HOG MARKET STEADY

Light Supply and Trading Dull.

GOOD DEMAND FOR HOGS

Cattle Division Lifeless From Want of Stock.

The Wichita hog market yesterday, while light in point of receipts, was very strong, comparatively, in tone and prices paid. There were only three cars weighed up before the close, although a fourth came in just a little later which went in on yesterday's business, but prices arranged by private trade. It was a dull and uninteresting Monday, so far as live trading went, as the receipts were so small that little enthusiasm was possible. The demand was firm and strong and butcher hogs were wanted, but in their absence the few offered were quickly snapped up at prices very much to the credit of this market, as compared with all the other western points. For instance, Chicago reported steady to weaker; St. Louis, 5 cents lower, and Kansas City, steady to 5c lower. The receipts generally were heavy and fair in volume, Chicago piling up 33,000, which was 21,000 more than Saturday. This market showed 224-pound hogs as the average for the day's receipts and the grade of them fair. There was not much doing either in the hog division or the cattle trading, there being light receipts in both and a consequent droop to the market. The quotation for this point for hogs was steady.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Dock.	Av. Wt.	Price.
3	...	236	$4 25
78	40	226	4 22½
79	...	138	4 20
59	320	261	4 20
3	...	220	4 15

SHIPPERS AND NOTES.

The cattle trading yesterday was practically nil. There was one bunch of 69 head of fine stockers driven in by Commodore Haus Peoples from Furley, belonging to Mr. Henry Schweiter of this city, which will be on sale today. There were 3 cows averaging 720 pounds sold at $3.40, and one cow, 670 pounds, price $3.40.

Steiner & Blair of Lyons were shippers of heavy hogs which sold at good bulk prices.

Jeff Houston had in a good load of hogs from Ponca City which sold at top prices. They were medium weights.

D. McNaghten of Newkirk had in a car of light hogs of good grade of stock which sold without dock at a good figure.

J. W. Hannigan of Deer Creek was a shipper of very fair mediums which were weighed up after the close.

Mr. George W. Knorr and Mr. Severance were business callers at the yards yesterday.

Mr. Austin E. Neal, city editor of the Eagle, was a visitor at the yards and packing house yesterday afternoon.

On account of the official ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone of the Chicago postoffice, there was no provision market yesterday.

It was a very fair Monday at the Dold works. There was a good line of jobbing and express matter and satisfactory showing in the straight car line.

From the Price Current, October 6: Under the recent cuts in freight rates from the western points, there has been a very large movement of meats of late, which should be expected to be followed by lessened activity in demand temporarily. The prices of hogs have been well sustained under the ability of packers to dispose of a liberal proportion of meats fresh. This has had an influence in lowering the stocks of meats cured and in process of curing in the large markets. There is prevailing more or less expectation of a tendency to lower prices in the near future, based partly on the unfavorable comparison in exports of product of late. But it should be remembered that the movement a year ago was exceptional.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Cattle—The demand for cattle was fairly large today, with the call principally for the better classes. Good to fancy cattle brought $5.90@7.00; medium grades were saleable at $4.50@5.85; stockers and feeders $2.00@4.30; bulls, cows and heifers, $2.00@5.25; common to prime calves sold at $4.00@7.00; grass range cows, heifers and steers at $2.85@3.70; Texas grass steers, $2.25@3.30.

Hogs—The run of hogs was exceptionally light. Prices were steady save for common packers. Prime lots brought $4.10@4.75; mixed lots, $4.20@4.75; light hogs, $4.40@4.77½; pigs, $4.00@4.70; culls and rough lots, $3.50@4.00.

Sheep—The requirements of the sheep market were limited. Trades were late and trade over before noon. Sheep were taken at $2.00@4.00; western range sheep selling at $4.00; lambs were wanted at $3.50@5.30; feeding sheep were saleable at $2.50@3.75, and feeding lambs at $4.20@4.60; western sheep and lambs comprised the bulk of the offerings.

Receipts—Cattle 20,000; hogs 33,000; sheep 22,000.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 natives, 600 Texans; best native steady, others 5 to 10c lower; native steers, $4.00@5.20; Texas steers, $3.60@4.25; Texas cows, $2.50@3.20; native cows and heifers, $1.75@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@5.25; bulls, $2.50@4.20.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market steady to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $4.35@4.62½; packers, $4.30@4.55; mixed, $4.30@4.40; light, $4.40@4.60; yorkers, $4.50@4.60; pigs, $3.90@4.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; lambs, $4.00@5.30; muttons, $3.00@4.00.

Don't Step on a Rat

To kill him. Don't feed roaches and bedbugs on the so-called exterminating powders, which don't even make the bugs sick. When you want to rid your home of all kinds of household vermin, why not do it in the easiest, surest, cleanest and cheapest way—by using Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste? It's easily applied in cracks and crevices or spread on a piece of cheese, and no bad odors can arise from its use, as it entirely consumes all animal matter. Rats eat it and die outside the house; if they cannot get out, inside of two days the paste consumes and dries up all of the rat but the skin and bones, so that there is nothing left to smell.

One of the largest seed-stores in Wichita used one box last year, found 36 dead rats next morning and never had any smells or trouble with rats afterward.

A Galveston housekeeper writes us: "Last summer I bought a box of your Paste, strewed it around the sink in the kitchen one night to kill the cockroaches, and next morning we swept 1qt dead roaches into a dustpan on the kitchen floor."

Stearns' Electric Paste has been made for over 30 years. Thousands and thousands of housekeepers have used it during that time, and we have never had one single complaint. Instead, we have hundreds of letters like the above, praising the Paste, and calling it the best vermin killer known.

For sale at all dealers, 25c a box.

If your dealer does not keep it, send stamps and we will send you a box.

Stearns Electric Paste Co., Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market steady; native shipping and beef steers, $3.80@6.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.30; Texas and Indian steers, $3.15@4.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market 5 cents lower; pigs and lights, $4.50@4.65; packers, $4.40@4.60; butchers, $4.65@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; market steady and unchanged.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Butter—Firm; creamery, 16@23c; dairy, 13½@19c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh, 18½c.

Dressed poultry—Holiday, Turkeys, nominally, 9@10c; chickens, 7½@8½c.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 9.—Wheat—December, 66¾c; May, 69⅝c; cash, No. 2 hard, 65½c; No. 3, 61@65c; No. 2 red, 69c; No. 3, 64@67½c.

Corn—December, 26⅝c; May, 27⅞c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 29@29½c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3, 29c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 23@24c.

Rye—No. 2, 56½c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $8.00; choice prairie, $6.50.

Butter—Creamery, 19@22c; dairy, 16c.

Eggs—Fresh, 14c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 72½c; track, 72@72½c; December, 73⅛@73¼c; May, 77⅛@77¼c; No. 2 hard, 69½@70½c.

Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 21c; track, 22c; December, 29½c; May, 30¼c.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 24c; track, 24@24½c; December, 23⅞c; May, 25¼c; No. 2 white, 26@26½c.

Rye—Strong, 58½c.

Receipts—Flour, 9,000; wheat 74,000; corn 187,000; oats, 112,000.

Shipments—Flour, 10,000; wheat, 12,000; corn, 88,000; oats, 15,000.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 9.—Flour—Receipts, 9,886 barrels; exports, 9,874. Sales, 7,000 packages. Minnesota patents, $3.95@4.25; Minnesota bakers, $3.00@4.15; winter patents, $3.00@2.80; winter straights, $3.40@3.55; winter extras, $2.45@3.00; winter low grades, $2.25@2.40.

Wheat—Receipts, 223,525; exports, 139,827. Spot weak; No. 2 red, 76¾c, f. o. b., afloat spot; No. 1 northern Duluth, 80⅝c f. o. b., afloat to arrive, new; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81⅝c to arrive; No. 2 red, 75½c, elevator. Options closed weak at a net decline of ⅛c. March, 80⅛@80⅝c, closed 80⅛c; May, 80⅛@80 7-16c, closed 80⅛c; October, 74⅝@74⅞c, closed 74¾c; December, 77 1-16@77 7-16c, closed 77⅛c.

Corn—Receipts, 238,875; exports, 97,859. Spot, firm; No. 2, 41⅝c, f. o. b., afloat, 41¾c elevator. Options closed firm at a net advance of ⅝@⅞c; May, 37 13-16@38⅛c, closed 37⅞c; December, 38@38⅛c, closed 38⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 127,200; exports, 4,110. Spot, steady; No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 29c; No. 3 white, 30c; track, white, 30@35c; No. 2 white, 31c; track, mixed western, 29@30½c. Options nominal.

Butter—Receipts, 8,630 packages; strong; western creamery, 17@24c; creamery, 19@22c; factory, 14@15c.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 western winter, firm, 6s 1d; No. 1 northern spring, firm, 6s 4d. Futures steady; December, 6s 1⅝d; March, 6s; May, 6s 2½d.

Corn—Spot American, mixed new, firm, 3s 9½d; American mixed, old, firm, 3s 9½d.

METAL MARKET.

New York, Oct. 9.—The course of events in the metal market today was anything but interesting. Neither buyers nor sellers showed a disposition to enter into active new deals. The single change in prices consisted of an advance of 15 points in tin, this being more or less new, as there were no sellers at the higher price named. The foreign news averaged up no better nor worse than expected; the same was true of domestic reports. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants nominal at $18; lake copper very quiet at $18.50; tin very quiet at $32.35 bid; lead very quiet with $4.60 bid and $4.65 asked. Spelter very quiet, with $5.45 bid and $5.55 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4.40, and for copper, $8⅝@8½.

DRY GOODS MARKETS

New York, Oct. 9.—The week opens with a well-sustained demand for cotton goods of all staple descriptions, and, as of late, much business has been turned down by sellers. Advances of ⅛c reported in some makes of brown sheetings, also in bleached cottons and in cottonades. Staple prints are selling well, and there has been an improved demand for fancies. Percales are in strong position. No change in the gingham market, and sellers have full command of the situation. Men's wear worsteds firm. Woolens quiet. Dress goods selling readily for next spring.

COTTON.

New Orleans, Oct. 9.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 6 15-16c.

New York, Oct. 9.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; October, $6.89; November, $6.93; December, $7.00; January $7.06; February, $7.09; March, $7.14; April, $7.17; May, $7.20; June, $7.22; July, $7.24; August, $7.24.

BASEBALL

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Perc.
Brooklyn	141	96	45	.681
Boston	147	92	55	.624
Philadelphia	147	92	55	.624
Baltimore	144	86	58	.597
St. Louis	150	84	66	.560
Cincinnati	146	79	67	.541
Pittsburg	147	75	72	.510
Chicago	146	74	72	.507
Louisville	149	73	76	.490
New York	144	57	87	.396
Washington	148	52	96	.351
Cleveland	150	20	130	.133

Cincinnati at St. Louis—First game—

		R	H	E
St. Louis	3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 *—	6	5	4
Cincinnati	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—	4	10	2

Second game—

		R	H	E
St. Louis	0 0 2 1 1 1 2—	6	9	2
Cincinnati	0 1 2 2 0 0—	6	7	3

Boston at Philadelphia—

		R	H	E
Boston	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—	1	8	1
Philadelphia	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 *—	3	5	0

Baltimore at Washington—First game—

		R	H	E
Washington	1 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 2—	8	16	0
Baltimore	0 0 0 1 1 2 0 2 0—	6	14	2

Second game—

		R	H	E
Washington	0 1 0 0 0 0 1—	2	7	4
Baltimore	1 2 4 0 2 0—	9	12	0

THE WEATHER.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 9, 1899.

Local forecast for Wichita and vicinity: Fair and colder Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

During the past 24 hours the highest temperature has been 83, the lowest 52, and the mean 68, with clear weather and high southwest wind and falling barometer.

On this date last year the highest temperature was 81, the lowest 51 and the mean 72, or 4 degrees warmer than this year.

So far this month the average temperature has been 62, which is 3 degrees above the normal.

So far this month the rainfall has been nothing, which is .53 inch less than the normal. Last year for the same time it was .15 inch.

The river now stands at 1.7 feet on the gauge. Last year at this time it stood at 1.3 feet.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Kansas—Showers and cooler Tuesday; probably rain Wednesday; northerly winds.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair Tuesday; showers and cooler Wednesday; southerly winds.

BEST PRICES EARLY

Stocks Drift Downward, Losing Opening Gains.

BOND MARKET WEAKER

Situation Little Changed in the Money Market.

New York, Oct. 9.—Buying by arbitrage houses for London account made the highest prices of the day in the general list at the opening. As soon as that demand was satisfied the market began to drag. There was some support when prices of the Iron and Steel stocks were bid up, but the fact was obvious that there was no vital demand for securities and the downward drift was renewed. By the close of the day the gains were wiped out except in a few cases. Steel and Wire was an exception and rose 3 points on reports of new properties acquired, most of the grain being retained. Sugar and Tobacco enjoyed their persentage of strength, but both closed at net lossea. There was some large buying of United States Leather, but its gain was not maintained. Omaha preferred, which last sold at 185, was offered at 183 and from that down to 175 without takers. St. Paul preferred sold early at 171 and later at 169. The bond market also was rather weaker than has been the case up to this time, reflecting the high prevailing rates for money. The situation in the money market showed very little change, loans being made as high as 10 per cent and as low as 6 per cent. The majority of loans were made at from 8 to 10 per cent. Gold shipped from Europe is now in New York vaults, and no more is to be expected for the present from that source. It was reported that the treasury department had decided to anticipate the November payment of interest as was done last year, but no announcement of such decision came from Washington. The detailed statement of New York banks on Saturday showed that more than half the members of the clearing house are still below the legal reserve limit and the necessary consequence was a further calling of loans. Banks in the west and even in Canada are reported to be placing call loans on the stock exchange. The calling of loans by New York banks which is thus made necessary, rushes up the call loan rate in New York, and the western banks are getting the advantage of the higher rate for their surplus funds, which are placed in Wall Street. Earlier in the session Wall Street expected to be relieved from the usual pressure for crop moving money, on account of the large reserves in western banks. But the latter have found a more profitable method of conducting operations. Sterling exchange eased off in sympathy at Paris and Berlin, but held stiff in New York for demand bills and cables. Closing prices of stocks were as follows:

Atchison	20⅝	South. Ry. pfd.	52
do pfd	62½	Texas & Pac	15¼
Balto. & Ohio	48½	Union Pac	43⅛
Can. Pac	91	do pfd	72¾
Can. South	52½	Wabash	7¼
Central Pac	58⅝	do pfd	21⅝
Chesa. & Ohio	25	Wheel. & L. E.	11⅝
Chi. Gt. West	14	do 2d pfd	30⅝
C., B. & Q.	129½	Wis. Central	17⅝
Chi., I. & L.	10½	Adams Ex	114
do pfd	43	Amer. Ex	148
Chi. & E. Ill.	93¾	U. S. Ex	50½
Chi. & Northw.	104	Wells, Fargo	130
C., R. I. & P.	112⅝	Am. Cot. Oil	44¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	56	do pfd	94
Colo. South	5½	Am. Malting	15
do 1st pfd	44½	do pfd	65
do 2d pfd	35⅝	Am. Sm. & Re.	37
Del. & Hudson	122¾	do pfd	86
Del., L. & W.	187⅝	Am. Spirits	5
Denver & R. G.	20¾	do pfd	22
do pfd	74¼	Am. Steel Hoop	41½
Erie	13	do pfd	84½
do 1st pfd	35⅝	Am. Steel & W.	53⅝
Gt. Nor. pfd	164½	do pfd	96¾
Hocking Coal	18⅝	Am. Tin Plate	33¼
Hocking Val.	20⅝	do pfd	85½
Ill. Central	112	Am. Tobacco	121½
Iowa Central	13¼	do pfd	144
do pfd	55¼	Am. Min. Co.	48⅝
K. C., P. & G.	8	Brook. R. Tran.	57½
Lake E. & W.	18½	Colo. F. & I.	35⅝
do pfd	79½	Cont'l Tobacco	42⅞
Lake Shore	200	do pfd	93
Louis. & Nash.	80¼	Fed. Steel	54¼
Manhattan L.	107⅛	do pfd	72¾
Met. St. Ry.	195½	Gen. Electric	131¼
Mexican Cent.	14	Glucose Sugar	61
Minn. & St. L.	72	do pfd	107
do pfd	95	Int'l Paper	29¾
Mo. Pac	44	do pfd	71
Mo., K. & T.	12¼	Laclede Gas	85
do pfd	35	Nat'l Biscuit	43¾
N. J. Central	119½	do pfd	97
N. Y. Central	134½	Nat'l Lead	29¾
Norf. & West.	24½	do pfd	110
do pfd	68½	Nat'l Steel	51¼
Nor. Pac	52	do pfd	95
do pfd	74¼	N. Y. A. Brake	150
Out. & West	24½	North Amer.	12⅞
Or. Ry. & Nav.	42	Pac. Coast	48
do pfd	75	do 1st pfd	92
Pennsylvania	131	do 2d pfd	66
Reading	21¼	Pac. Mail	39½
do 1st pfd	58¼	People's Gas	109¾
do 2d pfd	32½	Press. Steel Car	28
Rio G. West	22½	do pfd	83½
do pfd	89½	Pull. Pal. Car	189
St. L. & S. F.	10⅝	Stan. R. & t.	7
do 1st pfd	69	Sugar	141
do 2d pfd	35¾	do pfd	116
St. L. Southw.	12	Tenn. C. & I.	15¾
do pfd	32⅝	U. S. Leather	14¾
St Paul	124⅝	do pfd	77¼
do pfd	169½	U. S. Rubber	47½
St. P. & O.	129	do pfd	115
South. Pac	27½	West. Union	87¾
South. Ry	11⅝		

The home market was dull and weak. Total sales, par value, $1,510,000. United States bonds were unchanged in bid quotations.

COFFEE AND SUGAR MARKETS

New York, Oct. 9.—Coffee—Options opened unchanged to 10 points higher and showed great activity and strength most of the day. Shorts were disconcerted. Closed steady; October, 10c lower; others 5 points higher to 5 net lower. Sales, 37,000 bags, including October, 4.50@4.60c; November, 4.65c; December, 4.85c; January, 4.90@4.95c; February, 5.00c; March, 5.05@5.10c; May, 5.15@5.25c; June, 5.30c; July, 5.25@5.30c. Spot, Rio firmer; No. 7 invoice, 5⅝c; No. 7 jobbing, 6¼c. Mild, firm.

Sugar—Irregular; refining, 4⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c molasses sugar, 3½c; refined, irregular; crushed, 5 11-16c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5 3-16c.

MARTHA WASHINGTON HOME

This large four-story building is admirably fitted and furnished for the care of the sick. No loathsome or contagious diseases admitted, but all other diseases that are usually treated at hospitals are successfully treated here, including Whiskey, Cocaine and Morphine Habits, absolutely guaranteed. Women, married or single, can find a safe retreat here during confinement, and a home in every case found for the child if required. A home for the poor and rich alike, as all operations and medical treatment are free, and the only charge that is made is the ordinary hospital fee, which is just enough to pay the running expenses of the institution. The best of references given when required. Write for circular to the "Martha Washington Home."

KEELEY INSTITUTE,

716 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

The only institution in the southwest administering the genuine Keeley treatment for liquor and drug addictions. Eight years successful experience. Treatment identical with that at Dwight.

RATTLED

Continued from First Page

man who was to be his host begging to city, but sent a telegram to the gentlebe excused until after the races had been sailed, as he was centering all his efforts on the task before him and did not want to leave Sandy Hook until after tomorrow's race, anyway.

Sir Thomas has been the recipient of many hundreds of cablegrams from friends on the other side of the water, congratulating him on the fine showing the Shamrock has made in light weather, and every time a big batch of dispatches is brought from shore those on the Erin have a good, time reading them, for among them are many humorous ones. This morning the usual number came, and by far the most amusing was one from England saying: "Never mind the hairpins; bring back the cup."

On both the Shamrock and the Erin an air of confidence is noticeable, and the men will be greatly surprised if they do not capture the cup. Sir Thomas himself is as certain of carrying the coveted silver cup over to the Royal Ulster Yacht club as he is that there are to be at least three more races, but he does not care to win in a fluke of any sort. His sole desire is for the better boat to win, and if he cannot win with the Shamrock it is more than likely that he will come again next year with another boat.

The owner of the challenger voiced the sentiments of those on the Erin that there would be no wind tomorrow. He felt that the fog which hung heavily over the horseshoe today would not clear up for at least twenty-four hours, but expressed a wish many times that King Eolus would ply his bellows vigorously tomorrow, so that the racers could have a chance at each other in something besides a drifting match.

When asked what had been done aboard the Shamrock today, Sir Thomas replied that the crew had not touched a piece of rigging since the green craft came into her mooring Saturday night, and that his boat was ready to sail another race one hour after that of Saturday was declared off. The crew of the challenger were as happy as clams at high water, and have no fear of the outcome of the series. The men are just as eager for a race in a breeze of wind as their employr is.

Sir Thomas expressed several times the wish that Designed Fife would be able to see some of the races, not only because he knew that Fife could obtain valuable data for future use from watching the work of both boats, but because he knew Fife would be able to make many suggestions which would bring out the best points in the Shamrock. He felt that the illness of Fife was a serious handicap to his chances of winning, but knowing that he had the three best English skippers that ever trod a deck, on the Shamrock, he would depend upon them to get the best speed out of the boat that was possible.

On the Erin considerable interest was manifested in the Columbia's mainsail, which was hoisted and lowered several times during the day. Every one know it was not a new sail, and that several alterations had been made in it. This recutting of the sail gave the Erin people more confidence than ever, and they felt that the Columbia people were a bit worried as to the outcome of the races. They felt that no one would spread out a sail in such a fog as prevailed nearly all day today, thus allowing it to get damp and shrink, unless there was a fear of being defeated.

Sir Thomas inquired about the betting, and expressed satisfaction that Shamrock stock was going up. He did not offer any tips, but reiterated his statements that his boat would be sailed to win and that there would be no holding up at the wire. Sailmaker Ramsey watched the tinkering on the Columbia's mainsail with a critical eye, but did not express any opinion for publication. Herbert C. Leeds visited Sir Thomas this afternoon and spent some time with him. The best feeling xsts between the Columbia and Shamrock people, and it seems to be the desire that the better boat should win. Sir Thomas will entertain another large party on board the Erin during tomorrow's race.

COUNTERFEITERS PUT ON TRIAL

Kendig on the Stand Tells the Whole Story Without Reserve.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9.—Interest in the celebrated revenue stamp counterfeiting conspiracy unearthed about six months ago by the United States secret service and which resulted in the arrest of eight men, one a government employe, and two formerly in the service of the United States, was revived today when the defendants were placed on trial before Judge McPherson in the United States district court. The accused are ex-United States District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham, his law partner and former assistant district attorney, Harvey K. Hewitt; Samuel M. Downey, deputy collector of internal revenue for the Lancaster district; William M. Jacobs and William J. Kendig, cigar manufacturers of Lancaster; B. S. Bredell, machinist, of Camden, N. J.; Arthur S. Taylor, engraver, of this city, and James Burns, a foreman in Jacob's cigar factory.

William L. Kendig of Lancaster went on the stand and was asked what business he was engaged in in July, 1897. He replied: "Counterfeiting revenue stamps." He and Jacobs, he said, had associated with them Baldwin S. Bredell and Arthur W. Taylor, who made the counterfeit stamp plates. In October, 1898, the work of counterfeiting was stopped, owing to information that the secret service men were watching them. The witness then related in detail his negotiations with Ingham, which, he testified, resulted in the acceptance by the lawyer of a fee for his services in trying to "fix" the revenue inspectors known to be working on the case, and of his subsequent payments of several thousand dollars to Ingham to be used for this purpose. Kendig was on the stand when court adjourned.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Reports to the marine hospital service say that there were twenty-eight new cases of yellow fever at Key West yesterday and three deaths.

CORNERSTONE IS LAID

With No Untoward Incident to Mar the Ceremony.

M'KINLEY IS CHIEF ACTOR

Representatives of Three Nations as Spectators.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Surrounded by men who guide the diplomatic relations of three governments, and in the presence of thousands of spectators, President McKinley today formally laid the cornerstone of the magnificent new federal building of Chicago. The event was the crowning feature of the week's celebration marking the annual observance of Chicago Day. In the angle formed by the south and west wings of the federal building at Jackson Boulevard and Dearborn street, and in front of the Union League club building reviewing stands had been erected for the accommodation of the distinguished visitors, including Vice President Mariscal and party of Mexico, Premier Laurier of Canada and other notables of that country; members of President McKinley's cabinet and the diplomatic corps at Washington, senators and congressmen and other invited guests, and when President McKinley threw the first trowelful of mortar under the uplifted block of limestone and pronounced the cornerstone set, one of the most notable gatherings ever in Chicago looked on.

At the entrance of the Union League club the president and members of his party alighted and after a brief reception were escorted across Jackson Boulevard to the platform in front of the federal building. A perfect hurricane of cheers greeted the president as he was escorted to the dias at the side of which the cornerstone was suspended ready for the ceremony. The president warmly greeted the officials, then turned and bowed to the group of brawny-armed workmen who were to complete the laying of the cornerstone.

Judge Christian C. Kohlsaat, chairman of the committee on ceremonies, introduced Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage as presiding officer for the cornerstone exercises. The secretary was warmly cheered as he stepped forward. Secretary Gage said:

"The long history of human society is best known to us by the monuments which passing generations have left behind them. These monuments whether in form of temple or pyramid record for us the stage of art and mechanical knowledge enjoyed by the people by whom they were builded. The temple may now be a ruin. The tribe or people who worshipped therein may have disappeared from written history. But their works, still preserved, remain as silent, yet eloquent witnesses of their ideals and their aspirations. From the Orient, vaguely outlined in the remote past to the Occident, palpitating with the activities of a present civilization, the way is marked with the evidences that man is a monument builder that society, by an instinct always existing, seeks to immortalize itself by embodying its best thoughts in some enduring form. Each age, each social organism, has acted after its own ideals, and its strict conformity to its own stage of advancement.

"It is in accord with this inner law, written by the Creator in the heart of man that we are here today—joined as one—to lay the cornerstone of the temple to be here builded by the nation. Designed to serve the present needs of a civic state, it will, nevrtheless, witness to the future the best conceptions of a free people living in this western land in the closing years of the nineteenth century.

"The moment is full of inspiring thoughts, eloquent words wait for the orator to utter them. If such words could be mine it would not be my privilege to speak them. Restrained by official duty I cannot even voice my own emotions, excited as they are by the remembrance that for more than forty years this spot, to be honored by the genius of the architect and the skill of the artisan, has been as familiar to me as has been my daily life. The city we love is to have a temple worthy of her greatness. The nation we love is to fittingly express on this spot her best conception of the art made to serve utility. Representatives of other nations are here to do us honor, and to share with us in our joy and pride. The honored chief executive of our own republic is here to put the trowel's first touch to the noble edifice. I have said that art is here to be made the servant of utility. In this great building, the public business of the president is to be transacted. The federal courts, the agency of the revenues, and last but not least, the great postal department is to here administer its important function."

At the conclusion of Secretary Gage's brief address, Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus offered a brief but impressive prayer, the president and all the members of his party uncovering as Dr. Gunsaulus asked a blessing on the ceremony.

Secretary Gage introduced Postmaster General Smith. He was also greeted with applause. The postmaster general spoke as follows:

"This ceremonial, led by the president of the republic in the imposing presence of distinguished national representatives and foreign dignitaries and of this great multitude of citizens is fitly associated with Chicago day. The stately structures whose cornerstone is now laid symbolizes in a large sense the dignity and power of the United States. But in a direct and practical sense, it represents the business life and activity of Chicago. It is the nation's seal and stamp upon the commercial rank and importance of this splendid city.

"The development of the country within a period of thirty years, on all its material sides seems like such stuff as dreams are made of. In 1870 the total receipts of the postal service were $36,772,229 and its total expenditures $23,909,—. This year we shall spend $105,000,000 and our receipts will be $90,700,000. While our population, not counting the new possessions has doubled the postal business multiplied nearly five fold. The figures in all other realms tell the same fabulous story. Since 1870 the distributed wealth of the country has increased from $27,000,000 to over $94,000,000. This unequaled gain is widely diffused. The savings banks furnish a direct test. The number of their depositors has grown from 1,600,000 to more than 3,000,000 and the aggregate of deposits from $350,000,000 to over $2,000,000,000.

This unmatched growth what imagination shall put metes and bounds to the advancement of our country? Is it expected that the marvelous development which has come with the wonderful material appliances and forces of the past three decades will now pause and stand still? Are we henceforth to mark time instead of marching forward? Has our incomparable industrial production reached its limit? Is our growing commerce to halt on the frontier of its old domain? Is the opening door of wider fields and enlarged activity within the broken walls of the orient to be unrecognized and unused? American valor and heroism have never touched sublimer heights or shed brighter lustre on the American name than during the past two years. Are the genius of American progress and the fibre of American purpose unequal to the achievements of heroism, and it can be said that people who have written these masterful triumphants at home and abroad are too blinded to perceive that the waiting opportunity which has come with the high discharge of national duty lies along the true pathway of our commercial expansion?

"We do not and cannot think alone or chiefly of material development. Splendid as it has been in its colossal proportions the higher glory of the republic is its moral position and its embodiment of the principles of liberty. To that standard it can never be recreant. The flag floats today over a domain ten times as great as that upon which its shining stars first shed their joyous beams. Its beneficial rule has been extended from time to time over vast acquisitions but it has never broadened its sway without carrying freedom, progress and enlightenment to the fortunate peoples who were brought under its protecting folds. It is the same flag today that it has always been but with added lustre and higher renown and a far deeper respect throughout the world. It has the same honor and the same virtue. It signifies everywhere right, law, justice and self-government within the limits of national sovereignty. What citizen of the republic shall impugn the honor of his country and the integrity of her institutions as to proclaim before the world that her scepter extended over rude and remote peoples means wrong and oppression and spoliation? What American shall so discredit his own blood as to declare that the American people will either falter in the duty of their trust or fail in the capacity for their task? Our inspiring past is the prophecy of our glorious future.

The actual ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone then began. C. E. Kremer, secretary of the federal committee, arose and formally announced that the stone was ready and read the list of articles placed within it. President McKinley was introduced by Secretary Gage and as the president stepped forward to receive the trowel from the hands of Architect Henry Ives Cobb, the crowd again burst forth into cheer after cheer, the applause not ceasing until the president raised his hand. The president then stepped to the side of the uplifted mass of Illinois limestone, and taking a trowelful of mortar from the board, he threw it on the base of the stone. As he did so, a band stationed in the reviewing stand played "Star-Spangled Banner," and as the notes of the national anthem were heard, the crowd again broke into cheers, the notes almost drowning the music. President McKinley then pronounced the stone set, and resumed his seat as the workmen settled the stone in its place.

Senator William E. Mason was next introduced and made a brief address on behalf of the city of Chicago. The ceremonies concluded with the offering of a benediction by Dr. Gunsaulus. President McKinley and party the nation and were again escorted across the boulevard to the Union League club, where the president was the guest of the federal committee at luncheon.

During the ceremony of laying the cornerstone five women, caught as various times in the crush, fainted and were taken to the emergency hospitals. Their cases were not serious. Harry F. Potter, while watching the parade from a third story window of the Illinois Central station, fell to the pavement, receiving probably fatal injuries. Potter was 16 years of age.

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