50@5.15; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.60; bulls, $2.25@3.50; calves, receipts, 350; market strong, $4.00@5.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $5.05@5.15; heavy, $5.00@5.07½; packers, $5.05@5.15; mixed, $5.00@5.10; light, $4.85@5.22½; Yorkers, $5.15 @5.22½; pigs, $4.00@5.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market strong; lambs, $3.25@4.75; muttons, $3.00@4.50.

BOERS BUSY FALLING BACK.

Roberts Finds Few of Them on His Immediate Front.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Lord. Roberts, under date of Belfast, August 29, reports to the War office as follows:

"Buller telegraphs from Helvetia that scouting from the enemy are there and [redacted] their [redacted] field's [redacted] position [redacted] our [redacted] opposition and [redacted] army [redacted] Spekboek, [redacted] Light [redacted] Kathcona's Horse, is further near Nooit Gadacht. We have occupied Watervalhoven and Watervaldon. Buller reports that Nooit Gadacht is apparently deserted, except by British prisoners, who are passing in a continuous stream up the line towards Watervalonder. No Boers are visible. The natives report that Kruger and all the commanders left yesterday for Pilgrims' Rest.

"French reports the railway intact as far as Valendor, except for a small bridge near the station, which has been destroyed."

Gold Medal Awarded Walter Baker & Co.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The judges at the Paris Exposition have just awarded a gold medal to Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., for their preparations of cocoa and chocolate. This famous company, now the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world, have received the highest awards from the great international and other expositions in Europe and America. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

Sweden Wants a Loan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Albert H. Wiggin, vice president of the National Park bank, said tonight that it was true that the bank had been approached by representatives of the Swedish government with inquiries as to the chance of placing a $10,000,000 loan in this country. Mr. Wiggin said he was not prepared to say whether the proposition had been favorably received.

Wealthiest Citizen Dies.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—David Sinton died at his home here this afternoon, aged 93 years. Mr. Sinton was one of the wealthiest citizens of Cincinnati, the value of his holdings being estimated at $20,000,000.

New Treaty is Approved.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (via Galveston), Sept. 3.—The Nicaraugua congress today approved the commercial reciprocity treaty between Nicaragua and the United States.

Waldron Wounded on Patrol.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch received from General Chaffee at Taku gives further particulars regarding the wounding of Lieutenant H. Waldron, Ninth infantry, at Hoskiwu, on August 24. It states that he was wounded by a sniping shot while on patrol and sent to the general hospital at Tien Tsin.

Battleship at Wu Sung.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.—It is announced here that the battleship Oregon and four other battleships have been ordered to Wu Sung.