

NEWS OF GOLD COMING.

REPORT ORDERS SENT TO ENGLAND FROM NEW YORK.

Four Million, Four Hundred Thousand Dollars Called for To-Day—The Week's Total Demand Expected to Be Fully Eight Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Wall street was more cheerful to-day than for months past, the change in the temper of speculation and the improved tone being due to the reported engagement of gold in London for shipment to New York and Chicago. It was announced that \$4,400,000 gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment.

With this new money at the disposal of the banks, it is expected that rates will settle down to a normal basis. The sterling exchange market was slightly firmer and importers of gold were the largest buyers of bills to-day.

A tour of the leading trust companies developed the fact that there were few defaults of interest. This is considered remarkable in view of the hard times. One small railway has not sent in its check for interest.

At the Union Trust company, two Western municipalities have failed to provide for their interest. A better feeling prevailed among the sav-ings banks to-day, and though the crowds still on two of them, the situation showed improvement.

TO STAVE OFF THE RUNS.

Action of New York Savings Banks Explained—The Policy General.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The withdrawal of deposits yesterday at many of the city savings banks was quite heavy and the presidents pointed to the lines waiting at the windows as proof of the wisdom of their notice action, because, while it brought the depositors there, the notice prevented excited runs, which would have followed uncontrolled action.

J. Harsen Rhoades, chairman of the executive committee of the savings banks of the state of New York, said that he knew that all the savings banks were in good condition as to cash reserves and that he thought no more currency would be drawn from the deposit banks for a long while. He continued: "You see the dram that we have been experiencing for the last two or three weeks is still in force and it shows how timely and expedient was our decision. Early in June I said that the savings banks were in good condition and would probably soon be able to return their large currency holdings. But from that time on the withdrawals increased slowly, gradually from day to day. They were so steady and gained such volume that the whole aspect of things was changed. The start was not sudden and it took its rise among the more intelligent depositors of large sums. That accounts for the gradual character of the growth of the disquiet. They read the papers and became more and more alarmed. But at no time was there any indication of a panicky feeling. To-day the line is the longest we have had and you see how calm everybody is. There are more here than on an inter-paying day, but they do not communicate with one another and thus spread no alarm."

The savings bank presidents had drawn as little as possible on the strained market, but the drafts during the past week had reached \$40,000 a day at one bank against an average of deposits of \$15,000. Seeing that this was hurting everybody and that it threatened to make the savings banks a constant drain in present conditions, the action was wise for all

A TRIUMPH FOR MR. CLARK.

His Masterly Portrait of Dr. Hopkins Shown to His Friends Last Night.

Mr. Alfred Houghton Clark, director of the art school, and Mrs. Clark, better known in Kansas City as Miss May Marchant Pierce, gave a pleasant little reception in their studios in the Y. M. C. A. building last evening, the reception being intended to notify their friends that they are back from the honeymoon and to exhibit Mr. Clark's new painting, a portrait of the Rev. Henry Hopkins.

The studios are no-doubt good places to work in, but last evening they seemed more fitted for play. Flowers everywhere and the huge punch bowl on the Model's stand, looked wholly frivolous. Big bows of nasturtiums, tangles of sweet peas and green vines that banked the fireplace, took away any work-a-day air the rooms ever wear, in spite of the fact that the rows of Indian clubs and dumbbells, masks, fencing foils and casts, obstinately and ostentatiously claimed the place as their own. It was surprising that all the paraphernalia belonging to Mrs. Clark's physical culture classes and the School of Oratory, which, as the successor of Messrs. Fulton & Trueblood, she conducts, looked quite as picturesque as did the sketches and pictures with which the painter's studio proclaims its mission.

Mr. Clark's own work on exhibition included, beside a multitude of minor sketches, studies and bits, a fine little portrait of the Rev. Cameron Mann, a water color, "The New Lake," a bit of local scenery, "Fleeced," a wicked looking picture of a card sharper and a youth at a green table, and a strong study of a girl's head which seemed to dominate the wall on which it hung. In the Boston art schools this is considered Mr. Clark's best work. A Dutch head, an old master, painted in the time of Rembrandt, an heirloom of which Mr. Clark is inordinately proud, had a place among sketches by Remington and others of the moderns.

But everything else in the rooms had lessened interest when one looked at the portrait of Dr. Hopkins. This is a veritable surprise. Everybody knew that good work was being done at the Art school and that its earnest and tireless young director was a talented artist with a future before him, but nobody expected that future to become present so soon. This picture of Dr. Hopkins is not only the best thing he has done; it is a notable and admirable portrait fit to be shown anywhere, so strong is its individuality and so thoroughly does it reveal the sitter's personality. Dr. Hopkins was a somewhat difficult subject. His features are not strongly marked and a somewhat inexpressive calm is his habitual expression and yet no one who knows him would be satisfied with a negative face. It is in this that lies Mr. Clark's triumph; he has expressed in this face all the kindness, the humanity, the strength, the sort of saving power which, every one feels, must be shown in any portrait of Dr. Hopkins. This is the great requirement in portraiture, the revelation of character; after that comes the technique, and in this Mr. Clark has been equally strong. The picture is a three-quarters length, life size, showing the doctor in his ministerial coat, reproducing the very carriage of his shoulders and the poise of his head.

The picture is to be exhibited in Boston this fall, in order that those who watched the beginning of Mr. Clark's career, may see the result of his conscientious development. Dr. Hopkins's face is as familiar in Boston as in Kansas City.

At present the portrait will be on exhibition at Swan's.

THE UNFORTUNATE INSANE.

The County Court's Passive Action a Cause for Complaint.

"It is a surprise to me," said a citizen to-day to a reporter for THE STAR, "that the county judges have not seen by this time that the people want the lunatics at the poor house returned to the asylums. Assuming a position and maintaining it is proper enough, but here the judges are guilty of pure obstinacy. The members of the court, like all other public officers, hold office at the sufferance of the people and when their will is so unmistakably in favor of a return of the lunatics, as it now is, the judges should not hesitate to obey it. I talked to a dozen men on this subject and I have not found one who does not oppose the conversion of the poor house into an asylum for the insane. The fight being made by the good men and women of this city for the return of the lunatics should not be abandoned until they have accomplished their

BIG SMASH IN THE MARKET.

PORK AND LARD DEALS IN CHICAGO COLLAPSE COMPLETELY.

The Great Decline in Provisions Keeps the Wheat Market Unsettled—Lower Prices Again After a Higher Opening—Hogs Lower—Cattle Higher.

The wheat market was a wild and irregular one to-day. The September price in Chicago went up and down four times through a range of 2 cents a bushel and finally closed almost 1 cent lower than yesterday. The opening was up 1 cent in the face of utter demoralization in the provisions market. The early advance was based on the good export demand the large export sales yesterday—and the fact that Liverpool private cables quoted wheat higher in the face of the big declines in this country. There was a cable reporting estimates of the French wheat crop reduced 40 million bushels. The receipts at Western markets were light. There was generally a better feeling regarding the banks. Stocks in New York were higher and the result of the whole situation was considerable speculative buying. But the announcement of three important failures in the provisions trade caused a quick drop of nearly 2 cents a bushel. At the decline there was active buying for the failed firms, who were short of wheat, and prices jumped up from 59c to 60 3/4c in less than five minutes. The market soon went down a cent, then slowly worked up to the top prices again, when the price of lard began to go down and other failures were announced, among them John Cudahy. That immediately started wheat down and in little more than a minute the September price went from 60 3/4c to 58 3/4c. There was some reaction from that price, but the market dropped back again and closed 3/4c lower than yesterday.

The market at the close was in a very unsettled state. The collapse of the provision deals upset all the ordinary influences on wheat. In addition to the bull motives noted at the start, the day's export clearances, when they were announced, raised a little enthusiasm. Wheat and flour together they amounted to more than a million bushels, but the overpowering influence was the big failures. No other news was of any importance.

Prices of wheat here followed the Chicago market. Cash wheat was in demand barely at 1c advance and September wheat here got up 1 1/4c. But the advances were all lost when Chicago prices went down.

Corn in Chicago was up 1/2c with wheat at the opening. When the latter dropped the price of corn went down a cent, but there was good buying all along and there was a quick recovery. Closing prices were the same as yesterday. Oats were steady.

In provisions there was the most sensational decline that ever occurred on the Chicago board of trade. September pork dropped \$8.75 a barrel, September lard \$3.75 a hundred pounds, September ribs \$1.40 a hundred pounds. Even at the bottom prices some firms refused to take orders to buy provisions, fearing still farther declines. It was known before the opening, to some people, that the pork deal would go to smash to-day, but no one looked for the break in lard too.

At the Stock Yards.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,863; calves, 1,505; shipped yesterday, 3,296. The market was fairly active and steady to 10 cents higher on cows and steers; feeders steady; calves steady to 50 cents lower.

Receipts were unusually light for Tuesday. The supply of cattle in the yards was 5,000. Nearly all were Western and Southern and mostly in the native division. Choices heavy steers were scarce. Nice light steers were more plentiful than yesterday. The tone of the market was much improved and the market was strong on good cattle generally. Some dealers quoted desirable steers 10 cents higher and common grades steady with a better movement. Native cows were steady and Texas cows in the native division strong to 10 cents higher. Bulls were scarce. Calves were plentiful, very active and steady for good and 25 to 50 cents lower for common kinds. Feeders were in request and active at steady to strong prices.

There were less than 900 cattle received on the Texas side. A fair proportion were cows. The quality was common to quite good. The market was active and steady to strong and in many cases 10 cents higher.

The following are representative sales: DRESSED BEEF AND EXPORT STEERS.

Table with columns for weight (154, 222, 19, 24, 28, 38, 27 N. M., 20) and price (1441 4 40, 1225 4 25, 1275 3 00, 1100 3 05, 1107 3 75, 1180 3 70, 785 2 45, 1287 4 35) and another set of columns (18, 18, 21, 56, 10, 12, 110 N. M., 52) and price (1335 4 82 1/2, 1405 4 25, 1340 4 00, 1253 3 80, 1213 3 85, 1035 3 70, 1035 3 50, 1007 2 27 1/2, 1309 4 25).

horses and mules. Compared with week previous is \$2,252 more, 32,550 sheep, mules and decrease 645 cattle and 3

Live Stock Markets

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Hogs—Receipts yesterday 23,402; shipments 10,000; receipts for month of July, 513,500; month of July, 151,833; receipts opposing month last year, 485,200; the corresponding month last year average weight for month of July, 2 weight for the corresponding month lbs; left over about 5,000; quality only medium; market opened active, but closed slow at yesterday's prices. Shipments out of the market 1. Sales 4,000 for light; \$4.80 to \$5.25 for packing and shipping lots. \$3.25 to \$5.30 for mixed; \$3.25 to \$5.30 for heavy. Receipts 5,000; official shipments yesterday 6,050; market steady. Receipts 6,000; official shipments yesterday 6,050; market steady. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—CATTLE—Market active and a shade higher, 2,300. Market 10c higher, heavy, mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.50; light, \$5.00 to \$5.25. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300. Market firm.

Notes From the Exchange

Receipts of grain to-day, as reported commercial exchange, were 39 cars of corn, 6 cars of oats and 5 cars of wheat. All prices of grain sold in Kansas these columns, unless otherwise stated, basis of 10c a hundred pounds for ship's rail river on wheat and 8c a hundred and rye.

The elevators took in to-day 8.4 loads, or 3,643 bu of wheat, 1,869 1/2, 859 bu of oats; leaving in store 74,671 bu of corn, 9,471 1/2 bu of rye.

Local Grain Market

Wheat was in demand on local sample lots sold, fully 1c higher. Elevator men were active—buyers some export bids, and two small lots of store sold at 52 1/2c and 53c. It opened 1c higher at 49 1/2c, declined to 50c, then dropped to 48 1/4c asked.

Receipts to-day were 39 cars, a year ago 27. Prices were quoted at the close in follows: No. 2 hard wheat, 47 1/2c; No. 4 hard wheat, 44 1/2c; No. 4 hard wheat, 44 1/2c; No. 2 soft wheat, 50c; No. 3 red wheat, 47 1/4c; No. 4 soft wheat, 47 1/4c.

Sales on change f. o. b. Basin River

HARD WHEAT—No. 2 hard, 8, 54c; 4 cars, 53 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 13, 52 1/2c; 4 cars 52c; No. 4 hard, 4, 52c; 1 car 49c; 1 car 47c; 1 car 42c. SOFT WHEAT—No. 2 red, 2 cars 4 cars 50c; No. 3 red, 4 cars, 54c; 4 red, 1 car 52c.

Corn was firm and some sales were offerings were not large. Receipts to-day, 25 cars; a year ago 27. No. 2 mixed corn sold at 28 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 26c; No. 3 white, 26 1/2c; No. 3 white, 26 1/2c; No. 4 white, 26 1/2c; No. 3 river and 35c; No. 4 river and 37c; No. 3 white sold at 35c river and 37c. Oats were very firm. There were buyers had to pay 1c advance to get a hand was limited though and a high here as at Chicago.

Receipts to-day, 6 cars, a year ago 5. Cash prices: No. 2 mixed, new, 21 1/2c to 2c premium; No. 3, new, 19c to 17c; No. 2 white, new, nominally 1c to 2c premium; No. 3 white, 1c to 2c premium; No. 2 nominally 4 1/4c.

FLAXSEED—Nominally 91c per bu of pure in car lots; small lots, 30c to 31c; Lower, 46 1/2c per cwt; (Cash) Clover—Wheat 62 1/2c per cwt. HAY—Receipts, 5 cars; market steady, fancy, \$9 1/2 to \$10; No. 1, \$8.00 to \$9; fancy prairie, new, \$6 to \$5.50; good to choice, \$4.50 to \$5; common,

The Chicago Grain Market

The range of prices at Chicago to-day and the closing price as furnished by W. W. Cowan, were as follows:

Table with columns: Date (Aug. 1, Sept., Dec.), Opened (57 1/2, 61, 68 1/2), High (58 1/2, 61, 68), Low (55 1/2, 58 1/2, 60), and another set of columns for Wheat (Aug., Sept., May), Corn (Aug., Sept., May), and Oats (Sept., Oct.) with prices ranging from 18 75 to 12 00.