

NEBRASKA.

The state banking board has issued a charter to the private bank of Wilsonville, Furnas county. The owner is Paul M. Pierce and the capital authorized is \$10,000.

Rev. George C. Ritchey of the Christian church and Rev. T. J. Gilbert of the Baptist church, all of Humboldt, have both resigned their charges and will go elsewhere to locate.

The Johnson county fair will be held this year September 27, 28, 29 and 30. Secretary Buffum says the farmers generally have agreed to contribute toward the agricultural exhibits.

Valley county's mortgage indebtedness for the month of August is as follows: Five farm mortgages filed amounting to \$3,265 and twelve satisfied, \$6,827.09; two town mortgages filed, \$600; three satisfied, \$975; seventy-three chattel mortgages filed, \$14,487.64, and thirty-four satisfied, \$6,069.92.

The electric light power house in Wahoo was burned the other morning. Loss about \$4,000 with no insurance. The fire, no doubt, was an accident. The plant belonged to S. H. Jones of Wahoo and the loss falls heavily upon him. Nearly all of the machinery, switchboards and connections were ruined.

Nearly forty of Grigsby's rough riders from Nebraska and South Dakota arrived last week. C. R. Larimer, from Raymond, this state, says that at least one-third of the regiment are on the sick list. Most of the regiment horses have been sold at an average of \$30 each, about 300 being kept by the government for patrol duty at Chickamauga.

Nebraska City is to have a tile factory. A company has been organized with a capital of \$10,000 and will commence work at once on buildings, kilns, etc. All varieties of plain and glazed tiling will be manufactured. The clay, of which there is an inexhaustible supply, has been given a thorough test by men experienced in the manufacture of tiling and has been pronounced of excellent quality.

A late weather crop bulletin says: The rainfall has been above normal in all except the extreme northeastern counties, where it has been light—from a quarter to half an inch. In the southern half of the state it has exceeded an inch, and in most of the counties south of the Platte river it has ranged from two to five inches. A little snow fell in western counties on the 9th and 10th, melting as fast as it reached the ground.

Captain Allen G. Fisher and a number of men, members of Company H, Second Nebraska regiment, returned to Chadron from Omaha, where they have been in camp since leaving Chickamauga. The men are on a thirty days' furlough, after which they return to Omaha to be mustered out. The return of these soldiers was made a holiday in Chadron and a demonstration never before equaled in the city marked the occasion.

All the railroads centering in Omaha report good rains along their respective lines. The Burlington reports rain along most of its lines in this state, with snow along Wyoming branch. The hardest fall of rain reported by the B. & M. is at the following points: Plattsmouth, .42 inch; Omaha, .32; Ashland, .5; Schuyler, .30; Seward, .70; Grand Island, 1.25; Kearney, 1.25; Rulo, .40; Nemaha, .55; Nebraska City, .45; Tecumseh, .75; Hickman, .65.

A. T. Riley has returned from Oklahoma with a carload of fresh material which is being placed in the exposition. It comprises grains melons, corn, fruit, cotton, minerals and samples of products generally. Among the apples are pippins, some of which are between fourteen and fifteen inches in circumference. A rarity is what is called prehistoric corn. It is of a chocolate color and the samples here are from corn that went sixty to seventy bushels to the acre.

Judge Cornish, in the Lancaster district court, rendered a decision in which he holds that the act of the last legislature, known popularly as the deficiency judgment law, is valid. The act created a great deal of interest at the time it was pending and its opponents contended that it was invalid in that it affected contracts by depriving the creditor of his right to recover the full amount of his debt when the mortgaged property did not bring enough to pay it off. Judge Cornish holds that the act merely gives the mode of procedure and does not prevent the creditor from bringing an action at law on the notes and recovering full judgment.

Captain Baxter, quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, U. S. A., has received a telegram from the War department officially informing him that the Twenty-second Infantry has been ordered to Fort Crook. Plans for the reception to be tendered to the regiment are delayed by a lack of knowledge of how and when the men will return. If the Burlington road should secure the contract for hauling the regiment the soldiers will not come through Omaha. The trains will cross the river at Plattsmouth and go from there directly to Fort Crook. If any of the three other Chicago lines handle the business of the soldiers will pass through the Omaha Union depot, and an opportunity for a demonstration there will be afforded.

At a meeting of the directors of the Decatur creamery it was decided to suspend the making of butter for a while. Some dissatisfaction has been existing among the patrons of late, the chief complaint being not enough money is being paid for butter fat.

James Ferguson, the oldest switchman in the employ of the South Omaha stock yards company, was severely injured. Ferguson was standing beside the track in front of the chute-house when a train passed by. One of the cars in train was a large furniture car and crowded against the platform in such a manner that his left arm was broken.

DREYFUS' FATE IN DOUBT.

The Cabinet Shifts the Responsibility of a Revision.

UNABLE TO GET TOGETHER.

A Commission Appointed by the Minister of Justice Will Go Over the Papers and Decide Whether a Retrial Is Justified—Cabinet Changes Likely.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the cabinet ministers to-day it was decided to submit the documents in the Dreyfus case to a commission to be selected by the minister of justice, M. Sarrien. The minister for war, General Zurlinden, and the minister for public works, Senator Tillaye, left before the council adjourned, which is interpreted as meaning that they do not agree with their colleagues in this matter and that they intend to resign.

The council met at the Elysee palace at half past 9 o'clock, President Faure presiding. According to a semi-official note the minister of justice said that after having examined the papers he felt unable to decide upon the question of the proposed revision of the Dreyfus case until he had taken the opinion of a special committee of the ministry of justice. The cabinet thereupon authorized the minister to summon a committee for the purpose.

It is reported now that the portfolio of minister of war will be offered to General LeBrun or M. DeFreycinet, and that if they refuse to accept the office M. Brisson, will assume the duties of minister of war, in addition to the premiership, and M. Vallee will be appointed minister of the interior.

The reason that a retrial is so dreaded by the French military chiefs is that it may prove Dreyfus innocent. This would be a shock to the prestige of the army chiefs who convicted him. A retrial would also make public secrets connected with the French spy system; it might show that Russia was not the implicit friend of France and it might disclose general incompetence in the army management.

Official circles and the public generally are in no way perturbed by the news from Fashoda. On the contrary they appear to be indifferent. Much greater excitement prevails respecting the Dreyfus affair.

A curious story is published that a passenger steamer which, while passing Devil's Island approached closely in order to enable the passengers to see the habitation of Captain Dreyfus, was fired on four times by cannon on the island. It was learned afterwards that all vessels venturing too near were similarly greeted.

DEATH CLEARS O'BRIEN'S LIFE.

At Santiago the Scandals of the Romeyn Court Martial Were Wiped Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The death of Lieutenant Michael J. O'Brien, at Santiago, is reported here. Lieutenant O'Brien was a principal in the notorious O'Brien-Romeyn court martial at Fort McPherson, Ga., last year.

The lieutenant was appointed to West Point from Massachusetts seven years ago, and was an honor graduate of the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth in 1893. Such was his record that he was detailed by the government to observe the Chinese-Japanese war and report on it.

On the parade ground at Fort McPherson last year he publicly accused Captain Henry Romeyn, a veteran of the civil war, of slandering his wife. Romeyn slapped O'Brien in the face. A court-martial followed, in which O'Brien preferred charges against Romeyn. A nest of scandals was uncovered at Fort McPherson and Romeyn was retired from the service.

Charges of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer were then brought against Lieutenant O'Brien. To escape trial he resigned from the army last fall.

At the outbreak of the war he reentered the service and died doing his duty at Santiago.

Had All Medicines Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Major Hysell, chief surgeon of the Second division, First army corps, now at Camp Poland, Knoxville, in a private letter to the surgeon general of the army, dated September 14, says: "I will say that my opportunity to know the working of the medical department while at Camp Thomas was perhaps as good, if not much better, than that of almost any medical officer on duty there, and I will say that at no time during the stay in the park was there any difficulty in procuring all necessary medical and hospital supplies if the proper effort was made."

A County Attorney Disbarred.

SALINA, Kan., Sept. 19.—The trial of County Attorney W. A. Norris of Saline county, charged with malpractice in office, resulted in his disbarment. Mr. Norris is the Populist county attorney and the disbarment proceedings were brought about by H. N. Gaines, editor of the Salina Union, a Populist organ.

They Put Up Coal Prices.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 19.—The Franklin county grand jury indicted every coal merchant in Frankfort, charging conspiracy. The coal men combined a few months ago and have been supplying the trade at prices agreed upon by the combination.

The Bennington Ordered to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The gunboat Bennington has gone down from Mare Island under sailing orders for Honolulu. It is expected that she may ultimately go to Samoa.

AGUINALDO'S LATEST TALK.

He Expects Americans to Evacuate Philippines—Not Needed and Not Wanted.

MANILA, Sept. 19.—The Philippine general assembly was inaugurated at Malolos yesterday with great enthusiasm. There were thousands of visitors from the province, and a great display was made. Aguinaldo, who was received with cheers and also with cries of "Viva America!" by the large crowd of natives inside and outside the hall, read a decree convening the members, who included several Spaniards. He next read a message eulogizing the army, and thanking the friendly nations which had set the historical example of liberty and had assisted a downtrodden race.

Continuing, Aguinaldo urgently and eloquently exhorted the assembly to "follow the noblest principles" and invoked the "spirits of the martyred Filipinos." The assembly then adjourned with cheers for the day.

During the afternoon many Americans and Europeans arrived and Aguinaldo was kept busy receiving visitors, including the American consul.

Aguinaldo professed entire ignorance of the autonomous system in vogue in the British colonies, of protectorates and of American state autonomy. He said he was unable to understand the idea and only understood "absolute independence." Personally, he believed a protectorate for the Philippine islands was desirable, but he feared that the people would be disappointed in this. He had not studied political economy and knew nothing about the various forms of government. He inquired whether Australia was an American colony, and said he had never heard of a Malay protectorate.

Continuing, the insurgent leader said there was no need for protection for the Philippine islands, because the Filipinos were able to cope with any army. He admitted that he had never seen a foreign army, with the exception of the garrisons at Hong Kong and Singapore and he had never seen these troops on parade.

Aguinaldo refused to discuss the American army and protested his undying gratitude to the Americans. He said they had come to the Philippines to fight the Spaniards only, and now that they had finished the task, it was to be expected that they would return to America. He was unwilling to believe that the Americans would demand a reward for an act of humanity and he declined to admit the necessity of a quid pro quo.

The Filipino leader expressed himself confident that the newly founded government would build a navy ultimately. In the meantime, he said, the great nation should protect and aid a young nation, instead of grabbing her territory. If the Americans should refuse to withdraw, the national assembly, he said, must decide the policy to be pursued—a policy which he declined to forecast.

DR. JOHN HALL IS DEAD.

The End of a Thirty-Year Pastorate in New York.

PASSED AWAY IN IRELAND.

Trouble With His Church Had Marred the Closing Year—He Was a Great Social Favorite—His Wedding Fees Amounted to \$20,000 a Year.

BELFAST, Ireland, Sept. 19.—The Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York died this morning at Bangor, county Down. He was planning to sail for America shortly to take up his work as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of New York.

New York, Sept. 19.—The death of Dr. Hall comes just at the time when the troubles that clouded the end of his long pastorate of thirty years over the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of this city were clearing. Dr. Hall's connection with the church began in 1867, and eight years later his members built a church costing \$1,000,000 at Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street.

Dr. Hall's trouble began last summer in his support of Herman Warszwaki, a Jewish missionary of the church. Warszwaki was found guilty of misconduct by the session and was expelled from the church. Dr. Hall's sympathies were with Warszwaki, and his attitude at that time antagonized the members of the session.

Dr. Hall resigned in January. His friends declared the trouble over the Warszwaki incident had nothing to do with the resignation. The trustees refused to accept it, but there was so much dissatisfaction expressed over the action that they resigned in a body. A new board was elected, but Dr. Hall was retained. His rigid adherence to Calvinism was not in accordance with the views of his people, but the veneration felt for him was too great for his people to let him go. He was, therefore, given a vacation, which has just ended with his death.

Dr. Hall was born in County Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829. He was of Scotch descent. It is said that his wedding fees often amounted to \$30,000 a year. He gave a great deal of money to the poor. An attempt was made on his life by John G. Roth, an insane man, seven years ago. Roth fired at him three times, but missed him.

Socially, Dr. Hall was a great favorite in New York, and it is said that his polished manners won him a success with his fashionable congregation that intellect never could have done. He was in disfavor with the Vanderbilts and some of the other rich members of the congregation in the last few years because he performed the marriage ceremony for weddings of which they did not approve.

THE FUNERAL OF THE EMPRESS

Services Held at the Hofburg Chapel for Elizabeth.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—The funeral of the Empress of Austria was held to-day, just a week after the assassination. The body will later be laid beside that of her son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, in accordance with her wish.

The casket lay in the Hofburg chapel yesterday. On it were four wreaths sent by the children and grandchildren of the empress, while many other floral offerings were upon the walls of the chapel. At the head of the casket were the imperial crown, the coronet of an archduchess and the jeweled orders of the late empress. At the foot of the casket were a black fan and a pair of white gloves. Life guardsmen were stationed at each corner of the catafalque. There was a steady procession of people until the church was closed at 5 o'clock, among them Prince Albert of Belgium and other persons of high rank. Even after the doors were closed thousands remained outside. The presidents of both houses of the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments deposited wreaths near the casket.

After the blessing of the body Emperor Francis Joseph knelt down and repeatedly kissed the coffin. He asked the maids of honor whether Her Majesty suffered much. They replied that she did not.

LINSEED OIL COLLAPSE.

St. Louis Capitalists Have Lost \$3,500,000 Since the Stock Began to Fall.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—The feature of the refined oil situation that excites most interest and comment in St. Louis is the amount of money lost by the stockholders here of the National Linseed Oil company.

It is estimated that between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000 were wiped out in St. Louis by the toboggan slide which the stock has been taking since last spring, when it was up to 21%. It is now worth practically nothing, since it was offered on change yesterday at 1 1/2, with no bidders. It is estimated that nearly half the stock, or about 90,000 shares, is owned in St. Louis.

WORST OF THE CENTURY.

Details as to the West Indies Hurricane Confirm the Earlier Reports.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 19.—The hurricane of Sunday was undoubtedly the worst visitation of the kind ever experienced by the West Indies during the century. Details received from St. Vincent show that an unparalleled destruction of life and property has taken place there. Out of a population of 41,000, 300 were killed and 20,000 were injured and rendered homeless. Besides this, owing to the complete destruction of the provisions, they are all starving. The island has been absolutely gutted by the wind and floods from the mountains, in addition to the waves along the coast.

Claims to Be a Son.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Sept. 19.—A C. Wright, a Kansas City attorney, representing Harry Hartman, came to this city yesterday and examined the record of marriage and inventory of the estate of the late W. H. Hartman, who was shot to death two weeks ago, in the room of his mistress, by the latter's husband, Harry Hartman, who claims to be a son of W. H. Hartman, a former and secret marriage, solemnized in New York. Litigation is threatened between this party and Hartman's heirs in this city over the estate, which is worth more than \$100,000.

Natives Seek Revenge.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 19.—More depredations are reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Utuado. Several Spanish haciendas and cafetalas have been burned and two Spanish planters killed. These outrages are attributed to the lower classes of the natives, actuated by a spirit of revenge, and a lawless gang of brigands which has been operating near Ciales.

More Yellow Fever.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 19.—Following the announcement that Train Dispatcher Manley had yellow fever, many persons left town. Numbers more are preparing to leave. The city is disquieted. Two more suspicious cases have been found. The larger West end, including the Union depot, is cordoned and quarantined from the balance of the town. A general spread is probable. Persons exposed to suspected cases are being hourly sent to detention camps.

To Build Railway in China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The final contracts granting the concession for an American railroad from Canton to Hankow, China, were signed in this city yesterday by the Chinese minister and representatives of the Chinese Developing company, of which ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice is the head.

Fifty-Cent Gas in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The People's Gas company of Trenton, last night announced a reduction in the price of gas to 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet as the result of a war of prices between it and the Trenton Gaslight Company, the old concern.

Size of Squadron Cut Down.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Long has issued an important order reorganizing the North Atlantic squadron. The fleet is reduced from a force of about 100 vessels to thirty-two, the remainder being detached ready for disposition in the future.

Four Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

EVERGREEN, Ala., Sept. 19.—A boiler burst yesterday at the sawmill of Travis & Perdue, fourteen miles from here. Bud Archer, the engineer, his wife and child, and his wife's sister, were instantly killed.

Company Ordered to Pay.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—Judge Fraser, in the circuit court granted the application of a number of Detroit wholesalers for a writ of mandamus to compel the American Express company to pay the war revenue stamps.

Room for 200 Soldiers.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 19.—General Bell received word to-day that the Second, Fourth and Sixth regiments wanted only a few men to fill up their regiments. The Second wants 53, the Fourth 47, and the Sixth 100.

Tom Reed Will Come West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Speaker Tom Reed is to make a stumping tour of the West. He is to speak in Missouri and Kansas with Webster Davis.

Company L's Welcome in Mex.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 19.—The soldier's of Company L, Fifth Missouri volunteers, reached here from Kansas City yesterday afternoon and were tendered a grand reception. They were met at the depot by 2,000 or 3,000 people.

Soldiers Ready to Mutiny.

CAMP MEADE Pa., Sept. 19.—A majority of the men in camp are becoming more and more restless and unless the war department acts promptly there may be mutiny in some of the commands.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S REPORT.

Washington Makes It Public Through the Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—General Shafter's report of the campaign which terminated in the fall of Santiago has been made public. He briefly recounts the organization of the expedition and its embarkment, and then devotes the main body of the report to the active operations about Santiago.

The general goes into lengthy detail over the landing of troops, the battles fought, the surrender of Santiago, etc., all of which is already well known to newspaper readers. Nothing is made public of the Scovel incident, or the alleged misunderstanding with General Miles or of the tilt with Garcia.

In closing he says: "Before closing my report I wish to dwell upon the natural obstacles I had to encounter, and which no foresight could have overcome or obviated. The rocky and precipitous coast afforded no sheltered landing places, the roads were mere bridal paths, the effect of the tropical sun and rains upon the unacclimated troops was deadly, and a dread of strange and unknown diseases had its effect on the army."

"At Baiquiri the landing of troops and stores was made at a small wooden wharf, which the Spaniards tried to burn, but unsuccessfully, and the animals were pushed into the water and guided to a sandy beach about 200 yards in extent. At Siboney the landing was made on the beach and at a small wharf erected by the engineers."

"I had neither the time nor the men to spare to construct permanent wharves. In spite of the fact that I had nearly 1,000 men continuously at work on the roads, they were at times impassable for wagons."

"The San Juan and Aguadores rivers would often suddenly rise so as to prevent the passage of wagons, and then the eight pack trains with the command had to be depended upon for the victualing of my army, as well as the 20,000 refugees who could not, in the interests of humanity, be left to starve while we had rations. Often for days nothing could be moved except on pack trains."

"After the great physical strain and exposure of July 1 and 2 the malarial and other fevers began to rapidly advance throughout the command, and on July 4 the yellow fever appeared at Siboney. Though efforts were made to keep this fact from the army, it soon became known."

"The supply of quartermaster and commissary stores during the campaign was abundant and notwithstanding the difficulties in landing and transporting the rations, the troops on the firing line were at all times supplied with its coarser components, namely, oat bread, meal, sugar and coffee. There was no lack of transportation, for at no time up to the surrender could all the wagons I had be used."

"In reference to the sick and wounded I have to say that they received every attention that it was possible to give them. The medical officers, without exception, worked night and day to alleviate the suffering, which was no greater than invariably accompanies a campaign. It would have been better if we had more ambulances, but as many were taken as was thought necessary, judging from previous campaigns."

Dreyfus Revision Is Certain.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—It is now taken for granted that General Zurlinden, minister for war, will resign on Saturday, all the efforts of his colleagues to persuade him to accept revision having failed. When General Zurlinden's successor is appointed he will find the court of cassation all set in motion for revision in the Dreyfus case.

Resigned From the Anti-Teller Block.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 16.—Ira J. Bloomfield has declined the nomination of the anti-Teller faction of the Silver Republican party for lieutenant governor and J. R. Durnell refuses to run on that ticket for regent of the state university. Both are loyal followers of Senator Teller.

A French army surgeon claims several advantages for a bullet of compressed paper covered with polished aluminum, the chief being that the wounds are surgically clean, healing with little risk of blood poisoning.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE

Omaha, Chicago and New York Market Quotations.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities like Butter, Eggs, Lard, etc. in Omaha, Chicago, and New York.