

Bellefonte, Pa., July 26, 1901.

GRAY MEEK, Editor. Terms of Subscription:—Until further notice this paper will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates: Paid strictly in advance, \$1.00. Paid before expiration of year, 1.50. Paid after expiration of year, 2.00.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Prothonotary—M. I. GARDNER. For District Attorney—N. B. SPANGLER.

Editor Short's Senation.

Editor SHORT, of the Clearfield Republican, has begun the publication of his series of revelations concerning the battle of boodle in Harrisburg during the six months of the legislative session. The articles, two of which have been printed, are interesting, but hardly startling. In fact there is nothing new on the subject of which they treat thus far presented except a statement of the enormous prices paid or offered to be paid for votes in certain cases. The outline of the story has been given in these columns from time to time as the incidents happened.

The story that Representative FRANK G. EDWARDS, of Bucks county, was offered \$60,000 for his vote for MARSHALL for Speaker of the House, however, is both new and surprising. It was common rumor about the hotel corridors and the lobbies in the capital that \$20,000 had been paid for votes on the Speakership and on the "ripper" bills and Senator HIGGINS declared that he had been offered \$10,000 to vote for QUAY. But until this publication of our Clearfield contemporary no gossip of \$60,000 offers have been indulged in. It is not probable, though, for there were a couple of others who would have voted as EDWARDS did and that would have reduced the price to a \$20,000 average.

It is to be regretted that editor SHORT didn't go more into detail with respect to the conversation of Representative THOMPSON of this county. His only reference to that gentleman occurs in the description of the QUAY caucus. "When Centre county was reached and J. K. THOMPSON's name was called," he says "W. E. GRAY, of Bellefonte, arose to state that Mr. THOMPSON was not present but would be in Harrisburg the next morning to vote for MARSHALL." Considering the amount of space he gave to others we are unable to conceal the fact that to our mind our Representative was slighted.

It is to be hoped that the women who have displayed such commendable judgment in past undertakings will not be rushed into starting the Petriken memorial building without most deliberate consideration of the fact that they are expected to build for all time. No mere modern, half-tenement-half library building will fulfill, in any particular, the ideal that probably inspired Miss PETRIKEN in her noble bequest. It must be borne in mind that the architecture of to-day will look extremely cheap and out of place ten years hence, unless it employs the ancient styles so universally resorted to in public buildings. But above all things make it a memorial hall and not an apartment house.

The famous old music hall in New York, known the world over as Koster & Bial's, is no more. The curtain went down for the last time at the conclusion of the "sacred concert" on Sunday night and already the famous old house is being razed to the ground. With the disappearance of Koster & Bial's one of the amusement landmarks of the country is obliterated.

According to McCLAY's history, the third volume of which has just been published, SHAFER was "crazy" and SCHLEY a baby in the Cuban campaign. The world, however, will hardly deceive itself into the inference that the American army is a lunatic asylum and the navy a foundling institution, because historian McCLAY has tried to leave the impression that two of our highest officers had better be in such refuges.

The fact that PHIL. D. POSTER is known to be willing to sell his hotel property, the University Inn, at State College, gives considerable color to the rumor that he would like to be the Republican nominee for prothonotary this fall or for sheriff a little later.

They Shouldn't Have Any Notions.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. That Hawaiian annexation scheme is turning sour on the stomachs of those who engineered it. It will be remembered as originally planned by the annexationist oligarchy no one was allowed the suffrage in Hawaii except the whites. Congress, however, would not swallow that dose and gave the Hawaiians a right to vote. Wherefore one paper complained that the natives "vote according to their own notions" and another at the national capital that "the local government is in the hands of the enemies of annexation."

If this is the case what becomes of the old story that the Hawaiians wished and asked for annexation? That was the representation on which the passage of the annexation act was secured, and it is evident that Congress had enough faith in the representation to give the Hawaiians a certain degree of self-government. The further question is, since the Hawaiians are reckless enough to vote according to their own notions, shall the United States behold them or simply unannex them?

Hail Kills Men and Cattle.

Some of the Stones in Storm in Russia Weighed Three Pounds. ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—A hail-storm in the district of Shlitzak, government of Tamboff, July 23rd, destroyed the crops over a wide area. Three men and many cattle were killed, while a flock of sheep and two shepherds were carried off by the flood. Some of the hailstones weighed three pounds.

Why the Silver Question Vanishes.

Continued from page 1.

This shows that within five years there has been a total increase of the money in circulation of \$645,407,256, or nearly 42 per cent. There is the reason, in brief, for the abatement of silver agitation. It has shown that those who five years ago were demanding free coinage of silver, either by national or international action, and which included all the Democrats and a large majority of the Republicans.

In gold the addition to the circulation in the five years has been \$376,000,000, and the National bank notes \$128,000,000, while the gold in the treasury has been released over \$100,000,000 of greenbacks. The per capita circulation has increased in the same time from \$21.48 to \$28.18 or about 32 per cent. "Is it remarkable," says the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican," that "the more-money people have been silenced? Could they possibly have done better than this? The silver men certainly could not. If the gold increase had remained normal after 1896, and the mints had been opened to silver at 16 to 1 and kept running day and night, there could not have been effected in these five years any such increase in the circulation as has actually taken place. The Populists, with the Government printing presses at work on irredeemable paper, might have achieved equal or greater results in currency expansion or inflation, but the wildest among them hardly dared suggest so great an pouring of money to the channels of trade as has actually been witnessed under a sound-money and anti-inflation administration."

We are operating on an inflated basis in this country at this time, both in money and business. Part of it is the result of the increase of the gold output and part due to Republican legislation in the increase of the national bank note circulation under the gold standard law of 1900. It added \$130,000,000 additional of paper money within a single year, piled in on the already heavily expanded money base. As an act of gratuitous and forced inflation this has never been exceeded in the whole history of the country. The wildest suggestions of the paper inflationists have rarely approached it. Even the radical Populists see no more to be desired in the way of currency expansion or inflation than the Republican party has given them. We have rather too much of that little money in the volume of the bank note and coin circulation.

Insane Man Kills One and Fatally Wounds Another.

Shot Six Persons all Told. The Other Four Not Thought to be Seriously Injured. Murderer Also Killed. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 24.—Michael Kelly, an insane man, to-day, at the office of the Robert Garrett Lumber company in the business district, shot six people, killing one, probably fatally injuring another, and more or less seriously wounding four others. He was himself finally killed by officers who tried to overpower him.

Kelly had lived in Leavenworth for years and at different times had engaged in minor business enterprises, but became eccentric and during the presidential campaign in 1896 lost his mind entirely. At that time he threatened to kill Garrett. He was arrested and adjudged insane, Garrett and four others testifying against him. After a year in the Topeka asylum Kelly was released. He had been acting queerly again and declared that he would kill the five men who sent him to the asylum. For two weeks past he has been practicing shooting with a revolver daily at Fort Leavenworth range. Last night he drank heavily.

Soon after 10 o'clock to-day he appeared at Garrett's office and without warning shot Garrett as he sat at his desk, Garrett fell to the floor and Kelly deliberately fired four more shots into the prostrate form. Leaving his victim dead, Kelly ran to the rear of the company's lumber yard and began reloading his revolver. Presently he returned to the office to find Dr. McGee, who had been attracted by the shooting, bending over Garrett. Leveling his revolver, Kelly took aim at the physician and fired. The bullet struck McGee in the spine and he fell over near Garrett.

Then followed an exciting street fight between the madman and officers who came upon the scene. Kelly flourishing his revolver, dashed through the lumber yard. He met Ike Healer, a laborer, and shot him in the hand. A few yards further on he encountered Sergeant Dodge. The two exchanged shots as they ran. One bullet from Kelly's revolver struck Dodge in the neck, but not before that officer had shot him in the shoulder. Kelly kept running and was soon confronted by Detective McDonald and officer Falzbager. McDonald dropped Kelly with a bullet in the neck. Dodge raised his revolver, but as he failed to work, and catching up with the murderer he crushed his skull with the weapon. Kelly was carried to the station in an unconscious condition, dying soon after his arrival there.

Garrett did not regain consciousness and died an hour after being taken to the hospital. Dr. Magee is still suffering seriously and it is believed he cannot recover. Dodge's wound is not considered fatal, while the wounds of the others are slight.

Paper By Dr. Koch.

Was Listened to With the Deepest Interest at Session of British Tuberculosis Congress.

LONDON, July 23.—A feature of to-day's session of the British congress on tuberculosis was Dr. Robert Koch's paper, which was listened to with deepest interest. During his address, the noted professor said his experiments had satisfied him that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases and that he had amply determined that cattle could not be infected with human tuberculosis. The counter proposition that human beings were not liable to infection from bovine tuberculosis was harder to prove, the doctor said, but that personally, he was satisfied that it was the case, and he recited at length post mortem evidence supporting this belief. Dr. Koch said that, if this point was conceded, it remained to determine the chief source of contagion. Continuing, the doctor said that human immunity to bovine infection disposed of the belief of infection through dairy products, and he considered this source of danger so slight as to be unworthy of precautionary measures.

Hereditarily was also an unimportant factor in the transmission of tuberculosis, though the contrary had long been believed. Dr. Koch said the chief source of danger of contagion lay in the sputum of consumptive patients and that a remedy was to be found in a law preventing the consumptive from strewing contagion about him. Several methods to this end were available, said the doctor, suggest of which being isolation in sanitariums. This, unfortunately, was impracticable.

A Great Carnival of All Nations' Saturday, August 3rd, at the Pan-American.

One of the Grandest Displays Conceivable—Henry Rootin, Chief of the Electrical Department, Has Been Authorized to Arrange for Great Color Display.

At a joint meeting of the Exposition officials and the Midway concessionaires, Saturday afternoon, July 20th, in the Service Building, it was arranged to hold a great carnival day at the Pan American on which unprecedented revelry shall reign from morning until midnight.

No other Exposition has ever attempted or dared to attempt anything of the kind. It will be the greatest gala event history of exhibitions has recorded. Compared with it a combination of the Mardi Gras, the rose festivals of Southern California, the water fete of Venice, the winter carnival on the Nava, the confetti days at Naples, the martial feasts of the Empire of Rome and the Oriental fetes on the Bosphorus, will hardly admit of comparison.

PLANS OF GRANDEUR.

According to the plans promulgated, this day the Rainbow City will surpass in every respect of grandeur, immensity and unique beauty any of the great festivals famous in modern or ancient history. The modern day accessories of electricity, transportation facilities and mechanical ingenuity, together with a resolve to spare no expense, makes this possible.

THIS CARNIVAL OF ALL NATIONS WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 3RD.

Not less than \$100,000 will be spent on the project, and the value of the services contributed by the Midway concessionaires and others will actually make the affair a grand, quarter of a million dollar production, as the theatrical press agent would say.

Concessionaires Dundy, Thompson, McGarvie, McConnell and Bostock were named as a committee to execute the project, in conjunction with the Exposition management. Frederick Thompson furnished the plan of features. They have all been formally approved.

THE REVELS BEGIN.

At 10:30 o'clock in the morning the revels will begin with a pageant of all nations, in which all the Midway attractions and a host of outside people will participate. This line will wind about the grounds, a splendid cavalcade of costume and color, and with the blare of trumpets, will herald the opening.

At 11:30 there will be a water carnival, all sorts of gaily bedecked craft laden with costumed merry-makers, to fill the lagoons and canals. In this event it is intended to outdo the famous water fetes of Venice. At high noon a man will make a sensational dive from the summit of the Electric Tower into a deep dredged portion of the grand canal.

In the afternoon the gayety will be confined chiefly to the Big Stadium, the seating capacity of which is to be increased. For several hours an immense modern day circus will prevail; also a Wild West show with all the excitement of sham Indian fights and a thrilling horsemanship of vaqueros, red men and cowboys. Several unique features have been decided upon besides the regular gamut of bare back riding, tumbling and high wire work. A handicap race between an automobile, a camel, an elephant, a horse and a bicycle has already been arranged; also a foot race between representatives of every race at the Pan-American; a horse race to bring out the riding superiority between an Arab, a Mexican, an Indian, a Filipino and an American cow boy, and a purse race and an Esquimaux in a sled drawn by a dog team. A cakewalk of all nations will furnish amusement of lighter vein.

SPECTACULAR BALLETS.

In the evening, aside from pyrotechnics which will go on continuously from various points about the grounds, spectacular ballets and dances by the women of all nations will take place in the basin of the Court of Fountains. A platform will be erected awash with the surface of the water, and this, together with special electrical and calcium effects, will afford a sight of beauty never before witnessed. All day there will be revels along the Midway which will culminate with a parade of the beauties of all nations at night.

Military organizations will participate, part of which will be in special costume in representation of the coronation ceremonies of feudal days, and the triumphal marches of the armies of the ancients. At Chicago the maximum of 102 degrees equals the previous high record of July 10th, of the present year. In the States of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, the duration of the present heat term is without precedent, there having been practically no interruption to temperatures of 90 degrees or over since June 18th, a period of 34 days. On 18 days of this period the maximum temperature of Kansas City was 100 degrees or more.

There are as yet no indications of any relief from the abnormal heat. No rain has fallen in the corn belt for the past three days and none is in sight.

Bishop Preached to 10,000.

Epworth Leaguers Showed Outburst of Religious Enthusiasm—Protest Against Army Canteen.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The religious enthusiasm aroused by the international convention of the Epworth League here had its culmination at the grand meeting held to-day, the last of the gatherings at Mechanic's pavilion. About 10,000 persons were in attendance. The sermon was preached by Bishop Joyce, president of the League. At its conclusion the Bishop was tendered an impromptu reception. At Grace Episcopal church, where Dr. J. M. Buckley, of New York, preached, it was impossible to gain admittance, and in none of the churches was there a vacant pew. Love feasts were held in the early morning in more than a dozen places, including the Japanese and Chinese missions.

In the afternoon an enthusiastic children's meeting was held in the Alhambra theater. Rev. M. E. Ketcham, of Xenia, O., presided. A large attendance rally of German-Americans was held at the Howard street Methodist church. The closing meetings of the convention were held to-night in the Mechanic's pavilion, the Alhambra theatre, the Metropolitan temple and the First Presbyterian church. Resolutions were adopted renewing the principles of the League; expressing unalterable opposition toward the liquor traffic; rejoicing at the abolition of the army canteen, and protesting against the persistent efforts to have it restored.

Death Under the Hay Rake.

A horse attached to a hay rake on which Henry Tilberry, 12 years old, of Maple Hill, Lycoming county, was riding, ran away Tuesday, throwing the boy from his seat. He fell under the rake and was dragged over the rough ground at a frightful speed. When released it was discovered that every bone in his body was broken. He died a few hours later.

More Filipinos Surrender.

Nearly 550 Take Oath of Allegiance to United States.

MANILA, July 24.—Colonel Zurbarano, with 29 officers, 518 men, 243 rifles and 100 bolos, surrendered to Lieutenant Hickman, of the First Cavalry, in Tayabas province.

These former insurgents have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and their surrender clears that district of the revolutionary element.

A civilian named Finnick has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay \$1,000 for receiving supplies stolen from the commissary department.

The liberated says that Senator Paterno will leave the Federal party and will organize what he calls the Nationalists on a platform resembling that of the Conservatives with Aguinaldo as president, and former insurgent military officers and former members of the Federal party will be the ultimate independence of the Philippines.

Paper by Brouardel.

Dean of the Medical Faculty of Paris Maintained that Tuberculosis is Curable.

LONDON, July 24.—The principal paper before the British Congress on tuberculosis to-day was read by Prof. Brouardel, of Paris, who urged international legislation in regard to the notification of the authorities of the existence of tuberculosis and the disinfection and salubrity of hotels, railroad cars and steamboats, thus preventing the spread of tuberculosis.

Prof. Brouardel, who is dean of the medical faculty of Paris, maintained that the disease was curable. He said any means tending to limit the ravages of alcoholism would diminish the mortality from consumption, and referred to the great danger in hawking pieces of phlegm in public places and in the sale of milk which had not been examined. Prof. Brouardel believed these dangers could be remedied by legislation. The speaker said the measures needed for the prevention of tuberculosis were identical in every country, and the first step in this direction was to render unhealthy dwellings and districts salubrious. A healthy house, he said, was anti-tubercular.

Prof. Brouardel complimented the United States on its quick realization of the dangers of expectation and on its legislation in this matter. He said once this habit had quite disappeared tuberculosis would decrease rapidly.

Prof. Brouardel declines to accept Prof. Koch's theory that tuberculosis cannot be propagated by the meat and milk of tuberculous cattle, and said he thought it easy to protect the population from this contamination by legislation.

Hot Period Without Equal.

Entire Corn Belt has Suffered for a Month Under One Hundred Degrees. Record in St. Louis Broken and the Misery Endured is Intense.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Weather Bureau to-night issued the following special bulletin: Practically the entire country was covered by the hot wave to-day, except the immediate Pacific coast and in the States of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, nearly all previous high records were exceeded. The maximum temperature here of 100 degrees equalled the entire great corn belt.

At Davenport and Dubuque, Ia., and at Springfield, Ill., the maximum temperatures of 106 degrees were two degrees above the highest previous record, while at St. Louis the maximum of 106 degrees has been equaled but once before—on August 12th, 1881.

At Chicago the maximum of 102 degrees equals the previous high record of July 10th, of the present year. In the States of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, the duration of the present heat term is without precedent, there having been practically no interruption to temperatures of 90 degrees or over since June 18th, a period of 34 days. On 18 days of this period the maximum temperature of Kansas City was 100 degrees or more.

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Telegram from Schley.

Will Ask for an Investigation by Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Washington Post last night telegraphed Admiral Schley that in an editorial it is insisted that he owed it to himself, as well as to his friends, to begin proceedings against Mr. Maoy, the author of the history of the American navy, to disprove the late charges against him.

Moth Millers Take a City by Storm.

Fluttered Down Upon Lancaster by Millions and Drove Citizens to Shelter.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 24.—This city was visited by a plague of moth millers last night, and for several hours certain sections swarmed with the insects.

Pedestrians were attacked by the moths, which lodged in the hair, ears and eyes, and physicians were kept busy removing the little creatures from the ears of citizens.

Horsemen were the particular prey of the millers and as they drove under the electric lights, around which the insects swarmed they were literally covered with them.

To escape the millers many persons shut themselves up in their residences.

Eagle Seizes a Boy.

Swooping Away With Its Prey, It is Shot by Lad's Father.

BRIDGEVILLE, Del., July 24.—An eagle was killed at Sharp's Pond, near here to-day that measured seven feet from tip to tip of its wings.

For some time past the people of that vicinity have been annoyed and to some extent terrified by the depredations of the bird, which had carried off many sheep and a large number of chickens.

To-day Fred Taylor, a negro, saw it sweep over the pond and hastened home for his gun. When he returned he found the bird about to swoop into midair with Taylor's 4-year-old son in its talons. Taylor fired, killing the bird. The boy was badly lacerated.

Two New Moves to Break Steel Strike.

Reported That Non-Union Men are Being Shipped to Wellsville. Situation There May Break Out into a Serious Condition—To Start Long Idle Mills.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Two moves, it is reported, were made by the aggressive officials of the American Sheet Steel Company to-day toward the breaking of the strike.

One was the shipping of some of the non-union men that have been employed in the Vandergrift mills of the company to Wellsville, to assist in the starting of the plant there. As a consequence of this report there is a suppressed excitement pervading Wellsville, and the situation at any moment may break out into a serious condition. Both strikers and officials of the company are on the alert and ready for any emergency.

The impression is strong tonight that the general officers of the United States Steel Corporation have become determined on the subject of the early breaking of the strike, and to ultimately force the operation of all the idle plants.

The second move that is understood to have been initiated to-day is the starting of the long idle Hyde Park plant of the American Sheet Steel Company. This plant was taken into the combine burdened with objectionable contracts made by the former owners and has remained idle since the American Sheet Steel Company took hold of the property. The long idleness of this mill has caused most of the men, formerly employed there, to leave Hyde Park for other places, and the company believes there would be less difficulty in starting this plant than where the Amalgamated Association has control.

It was apparent in Pittsburgh this evening that fresh, and decidedly important, developments in the strike of the steel workers were about to take place. At the Amalgamated headquarters the two leading officials of the association were absent during the greater part of the day. It was stated that President Shaffer was away on personal business, and had nothing in hand concerning the strike. The absence of Secretary John Williams was also accounted for in the same manner. The conference held on Tuesday night, which kept President Shaffer and Secretary Williams out until early this morning, remains as mysterious as before. Neither of these officials would give out any idea of what had taken place, aside from stating positively that they had not met any of the officials of the United States Steel Corporation. Whatever the object of the meeting, it is believed to have been continued to-day, and much of importance is expected to be developed from the conference.

The question of securing the injunctions against the Amalgamated Association was discussed guardedly during the day. Assistant secretary M. F. Tighe said he did not think the measure would be resorted to at this stage of the proceedings, even if it was contemplated for a later day. There was practically no cause for such a measure, and if there was he doubted if, under the conditions that exist at present, the courts would grant such orders. Particularly is this the case in Pennsylvania.

In Ohio, president Shaffer seemed to feel confident that such injunctions would not be granted. Those best acquainted with the feelings of the manufacturers say there is, in their opinion, little cause for believing that such measures will be resorted to at this time.

Relief From Heat.

Given by Thunder Showers in Northern Tier of States in Central West.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 25.—Scattered thunder storms in the northern tier of States in the central West to-day gave some relief in that locality from the intense heat. These showers, which were generally light in character, occurred in the Dakotas, southern Minnesota, northwestern Iowa, the extreme northern portion of Illinois and in Minnesota and Michigan. More of these showers and over a wider area are expected by the weather bureau to-morrow. Their effect, however, will be temporary and warm weather is again predicted for Friday.

In the great corn belt the intense heat still continues, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a general rain, though the fact that showers are becoming more general than for some days is encouraging to the officials here, who hope that they may be the forerunners of a general breaking up in the heat and drought conditions, although the forecasters will not say that this is a probability.

Boers Burn British Train.

Kritzinger Attacks Post Held by 300 Men and Drives Them Out After All Day Fight.

LONDON, July 23.—The British War office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, July 23rd: "A train from Cape Town, with 113 details and stores, was held up, captured and burned at Scheepers, eight miles north of Beaufort West, on the morning of July 21st. Our casualties were five killed and 18 wounded. An inquiry is proceeding. "French reports that Crabbe, with 300 men, was attacked in the mountains near Craddock by Kritzinger at dawn July 21st. The horses stampeded. An all day fight followed. Crabbe fell back on Mortimer. Our loss was slight."

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Death From Heat in Many Cities.

Middle West is Suffering in Record-Breaking Heat—Forty Die in St. Louis in the Past 24 Hours—Condition of Crops Growing Worse.

The Middle West is suffering in one of the hottest waves that has ever visited that section of the country. In St. Louis, Mo., alone, where the mercury registered 108, up to noon yesterday reports showed that forty deaths had occurred in the twenty-four hours passed, due directly to the heat.

From all points come stories of suffering and there is little promise of immediate relief except through the medium of local thunder storms.

Crops are suffering and the confident claim of a half crop of corn is now lowered to a hope that a quarter yield may be saved.

No Relief in Sight.

Kansas City Suffering in Protracted Torrid Wave.

KANSAS CITY, July 24.—For twelve consecutive hours to-day the Government thermometer has registered above 100. While the record of 108 of Monday was not touched to-day, the day was the severest ever experienced in Kansas City.

For eleven hours after 11 o'clock to-day, the temperature ranged between 104 and 105. Still, there is no relief in sight, either in Kansas City or any part of the Southwest. In the past twenty-four hours the only rain reported has been showers at Hays, Central Kansas, last night, and at El Reno, Ok., at noon to-day.

Five deaths directly attributable to the heat, were reported at the two Kansas City today, with a total of over thirty prostrations. Several prostrations are also reported from the country.

Suffering in St. Paul.

Mercury Passed the 104 Mark and Then Rain Came.

ST. PAUL, July 24.—For the second time within a week the maximum temperature recorded has been raised. Last Saturday the officials reported gave 101.4°. To-day a maximum of 104.2° was reached at 4 P. M.

The heat was intensified by the high percentage of humidity and a burning wind from the southwest. Later a thunder storm temporarily relieved the humidity. The storm was accompanied by only a slight sprinkle of rain, but the wind blew almost a gale for five minutes, doing some damage. A large number of prostrations were reported, and at least five deaths are directly attributable to the heat.

Awful Death Record.

Fierce Heat Reaps Grim Harvest in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Reports received at the mortuary office up to noon showed forty deaths from heat during the last twenty-four hours. In the preceding twenty-four hours the deaths numbered 25.

The wards of the city hospital are filled with heat patients. Ten new cases were received this afternoon. From all accounts over 100 prostrations are recorded.

At noon the temperature was 112° two degrees higher than yesterday, and at 2 had reached 108°.

Mercury Reached 105.

OMAHA, July 24.—With one exception all heat records for the past twenty-seven years were broken to-day. The mercury registered 105° at 7 A. M. The mercury registered 83° with 57 per cent humidity and at 1 P. M. the temperature stood 105°. At that hour the humidity dropped to 21 per cent.

Up to 4 o'clock two deaths and four prostrations had been reported officially.

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