

# THE SCHOOL AT GENEVA

The Inmates Escape and the Novel Spectacle

## OF A "GIRL" HUNT FOLLOWS

Facts and Figures Bearing on General Prosperity—Secretary Gage on Country's Finances—His Answer to the Vagrancies of Carl Schurz.

GENEVA, Neb., Sept. 24, 1900.—There is room for much improvement in the management of the State Industrial School for Girls at Geneva. Particularly is this true in regard to affording relief to taxpayers.

So far as the accounts are concerned Steward Brennan has a mark to his credit for the accounts of this institution have been kept in better shape perhaps than those of any other.

The management, however, deserves to be reckoned with. It is both weak and extravagant. Superintendent Weber draws a salary of \$1,500, but that does not seem to thoroughly appease his appetite. He has added his wife's name to the pay roll as "housekeeper" at \$30 per month. In addition to this he has two "family managers" on the pay roll, Annie Patterson and Fredrika Willard, who draw a salary of \$800 per year each.

T. J. Wilson is on the pay roll as "farmer" at \$30 per month. W. E. Baher and W. H. Kumsner are on the pay roll as engineers at \$50 per month each.

Michael Martin is on the pay roll as "extra man" at \$20 per month. There is a matron at the institution and why a "housekeeper" is needed is a question that can only be explained by Superintendent Weber. The only explanation thus far offered it that it was occasioned by the desire of Superintendent Weber to reap a more bountiful harvest.

The records in the auditor's office would indicate that the "housekeepers" duties are to some extent those of a tourist. Voucher B41583 is a voucher drawn in favor of the wife of the superintendent "for going to Omaha and bringing back Blanche Green." In this voucher a claim for hack hire was made and allowed.

Though, with the city of Omaha covered with a network of street car lines it is difficult to determine why a hack was necessary, unless to use the common everyday street car would not comport with the dignity of the occasion. Street cars are largely used by the common people, it is true, yet now and then you will see on them bankers, capitalists and business men. It is perhaps asking too much to require state employees, whose bills of this sort are paid by the taxpayers, to put up with such primitive accommodations.

EXPENSIVE "RUNAWAYS." There is a painful lack, in connection with the management, in the way of discipline. The inmates are given too much freedom, and this results in escapes from the institution, with consequent assaults on the treasury to pay the expense of capturing and returning them.

Last April the people hereabouts were treated to a real exhibition of "girl" hunt. They had seen "fox" hunts and "wolf" hunts until these had ceased to be of interest, but it was a novel experience and attraction for them to see a "girl" hunt. Three of the inmates had escaped and Superintendent Weber threw out a line of scouts and scoured the whole country for miles around. Nine stalwart men were engaged to run down three puny specimens of the opposite sex. The "runaways" were finally captured and returned and the state was presented with a bill of expense amounting to \$28 for "helping return three runaway girls." This is the language of the voucher. Neither in the bills rendered nor in the voucher are the names of the captives given (see voucher B4594).

Superintendent Weber has not been a brilliant success in managing this institution. He has failed to maintain the standard of discipline and has inaugurated few, if any, beneficial changes. A considerable reduction might be made in the expense of the management, but as that would involve a reduction in the volume of "loaves and fishes," that, under the Poynter administration, is not to be counted on expected.

At Geneva, as at other places where state institutions are located, there is complaint of the manner in which drugs, groceries and supplies are purchased. It is the same story told over and over again in these columns.

FACTS ABOUT PROSPERITY. OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24, 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 a 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 their boast of a surplus.

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

Emphasis may be given to one all-important fact, to-wit: That while the farmers are producing abundant crops and receiving higher prices therefor than ever before paid, at the same time the mechanics and laboring men in cities and towns are all busy, receiving higher pay for shorter working hours than ever before and that the demand for their services exceeds the supply.

A careful inquiry into the status of things reveals these conditions:

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

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

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

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

5. That mechanics are busy everywhere. From towns, large and small, come reports of a demand for mechanics exceeding the supply. In Omaha more men are employed at higher wages and shorter working hours than was the case in any previous year save 1897-8, when the exposition produced a temporary demand for men.

Inquiry among all classes of mechanics reveals the fact that the mean average of wage scale is higher, working hours shorter and the demand for men very active. No man who wants to work need be idle.

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

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

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

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 in power the political party which has made possible this remarkable improvement in conditions. The following reports were obtained from officials of the various local unions:

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

Plasterers', Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Teniers' Union—Our scale of wages in 1896 was 15 to 17 1/2 cents per hour for ten hours. In 1900 our scale is 24 cents per hour for eight hours, and we have 30 per cent more men employed than in 1896.

Plumbers' Union—Our scale of wages in 1896 was 45 cents per hour for eight hours. In 1900 it is 50 cents per hour for eight hours. Until July 1st we have had 30 per cent more men employed than we had in 1896.

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

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

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

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

Sheet Metal Workers' Union—In 1896 our scale of wages was 33 1/2 cents, but very few men got that amount. The average were paid 27 1/2 cents. The number of hours are the same. Our scale at present is 35 1/2 cents per hour. There are 25 per cent more men employed in our trade now than in 1896.

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

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

GROWTH OF THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY. The increase of stock receipts at South Omaha may be taken as a fair illustration of the change wrought in business generally during the four years the republican party has had charge of national affairs. During the

seven months of 1900 ending July 31st the cattle receipts were 424,236, as against 220,324 for like period in 1896, a gain of 202,914, or nearly 100 per cent.

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

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

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

THE WHOLESALE TRADE. Information gained from a large number of the principal business men of Omaha through letters of inquiry and personal interviews discloses the fact that, without a single exception, there has been a marked "expansion" of business in Nebraska's chief city during the four years the republican party has been in charge of national affairs. In securing this information no regard whatever was had to political affiliations, the desire being to make the exhibit a perfectly fair one in every respect. The line of inquiry covers a comparison of amount of business in 1896 with 1900; comparison of the number of employees then and now, and also of the wages paid. The replies show, with one exception, that the lowest increase in amount of business is 20 per cent, ranging from that up to 950 per cent, with a large proportion of instances where the percentage of gain was 75 per cent to 100; the increase in the number of employees ranges from 15 to 200 per cent, and the range of increase in salaries paid is from 10 per cent to 53 per cent. The increase in a large proportion of cases is from 25 to 50 per cent.

WOULD ENDANGER PROSPERITY. The secretary of the treasury, in his reply to Mr. Schurz, with reference to the money question, said: "It ought to have been apparent to you, as it no doubt was, that I was speaking of possibilities of the case under circumstances and conditions as they now exist, but you proceed to point out how, at the next session of congress, which will meet in December, legislation could be had which would completely forestall unfriendly action toward the gold standard, even if Mr. Bryan were elected and should cherish the firm-set purpose declared by him on September 16, 1896, at Knoxville, Tenn., where he said: 'If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.'"

"You rebuke me in polite terms for sounding a false note of alarm disquieting the business community, and especially when uttered by one in authority. I am not at all skilled in controversy and have had no practice in dialectics, but I will indulge in a few words in the way of rejoinder to your criticism.

"In 1896 you are yourself quoted as saying, 'The mere apprehension of a possibility of a substitution by Mr. Bryan's election and of the consequent placing of our country on the silver basis has already caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market. Scores of business orders are recalled, a large number of manufacturing establishments have restricted their operations, enterprise is already discouraged and nearly paralyzed.'"

"And if these are the effects of a mere apprehension of a possibility what would be the effects of the event itself? There is scarcely an imaginary limit to the destruction certain to be wrought by the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan's election would cause.

"If an 'unable to perceive' continued Mr. Gage 'why the consequences in a minor degree, perhaps, would not ensue now, which you so forcibly foreshadowed then. When consequences so great as these are involved the forces operating to inaugurate them should be resisted at every point. Even the possibility of danger should be avoided. It is a familiar fact and one altogether too much in evidence that an administrative officer, filled with hatred and contempt of a particular law, can, by perverse ingenuity, practically nullify its operations.'"

Referring to Mr. Schurz's suggestion that Mr. Bryan's hands could be tied by the present congress, Mr. Gage said that it would require new legislation by a party whose policy would have been rejected by the people through their last expression at the polls; that the next session of congress will expire March 4, 1901; that the free silver minority would be justified by their constituents in using all the resources of dilatory procedure to prevent such legislation; and that such legislation would probably be impossible. "Your remarks seem to show that you rely upon the exercise of power already conferred upon the republican party to prevent the country from experiencing disasters which Mr. Bryan will, if he can, bring upon us," said the secretary. "May I not suggest that the way to secure safety is not to take power from those upon whom you rely for protection and confer it upon those whose action you may have good cause to regret?"

"But even admitting that congress, dating from March 4, 1901, will not be able to effect any change in our present financial legislation, what may we fairly expect will be the effect of the continued agitation of the question upon business and industry set in motion by a president bent upon the restoration of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and elected upon that platform?"

"You suggest that I retract what I have said, in fairness to the business community, which should not be unnecessarily disquieted especially by those in authority. In thinking as I do, that the election of Mr. Bryan would be a real menace to the commercial and industrial interests of our country, because of the purpose he cherishes and the power he would possess, I do not

feel at liberty to act upon your suggestion. I feel it my duty to at least wait until after Mr. Bryan himself has retracted his statement of 1896, that 'it (the gold standard) will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.'"

"Very truly yours,  
(Signed.) "LYMAN J. GAGE."

## Local Prosperity.

CEDAR COUNTY.

As to the town of Laurel, three-fourths of it has been built in the last four years and a part of it in the last two. All the improvements were paid for by money earned in business here in the last four years. The most notable change is, that it was almost impossible to borrow money on any kind of security during the democratic times, but now if it becomes known that Mr. So-and-So wants to borrow a little money, half a dozen loan agents will call to see him before night, each one trying to coax him to borrow the money of him. This condition of the finance prompted the inquiry at the Laurel State bank. E. R. Gering, the cashier, said:

"It is difficult to express how the phenomenal prosperity has taken place in this part of Nebraska. Land values have almost doubled since 1896; mortgages have been reduced wonderfully. It is impossible to make a farm loan now without inserting a prepayment privilege, while in former years the principal idea was to get the money regardless of terms. In 1896 our deposits were about \$12,000. In the depression incident to the silver craze of that fall they were down to almost \$7,000. Since that time there has been a steady increase, entirely from the savings of our home people, until now we have over \$90,000. Present interest rates are much lower, farm loans can be placed at 5 1/2 per cent instead of from 8 to 10 per cent in 1896.

"A very significant feature of this prosperity is the fact that its existence cannot be attributed wholly to good crops, for we had good crops before 1897. The largest crops of wheat and corn ever grown here either before or since were in 1895 and 1896 respectively. In 1895 wheat sold here at 35 cents, and in 1896 corn sold here as low as 6 cents, and 10 cents was considered very high. The prices of cattle, horses and hogs were as low in proportion as corn. Farmers then sold their crops as soon as harvested; now, they are able to hold them until the price is satisfactory.

Times changed; they have paid off their mortgages and are now in prosperous circumstances. Farmers are loaning money to one another to a considerable extent now. We have some instances where farmers are making regular farm loans to their neighbors. At the present rate of increase in wealth in this part of the state they will soon be able to take care of their farm loans without the aid of money from the east.

The Biggest Elk Antlers. The biggest pair of elk antlers in the world is said to be that which hang in the office at the Philadelphia zoo. In height the antlers are above five feet, and the distance between the main horns at the widest part of the hoop is four feet six inches. At their base the antlers are fourteen inches in diameter. "Undoubtedly," naturalist to whom they are shown, say, "these are as big and heavy and perfect a pair of horns as ever grew."

The Elk that carried the huge antlers was sent from the west to the Academy of Natural Sciences. The skeleton excelled in weight and size any that had ever been seen there.

The Trunk Settled His Bill. Some years ago a man ran up a bill of \$200 in the Tremont house, Chicago, and then ran away without settling it. The trunk which remained in his room was unusually heavy, and when opened after his departure was found to contain specimens of ore, brought from the gold and silver mines of Colorado, where, presumably, he had lost all his money. After waiting out the legal time Mr. Gage sent the contents of the trunk to an assayer, who returned two bits of metal valued at more than \$100 in excess of the bill, after deducting his own fee.

Sects in England. England has many religious denominations and sects, probably more than 300 altogether, and the names of some are amusing. Out of a list of 219 a few of the queer ones are: Glassties, Glazebrook Army, Glory Band, King Jesus' Army, Open Baptists, Open Brethren, Particular Baptists, Peculiar People, Ranters, Recreative Religionists, Rational Christians, Sandemans, Worshipers of God, Benevolent Methodists, Bunyan Baptists, Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, Ecclesia of the Messiah, Followers of the L. J. C., Free Grace Gospel Christians.

The Collar Swindle. Real estate men in New York are complaining of a new swindle. A well dressed man has plucked a score of downtown brokers by calling when a member of the firm was out and leaving a package, which he said contained collars for the absentee. Incidentally he collected \$2.50. Everybody knows that is too much to pay for half a brick wrapped in brown paper.

Negro Riot Claims. Claims on behalf of negroes who allege that they were assaulted by policemen during the recent race riots in New York represent a total of \$225,000, which the city is asked to pay as a result of the disorder growing out of the murder of Policeman Thorpe by the negro cook. The claims are preliminary to damage suits against the city for the amounts they represent.

Knew Eight Generations. It was the rare fortune of Harriet William Brand, who lately died in her 92nd year, to see eight generations of her family, extending from her great-great-grandfather to her great-grandson.

# THE POLICY IN CHINA

President and His Advisors Compelled to Face Trying Situation.

## GERMANY'S CIRCULAR CONSIDERED

Government at Berlin Asks for and Will Get Immediate Reply—Both Russia and France Signify Their Intention to Begin Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—With the German proposition to postpone peace negotiations with China until the persons responsible for the Pekin outrages are punished and the French and Russian notification of the purpose of those governments to begin such negotiations at once, awaiting him, the president found much matter of importance to dispose of on his arrival in Washington from Canton this morning. He lost no time in notifying the officials he desired to consult on his return and the day was largely given up to private discussion. Although it was announced that no answers to the German note would be ready today, it appeared that the president, after talking over the situation with Attorney General Griggs, acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee, had arrived at a conclusion as to the nature of the response that should be made. Mr. Adee spent the afternoon consulting Acting Secretary Hill and in drafting the note of response, but all information as to its nature was refused at the state department. It was said that the note is to be gone over carefully at a further meeting between the president and such of his cabinet as are in the city.

The German government apparently is anxious for a speedy answer, as Baron Sternberg paid two visits to the state department after the German note was delivered. The Chinese minister also was twice at the state department today seeking to influence the government not to agree to the joint action proposed in the German note. The conclusion reached from the day's developments is that the powers are divided as to China and that at present Germany and Great Britain stand aligned against France and Russia, while both sides are ardently seeking the adherence of the United States government. The issue appears to be made up in such shape as to dismiss further hope of obtaining that harmony of action respecting China that the president has been seeking so far and the point apparently has been reached where the United States must take sides or at once proceed to act entirely independent of other powers in reaching a settlement. The Chinese government is urging the latter course upon the state department, but thus far there has been a restraining force in the desire to avoid making the United States the first of the powers to change front in the dealings with China.

Attention was directed in some quarters to the fact that in the very beginning, in the note of July 3, Secretary Hay had notified the Chinese government that he expected that the guilty parties in connection with the outrages would be punished. However, his demand was not made a condition precedent to negotiations. Now the belief is growing that if the United States government is forced to a speedy decision as to the German proposition it may resort to direct negotiations with the Chinese government and, having settled its scores with that government, withdraw from China, giving notice to the allied powers there as to the arrangement made, in order that that arrangement should remain in full force and unaffected by any settlement that the allies may make thereafter as to China.

DIE BY FILIPINO BULLETS. Twelve American Soldiers Slain and Twenty-Six Wounded. MANILA, Sept. 20.—During the last seven days there has been a distinct increase in insurgent aggression, particularly near Manila, along the railroad and in the provinces of Laguna, Morong, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga, culminating on Monday in an engagement near Sinalon, near the east end of Laguna de Bay, in which detachments of the Fifteenth and Thirtieth regiments, ninety men all told, met 1,000 insurgents, armed with rifles and entrenched. The American loss was twelve killed, including Captain David D. Mitchell and Second Lieutenant George A. Cooper, both of the Fifteenth infantry; twenty-six wounded and five missing, who are probably dead. The enemy had been pursued for several days.

There are rumors in Manila of attacks on the railroad. Refugees are arriving here from various provinces. The natives of Manila are restless and many are leaving the city. The hostile demonstrations are particularly marked along the railroad and on the shores of Laguna de Bay. The insurgents have attacked garrisons and out posts. In some cases they have charged towns, fleeing when pursued. Guiguinto, Pol. Malolos and Calocan have been subjected to this treatment.

Congress Wants Army to Stay. PEKIN, Sept. 20.—Mr. Conger, the United States minister, says that Pekin must be occupied by foreign troops until some settlement is effected, as otherwise all the value of the expedition will be lost.

General Chaffee has issued orders prohibiting the American troops from shooting from boats, looting or foraging.

Bottle is Improving. BANGOR, Me., Sept. 20.—A report sent from the asylum in which Congressman C. A. Bottelle is receiving treatment for aphasia, received by his family here today, states without qualification that he is rapidly improving. The brain obstruction which, by allowing a physical pressure upon certain parts, made it impossible for him to properly control his nerve centers, has so far been absorbed under the treatment he has been receiving that he is only now troubled in thought or in speech, and in general he is himself again.

# THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha.—There were hardly enough cattle here today to make a test of the market, but buyers took hold fairly well and cleaned up what was here at about steady prices all around.

There were about five cars of corn cattle on the market and packers bought them up at just about steady prices as compared with yesterday. There have been so few cars of cattle coming this week that packers have not been able to near their wants and consequently have not been very active buyers of what did arrive. There were only a few feeders here today and, although it was the last end of the week, they were picked up at about steady prices. The tendency at the last end of the week is to buy the stuff lower, as yard traders are afraid of being obliged to carry it over, but this week the supply has been small, so Wednesday and prices have not changed much. There were no western beef cattle included in today's arrivals, so there was no test of the market for that market. The demand has been good and prices strong all the week for that class of stuff and it is safe to say that had there been a heavy supply of what sold satisfactorily. Cows brought just about steady prices today and the few feeders that were offered on the market also sold at steady prices.

Hogs—There were about 6,000 hogs on sale today, and as the demand was in good shape today they all changed hands at an early hour. At the opening there was a little weak spot and a number of loads sold a trifle lower than the general market yesterday, but aside from that the market was in good shape. It kept firming up the morning progressed and the final windup was a shade higher than yesterday's general market. The extreme close was very strong, a fancy load of heavy hogs selling at \$3.30 and the average price did not show much difference. The range of prices is not quite as great, the top being \$5.30, as against \$5.35 yesterday, but there are no hogs on the market today as good as the load that topped the market yesterday. The extreme close was very strong, a fancy load of heavy hogs selling at \$3.30 and the average price did not show much difference.

Sheep—There was a liberal run of sheep here today for the last end of the week. Twenty-eight cars, or 7,500 head, being on sale. Packers were pretty well filled up and for that reason the market today was very dull and weak. Lambs for the week may be quoted 25¢ lower for the better grades than in the opening, but the decline is still greater. Chicago reports good stuff 75¢ lower and common stuff \$1.00 lower for the week. Quotations: Choice grass yearlings, \$3.75@4.00; choice ewes, \$3.25@3.50; fair to good ewes, \$3.00@3.25; cull ewes, \$2.50@3.00; choice spring lambs, \$3.00@3.50; heavy, \$2.50@3.00; mixed, \$2.25@2.50; feeder lambs, \$1.75@2.00; feeder lambs, \$1.00@1.50.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET. Cattle—Receipts, 300; market steady to strong; native steers, \$4.00@4.50; Texas steers, \$2.85@3.25; Texas cows, \$2.50@3.00; butcher cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@2.50; calves, \$1.50@2.00; market steady, \$4.50@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; market strong, 5¢ higher and active; top of range, \$5.30@5.35; heavy, \$5.20@5.25; packers, \$5.20@5.25; mixed, \$5.20@5.25; light, \$5.17@5.20; Yorkers, \$5.20@5.25; pigs, \$5.00@5.25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; lambs, \$3.25@3.50; muttons, \$2.00@2.25.

FIRST BLOOD IS SHED. Hungarian Miner and Little Girl Killed by Shots from Sheriff's posse.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22.—The tragedy that has been looked for since the coal workers' strike was inaugurated, came suddenly and unexpectedly at Shenandoah this afternoon.

A posse hurriedly gathered together by Sheriff Toole of Schuylkill county to meet an emergency was forced to fire on a mob that was threatening workmen on their way home under escort. A man and a little girl were instantly killed and seven others fell, more or less seriously wounded.

Sheriff Toole lost no time in calling on the commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to send troops to aid him in keeping the peace. After consultation the state authorities at Harrisburg decided at midnight to send troops to the turbulent region.

Shenandoah's trouble was precipitated by the closing of six collieries there this morning, through the efforts of strike leaders. More will close tomorrow as a voluntary act, it is said, on the part of the Reading company. This is done at the request of Sheriff Toole, who hopes in this manner to avoid further rioting. The outlook at midnight, however, is dubious, as the foreigners affected by today's events are in an ugly mood.

Elsewhere in the strike region everything is quiet, although preparations are making for an outbreak in the Hazleton district and armed sheriff's deputies are much in evidence there.

The Reading company has about discontinued the sale of coal for future delivery and tonight's rioting almost certainly means the shutting off of coal production everywhere in the anthracite field, temporarily at least.

First Train for Galveston. GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 22.—The first train arrived here at 6:15 this morning. Trains are coming and going slowly, but steadily. More people are arriving than departing.

The building of the temporary bridge two and one-eighth miles long was one of the most remarkable accomplishments of construction work in the history of the world.

The freight situation will now adjust itself. Martial law ended at noon today.

There is a big demand for laborers along the wharf front, also a great demand for street cleaning labor.

Insane Son's Awful Deed. ROXBORO, Mass., Sept. 22.—David Lewis Shepard and his wife, an aged couple who have lived in this town for many years, were found murdered in their beds this morning, their throats having been cut with a knife. Their son, William F. Shepard, 42 years of age, who has shown evidence of insanity for some time, is missing, and there is reason to believe that he committed the crime while mentally deranged. Mr. Shepard and his wife were both about 75 years of age and quite well-to-do.