RAMBLING IN THE SOUTHWEST

From Arizona to the Pacific and Back to Pike's Peak.

SCENES SKETCHED ON THE WING

Characteristics of City and Country—In a Storm on Pike's Peak—The One Inferiority of Omaha—A Tribute to the Bar and the Fair Sex.

OMAHA, Aug. 31.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—On bidding adieu to Arizona I crossed the Colorado river on the bridge of the Southern Pacific Railway company, entering California directly west of the town of Yuma. I then proceeded in a northwesterly direction to Los Angeles. The first 150 miles of my journey lay in a hot, sandy desert, as utterly devoid of vegetation as any section of country heretofore described in preceding letters. At Cabazon, a small town along the way, the general appearance of the country began to change, the atmosphere gradually became more balmy, and from there onward pasture fields clad in velvety green, extensive farms, yielding abundant crops; numerous orchards, where apples, peaches, pears, figs, oranges, lemons, olives and many other kinds of fruit were ripening in the glowing sunshine; immense gardens, where vegetables in great variety were grown, and country residences, surrounded by spacious yards, nicely ornamented, all followed each other in rapid succession.

In many parts of southern California much depends upon irrigation, and all water available for that purpose is carefully utilized. Where the supply is limited great pains are taken to prevent its being wasted. With this end in view, it is sometimes conducted long distances in cemented ditches and wooden flumes. Many portions of the country, still nonproductive desert land, are being reclaimed, and the work of such reclamation will, no doubt, be continued wherever and to the full extent water can be obtained therefor.

The Southwest Coast.

I spent eight or ten days at Los Angeles. It stands upon somewhat irregular and hilly ground. Excellent transportation facilities, an elaborate system of electric street railway, well equipped with all the usual improvements and appliances of a modern municipality, and blessed with a delightful climate, it gives strong evidence of being a growing, prosperous city. Some of its public buildings are magnificent edifices. This is particularly true of its county court house and city hall. It has many excellent business blocks. Its churches and school houses are commodious, ornately furnished structures. As a rule, its residences are surrounded with beautiful grass plots decorated with vines, shrubs, trees, tropical and semi-tropical plants.

Within a radius of a few miles of Los Angeles are several other cities and towns of more or less note. Among them may be named the Red Lands, San Bernadino, Riverside, Pasadena, Orange, Florence, San Pedro, Santa Anna and Santa Monica, all attractive, bustling places. Some of them are inland towns and some seaside resorts. All are more or less frequented by health seekers, pleasure seekers, tourists and travelers. While at Los Angeles I visited Avalon, a beautiful little village snugly nestled along a miniature bay indenting the coast of Catalina island, which rises above the bosom of the ocean at a distance of some twenty-five miles from San Pedro, a coast town on the main land. The trip to and from the island was made upon the steamer Hermosa, a graceful and popular palace of the sea. At a point about midway between the island and San Pedro an immense whale was seen disporting himself among the waves and spurting streams of water high up in the air. I also visited San Diago, situated upon the coast something over 130 miles south of Los Angeles. It has declined considerably in population since the tremendous boom which it had five or six years ago. At the present time its inhabitants will number, perhaps, a little less than 20,000. While there I went to see the celebrated Coronado hotel, at the Coronado Beach. It is some five or six miles distant from San Diago. In reaching it one travels a part of the way by rail and a part by water. It is a mammoth frame structure, five stories high, painted white, with red roof marked by numerous windows, and said to be the largest seaside resort in the world. It covers several acres of ground, and, situated in a lawn and park combined, embracing twenty acres of ground. It contains 750 rooms, has a capacity for accommodating over 1,500 guests, is illuminated by 2,800 electric lights, has 36,000 square feet of veranda and cost more than $1,000,000. Standing thirty-five feet above the water's level, and within a stone's throw of the ocean, persons upon its western verandas, with faces toward the setting sun, may gaze in delight over the vast expanse of the deep blue sea whose spray capped billows, majestically rolling shoreward, are tireless in sounding forth "its sublime declarations of independence."

An Apostrophe to the Climate.

While southern California has many good things in abundance, she has nothing more plentiful than her delightful climate. To use a slang phrase, she might well afford "to travel on her climate." Its pleasantness "no alteration knows." "Without variableness or shadow of turning, it is the same yesterday, today and forever." Its influence is noticeable everywhere, and in every thing of which our senses take cognizance. It is seen in the pure azure of the cloudless sky, in the dazzling splendor of the noonday sun, in the silvery sheen of the queenly moon and in the glowing sparkle of twinkling stars. It is felt in the breeze that plays in the valley, in the wind that ripples the plains, and in the gale that sweeps o'er the hills. It is heard in the rustle of the trees, in the gladdening song of the birds and in the noise of the waves of the sea. It flavors the delicate grape, it colors the mellow peach, and sweetens the juice of the pear. It also confers many blessings on man himself. It gives strength to his body, firmness to his step and vigor to all his physical movements. It puts brightness in his eye, a smile on his face and a rose on his cheek. It puts music in his voice, good cheer in his words, hope in his soul, buoyancy in his spirit and joy in his heart. It gives length of days to his life, perseverance to his efforts and success to his undertakings. It frees him from sickness, crowns him with the priceless jewel of perfect health, more valuable by far than all other earthly possessions combined, and enables him the more easily to "accomplish that whereunto he was sent."

Homeward Bound.

Quitting Los Angeles and vicinity, I started home, traveling in a northeasterly direction through a considerable portion of California to Barstow, thence in an easterly direction, crossing the Colorado river and entering Arizona at the Needles, thence in the same direction through the northern half of Arizona and a portion of the northern half of New Mexico to Albuquerque, thence in a northeasterly and farther on in an easterly direction over the line of the Santa Fe railroad through northeastern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, southern and eastern Kansas to Kansas City, Mo., and thence by way of the Missouri Pacific to Omaha. Many of those portions of the states and territories just named which I thus traversed are arid wastes where but little can be grown without irrigation. The one principal exception to this statement is a section of northeastern Arizona, embracing many hundred thousand acres. There immense quantities of pine timber large enough for manufacture into merchantable lumber may be found, and here also native grasses may be seen growing in such luxuriance as to afford an excellent field for cattle raising. In covering the distance between my starting point and home I observed, of course, many changes of natural scenery and the many modes in which civilization, marching westward, is seeking a development of the country. These things, however, I shall not pause to describe. On reaching La Junta, Colo., I ran directly westward in that state as far as Colorado Springs, passing through Rocky Ford, Boone, Baxter, Pueblo, Buttes and other places. Colorado Springs is one of the most charming cities I saw during my absence. While there I paid a visit to Manitou and Colorado City, two semlike mountain hamlets, situated near by. I also did considerable in roaming valleys, climbing hills and scaling mountains, in order to obtain glimpses of the rich natural scenery abounding throughout the country adjacent thereto.

A Storm on the Peak.

A pass-time walk up Pike's Peak was not entirely without incident. The whole distance of nine miles from start to finish was covered in five hours and fifteen minutes. When within two miles of the apex I was caught in a storm. It brought me to a stand still. The elements raged furiously about me. No one was with me. No human habitation was visible. No human voice could be heard. No workmanship of the human hand could be seen except the railroad track where I stood. I was in lonely isolation. I stood in sombre, dismal solitude, an awe-struck spectator of a somewhat novel scene. I gazed into dense, heavy clouds, on looking either upward or downward. I saw the lightning flash above me, and also flame below me. The thunder fiercely roared above my head and solemnly moaned beneath my feet. Heaven and earth seemed blended together, and both were rocked in violent commotion. The storm over, I pursued my journey to the summit, where I arrived at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. During the ensuing night I slept there all alone in a gloomy stone structure, and next morning from that lofty eminence I witnessed the glory of the most gorgeous sun rise I ever beheld. I also visited South Cheyenne canon, where rugged pines, towering rocks, massive peaks, craggy hills, lofty mountains and tumbling cataracts, promiscuously mingled together in sublime confusion, present a scene of majestic grandeur. While standing at the base of Seven Falls at noon that day in fair weather I there saw the babbling brooklet of clear, sparkling water, in making its last wild leap, plunge into a large pocket or bowl in the side of a solid rock. From there, I saw it rise again in mist, and spreading like a lovely fountain sending forth jets of silvery spray, it fell in huge drops and broken streams to the stony basin below, like a tumultuous shower of glittering diamonds. It may be that those aqueous jewels, so to speak, at the hour I saw them in ceaseless flow, were rendered the more surpassingly beautiful and the more intensely brilliant by reason of the circumstance that they were then dropping through the gleaming rays of a golden sunshine.

A Few Comparisons.

In concluding these letters wherein I have described in a general way a few of the things of which I took note in portions of six states and four territories, I think it proper to say that Nebraska, when considered as a whole, will compare favorably with any of such states and territories, and is decidedly in advance of most of them. Omaha, taken all in all, surpasses the several cities which I visited except in one respect alone. The exception refers to her want of a union railway depot commensurate with her importance and her needs. In this particular she is cast entirely in the shade by every city I saw which can boast half her size.

A Word for the Omaha Bench and Bar.

During my travels I came into frequent contact with members of the legal fraternity in nearly every state and territory where my journevings carried me. By the phrase "legal fraternity" I mean those who wear the ermine as well as regular practitioners. I conversed with them in their offices, and on numerous occasions witnessed the former holding aloft the scales of justice with steady hand, and heard the latter in their efforts before judges and juries. From the impressions thus made upon me, I am firmly of the opinion that for urbanity of bearing in the court room, grace of literary accomplishment, range of general information, learning in the law, skill in the trial of cases, forcefulness in argument, fervor and effectiveness in forensic oratory, sobriety of habit, faithfulness to clients, established reputation for sterling integrity, elevated character and genuine sturdy ability, the Omaha bench and bar stands fully abreast of any other bench and bar in the country.

Women Not Forgotten.

It may be thought strange by some that in my entire series of letters, of which this is the fourteenth and last, I have given comparatively little space to the fair sex. Of this fact it is, perhaps, a sufficient explanation to say, it has long been a rule with me to avoid treating of any subject touching which I felt myself grossly unable to do, at least, some sort of justice. With a view to showing, however, they have by no means escaped my notice, but on the other hand have commanded a large share of my attention, a single statement alone is necessary. It affords me pleasure, therefore, to say they have occupied much of my thought, and everywhere I have been I have uniformly observed that the mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts whom I saw were as winsome in manners, and as much given to useful lives and noble deeds as those in Nebraska, and that the southern beauty, like the Omaha belle, at all places, at all times and under all circumstances gracefully stands forth the charm of earth and the admiration of heaven. J. T. M.

Fireworks tonight, Courtland beach.

STATE BANK TAX.

She Calmly Throws Away the Advice of Her Society Friends.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The society writer of the Washington Post gives some interesting gossip of Vice President Stevenson's family, in the course of which it says: "Mrs. Adlai Stevenson realizes now far better than on first coming to Washington the difference between giving and receiving advice. It was not long after the 4th of March that her education in this respect began, her sorrows and vexation of spirit being in due proportions. Old friends called on her by the score, and advice on any and every topic under the sun fairly rained on her—advice of such conflicting nature that to have attempted to put even the smallest portion of it into practical execution would have resulted in startling Washington.

"Finally, it seemed to the oppressed vice president's wife as though the climax had been reached, when a carefully prepared list was presented to her of social undesirables, whom she was on no account to know and whose calls were to remain unrecognized by so much as the return of a card. After a sensible review of the situation this list was consigned to the waste basket and the advice relegated to oblivion, and Mrs. Stevenson quietly announced that she thought the most effectual plan of untying social knots and smoothing over rough places was that adopted by her predecessors—by personal experience.

TRIED TO RESCUE OUTLAWS.

Raid on the Jail at Pineville, Ky., but the Officers Saved the Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—A mob of determined men, evidently a part of the Martin gang of outlaws, made a raid on the Pineville jail last night and tried to rescue the two Martins, arrested for attempting to assassinate the passengers on a train of the Middlesborough railroad. The jail officials had got wind of the move and had secreted the prisoners in the mountains. When the mob arrived they overpowered Jailer Call and then searched the jail. Not finding the men, they went away without attempting any violence. It is feared there will yet be trouble, and as soon as possible the prisoners will be taken to a more civilized community to be kept until they can be tried.

Patterson Becomes a Populist.

DENVER, Sept. 4.—The Rocky Mountain News publishes a letter from Mr. T. M. Patterson, its editor and part owner, dated Washington, in which he reviews the political situation and late developments at the national capitol, concluding with the declaration that the cause of silver and the hopes of the industrial classes for relief from the present oppressive condition rests with the people's party, and announces his allegiance henceforth to that political organization.

Fireworks tonight, Courtland beach.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Week Opens with Heavy Receipts of Cattle and Very Few Hogs.

PRICES ON CATTLE LOWER ALL AROUND

From 10 to 15 Cents Slump—Best Grades in Demand at the Drop—Hogs Firm and Higher—No Sheep Received.

MONDAY, Sept. 4.

The receipts of cattle were 5,329, hogs 2,521 and sheep none, against 2,377 cattle, 5,695 hogs and 1,395 sheep for Monday of last week.

The number of beef steers received was not very large considering the heavy run, but consisted largely of grassers, only a few corned cattle here. Conditions here and at other markets were against sellers, owing to liberal receipts, and while the best native grades sold fairly well the general market ruled weak and 10c to 15c lower. Good 1,200 to 1,600-lb. beeves sold from $4.40 to $4.70, fair to good 1,000 to 1,200-lb steers at $3.60 to $4, and inferior grades from $3.50 down. Range cattle for killers sold around $2 to $3.10, with trading slow and a good many unsold at the close.

The receipts of cows and mixed stock were quite large, and were made up largely of grassers; as in the steer trade. Owing to the liberal offerings prices were generally 10c to 15c lower, with extreme sales of coarse heavy and thin stock even much lower. Handy fat cows and heifers sold fairly active, while the general market was very dragging and dull. Odds and ends of all kinds were very slow sellers at 10c to 15c decline and a good many carried over.

There was no special change in the market on good heavy feeders and a fair amount of trading was done. Underweight stuff was offered in abundance and was hard to move at prices 10c to 15c lower than last week. The inquiry for good feeders either native or western continues fair, while anything lacking weight or quality is in poor demand:

DRESSED BEEF.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr
4.....	810	$3 00	1.....	1130	$4 45
2.....	1050	3 50	24.....	1180	4 45
24.....	1096	3 50	44.....	1175	4 45
119.....	1118	3 65	28.....	1585	4 70

COWS.

5.....	1050	1 60	1.....	1020	2 00
1.....	940	1 75	1.....	1020	2 00
10.....	728	1 85	1.....	1210	2 10
2.....	990	1 85	39.....	927	2 10
4.....	745	1 85	15.....	1024	2 20
37.....	942	1 85	2.....	640	2 25
27.....	990	1 90	1.....	1060	2 50
36.....	880	1 95	1.....	930	2 60
15.....	954	2 00	10.....	1056	2 75
10.....	950	2 00	1.....	1270	2 75
1.....	1030	2 00	2.....	900	2 85
10.....	913	2 00	9.....	971	2 90

HEIFERS.

1...	640	1 50	6.....	643	1 65

CALVES.

44.....	267	2 75	

BULLS.

1...	1440	1 55	

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

11.....	608	1 75	49.....	847	2 60
14.....	737	2 15	2.....	835	2 70
25.....	664	2 20	17.....	908	2 70
19.....	645	2 30	11.....	1120	2 75
17.....	691	2 30	8.....	1206	3 05
31.....	927	2 50	31.....	987	3 05
1.....	890	2 60	17.....	1061	3 05

WESTERN CATTLE.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
21 cows..	901	$2 05	1 cow...	950	$2 10
3 cows..	916	2 10	2 cows..	1100	2 10
18 f'drs..	1179	3 10	8 sts,tlg.	1179	2 00
10 st'rs...	1111	2 40	2 st'rs...	1250	2 50
50 st'rs..	1070	2 99	2 bulls..	1335	1 50
59 c'lvs..	330	2 40	1 stag...	1240	1 50
39 f'drs..	955	2 35	1 bull...	1530	2 50
39 st'rs..	1307	3 50			

NEBRASKA.

48 st'rs..	1040	2 75	1 cow...	980	1 50
14 sts,tlg.	1188	2 10	43 f'drs..	1035	2 85

WYOMING.

56 f'drs..	1030	2 65	47 c'lvs..	197	3 00
5 cows..	1000	1 65	6 f'drs..	770	2 50
110 st&hfs	1293	3 75			
22 cows..	710	1 65	10 yrlngs	550	2 30
1 feeder	690	1 50	2 bulls..	990	1 50
1 bull...	1140	1 50	1 bull...	1170	1 50
1 bull...	1090	1 50	20 cows..	720	1 75
1 cow...	880	1 75	1 cow...	1000	1 75
1 str,tlg	1220	2 00	1 str,tlg	1140	2 00
23 feedrs	1029	2 60			

SOUTH DAKOTA.

20 feedrs	1030	3 00	

COLORADO CATTLE.

185 sts...	1004	2 45	42 steers.	1176	2 65
56 cows..	900	2 00	143 sts...	1073	2 40

OREGON.

41 feedrs.	1057	2 70	59 feedrs	1150	2 85
63 feedrs.	1164	3 10			

NEVADA.

47 spy hfs	1097	2 75	2 spy hfs	1140	2 25

HOGS—The week opens with only moderate receipts of hogs and as compared with last Monday were less by about 3,000 head. Eastern markets tended lower with liberal supplies, but as both the local and shipping demand was good here prices were fully sustained and ruled firm at Saturday's high point with the general market averaging up a few cents higher than Saturday. The market ruled somewhat uneven, however, and while some trades on desirable grades were a trifle better other sales of inferior hogs were hardly as good.

Sales were largely at $5.30 to $5.35, against $5.25 to $5.35 Saturday and $5 on last Monday. Extreme sales were at $5.15 to $5.50, against $5.15 to $5.45 Saturday. Representative sales:

No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.
3....	260	—	$5 15	71....	324	120	$5 30
50....	310	120	5 15	68....	221	120	5 30
4....	277	—	5 15	63....	240	160	5 30
3....	346	—	5 20	60....	227	80	5 30
3....	240	—	5 20	68....	195	80	5 30
50....	274	40	5 20	59....	301	40	5 30
11....	363	—	5 25	78....	231	200	5 35
5....	306	—	5 25	75....	203	280	5 30
7....	228	—	5 25	70....	233	80	5 30
59....	281	400	5 25	58....	255	120	5 30
22....	270	40	5 25	90....	164	200	5 30
64....	285	280	5 27½	80....	197	440	5 30
62....	237	160	5 30	56....	248	160	5 35
56....	328	80	5 30	74....	230	160	5 35
15....	306	40	5 30	70....	202	40	5 35
71....	272	200	5 30	63....	258	—	5 35
70....	261	240	5 30	62....	270	120	5 35
47....	366	80	5 30	73....	237	40	5 35
56....	289	200	5 30	60....	219	160	5 40
43....	283	80	5 30	72....	223	—	5 40
49....	251	120	5 30	70....	244	40	5 40
51....	289	120	5 30	63....	267	80	5 45
60....	188	120	5 50				

Sheep—There were no sheep received. The demand for either mutton or stock sheep continues limited and prices remain unchanged. Fair to good natives, $2.25@3.25; fair to good westerns, $2.00@3.00; common and stock sheep, $1.50@2.25; good to choice 40 to 100-lb lambs, $3.00@4.25.

Receipts and Disposition of Stock.

Official receipts and disposition of stock as shown by the books of the Union Stock Yards company for the forty-eight hours ending at 5 o'clock p. m., September 4, 1893:

RECEIPTS.

CATTLE.		HOGS.		SHEEP.		HORSES & MLS	
Cars.	Head	Cars.	Head.	Cars.	Head	Cars.	Head.
212	5.329	39	2.521	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISPOSITION.

BUYERS.	CATTLE.	HOGS.	SHEEP.
Omaha Packing Co.....	12	407	.....
The G. H. Hammond Co..	695	496	.....
Swift & Co.....	1,300	877	.....
The Cudahy Packing Co..	1,168	.....	.....
Cudahy Bros.....	.....	388	.....
Sinclair.....	.....	452	.....
Hammond, S.....	.....	100	.....
Shippers and feeders.....	1,662	.....	.....
Left over.....	500	300	.....
Total.....	5,308	2,520	.....

Stock in Sight.

Receipts of live stock at the four principal western markets Monday, September 4:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
South Omaha.....	5,329	2,521	12,000
Chicago.....	22,000	38,000	.....
Kansas City.....	7,600	2,900	1,400
St. Louis.....	5,200	1,100	300
Total.....	40,329	44,521	13,700

Chicago Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Aside from choice native steers, of which there were not many and for which fully steady prices were obtained, the cattle market was dull and lower. There was an oversupply of common to fair goods, and holders could not get last week's prices for such. Buyers were willing to talk business on a basis of 10c to 15c off and there is where the day's trading was done. There were about 10,000 native cattle and 12,000 rangers. The former sold principally at $1.60 to $2.65 for cows and at $3.50 to $4.65 for steers, with $1 to $5.25 the extreme range of quotations. Westerns were slow at $1.50 to $3.90, with $2 to $3.40 the outside prices. Sales of Texans were largely at $1.90 to $2.75. The receipts, though about the largest for any day this year were less than for the corresponding day last year, to the extent of 2,000 head.

The hog market opened unsteady, some salesmen parting with their stock at 5c to 10c off, while in other instances strong prices were realized. Later in the morning there was a decided firmness in all divisions of the yards and the close was higher than at any time Saturday. The gain in strength was attributed to the fact that the receipts fell something like 2,000 head short of the first estimates, the totals only reaching 36,000. Toward the close prime heavy weights were salable at $5.55 to $5.60 and choice assorted light easily commanded $6 to $6.05. The bulk of the 200 to 350-lb. hogs changed hands at better than $5.35 and the prevailing price for lightweights were $5.25 to $5.50. Very few poor hogs were offered, the greater part of the supply consisting of well fatted hogs weighing over 225 lbs.

There was a much heavier tone to the sheep market. Poor and common grades did not sell perceptibly better than before, but for good to choice qualities, whether native or range, buyers were not averse to paying a small advance on the closing prices of last week. The improvement in the lamb market was still more marked, the average of prices being 25c per 100 lbs. better than at the lowest time last week. Quotations for sheep ranged from $1 to $3.75 and for lambs from $2.75 to $5.

Receipts: Cattle, 22,000 head; calves, 1,000 head; hogs, 36,000 head; sheep, 13,000 head.

The Evening Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 22,000 head; shipments, 10,000 head; market steady, lower; prime to extra steers, $4.90@5.25; good, $4.50@4.80; common, $2.85@3.85; Texans, $2.90@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 38,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market steady; good mixed and packers, $5.20@5.40; heavy and butchers' weights, $5.50@5.70; prime light, $5.90@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market higher; natives, $1.75@3.25; westerns, $2.25@2.75; lambs, $2.50@5.15.

On the London Market.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Latest estimates confirm the report that 6,500,000 quarters will be the utmost wheat production of the United Kingdom. New English wheat fetches more than old; both are in the finest condition.

The foreign market recovered slightly since Wednesday on the expectation of the final defeat of the silver act in congress would be followed by tightness in holding the American crops of 1893. The expectation, the Express thinks, is rather short-sighted. The article continues: "Comparisons of grain prices on Friday, the first day of the cereal year, with those of 1891 and 1892 shows a decline in last year of 5s in California and 6s in red winter, and a decline in the last two years of 17s in Californian and 10s in red winter."

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 7,800 head; shipments, 3,800 head; best natives steady; others lower; Texas steers, $2.00@3.15; Texas cows, $1.75@2.25; shipping steers, $4.00@4.95; native cows, $1.00@3.05; butcher stock, $2@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.15@3.50; bulls and mixed, $1.60@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market steady to 5c lower; bulk, $5.05@5.50; heavies, $5.05@5.25; mixed, $5.10@5.50; lights, $5.40@5.60; packers, $5.10@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 500 head; market steady to strong; muttons, $4.50; lambs, $3.10.

Kansas City Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4.—WHEAT—Active, ½c lower; No. 2 hard, 51c; No. 2 red, 53c.

CORN—Weak, ¼c lower; No. 2 mixed, 29@30c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c.

OATS—Slow; No. 2 mixed, 21@22c; No. 2 white, 27@28c.

RYE—Scarce; No. 2 nominally, 47c.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 18@21c; dairy, 15@18c.

EGGS—Weak; 11c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 29,000 bu.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,200 head; shipments not reported. The supply was nearly all Texans, which ranged $2.00@3.25 for steers and $1.60@2.25 for cows. Native steers would bring $3.00@4.50 for fair to choice.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, not reported; market steady; light, $5.40@5.75; packing, $5.00@5.50; heavy, $5.00@5.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head; shipments not reported; market steady and unchanged.

San Francisco Mining Quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks were as follows:

Alta.....	10	Hale & Norcross..	60
Belcher.....	35	Mexican.....	60
Best & Belcher.....	60	Ophir.....	85
Bodie Con.....	20	Potosi.....	60
Bulwer.....	15	Savage.....	40
Chollar.....	30	Sierra Nevada.....	55
Con. Cal. & Va.....	135	Union Con.....	35
Crown Point.....	25	Yellow Jacket.....	65
Gould & Curry.....	30		

Europe's Beet Sugar Crop.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4.—The Agricultural Rationale in its review of the sugar beet crop of Europe estimates the deficiency in France, Belgium and the Netherlands as 50,000 tons of raw sugar and the surplus in Germany, Austro-Hungary and Russia as 609,000 tons.

Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Futures, steady; sales, 24,000 bales; September, $7.50 bid; October, $7.59@7.60; November, $7.70@7.71; December, $7.80; January, $7.96@8.00; February, $8.03@8.15.

Philadelphia Grain Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—WHEAT—Dull and prices wholly nominal.

CORN—Steady; futures neglected.

OATS—Steady; No. 2 white, 36¾c.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—WHEAT—Steady; decrease, in demand; holders offer moderately.

CORN—Steady; demand moderate.

Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Sept. 4.—BUTTER—Active at 18c; 720 lbs. sold at 25c.

Financial Notes.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4.—Clearings, $1,202,140.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Clearings, $15,514,463; balances, $1,697,269.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—Clearings, $1,747,444; balances, $136,817. Money, 6 per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Clearings, $464,256. New York commercial, $2.50 per $1,000 premium.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England today on balance, £187,800.

Fireworks tonight, Courtland beach.

INDEPENDENT MRS. STEVENSON.

Mr. Cleveland's Administration in Favor of Its Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The statement printed to the effect that President Cleveland attended at the Treasury department a conference to consider the question of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks is incorrect. Such a conference, however, was held and was participated in by Secretary Carlisle, Speaker Crisp, Representative De Witt Warner of New York, Hall of Missouri, and Oakes of Alabama. It was one of a series of such conferences which has had this subject under consideration for some time. Mr. Cleveland is represented as favoring the proposition to repeal the bank law if a measure can be framed which will offset the difficulties in the way of a rehabilitation of state bank currency. The plan suggested is to repeal the tax on state banks and provide for them uniform currency printed and issued by the general government based on the classes of safe and acceptable bond and securities properly guaranteed by state or municipalities.

One of the objections to the revival of state banks has been the opposition of national banks. A canvass is being made of national banks to learn how they took upon the proposition and find how many of them would surrender their national charters for state charters.

It is said to be not correct, as reported, that the administration intends to offer a measure shaped on the foregoing lines as a compromise in the senate in the belief that it will win over to the cause of the Sherman law repeal certain southern democrats of free silver notions who have always been bitterly opposed to the national bank system. The purpose of the gentlemen who are canvassing the situation so far as concerns the repeal of the tax on state banks is said to be to push it forward as an independent proposition in the house, not the senate.

One of the men present at Saturday's conference said it was to prevent involving this proposition with the repeal of the Sherman law that Mr. Cleveland did not incorporate some observations about it in his message.

Steamer Alvo Still Missing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Atlas line steamer Alvo, which sailed from this port for Gonaives, Hayti, August 16, is still on the missing list. The Athos of the same line, which sailed for Gonaives August 4, was expected to bring news of the overdue Alvo. The Athos arrived yesterday, but the officers heard nothing of the Alvo. One of the officers said he received a letter from one of the officers of the Alvena, which sailed from this point two days after the Alvo. The Alvena had encountered a hurricane, which compelled her to lay to for three hours.

WERE NOT EXAGGERATED.

Latest News from South Carolina Confirms the Stories of the Disaster.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—The News and Courier has made a careful investigation into the condition of affairs along the coast of South Carolina and finds that its reports have not been exaggerated. The loss of life will aggregate 800 in Beaufort county. Between Charleston and Savannah the storm swept away most of the homes as well as the growing crops, and left the people in a destitute state. The loss of life and property was found to be greatest in St. Helen, Ladies, Wassa, Coosaw, Paris, Dawfuskie and Dathan islands. These islands, together with the Port Royal island, have a population of about 15,000, most of whom are negroes. The estimates at this time as to the loss of life is incomplete.

Other islands are yet to be heard from and it is likely the list will be greatly swelled. Reports show that there is dire distress among the colored people. Their homes have been washed away and their crops destroyed; there is no work for them to do, and they are suffering for food. Ex-Congressman Elliott says: "Starvation is sure and imminent." Relief committees have been organized, composed of colored and white men, and an address is being prepared calling on the American people for help.

The shipping suffered severely, nine-tenths of the vessels in ports Port Royal and Beaufort being wrecked. The phosphate industry is temporarily paralyzed.

INGALLS AGAIN IN POLITICS.

He Wants the Republican Nomination for Governor of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 4.—Ex-Senator Ingalls has re-entered politics and has done so in a most aggressive manner. His program, also, is laid down on most aggressive lines. He will appear before the republican state convention a year hence as a candidate for governor and at the close of his term, should he be elected, he will be a candidate for Mr. Peffer's seat in the senate. When the republicans were defeated in 1890 and when the populists elected Mr. Peffer to succeed Mr. Ingalls in the senate the latter stated he would be a candidate for no political honor until his old seat in the senate should become vacant. Since then he has become determined to run for governor, as a stepping stone to his old senatorial position. These facts are admitted by Ingalls' closest friends and have some confirmation in Mr. Ingalls' recent speeches before Grand Army of the Republic encampments and county conventions.

AID FOR STORM SUFFERERS.

Churches Take Up Collections and Form Relief Associations to Help the Needy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—Reports from the storm-swept district increase in horror. Fully 1,000 lives were lost. In nearly all of the churches of Charleston collections were taken up yesterday for the sufferers by the storm, and a large sum was realized. The pastors of the colored churches have called a special meeting to raise a fund and an organization was effected for systematic work looking toward securing material aid for those who lost their property by the tornado. The railroads and express companies are doing heroic and noble work. All of them have offered to transport supplies free of charge and today the vans of the express companies were employed in collecting the donations of clothing and bedding for the destitute.

Fireworks tonight, Courtland beach.

French Demands on Siam.

BANGKOK, Sept. 4.—The new conditions presented by France to the Siamese government have been made public. The most important article is the twelfth, which is so drawn as to evade the most favored nation clause contained in Siam's treaties with other countries. At the last conference between M. Devillers and the Siamese ministers the French representatives, failing in their efforts for immediate acceptance of the terms offered, gave the Siamese three months time in which to consider them. The advices from Cnantabon, Siam, say the inhabitants of that town are bitterly complaining about the conduct of the French troops quartered there toward the women of the place.

World's Sunday School Workers.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The second World's Sunday School convention opened yesterday in Music hall with delegates from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Asia, Africa, New South Wales, India and other countries present. The hall was crowded. The meeting was opened by Hon. F. F. Belsey of Rochester, England, president of the first World's convention, who introduced Dr. Phillips of India, the first Sunday school missionary sent to the heathen lands by the World's association. The session closed with an offering to defray the expenses of another missionary in the field.

Merchant Mysteriously Disappears.

ROANOKE, Ill., Sept. 4.—R. E. Peterson, the largest merchant in the town, has been gone three weeks and his whereabouts are unknown. Attachment proceedings to the amount of $10,000 have been commenced against his safe and contents, and from present indications it appears his indebtedness will reach $20,000. This is mostly due relatives and friends. This indebtedness is not regarded as a sufficient reason for his disappearance as he would have received financial aid.

Ordered to China.

WASHINGTON, Sept.