TURNS TO WATER

President Roosevelt Plans to Help the Railroads.

Appoints a Commission on Rivers and Canals.

MATTER IS SERIOUS.

Transportation Facilities Wholly Inadequate at Present.

Both Congestion and Freight Rates May Be Reduced.

Washington, March 18.—President Roosevelt has announced the appointment of an inland waters commission, of which Theodore Burton, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee of the house, is to be chairman. In letters to members of the new commission, defining its scope and duties, the president outlines in a more comprehensive way than has heretofore been attempted even in the resolution of the river improvement congresses the ends towards which this government should strive in a development of natural and artificial waterways.

One important reason for the comsion's appointment is that it may study the project of developing a great system of water transportation in view of the inability of the railroads to handle the country's freight.

The members of the commission are: Representative Theodore E. Burton, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee of the house; Senator William Warner of Missouri, Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada; ex-Representative John H. Bankhead of Alabama, who until his retirement from congress on March 4, was ranking Democratic member of the house committee on rivers and harbors; General Alexander MacKenzie, chief of engineers of the United States army; W. J. McGee, former head of the ethnological bureau of the geological survey, now a resident of St. Louis; F. H. Newell, chief of the reclamation service of the federal government; Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry; Herbert Knox Smith, who recently succeeded James R. Garfield as the chief of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor.

The purpose for which the commission has been formed is to devise a comprehensive system of international waterways. Its scope is not confined to a development of natural waterways, but it can proceed to investigate the subject of canal construction with the ultimate end in view of connecting, through canals, the natural waterways of the country.

In the closing days of the congressional session Representative Burton introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the canalization of waterways. The bill carried an appropriation and was defeated. It provided that the commission should be composed of three senators, three representatives and three other persons to be chosen by the president.

The commission which the president has named does not follow this classification. It is apparent from the announcement which accompanies the creation of the commission that the president considers the development of the waterways as a part of that same broad policy of internal development which has resulted in the establishment of the reclamation service and the vast forest reservations.

The keynote of the recent successful river congress in Washington was that river improvements is rate legislation. The same tone pervades the president's suggestions to members of the commission, for he calls attention to the fact that the railway facilities are entirely inadequate to handle the transportation of the country.

The president in common with all others who interest themselves in the development of the country, has been greatly impressed of late by the repeated freight congestions on the great railroad systems. It has been pointed out by railroad men in explanation of these congestions that products of the northern interior states have doubled in ten years, while the railroad facilities have increased only one-eighth.

It is plain that the development of the railroads possible in the near future cannot suffice to keep transportation abreast with production. The only apparent remedy for this condition is obviously the development of a supplemental system of transportation by water. In the Mississippi valley this congestion is greatest and from its inhabitants the most strenuous demands for relief are coming. To this section of the country and its needs in the way of additional transportation facilities the waterways commission will give special heed.

The difficult problem of controlling the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio and Missouri, that are subject to great floods in the spring and after prolonged summer rains, will also be considered by the waterways commission. The science of forestry was called to the aid of the commission and it is for this reason that Gifford Pinchot is made a member.

The control of these floods will depend largely on regulation in the flow of water into the small tributaries in the mountain and hill country to the west of the Mississippi and Missouri, and by this control not only would the waters be held back but the soil would be saved from washing if proper forest and grass cover could be secured for it.

Half a century ago two eminent engineers, General Humphreys and General Abbott, computed that the Mississippi alone sweeps into its lower reaches and the Gulf of Mexico each year the enormous quantity of 400 million tons of floating sediment, which is said to be twice the amount of material that will be excavated in digging the Panama canal.

In addition the Mississippi robs the soil of an enormous amount of earth salts and soil matter carried in solution. This immense load not only causes the channels to clog and flood the lowlands of the lower river, but renders the flow capricious and difficult to control. Worse still, most of the sediment thus carried down to the gulf is the most fertile material of the fields and pastures drained by the smaller and larger tributaries. Now, if the soil that is now denuded along these tributaries could be recovered, with the aid of forests and grasses, not only would the flow of water be regulated and floods prevented but the great and increasing evil of the washing from the soil of its most valuable constituents would be stopped or minimized.

Palmer in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, March 18.—Jack Palmer the English boxer, is now at Los Angeles, for his fight with Jack Twin Sullivan, which will be his real tryout in this country. Palmer has been anxious to meet Philadelphia Jack O'Brien but got little encouragement. A good showing in Los Angeles will put him in line for a battle with either Burns or O'Brien. A victory over either one of these men would make his fortune, fans say.

HE HAS PICKED TAFT.

Roosevelt Will Try to Land Presidential Nomination For Him.

Washington, March 18.—The political conference between President Roosevelt and Governor Deneen, of Illinois, has definitely settled three propositions:

First, that Roosevelt will under no circumstances stand for a third term. Second, that Taft is an avowed candidate for the presidential nomination. Third, that Roosevelt proposes to use all his influence to land Taft.

In reply to the charge that Roosevelt is trying to dictate his own successor, it is pointed out by a close friend that he is simply doing what certain presidents in the past have tried to do, but failed.

No president has named his successor. He has brought about his own renomination, but has never been able to direct the party. In addition to this, presidents who have attempted to name their successors have been "miffed" and "pouty," and the opposition has always patted them on the back for support.

DENIAL MADE BY LOEB.

Says President and Deneen Didn't Talk Politics.

Washington, March 18.—Secretary Loeb denied published statements that the White House conference, in which Governor Stead participated, was for the purpose of promoting the candidacy of Secretary Taft for the presidency. The story originated, it is said, from the fact that Secretary Taft and his brother, Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, called at the executive office while the president was in conference with the Illinois officials, and were introduced to the president's visitors. The only reference made to politics during the conference was that the president asked Governor Deneen regarding the mayoralty fight in Chicago.

B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, who conferred with President Roosevelt last week on the railroad situation will visit the White House again this week. Mr. Yoakum, who has announced himself unreservedly in favor of close co-operation between the railroads and the federal government, again will urge the president to issue a reassuring statement outlining his attitude toward the railroads. President Charles S. Mellen, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, will call on the president Tuesday afternoon, and it is still the belief in official circles that the other three railroad presidents, with whom J. Pierpont Morgan requested the president to discuss the railroad situation will come to Washington this week. President Mellen has made it plain to a cabinet officer with whom he has communicated, that he will visit the White House as an individual, and will not undertake to represent Messrs. McCrea, Newman and Hughitt, or the railroad corporations generally. As yet, neither of the other three presidents has asked Mr. Roosevelt to receive him, though it is believed some word may be received from Mr. Hughitt.

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

Little Girl's Foot Wedged in a Cattle Guard Is Severed From Ankle.

Kansas City, Kan., March 18—Frances Shaw, a 14 year old girl, was run over and her left foot severed from the ankle by a Chicago & Alton passenger train Sunday afternoon. The accident happened about 6 o'clock on a curve in the tracks at Mount Washington, just east of Kansas City, Mo. Frances had been out there visiting her cousin, Minnie Eaton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Eaton. Both are about the same age. While on the way to the station to take a car for home the little girls were walking along the C. & A. tracks. In crossing over a cattle guard Frances' left foot became tightly wedged in between a rail and the guard. The children worked away casually to remove the imprisoned foot, not realizing the danger.

When a train was heard approaching, however, they were seized with fright and both girls pulled with all their mights to loosen the involved foot. All the while the puffing and steaming of the oncoming iron monster could be heard. The children could not see the train for the embankment. When all hope of freedom had fled Minnie jumped back from the tracks and Frances drew her right limb under her and laid down flat away from the track. Her presence of mind saved her life but the whole train passed over the left foot just at the shoe top and severed it as if with a cleaver.

Not a tear came from Frances Shaw during this terrible ordeal and her first words were of her mother—not of herself. "What will mamma say?" she said. "What will mamma say? I know this will kill her."

MOSTLY WOOD ALCOHOL.

Easy to Account for the Death of David Campbell of Allen Co.

Chanute, Kan., March 18.—The adjourned inquest over the death of David Campbell, the Leanna farmer who was poisoned by drinking alcohol a few weeks ago, has been completed by the officials of Allen county at the home of the deceased man. The report of the state chemist at Kansas university was received and two or three other witnesses were examined. The principal feature was the chemist's report that the contents of the stomach had been analyzed and found to contain 95 per cent wood alcohol and 5 per cent grain alcohol. The stomach had been removed during the former session of the inquest and sent away for analysis. This proves conclusively that the man died from being poisoned with wood alcohol.

Reports from Iola say that the Chanute druggist who sold the man the liquor will be arrested and prosecuted.

Cement Industry Grows.

Washington, March 18.—According to a statement by the geological survey today, the total production of hydraulic cement in the United States in 1906 was 50,207,321 barrels, valued at $54,015,73. This represents an increase in both production and value of cement over the preceding year, the increase in production being 9,133,013 barrels and in value $18,003,524. Of the total amount of cement manufactured in the United States in 1906, 45,610,22 barrels were Portland cement, with a value of $51,240,652.

ARE AFTER HIM.

People of Western Kansas Want Col. Green's Scalp.

Say He Has Placed Them Before World as Criminals.

IS NO LONGER HERE.

Now Stationed at Boise City, Idaho.

Still People He Prosecuted Are Not Satisfied.

Residents of Morton county, Kansas, are out after the official scalp of Albert R. Green, special agent of the interior department of the government who was located here in Topeka for the past two years and who secured most of the evidence of the Western Kansas land fraud cases.

A more highly indignant community of people would be difficult to find; they think that Green has placed them before the state and the country at large as being a lawless set of criminals and resenting this they are preparing to use all the influence at their command to oust Green from his office.

Col. Green is now located at Boise, Idaho, to which point he was transferred from Topeka a couple of months ago.

As soon as the last of the Morton county cases have been disposed of the activity against Green will commence. The following cases still hang fire: Indictments for unlawful fencing against J. W. McLean, M. C. Combs and the H. S. Boice Cattle company; for conspiracy to defraud the government involving Ernest C. Wilson, Henry Brown and John Bartholomew. The last three cases are now pending in the United States court and will be taken up shortly. It is claimed that the evidence is not strong enough to convict and that the defendants will go free.

Wilson was found not guilty by the jury at Wichita last week on the indictment for using the mails to defraud and C. H. Drew, who had an indictment hanging against him for using the mails to defraud succeeded in winning his suit as well.

The evidence in but few of the cases has proven strong enough to secure conviction and as a result a majority of the indictments have failed to stick.

Elated by the result of these suits the people of Morton county are more than ever assured that Green was simply catching at a straw to start prosecution. In the last report of the secretary of the interior that statement is made, "It is alleged that 16 men and corporations in Morton alone had 78,540 acres of public land enclosed."

Morton county is the extreme southwestern county of the state and has a population of 210 people. It is practically an isolated community, for the nearest railroad is over 30 miles away—the Santa Fe passing it on the north by two counties and the Rock Island on the southeast through Liberal. With the scattering population the settlers have engaged largely in the cattle business and when the suits were filed for fencing government land the interested parties took the view that it was a blow aimed at their livelihood. Living as they do away off by themselves, they have come to think of themselves a little apart from the remainder of the state as it naturally results when conditions of this sort obtain.

The first intimation that they had that the government was investigating conditions was the arrival of Green. The special agent spent some time in the county looking around and securing affidavits. Here is another grievance which is being harbored against Green. It is claimed by a number of the residents of the county that Green intimidated the parties whom he secured to sign affidavits. That threats were freely used and as a result of these several women were frightened into signing affidavits that they would not have signed otherwise.

HE IS FOR THE UNION.

Bryan Says It Is Source of More Good Than Is Anything Else.

Chicago, March 18.—William Jennings Bryan, at the closing conference in connection with the industrial exhibit, expressed the opinion that trade unions have done more good for society than any other source in this country.

Although he disclaimed any "scientific" knowledge of the question, Mr. Bryan's remarks were received with much satisfaction by the audience of union men from the Federation of Labor, which attended the meeting.

"The unions have made some mistakes, but they have accomplished more good," was the keynote of his speech. He paid a tribute especially to the organizations of women in this connection.

"When we consider that through trade unions wages have been increased, hours shortened, and comfort afforded the workingmen in greater measure," he said, "I think we have a right to say the benefits resulting from these unions can not be over estimated. Perhaps no other force in the country ever has been so effective for improvement in the citizenship and general moral qualities of our people.

"The Australian ballot system, for one thing, is largely due in this country to the agitation of the trade unions. I almost feel safe in saying that had it not been for the interest taken in this reform by these organizations we might still be employing the old system of voting.

"If the labor union had never done anything else than raise the age limit of employment for children in the mines and factories of this nation, I believe that accomplishment alone would justify its existence. No influence in this country ever has been so evil in its effects as the tendency to crowd our workshops with children of tender years. It is a most destructive tendency, and one that the public conscience should protest against."

Referring to women in industry, Mr. Bryan said he believed women accomplish as much as men through organization into unions.

General Stockton Dead.

Chicago, March 18.—General Joseph Stockton, one of Chicago's oldest settlers, who performed distinguished service during the civil war in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., died here yesterday, aged 74 years.

THE STATE RESTS.

(Continued from Page One.)

stenographer soon after the homicide?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Yes, sir."

"You told the truth at that time?"

"Yes, sir."

Conflicting Testimony.

"Did you say that you first saw Harry Thaw when he was locked up in his cell?"

"Yes."

"Did you say that all that time he looked 'dopey' and that you said so to the man who relieved you?"

"Yes."

"Did you not say that Thaw did nothing irrational; that you had seen many insane people, but that Thaw did nothing irrational while you were with him?"

"Yes."

"That is all."

Mr. Delmas asked the witness to explain the conflict of statements. He said that in answering Mr. Delmas he had referred only to Thaw's appearance—his eyes were staring and he looked irrational.

Anthony was excused and Policeman James Barrett was called to the stand.

Officer Barrett said he had not been called before but had been waiting in the court building since Janury 21, under subpoena from the district attorney's office. On June 25 he was one of the doormen at the Tenderloin station. He locked up Thaw when he was brought in.

"How many times did you see the defendant that night?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"I looked at him a great many times, perhaps 40 times," replied the witness.

"Did you notice his looks, his action and his speech?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did he seem rational or irrational?"

"Irrational."

"Did you hear him refer to hearing the voices of girls?"

"He spoke twice about that to me. He said, 'Where are those little girls I hear?' I said, 'There are no little girls here. All there are here are some women who were picked up on Sixth avenue for soliciting.'"

"He said, 'No, they are little girls, someone is hurting them, I can hear them scream.' Then after awhile he went to sleep and slept two and a half hours. I said: 'How did you sleep?' He said: 'I could not sleep at all because of those little girls screaming upstairs.'"

"Were there any little girls upstairs?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"I'm pretty sure there were not. Anyway, I could not hear a sound."

NOT BY THE DEPUTY.

Department of Interior Sustains the Ruling Made by Judge Pollock.

Proofs, affidavits or oaths of any kind required to be made by applicants and entrymen under the homestead preemption, timber culture, desert land, timber and stone acts executed and sworn to after May 1, 1907, before a deputy county clerk will not hold good hereafter under a ruling of E. A. Hitchcock, secretary of the interior, which has just been made known at the local land office. It has been customary to accept the seal of the deputy county clerk in all instances heretofore on a par with that of the clerk and in the land fraud cases tried before the United States district court here though Judge Pollock held that the seal of a deputy clerk did not bear the same value as that of the county clerk the secretary of the interior took exceptions to the finding and held otherwise. Later a brief was asked for giving in detail Judge Pollock's opinion and the new order just issued and contained in the above shows that Secretary Hitchcock has experienced a reversal of opinion and thinks the point established here in the United States district court a good one.

The new order will have considerable effect for the deputy county clerk acts in a great many instances for his superior, and the government has followed a like groove. The new order is simply in line with the attempt that is being made now to eject some of the lax practices which have crept into the administration of the government's public lands through a great many years.

RUEF TRIAL TO GO ON.

The Defendant Will Offer No Further Objections.

San Francisco, Cal., March 18.—The trial of Abraham Ruef, accused of extortion, will proceed in Judge Dunne's superior court and the work of empaneling a jury will continue, four names having been drawn. Henry Ach, one of Ruef's attorneys, has stated that the defense will offer no further objection to the court proceedings, for the reason that if a jury should be secured and the United States supreme court should then grant the writ of habeas corpus already applied for the defendant could be freed on the ground of once in jeopardy.

GOVERNOR HOCH SPEAKS.

Addresses the Irish Society at St. Louis—Bouquet for Mrs. Hoch.

St. Louis, March 18.—Eloquent orators, pretty women and a hall emblazoned with electric decorations were the predominating features of the banquet given by the Irish-American society at the Hotel Jefferson Sunday night. Gov. E. W. Hoch of Kansas and Herbert S. Hadley, attorney general of Missouri, were among the speakers. Between orations songs, some to remind one of the Emerald Isle and other American airs, were rendered.

Following the feast, which lasted more than two hours, Archbishop John J. Glennon pronounced the invocation.

"Thes United States of America" was the toast given to Gov. E. W. Hoch of Kansas. After he had spoken, the "Star Spangled Banner" was rendered. Attorney General Hadley was given an ovation when he concluded his address on "The State of Missouri." Former Prosecuting Attorney John D. Dalton concluded the programme with a response to the toast, "Woman."

President Frank P. Furlong, in presenting Festus J. Wade as toastmaster, said:

"It is my pleasant duty as the mouthpiece of the Irish-American society to extend to you a most hearty welcome to our eighth annual banquet in honor of the glorious apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick. We have with us tonight the first lady of our sister state of Kansas, and we appreciate her presence more than words can express. She has traveled many miles with her distinguished husband to be with us this evening, and as a slight token of our appreciation we ask her to accept this bunch of Irish-American beauties."

The presentation of the roses and Mrs. Hoch's acknowledgment were greeted by hearty applause.

MARKETS TODAY.

Wheat Opens Weak With Active Business.

Corn Is Firm at Start But Soon Eases Off.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.

Cattle Are Steady — Natives Bring $4.50 to $6.35.

Hogs Quoted at Five and Ten Cents Lower.

Chicago, March 18.—WHEAT—The wheat market today opened with weak prices and an active trade. Commission houses were free sellers and much long wheat was also thrown upon the market. There seemed to be silent apprehension among pit traders as to the stability of present prices in Wall street, and this caused a softer feeling all around. May wheat opened ⅛@¼c low to a shade higher, at 75½@75¾c, and sold at 75¼c. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 674 cars.

The May option declined to 75c, a new low record for the season. Later the market became firm in sympathy with corn and oats. The close was steady, with May ¼c lower, at 75⅜@75⅝c.

CORN—The corn market opened firm, but soon eased off on selling based on local receipts, which were above the estimate and favorable weather for the crop movement. May corn opened ⅛@⅜c higher, at 45@45⅛c, and sold at 44⅞c.

Buying by shorts and commission houses caused a strong market later in the day, and May sold up to 45½c. The close was strong with May up ¾c, at 45½c.

OATS—Liquidation in oats continued and this selling, together with the fact that arrivals today were twice as heavy as on the same day last year, caused a weak market. May oats opened ⅛@¼c lower, at 39⅝@39¾c, sold up to 39⅞c, and then declined to 39⅝@39¾c.

PROVISIONS—Provisions were quiet and prices easier because of a 5c decline in live hogs. May pork opened 5@7½c lower, at $15.67½, and sold at $15.70. Lard was 5@7½c lower, at $8.92½@8.95. Ribs were down 5c, at $8.70.

WHEAT—Cash: No. 2 red, 74¼c; No. 3 red, 73@74c; No. 2 hard, 72¾@75c; No. 3 hard, 65@74c; No. 1 northern, 80@85c; No. 2 northern, 79@84c; No. 3 spring, 75@83½c.

CORN—No. 3, 42@42½c.

OATS—No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40½c.

RYE—Cash, 68c.

BARLEY—Cash: 60@72c.

Chicago Markets.

[Furnished by J. E. Gall, Commission Grains, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks Office 110 West Sixth street. Phone 486.]

Chicago, March 18.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Sat
WHEAT—					
May	75⅝-¾	75⅝	75	75⅜-½	75⅝-¾
July	77½-¾	77¾	76⅞	77	77¼
Sept	77⅞	77⅞	77½	77⅞	77⅞-78
CORN—					
May	45	45½	44⅞	45½	44⅞
July	45⅛	45⅝	45¼	45½-⅝	45⅛
Sept	46	46¼	45⅝	46⅛-¼	45⅝
OATS—					
May	39⅝-¾	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	39⅞
July	36¾	37	36⅛	36⅝-⅞	36⅝
Sept	32¼-⅜	32⅜	32¼-⅜	....	32⅜-½
PORK—					
May	15 70	15 97	15 67	15 85	15 75
July	15 87	16 07	15 87	16 00	15 90
LARD—					
May	8 92-95	9 10	8 92	9 05	9 00
July	9 05	9 17	9 02	9 15	9 07
RIBS—					
May	8 70	8 87-90	8 67	8 87	8 75
July	8 77-80	8 87	8 75	8 95-97	8 82-85

National Board of Trade, Kansas City.

[Furnished by J. E. Gall, Commissions, Grains, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks. Office 110 West Sixth street. Phone 486.]

Kansas City, March 18.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Sat
WHEAT—					
May	69⅛	69⅛	68⅝	69	69⅛
July	70⅝	70⅝-½	70⅛	70⅝-½	70⅝-½
Sept	71⅛-⅜	71⅜-½	71⅛	71⅜-½	71⅜-½
CORN—					
May	40-40⅛	40⅜-½	40-40⅛	40⅜-½	40-40¼
July	40⅜	41¼	40⅜	41¼	40⅜
Sept	41⅝	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	41⅝
OATS—					
May	38	38⅜	38	38⅜	38⅛-¼
July	35	35⅜	35	35¼-⅜	35⅛
PORK—					
May	15 57	15 75	15 57	15 75	15 65
July	15 77	15 97	15 77	15 90	15 80
LARD—					
May	8 90	9 00	8 97	9 00	8 85
July	9 00	9 10	8 97	9 10	9 02
RIBS—					
May	8 65	8 82	8 65	8 82	8 70
July	8 80	8 87	8 80	8 87	8 77-80

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., March 18.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 12,000 head, including 1,000 head of southerns. Market steady. Native steers, $4.50@6.35; southern steers, $3.90@5.50; southern cows, $3.00@4.00; native cows and heifers, $2.80@5.15; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.25; bulls, $3.00@4.25; calves, $3.25@7.00; western fed steers, $4.00@5.50; western fed cows, $3.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts today, 8,000 head. Market 5@10c lower. Bulk of sales, $6.55@6.60; heavy, $6.57½@6.62½; packers', $6.55@6.60; pigs and light, $5.75@6.62½.

SHEEP—Receipts today, 6,000 head. Market strong. Muttons, $5.00@5.90; lambs, $7.25@7.75; range wethers, $5.50@6.75; fed ewes, 75.00@5.60.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Ill., March 18.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 27,000 head. Market steady to 10c lower. Beeves, $4.10@6.80; cows and heifers, $1.55@5.20; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.85; Texans, $4.15@4.75; calves, $5.75@7.00.

HOGS—Receipts today, 40,000 head. Market weak to a shade lower. Mixed and butchers', $6.50@6.80; good heavy, $6.70@6.77½; rough heavy, $6.50@6.60; light, $6.60@6.80; pigs, $6.00@6.60; bulk of sales, $6.65@6.75.

SHEEP—Receipts today, 25,000 head. Market steady. Sheep, $5.30@6.15; lambs, $4.75@8.00.

Kansas City Live Stock Sales Today

[The following sales were made today at the stock yards, Kansas City, Mo., and telephoned to The Topeka State Journal by Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission merchants, with offices at all markets.]

Kansas City, March 18.

CATTLE—Receipts today, 12,000 head. Market steady.

HOGS—Receipts today, 7,000 head. Market 5@10c lower. Bulk of sales, $6.55@6.60; top, $6.62½.

SHEEP—Receipts today, 6,000 head. Market strong.

KILLING STEERS

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
14	807	$4.70	1	880	$4.00
2	1305	4.75	9	820	4.25
22	1021	5.25			

COWS AND HEIFERS

29	801	3.70	80	1052	3.80
2	905	3.80	1	600	3.20
3	833	4.30	1	940	3.15
9	1139	3.40	7	445	4.25
13	764	3.00			

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

15	865	4.20	104	1084	4.75
7	478	4.25	11	504	4.40
16	961	4.55	30	865	4.65
220	735	4.70			

CALVES.

4	117	5.50	1	240	6.00
1	160	6.50	1	140	7.00
2	215	4.90			

BULLS.

10	1120	3.70	3	1240	3.85
5	1050	3.40			

HOGS.

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	No.	Price.
28	230	$6.60	70	214	$6.57½
21	213	6.60	34	178	6.60
29	253	6.60	71	224	6.60
41	84	5.25			

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, March 18.—Close—WHEAT—Receipts today, 153 cars. Market unchanged with quotations as follows: May, 69c; July, 70⅝c; Sept., 71⅜c. Cash: No. 2 hard, 70@72c; No. 3 hard, 67@71½c; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 3 red, 68⅝73c.

CORN—Market unchanged. May, 40½c; July, 41¼c; Sept., 42⅛c. Cash: No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 3 mixed, 39c; No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 3 white, 41c.

OATS—Market unchanged to ½c higher. No. 2 white, 40½@41c; No. 2 mixed, 40@40½c.

RYE—Market steady, 62@65c.

HAY—Market steady. Choice timothy, $14.50@15.00; choice prairie, $11.00@11.50.

BUTTER—Market steady. Creamery, 30c; packing, 19c.

EGGS—Market steady. Fresh, 14⅝c.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, Ill., March 18.—CHEESE—Market firm. Daisies, 15½c; Twins, 14½@15c; Young Americas, 15½@16c.

POULTRY—Alive poultry steady. Turkeys, 12c; chickens and springs, 13½c.

BUTTER—Market steady. Creamery, 22@29c; dairy, 20@27c.

EGGS—Market steady. At mark, cases included, 15½c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, March 18.—BUTTER—Market steady. Official prices: Creamery, western factory, common to fair, 18½@21½c; western imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c.

CHEESE—Market firm. State full cream colored small October best, 14@14½c; same white, 13¾@14¼c; same good to prime, 13@13½c; winter made average best, 13½c; large September fancy, 14¾c; same October best, 13¾@14¼c; same good to prime, 12¾@13¼c; inferior, 11½@12c; state full cream small, September fancy, 15c; same white, 14½c.

EGGS—Market firmer. Western firsts, 17½c; official price, 17½c; seconds, 17½c.

POULTRY—Dressed poultry firm. Turkeys, 10@15c; fowls, 10@14½c.

Market Gossip.

[Furnished by J. E. Gall, Commissions, Grains, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks Office 110 W. Sixth St. Phone 486.]

Liverpool opening cables: Wheat ¼d higher; corn unchanged.

Liverpool, 1:30 p. m.: Wheat ¼d higher; corn ½d higher.

New York Stocks.

Wall St., New York, March 18.—STOCKS—Opening prices of stocks today showed bad breaks from the buoyant recovery of Saturday. Before a rush of realizing sales Northern Pacific and Aanaconda fell 3¾ points.

The market rallied from 1 to 1½ points, generally with Northern Pacific recovering 3¼ points.

The list was sold again and some of the favorites yielded to the initial figures or below. Pennsylvania dropped 2⅝ points, General Electric 2⅝ points, Northwestern 3¼ points. Another rally brought prices to above, where they went on the first rally. Central Leather sold 1 point above Saturday's closing, International Paper 1¼ points and North American 2½ points.

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PERENNIAL FAIR.

New York Plans Exposition Which Is to Go on Forever.

New York, March 18.—A permanent national fair to contain exhibits from every state in the Union and to be housed in a 14-million dollars building in this city, is being planned by some of the state societies having headquarters here. The plan includes a continuous exposition, comprising the best features of world's fairs of the past, and also luxurious club rooms for the state societies.

Congress at the next session will be asked to appropriate $5,000,000 toward this enterprise, and each of the state legislatures will be asked for $200,000. The leaders in the movement, which began in the Michigan society, say they have already been assured by many members of congress and by several state legislators of support of their plan and they believe they can carry it through.

Robert C. Aulg, a member of the Michigan society, is one of the advocates of the plan. He said:

"The building will not only serve the practical business interests of the states, but it will at the same time be an enduring monument to the idea of statehood as conceived by the framers of the constitution. Once it is completed, no American citizen will die content without seeing it. It will advertise the existence of our commonwealth, too often forgotten, beyond the metropolitan limit.

William J. Worden, of Michigan is the father of the project. It was discussed briefly at a recent dinner of the Michigan society at the Hotel Astor.

TENNIS TOURNEY OPENS.

Most Skillful Players in the Country Gather at Boston.

Boston, March 18.—Half a dozen of the most skillful court tennis players in the country gathered at the Tennis and Racquet club today for the fourteenth annual amateur championship. The tournament, which continues through the week, gives to the winner the honor of playing Jay Gould, the present title holder in the challenge match on Saturday. Young Gould won the title last year in New York when he defeated Charles E. Sands of New York, the title holder.

The court tennis championship is now played alternately in Boston and New York and calls for best three in five sets, only the sets decide the match being vantage sets.

In the all-comers' tournament, Boston and New York are represented by three players each.

The drawings for the day's play were: Charles E. Sands of New York and J. J. Kairnes of Boston.

Austin Potter of Boston and Joshua Crane, jr., of Boston, a former champion.

The winners of these two matches will play Pierre Lorillard, jr., of New York and Foxhall P. Keene of New York, respectively, on Tuesday. The finals will be placed Thursday and the challenge match on Saturday.

Countess to Wed a Fiddler.

Vienna, March 18.—A sensational betrothal has caused a stir among the aristocracy here, that of Countess Ilma, the 24 year old daughter of Count Paul Festetics, to Rudi Nayari, first violin of the Oldenburg Tsigane band. She fell in love with Nayari at first sight and broke an engagement to Count Siegmund Sprezzi.

Death of Walter Pelham.

New York, March 18.—Walter Pelham, an English author and playwright, died here yesterday of pneumonia, aged 72 years.

"Buffalo" Jones lectures at First Christian church Wednesday evening. Tickets at Stansfield's.

Range of Prices on Stocks.

[Furnished by J. E. Gall, Commissions, Grains, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks. Office 110 W. Sixth St. Phone 486.]

New York, March 18.

Stocks—	Op'n	High	Low	Close	Sat
Sugar	122⅝	123¼	122	122¼	122⅞
People's Gas	90	90	88⅞	88⅞	89⅛
Amal. Copper	95	96	93½	93¾	96⅝
B. R. T.	54½	56¼	54	54½	55¼
Am. C. & F.	37⅝	38	37	37	38
U. S. Steel, com.	36⅝	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	38⅛
U. S. Steel, pfd.	101½	101	100⅝	100⅝	101⅛
Atchison, com	91⅝	92⅞	91⅛	91⅞	93½
C. G. W.	14	14¼	14	14	14⅛
St. Paul	136½	137¼	135	135	138
R. I., com	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½	22½
Wabash, pfd.	27	27	27	27	27
Mo. Pacific	71½	72½	71⅛	72	71
Am. Smelting	128	128	123¼	124	129¼
N. Y. Central	119½	119½	118⅛	118⅛	119⅛
Texas Pacific	29½	29½	28½	28½	28⅞
So. Pacific	81½	82½	80¾	80¾	83½
Reading	107½	109⅝	104½	105⅝	110¼
Erie	29¾	30	29	29	40⅝
So. Railway	23¼	23¼	22⅞	23	23¼
Union Pacific	139	141⅝	135⅝	131⅝	141⅝
C. & O.	42¼	42⅝	41	41	43⅝
B. & O.	100⅞	101½	99¾	99¾	102
L. & N.	119⅛	119⅛	119	119	120
Koty	65	65	64⅝	64⅝	66
Pennsylvania	123½	123½	122⅛	122⅛	124⅝
Can. Pac.	171⅝	173¼	171	171	174
C. F. I.	34½	37¼	34½	35⅝	36

New York Money Market.

New York, March 18.—MONEY—Money on call easier, 3@2 per cent, ruling rate 4½, closing bid 2½ and offered at 3 per cent. Time loans strong. Sixty and 90 days, 6⅛ per cent; six months, 6 per cent.

CLOSE: Prime mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent; sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8235@4.8240 for demand and at $4.7840@4.7845 for 60 day bills; posted rates, $4.80@4.80½ and $4.84½@4.85; commercial bills, $4.78¾@4.78⅞.

SILVER—Bar silver, 66⅞c; Mexican dollars, 51⅝c.

BONDS—Government bonds steady.

Sugar and Coffee Market.

New York, March 18.—SUGAR—Raw sugar steady. Fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3½c; molasses sugar, 2⅝c. Refined sugar steady. Crushed, $5.40; powdered, $4.80; granulated, $4.70.

COFFEE—Market steady. No. 7 Rio, 7⅛@7¼c; No. 4 Santos, 8½c.

Cotton Market.

New York, March 18.—COTTON—Sales today, 2,800 bales. Spot cotton closed steady and 5 points lower. Middling uplands, $11.20; middling gulf, $11.45.

Galveston, Tex., March 18.—COTTON—Market higher, 11 3