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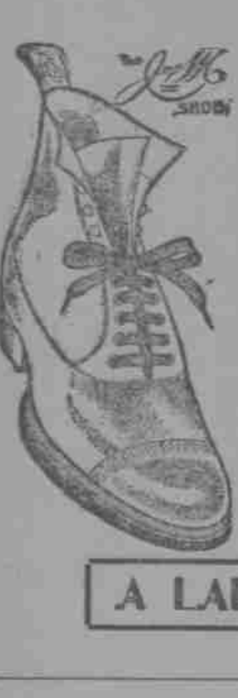

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"We Do The Best Work."

AT THE PLAY LAST NIGHT.

There are a number of people in Topeka this morning who are wondering how the drama "Two Little Vagrants" ever made a success in Paris and another in New York. One thing is certain, the success in the two large cities was not made with the drama in the hands of the aggregation that did the work here last night at the Crawford.

"Two Little Vagrants," with Henry Irving as Le Renard and Odette Tyler as Fan Fan and Ellen Terry as Carmen St. Henri would still be the poorly constructed, sensational drama, full of cheap sentiment, that it is now. There was one, and perhaps two people, in the cast who know what it is to act. Neva Harrison as Fan Fan made all possible out of the part of the vagrant and she pleased the gallery, balcony and parquet. Lottie Briscoe made a very acceptable Claude, the other vagrant, so long as she wore ragged clothes and had the toothache, but when her jaw got well and she wore plush and lace she did not please so well. The other characters were simply horrible. That's all that can be said in their defense. They meant well, but they would really be in danger of their lives playing before a 10, 20 and 30 cent audience in Klondike. There were the villains and their long coats and silk hats, women who loved secretly and all the other "drama" characters that are used. The play was full of such expressions as "I, the father of your child, your husband in the sight of God," and then the wife who cries: "Stop one moment. You shall know all, I would have spared you this blow," she says, and at the word stop she threw up her hand in front of "hubby" as if she were going to land on his jaw in hopes of counting him out. She [illegible] but she revealed the horrible secret of her life.

In the first act George D'Armont has a little scrap with his wife, Helene D'Armont, and he believes her false. So when The Fox slipped into the D'Arment house to pinch the silverware, George caught him in the act, covered him with the same derringer that "Diamond Dick" and "Old Sleuth" used to carry, and told him that if he would carry off the child sleeping in the next room, he would not pull the trigger and besides that he would give him a thousand or two for doing the deed. George always, during the four acts of the play, and his pockets full of money and gave it away a thousand at a time. Then, two minutes after the burglar had carried off the child, George changed his mind and went to tell the burglar in the bedroom not to do the Pat Crowe act. He was behind time and the burglar and the child were gone. "Great God, too late, too late," wailed George, poor man, and he held his hand to his head and did a walk-around like "Doc" Brown going for a cake.

Then his wife, Helene, came in and asked for the child. George explained what had happened and then manfully rose to the occasion by saying: "But you are a woman; with God's help I'll give you back your child." It took two more acts for George to do it, but he did. He carried out his promise, but it wasn't hard work for the child, who afterward became Fan Fan, the little vagrant thief, was somewhere on the stage all the time. The play was full of long drawn out sighs by all parties concerned. About every two minutes the cocoanut shells were used to represent the galloping of horses and now and then a bowling alley ball was rolled across the stage to represent the rumble of a carriage.

Miss Neva Harrison as Fan Fan was the redeeming feature. Her make-up as the ragged little thief was excellent and she could have walked from the stage to the street and mingled with the newsboys without being detected as an impostor. Even her voice was that of a boy. Of course, rather a musical voice for a boy, but a boy's voice just the same. She is a handsome woman off the stage and a noble little urchin on the stage. If the entire company were as good as Miss Harrison the play would be better, as far as acting goes, but it could never be gotten out of the class where it belongs.

PLANS FOR OPENING.

Secretary Hitchcock Makes Report to the Cabinet.

Washington, March 29.—At the cabinet meeting today Secretary Hitchcock reported that his department is at work trying to perfect plans for the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservations in Oklahoma to settlement in August next. He is trying to avoid if possible the troubles which attended prior openings, especially the opening of Oklahoma. The land is being resurveyed for the purpose of locating quarter section lines, county lines, county seats and school lands.

There must be alloted to each of 3,000 Indians 160 acres and grazing lands also must be set aside. The whole reservation includes 14,000 quarter sections.

This was the last cabinet meeting to be attended by Attorney General Griggs and the leave-taking was marked by the most sincere regret from the president and members of the cabinet.

Mr. Griggs will leave Washington at 10 o'clock tomorrow for his home in New Jersey, and will at once begin the practice of his profession.

Beet Sugar Promoters.

Norwalk, O., March 29.—A number of officers and stockholders of the Continental Sugar company are here in consultation with farmers and business men for the purpose of starting a beet sugar factory. They agree if the farmers will raise 400 acres of beets to build in Norwalk a refinery to cost $350,000.

Refuse an 8 Hour Day.

Massillon, O., March 29.—The coal operators this morning refused their hoisting engineers' demand for an eight-hour day and a wage scale of $1.25 to $2.15, and the conference has adjourned.

Acquitted of Killing "Little Bat."

Omaha, March 29.—A special dispatch from Chadron to the World-Herald states that James Hague Wood, tried for the murder of Baptiste Carnier, better known as "Little Bat," the half-breed scout, has been acquitted.

KEEP IT ALIVE.

Populist Leaders Would Keep Their Party Intact.

State Committee Is Making Canvass of the Sentiment.

W. D. STREET'S VIEWS.

Ex-Speaker Is Against Fusion and For Omaha Platform.

J. C. Ruppenthal Wants to Capture Democratic Party.

Rank and file Populists are lining up for the maintenance of their party organization, and for going it alone in the future. This is the tone and spirit displayed, in a way, in the effort that is being made by the Populist central committee on getting the sentiment as to what shall be done in view of the anti-fusion law.

The poll is being carried on by the Farmers' Advocate, and Secretary J. H. Curran reports the answers to the request for opinions piling in.

"I expect there will be several thousand letters if they keep on coming at the present rate," said he. "There's more snap and vinegar in the old Pop party today than there ever was."

Last week these questions were propounded to the rank and file:

No. 1. Are you in favor of a straight People's party ticket from this time on?

No. 2. Are you in favor of fusion?

No. 3. Are you in favor of the organization of a new party?

No. 4. Are you in favor of going into the Democratic party?

No. 5. What do you suggest as an aid to the perpetuation of People's party principles?

No. 6. What is your opinion of the propriety of making direct legislation the paramount issue in the next state campaign?

The replies published this week give the beginning of an interesting discussion. These earliest writers have a decided majority in favor of a straight People's party ticket from this time on. They are almost unanimous against organizing a new party, and the advocacy of going into the Democratic party is decidedly weak. Those who want to join the Democrats are the fire-eating kind, and they propose to wade in and capture the Democracy and make it come around to their beliefs and principles. Every one of the correspondents is in favor of making direct legislation the issue of the next campaign.

W. D. Street, of Oberlin, who was speaker of the house in the session of 1897, leads off the discussion. He is for the straight ticket, against fusion, a new party or entering the Democratic party.

"I am willing to follow the Omaha platform, and the principles therein asserted, when it leads, as a true soldier follows the flag in the heat of battle," says Mr. Street. "No compromise or half a loaf business will again satisfy me.

"Put the principles of the party first; relegate personal ambition.

"But the discouraging feature at this time is the fact that a large majority of the present state senate is favorable to the trusts and corporations and against the best interests of the people. They hold over during the next session of the legislature, in 1903. Even should the cause of the people sweep the state two years hence, plutocracy in the shape of the senate will block the wheels of progress and reform, and it will be four years before the people get any relief in Kansas. During that time the people will realize that they get what they vote for to the full extent of what that means in staying the advancement of their interests while greedy corporations will rest secure for the time from molestation."

J. C. Ruppenthal, of Russell, an ex-representative, is one of those who proposes to take the Democrats under their wing. He says:

"I believe the proper step for us of the People's party to take now, is to dissolve that organization in Kansas, and go in mass into the Democratic organization, capture that party and control it absolutely. If the Bryan-George Fred Williams-Altgeld kind of Democrats continue to control their party, we should help them, and no kind of outside help can be so effective as work from the inside. We as members of the Democratic party can insist upon high principles and consistent practice but as members of another party, we can not reasonably hope to control the Democratic party or guide its course aright. There is now great danger that the old moss-back, bourbon, aristocratic, plutocratic, non-progressive, anti-everything, conservative element may again gain the ascendency in Democratic councils. If they do, there is nothing for humanity in that party, so controlled

"Experience has demonstrated that it takes a long time to form a new party that will amount to anything except locally. Local parties are of small consequence nationally. If the People's party had everywhere the organization, coherence and strength that it has in Kansas and Nebraska, I would favor its continued existence letting the regenerated Democrats come to us.

"Yes, I favor going into the Democratic party in Kansas, and doing our best to keep that party as radical as its Chicago and Kansas City platforms, and to press it forward continually in the way of direct legislation, and public ownership—local, state and national, if our efforts in this line failed, and the party went to its moss-back vomit, then we would again have to 'move on' at the behest of the policeman, progress. By joining and controlling the Democratic party, we would have a great national organization, and would carry many along by force of habit and name who have not studied the great new issues as the Populists have and while these would be an injury were progress very rapidly and very suddenly made, yet our sad experience is that people do not move very rapidly in public affairs, and by the time we were able to enact advanced laws even these 'slow-pokes' would have caught the spirit of progress."

B. F. Powers, speaking of direct legislation, says he was given "the impression that only the Republicans are enemies to this reform. Yet the Democratic legislature of Missouri this year defeated a like amendment, notwithstanding the Democratic national platform of 1900 declared for the initiative and referendum, wherever practicable. Will Mr. David Overmyer, who claims this reform to be the very essence of Democracy and that it is practicable everywhere in the United States, explain why it isn't practicable in Missouri? And if it is practicable there, and if the great Democratic party, as he claims, is committed to it, why was the Democratic legislature of Missouri afraid to even give the people a chance to say whether they wanted it or not? One fact of this kind is worth more in determining the real sentiment of the party on this question than pages of professions and platitudes. If the People's party would put heart and courage into its membership, rekindle the enthusiasm of its earlier days, and become once more a menace to wrong and the hope of the toiler; it must get back to the policy of its founders and steer a perfectly independent course. The people have not changed. They will again respond to that policy. They will respond heartily and promptly. Thousands who have moped in despair or worked with only half a heart, will spring into the work when this only wise, consistent and manly course is reverted to."

W. F. Rightmire, of Cottonwood Falls, who once ran for chief justice, is against a new party and is bitterly against training with the Democrats. He says:

"I am opposed to fusion in the future as I have been in the past. Its curse has blighted our party and done more for its destruction than all other causes combined.

"Most emphatically no," he says to the proposition to go into the Democratic party, "for the action of the Illinois state committee foretells that the old mossback element of that party will control its action before the next presidential election, and it will become an enemy to any of the reforms we demand."

"Saw wood, saw wood, saw wood," says W. D. Cellar, of Edwardsville by way of suggestion to aid in the preparation and advancement of the party. He objects this way to going over to the Democrats. "Most emphatically no. The history of the Democratic party in Kansas is the history of the attempt of a handful of chronic politicians to sneak into office whenever they can get some other party to give them a boost. No reform ever has come, nor ever can come, through the Democratic party in Kansas."

An Abilene man wants the Populists to join the Social Democrats. "Buffalo" Jones is in favor of the straightforward policy. "We should continue the People's party until something better is presented," he says, "joining with the new Democracy, but with the reorganization as advocated by Cleveland, Hill and others, never."

He would not go into the Democratic party "until we can know what the Democrats stand for. Party is, or should be, a declaration of principles, and it matters not what name goes to signify the principles."

FUNSTON MUST WAIT.

Cabinet to Await Further Particulars From Manila.

Washington, March 29.—The cabinet meeting today was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the capture of Aguinaldo, its effect upon the military situation in the Philippines, the disposition to be made of the insurgent chief and the reward to be given to General Funston. The subject was considered in all its phases, but no definite conclusions were reached either with regard to General Funston's reward or to the punishment of Aguinaldo.

The president and all members of the cabinet are in favor of the most liberal and substantial recognition of the service performed by General Funston. There was some discussion of the question of making him a brigadier general in the regular army, but it was thought full reports should be awaited before action is taken. The matter probably will be allowed to rest where it is for the present. General Funston is holding a volunteer commission as a brigadier general which will not expire until June 30 of this year, so that so far as honor and emoluments are concerned his standing would not be prejudiced by the delay.

The disposition to be made of Aguinaldo was a matter that could not be disposed of definitely. Whatever action is taken in regard to him will originate with the army officials in the Philippines and be passed upon finally here. There is no inclination to deal harshly with the man who has led the insurrection against the forces of this country. Some of the cabinet officers think it is possible he may be used with good effect by the authorities of the Philippine commission in the establishment of civil government. Gen. MacArthur's dispatch suggesting that Aguinaldo might issue an address advising the insurgents to accept the situation was pointed to as indicating possibilities along this line. On the other hand Aguinaldo's record has not been such as to win for him great confidence in his constancy and if his influence cannot be utilized safely he undoubtedly will be sent to some place where he can foment no further trouble. Guam was mentioned as a possible place for his detention.

The president and his cabinet believe that the capture of Aguinaldo will mean much in the crushing of the insurrection. Indeed they are inclined to believe now that it means the utter collapse of the opposition to the authority of the United States.

LOCAL MENTION.

Mrs. Tanquary, matron of the Cushing hospital in Leavenworth, visited friends in Topeka today.

R. M. Hamer, representative from Lyon county, has formed a law partnership with Judge C. B. Graves in Emporia.

At the Baptist church this evening Miss Crum and her pupils will give a recital. Music and readings will constitute the programme.

There will be a game of basket ball at the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening at 7:30 between the two senior teams. No admittance will be charged.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hackney have returned from Chicago and have taken up their residence for the summer at their Highland Park home "Kinderton."

G. C. Chesney was arrested yesterday evening on the charge of selling liquor. The police also had a warrant for Will Pigg but they did not find him at home.

Judge Goodin, of Spokane, Wash., has the minutes of the first territorial convention which was held in Lecompton. George Martin should secure them at any cost.

D. H. Martin and L. Biscoe have returned from a hunting trip to the Falls river near Eureka where they shot 55 ducks in less than two hours. The birds were all taken on the wing.

John Johnson who was a member of the Twentieth Kansas and who re-enlisted in the Thirty-sixth volunteers, arrived home this morning. The Thirty-sixth was mustered out in San Francisco last week.

A man telephoned the police concerning some trouble in his neighborhood and he apologized to the man answering the 'phone. He said: "I know that you are not supposed to do anything except watch the joints, but I do wish that you would pay some attention to this complaint."

Recital by Miss Crum and pupils tonight at First Baptist church.

HARRIS MIGRATES

Senior Senator From Kansas Goes to Osborne.

Will Become a Citizen of Sixth District.

THE FIRST DROPS OUT.

District Will No Longer Have a United States Senator.

New Location Favorable to Political Preferment.

United States Senator W. A. Harris is migrating this spring to western Kansas. He sold his farm ranch in Leavenworth county a few weeks ago, and has bought a thousand-acre ranch near Osborne, in Osborne county, and will engage in the breeding of fine stick upon a larger scale than ever. Senator Harris disposed of much of his stock on his Linwood ranch at a public sale recently.

By the emigration of Senator Harris and the political retirement of ex-Senator Baker, Leavenworth county is left to bemoan the fact that it is now without a United States senator of its own.

The removal of Senator Harris to Osborne county in political significance, as far as it has any, will give him a possible strengthening of his fences in his own party. Senator Harris would be looking for a re-election if, by any chance, the Populists should regain control of the legislature.

The First district had but one member in the last legislature—Pete Laughlin, of Muscotah. There were eight or nine from the short grass counties in the Sixth. In case there is ever anything more coming to Senator Harris in his own party councils he wants a strong delegation at his back, and he would stand a much better chance of going into a convention with a big following from the Sixth than in the sweepingly Republican First district.

ENGLAND COMPLAINS.

Thinks America's Course in China Is Not Positive Enough.

New York, March 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

There is the usual Chinese medley in the dispatches from Pekin, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Washington. A positive assertion from Russian sources that the Manchuria convention has been signed is met with equally explicit statements that England has protested against it and that the Chinese government has deferred action, owing to appeals from the viceroys of Wuchang and Nanking and protests from Japan and other powers. Lord Cranborne admitted in the house of commons that he did not know whether the agreement had been accepted or rejected. It is a tangled skein of diplomacy, and the first knot that needs to be unraveled is the real scope of the Anglo-German agreement. This compact has not been repudiated, but the two partners have clearly been playing at cross purposes and with demoralizing effect.

As far as the Yangtse viceroys are concerned, these viceroys who had prevented a revolution in central China were protesting against the surrender of Manchuria to Russia by the Manchu party of reaction. Count von Buelow paralyzed their action when he declared that Manchuria was outside the scope of the Anglo-German agreement, for he virtually licensed Russia to enforce and proclaim the provisions of the Manchuria convention. Lord Cranborne has been breaking the force of this revelation by contradictions and evasions, which leave a final impression that the two partners are not in accord respecting the policy which should be adopted toward Russia.

The action of Japan in interpreting in a natural way the scope of that convention and the dangers to which the Yangtse viceroys may be exposed from resentment of the Manchu dynasty may warn the western powers that strenuous opposition must be offered to the Russian plan of campaign. Diplomatists explain the situation as a result of the German reversion to Bismarck traditions. Bismarck always contrived to have a secret understanding with Russia, whatever might be his relations or alliances with other powers. The German emperor has made an agreement with England, whom Bismarck never regarded as a natural ally. He has suddenly honored the traditions of Bismarck diplomacy by disclaiming any interference with Russian designs in Manchuria. The diplomatic view is that this result is due either to the necessity of conciliating the anti-English prejudice in Germany or to the expediency of winning Russian support to the indemnity proposals or other points concerning which the concert is now divided.

Members of parliament are encouraged by the outspoken leaders in the Times, and are hoping that the government will pull itself together and condemn strongly Russian intrigues against the integrity of China. This would involve emphatic repudiation of Count von Buelow's announcement that the Anglo-German agreement excludes Manchuria, and the adoption of the literal interpretation of that convention placed upon it by Japan.

English complaints are heard that the American government is inactive and feeble in the China question. These strictures will come with better grace when it is apparent that the Anglo-German agreement is not a cover for the Russian conquest of northern China, and that the British government is bent upon supporting the best of the Yangtse viceroys, instead of condoning the plots of the worst and most reactionary Manchurian intriguers.

HERO TO BE MARRIED.

Captain Hobson's Engagement is Announced.

New York, March 29.—Capt. Richmond Hobson is engaged to wed Miss Emiline Grigsby of this city. No date has yet been made public for the marriage, but it is reported that it will take place very soon. Miss Grigsby is now visiting the parents of Captain Hobson at Greensboro, Ala., chaperoned by Mrs. Hopkins, a prominent New York society woman.

It had been reported for some time that Captain Hobson and Miss Grigsby were engaged, but it was said that the Hobsons objected to the match. This the family of the hero will not deny or confirm. However, it is now known that there is no opposition to the marriage.

Miss Grigsby is a beautiful woman of the blonde type, and the friends of Captain Hobson are very much pleased with the announcement of the engagement. Miss Grigsby lives at 660 Park avenue with her mother. She is a Kentuckian by birth, but has been a resident of New York since her tenth year. Her father was a Virginian and her mother a Kentuckian. Her brother, Braxton Grigsby, was a member of Roosevelt's rough riders, and was wounded in the battle of San Juan Hill.

Miss Grigsby recently declined to discuss her reported engagement to Captain Hobson, but said that they had been good friends for six years. Recently, when Hobson was ill in New York, he spent a month at the Grigsby home recuperating.

It is learned that Captain Hobson was engaged to Miss Grigsby soon after the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago Bay.

BIG SNOW IN KANSAS.

Melted Almost as Fast as It Fell However.

The railroads reported bad weather today generally.

The Union Pacific report showed two inches of snow at Wamego. The wires were weather-bound and reports were slow in coming in. All trains were on time.

On the western division of the Rock Island about four inches of snow have fallen. A strong wind from the south prevails which, if it changes to the north will be likely to tie up the division.

At Chickasha a much-needed rain began falling at 2 o'clock this morning and still continues. Over all the northern divisions snow has been falling. The Santa Fe reports heavy wires. It is raining at Wellington, Purcell and Chanute. At Newton there was snow and rain.

LOCAL SITUATION.

The probable snow and rain that the weather bureau made remarks about yesterday come true enough this morning. The snow amounted to about an inch in depth and with the rain made 11 hundredths of an inch of water. The precipitation was caused by a "low" coming in from New Mexico and the rain has probably been quite general over the state. The forecast sent out today is "probably rain and snow tonight and Saturday." The maximum temperature for this morning was 33 and the minimum 32. At midnight last night the temperature was 37. The wind has been east blowing 16 miles an hour.

SNOW AT ATCHISON.

Atchison, Kan., March 29.—Snow is falling today over northern Kansas. At Concordia the snow is four inches deep.

IS A DEADLOCK.

Railroad Commissioners Have Not Yet Been Chosen.

There was no change from the deadlock of the morning when the executive council got down to business again on the railroad board election this afternoon.

The twenty-sixth ballot run off in the same way, Stanley for Richter, Nelson and Grimes for Findlay, Cole for McNeill, Godard for Walker and Clark for Crawford.

Balloting was continued. There was no change at the thirty-fifth ballot. The ironing out is still to come.

Secretary of State Clark's first choice of Crawford was a trifle unexpected. He is credited with being for Rees and that he would go into the first ballot with him.

Another Republican will be put in for the one year term, after the three-year man is selected.

LOST BOY RETURNS.

Herbert French Soon Got Tired of Roughing It.

Tuesday, Herbert French, the 16-year-old son of J. H. French, of 1264 Topeka avenue, was sent home from Polk school by his teacher for an excuse for being absent a day or two previous.

No trace was found of him by his parents, although vigorous efforts to learn of his whereabouts were made. He had, however, not left the city, but had kept himself in seclusion, and after thinking the matter over decided to return home and face the wrath of a stern father rather than to run away and accept the chances of occasionally securing a decent meal and face the hardships of a roving life.

As a result of his deliberations he returned home last night, and this morning he was taken back to school by his father.

New Minister at Constantinople.

Constantinople, March 29.—John G. Fleishman, who has succeeded Oscar S. Strauss as United States minister to Turkey, accompanied by the members of the legation, the United States consul general, C. M. Dickinson, and Vice Consul Wm. Albert, had an official audience with the sultan today, when Mr. Fleishman presented his credentials. The usual ceremony was observed and there was the customary exchange of friendly assurances.

Recital tonight at First Baptist church. Ten cents admission.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Chicago, March 29.—CORN—Corn continued the spirit leader of the speculative markets on the board of trade today. The bull leader unloaded about a million bushels of May corn, but prices receded only slightly in consequence, and upon cessation of liquidation showed renewed strength. May opened unchanged to ¼c higher at 42⅞c to 43c and touched 43½c within a few minutes. The liquidation referred to caused a reaction to 42⅝c, but this was followed by a sharp rally to 43⅝c, a new high record for the delivery. Scalpers were liberal buyers, bidding for 25,000 and 50,000 bushel lots. St. Louis also bought. Cables were firm. Receipts were 211 cars, 12 of contract grade.

An enormous business was transacted. Longs who sold earlier in the day reinstated their lines and shorts covered freely. May jumped to 44c and closed 1c over yesterday at 43⅝c.

WHEAT—Wheat was quiet. May opened a shade to ⅛c lower at 75⅞c to 75¾@⅝c on liberal receipts and favorable crop reports, and sold to 76c with corn after touching 75⅝c. Local receipts were 63 cars, none of contract grade, while Minneapolis and Duluth reported 378 cars, against 432 last week and 435 a year ago. Argentine shipments were 500,000 bushels less than the previous week.

The wheat market rallied later on export sales at the seaboard and sympathy with corn and closed steady, May ¼@⅜c up at 76¼c.

OATS—Oats were fairly active and firm with corn and on the liberal cash sales yesterday. May opened ⅛c higher at 24⅞c touched 25⅛@¼c and then reacted to 25⅝@25⅛c. Receipts were 211 cars.

PROVISIONS—Provisions were irregular and rather dull. May pork opened 12½@27½c lower at $15.20 to $15.35, declined to $14.97½ and later recovered to $15.12½. The slump was on liquidation by local operators. There was no trade in lard during the first hour. May ribs opened 5@7½c down at $7.85@7.87½ and sold to $7.90.

RYE—March, 51c.

BARLEY—Cash, 38@58c.

TIMOTHY—March, $4.10.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, March 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; steady to strong. Good to prime steers, $4.95@6.05; poor to medium, $3.75@4.9; stockers and feeders, $3.15@4.85; cows, $2.70@4.40; heifers, $2.75@4.60; canners, $2.00@2.60; bulls, $2.60@4.50; calves, $4.50@5.75; Texas fed steers, $4.00@5.00; Texas grass steers, $3.40@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.75@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts today, 19,000; tomorrow, 15,000; left over, 3,650. Choice steady, others slow. Mixed and butchers, $5.85@6.10; good to choice heavy, $6.00@6.12½; one lot at $6.15; rough heavy, $5.85@5.95; light, $5.80@6.05; bulk of sales, $5.95@6.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000; sheep strong; lambs steady. Good to choice wethers, $4.85@5.15; fair to choice mixed, $4.50@4.90; western sheep, $4.85@5.15; yearlings, $4.90@5.15; native lambs, $4.85@5.45; western lambs, $4.85@5.45; western lambs, $5.15@5.45.

Yesterday's official: Receipts: Cattle, 10,563; hogs, 20,875; sheep, 18,977. Shipments: Cattle, 5,582; hogs, 5,290; sheep, 6,398.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, March 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000, including 200 Texans; stockers and feeders slow, other cattle steady. Native beef steers, $4.50@5.60; Texas steers, $4.10@4.70; Texas cows, $2.75@4.00; native cows and heifers, $3.25@4.85; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.25; bulls, $3.25@4.60; calves, $4.50@6.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,000; market steady to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $5.80@5.90; heavy, $5.80@6.00; packers, $5.80@5.90; mixed, $5.75@5.90; light, $5.70@5.85; yorkers, $5.65@5.85; pigs, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; market steady. Muttons, $4.25@5.00; lambs, $5.15@5.25.

Kansas City Produce

Kansas City, March 29.—WHEAT—May, 67⅞c; July, 68⅝c; cash, No. 2 hard, 69½@70c; No. 3, 68@69c; No. 2 red, 72@73c; No. 3, 69@71c; No. 2 spring, 68@68½c.

CORN—May, 39⅝c; July, 40⅝c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 39½@40c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3, 40½c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 28½c.

RYE—No. 2, 52c.

HAY—Choice timothy, $10.50@11; choice prairie, $8.50@9.

BUTTER — Creamery, 17@20c; dairy, fancy, 16c.

EGGS—Fresh, 11c.

Receipts wheat, 73c.

Topeka Markets Today.

Topeka, March 29.

CATTLE.

COWS—$2.50@3.25.
HEIFERS—$3.00@3.50.

CALVES.

HEAVY—$3.00@3.50.
LIGHT—(Under 200 lbs)—$4.00@4.50.

HOGS.

LIGHT—$5.00@5.70.
HEAVY AND MEDIUM—$5.00@5.70.

GRAIN.

NO. 2 WHEAT—65½@66c.
NO. 2 CORN—31½c.
NO. 2 WHITE CORN—32½c.
NO. 2 OATS—24c.

PRODUCE.

BUTTER—16c.
EGGS—9c.
HAY—$6.00@7.00.

Topeka Hide Market.

Topeka, March 29.

GREEN SALT CURED—6c.
GREEN SALT, HALF CURED—5½c.
NO. 1 TALLOW—4c.

Market Gossip.

Furnished by J. C. Goins, Commission Merchant, Grain, Stocks and Provisions, Receiver and Shipper of Grain.

Liverpool cable: Wheat ⅛d higher, corn ⅜d higher.

Chicago: Receipts hogs, 18,000; cattle, 2,000; market steady.

Kansas City: Receipts hogs, 12,000; cattle, 1,000; market steady.

Omaha: Receipts hogs, 15,000; cattle, 2,000; steady.

Chicago: Receipts wheat 63 cars, grade none; corn 211 cars, grade 13 cars; oats 211 cars, grade 24 grade.

Kansas City: Receipts wheat 78 cars, last year 42 cars; corn 16 cars, last year 16 cars; oats 3 cars, last year 7 cars.

Second Liverpool cable: Wheat unchanged, corn ⅛d higher.

New York: Sales to noon, 787,600 shares.

Chicago: Puts May wheat, good tomorrow, 76c; calls, 76⅞c; puts on May corn, 43⅜c; calls, 44⅝c.

Chicago: Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat 75 cars, corn 230 cars, oats 235 cars, hogs 15,000 head.

Total clearances wheat and flour equal 516,000 bushels wheat, corn 476,000 bushels, oats 109,000 bushels.

New York Money Market.

New York, March 29.—MONEY—Money on call firmer at 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88¼ for demand and at $4.84⅝@4.85 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85½ and $4.89; commercial bills, $4.84@4.84¼.

SILVER—Silver certificates, 59⅞@61c; bar silver, 59⅞c; Mexican dollars, 48c.

BONDS—Government bonds steady; refunding 2s, registered, 106; coupon, 106½; 3s, registered, 111⅛; coupon, 111⅛; new 4s, registered, 138⅝; coupon, 138⅝; old 4s, registered, 113¾; coupon, 114⅝; 5s, registered, 111½; coupon, 111½.

Butter Market.

New York, March 29.—BUTTER—Firm; fresh creamery, 16@22c; factory, 11@14½c.

Sugar Market.

New York, March 29.—SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 17-32c; centrifugal 96 test, 4 1-32@1-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-32@5-16c; refined steady; crushed, $5.75; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.25.

COFFEE—Dull and easy.

Cotton Market.

New York, March 29.—COTTON—Cotton closed easy; middling uplands, 8 3-16c; middling Gulf, 8 7-16c; sales, 2,697 bales.

Range of Prices.

Furnished by J. C. Goins, Commission Merchant, Grain, Stocks and Provisions, Receiver and Shipper of Grain.

Chicago, March 29.

Article.	Open	High	Low	Close	Yes.
WHEAT—					
Mar ...	....	....	....	75⅝-¾	74⅞
May ...	75⅞-¾	76¼	75⅝	76¼	75⅞-76
CORN—					
Mar ...	....	....	....	42⅝	41⅝
May ...	42⅞-43	44	42⅝-¾	43⅝	42⅝
OATS—					
Mar ...	....	....	....	25⅜	25¼
May ...	25⅛	25⅝-¾	25⅛-¼	25⅝	25⅛
PORK—					
May ...	15 20	15 42	15 10-2	15 32	15 47
July ...	15 00	15 05	14 85	15 00	15 07
LARD—					
Mar ...	....	....	....	8 07-10	8 02
May ...	7 97	8 07-10	7 97	8 07-10	8 07
RIBS—					
Mar ...	....	....	....	8 00	7 92
May ...	7 90	8 00	7 90	8 00	7 92
KANSAS CITY.					
WHEAT—					
May ...	67½	....	67½	67⅞	67¾
July ...	68⅝	....	68⅜	68⅝	68¼
CORN—					
April ...	....	....	....	39⅛	38½
May ...	39	....	39	39⅝	38⅞
July ...	....	....	....	40⅝	39⅝

Range of Prices on Stock.

Furnished by J. E. Gall, Commissions, Grain, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks. Office 110 West Sixth street. 'Phone 486. Correspondents Christie Grain and Stock Co., Kansas City, Mo.

New York, March 29.

Stocks.	Op'n	High	Low	Cl'se	Yes.
Sugar	140¼	140⅜	139⅝	139⅞	141¼
People's Gas ..	104⅜	107¼	104⅛	106⅜	106
Am. Tobacco ..	125⅝	126	125	125½	125¼
U. S. Steel com	45¾	46	44½	46	....
B. R. T.	81½	82	80⅝	82	80⅞
C. B. & Q. ...	169¼	175	169¼	174⅞	169
*C. R. I. & P. .	128¾	129⅝	128⅛	129⅝	129¾
C. M. & St. P.	149½	151⅜	149⅝	150⅝	149⅞
Atchison com..	61⅝	61¾	61⅛	61¾	61½
Atchison pfd ..	95	95½	95	95½	95¼
Manhattan ...	125	126⅛	125⅝	126¾	124⅞
Western Union	92½	93⅞	92⅛	93⅞	92⅞
Mo. Pacific	102⅝	102⅞	102¼	102⅝	102⅞
U. P. Pfd	84⅞	85	84½	84½	85
U. P. com	91½	92⅝	91½	92⅝	92
Wabash	40⅜	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	40⅜
*N. Y. Central.	145⅝	147⅞	145⅝	146⅝	147⅞
So. Pacific	46½	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	45⅝
Pacific Mail ..	35½	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	35½
C. & O.	47	47	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
M. K. & T.	58¾	58⅞	57⅞	58⅜	58
B. & O.	92½	93	92¼	93	92½
T. C. I.	58	58¾	57⅞	58	57⅞
No. Pac. pfd ..	92¼	93½	92½	93	92½
No. Pac. com..	95½	96	94½	94⅝	95
L. & N.	100	100¼	100	100	100¼

*C., R. I. & P. and New York Central, each ex-dividend 1¼ per cent.