TWO BIG EVENTS.

Colonel Roosevelt Tells His Audience at Omaha

What Is Attracting the Most Notice in Europe.

THE PANAMA CANAL

And the Cruise of the Battleships Around the World.

Predicts Completion of the Big Ditch Before 1915.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 3.—The people of Omaha did not turn out in such numbers as was the case in several other cities which Colonel Roosevelt has visited on his present trip. The auditorium was jammed, and the crowd in the street outside was so great that Colonel Roosevelt had to use the tactics of a football player to get through the throng to his automobile. During the remainder of the day, however, the people had little opportunity to get together and cheer, as the parade was called off to make it easier for the colonel, and when he appeared on the streets he shot by so rapidly in his automobile that few persons recognized him. He went to bed earlier than usual, for he has been so busy since he left New York that he has been obliged to curtail his hours of sleep.

It was at the auditorium where he made his principal speech of the day that Colonel Roosevelt commended the work of Senator Burkett.

The senator has obtained the Republican nomination and Representative Hitchcock the Democratic nomination. Under the Nebraska law the people will vote for a senator at the fall election, and the members of the legislature are obliged to elect the candidate who receives the highest number of votes.

Senator Burkett made the speech introducing Colonel Roosevelt. He described the colonel as the man who was once the first citizen of the nation, and is now the greatest man in the world. There was loud applause.

A Word for Burkett.

"I am particularly pleased to be introduced by Senator Burkett," said Colonel Roosevelt, "because he was one of the men on whom I especially relied while I was president, both while he was in the house and in the senate. On one occasion he paid a tribute to to me which may have been entirely unmerited in which he described what the typical American public servant must be. He said: 'In the great struggle of life he (the good American) must be prepared to take the side of the man rather than of the dollar. Old time methods in politics, old time ideals of governmental duty and prerogative are relegated to the junk shop of political antiquities. No man who is skeptical in his own mind of the righteousness of the advanced ground that the American people have taken socially and morally can hold their confidence. No man who is fearful of popular rule, who is more afraid of the oppression of predatory wealth by law than of its oppression of the people without law is eligible to popular esteem.' "

"In my own case," Colonel Roosevelt continued, "all I can say is that I have endeavored to live up to that description, and that I was able to accomplish what I did accomplish in Washington only because of the way in which I was backed up by men like Senator Burkett, and as we have a guest from Iowa present, let me also say like Senator Dolliver."

Then Colonel Roosevelt proceeded with his set speech in which he spoke of the Panama canal and the navy. He said that the trip of the American fleet around the world increased greatly the prestige of this country, and that the work which is being done on the canal was one of the stupendous performances of all the ages. He took sharp issue with the plan which was placed before congress at the last session of neutralizing the canal zone, and in strongest terms declared this country should fortify the canal.

Dolliver Is Called For.

After Colonel Roosevelt had finished there were cries for Dolliver.

The senator got on his feet. "It is a great pleasure to sit on the platform and listen to such magnificent, patriotic utterances as those of Colonel Roosevelt," he said. "I can only say that it feels mighty good to have Colonel Roosevelt back here with us in the middle west. We missed him a little while he was in Africa. I was afraid that either the lions or the wart hogs would get him.

"There have been three men in American history who have stated the central doctrine of our institutions so that all could understand. Thomas Jefferson gave us the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none. Abraham Lincoln restated this doctrine. It is a good providence that in our time that doctrine has been stated again—the doctrine of a square deal."

The mention of the "square deal" brought forth a tremendous burst of applause from the people. Senator Dolliver concluded his speech by saying:

"In the next ten years the young men of the United States will see to it that the doctrine of a square deal is made true and kept true for all time."

At the luncheon at the Field club Colonel Roosevelt spoke of millionaires whom he liked and millionaires whom he did not like.

His Auditorium Address.

Roosevelt delivered the following address at the auditorium:

In traveling in Europe last spring one thing which especially struck me was the fact that the two feats which made the deepest impression abroad were the cruise of the battleship fleet around the world, and the digging of the Panama canal. These were the two feats to be credited to the American people during the past decade, which had most profoundly and favorably affected foreign judgment of America during that time. Such judgment depends not in the least upon what people say they can do, but on what they actually do; upon their willingness to meet responsibilities and the success of their efforts to meet them.

Now, there is no use of a nation claiming to be a great nation unless it is prepared to play a great part. A nation such as ours cannot possibly play a great part in international affairs, cannot expect to be treated as a weight in either the Atlantic or the Pacific, or to have its voice as to the Monroe Doctrine, or the management of the Panama canal, heeded, unless it has a strong and thoroughly efficient navy. Within the last decade the American navy has been about trebled in strength, and much more than trebled in efficiency, due to its extraordinary progress in marksmanship and maneuvering. So far from this increase in naval strength representing on our part either a menace of aggression to weaker nations or a menace of war to stronger nations, it has told most powerfully for peace. Everywhere in Europe the cruise of the battle fleet around the world was accepted, not only as an extraordinary navy feat, reflecting the highest honor upon our navy, but as one of the movements which tended markedly to promote peaceful stability in international relations. No nation regarded the cruise as fraught with any menace of hostility to itself; and yet every nation accepted it as a proof that we were not only desirous ourselves to keep the peace, but able to prevent the peace being broken at our expense. No cruise in any way approaching it has ever been made by any fleet of any other power, and the best naval opinion abroad had been that no such feat was possible, that is, that no such cruise as that we actually made could be undertaken by a fleet of such size without innumerable breakdowns and accidents. The success of the cruise, performed as it was without a single accident, immeasurably raised the prestige, not only of our fleet, but of our nation; and was a distinct help to the cause of international peace.

The Panama Canal.

As regards the Panama canal, I really think that outside nations have a juster idea than our own people of the magnitude and success of the work. I wish our people realized what is being done on the Isthmus. If a man of intelligence who had never left this country asked me whether I would advise him to make a short trip to Europe, or a trip to the Panama Canal, I would, without hesitation, advise him to go to the Panama Canal. He would there see in operation the completing of one of the great feats of modern times. Colonel Goethals and the men working under him are rendering a service to this country which can only be paralleled in our past history by some of the services rendered in certain wars.

Six years ago last spring the American government took possession of the Isthmus. The first two years were devoted to the sanitation of the Isthmus, to assembling the plant and the working force, and providing quarters, food and water supplies. In all these points the success was extraordinary. From one of the plague spots of the globe, one of the most unhealthy regions in the entire world, the Isthmus has been turned into a singularly healthy place of abode, where the death rate is small, and where hundreds of children are now being raised under as favorable conditions as in most parts of the United States. The quarters, food, and water supply are excellent, and the plant the best ever gathered for such a purpose. Active excavation on a large scale did not begin until January, 1907. Three years and a half have gone by since then and three-fifths of the total excavation has already been accomplished. The amount taken out has passed anything which previous experience warranted us in believing to be possible. In 1908 and 1909 the monthly average of rock and earth removed was three million cubic yards, notwithstanding the fact that nine months of each year constituted a season of very heavy rainfall. There remains to be excavated only about sixty million cubic yards. If we could keep up the past average of excavation, this should be done in twenty months, but it is impossible to maintain such a ratio as the depth increases; for the output necessarily diminishes as the field of operation narrows. Still, it is certain that such a rate can be maintained as will enable the workers to finish the excavation considerably in advance of the date fixed for the opening of the canal January 1, 1915. Indeed, I shall be surprised if the canal cannot be opened six months or even a year in advance of the time set.

Complete Before 1915.

The work has two great features: The Culebra cut, which I have been considering, and the great dam at Gatun. The later is to imprison the waters of the Chagres and other streams into a lake with an area of 164 square miles. This work is advancing steadily, and just as successfully as the work on the Culebra cut. The water which is ultimately to fill the lock is now flowing through the concrete spillway in the center of the dam, the Chagres having been diverted from its bed and placed under complete control. The construction of the dam has advanced sufficiently to convince the engineers in charge of the work of its stability and imperviousness. The concrete work on the lock is advancing so rapidly that the first double-set at Gatun will be completed this coming November, and the engineer in charge has announced that all the concrete in all the locks will be in place two years hence. The date of final completion and formal opening of the Canal to the commerce of the world will be determined by the time consumed in placing the great steel gates, emergency dams, and all apliences for operating the locks. But those in charge of the work announce without hesitation that everything will be finished well in advance of January 1, 1915.

This is a stupendous record of achievement. As a people we are rather fond of criticising ourselves, and sometimes with very great justice; but even the most pessimistic critic should sometimes think of what is to our credit. Among our assets of the past ten years will be placed the extraordinary ability, integrity and success with which we have handled all the problems inherited as the result of the Spanish war; the way we have handled ourselves in the Philippines, in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in San Domingo, and in Panama. The cruise of the battleship fleet around the world was a striking proof that we had made good with the navy; and what we have done at Panama represents the accomplishment of one of the great feats of the ages. It is a feat which reflects the highest honor upon our country, and our gratitude is due to every man who has taken an honorable part in any capacity in bringing about its performance.

Doubles Power of Navy.

We now have a further duty to perform in connection with it, and that is to fortify it. We are in honor bound to fortify it ourselves and only by so doing can we effectively guarantee its neutrality and, moreover, effectively guarantee that it shall not be used against us. The chief material advantage—certainly one of the chief material advantages—which we shall gain by its construction is the way in which it will, for defensive purposes, double the power of the United States navy. To refuse to fortify it, and, above all, to consider for a moment such an act of utter weakness and folly as to invite other nations to step in and guarantee the neutrality of this purely American work (and thereby really to make it certain that in the event of war we should find the canal used against us, as our fleets would be forbidden to pass through it, or else our opponents' fleets permitted to), would be to incur, and quite rightfully, the contempt of the world; it would mean the complete abandonment of the Monroe doctrine; it would be a wicked blow to our prestige on the Pacific; and, moreover, it would be in its essence treason to the destiny of the republic.

I want the good will of all nations, and I want to deserve it, but in times of crisis I don't want to depend solely upon it.

We built the canal ourselves. We don't have to ask anybody else to come in and say how it shall be used. If it was not our intention to have our say so in regard to the canal we had no business to undertake the work. It is not an act showing a peaceful disposition to ask others what we should do. It is showing a timid disposition.

I want Uncle Sam to be peaceful but I want peace in the first place that will do wrong to no one and in the second place that will submit us to wrong from no one.

THEY ARE WATCHING US.

Col. Roosevelt Says Eyes of Europe Are Fixed on the U. S.

Omaha, Sept. 3.—In the presence of 500 of the leading business men of this city, Theodore Roosevelt pointed out the interest held by the people of Europe in the success of representative government in America and declared that reactionaries abroad cast sinister eyes upon America's institutions hailing with delight every story of graft, scandal and mob rule as an evidence that the government of, for and by the people must fail.

Colonel Roosevelt also spoke contemptuously of the "mere multi-millionaire," the man who, he said was a discredit whenever pointed to in Europe as a typical American. He especially referred to mob rule as bringing out characteristics of cruelty equal to those which they seek to avenge.

This speech, made at a luncheon given by the Roosevelt reception comcittee at the Omaha Field club, was frequently applauded. Among those who listened attentively to the words of the colonel were Governor Shallenberger, Senators Burkett and Brown of Nebraska, Senator Dolliver of Iowa, Mayor Dahlman, Victor Rosewater, Republican national committeeman; Representative Walter Smith of Iowa and former Representative David Mercer and ex-Governor Sheldon.

"I have always felt friendly to foreign nations," said Colonel Roosevelt, in beginning his address.

"I have never believed that, in order to show your love for your own country, it was necessary to be insulting to the people of another country. I have a feeling of friendliness for the countries I visited abroad, even greater than I had before visiting them. But I have come back feeling that there is no place in the world to live except in the United States.

"In the first place, there is a chance here for the average man, such as there is not anywhere else in the world.

"There is not another country where the average man, the man who can not expect to get to the top, has a chance to lead his life with the success he can achieve here. In the second place, what is less important and still very important it seems to me, there is no place in the world where the man who does get to the top has a chance to lead a life so attractive and full of interest in every way as in the United States. Of course, if a man desires only to lead a life of pleasure, this is not a good country for it anywhere for the simple reason that of all dismal careers the most dismal, the most empty, the least worth living from any standpoint is the career of the man who seriously devotes himself as his sole object to pleasure. First, to devote one's self to pleasure, as the sole object of life, is the surest way not to get it. Any man above that lowest stratum, above the man merely seeking pleasure and enjoyment, can find here as nowhere else in the world, an opportunity to help work out the great problem of the future and any man who is worth his salt ought to feel the most supreme pleasure over the fact that he is given the opportunity to try his hand to help work out these problems.

"Everywhere I went abroad, I was interested in finding that the leading statesmen of the various countries were watching us, were looking at what we were doing and were considering the methods we had tried to solve the different problems before us.

"They said that they were interested in us because to do things we were doing today were the things they would have to do tomorrow or the day after. You are the pioneers in solving social problems in America and for the whole world. It is for you to solve these problems in the spirit of democracy. I need not say that that imposes a very grave responsibility upon us.

"Two other things impressed me. One was that the ordinary man, the man to whom life was pretty hard, was looking to us to realize the possibility of happiness on earth. The man who suffers injustice is looking toward this country as the place in which he would be free from the pressure of much injustice, as the place where the ordinary man could have a chance in life.

"There is another side to this picture. Everywhere I went there was a certain astonishment, mixed with a much less pleasing feeling, felt over the accounts of business and political corruption that come to Europe about what happens here in America. I think you will probably acquit me of any great admiration for the mere multi-millionaire at home. But I like him even less abroad. I want to call your attention that I have said the mere multi-millionaire. There are good men in every walk of life and the man who is a good American, who has done his duty and has a great fortune is entitled to our hearty respect, and it is unworthy of anyone to deny to him if he deserves it.

"I am speaking of the same class of multi-millionaires of whom it was said 2,000 years ago that it was more difficult for them to get to heaven than for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.

"It is the rich man who trusts to his riches that I am speaking of—the multi-millionaire whose sole title to distinction is the fact that he is a multi-millionaire. Such a one is a poor citizen and a very objectionable American exhibit abroad. I was always ashamed when I saw that type of man accepted abroad as the typical American and I felt even more ashamed when things happened here which gave the impression abroad that corruption in business, in politics and lawlessness and brutal violence obtained here more than they did in any other country. Every active corruption in our business or political life, and every deed of violence by a mob is a blow at democracy. It is a blow at self government. The mob in lynching a criminal puts itself down on the same level of infamy that the criminal stands on. The big man of business who swindles the public or debauches a legislature, the grafting politician who blackmails a corporation are all enemies of democracy and self government. Reports of such corruption and lawlessness bring joy to the heart of every reactionary in Europe who wants to see popular government fail and who is glad to see that government by the people on a large scale can not succeed."

TRIBUTE OF TEARS.

(Continued from Page One.)

M. J. Collins, general purchasing agent, Chicago.
A. L. Conrad, assistant general auditor, Chicago.
F. H. Manter, assistant general freight agent, Chicago.
F. B. Houghton, freight traffic manager, Chicago.
N. M. Rice, general storekeeper, Topeka.
J. S. Bartle, assistant freight traffic manager, Chicago.
F. S. Brooks, general live stock agent, Kansas City.
W. A. Combs, assistant live stock agent, Kansas City.
J. S. Leeds, manager S. F. R. D., Chicago.
G. T. Gunnip, general agent passenger department, Chicago.
G. W. Hagenbuch, general agent pasenger department, Kansas City.
W. R. Smith, solicitor, Topeka.
A. A. Hurd, special counsel, Topeka.
W. E. Bailey, general auditor, Chicago.
A. Turner, vice president Pecos Valley lines, Amarillo.
H. C. Vaughn, general chairman O. R. C., Kansas City.
Myer Hurley, general chairman B. of L. E., Argentine.
W. C. Keirer, general chairman B. of L. F. and E., Arkansas City.
H. M. Sweezey, general chairman B. of R. T., Kansas City.
H. W. Jacobs, assistant superintendent motive power, Topeka.
J. H. McGoff, mechanical superintendent, Topeka.
M. J. Drury, mechanical superintendent, La Junta.
J. E. Baxter, assistant general auditor, Chicago.
P. Walsh, general baggage agent, Topeka.
A. A. Hayes, freight auditor, Topeka.
J. F. Mitchell, ticket auditor, Topeka.
F. C. Fox, general superintendent, Topeka.
R. J. Parker, general superintendent, La Junta.
H. W. Sharp, general superintendent, Newton.
I. L. Hibbard, general superintendent, Los Angeles.
E. Raymond, superintendent, Chillicothe.
T. H. Sears, superintendent, Marceline.
D. S. Farley, superintendent, Kansas City.
C. T. McLlellan, superintendent, Emporia.
G. E. Ayer, superintendent, Newton.
J. L. Barnes, superintendent, Chanute.
J. F. McNally, assistant superintendent, Chanute.
G. H. Saunders, assistant superintendent, Arkansas City
H. A. Tice, superintendent, Dodge City.
D. W. Orr, superintendent, La Junta.
C. H. Bristol, superintendent, Pueblo.
J. M. Kurn, superintendent, Las Vegas.
F. L. Myers, superintendent, San Marcial.
G. C. Starkweather, superintendent, Amarillo.
J. C. Shaffer, superintendent, Wellington.
A. L. Beardsley, master mechanic, Chicago.
A. Dinan, master mechanic, Shopton.
W. H. Hamilton, master mechanic, Argentine.
A. Mitchell, master mechanic, Chanute.
E. T. Cartlidge, tax commissioner, Topeka.
J. W. Nowers, car accountant, Topeka.
J. H. Banker, general foreman, Marceline.
H. H. Germain, chief special agent, Topeka.
B. Williams, chief special agent, La Junta.
R. H. Allison, trainmaster, Chillicothe.
F. E. Summers, trainmaster, Marceline.
G. W. Atmore, trainmaster, Argentine.
J. C. Flury, passenger agent, Kansas City.
L. Stanley, trainmaster, Emporia.
J. D. Coffey, trainmaster, Dodge City.
G. S. Woodward, trainmaster, La Junta.
W. C. Ashcraft, trainmaster, Pueblo.
J. E. McMahon, trainmaster, Las Vegas.
R. J. Woodward, trainmaster, Vaughn.
Geo. Barse, conductor, Kansas City.
Dan Daly, engineer, Fort Madison.
H. M. Marshall, conductor, Kansas City.
Jacob DeCou, claim adjuster, Chanute.
M. Ganley, roadmaster, Kansas City.
W. J. Leatherberry, roadmaster, North Ottawa.
J. H. Elliott, roadmaster, Las Vegas.
T. Thompson, roadmaster, Joliet.
G. J. Bell, division engineer, Marceline.
Dan Elliott, assistant superintendent, Amarillo.
H. C. Short, general traveling auditor, Topeka.
John Lowe, engineer, Las Vegas.
D. A. Suller, engineer, Las Vegas.
M. R. Williams, general foreman, Las Vegas.
Wm. Manley, ex-engineer, London, England.
H. A. Chamberlain, claim adjuster, Topeka.

LIMITED PRAISE.

(Continued from Page One.)

Canada, which were the most difficult of all and yet in my eyes the most important because I esteem it of vital consequence that we should always be on relations of the highest friendship and good will with our great and growing neighbor in the north.

"In addition, it was of very real importance to provide as the present tariff does provide, for proper treatment of the Philippines."

Mayor A. A. Smith was present to introduce the colonel to the people of Iowa. There was a great demonstration as Mr. Roosevelt proceeded with his remarks.

Colonel Roosevelt read with interest today the statement issued yesterday by William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, criticizing him for his western speeches, which Mr. Barnes said, "Have startled all thoughtful men and impressed them with the danger which lies in his political ascendancy."

"I think there is something perfectly delicious," said the colonel, "in the idea of Mr. Barnes' flying to the defense of the supreme court and righteousness."

On the way from Omaha to Sioux City, Col. Rooosevelt made a brief speech at Onawa, Ia., telling the crowd that he believed in a square deal.

To Speak in a Tent.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 3.—For the visit of Col. Roosevelt, who will be the city's guest from 4 p. m. today until Sunday morning, Sioux Falls was elaborately decorated. The day opened partly cloudy with a cool wind blowing.

The subreception committee went to Sioux City to meet Col. Roosevelt and accompany him to Sioux Falls. Governor Vessey and suite arrived from Pierre this morning. The Roosevelt train was scheduled to reach Sioux Falls at 4 p. m. It was arranged that the general reception committee, five companies of state militia, G. A. R. veterans, Spanish war veterans, state and city officials, numerous organizations and various marching societies should meet the train and escort Col. Roosevelt to a tent near the business section of the city, where he will make an address beginning at 5:30 p. m.

The city auditorium is the largest building of its kind in South Dakota, but as it would hold only a small percentage of the people, who wish to hear Roosevelt, the tent was decided on. The sides will be raised so that the crowd can overflow into the adjourning streets. Col. Roosevelt, at the close of his address will dine and rest and at 9:30 this evening will attend a banquet at the Cataract hotel.

A fireworks display will begin at 8 o'clock tonight and this and other features will fill in the time until the commencement of the banquet.

Judge John E. Carland, of the United States court, will introduce Col. Roosevelt to the audience at the tent. Charles M. Day will be the toastmaster at the banquet.

The railroads were taxed to their utmost in caring for the crowds which came to Sioux Falls.

"I believe in such a tariff measure of protection as will equalize the cost of production here and abroad; that will equalize the labor cost," said Col. Roosevelt: "I believe in such supervision in the working of the law as to make certain that the protected industry gives that difference to the men and if I find that it is not given, I would take off the tariff duty on the particular thing.

"I believe in protection on that basis as a principle, but when it is a mere jumble of preferences and privileges then I am against it."

Continued calls for Senator Dolliver brought him to his feet. Declaring that he would hold as the greatest heritage he would leave to his children the fact that he had stood with Col. Roosevelt when president he paid a tribute to the work being carried on by the colonel. Representative Hubbard also declared that he had voted against the tariff bill because he did not think ia fulfilled the pledges of the Republican party and praised the colonel for his present course in advocating what he termed policies for the good of the people.

IS MADE A KNIGHT.

Colonel Roosevelt Is Initiated Into the Mysteries of Ak Sar Ben.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 3.—Having spent a day and a night in Omaha, Theodore Roosevelt resumed his tour through the west early today. He left at 8:05 o'clock for Sioux Falls, where he is to speak this evening. On the way to Sioux Falls he will stop for three-quarters of an hour at Sioux City. The colonel had breakfast at the Omaha club this morning with the Roosevelt reception committee and then went to his train.

Colonel Roosevelt was made a member of the Knights of Ak Sar Ben last night and attended a smoker at the den, the home of the knights. Two initiates dressed to resemble Speaker Cannon and Senator LaFollette were placed on trial before the court of Ak Sar Ben for some crime, the nature of which was not set forth. Their counsel defended them so eloquently that they were acquitted. He wrung the hearts of the jury by depicting "Cannon" as a man who "stood pat on the burning deck whence pretty nearly all but him had fled."

"LaFollette" was represented as the friend of the corporations, because when they were sorely burdened with the task of counting all their money he fixed things so that they would not have so much money to count. The jury was unanimous for acquittal after "Cannon" had passed a roll of stage money into the jury box. The court said that the defendants having been acquitted it was his painful duty to sentence them. He banished "Cannon" to Kansas and "LaFollette" to Rhode Island.

Then the stage was set to resemble the Omaha conception of the main street of Oyster Bay. There were songs and jokes about Roosevelt, which the colonel took with a smile. After he had been declared a full fledged knight, he made a speech in which he told about meeting in the jungles of Africa six millionaires who were all progressives.

Senator Dolliver, who had left his dress suit at home, and had borrowed one which was too small for him, got up to explain why the suit he was wearing did not fit. He said that he was having a great deal of fun at dinners and entertainments arranged in honor of another man.

After the senator had finished his remarks and a final cheer had been given for the new knight, Colonel Roosevelt went to the Omaha club, where he spent the night.

HID IN MAIL BAGS.

How Postoffice Inspectors Caught a Clerk Stealing Letters.

New York, Sept. 3.—A. B. Rosenberg, a Brooklyn mail clerk, is under arrest for robbing the mails after some arduous work by three postal inspectors from Washington. The trio spent a considerable part of several days concealed in mail bags, the sides of which were slit so that they could see out. The bags were hung on the racks in their ordinary place in the Brooklyn postoffice and from within them the inspectors watched the clerks at their work. They reported that they saw Rosenberg put letters in his pocket, and at the police station, 13 special delivery or registered letters and $129 in cash were found in his pockets.

Ban on Figs Causes a Riot.

Barlyetta, Italy, Sept. 3.—Following the promulgation of an ordinance prohibiting the eating of figs because of the cholera scare at Bari, 33 miles west of here, today a mob of 2,000 persons attacked and wrecked the local sanitary office and beat the employees. Carbineers interfered and in dispersing the rioters wounded 23 persons.

Market Gossip.

[Furnished by J. E. Gall, Commissions, Grains, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks. Office 112 East Fifth st. Phone 486.]

Liverpool cables: Wheat ⅛d higher to ⅝d lower; corn ⅛d lower.

Chicago car lots today: Wheat 111, corn 565, oats 294.

Kansas City car lots today: Wheat 106, corn 80, oats 9.

Kansas City estimated car lots tomorrow: Wheat 163, corn 17, oats 11.

Northwest car lots today 927, last year 725.

New York Sugar and Coffee.

New York, Sept. 3.—SUGAR—Raw, nominal; Muscovado, 89 test, $3.92; centrifugal, 96 test, $4.42; molasses sugar, 89 test, $3.67; refined, nominal; crushed, $5.95; granulated, $5.25; powdered, $5.35.

COFFEE—Spot, nominal; No. 7 Rio, 10@10¼c; No. 4 Santos, 10⅞c.

Markets Closed Today.

New York, Sept. 3.—The stock exchange and coffee, cotton, metal, sugar and cotton seed oil markets are closed today.

J. E. GALL

Grain, Stocks and Provisions

The whole market has been stronger the last few days—oats exceptionally so. The reason is they are waiting to see what the corn crop will be. Take advantage of this bulge and sell your Wheat, Corn and Oats. If you have a few New York Stocks, sell them also, as they are going lower.

112 East Fifth

STOCK SHIPPERS

To Insure Yourselves Best Results Consign To

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WE ALSO HAVE OUR OWN OFFICES AT CHICAGO, SO. ST. JOSEPH, SO. OMAHA, DENVER, SIOUX CITY, SO. ST. PAUL, E. BUFFALO.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORTS

Chicago, Sept. 3.—WHEAT—After a hesitating, irregular start, wheat today turned downward. Holidays ahead and a disposition to await developments regarding export demands caused buyers to hold aloof. Estimates of heavy world's shipments and of increased yield in Canada were arguments for lower prices. The market opened ⅛c down to ⅛@¼c up with December unchanged to ⅛c off, at $1.03⅝ to $1.03¾. A decline to $1.03½ ensued.

A bearish prediction by a local crop expert as to the government report next week caused an additional decline. The close was easy with December at $1.03¼ to $1.03¼@1.03⅜, a net loss of ⅜@½c to ⅝c.

CORN—Corn was very slow and prices sagged of their own weight. December opened a shade to ⅛c down at 57½c, reacted to 57⅝c and fell off again to 57½c.

Poor support let prices a trifle further down. The close was steady; however at 57½c to 57⅝c, the same as last night, to a shade higher.

OATS—Resting commission orders sustained oats but there was not much actual business. The initial sales were a shade higher for December at 36⅝c but a reaction to 36½c followed.

PROVISIONS—Led by lard, provisions were higher all around. Shorts were best buyers. The opening was at an advance of 2½c to 7½c with the January option $18.61½ for pork; $10.70 to $10.75 for lard, and $9.77½ for ribs.

RYE—Cash: 73½c to 74c; September, 76c; December, 76c.

BARLEY—Cash: 68@73c.

TIMOTHY—Cash: $3.50@3.90; September, $3.50; October, $3.50; March, $3.75.

CLOVER—October, $15.50.

lb. 3c.

Chicago Grain Market.

[Furnished by J. E. Gall, Commissions, Grains, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks. Office 112 East Fifth St. Phone 186.]

Chicago, Sept. 3.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Yes.
WHEAT—					
Sept.	99⅝-½	99⅝	98⅞	98⅞	99¼-⅜
Dec.	103⅝-⅞	103⅞	103¼	103¼-⅜	103¾-⅞
May	109¼	109¼-⅜	108⅝	108¾	109¼-⅜
CORN—					
Sept.	59⅛-¼	59¼	58⅝	58⅞	59⅜
Dec.	57½	57⅝	57⅜	57½-⅝	57½-⅝
May	60-⅛	60¼	59⅞	60⅛	60⅛-¼
OATS—					
Sept.	33⅝	33¾	33½	33¾	33¾
Dec.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝-½	36½-⅝
May	39⅝-¾	39¾	39½	39½-⅝	39⅝-¾
PORK—					
Sept.	20.95	20.95	20.95	20.95	20.95
Oct.	20.67	20.67	20.52	20.65	20.60
Jan.	18.62	18.75	18.60	18.75	18.60
LARD—					
Sept.	12.10	12.20	12.10	12.20	12.07
Oct.	12.17	12.25	12.15	12.25	12.10
Jan.	10.70-2	11.92	11.85	11.90	11.87
Jan.	9.77	9.80	9.75	9.80	9.70

Kansas City Grain Market.

Grains, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks. Office 112 East Fifth St. Phone 486.]

Kansas City, Sept. 3.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Yes.
WHEAT—					
Sept.	97-⅛	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝	97⅜
Dec.	100¾	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	101
May	105¼-⅜	105¼-⅜	104⅞-105	.05⅛	105½-⅝
CORN—					
Sept.	56½	56½	56	56	59¾
Dec.	54½	54⅝	54⅜	54½-⅝	57½-⅝
May	57⅝	57¾	57⅝	57⅝	60⅛-¼

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 3.—WHEAT—Cash: Market unchanged. No. 2 hard, 98½s@$1.03½; No. 3, 96c@$.102; No. 2 red, 99c@$1.01⅛; No. 3, 96@99c.

CORN—Market ¼c to ¾c lower. No. 2 mixed, 56½@57c; No. 3 mixed, 56@56¼c; No. 2 white, 58½c; No. 3, 58c.

OATS—Market unchanged. No. 2 white, 34@35c; No. 2 mixed, 32@33c.

RYE—No. 2, 82c.

HAY—Market unchanged. Choice timothy, $14.00@14.50; choice prairie, $12.00.

BUTTER—Creamery, 29c; firsts, 27c; secondsc, 25c; packing stock, 22½c.

EGGS—Extras, 24c; firsts, 21½c; seconds, 14½c; current receipts, 20½c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 106 cars.

CLOSE: September, 96⅝c sellers; December, $1.00⅝ bid; May, $1.05@1.05¼ bid.

CORN—September, 56c sellers; December 54½@54⅝c sellers; May, 57⅝c.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—BUTTER—Market steady. Creameries, 24½@29½c; dairies, 23@27c.

EGGS—Market steady. Receipts 5,178 cases at mark, cases included, 14@17c; firsts, 20c; prime firsts, 22c.

CHEESE—Market steady. Daisies, 16@16¼c; Twins, 15¼@15½c; Young Americas, 16½@16¾c; Long Horns, 16@16¾c.

POTATOES—Market steady. Choice to fancy, 78@80c; fair to good, 73@75c.

POULTRY—Market easy. Turkeys, 18c; fowls, 12½c; springs, 13c.

VEAL—Market steady. 50 to 60 lb. wts., 8@8½c; 60 to 85 lb. wts., 9@9½c; 85 to 110 lb. wts., 10@10½c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Sept. 3.—BUTTER—Market firm on fine goods. Creamery specials, 32c.

CHEESE—Market unsettled. Exports 75 boxes. Prices unchanged.

EGGS—Market firmer. State, Pensylvania and nearby hennery white, 28@33c; ditto gathered white, 26@30c; ditto hennery brown, 28@33c; ditto gathered brown, 25@28c; fresh gathered extra first, 24½@25½c; first, 22½@23½c; seconds, 21@22c.

POULTRY—Alive, steady and firm. Spring chickens, 15@17½c; turkeys, 10@15c; dressed, steady to firm; western spring chickens, 15@18c; fowls, western, 15@16c; turkeys, 21@35c.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts 300. Market steady. Native steers, $4.75@8.25; southern steers, $3.75@5.75; soutehrn cows, $2.75@4.25; native cows and heifers, $2.60@6.75; stockers and feeders, $3.00@6.25; bulls, $3.25@4.25; calves, $4.00@8.50; western steers, $4.50@7.25; western cows, $2.75@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts 1,500. Market 5c to 10c higher. Bulk of sales, $9.40@9.65; heavy, $9.30@9.55; packers and butchers, $9.45@9.65; light, $9.60@9.70.

SHEEP—Receipts none. Market steady. Muttons, $4.00@4.60; lambs, $5.50@6.75; fed western yearlings, $4.00@5.60; fed western ewes, $3.50@4.35.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts estimated at 400. Market steady. Beeves, $4.90@8.40; Texas steers, $3.75@6.00; western steers, $4.50@7.25; stockers and feeders, $4.10@6.25; cows and heifers, $2.50@6.60; calves, $7.00@9.50.

HOGS—Receipts estimated at 6,000. Market 5c to 10c higher. Light, $9.15@9.75; mixed, $8.75@9.65; heavy, $8.60@9.45; rough, $8.60@8.85; good to choice heavy, $8.85@9.45; pigs, $8.60@9.50; bulk of sales, $8.90@9.30.

SHEEP—Receipts estimated at 1,000. Market steady. Native, $2.85@4.70; western, $3.00@4.75; yearlings, $4.75@5.75; lambs, native, $5.00@7.10; western, $5.00@7.00.

DAILY MOVEMENT OF PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Receipts, 90,000 bushels; shipments, 83,900 bushels.

CORN—Receipts, 543,700 bushels; shipments, 480,600 bushels.

Car lot receipts: Wheat 111 cars, with 43 of contract grade; corn 565 cars, with 192 of contract grade; oats, 294 cars.

Total receipts of wheat at Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth today were 824 cars, compared with 670 cars last week and 585 cars the corresponding day a year ago.

We cannot meet the call upon us for our graduates.

Dougherty's Business College, Eighth and Jackson Sts.

Topeka Market.

[Furnished by the Chas. Wolff Packing Co., yards close at noon Saturday. We cannot use pigs, thin sows or hogs weighing less than 170 lbs. Do not market hogs unless same are well finished, as we cannot use half fat stuff. We give below prices effective at once, until further notice.]

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 3.

MIXED AND BUTCHERS	$8.99@9.15
HEAVY	8.85@9.15
LIGHT	9.07@9.17

[Can't use thin hogs or those under 170 pounds.]

CATTLE.

Corn fed cows	$3.25@4.00
Grass fed cows	2.75@3.25
Corn fed heifers	3.50@4.25
Grass fed heifers	3.00@3.50
Bulls	3.00@3.50

(Cattle must be good. Cannot use thin stuff.)

VEAL—Good, 4@5c; extra good, 5@5½c. Market prices paid for dry lot cattle.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

[Furnished by The Continental Creamery Co., Topeka, Kan.]

CHICAGO EGGS—20c.

N. Y. EGGS—22@23c.

CREAMERY BUTTER—Chicago, 29c; N. Y., 30½@31c; Elgin, 30c.

[Wholesale prices furnished by Cope & Co., 134 Kansas Ave.]

EGGS—Fresh country, candled, 19c.

POULTRY—Hens, heavy, 10c; broilers, ½ to 2 lbs., 12c; 2½ to 3½ lbs., 11c; old roosters, 5c.

BUTTER—Packing stock, per lb., 18c. Dairy butters in jars and pound prints 22c.

WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

[Furnished by Sam'l E. Lux, Wholesale Fruit and Produce.]

BANANAS—Medium sized bunches, per bunch, $2.00@2.25; large bunches, per bunch, $2.50@2.75; per lb., 3¾c.

CONCORD GRAPES—Per basket, 27c; Tokay grapes, per 4 basket crate, $1.75.

PEACHES—Crop practically all marketed.

WASHINGTON PLUMS—Per crate, $1.25@1.40.

APPLES—Per box, $1.25.

LEMONS—Per box, $6.00.

VALENCIA ORANGES—Per box, $4.00@5.00.

BURRELL GEM CANTALOUPES—Per crate, $1.10; Rocky Ford cantaloupes, Standards, per crate, (45 melons), $2.00; per 2-3 crate, $1.50.

WATERMELONS—Per lb., 1¼c.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT PEARS—Per box, $2.75.

CELERY—Jumbo, per bunch, 75c.

VA. SWEET POTATOES—Per bbl., $4.00; per lb., 3c.

HOME GROWN SWEET POTATOES—Per lb., 3c.

POTATOES—Per bu., $1.00.

CUCUMBERS—Per diamond basket, 65c.

CABBAGE—Per lb., 1¼c.

SPANISH ONIONS—Per crate, $1.35.

HOME GROWN ONIONS—Per bu., $1.25.

MANGO PEPPERS—Per diamond bskt., 65c.

CAULIFLOWER—Per lb., 10c.

EGG PLANT—Large size, per doz., 75c; small size, per doz., 50c.

BEETS—Per bu., 60c.

APPLE BOXES—Per box, 15c.

BASKETS—Diamond D. H. per doz. 45c, Diamond O. H. per doz. 45c, Climax 8 lb. peach baskets per 100 $3.75; Climax 20 lb. baskets per 100, $6.00; grape baskets per 100, $3.00.

CHEESE—L. H. cheese per lb. 18½c, Limburger per lb. 18c, Wis. Yellow per lb. 18c, Wis. White per lb. 18c, New Wis. Brick per lb. 18c, Yellow Daisy (20 lbs.) per lb. 18½c; White Daisy (20 lbs.) per lb. 18½c, Block Swiss (25 to 30 lbs.) per lb. 21c.

Topeka Hide Market.

[Quotations furnished by James C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third St.]

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 3.

HIDE QUOTATIONS—Green Cured Hides—Natives, short haired, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; natives, long haired, 9c; and side brands, under 40 flat, No. 1, 7½c; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; bulls, side branded flat, 7½c; green salt cured glue flat, 6c; gren salt cured deacons, each, 50@35c; slunks, each, 25@15c.

Green uncured hides ½c less than same grade cured.

Green frozen hides are No. 2.

Green half cured, ½c less than cured.

Horse hides, green, No. 1, $2.75@3.25; horse hides, No. 2, $1.75@2.25; green pony hides, 75c@$1.50; sheep pelts, green, 25c@$1.00; dry, according to wool, per lb., 8@10c.

TALLOW—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c.

BEESWAX—15@25c.

DRY HIDES—Dry flint, butchers' heavy, 18c; dry flint culls, 10c; dry salt heavy, (18 lbs. and up), 14c; dry salt, light (under 18 lbs.), 12c; dry sheep pelts, 8@10c.

WOOL—Heavy fine, 10@12c; Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Texas: Light medium, 14@16c; light fine, 12@14c; heavy fine, 10@12c; Missouri, Iowa and similar: Choice medium combing, 18@20c; medium clothing, 16@18c; low and braid, 14@16c; light fine and fine medium, 14@16c; heavy fine, 10@12c; Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma: Bright medium, 14@16c; dark medium, 12@14c; light fine, 12@14c.

Grain Market.

[Furnished by J. B. Billard, corner Kansas ave. and Curtis St.]

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 3.

WHEAT—No. 2, 90@92c.

CORN—58c.