

THE FRONTIER.
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THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

A civil service examination will be held at Kearney, Neb., October 4.
Carey W. Thorn of Cody, Neb., has been appointed a teacher in the Rosebud Indian school of South Dakota.
At Sydney, N. S. W., the assembly passed a resolution by a vote of 75 to 41 declaring a lack of confidence in the ministry.
The emperor of Korea has inaugurated a reform in dress, and has issued an edict that longer sleeves must be worn with long coats.
The navy department received word that the new battleship Kearsarge would be ready for her official acceptance trial about Sept. 22.
The last plague patient was discharged from the hospital at Alexandria, Egypt. Of a total of eighty-nine cases forty-three deaths have occurred.
It is said that Baron von Hammerstein Lexton, minister of agriculture, has been dismissed from office for the part he took with regard to the canal bill.
Consul Bedloe, whose status as the United States representative at Canton is in question, is in Washington to confer with the state department officials.
During the sham battle in the Pain spectacle, "The Battle of San Juan," at the state fair ground, in Columbus, O., Charles Krag, aged 10 years, spectator, was killed.
A. L. Bell of St. Mary's, Kan., has been appointed a teacher at the Hookby Indian school, Arizona: Miss G. Vaughan, of Hutchinson, Kan., teacher at Sac and Fox agency.

Mrs. B. K. Bruce, widow of the late United States Senator Bruce, has accepted the position of lady principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.
So far as known this is the hottest summer ever experienced in London. Meteorological records go back only twenty-seven years and show a maximum of 90 degrees in the shade.
Bids for the purchase from the government of the Industrial Christian home in Salt Lake City, Utah, were opened. Charles B. Titcomb of Salt Lake, for \$22,500, was the highest.
Harvey Murray, one of the most prominent attorneys in Missouri, died at Springfield, Mo., from injuries received in being thrown down a staircase by E. C. Mays, a wealthy farmer.
Rev. Mr. William Moffat, D. D., LL. D., for twenty-eight years president of Erskine college, at Due West, S. C., and for many years editor of the Associated Reformed Presbyterian, is dead.
At the Douglas county fair at Cambridge, Ill., lightning struck the north end of the grand stand, killing two men instantly, fatally injuring two more and seriously disabling six others.
Government officials of the Russian province of Kertch recently ordered the closing of thirty synagogues and schools at Berlitcheff, center of the Jewish population of the southwest provinces.
Final returns show that Pleasant Porter, the progressive candidate, was elected president of the Creek nation by a majority of 1,000 votes, defeating ex-Chief Perryman and Second Chief McIntosh.
Lieutenant General Sir General Forcater Walker, who relieves Sir General William Francis Butler as commander of the British troops in South Africa, arrived at Capetown. He was given a splendid reception.

A dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle from Christiania says that Baron Vontell, a Russian, has purchased a sailing vessel and will undertake an expedition into North Polar regions next spring.
Iron and lake shipping men estimate the loss caused by the blockade of Lake Superior navigation through the sinking of the vessels Houghton and Fritz in the St. Mary's river will amount to over \$1,000,000.
John Y. McKane, formerly the political boss of Coney Island, and whose trial and conviction in 1894 for ballot box stuffing gave him national notoriety, is dying at his home in Coney Island of acute dyspepsia.
The Pittsburg Bridge company, and Charles M. Peasley, superintendent, were held responsible by a coroner's jury for the death of eleven men who were killed in the collapse of the arches of the coliseum building.
Governor Candler's Minute Men, a company of 109 officers and privates, composed of young men in Marietta, Macon and Atlanta, Ga., has made application with Secretary of War Root to be accepted as a company for service in the Philippines.
Senator Pulido, the charge d'affaires of Venezuela, in response to a cablegram sent by him, received a message from the foreign office of Venezuela saying: "The news of a new outbreak in Venezuela, published yesterday, is without any foundation."
Count Esterhazy, in an interview published, repeats his statement that he did everything by order of Colonel Sandherr, and his superior officers. He says he will reveal all after the trial at Rennes. Possibly he will go to the United States to lecture.
Preparations on a grand scale for the celebration of the national anniversary of independence are being made in the City of Mexico. Governor Martinez of Oaxaca has invited the Americans to take part in the independence day celebration, and they will erect a handsome arch, besides actively participating in the public manifestation of rejoicing.
Spanish is to be taught in three of Chicago's public schools. The idea from Superintendent Andrews, who advocated the teaching of Spanish after the conclusion of the war with Spain. Dr. Andrews held that a big opening showed itself for American youths in the new island possessions if they knew something of Spanish. Chicago is the first city to make provision in the public school system for the teaching of the Spanish language.

DREYFUS YET HOPEFUL
Not Uneasy Regarding Himself, as He Expects to Be Free October 15.

THINKS OF WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Madam Dreyfus Visits Her Husband, Accompanied by His Brother—Difference of Opinion on the Verdict—Colonel Jaussat Declares Dreyfus Must Serve Full Ten Years.

RENNES, Sept. 11.—Dreyfus has borne the terrible shock with marvelous fortitude, one might almost say with unnatural calm. Yesterday he seemed stupefied when M. Labori communicated to him the verdict, but he has since rallied. He passed a quiet night and rose when his orderly brought his water at 5 o'clock this morning.
Mme. Dreyfus and Mathieu Dreyfus, his brother, visited him during the course of the afternoon, his brother subsequently leaving for Paris. The application to the court of revision was taken to him at noon by M. Labori's assistant and he signed it.
Today he has spoken little, though he has seemed in better spirits than might have been anticipated. The meeting with his wife was naturally very affecting, but both held up as well as possible. He said to her:
"I am not uneasy regarding myself, as I shall soon be free, but I think of you and my poor children. They will be branded as the children of a traitor."
He is convinced that ten years' imprisonment to which he is sentenced will be wiped out by the five years of solitary seclusion he has undergone on Devil's island, and he expects to be released by October 15, which will be five years from the date of his former condemnation. He is so sanguine that he has made an extraordinary request of his wife for a novel to read in the meantime, explaining that his mind is so shaken and weighed down by recent events that he expects to divert his thoughts and to get all the recollections of the past three months out of his mind. He thinks that reading a novel will afford the desired mental repose and keep him from brooding.
The correspondent of the Associated Press called upon Mme. Dreyfus after her visit to her husband and saw her father. M. Hadamard, who said his daughter was bearing up wonderfully well, considering the circumstances, but desired to remain undisturbed today, in view of the emotional strain of the interview. M. Hadamard said Mme. Dreyfus and the family were hopeful and looked forward to some favorable development.
"The verdict is an infamy," he said. "Captain Dreyfus is in poor health, as everyone knows. He has been extremely ill from the moment of his arrival in France. His health has not improved and the nervous effect of yesterday's terrible blow is bound to react on his general condition. His suppression of all outward depression is due to his almost incredible force of will, but it does not imply that he is insensible to the mental and physical torture he has undergone. On the contrary, the family just now see in his weak state of health and abnormal impassivity an ugly sign, and fear for him more than they care to express."
The town has been perfectly calm. There has not been a sign or a demonstration nor a cry for or against Dreyfus or the Jews heard anywhere. A number of people gathered to see Mme. Dreyfus visit the prison, but they were quite respectful.
The troops and masses of gendarmes who yesterday gave the center of Rennes the appearance of a military camp have vanished. There are hardly any gendarmes in sight, except near the Dreyfus residence, where a few are posted.

Burns the French Flag.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—When the news of Captain Dreyfus' fate reached Indianapolis Captain Wallace Foster, who originated the plan of floating the American flag over Indiana school houses, announced that he would have the flag of France burned in the public streets. Last evening a large crowd was drawn to his home, in North Capitol avenue, and, encircled by women, children, bicycles and buggies, the tri-colors were brought out and burned on the macadam boulevard. There was loud cheering as the flag, which Captain Foster had obtained at the World's fair, was reduced to ashes.

Yellow Fever Spreading.
JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 11.—One case of yellow fever in Jackson was reported to the state board of health Sunday. The patient is D. P. Porter, city clerk. Dr. Murray of the marine hospital service confirms the diagnosis, and his report to Surgeon General Wyman says that the case is of a very malignant type. The patient is not expected to live during the night. It is expected many other Mississippi towns will quarantine against Jackson during the night.
More Volunteers Start Home.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—A cable dispatch has been received from General Otis, which says: "Newport sailed yesterday, 9 officers, 66 enlisted men, 464 discharged men, 10 civilians; party of enlisted men belonged to volunteer signal corps; remainder sick."
Root and Beveridge Disagree.
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The World, under a Washington date, will print the following:
Senator Beveridge of Indiana left here yesterday afternoon, after having had four long conferences with the president on the Philippine situation. Secretary Root took part in the last conference and after it was over he and Senator Beveridge went away to New York together. It is said Secretary Root and Senator Beveridge were not in agreement on several of the fundamental points considered.

THE EXPECTED HAS COME.
Capt. Dreyfus Again Condemned as a Traitor to His Country.
RENNES, Sept. 11.—The expected has happened. Dreyfus has been condemned, but though a majority of those in the court room Saturday afternoon expected the verdict, they were completely stupefied when it was given.
The silence which prevailed in the room, when men turned pale and caught their breath, was more impressive than any other manifestation could have been. Maitre Demange sank back in his chair and tears trickled down his cheeks and Maitre Labori turned white as a sheet, while all around the court room looked at each other in silence. Positively the only sound to be heard was the rustling of papers from the reporters' benches as each press representative tried to be first to send the news.
As the audience left the court room fully ten or fifteen men were crying openly and the majority of those present walked quietly down the street for more than a block without speaking a word. It was like a funeral procession.
Meanwhile a tragedy was being enacted in the little room of the court room, where Dreyfus listened to the reading of the verdict. He had been told the result by his lawyers and had wept bitterly, but when in the presence of the officials of the court-martial he listened impassively to the sentence.
His wife, who was waiting in torture and suspense at her home, bore the news bravely and when visiting her husband in the afternoon showed the onlookers who were in the streets no sign of her suffering as she walked from her carriage to the prison.
Mathieu Dreyfus was not present in court in the afternoon, but visited his brother after the verdict had been rendered. He found him perfectly calm and without any manifestation of surprise at the finding of the court. The prisoner simply shrugged his shoulders, uttering an expressive "bah!" adding as he embraced his brother as the latter was preparing to leave: "Console my wife."
The text of the judgment is as follows:
Today, the 9th of September, 1899, the court-martial of the Tenth Legion army corps, deliberating behind closed doors, the president put the following question:
"Is Alfred Dreyfus, brevet captain, Fourteenth regiment of artillery, probationer on the general staff, guilty of having in 1894 entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign power or one of its agents to induce it to commit hostility or undertake thereof by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the documents called the bordereau according to the decision of the court of cassation of June 3, 1897?"
The votes were taken separately, beginning by the inferior grade and youngest in the last grade, the president having given his opinion last. The court declares on the question by a majority of five votes to two:
"Yes, the accused is guilty."

HORSES AND MULES FOR ORIENT.
Government Will Send 3,000 Horses and Same Number of Mules.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The quartermaster's department of the army is paying especial attention just now to the transportation of animals, including cavalry horses and pack mules, to the Philippines. Arrangements have been made for the transportation of about 3,000 cavalry horses, including those of the Third cavalry and an equally large number of mules. Many of these animals are being transported by way of San Francisco, and the remainder are on their way to Manila by the Aleutian route from Seattle to Japan. The last named methods of animal transportation are somewhat of an experiment, and the result is being watched with considerable interest.
The department contemplates sending the entire Third cavalry to the Philippines over this North Pacific route. The men are on the steamer St. Paul and the horses on the steamers Garonne, Athenian and Victoria. The Garonne was the first to start from Seattle, and, according to advices received at the war department, arrived safely at Dutch harbor, one of the westernmost islands of the Aleutian group, on August 27.
Iowa Officers After Him.
TORONTO, Sept. 11.—G. W. Nutt, an officer from Des Moines, Ia., arrived here today to take back Charles A. Spiegel, who is wanted there on a charge of arson. He was indicted last month, and was out on bail on the charge, and also on a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails, and it is alleged fled. Nutt positively identifies his man. W. W. Hartford, governor of the Tennessee state prison, Nashville, is here, to take back Dr. Foucher, an alleged escaped convict.
Esterhazy Will Reveal All.
LONDON, Sept. 11.—Count Esterhazy, in an interview published here this morning, repeats his statement that he did everything by order of Colonel Sandherr and his superior officers. He says he will reveal all after the trial at Rennes.
Army Appointments.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Among the appointments announced in the volunteer army are the following:
Washington—To be captain: James M. Ross, late captain, Company A, Washington volunteers, Forty-fifth.
Iowa—To be first lieutenant: Roy S. Parker, late lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa, Forty-fourth.
At Large—To be second lieutenant: Fred Dinger, late first lieutenant First Arkansas volunteers, Forty-fourth.
Our Insular Possessions.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The cabinet spent most of the session discussing the local governments for the Philippines after the cessation of hostilities. It was agreed that a system of government suited to Luzon would hardly do for the less advanced islands. Postmaster General Smith reported a rapid improvement in business in Cuba and Porto Rico was evidenced by an increasing demand for money order facilities and a surprising growth of postal receipts.

THE DREYFUS VERDICT
It is Expected Court Martial Will Find Accused Guilty.

HIS HOPE APPEARS VERY SLIM.

Wronged Captain Already Convicted in the Fears of Friends and Counsel—Labori Declares His Feeling that His Client is Worst, but Does Not Give Up the Fight—Caution Against Outbreak.
RENNES, Sept. 9.—That Captain Dreyfus will be condemned was the almost universal opinion heard in Rennes last night. Hitherto there had always been a divergence, but now both camps, the Dreyfusards and the anti-Dreyfusards, seem unanimous in the conviction that the verdict will go against him.
Upon just what this is based and the precise reason for the conclusion are a mystery, but there is no disguising the fact that from M. Labori down to the numerous Dreyfusards who crowd the hotels and cafes and who Thursday night were hopeful that Dreyfus would be saved, all seem now to agree that his last chance is gone.
The one source of hope is M. Labori himself, who said yesterday afternoon to the correspondent of the Associated Press:
"We fear Captain Dreyfus will be condemned, but we do not intend to throw up the sponge. We shall go on fighting for him."
M. Jaures, the socialist leader, and other prominent Dreyfusards, expressed a similar opinion. Excitement is at fever heat and nothing is discussed but the verdict of today. The military precautions are of the most elaborate character, and no attempt at disorder is likely to have the slightest success. Orders have been issued to repress the first symptom of trouble with an iron hand. A small anti-semitic meeting was held here in the afternoon, and the complete calm that attended it is an indication of a quiet day today. A strong force of gendarmes guarded the approaches to the building where the meeting was held, and their orders were to arrest the first man who raised a seditious cry. Nothing occurred. Indeed, the inhabitants of the town seemed indifferent and the neighborhood of the lycée and the prison is deserted save for a few gendarmes.
The news of the publication of Count von Buelow's speech in the Reichsanzeiger reached Rennes last night and is considered very important at the eve of a verdict, which in some quarters it is thought will be regarded as a slight by Germany, if it be a condemnation, as being tantamount to a public refusal to take the word of Emperor William, as his minister is merely his mouthpiece.
According to the latest report the verdict may be delivered between 3 and 5 o'clock this afternoon, the court adjourning after M. Demange's speech until 3 o'clock. There is some criticism of M. Labori's decision not to speak, the friends of M. Demange thinking it his object to escape his share of the responsibility in the event of a verdict of condemnation. M. Demange once having seen Dreyfus condemned under his own advocacy would naturally like M. Labori to share the criticism this time, especially as M. Labori has assumed such a prominent part in the proceedings.

GERMANY SPEAKS ONCE MORE.
Official Declaration Made Which Exonerates Dreyfus.
BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Reichsanzeiger this evening in the official portion of the paper publishes the following statement:
"We are authorized to repeat here with the declarations which the imperial government, while loyally observing the reserve demanded in regard to the internal matters of another country, has made concerning the French Captain Dreyfus. For the preservation of his own dignity and the fulfillment of duty to humanity, Prince von Munster, after obtaining the orders of the emperor, repeatedly, in December 1894, and in January, 1895, to M. Hanotaux, M. Dupuy and M. Castmir-Perier, declarations to the effect that the imperial embassy in France never maintained either directly or indirectly any relations with Dreyfus."
"Secretary of State von Buelow, in the Reichstag of January 24, 1898, made the following statement: 'I declare in the most positive manner that no relations or connections of any kind ever existed between the French ex-Captain Dreyfus, now on Devil's island, and any German agent.'"
Venezuela Disclaims Strife.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Neither the state department nor the war department has had any further advices from any official source regarding the impending revolution in Venezuela. The advices received at the Venezuelan legation here contradicting the reports of threatened trouble in Venezuela have been communicated to the two departments, but the Detroit meanwhile has sailed, and, going direct to La Guayra, there will be no opportunity to intercept it even if it were regarded as expedient to do so.
Cigarette Fiend's Crime.
MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 9.—Charles Wilder, who seems to have been a student of dime novel heroism and a smoker of cigarettes, followed and shot Arlington Hughes, son of Judge Hughes, tonight, inflicting a wound in the abdomen which is pronounced fatal. Despite his wound Hughes held Wilder until help came. Wilder is in jail. He offers no excuse for following Hughes or for the shooting other than he wanted to know where Hughes was going. Judge Hughes went to Chicago yesterday and is supposed to be on a lake vessel unappraised of the serious condition of his son.

THE DOVE OF PEACE.
It Now Hovers Over Old Oom Paul's South African Domain.
PRETORIA, Sept. 9.—The government has issued a formal announcement that its last dispatch was intended as an acceptance of the joint inquiry. The mistake arose through a confusion of ideas. Both President Kruger and Vice President Joubert declare that they are determined to work for a peaceful settlement.
In the read this morning debate was resumed on the concentration of British troops on the frontier and the stoppage of ammunition intended for the Transvaal. The house adjourned shortly before noon, after adopting unanimously the following resolution:
"The volksraad having considered that friendly correspondence is still passing between the two governments, that the concentration of troops in great number near our border has a restless effect on the inhabitants of the state and that the Transvaal has lived in friendship and peace with all nations and desires to continue to live in such friendship and peace, now declares its regret at the fact of concentration, and expresses the opinion that in the case of eventualities which might lead to enmity or war between the two governments, the cause would not lie with the republic."
"As regards the stoppage of ammunition at Delagoa bay, the volksraad trusts that the government will act according to circumstances."
"The read further resolves to drop the matter of the concentration of troops on the border for the present, until the government shall supply further information to the read, although the information obtained is unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, with a result to the negotiations pending, the read declares itself determined in the meantime to maintain the rights and independence of the republic."

NEW MOVE BY THE FILIPINOS.
Aguinaldo's Congress in Extra Session Nominates Selected Conservatives.
MANILA, Sept. 9.—A Filipino who has arrived here from Tarlac says an extraordinary session of the revolutionary congress took place at Tarlac August 24. Aguinaldo presided and chose Mabini as president of the supreme court and Gonzaga as attorney general. They both represent the most conservative and temperate element.
Mabini, who recently resigned the foreign secretaryship, is the ablest man connected with the revolution. Gonzaga was the president of the last peace commission. The proceedings of the congress disproved the report that Aguinaldo had declared himself dictator.
A decree has been issued by the Filipino compelling the resignation of all foreigners in Filipino territory. The Chinese, who are a large faction of the population, are considered foreigners, including those born in the Philippine islands. Applications must be made on stamped paper, which figures largely in all the business transactions of the insurrectionary government. This seems to be largely a scheme to tax Chinamen.
One Thousand in an Hour.
HURON, S. D., Sept. 9.—Attorney General Fyle and W. L. Miner of the Herald-Democrat, representing the committee to procure funds for bringing the First South Dakota volunteers from San Francisco to the state, started out yesterday afternoon to raise \$1,000, the amount apportioned to this county. In less than one hour the amount was ready and in bank subject to the check of the persons authorized to receive the money.
Duel Over Dreyfus Case.
PARIS, Sept. 9.—It was announced here today that as a result of newspaper polemics on the Dreyfus affair, M. Presseno, editor of the Temps, had fought a duel with M. Maurice Barrero. Four shots were said to have been exchanged with no result. The seconds of M. Barrero say the duel did not occur, as they withdrew their demand for satisfaction owing to the physical inferiority of M. Presseno.
Mr. Bryan Will Attend.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Brigadier General Owenshine, who has just returned from the Philippine islands, called on Secretary Root and the president yesterday. He has been suffering from fever and has not yet recovered. He undoubtedly will be granted a further leave. He reports that General Lawton has suffered from chills and fever since he has been in the Philippines.
Yellow Fever Increasing.
KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 9.—Thirty cases of yellow fever have been reported during the last twenty-four hours, including two cases previously to date, so far as known, is 127.
Two deaths have been reported during the last twenty-four hours, making the total number of deaths nine. The weather is still very warm and rainy and favorable for the spread of the disease.
Cuban Tobacco Raisers Protest.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Mr. Quezada has sent to the president telegrams received from the tobacco raising interests of Cuba protesting against the proposal to admit Porto Rican tobacco into Cuba free of duty. It is understood that Secretary Root looks favorably upon the plan of admitting Porto Rican tobacco to Cuba as a relief measure.

IN GENERAL.
Coffee is becoming an important industry in Queensland. It has outgrown the home demand and the Queenslanders are preparing to put their coffee on the London market.
Five threshers, while returning from Brandon, Ill., were struck by lightning. John Lundstrom and O. C. Westman were killed instantly. The others were more or less injured, but will recover.
Frankfurt-on-the-Main is celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birth with processions, sporting and theatrical performances, the celebration lasting several days.
Sir Sidney Waterlow, once lord mayor of London, who married an American girl, recently gave a park to the Londoners, and will have the pleasure of seeing his statue erected in it in his own lifetime.
Hubert Herkomer has been elected professor of painting in the schools of the royal academy in place of Sir W. B. Richmond, who is responsible for the mosaics in St. Paul's cathedral, and who has resigned.
Berlin university is celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of its foundation by Frederick William III of Prussia. Although one of the youngest it is now the foremost university of Germany in the number of students and professors.
Count Munster, German ambassador to France, and the chief German representative at The Hague peace conference, has been raised to the rank of prince by the kaiser with the title of Furst Derneburg. Till 1866 the count was a Hanoverian subject.
Peas taken from an Egyptian tomb 3,000 years old have been planted by a Scotch gardener and have produced vigorous vines and fruit. There is no doubt as to the peas being Egyptian, but it will need strong testimony to convince botanists that they are as old as the tombs.
The body of the man murdered at Davenport, Ia., was identified as Alex McArthur of Cedar Rapids, and his companion is believed to have robbed him on a passenger train and pushed him off the platform in front of another train. He was killed instantly and the murderer escaped.
The Kaiser William der Grosse is now king of the seas. The big vessel reached New York from Southampton Tuesday in the record-breaking time of five days, eighteen hours and five minutes. The best previous time was five days, twenty hours and fifty-five minutes. The liner averaged 22.08 miles an hour for the trip. But what was gained? A few hours' time was gained, but the lives of hundreds of people were risked, and blindly, too.
Bavaria, as is only fitting, bears the prize for beer drinking, the very average for each man, woman and child being 236 litres. Belgium comes next with 162 litres, then Great Britain with 145; the average for the United States is 47 litres a year. The record by cities for 1897-98 is Munich 566 litres per head, Frankfurt 428, Nuremberg 421, Berlin 206, Vienna 145, Paris 11. Germany's production of beer was 1,438,620,000 gallons. The United States, grouped in German tobes with other non-European countries, produced 1,219,850,000 gallons and Great Britain 1,166,530,000 gallons.
The dry, hot spell, says a Peoria (Ill.) dispatch, shows no signs of abating in this district. The farmers are complaining bitterly, and say that it is even now too late to save much of the corn, which has shrivelled up. The drought struck the corn in the dough, and instead of ripening, it scorching it. The kernels brought to town for inspection show that it has been cooked. The farmers, however, are congratulating themselves that while the hot sun has withered the corn it has stored away tons of saccharine in the sugar beets that are growing on thousands of acres of Tazewell county farms.
The central Porto Rican committee has decided to send broadcast through the country an appeal to the churches for aid, and copies of the appeal to all the banks in the country to be posted where they can be seen to revive the contributions to the relief fund. A cablegram received from General Davis, now in command in Porto Rico, says that a thousand tons of food supplies a week were still needed, the articles most wanted being rice, beans, fish, bacon and medicinal supplies. The United States government is to send a thousand tons of food purchased on its own account by a transport which will sail tomorrow, and the committee decided to devote the contributions this week to the purchase of medicinal supplies.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE.
Omaha, Chicago and New York Market
Quotations.
OMAHA.
Butter—Creamery separator, 19 @ 23
Butter—Choice fancy country 11 1/2 @ 12
Eggs—Fresh, per doz., 13 @ 13 1/2
Chickens—Spring, per lb., 17 1/2 @ 18
Pigeons—Live, per doz., 75 @ 1.00
Lemons—Per box, 4.25 @ 4.50
Oranges—Per box, 4.50 @ 4.75
Cranberries—Jersey, per bbl., 6.25 @ 6.50
Apples—Per barrel, 1.75 @ 2.00
Potatoes—New, per bushel, .25 @ .35
Sweet potatoes—Per bbl., 2.00 @ 2.20
Hay—Upland, per ton, 5.00 @ 6.00
SOUTH OMAHA.
Hogs—Choice light, 4.40 @ 4.45
Hogs—Heavy weights, 4.35 @ 4.40
Beef steers, 3.00 @ 3.75
Bulls, 2.75 @ 3.75
Stags, 2.25 @ 4.65
Calves, 4.00 @ 6.00
Cows, 2.00 @ 4.10
Heifers, 3.50 @ 4.75
Stockers and feeders, 3.50 @ 4.65
Sheep—Lams, 4.00 @ 4.25
Sheep—Good grass wethers, 3.80 @ 3.75
CHICAGO.
Wheat—No. 2 spring, 67 @ 69 1/2
Corn—Per bushel, 32 @ 32 1/2
Barley—No. 2, doz., 15 @ 15 1/2
Oats—Per bushel, 21 @ 21 1/2
Rye—No. 2, doz., 32 @ 35
Timothy seed, per bu., 6 @ 6.00
Pork—Per cwt., 7.40 @ 8.20
Cattle—Stockers and feeders 3.00 @ 4.75
Lard, 12 @ 15
Tongues, 3.40 @ 5.40
Hogs—Mixed, 4.15 @ 4.65
Hogs—Prime heavy, 6.10 @ 6.25
Sheep—Western range, 4 @ 4.25
NEW YORK MARKET.
Corn—No. 2, 39 1/2 @ 40
Oats—No. 2, 25 @ 27
Wheat—No. 2 red, 75 @ 75 1/2
KANSAS CITY.
Sheep—Muttons, 2.75 @ 3.50
Hogs—Mixed, 4.45 @ 4.50
Cattle—Stockers and feeders 4.00 @ 5.40