



EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

The mine firemen's strike has been declared off.

The southwest was again scorched by a hot wave.

The steel trust has made no effort to start up idle plants.

The rivers and harbors committee has returned from Alaska.

The international mining congress has opened at Boise, Idaho.

Whitmarsh has been exonerated of the charges brought against him.

The ministers at Pekin have agreed upon the question of indemnity payments.

San Francisco teamsters have quit work and the wholesale trade is about tied up.

Colonel Albert Jenks, a well known artist, dropped dead in Los Angeles of heart disease, aged 75 years.

A Pittsburg woman started the fire with kerosene and, with her three children, was burned to death.

The mayor of Santa Paula, Cal., was shot and probably fatally wounded by a tough character of that place.

Corbin and Chaffee have decided on radical changes in the army in the Philippines. The military force will be reduced to 20,000 or 30,000.

A movement has been started by the labor unions of San Francisco to shut out Japanese, placing them on the same footing with the Chinese.

At a Chicago race track four horses became frightened, threw their riders and bolted from the track into the spectators and several persons were severely injured.

It is estimated that \$2,000,000 in bank notes is in circulation which have been printed from the plates of a defunct bank. The plates were supposed to have been destroyed 50 years ago.

The Havana drydock may be towed to Subig bay, Luzon.

Aguinaldo is irritated by his continued imprisonment.

The steel trust will attempt to open several plants this week.

Friendly relations between Russia and Tibet have been opened.

Hot weather continues in the British Isles, but relief is predicted.

Another heat wave has visited the corn belt of Kansas and Nebraska.

Peasants of the Volga, Russia, provinces are on the verge of starvation.

General Davis has relieved General Kobbe in the southern Philippine islands.

Mrs. Kruger, wife of ex-President Kruger, of the Transvaal republic, is dead.

International Epworth League convention at San Francisco has adjourned.

It is almost certain that the stationary firemen's strike will soon be at an end.

Major O'Neill, the third mayor of the city of Portland, is dead at his home in Spokane.

It is feared that disorder and distress will follow opening of government lands in Oklahoma.

The next official map of the United States will show the Lewis and Clark route and incidentally advertise the 1905 fair.

No move has been made to settle the steel strike.

General Daniel Butterfield died at his home at Craigside, N. Y.

Earl Russell will enter the plea of guilty to the charge of bigamy.

One man was killed and 50 wounded in religious riots at Saragossa.

L. S. J. Hunt has abandoned project to establish a newspaper at Seattle.

International convention of Epworth League has opened in San Francisco.

The American Sugar Refining Company has reduced the price on all grades of sugar.

Italy is investigating representations made regarding alleged lynching of two Italians in Mississippi.

The British and French navies will unite in a series of maneuvers in order to see which can out general the other.

The tinworkers' union has refused to handle non union plates, thus coming to the support of the striking tinplate makers.

The relief from drought in Kansas was only temporary. The weather has again turned warm and all crops are withering.

William C. Whitney, of New York, paid \$50,000 for the two-year-old colt Nasturtium.

It is reported that a company at St. Cloud, Fla., has succeeded in making excellent paper from the leaves of the palmetto.

Andrew Atlon, the only surviving founder of the Allan Line Ocean Steamship Co. and president of the line, died at Montreal, Can., at the age of 80 years.

BACK TO THE ARMY

Where Civil Government Has Been a Failure—Insurrection Not Quelled.

Manila, July 22.—The United States Civil Commission today announced that after three months' trial of a provincial form of government in the Islands of Cebu and Bohol and the Province of Batangas, Luzon, control of these districts, owing to their incomplete pacification, has been returned to the military authorities, it having proved that the communities indicated are backward and undeserving of civil administration. The provincial and civil officials of these designated districts will continue their functions, but are now under the authority of General Chaffee, instead of that of Civil Governor Taft, as heretofore. General Chaffee has the power arbitrarily to remove from office any or all provincial or civil officials and to abrogate any section of the laws promulgated in these three provinces.

The residents of the island of Cebu have protested, but without success, against the return to that island to military control. Several towns in Cebu are still besieged by the insurgents. The insurrection on the island of Bohol has been renewed and insurgent sentiment in the province of Batangas is strong. General Chaffee has ordered a battalion of the Thirtieth infantry to begin the occupation of the island of Mindoro. The province of Batangas will be occupied by the entire Twentieth infantry.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh, governor of Benguet province, who was recently ordered to Manila for investigation of certain charges against him, presented his side of the case to the United States Philippine commission. Mr. Whitmarsh denied every charge made against him.

An act has been passed organizing the insular constabulary, practically as outlined in dispatches received last March. A provision has been added empowering the chief of the system and either of the four district assistants temporarily to consolidate constabularies of two or more provinces in case of necessity. Inspection and discipline of the municipal police will also be controlled by constabulary departments.

THREE-SCREW CRUISERS.

Great Steaming Radius of Proposed New U. S. Warships.

Washington, July 22.—The plans now under consideration for the new armored cruisers authorized by congress contemplate such a new departure in steaming capacity that these ships will be able to make voyages exceeding any by the ships now in commission and equaling, if not exceeding, the long distance trips of any naval warship afloat. Although the plans are not fully passed upon, the main features are pretty well worked out. They provide for a combination of three screws, so separated that any one can work independently. By using three screws the ship could develop great speed from 22 to 23 knots, so that she could be listed as a 23 knot ship. But all three screws would be used only in case of emergency. For the purpose of making long voyages only one screw would be used at a time. It is estimated that this would give a speed of 10 knots an hour. By alternating the screws, the craft could make a voyage of at least 10,000 miles without a stop to recal, and at the same time she would always have her three screws in readiness to develop a 22 or 23 knot speed in case of necessity.

APPEALS FOR PROTECTION.

An English Subject in Colorado Is Afraid of Mob Violence.

Denver, July 22.—William Radcliffe has appealed to the state to protect his property at the Grand Mesa lakes. He says armed men are in possession of his property and threaten to kill his employees if they do not leave Delta county. He arrived in the city last evening and immediately entered into consultation with the state game commissioner. The opinion of the attorney general will be asked as to the duty of the state. Radcliffe places his loss in young trout alone at \$10,000. Radcliffe, who is an English subject, has appealed to the British consul for protection. to his life and property.

Will Be Sent to Fort Lawton.

Seattle, July 22.—The Thirty-second company of coast artillery is announced by the local quartermaster's office here as having been detailed to duty at Fort Lawton on its arrival at Seattle. The company is now in the Philippines and is expected to arrive here within the next 30 days. There are 110 men in the detachment. The accommodations at Fort Lawton, however, are not sufficient for a two-company battery of artillery, and are now being enlarged under a contract recently let by the government.

Negotiations Still Progressing.

London, July 22.—In the house of commons today the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Lord Cranbourne, informed a questioner that the difficulty which caused the deadlock among the ministers of the foreign powers at Pekin had reference to the collection of revenues, earmarked for the purpose of indemnity, and that the negotiations at Pekin were still in progress.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

A number of small hold-ups are reported around Athena and Weston.

A stage line has been established across the mountains from Prineville to Foster.

James Hall, a California pioneer of 1852, died recently at Fairview, Wasco county.

Several rich clean ups are reported from the placer mines of Mule Gulch, Grant county.

The Eugene excelsior factory is running night and day, turning out 12 carloads every month.

Oregon college presidents are discussing a more thorough regulation of intercollegiate athletics.

The natural ice caves near Elgin, Union county, are becoming quite a summer resort for that section.

A. W. Sturgis, of Josephine county, expects to realize \$10,000 from the annual clean up on his Forest creek mine.

Timber fires are raging in the mountains in Lake and Klamath counties, and the valleys are getting blue with smoke.

The prune crop in Benton and Linn counties will be such a record breaker that it is feared much of the fruit must go to waste for lack of drying facilities.

The number of children in Lane county between the ages of 4 and 20, according to the reports of the several school clerks, is 7,549. Last year the number of children was 7,382.

The Oregon rattlesnake seems lacking in real venom. Several men were bitten recently in various hayfields in Eastern Oregon, but no fatalities or serious results are recorded.

Some of the Polk county prune growers are already engaging hands for the harvest, as a labor famine is anticipated on account of the size of the crop and the outside demand for laborers.

Good coal prospects are reported on the old H. C. Owen place, eight miles from Eugene. Capital has been interested and development work will soon be begun. The vein was known years ago, but an obstinate owner blocked progress.

Milton is trying hard to get a cannery located there.

Wagoners are doing a heavy wood business freighting out of Lostine.

The Crook county court paid bounty on 740 coyote scalps last session.

Florence people are working for more adequate protection against fire.

Bob White quail have been seen in small coveys near Lostine, Wallawa county.

Numerous bands of sheep are headed for the summer pastures in the Greenhorn mountains.

A California lion was seen lately in the suburbs of Marshfield and badly frightened several small children.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, export value, 55@56c per bushel; bluestem, 57c; valley, nominal. Flour—best grades, \$2.90@3.40 per barrel; graham, \$2.60. Oats—White, \$1.32@1.35; gray, \$1.30@1.32 1/2 per cental. Barley—Feed, \$16.50@17; brewing, \$17@17.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$20; chop, \$16. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50@14; clover, \$7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@19c; dairy, 14@15c; store, 11@12c per pound. Eggs—17 1/2@18c per dozen. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 11@11 1/2c; Young America, 12@12 1/2c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.25@4.00; hens, \$4.00@5.00; dressed, 10@11c per pound; springs, \$2.50@4.50 per dozen; ducks, \$3 for old; \$2.50@3.50 for young; geese, \$4 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8@10c; dressed, 10@12 1/2c per pound. Mutton—Lamb, 3@3c; gross; dressed, 6@7c per pound; sheep, \$3.25, gross; dressed, 6@6 1/2c per lb. Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.75@6; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 6 1/2@7c per pound. Veal—Small, 7 1/2@8 1/2c; large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound. Beef—Gross top steers, \$4.00@4.25; cows and heifers, \$3.25@3.50; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound. Hops—12@14c per pound. Wool—Valley, 11@13c; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 20@21c per pound. Potatoes—\$1.00@1.25 per sack; new potatoes, 1 1/2c per pound.

Pasteboard armor is likely to come into military fashion. It is, if thick enough, almost impenetrable to carbine bullets, which can pierce five-inch wooden planks. Recent experiments prove this.

The record was broken recently in the sale of unoccupied lands in Nebraska, Wyoming and Kansas. Over 50,000 acres were disposed of, the largest amount in any one week in the history of the land department.

MAJOR O'NEIL DEAD.

Third Mayor of the City of Portland, 1856-7—Passed Away at Spokane.

Spokane, Wash., July 22.—Major James O'Neill, one of the earliest pioneers of the Northwest, died at 11 o'clock last night. He was the third mayor of Portland. At the time of his death he was deputy clerk of the federal court. He was born at Dunnsburg, Schenectady county, N. Y., February 8, 1826. In 1853 he came west to Oregon. He settled in Oregon City, but soon went to Portland and became agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. He was elected the third mayor of Portland and held that office during 1856-7. In 1861 he went to Lapwai, in the Nez Perces reservation, as superintendent of education, and next year took full charge of the agency under a commission issued July 6, 1862, by President Lincoln, appointing him United States Indian agent for the territory of Idaho.

In 1866, Major O'Neill passed through this country on his way to select land for a reservation, and the land then chosen constitutes the present Coeur d'Alene Indian reserve. He retired from his position in 1868, and May 10 of the following year went back to New York state, riding on the first through train on the Central Pacific Railroad from Sacramento to Ogden. He remained about nine years at his native place. In 1878 he returned to the West, locating at Chewelah, Stevens county, Wash., where he was sub-Indian agent, having charge of the Coeur d'Alenes. In 1887 he was elected auditor of Stevens county. He served two terms. He was then elected to the state senate to represent Stevens and Spokane counties. In 1892 he was appointed deputy clerk of the United States district and circuit courts of the eastern division of Washington, which he held at the time of his death.

WEARY OF PRISON.

Aguinaldo is Chafing Under His Long Continued Restraint.

Manila, July 23.—Aguinaldo is considerably irritated at his continued surveillance by the American authorities. Whenever he signs his name he must add the word "prisoner." He refused the request of his friends to write to the insurgent General Malvar, still at large in Southern Luzon, advising him to surrender. He consented to sign a copy of his oath of allegiance with the understanding that it be forwarded to Malvar for the purpose of influencing his surrender, but under his signature to the oath he wrote, "Prisoner in Malacanan Prison."

General Davis has been ordered to the command of the American troops on the island of Mindanao, and in the Jolo archipelago. General Kobbe, formerly commander of this district, will return to the United States.

The transport Sheridan, with the Fourteenth infantry, and Adjutant General Barry on board, sailed from here today. General MacArthur, who left here on the Meade July 4, will embark on the Sheridan, at Nagasaki, for San Francisco.

DISTRESS MAY FOLLOW.

Many Settlers Rushing into Oklahoma With Little Money or Provisions.

Fort Sill, O. T., July 23.—Disorder and distress, will, it is feared, follow the actual opening of the Kiowa-Comanche reservation, August 6. It is now estimated that fully 150,000 people will have registered for a chance to secure one of the 13,000 claims to be awarded by lottery, when the registration booths close on July 26. Thousands of persons now on the reservation, who are neither mechanics nor artisans, and who have little or no money, announce their intention of locating around Lawton, if they fail to win a claim. Campers, who came in prairie schooners by the thousands, generally brought with them provisions sufficient to last from five to 10 days. Continued drought has caused the water to be restricted, and for days a hot wind has prevailed on the prairies, and the temperature has averaged over the 100 mark. With these conditions before them, many are already beginning to grumble, and when this is followed by disappointment over failure to draw a lucky number, the hope that bore many up will doubtless give way to more serious conditions.

Missouri Changing Its Course.

Kansas City, July 22.—The Missouri river has cut its banks at a point eight miles south of Leavenworth and is now pouring part of its waters into the Platte river. The bed of the Platte is being gradually widened, and there is danger that within the next few days the Missouri will be transferred completely to the bed of the Platte. An island five miles long and in some places nearly two miles wide has been formed. If the Missouri adopts this new channel this new land will be transferred from Missouri to Kansas.

Destructive Prairie Fires.

Denver July 23.—Considerable destruction by forest and prairie fires is reported from different points in the state, directly attributable to the condition of grass and timber from the long dry spell. Timber fires have been burning several days near Mount Evans, Long's Peak and in the Kenosha range. From Baca and Prowers counties, the center of the stock raising district, come reports of destructive prairie fires.

FIREMEN'S STRIKE

COAL MINE OWNERS CONTINUE TO MAKE GAINS.

The Men, However, Are Not Discouraged, and Declare Their Ranks Are Being Steadily Increased—Few Firemen Obey the Union Order to Return to Work—Much Sympathy From Other Districts.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 22.—More mines were in operation and more coal was hoisted in the Wyoming valley today than on any day since the stationary fireman's strike began.

In the face of this change in the situation the strikers are by no means discouraged. In an official statement issued this afternoon it is declared that in the upper anthracite region there is a greater number of mines idle than yesterday. The statement says:

"In compliance with the order of the United Mineworkers of America to firemen of their organization to return to work, but few have complied, and there is a steady increase to their ranks. We hope to have complete organization of the entire territory. A noticeable attitude is that of the mineworkers throughout the upper region in their sympathetic stand in our behalf. From Hazleton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel region the men are last organizing and will respond to the call to a man."

ONE YEAR OF OCCUPATION.

Pekin Will Be Given Back to the Chinese Authorities August 14.

Washington, July 22.—Commissioner Rockhill has cabled the state department the following statement of the present status of the negotiations at Pekin:

"The diplomatic corps at Pekin is engaged in considering the Russian proposals for the eventual increase of the tariff (maritime customs). A solution of the problem is hoped for. The indemnity, fixed at 450,000,000 taels and 4 per cent interest, has been formally accepted and Japan has waived preferential treatment. The formal surrender of Pekin to the Chinese is expected to take place on August 14."

The date mentioned is the anniversary of the relief of the legation by the international forces. The Russian proposal referred to is understood, in substance, to be an increase from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the customs duties which the Chinese government may collect at the ports from foreign countries. It is further understood that the increase is not to take effect at once and perhaps not at all. It will depend upon the resources of China under the existing system. This proposition is believed to be much less objectionable to Great Britain and Japan, as well as to the United States, than the original proposition to make an absolute and immediate increase of the customs duties to the extent proposed.

POSTAL REFORM.

Postmasters Notified of a Change in Second-Class Regulations.

Washington, July 22.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden has issued a circular notice to all postmasters calling special attention to the order promulgated recently, making radical changes in the kind of publications allowed admission as second-class mail matter. It says that postmasters may be held on their official bonds for revenue lost to the department through improper application or faulty administration of these regulations. The pound rate of postage, it says, is a special privilege at the public expense and the department will restrict the privilege to those publications which are fairly within the contemplation of the laws and properly meet the requirements. Owing to the material changes of practice which will be necessary by some publishers and news agents, the department, where it is inequitable, will not enforce the new regulations immediately, but will in no case extend the time beyond October 1, 1901.

The Dragon Has Left.

London, July 22.—A high official in Pekin who claims the power of divination, says a dispatch to the Standard from Tien Tsin, has notified the Chinese court that the dragon has left the capital, and that, consequently, it is impossible for the court to return.

Water for Suffering Indians.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 22.—The United States district court took summary steps to relieve the condition of the suffering Pima and Maricopa Indians when it granted an injunction restraining the canal owners above the reservation from taking water from the river and thus depriving the Indians of their water supply. The action is of much importance in that it will give the Indians water enough to prevent a famine, which caused such disaster among them last year.

Fishermen's Strike Ended.

Vancouver, B. C., July 22.—The strike of the salmon fishermen against the Fraser river canners has been adjusted, the Vancouver board of trade having acted as mediator. It has been agreed that the fishermen shall receive 12 1/2 cents per fish for one-quarter of the entire pack and 10 cents for the remainder of the pack. The union men began fishing Sunday night.

AN ALASKA TRAGEDY.

Three Men Left on an Island Mysteriously Disappear.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 24.—The steamship Oregon arrived in quarantine from Nome last night, and remained in the stream awaiting inspection until this morning. She brought the largest number of passengers of any steamer arriving from Nome this season. The Oregon sailed from Nome July 13. She reports that for several days previous to her sailing a fearful surf was sweeping the beach at Nome, which endangered both a life and property.

A tragedy is reported on Unimak island. Three men were landed there last fall by the steamer Thomas F. Bayard. The Bayard was to return for them this season, and when she arrived a party was sent ashore and found a collapsed tent, the strong ropes of which had evidently been cut with a knife or some other sharp instrument. Inside were a couple of garments, coat and vest, both of which were pierced with sharp knife cuts. The Bayard sailed for Nome and arrived there July 9, and made the foregoing report.

The steamer Ruth, which was disabled by ice at Golofin bay, after making temporary repairs, started for Cape Nome in a leaking condition, and was caught in the storm in Behring sea and she was again disabled, and while drifting about helplessly was picked up by the steamer Santa Ana and towed to Nome.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Steamer Burned on the Lakes—Crew Believed to Be Lost.

Marquette, Wis., July 2.—During a severe electrical storm today a boat supposed to be a large schooner or steam barge was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire, and her crew is believed to have been lost. The light-keeper at Menominee saw the boat burning just south of Green island. He called up the local fire tug and the latter started out to render any assistance possible. When about three miles out all signs of the boat or fire suddenly disappeared, and an examination afterward showed no wreckage. The nearest land is Green island and the crew, if they had escaped with their lives, would have gone there. There was a heavy sea running, and it would have been impossible for a small boat to live in it. The boat was on her way here from the Sturgeon bay canal, and was undoubtedly one of the Chicago or Milwaukee lumber carriers. Communication with Sturgeon bay fails to establish the identity of the lost craft.

FIREMEN'S STRIKE ENDED.

Declared Off at a Joint Meeting at Wilkesbarre—Work Resumed.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 24.—The strike of the stationary firemen was jointly called off at a joint meeting of the strikers and the executive board of United Mineworkers tonight. A resolution was offered requesting all strikers to report for work tomorrow, and if they are refused by any of the companies, then the United Mineworkers will take up their cases. The resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

More mines, with the aid of the United Mineworkers, resumed operations in the Wyoming valley today. Committees from the striking stationary firemen waited upon the superintendents of the coal companies and asked to be reinstated. At some of the mines the committees were filled. At others the names of the old firemen were taken and the committees were told that if their services were needed they would be sent for.

In accordance with the agreement entered into at the conference last night by the executive officers of the United Mineworkers and the chief officers of the stationary firemen, some of the firemen belonging to the United Mineworkers gave notice today that they will give up their positions. This will make room for the old firemen.

Ambushed by Boers.

London, July 23.—The casualty lists received tonight at the war office indicate that a party of South African constabulary was ambushed near Petrusburg July 16 and that two members of the party were killed, one dangerously wounded and 17 are missing and are believed to have been taken prisoners by the Boers.

All Depends on the Powers.

Tien Tsin, July 23.—Europeans here consider that the prevention of a speedy recurrence of trouble depends entirely upon the firmness displayed by the powers. It is thought that this fact should be recognized in Europe and the United States. The general feeling in Tien Tsin is that China is in no wise overawed or resentful. Li Hung-Chang is reported to have adopted an off-hand tone toward a member of the provisional government, and to have talked of ousting the provisional government.

British Missionaries Indignant.

London, July 24.—The party of British missionaries who accompanied Major Periera to Tai Yuen Fu, in Shan Si, to investigate the condition of the mission property, and of the native Christians, traveled unarmed, says a dispatch to the Times from Pekin, relying upon a promise of protection, which was faithfully fulfilled. Everywhere they were well received.

LIFE IN A FURNACE

HOT BLASTS AGAIN SCORCHING THE SOUTHWEST.

The Corn Crop Again Suffering—Estimated Yield Now Reduced to One-fourth Crop—Intense Suffering Among All Classes—Temperature Reaches 128 at Kansas City—No Prospect of Relief.

Kansas City, Mo., July 24.—A veritable hot blast literally scorched the Southwest today, breaking all heat records in the history of the local weather bureau. Yesterday Kansas City experienced the hottest weather ever known here, the government thermometer reaching 104 and remaining above the 100 mark for seven hours. Two dozen prostrations, nine fatal, were the result. Today at 3:30 o'clock the weather bureau thermometer at the highest point in the city showed 106 degrees, with street thermometers in the business districts reaching as high as 128. The thermometer at 8 A. M. registered 90; was 101 at noon, and at 3 P. M., 104. Hardly a breath of air stirred. The suffering was intense, especially among persons compelled to work out doors and in the poor districts in the bottoms. Seven deaths from prostrations were reported during the day in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., and over 30 persons were overcome by the heat. This makes a total death for the two days of 16. Most of the victims were elderly persons.

The highest previous temperature in the history of the Kansas City weather bureau was 103, in August, 1896, but it only remained near that point for one day. Today is the 32d in succession on which the temperature has averaged above 90 degrees and the 15th in that time that the thermometer has gone over 100. At Lawrence, Kan., the state university reported the heat record for Kansas again broken, at 106 degrees, the highest in 34 years.

Farmers are still rushing their livestock to market because of the scarcity of water. Today the local receipts of cattle were the heaviest on record, amounting to 25,500 head. There was also a big advance in the price of grain, attributed to the heat. September corn rose almost 4 cents to 60 5/8 cents and September wheat went up 4 1/2 cents to 68 1/2 cents. Single car lots of corn sold as high as 63 cents a bushel to go back to the country.

Heavy showers fell this afternoon in Southwestern Missouri, in the vicinity of Joplin, the zinc district, and in Southeastern Kansas around Fort Scott. There is no prospect for a heavy fall, the only thing that will cause a permanent break in the drought.

At 11 o'clock tonight a local thunder shower brought relief to the suffering people in much lower temperature, but the rainfall was small.

FLOOD OF BAD NOTES.