

The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

Helen Hay, daughter of the Hon. John Hay, will soon publish a collection of humorous child verse entitled "The Little Boy Book."

The Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific, recently a native kingdom, now a territory of the United States, will apparently have the honor of being the first country to establish the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy on organized official lines. It is to be tested on a large scale, and if successful, it will provide a much-needed means of quick communication between the islands for planters and merchants.

The United States produces more honey than any other nation. As long as 30 years ago the product was 15,000,000 pounds annually. Twenty years ago it had risen to 25,000,000 and ten years ago it was 65,000,000 pounds. At the present time Iowa produces 9,000,000 pounds of honey annually, and many states including California, produce from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds a year.

Tasmania's Giant Beeches.—In Tasmania are large forests of the Australian beech, a tree which sometimes measures 30 feet or more in circumference at the base of the trunk. The wood is employed for purposes similar to those served by the beech woods of northern forests, but it is harder and heavier, polishes easily, and is very lasting if not exposed to the weather.

The principal object of Maitre Labor's lecturing tour of the United States next winter, it is said, is to recuperate his fortunes, destroyed beyond repair in France by his connection with the Dreyfus case. Not only did his defense of the persecuted captain bring him no return for his services, but lost for him his expenses, his neglected clients, and any prospect of professional success in the future on account of the unpopularity of his success in the "grande affaire."

It looks now as if New York's permanent naval arch may never be built. No contributions of any account have been received since last April, and the whole matter is practically at a standstill. The original intention was to raise \$1,000,000. This has been cut to \$500,000, and it is doubtful if even so much will be subscribed. For the last three months there has not been enough cash subscribed to pay office rent for the committee. The amount of the subscription to date is \$197,780.12 in cash and pledges, with a great deal more in pledges than in cash.

An agent of the department of agriculture has just returned from the Sahara desert, where he went to secure varieties of date palms for use in Arizona. It is believed that the date industry in this country will some time become very important. In the Sahara the dates grow in the oases which are formed about wells of water. Since the French have occupied Algeria they have sunk many artesian wells, about which new oases have sprung up, much to the surprise of the nomads. It is a striking exhibition of the interdependence of the nations that the old Desert of Sahara is at last furnishing material to help to complete the agricultural resources of this new and fertile land.

The last public school in Hawaii in which instruction was given in the native tongue has been closed, and English is now the official language throughout the islands. For more than 50 years a dual system has been maintained in court proceedings. All accused persons having Hawaiian blood in their veins had to be tried in the Hawaiian language, even although they could speak English. In civil cases where one of the parties was of native descent, the jury was half Hawaiian and half white. The territorial act which made the islands United States territory provides that only persons who can read, speak, write and understand English are eligible for jury duty.

Chicago is congratulating itself—and with good reason—on the steady improvement in the health of its inhabitants. Records kept by the board of health show a constant decrease in the death rate during the last twenty years, particularly among children. Out of every thousand deaths during the first quarter of this twenty-year period, five hundred and twenty-two were those of children under five years of age. During the last quarter the number has been only three hundred and thirty-eight. The gain is attributed to the diligence of the board of health in spreading a knowledge among the poorer people of the best way of feeding infants during hot weather, and to the establishment of day nurseries, sterilized milk depots, floating hospitals, and other admirable charities.

The Guelph face was certainly not in the late English poet laureate's mind when he created the phrase "tipped like the petals of a flower," to express a certain type of feature. Queen Victoria's face, it might be imagined, was sufficiently familiar to her subjects—even to those whose souls cannot rise out of the fog of art. It is, therefore, amusing to find that the artist who designed one of the stamps of the Mauritius gave her majesty a reticent nose. Was this ignorance, carelessness or preoccupation with the face of another lady?

NEARLY ALL IDLE

118,000 OF THE 141,000 HAVE JOINED THE STRIKERS.

Individual Mine Owners Dispute the Strikers' Figures. Saying There Are More Men at Work Than the Union Leaders Will Admit — Philadelphia & Reading Company Advances the Price of Coal — Bitter Feeling in the Lykens District — No Advance Toward Settlement Made by Either Party.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—The leader of the strike says at the end of the second day that 118,000 of the 141,000 mine workers in the anthracite coal fields are idle. No representative of the mine operators makes a statement for their side of the matter, but individual mine owners dispute the strikers' figures, saying there are more men at work than the union leaders will admit.

The first advance in the price of coal as a result of the strike was made by the Philadelphia & Reading company yesterday.



Archbishop Ryan, Who May Act as Coal Strike Arbitrator.

day, 25 cents per ton being added. This advance was promptly met by the local dealers, who advanced the price to consumers 50 cents a ton. A cloud appears on the otherwise peaceful horizon in the shape of a report from Harrisburg that is developing between the union and non-union men in the Lykens district, located in the upper end of Dauphin county and involving about 2,500 mine-workers. A concession was voluntarily granted the 5,000 employees of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company.

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John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers.

igation company in the region west of Mauch Chunk, who will hereafter work ten hours a day with a consequent increase in earnings. These men were unorganized and had not presented any grievances.

True to its declaration made before the strike was ordered the Philadelphia & Reading company yesterday brought its terms to the surface in two mines near Ehamokin that had been closed by the strike, and announced that they were permanently abandoned.

This action makes it necessary for the miners who formerly worked in these collieries to seek work elsewhere. The action of the four hundred or more employees of the West End Coal company at Moccasin, near Wilkesbarre, in striking to their work stands out prominently as the busy feature of an otherwise idle territory. They say they have no grievance, have always received kindly treatment from their employers, and therefore resist every effort to induce them to strike.

Father Phillips, the Catholic priest who has been an interesting feature in the strike, both before and after, made a statement to the public to-night, presenting an argument in behalf of arbitration and urging both sides to get together.

Third Party Must Step In. Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 20.—The second day of the anthracite coal strike has failed to bring forth anything that would lead to the coming together of the coal operators and the striking mine workers. Neither side has approached the other and as far as could be learned last night there is no such move contemplated by either the operators or their employees. Unless there is a break in the ranks of either it seemed last night that a third party will have to step into the breach and try to bring the two forces together. Who that third party will be and what methods will be pursued with that end in view no one in touch with the situation can at this time say.

Alleged Cracksmen Held. Blue Earth, Minn., Sept. 20.—Burglars attempted to crack the safe at the Pabst beer house, but failed to get it open. Four suspects were arrested and are thought to be the same gang that robbed the Northwestern car last week. They are being held for identification.

World's Record Broken. Chicago, Sept. 20.—The world's ten-mile automobile record was broken yesterday at the automobile exposition at the race meet at Washington Park by Alexander Winton in a four-wheeler. The distance was made in 16:02-1-4. W. S. Skinner, on a tricycle, was only a few feet behind at the finish of the race.

New York's Contribution. New York, Sept. 20.—The subscriptions received to date for the sufferers at Galveston amount to \$216,164.

GERMANY'S DEMAND.

Punishment of Leaders of Chinese Rebellion.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—The foreign office has sent a circular note to all the powers announcing that the German government considers that an indispensable preliminary to the beginning of peace negotiations with China is the delivering up of those who were responsible for the outrages.

Cabinet Will Discuss It. Washington, Sept. 20.—A copy of the German note demanding the punishment of the leaders of the rebellion in China was presented to Acting Secretary Adee at the state department during the day from the German embassy. The German charge, Baron Sternberg, being temporarily absent from the city, there could, of course, be no attempt at discussion of this most important communication. The baron is expected to return, when the subject may be taken up. Meanwhile the note itself will receive the earnest consideration of the president and such members of the cabinet as are in Washington to-day when he arrives.

The state department has all along been directing its efforts to the speedy opening of negotiations for a final settlement with the Chinese government, and has so far not been heard from relative to the matter of punishments beyond the indirect references contained in the notes that have defined the government's purposes. The question is now presented plainly whether or not the negotiations shall be preceded by a decision on this point.

Most Important Declaration. London, Sept. 20.—As might be expected, coinciding with the arrival of Count von Waldersee in China comes the most important declaration of policy yet issued by any of the allies. As the Daily News remarks, Germany's circular note has turned the tables on Russia, whose evacuation proposal had put Germany into an awkward corner. Now if Russia assents to the German note, she will be unable to continue, says the Daily News.

To Pose as China's great and forgiving friend, while she will lay herself open to the charge of reducing the punitive expedition to a farce. The London morning papers have little but praise for what is called "Germany's admirable note." The Times goes so far as to wish that the credit for making such a proposal belonged to Great Britain.

The Morning Post in a cogent and well-reasoned editorial points out a grave objection, namely, that if the powers are dividing as to China, and that at present Germany and Great Britain stand aligned against France and Russia, while both sides are ardently seeking the adherence of the United States government. The issue appears to be made up in such shape as to dismiss further hope of attaining that harmony of action respecting China that the president has been seeking so far, and the point apparently has been reached where the United States must take sides or at once proceed to act entirely independent of other powers in reaching a settlement. The Chinese government is urging the latter course upon the state department, but thus far there has been a restraining force in the desire to avoid making the United States the first of the powers to break the solid front that has been maintained up to the present time in dealing with China.

Ready to Begin Negotiations. The first definite determination to begin peace negotiations with China seems to have been reached by the French and Russian governments, which have made known their purpose to proceed with negotiations with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as soon as feasible.

PEKIN MUST BE OCCUPIED. Opinion of Minister Conger on the Situation. Pekin, Sept. 12, via Tokyo, Sept. 16, via Shanghai, Sept. 18.—Mr. Conger, the United States minister, says that Pekin must be occupied by foreign troops until some settlement is effected as otherwise all the value of the expedition will be lost. Gen. Chaffee has issued orders prohibiting the American troops from shooting from boats, looting or foraging. Every facility is to be given to Chinese who desire to re-open their shops and everything taken must be paid for.

General Will Switch Ministers. London, Sept. 21.—The only news of importance from China this morning is contained in a dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, dated yesterday, asserting that Sir Claude Macdonald will become British minister at Tokio and will be succeeded at Pekin by Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the present British minister at the Japanese capital. "This," says the Times' correspondent, "is disappointing to Britishers in the far East, as they had hoped that a stronger diplomat would be sent to Pekin."

PASSENGERS DROWNED. Steamer Ashore on Andrea Island in the Mediterranean. Athens, Sept. 21.—The Egyptian mail steamer Charkich is ashore on the Island of Andrea with a broken shaft. Some of the passengers have been drowned. The steamer is 31,160 tons net, 274 feet long, 34.5 feet wide and 24 feet deep. She was built in 1865 at the Thames iron works in London, and is owned by the Khedival S. S. administration, Alexandria.

WERE NOT SUNK BY DEWEY. Lieut. Hobson Says the Spaniards Opened Sea Valves at Manila. Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 21.—In an interview with a local paper, Hobson is quoted as saying that Admiral Dewey did not sink the Spanish ships at Manila, but that the Spanish opened the valves and scuttled the ships themselves. He said, according to the interview, that our shell fire did very little damage.

Bottle Rapidly Improving. Bangor, Me., Sept. 21.—A report sent from the asylum in which Congressman Charles A. Boutelle is receiving treatment for aphasia received by his family here states without qualification that he is rapidly improving. The brain obstruction which, by allowing a physical pressure upon certain parts, made it impossible for him to properly control his nerve centers, has so far been absorbed under the treatment he has been receiving that he is now only slightly troubled in thought or speech, and in general he is again himself.

CIGARETTES BARRED. Society Young Men Must Choose Between Girls and the "Nails." New York, Sept. 20.—The society young women of Brooklyn Heights have told the young men of their acquaintance that they must give up either cigarettes or the company of the girls. Pipes or cigars are permitted, but, according to the rules of the organization, which Miss Augusta Hellen is president, the cigarette is barred absolutely.

Stricken by Apoplexy. Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20.—John G. Springer, secretary of the American Southdown Breeders' association, was stricken with apoplexy at his home here yesterday and is in a critical condition.

Tug Has a Story Passage. Lima, Peru, Sept. 20.—After a stormy passage the United States tug Slocum, Capt. Evelyn, arrived yesterday at Callao. All on board are well. The Slocum left New York July 12 for San Francisco.

REFUSE TO ACCEDE

GERMANY'S PROPOSAL WILL BE TURNED DOWN.

Understood That Such Will Be the Nature of the United States' Answer — President and Other Officials Give Prolonged Consideration to the Note—China Wants the United States to Act Independently of the Other Powers — Little Hope of Attaining Harmony of Action Among the Other Powers.

Washington, Sept. 21.—An important conference, over the answer to the German note was held at the White House last night. The parties to the conference were the president, Attorney General Griggs, Dr. H.H. Assistant Secretary of State Adee and Gen. Corbin, who, by executive order, is acting secretary of war. The president entertained these gentlemen at dinner and the subsequent conference lasted until 11 o'clock. At its close one of the participants said no final action had been taken. It is understood, however, that the answer of this government, as now framed, is in effect a diplomatic refusal to accede to the German proposal.

Day of Private Discussion. With the German proposition to postpone peace negotiations with China until the persons responsible for the Pekin outrages are punished and the French and Russian notification of the purpose of those governments to begin such negotiations at once, the matter of importance to dispose of upon his arrival in Washington from Canton yesterday morning. He lost no time in notifying the officials he desired to consult of his return and the day was largely given up to private discussion. The German government apparently is anxious for a speedy answer to its note, as Baron Sternberg paid two visits to the state department after the note was delivered. The Chinese minister also was twice at the state department yesterday seeking to influence the government.

Not to Agree. To the joint action suggested in the German note. The conclusion reached from the day's developments is that the powers are dividing as to China, and that at present Germany and Great Britain stand aligned against France and Russia, while both sides are ardently seeking the adherence of the United States government. The issue appears to be made up in such shape as to dismiss further hope of attaining that harmony of action respecting China that the president has been seeking so far, and the point apparently has been reached where the United States must take sides or at once proceed to act entirely independent of other powers in reaching a settlement. The Chinese government is urging the latter course upon the state department, but thus far there has been a restraining force in the desire to avoid making the United States the first of the powers to break the solid front that has been maintained up to the present time in dealing with China.

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JOIN THE STRIKERS.

Men in Four More Mines Decide to Quit.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—An interesting feature of yesterday's developments in the coal miners' strike was the meeting at Jeddo, near Hazleton, of the mine workers employed in the four collieries of G. B. Markle & Co. These men are in a different position from the others, as they have an agreement with their employers to submit any grievance and wait ten days for an adjustment. When the strike was ordered they had not presented any complaint, but the day the trouble began the united mine workers had the union men in Markle's mine formulate grievances similar to those of the strikers, and demand adjustment. Since then Markle's mines have been

In Operation. but at yesterday's meeting President Mitchell and some of his lieutenants obtained the adoption of a resolution calling for a strike at once. The Markles claim the meeting was a "packed" one, and that their men will be at work to-day as usual. They offered to submit to arbitration but President Mitchell said there could be no arbitration without recognition of the union. The Reading company is getting ready to reap the harvest presented to it by the tie-up of the other coal districts. Nearly all of its collieries in the Schuylkill region have been working three-quarters time, but orders were yesterday issued placing them on full time, and henceforth all the mines

Will Be Operated to their full capacity. Even with this extra output the company cannot supply the demand, and it served notice on the West yesterday that extraordinary orders could not be filled. Meanwhile reports are coming from all parts of the country of large increases in the price of coal to consumers to keep the orders down. All was quiet in the entire coal field yesterday. Even the much advertised clash in Lykens region of the Pennsylvania railroad district was distracted through a decision of the strikers. Nevertheless there were fewer men at work yesterday than the day before, President Mitchell claiming that more than 126,000 men are now idle. Contradictory reports come from the Schuylkill region, one to the effect that the strikers at Morea, after being out two days, had decided to return to work, being

Received With Incredulity at strike headquarters. The mine operators, after generally maintaining a silence for several days, are showing a disposition to talk for publication, and as a result several statements from their side are printed. All breathe the same spirit. No recognition of the United Mine Workers and a fight to the finish with President Mitchell and his followers. Marching makes the timid men and women in the Hazleton region nervous because of the terrible result of that sort of campaigning in 1897 when the deputies shot down marchers, and marching began in earnest there yesterday. The marchers were peaceful, however, and they succeeded in inducing several hundred men to quit work, temporarily at least.

AMERICANS KILLED.

In An Engagement With Filipinos.

Manila, Sept. 21.—During the last seven days there has been a distinct increase of insurgent aggression, particularly near Manila along the railroad, and in the provinces of Laguna, Morong, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga, culminating Monday in an engagement near Sinloan, at the east end of Laguna de Bay, in which detachments of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh infantry regiments, 90 men all told, met a thousand insurgents armed with rifles and entrenched. The American loss was 12 killed, including Capt. David D. Mitchell and Second Lieut. George A. Cooper, both of the Fifteenth infantry, 26 wounded and 5 missing, who are probably dead. The enemy had been pursued for several days. There are

Rumors of Attacks on the railroad and of trouble in Manila. Refugees are arriving here from Laguna, Morong and Heampanga provinces. The natives of Manila are restless and many are leaving the city. The hostile demonstrations are particularly marked along the railroad and on the shores of Laguna de Bay. The insurgents have attacked garrisons and outposts. In some cases they have charged towns, fleeing when pursued. Gulaginto, Polo, Malolos and Caloocan have been subjected to this treatment. The Manila escort of thirty men was attacked at Cabugao Lake, a two hours' fight ensuing. Cabugao was also attacked, the telegraph office there being destroyed. The insurgents have

Burned the Village of Rosario. They have been cutting the telegraph wires and railroad at certain points. Armed insurgents have developed in the districts of San Jose, San Mateo and Marikina. In the province of Nueva Ecija ration wagons with an escort of 12 were attacked and the wagons burned. Five members of the escort are still missing. Advice from Cebu describe several attacks upon American garrisons near the capital. The American casualties outside the Senloan engagement, it is difficult to ascertain, but they are at least 15. The Philippine commission held a long session yesterday and passed the civil service bill.

Starch Trust Suit. Omaha, Sept. 21.—Attorney General Smyth has brought suit to have declared void the transfer of the Argo Starch Company of Nebraska City, Neb., to the United Starch company as being in restraint of trade and against the anti-trust law.

Twenty Lives Lost. Liverpool, Sept. 21.—The British steamer Gordon Castle and the German Stormarn collided in Cardigan bay Sunday night and both vessels sank. Twenty of the persons on board the Gordon Castle were lost.

A Fireman Killed. Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21.—During the burning of Henry Rosen's junk warehouse last night one of the firemen was killed and ten were injured. The fire loss was small. The accident occurred by falling walls.

Others to Follow. Port Said, Sept. 21.—The British steamer Lorie, Capt. Graham, from Philadelphia, Aug. 22, via Algiers, Sept. 11, has arrived here with the first importation of American coal.

Ended Their Feud. Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 21.—Antonio Bices and Ignazio Marcurio, Italian fruit dealers of Allegheny, between whom there had been a long feud, met yesterday and agreed to fight it out. Marcurio advanced with a drawn knife and Bices pulled a revolver and shot him dead. Bices was arrested.

Four Killed by Cave-In. Osgood, Ind., Sept. 21.—Four workmen on the Baltimore & Ohio railway were killed by the caving in of a bank. A fifth was fatally injured.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Sept. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77 @ 78c; No. 2 Northern, 75 1/2-76 1/2-2c; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 33 1/2-34c; No. 3, 33@33 1/2c; Oats—No. 3 white, 24 1/2-25 1/4-3/4c; No. 3, 24@24 1/2c; Minneapolis, Sept. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 83 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 81 7/8c; No. 2 Northern, 79 5/8c; Corn—No. 2 yellow, 33 1/2 @ 34c; No. 3, 33 @ 33 1/2c; Oats—No. 3 white, 23@23 1/4c; No. 3, 22 1/2-23 1/4c; Rye—No. 1, 49@51c; No. 2, 48@50c; Barley—Feed grades, 28@40c; malting grades, 40@44c.

Duluth, Sept. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 85 5/8c; No. 1 Northern, 83 5/8c; No. 2 Northern, 78 5/8c; No. 3 spring, 75 5/8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 85 5/8c; No. 1 Northern, 83 5/8c; September, No. 1 Northern, 83 5/8c; October, No. 1 Northern, 83 7/8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 85 7/8c; oats, 23 1/4-24 1/2c; rye, 55c; barley, 37@48c; flax, cash, 15 1/2c; to arrive, 15 1/2c; September, 15 1/2-1 1/2c; October, 15 1/2-1 1/2c; November, 15 1/2c; December, 15 1/2c; May, 15 1/2c; corn, 40 1/2c.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 78 @ 80 1/2c; No. 3 red, 73 1/2-79 1/2c; No. 2 hard winter, 74 7/8-1 1/2c; No. 3 hard winter, 71 1/2-75 1/2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 78 1/2-81 1/2c; No. 2 Northern spring, 78 @ 81 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 71 1/2-75 1/2c; Corn—No. 2, 49c; No. 3, 25@30c; Oats—No. 2, 21 1/4-22 1/2c; No. 3, 21c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 21.—Flour is firm. Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 81@81 3/4c; No. 2 Northern, 79@79 1/2c; Rye higher; No. 1, 55c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 52 1/2-53c; sample, 43@52c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 25@25 1/4c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Beef, \$5 @ 5.50; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2.35@3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.45; calves and yearlings, \$3.50@4.40. Hogs, \$5.05@5.20; bulk, \$5.07 1/2-5.10.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50@5.85; poor to medium, \$4.40@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.60; cows and heifers, \$2.80 @ 5; Texas-fed steers, \$4.40@5.15. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5.15@5.60; good to choice heavy, \$5.10@5.52 1/2c; rough heavy, \$4.90@5.05; light, \$5.20@5.65; bulk of sales, \$5.20@5.45. Sheep, \$3.25@4.25; lambs, \$4.10@5.85.

South St. Paul, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Good to choice to butcher steers, \$4.75 @ 6.25; fair to good butcher steers, \$4.25 @ 6.75; common to fair butcher steers, \$4@4.25; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, \$3.50@4.25; fair to good butcher cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.50; thin cows and canners, \$1.75@2.50; choice corn-fed bulls, \$3.50@4; fair to good butcher-fed bulls, \$3@3.40; bologna, \$3.25@3.60; good to choice veals, \$3@6; fair to good veals, \$4@5; good to choice feeders, \$3.75@4.25; fair to good feeders, \$3.40 @ 3.75; good to choice stock steers, \$3.40@3.75; fair to good stock steers, \$3.10@3.40; common steer stuff, \$2.50@3; good to choice stock cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.25; fair to good cows and heifer stuff, \$2.50 @ 2.75; common cow and heifer stuff, \$2@2.40; good to choice steer calves, \$4@4.25; fair to good steer calves, \$3.50 @ 4; good to choice heifer calves, \$3@ 3.25; fair to good heifer calves, \$2.50 @ 3; stock and feeding bulls, \$2.50 @ 3; good to choice milkers and springers, \$3.50@4; fair to good milkers and springers, \$3 @ 3.50; common, \$2@2.25. Westerns—Good to choice butcher steers, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good butcher steers, \$3.75@4.25; good to choice butcher cows, \$3.50@4; fair to good butcher cows, \$3@3.50; good to choice feeders, \$4@4.25; choice stock cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.25; fair to good stock cows and heifers, 2.50@2.75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5@5.25; light, \$5.25 @ 5.50; heavy, \$4.50@5.20; rough packers, \$4.75. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, \$4.50@4.75; good to choice fat wethers, \$3.25@3.50; good to choice fat ewes, \$3.10@ 3.25; good to choice stock feeding lambs, \$4@4.25; fair to good lambs, \$3.50@4; feeding wethers, \$3.25@3.50; stock and feeding ewes, \$3.15@3.25; thin sheep, \$2@2.75; buck lambs, \$2.75@3.25; killing bucks, \$2@2.50.

THE GALVESTON SITUATION.

Gov. Sayers Issues a Statement to the Public.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 21.—Gov. Joseph D. Sayers last night wired the following signed statement to the Associated Press: "The situation in all parts of the stricken district, so far as known to me, is improved, and will, should we have fair weather, I believe, continue to improve. The method of distributing benefactions to the people has become systematic and has been reduced to the lowest expense possible, and in this I have had the hearty and voluntary assistance of the railway, express, telegraph and telephone companies, all of whom have promptly and without charge transmitted messages and supplies contributed to the relief of the sufferers. The loss of life occasioned by the storm in Galveston and elsewhere on the southeastern coast cannot be less than 12,000, while the loss of property will probably aggregate \$20,000,000. Notwithstanding this severe affliction I have every confidence that the stricken districts will rapidly revive and that Galveston will from her present desolation and sorrow arise with renewed strength and vigor. Galveston, Tex., Sept. 21.—Normal conditions are fast being restored in Galveston. The work of clearing the streets of debris continues unabated and all relief work is now thoroughly systematized. Several human bodies were found yesterday. No attempt was made to identify them and they were immediately cremated.

Others to Follow.

Port Said, Sept. 21.—The British steamer Lorie, Capt. Graham, from Philadelphia, Aug. 22, via Algiers, Sept. 11, has arrived here with the first importation of American coal.

Ended Their Feud. Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 21.—Antonio Bices and Ignazio Marcurio, Italian fruit dealers of Allegheny, between whom there had been a long feud, met yesterday and agreed to fight it out. Marcurio advanced with a drawn knife and Bices pulled a revolver and shot him dead. Bices was arrested.

Four Killed by Cave-In. Osgood, Ind., Sept. 21.—Four workmen on the Baltimore & Ohio railway were killed by the caving in of a bank. A fifth was fatally injured.