

## DISSIPATED THE ASSETS

Receiver Howard Loots the Assets of the Exchange Bank at Atkinson.

## ANOTHER POLITICIAN GONE WRONG

The Fusion Candidate for the Important Office of State Treasurer the Main Character in a Corrupt and Effective Conspiracy.

O'NEILL, Neb., Oct. 22, 1900.

Perhaps the most high-handed corruption ever practiced by a man appointed by a court as receiver was practiced by Samuel B. Howard, candidate for state treasurer on the fusion ticket, as receiver of the Exchange bank at Atkinson, Neb.

The story of the closing of the bank, the manner in which the receiver was appointed and the looting of the assets by the receiver and his political lieutenants is a story pregnant with rottenness, fraud and corruption from start to finish.

At the time the bank was placed in the hands of a receiver it was perfectly solvent. The fusion bank examiner had been sent there but a short time before and had given it a clearing. Nobody had asked for a receiver and the depositors had absolute confidence in its solvency and stability. At the time of the closing there was enough cash assets to pay all the depositors in full, aside from Bartley, and there was absolutely no cause for the depositors losing a cent of their deposits. In the settlement, however, they received only 75 cents on the dollar.

Fraud surrounds the manner in which the receiver was appointed. There was a district judge on the spot at O'Neill, the county seat of that county, but instead of applying to him the conspirators went 219 miles to Judge W. H. Westover and had Howard appointed receiver.

Howard was required by the court to give bond in the sum only \$2,500, whereas the property and money placed in his hands amounted to upwards of \$100,000. There is nothing on file with the records of the transaction to show that Receiver Howard ever filed a bond. Search of the records high and low failed to bring any bond to light or anything to show that one was ever filed.

In order that the public may have a clear and impartial understanding of all the facts of record in the case, the following is given in chronological order:

May 6, 1897: Bank Examiner Coard reports that the Exchange bank of Atkinson is in an unsafe condition, not having 15 per cent. of its deposits in available cash.

May 7, 1897: State banking board orders bank closed, and Attorney General Smyth files petition in district court at O'Neill, asking for the appointment of a receiver with authority to "compromise bad assets and convert all property into money as speedily as possible."

May 19, 1897: Judge W. H. Westover, who lived 219 miles from the scene of proposed operations, appointed S. B. Howard receiver, on a bond of \$2,500, ordering "said receiver to report his doings in the premises to this court from time to time as required by law."

The public got its first tip on the scheme in the announcement of this favorite by a judge who resided over two hundred miles away. There was a judge of the same district residing at O'Neill. The bond required of Howard, if any was given, was never filed with the other records where the public could inspect it. The responsibility which this "bond" was supposed to cover, amounted to nearly \$100,000.

May 17, 1897: Receiver Howard applies for authority to employ an attorney. Two days later Judge Westover grants the request, and Howard employs J. J. Harrington, a brother of Mike, and who had since been elected district judge. The compensation is not stated.

July 6, 1897: Attorney General Smyth files petition stating that Bartley had \$55,000 deposited in the bank, which properly belonged to the state.

July 6, 1897: County attorney of Holt files petition, stating that Bartley owed the county \$8,000 in the form of a judgment.

July 9, 1897: Attorney general files claim against the assets of the bank, and says the state "repudiates the act of Bartley in depositing the money, and refuses to ratify or be a party to said act."

August 25, 1897: Petition by Mike Harrington that if the claim of the state is allowed the individual depositors will get nothing.

August 25, 1897: Petition of H. K. Bennett and others that their attorney, Mike Harrington, and the receiver go to Lincoln to confer with the state officials, the expense of the trip to be paid out of the assets of the bank. Application promptly granted by Westover. The expense bill of this junket has never been made public.

February 5, 1898: Offer of the individual depositors to take certain securities as one-half their claim and cash for the other half as settlement in full. Petition states that the individual deposits amount to \$10,855, and that the receiver now has \$11,000 cash on hand.

March 17, 1898: Settlement effected by Mike Harrington, as attorney for the depositors, and J. J. Harrington as attorney for the receiver, the depositors to take as their claim in full certain choice securities amounting to \$20,423.75, and \$2,750 in cash. Later evidence that Mike Harrington arbitrarily settled with the depositors at 75 cents on the dollar.

August 5, 1898: Howard files notice that he has on hand \$7,500 to divide between the state and county.

August 18, 1898: Judge Westover, having waited until Harrington had taken his pick of the assets, now decides that the bank and Bartley owe the state \$5,000 and the county \$8,000. On this same date Howard files another notice that he has \$7,500 to divide. A pro rata division is agreed upon by the state and county.

November 29, 1899: Howard filed the following notice:

"Samuel B. Howard, as receiver of the Exchange bank of Atkinson, Nebraska, informs the court that, in his judgment, it will be to the best interests of all concerned to have all the assets of the Exchange bank sold at public sale to the highest cash bidder, and upon disposition of said assets, to immediately close up the affairs of said bank."

"SAMUEL B. HOWARD, Receiver."

On the same date Judge Westover

issued an order that the assets be sold at public sale on December 16, 1899, and that the sale be continued from day to day until all were sold, "said assets to be either sold separately or collectively, as the receiver shall believe to be to the best interests of all concerned."

This order plainly gave the receiver full swing, and he certainly "swung." There is not another scratch of a pen on file in the district clerk's office from that day to the present date to show the result of the sale, but oral evidence is that the receiver bargained off all the best assets of the bank to the chairman of the pop county committee for \$40, without allowing any one else a chance to bid. This was done by "adjourning" the sale when bona fide bidders were present, and "reopening" as soon as the said bidders had gone away.

While up to the time of the final sale most of the operations of the receiver were concealed from the public, there were occasional filings on the record to show that certain debts were compromised at low figures, so that at the time of the \$7,500 divide between the county and state the receiver must have had in his hands two or three thousand dollars more than that amount, which had probably been used for "expenses." No report or statement has ever been filed, and the scattering bits put in the record only furnished a cloak for the general operations. This is in direct contrast to the action of Mr. E. Opp, another bank receiver in the same county, who filed regular balance sheets four times a year, showing all transactions.

One stroke of business which was performed in March, 1899, was never recorded in the district clerk's office, but comes to light elsewhere. The bank of Atkinson had a fine brick building, which was bought in 1894 at a cost of \$7,500. It was well fitted up, and besides the vault had a safe which cost \$1,500. The property had been carried on the bank books at \$10,000, and after the collapse there were a number of people ready to buy it if given an opportunity. Howard, however, had other plans. On February 23, 1899, he notified Judge Westover that he had an offer of \$1,000 for the property, "and after diligent effort could find no better bid." Westover promptly authorized him to sell, and the deal was made in secret.

The bank building, safe and fixtures were sold to Ed Gallagher of O'Neill for \$1,000, and a rent bill for \$210 owed by Gallagher was deducted from the purchase price, so that the property went for \$790. On this principle of "financing," if Gallagher had rented the property a year or two longer, his arrearages would have covered the entire purchase price and made the sale unnecessary. Other parties who would have paid four or five thousand dollars, and had notified Howard of their desire to invest, were given no chance to buy. The transaction was kept in concealment so far as the district court records at O'Neill were concerned, but copies of the application and permission to sell were filed in the office of the county clerk two days after the date of the sale. This was done to make the deed good, and the delay in filing was a proper precaution to prevent interference. Gallagher, who bought the property, also owned a building at O'Neill and rented offices to the two Harringtons, one of whom was attorney for the receiver and the other for the depositors and for the cashier of the busted bank. It was a happy "back-scratching" tournament, in which only the interests of the state of Nebraska suffered.

To summarize: The bank was closed up for political purposes and a pop judge 219 miles away appointed a pop politician as receiver on a nominal bond, which latter has never been seen. The receiver went ahead "compromising" claims and slaughtering assets without making any complete public report. The Harrington brothers, prominent pop bosses, acted as attorneys for everybody. They settled the claims of the individual depositors by taking \$20,000 worth of good notes and \$2,750 in cash. The depositors received less than \$8,000 for their claims. The remaining assets were eased down into the hands of political favorites. The state's interests suffered at every hand, and record of the expenses, receipts or operations, and no detailed report of assets has ever been placed before the public.

In Holt county the performances of this clique of grafters has caused common talk, and there are many surmises as to why the Harringtons so anxiously worked Sam Howard into the nomination for state treasurer, after they had dictated a warden of the penitentiary and after they had fostered the boom of Westover for governor. The people believe that there is a method or system behind every act of this crowd.

Some information may be gained as to the value of the property looted from prominent citizens of Atkinson, as follows:

John P. McNichols, a prominent democrat, said: "I consider the building and lot, exclusive of furniture, a good investment at three thousand dollars, and stood ready to pay \$2,000 for the building or a little more. Talked with the receiver several times about wanting to buy the property, but he seemed to want to evade the matter. Several others here wanted to buy. No person in Atkinson knew when the sale was made, or had opportunity to make a bid. Howard seemed to want to favor somebody."

B. W. Johnson, for sixteen years a resident of Atkinson: "The sale was a clandestine arrangement. Several people in Atkinson wanted to buy, but got no opportunity. The building and fixtures were well worth \$5,000. The safe cost \$1,500. The general opinion was that there was no occasion to close up the bank in the first place."

A. J. Stilson, member of the town board of Atkinson: "The bank was doing well when it was closed. The building was worth more than three times what it sold for. Among the assets were some gilt-edge securities. The judgment against the city was worth face value, and the school district judgment as good as government bonds."

J. E. Allison, formerly cashier of the bank: "No occasion for closing the bank. Depositors were not uneasy, and none of them applied for a receiver. A bank examiner had been there shortly before and given a good clearing to the bank. The liabilities were

fully secured and the paper was good. The books balanced to a cent when the receiver took charge. The judgments against the village and school district were worth face value. The building, safe and fixtures were carried on the books at \$10,000. The safe cost \$1,500 and was good as new. The building and fixtures would easily have sold for \$5,000 at hard times prices. The extra room in the building, aside from the banking room, brought in \$25 per month. Among the first-class paper were the two judgments aggregating \$1,000, and decrees of foreclosure against lands in Holt county worth \$500. These and some other securities, I understand, were quietly sold to McCarty for \$40. I understand McCarty has since disposed of some part of these securities for \$400, or ten times more than he paid for the whole. Howard disposed of all the good paper and the building on the quiet."

E. G. Schultz, druggist: "The bank building was easily worth \$4,000. The location was good. There was no notice given of the sale."

Dr. McDonald, office next door to the bank: "The bank building and lot would be cheap at \$5,000. Sale was under cover. No notice in the papers. After the bank closed M. F. Harrington was made attorney for the depositors. He arranged the settlement with the receiver, and then notified the depositors in a circular letter that he had settled on a basis of 75 cents on the dollar, and he sent them each a check. He must have kept the securities got from the receiver in the deal. No reason why the depositors should have got 25 per cent. The assets were sold in O'Neill and it was worked pretty smooth."

J. F. Brady: "I went to the sale of the assets last December. McCarty, Harrington, the sheriff and a young man who works for Harrington were there with Howard. I wanted to buy in a mortgage on W. E. Scott's place. Howard had a package in his hand, and he said, 'Let's open the sale.' He turned to me and asked if there was anything I wanted in particular. I told him about the Scott mortgage, and he knocked it down to me at \$20 on the first bid. Its face value was \$400. Then I asked him what else he had, and he told me everything else was bargained for in advance. He said he would adjourn the sale a while. I went away, and in a short time I came back only to find that McCarty had got all the valuable stuff for \$40. Nobody else got a chance to bid. McCarty is the populist chairman, and a great friend of Howard and Harrington. The stuff he bought was worth several thousand dollars."

One gentleman who was on the ground and knew of the whole proceeding, writes to a friend at O'Neill as follows:

"It seems to be no secret around Atkinson that the bank's assets were indiscriminately slaughtered by Mr. Howard. I am confident a little inquiry would bring a good deal to light."

"The fact that the building and fixtures, which originally cost about \$7,500, were sold by Mr. Howard for less than \$1,000, without giving any notice or allowing any one to bid, is pretty good evidence of what he was doing. I knew of several parties who were watching this building and fixtures with a view of purchasing when it was to be sold, and I know that Mr. Howard could have realized at least three or four thousand dollars out of them if he had not sold them underhandedly and on the sly."

"While I only looked upon Howard as a tool of the pop ring, I cannot help but feel that any man who will lend himself to such work is unfit for public office."

In an effort to get further light on the operations of Howard the office of the State Banking board at Lincoln was visited Wednesday. Dr. Hall, the secretary, who is also chairman of the democratic committee, was not present, but his deputy was there and handed over the last printed report of the Exchange bank, dated March 23, 1897. This showed that the bank had loans and discounts, \$88,303.13; overdrafts, \$608.91; stocks, bonds and judgments, \$79,228.82; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$10,000; due from other banks, \$6,882.59; cash on hand, \$8,861.55. The capital stock was \$30,000 and the deposits were \$70,934.48.

"Will you please let me see the last report of the examiner on the condition of this bank?" was asked of the deputy in charge of the banking board records.

"No, you cannot see that," said he; "the examiners' reports are not public property."

"Not even when the bank has failed, and owes money to the state?"

"Well—I can't let you see it. Of course if the report is filed in the district court in the county where the bank was located, and you can see it there, that is all right."

"Has the receiver ever filed a report here?"

"No, he makes his report to the district court where the bank is located. Our jurisdiction ends when the receiver is appointed."

"How much money has been turned over to the state by the receiver?"

"I do not know."

At the state treasurer's office the information was received that on August 26, 1898, the state received \$6,762.30, and on June 15, 1900, it received \$1,442.81. This last payment was made after Harrington and Howard's badges were printed announcing his candidacy for the state treasuryship, and was a happy afterthought.

According to the records at O'Neill he must have been carrying that money just six months, the date of the final sale of assets, the highest cash bidder having been on the 16th of December, 1899. There is nothing filed to show where this money came from, or how much remained. It is presumed the receiver was still receiving salary at the date of this last payment, and that he will continue to hold the affairs open as long as any money remains to be used up by himself and his attorney.

Petroleum Drives Away Mosquitoes. Petroleum has been used with much success as a means of exterminating mosquitoes, and thus preventing malaria. All that is necessary is to spray the drains, marshes and puddles with the oil early in the season and repeat the operation every two weeks for a short time thereafter. It is said to be the best method yet tried for disinfecting a locality of malarial germs.

## GREAT STRIKE IS OVER

Every Point Demanded by the Men Is Conceded.

## THE TERMS OF THE COMPROMISE

Employees Get Increase of Ten Per Cent

Abolition of Sliding Scale and Arbitration Rule—Notices are to Be Posted Immediately.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 18.—The great strike of the anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania, which began September 17, practically ended today, when the Philadelphia & Reading Iron and Coal company and the Lehigh Valley Coal company agreed to abolish the sliding scale in their respective regions and to grant an advance in wages of 10 per cent net, the advance to remain in operation until April 1, 1901, or thereafter.

The decision was arrived at after a conference between representatives of the individual coal operators and the large coal carrying roads. The conference began yesterday. Today's action was the culmination of the recent meeting of the individual operators at Scranton following the mine workers' convention in the same city.

Nearly all of the collieries in the coal region had previously posted notice granting an advance of 10 per cent. The mine workers, besides this, demanded the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions abolished, the increase to be guaranteed until April 1, and other differences submitted to arbitration. The individual operators agreed to everything.

It is conceded that the result of today's conference is a complete victory for the men.

All the demands of their convention are acceded to, and as one of the individual operators put it, the operators go a little further in maintaining the advance after April 1. This same operator said:

"It is all up to the miners. We have agreed to everything, nothing remains but for them to return to work as soon as the notices are posted by the managers. These notices will conform to the Reading's notice. I look for a resumption of operations by Monday at the latest. The conference was entirely harmonious and every phase of the strike situation was gone over."

Just how soon the order notifying the men that the strike is over will be posted can only be conjectured. It is believed here that no order to return will be issued until a notice similar to that of the Reading and Lehigh companies is posted at all the mines.

The Reading company's notice reads: "I hereby withdraws the notice posted October 3, 1900, and to bring about practical uniformity in the advance of wages in the several coal regions, gives notice that it will suspend the operation of the sliding scale, will pay 10 per cent advance on September wages until April, 1901, and thereafter until further notice; and will take up with its mine employees any grievances which they may have."

No formal announcement has been made by the Lehigh Valley Coal company, but as the Reading's statement has been made public, Vice President Garrett of the Lehigh company said: "Concerning our operations in the Schuylkill country, our action will be similar to that of the Reading. In other regions certain things must be treated separately, and we have not decided with regard to them. These matters are in the hands of Superintendent Lathrop."

Culvin Fartore & Co., extensive individual operators in the Hazleton district, late this afternoon announced that they will tomorrow post notices similar to that issued by the Reading company. This indicates what the individual operators will do.

## RUSSIA AFTER NEW LOAN.

Efforts of Muscovite Government to Get Money in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Evening Post today says: The reported negotiations of New York and Paris bankers with agents of the Russian government were denied by persons in position to know. While it is considered doubtful whether a portion of the loan could have been placed in Paris under any circumstances, this morning the project is deemed impossible now that the Bank of France has concluded to give up some of its gold to New York. A financier identified with previous movements of the kind declared today that it was idle to talk of another Russian loan so far as New York is concerned.

## Good Crops in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Long has received a letter from Governor Allen of Porto Rico, in which the latter tells of an extensive tract of the island, of the prosperous condition of the sugar crop and the outlook for a very satisfactory coffee crop. Governor Allen predicts that with these prosperous crops the people of the island will soon be upon their feet financially.

## Buller as Chief of Army.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Under reserve the Daily Express publishes a report that General Sir Redvers Buller has been summoned from South Africa to succeed Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief, Lord Roberts declining to accept the position without a free hand.

## Loss Foots Up \$2,000,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The fire which started in Port Lima, Costa Rica, Saturday, according to late dispatches received here, destroyed the entire business section of the city and caused a property loss of over \$2,000,000.

## Short Cabinet Session.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The cabinet meeting today was devoid of interest. Nothing new regarding the Chinese situation has been received and after a short discussion of the political situation the meeting adjourned.

## SOLDIERS STOP MARCHERS.

Miners Make an Effort to Close the Panther Creek Workings.

LANSFORD, Pa., Oct. 17.—About 1,500 men and sixty women and girls marched eighteen miles from the south side Hazleton region during the night by the Panther Creek valley, where they expected to close all of the ten collieries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, but just as the weary marchers were nearing their destination this morning they were met on the road by three companies of infantry and at the point of the bayonet were driven back four miles to Tamaqua and dispersed. Another crowd of 800 strikers from the north side of Hazleton also marched here and succeeded in closing the company's No. 1 colliery at Nesquehoning, near Mauch Chunk, before the crowd was scattered. The presence of the soldiers was entirely unexpected and the strikers were much crestfallen that they failed in accomplishing the object of their long march.

The march on Panther Creek valley was on the strikers' program for several days. The United Mine Workers, ever since the strike started, have been attempting to close the collieries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company in this region. Organizers were constantly in the region, but as a rule they did not meet with much success and it was decided to use stronger methods to get the men employed in the ten mines to go out on a strike. Accordingly it was arranged that a big demonstration should be held in the valley. It was to have been held yesterday morning, but owing to the heavy rain and muddy roads it was called off until this morning. Those who took part were strikers from McAdoo, Yorktown, Bunker Hill and Silver Brook, from the south side of Hazleton, and the Freedom, Drift, Jeddo and Beaver Meadow strikers from the north side. The women and girls all came from McAdoo, which borough is the only one in the Hazleton region which has organized female marchers.

The marchers came down like two armies, the south side men marching by way of Tamaqua, while the strikers from the north side went over the mountains at Beaver Meadow and entered the Panther Creek valley by way of Nesquehoning. The south side army concentrated at McAdoo, and the order to march was given at 10:30 o'clock last night. There were several rifle and drum corps and a brass band in the line. The women and girls were conveyed in two large omnibuses. The whole town of McAdoo was out to see the marchers start. Until 12 o'clock the night was very dark, it being difficult to see any distance in the mountain passes, but after midnight the moon came out from behind a bank of clouds, and for the remainder of the journey the marchers had plenty of light. As the town of Tamaqua was entered at 2 p. m. the strikers began to make as much noise as they could in order to awaken the people who were unaware of the coming of the strikers. The marchers went through the town without stopping for rest, and headed for Coaldale, four and a half miles away.

At a point half a mile from Coaldale there is a sharp turn in the road and as the newspaper men rounded it there came a command of "Halt!" and about fifty feet in front of them stood solid rows of soldiers, who were stretched across the road with bayonets fixed. The sheriff of Schuylkill county was with them. The commander of the troops, speaking to the waiting crowd, said:

"In the name of the people of the state of Pennsylvania, I command you to disperse and to return whence you came."

The strikers began to protest that they could not be stopped on a public highway, and many of them showed a disposition to resist the soldiers. The officer in charge of the troops, however, kept his men in position and the strikers, seeing that the soldiers evidently meant business, slowly began returning toward Tamaqua.

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## URNS BACK THE BLACK FLAGS.

Li Hung Chang Orders Them to Abandon Their March Northward.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—At a cabinet council held at the Elysee palace today the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, announced that all the powers have accepted the French note as the basis for negotiations. The minister added that he had been informed Li Hung Chang has just ordered the Black Flags and Kwang Si troops, which are traversing the province of Hu Nan, on the way to join the court at Sian Fu, to abandon their march and return to Canton.

## Checker Championship.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—The first two games of the forty-game match for the world checker championship between Richard Jordan of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Charles Barker of this city, resulted in a draw. The Bristol opening began both contests, and each drifted into the well known cross game.

## Banker Drops Dead.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 16.—(his afternoon E. S. Carl, for many years cashier of the Citizens' National bank of Dayton, fell dead from apoplexy while calling at the bank. He was one of the best known bankers in the west and only recently retired.

## Ambushing the Americans.

MANILA, Oct. 17.—(Via Hong Kong.)—A detachment of twenty men of the Twenty-fourth regiment, while engaged in repairing telegraph wires, October 19, at a point near San Jose, Nuevo Ecija province, Isle de Luzon, were set upon by 200 rebels and were overpowered and scattered. Seven of the Americans reached San Jose, but it is probable the remainder were captured. The enemy surprised a party of scouts of the Forty-third infantry at a point thirty-three miles from Takloban, Leyte island, killing three of the Americans at the first volley.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

UNION STOCK YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA.—Cattle—There was a good liberal trade of cattle, but still the market was in good shape, taking everything into consideration. There were only about fifteen cars of cattle on sale, and as packers were also looking for fresh supplies the market ruled active and strong. On the more desirable kinds. Good heavyweight cattle were sought after and just a few more were sold at a profit. The quality of the offerings was very common and buyers claimed there were very few good cows in the yards. The demand for the better grades was active and buyers started in bidding and prices fully steady. The stocker and feeder trade opened up in good shape and the demand for the better grades was active and in some cases a little stronger prices were paid. The less desirable bunches, however, did not move any too freely and the prices bid were certainly no more than steady. There were just a few western beef steers on sale and no particular change in prices was noticeable. Good cows were fully steady with yesterday and canners and medium kinds were also about as good as those sold yesterday. Good feeders brought steady to strong prices and other kinds were about steady, but closed about the same.

Hogs—The downward course of the hog market that started about two weeks ago continued. Chicago came lower with 27.00 on the spot, and buyers started in bidding about \$1.55, or 75¢ lower. A few hogs changed hands on that basis and then Chicago came in a dime lower, with packers' advices showing a decline of 10¢ to 15¢, the bulk of the hogs selling at \$4.00 to \$4.25. They claimed they could buy a drove of hogs in Chicago for \$4.25 and as a result they lowered their bids here and after the first round were only offering \$4.00 to \$4.25. Sellers were not willing to take off that much and as a result nothing was done for some time.

Sheep—There was no particular change in feeders, though there seemed to be enough buyers on the market to clean up the lot that was offered at practically steady prices. Quotations: Choice western grass wethers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; choice grass yearlings, \$3.50 to \$3.75; choice ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.50; fair to good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$2.50; choice spring lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.25; fair to good spring lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.50; feeder wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; feeder lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.25.

## KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head natives, 3,000 head Texans and 500 head calves, good general market; steady to the higher; native steers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.00; butcher cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.00; fed westerns, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Texans, \$2.00 to \$2.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market slow, 25¢ to 10¢ lower; heavy and mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.25; light, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Pigs, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,200 head; market fairly active, steady; lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.25; muttons, \$3.50 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$3.50; culled, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

## CABINET TALKS ON CHINA.

Members Favorably Impressed with the Turn Matters Have Taken.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The cabinet meeting today was devoted principally to the consideration of the Chinese situation. After the meeting the members seemed impressed with the favorable turn matters had taken and the prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. "The government has received the proposals of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, offering indemnity and guarantees for the future, and they have been accepted in good faith. The cabinet considered that the Chinese government, in admitting that it had been in the wrong and in offering to make proper reparation, as well as offering to provide against a repetition of disorders, had placed itself in the proper position and had opened the way to negotiations for a complete settlement."

For the present the negotiations will proceed through Minister Conger.

## KENTUCKY GOES TO CHINA.

New Battleship Leaves on Her Trip Across the Briny Deep.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The new battleship Kentucky sails tomorrow on her long trip to China, which will take about two months. She has been at the New York navy yard for some time making final preparations, and is now gone to Tomkinsville, preparatory to the start in the morning.

The gunboat Vicksburg and Annapolis, which also are to go to China, will follow in about two weeks. The Frolic, which has been designated to take the place of the Dorothea for similar service, is in good condition for a start, but probably will be detained in order to furnish more extensive quarters for the large number of officers assigned to her.

## Hobson Gets a Loving Cup.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 20.—This was military day at the street fair, the feature being the presentation to Lieutenant Hobson of a loving cup from the people of Alabama. General Joe Wheeler made the presentation speech.

## Joe Wants to See.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—It is reported that Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, is projecting a visit to the West Indies, in order to personally see the effects of his subsidizing policy.

## Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Today's statement of the treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$135,720,134; gold,