the Officials

Strong Indications that the Drug and an Appropriation of Nearly \$120,000 There'll be a Deficiency at End of Year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do you want a change!

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

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

Plasters', Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Tenders' Union-Our scale of wages in 1896 was 15 to 171/2 cents per hour for ten hours. In 1900 our scale is 24 cents per hour for eight hours and we have 50 per cent more men employed than in 1896.

Plumbers' Union-Our scale of wages in 1896 was 45 ceats per hour for fuel and lights is a question chalcles to be bought from the contract for eight hours. In 1900 it is 50 cents per hour for eight hours. Until July 1st we have had 30 per cent more men that amount, large though it is, is go- folk can hardly be disputed. Fully employed than we had in 1896.

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

Bricklayers' Union-In 1896 our scale of wages was 50 certs per hour for eight hours; time and a half for

Shadows of Suspicion Hover Over For 1900 it is 35 cents per hour for of the hospital. The records in the In Omaha our scale in 1896 was 39 as significant. ployed in our trade than in 1897, al- B30347, B31197, B31332, though there are a great many car- B37397, penters idle at present. This is ow- B44351, B45054, B46313, B46976). ing to the Trans-Mississippi exposipenters here who have remained.

the same as it was in 1896 for the cold weather. same hours. We have not as many! Another significant fact is, that employed as we had in 1896, for the while Engineer Mohler of the hospital reason that there are not as many says that between eighty and ninety horses in use. The blke has made a tons per month are consumed, the recgreat difference in our trade.

cent more men employed in our trade as the official records show that the now than in 1896.

Printing Press Assistants' Union- difference of \$400 per month. Our scale of wages in 1896 was \$8 | Taking the highest estimate of Enfor sixty hours, or \$8 per week for tea gineer Mohler (ninety tons per hours per day. We now get \$9.50 for month), and figure the cost at \$8 per nine hours per day. In 1896 we had ton, nearly the price of the very best low the regular wholsale cash price. thirty men employed; we now have hard coal on the market, and it would

forty to forty-eight hours per week. slack coal. Our present scale is 32 cents per hour for nine hours per day, or fifty-four cant, but are suspicious. They indihours per week. All members of the union are employed, and our union ing defrauded. The figures of the enwas never in a more flourishing con- gineer, the man whose duties are dition, and we doubt if an idle machinist can be found in Omaha today, what the monthly consumption is, unless he is idle from choice, GROWTH OF THE LIVE STOCK IN- bills rendered-bills the state has DUSTRY.

South Omaha may be taken as a fair the ground of fraud alone. illustration of the change wrought in business generally during the four the seven months of 1900 ending July 31st the cattle receipts were 424,236, 1896, a gain of 202,964, or nearly 100 braska.

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

For the period ending July 31st. fund. 1900, there were 597,985 head of sheep received; for the same period in 1896, 161,841, a gain of 436,144 for 1900.

1896, at from \$2.75 to \$3.70; July 31st, the state. Not alone has Christoph by reason of it. The last legislature from \$2 to \$5.50; July 31st, 1900, the month of July, 1896, the receipts of fund. hogs were 97,000; in July, 1900, 179,-000 (in round thousands), and the than half in 1896 of that in 1900.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE. of business in Nebraska's chief city from the paint and oil fund. during the four years the republican no regard whatever was had to politi- Christen on the paint and oil fund. cal affiliations, the desire being to covers a comparison of amount of busof the number of employes then and and curtain fund. now, and also of the wages paid. The replies show, with one exception, that B41835, B42755, up to 950 per cent, with a large proportion of instances where the percentage of gain was 75 per cent to 100; B36237 were drawn in favor of Drugthe increase in the number of em- gist Christoph on the book and staployes ranges from 15 to 200 per cent, | tionery fund. and the range of increase in salaries paid is from 10 per cent to 50 per drawn in favor of Druggist Chris-

ment of the state institutions under gist Christoph on the drug fund. the Poynter administration.

On the surface there is evidence of extravagance and recklessness in auditor's office at Lincoln dealing with the funds, while beneath the surface there is unmistakable evil is something else besides friendship dence of fraud.

Particularly is this true in connec- Steward Rees and Druggist Christion with the purchase of drugs and toph. coal, if not clothing and other supfund of no less than \$5,000.

EVIDENCE OF FRAUD. The last legislature appropriated for | not sold subject to contract prices. the maintenance of this institution \$119,350, of which amount \$12,000 was figures. It is within the power of the for fuel and lights. Why it should steward to favor his friends in this require such a large amount of money way, by omitting many of the artilenging explanation, but it was appro- and buy them at retail prices. That priated, and, as previously stated, this very thing has been done at Noring to fall short of being enough by 25 per cent of the articles purchased at least \$5,000.

From May 26th, 1899, to July 19th. were not included in the contract and 1900, \$10,625,20 of the appropriation were not bought at contract prices was expended, leaving a balance of (see vouchers B36235, B40268, B41851. scale is 35 cents for eight hours; time \$1,374. This was for fourteen months B42782, B44353, B45055, B46315 and and the rate of expenditure was there B46975). It is known that in infore about \$760 per month, or \$260 per stances of this kind excessive prices month in excess of the appropria- are charged, in some instances double

There are less than 300 inmates in

Upon inquiry it was discovered that ard Rees to satisfactorily explain state, the pay roll, the general exovertime and double time for Sun- Steward Rees of the hospital, who has how it hapepned that articles legit pense, is greater today than it ever days. Our scale for 1900 is 50 cents charge of purchasing supplies of this imately chargeable to and charged to has been. per hour, with no other changes. Our character, is on very intimate terms the carpet and curtain fund and board union has had about 160 members for with certain coal dealers. In fact, at and clothing fund were supplied by

present time than we have had in the at Norfolk, in partnership with one for drugs. There remains in this fund C. W Braash, and it is a noticeable Carpenters' Union-Our scale of fact that since his appointment his wages in 1896 in South Omaha was 25 former business partner has figured cents per hour for ten or twelve hours. | conspicuously in the fuel transactions eight hours; time and a half for over- auditor's affice bear evidence, not alone time and double time for Sundays. of this, but of other matters equally

OF THE MOSPITAL AT NORFOLK cents per hour for eight hours; time | Since May 26th of last year to July and a half for overtime and double 19th of this year the Glen Rock Coal time for Sundays. In 1900 it is 40 cents company has drawn from the state per hour and no other changes. More treasury for coal sold the hospital Fuel Funds Have Been Raided-With than double the number are now em- more than \$9,700 (see vouchers B34280, B40267. B41849, B42785,

A significant fact in connection tion, which brought a great many car- with this is that during the summer months of this year the supply pur-Horseshoers' Union-Our scale is chased is about the same as during

ords show that the consumption has Sheet eMtal Workers' Union-In been at the rate of more than 150 1896 our scale of wages was 331/2 cents, tons per month. The contract price but very few men got that amount. is about \$4 per ton and if Engineer each time the contract was awarded The average wages paid were 2712 Mohler, who handles the coal, knows to Christoph. I wrote to a wholesale cents. The number of hours is the what he is talking about, the monthly same. Our scale at present is 381/2 cost, on the ninety-ton estimate, cents per hour. There are 25 per would only by \$360 per month, wheremonthly cost is \$760 per month, a

then amount to only \$720 per month, Machinists' Union-Our scale of or still less by \$40 per month than of 20 per cent, making a total reducwages in 1896 was from 25 to 30 cents | the amount actually paid by the state | tion of about 25 per cent on the cash per hour. We were working from the last fourteen months for soft and

These figures are not alone significate quite freely that the state is besuch that he should know exactly stand out in bold contract with the been required to pay. The disparity The increase of stock receipts at is not easily accounted for, except on

According to Engineer Mohler, it should cost not to exceed \$360 per years the republican party has had month. According to the records it before he put in his bid what my bid charge of national affairs. During costs \$760 per month. This is a distinction with a most significant difference, one involving nearly \$5,000 as against 220,324 for a like period in per year to the taxpayers of Ne-

> A DRUG DEALER'S SNAP. Suspicious as are the figures associated with the fuel and light fund. worse abuses apear to have been practiced in connection with the drug

Druggist Christoph, who has had somewhat of a monopoly of the pat-There has also been a gratifying in- on very "friendly" terms with Stew- this end of the business, and that crease in prices during this time. and Rees. The records show that it certain persons have reaped handsome Steers, for instance, sold July 31st, has been expensive "friendship" to rewards at the expense of the state 1900, they brought \$5.50; hogs sold had the drug fund to play on, but July 31st, 1896, at \$2.77; July 31st, he has drawn money out of the "paint 1900, the price was \$5.09. The price and oil" fund, the "general repair" paid for sheep July 31st, 1896, ranged fund, "carpet and curtain" fund, "board and clothing" fund, "book and range was from \$4 to \$5.45. In the stationery" fund, and the "incidental"

Steward Rees was appointed to his position about one year ago. In the price as given above but little more last year his friend Christoph has drawn from the state treasury \$1,-129,04. He has drawn \$648.31 from Information gained from a large the drug fund, \$38.50 from the general number of the principal business men repair fund, \$204.86 from the board of Omaha through letters of inquiry and clothing fund, \$14.96 from the and personal interviews, discloses the carpet and curtain fund, \$22.85 from fact that, without a single exception, the book and stationery fund, \$42.23 there has been a marked "expansion" from the incidental fund and \$157.33

Vouchers B34289, B37404, B41857. party has been in charge of national B42776, B44356, B46972 and B47642 affairs. In securing this information were drawn in favor of Druggist Vouchers B42768, B45060 and B46305

make the exhibit a perfectly fair one were drawn in favor of Druggist in every respect. The line of inquiry | Christoph on the general repair fund. Voucher B36252 was drawn in favor iness in 1896 with 1900; comparison of Druggist Christoph on the carpet

Vouchers B34272, B36229, B40263 B43473, B44345, the lowest increase in amount of bus- B46323 and B47634 were drawn in iness is 20 per cent, ranging from that favor of Druggist Christoph on the board and clothing fund. Vouchers B33386, B34283 and

Vouchers B40271 and B45534 were

toph on the incidental fund. Vouchers B34282, B36235, B40268 The Hospital for the Insane at Nor- B41851, B42782, B43478, B44353,

folk contributes -another important B45055, B45524, B46315, B46975 and chapter to the history of mismanage- B47639 were drawn in favor of Drug-These are the cold facts, taken direct from the official records in the

> These figures indicate that there in the intimacy existing between

Another significant feature of the plies. The demands on the fuel fund | matter is that while Druggist Chrishave been enormous, and notwith- toph has had the contract since his standing the large amount appropri- friend Rees became steward he has ated, there will be a shortage in this also been supplying the "extras." An article that is not enumerated in the contract is called an "extra" and is

> Extras are bought at the retailer's from Druggist Christoph the last year

the amount of the actual retail price. It is also known that Druggist the hospital, yet on a basis of 300 it Christoph does not deal directly in has cost the state more than \$35 per many of the articles with which he fourteen months. That this is an un- hospital. It might be a rather diffi- economy of their party. On the con-

the past five years. There is more the time he was appointed steward a druggist.

work in our trade in Omaha at the he was engaged in the coal business The legislature appropriated \$1,200 blood.

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

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

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

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

"I sent them an itemized statement of what was called for in the contract and they agreed to let me have the drugs at a reduction of 5 per cent be-

"I then took this reduced wholesale price and I made a further reduction wholesale price.

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

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

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

There are somewhat startling rumors affoat, too, relative to deals in connection with the clothing contract. It is currently reported that favorronage of the hospital, is said to be itism is practiced in connection with appropriated \$40,000 for board and clothing, but even this large amount, between diversion, perversion and extravagance, will be completely wiped out before the next appropriation will be available. Most of the special funds are overdrawn, and there is every indication that the general deficiency in the funds of the institution will run up well into the thousands.

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

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

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

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

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

Upon the whole, so far as the management is concerned, there is no evidence of sincerity on the part of the authorized representatives of the fucapita for light and heat for the last is credited as having delivered to the sionists to live up to the professed reasonable amount is quite apparent. cult matter for either him or Stew- trary, the per capita expense to the

> Mosquitos die within a few hours after gorging themselves with human

CABLE FROM LI HUNG CHANG.

Assurance that He Has Power to Protect | Latest Quotations From South Omaha

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

tection is given.

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

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

It is believed that if the powers can

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

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

CITY'S CRYING NEED IS MONEY.

Charitably Disposed Persons at a Distance Advised of Wants.

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

W. C. JONES, Mayor. M. LASKER, J. D. SKINNER,

C. H. M'MASTER, R. G. LOWE.

CLARENCE OWSLEY,

An Appeal to Druggists. HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 14.-The fol-

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

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

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

Duluth Has Grown.

and is very rank with leaf.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.-The population of the city of Duluth, Minn., is officially announied today, in 1900, 52,969; 1890, 33,115. These figures show for the city as a whole an increase in population of 19,854, or 59,9 per cent, from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 838, showinging an increase of 32,277, or 3,851.67 per cent, from 1880 to 1890.

Eleven Go Down with Ship.

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

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

and Kansas City. SOUTH OMAHA.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha,-Cattle-There was only a light run of cattle here today and the fact that the weather was bad had a tendency to hurt the market. Chicago also reported a dull, weak market and as a result there was not much doing here. There were only a few loads of corn fed steers on sale and the quality of the offerings was rather common. Buyers did not take hold with much life and it was a dull, weak market. The supply of cows was very light, hardly enough to make a test of the market. Although the bulk of the offerings today were on the feeder order, still here were not enough to go around and rade was very slow. Yard traders have good many cattle on hand and the bad weather seemed to shut off the demand from the country today entirely, so they vere very cautious about buying more cattel so near the end of the week. The market was very quiet and bids were un-evenly lower. There were not enough vestern beef cattle here today to attract the attention of buyers, but as the

There were only a few cows and they old from steady to a little lower. Hogs-There was a good run of hogs ere today, counting what was carried ver, but packers all seemed to be wanting fresh supplies, so that the market ruled fairly active at the start. Light negs did not sell quite as well on the whole today as they did on the opening market yesterday, but still they brought better prices than they did at the close The top of \$5.29 was as good is the high price yesterday, but the bulk of the light weights sold from \$5.07% to \$5.10. Heavy hogs were again rather neglected, and, as Chicago came lower on the heavy weights, packers took off a little more on those again today. The bulk of them sold around \$5,0035,025, and

market has been steady all the week they

would probably have sold that way today

had there been any good ones here.

the medium weights at \$5.02_665.05. Sheep-Receipts of sheep today were lib-eral for the last end of the week, but the emand was also in good shape. The supoly was made up mostly of sheep and packers picked up in good season at just about steady prices. There were only a few lambs on the market, but they also met with ready sale at about steady prices. They brought \$5.25, but they were not of as good quality as the string that sold for \$5.35. It was a good, steady, active market all around and everything was sold early in the morning. There were not many feeders here today, but prices remain just about the same.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle-Receipts, 15,660; market steady; native steers, \$4.2565.75; Texas steers, \$3.0065.20; Texas cows, \$2.2563.25; native ows and heifers, \$1.2595,19; stockers and feeders, \$2.7594.00; bulls, \$2.4664.25; calves, eccipts, 200; market steady, \$1,2505.75 Hogs-Receipts, 8,000; market weak to lower; bulk of sales, \$5.175-95.25; heavy, \$5.1214:05.221₂; packers, \$5.15:05.271₃; mixed, \$5.16:05.221₂; light, \$4.60:05.20; Yorkers, \$5.25 Sheep-Receipts, 1,000; market steady; lambs, \$3.50%5.25; muttons, \$2.00%3.65.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND DEAD.

Two Thousand Seven Hundred Storm Victims Identified at Galveston.

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

About 1,300 refugees arrived here from Galveston last night and are being cared for as well as possible. Four buildings have been set apart for the benefit of refugees, but of the 3.500 who have reached here so far not more than 800 remain in the public charge, the remainder of them having gone to the homes of relatives and friends. The owner of the steamer Lawrence has ordered the boat turned over to Adjutant Scurry, who is in charge at Galveston, and the transportation of people from Galveston to the interlor will proceed faster. There have been delays in the transportation of provisions because of a lack of boats, but there are more boats now and the work will be faster and more complete.

TO EMPLOY OUTSIDE LABOR.

Galveston Relief Decides to Employ Laborers to Clean the City.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 15 .- From early this morning until far in the afterncon Governor Sayers today was In conference with relief committees from various points along the stormswept coast. Among the first committees to arrive was one from Galveston. As a result of this conference it was de-

that instead of looking to the laboring people of Galveston for work in this emergency that an importation of outside laborers to the number of 2,000 should be made to conduct the sanitary work while the people of Galveston were given an opportunity of looking after their own losses and rebuilding their own property without giving any time to the city at large. It is believed that with the work of these 2,000 outside laborers it will require about four weeks to clean the city of debris and in the meantime the citizens can be working on their own property and repairing damage there.

President Kruger has removed from the home of Herr Ptto, the consul of the Netherlands here, to the residence of the district governor.

Kruger Changes Residence.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Sept. 15 .-

Order to Surrender Bonds. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- Assistant Treasurer Spalding today gave notice to banks having old 2 per cent bonds on deposit to secure deposits of public moneys that these bonds must be surrendered at once and other bonds substituted or their deposits will be cor-

on deposit amount to \$2,188,500. More Priviledges for Women.

respondingly decreased. These bonds

VIENNA, Sept. 15.-An imperial de-