

# DYING IN THE EAST

## Hot Wave Continues Throughout New England States.

### APPROACHING STORM MAY BRING RELIEF

#### Deaths in New York Numbered 158—In Pittsburgh 50—Hospitals Are Crowded and Ambulances Busy.

Washington, July 3.—Reports received at the weather bureau in this city from throughout the entire area affected by the intense heat show a continuation of very high temperatures, save in a few favored localities, where more moderate weather resulted in consequence of thunderstorms or other local atmospheric disturbances. No immediate relief of a substantial character is in sight. The rainfall reports show that there has been precipitation throughout the affected area varying from less than a hundredth of an inch in many places to almost an inch. Generally speaking the thunder storms which have come have been what is known as "dry storms" so that very little rain has accompanied them.

The indications for the next 24 hours for a large portion of the heated area point to cloudy weather, with showers, which, however, because of their local character, will bring only partial relief from the heat. The prediction of the officials here is that the temperatures for the next 48 hours will show a fall of probably 4 or 5 degrees, but that they will still climb above the 90 mark in most places. The Atlantic coast will get some relief from a West Indian disturbance which is now moving northward. Phoenix, Ariz., had the highest temperature today, the thermometer registering 106, while at Philadelphia it was again at 102. At Washington the maximum was 100. Numerous prostrations and deaths are reported from the heat, and in many places industrial plants were forced to suspend operations.

#### The Heat in New York.

New York, July 3.—The heat, which has worked such havoc in this city since Sunday, was somewhat mitigated late this afternoon by a succession of thunderstorms which cleared the atmosphere and sent the mercury tumbling down 10 degrees. Never did a downpour of rain receive such an enthusiastic reception as did this one. The thunder and lightning were heavy and many houses were struck, causing fires, but so far as known no persons were killed or injured. During the last downpour hail fell in quantities. It was one of the hottest days in the history of the weather bureau.

#### FIGHT NOT BEGUN.

#### Second Day of Strike Pittsburgh Brings no Change.

Pittsburgh, July 3.—The second day of the strike of the sheet and steel hoop workers of the Amalgamated Association opened without any interesting feature. As President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, remarked, the conditions of the present strike are peculiar, and no decided results are expected for 10 days or two weeks. By that time the manufacturers, having all necessary repairs at their mills completed, will be anxious to resume operations. The struggle will then begin in earnest. The belief is quite general, however, that the real test will not begin until the close of the hot weather and the general resumption of business in the early fall, and in the meantime it is thought that the conflicting interests will see their way clear to recede from the present positions. The association has for years been creating a strike fund, and it is said now to amount to between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

The combine officials do not appear to be worrying over the situation. Some of them intimate that there may be a renewal of negotiations at any time and a settlement effected. In outside circles the belief is growing that the strike will be called off before it gets fairly under way.

#### STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

#### Three Men Killed and a Man and Two Boys Injured.

St. Louis, July 3.—A bolt of lightning instantly killed three men, fatally injured a boy and seriously injured a man and a boy, members of a St. Louis fishing party who had taken refuge from the fierce storm of this afternoon beneath the shelter of a massive sycamore tree on the bank of Dead creek, at Capokia, Ill. The men and boys gathered around a tall sycamore tree 100 feet from where they had been fishing. Suddenly the tree was wrapped with a brilliant light. The crash which followed was heard for miles. When the citizens of Capokia discovered the party they found three of them dead and had much difficulty in resuscitating the others.

#### Town Wiped Out.

Williams, Ariz., July 5.—A fire which started this morning in a general merchandise store completely wiped out the main business portion of the town—two entire blocks and a portion of another. An estimate places the loss at \$1,000,000. The insurance covers only a small portion of the loss. There was no loss of life so far as known. There was virtually no water supply and no fire department.

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

## Soil Map to Be Published—Disintegration of Philippine Instruction.

The agricultural department is about to publish a soil map that will enable the farmer, wherever he is located, to determine just what crops will bring him the largest returns in money. Printed in colors, it will convey information in the clearest and most easily comprehended manner imaginable. The map is to cover the whole of the United States, and will be on such a scale that every ten acre patch will be represented by one eighth of an inch square.

Live stock receipts at the five principal markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph during 1901 show remarkable gains over last year, both as regards April and the four months ending with April, the official receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in the four months just ended showing an increase of 359,417 head, as compared with the corresponding four months of 1900.

The rapid disintegration of the Philippine insurrection is shown by statistics given out by the war department. The compilation of reports covers the period up to April 17, 1901. Up to January 1, 1901, the total number of insurgents captured or surrendered was 21,497, together with 5,048 rifles, 56 field pieces, something over 3,000 shells and balls, 573,860 pounds of ammunition, and 19 tons of powder. From January 1 to April 17, 1901 the number of captures include 247 officers, 2,459 men; the number surrendered was 820 officers, 6,492 men; making a total of 1,067 officers, 8,951 men; or a grand total up to date of 31,415 insurgents captured and surrendered. To this is to be added 1,998 rifles captured, 4,300 surrendered, a total of 6,298; 45,000 rounds of ammunition, 408 bolos, and 24 pieces of cannon.

Senator Allison says he is too old to run for president in 1904. He declines with thanks the nomination which some Eastern newspapers have tried to thrust upon him. "Some one else will have to pose as Iowa's favorite son, for I will not. I am serious. I mean what I say."

William E. Chandler the other day enclosed to Senator Lodge his check for \$100, the reward offered by him to the person who placed in the financial plank of the Republican platform of 1896, after the reference to international bi-metalism, the words, "Which we pledge ourselves to promote." The delay since 1896 has been occasioned by the claims of various persons that they conceived and wrote the words. It has taken Chandler all this time to settle the conflict of claims.

Serious embarrassment has been caused the navy department by the strikes of machinists all over the country. At the Union Iron Works in San Francisco only 300 of the 5,000 employees are at work on the government vessels under construction at those yards.

Ten dollars for food for the office cat is perhaps the most curious allowance ever made by a postmaster general. An item of this kind was sanctioned the other day by Postmaster General Smith. The food is for the office cat of the post office at St. Paul, Minn.

The regular troops now in Cuba, some 5,000 in strength, will not be recalled from the island probably until the situation is actually settled. The war department does not propose to withdraw the troops until the necessity of their presence on the island is certainly past.

A bulletin comparing and analyzing the population of all incorporated cities, towns and villages in the United States has been issued by the census bureau. The number of these places is 10,602, as compared with 7,578 in 1890. There are in the United States today 38 cities having a population of 100,000 or more each, as compared with 28 such cities in 1890.

#### JAMES H. KYLE DEAD.

#### Was United States Senator From South Dakota Two Terms.

Aberdeen, S. D., July 3.—Senator Kyle died yesterday afternoon. He was stricken at his home here about 10 days ago. His trouble was of a malarial origin, and resulted in a functional affection of the heart. His case took a turn for the better, the heart action growing stronger and the general condition much more encouraging. The senator had a similar attack in the East some time ago, and was liable to a recurrence of the trouble. His health had not been robust for a year or so. His relapse was not expected, however.

James H. Kyle was born near Xenia, O., February 24, 1854. He was elected to the state senate upon the independent ticket in 1890; after a contest lasting 27 days, upon the 40th ballot, was elected as an independent to the United States senate, took his seat March 4, 1891, and was re-elected in 1897.

#### Switch Had Been Turned.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 2.—The southwestern express on the Pennsylvania railroad was ditched at the east end siding two miles east of Greensburg, Pa. Only three passengers were hurt, and their injuries are not serious. It is thought that the accident was a deliberate attempt at train wrecking. The switch had been turned and the lock broken.

# THE HEAT CONTINUES

## Storms Bring Temporary Relief at Some Points.

### SEVERE ELECTRIC STORM AT BUFFALO

#### No Permanent Relief is in Sight, However, and the Temperature Remains Most Uncomfortably High.

Washington, July 3.—The 10th day of the present heated term was again a scorcher, except where severe thunder storms, local rains or violent atmospheric changes brought cool weather. In Arkansas, the eastern Gulf states, Northern Ohio and New York, thunder storms brought relief. In Southeastern New England, also cooler weather prevailed, the temperature falling from 6 to 10 degrees. Tonight the weather bureau officials say the only prospects for relief from the heat lie in the occurrence of storms. There is no promise, they say, of general thunder storms sufficient to make a general fall in the temperature. Local thunder storms will give temporary relief, but weather bureau officials say that permanent relief will not come until heavy storms or local rains prevail.

In Chicago a promise of a short respite from the heat is given. New York today had a two-inch downpour of rain, which sent the thermometer down to 76. East of the Allegheny mountains the temperature rose generally a few degrees over the highest of yesterday, and in portions of the Southwest it warmed up, also in Arkansas and Oklahoma, maximum temperatures of over 100 being recorded. Washington was the warmest place east of the Alleghenies today, the maximum temperature recorded being 95. There was not much humidity, but the day was very trying. General John W. Darr, formerly of Fort Scott, Kan., who served on the staff of General Garfield during the civil war, is critically ill from heat prostration.

#### STORM AT BUFFALO.

#### Exposition Grounds and Basements Flooded and Electric Wires Burned Out.

Buffalo, July 3.—A severe electrical storm passed over this city tonight. The lightning struck in a dozen places. It hit the supply wires that bring the electrical power from Niagara Falls to Buffalo, burning out transformers and other electrical machinery in the Buffalo receiving house. For over an hour the streets were without electric light, and the street cars were at a standstill. The rain fell in torrents, the water flooding many cellars. The flash of lightning that put out the downtown electric lights and stopped the street cars also burned out all the circuits leading to the exposition. The conduits were utterly inadequate to carry off the water and the grounds were flooded. Some of the midway shows were flooded to a depth of three feet. The engine room under the Machinery and Transportation building was also filled with water and the machinery stopped.

#### Martial Law Proclaimed.

Buenos Ayres, July 3.—A state of siege has been proclaimed here. This is due to the participation of anarchists in local disturbances. Quiet now prevails here. The minister of finance, Dr. Enrique Berduo, has resigned. The government will send a message to congress withdrawing the bill for the unification of the foreign debt.

#### Will Test Japanese Coal.

Washington, July 3.—The quartermasters' department has contracted for large quantities of miike coal at Nagasaki, Japan, for use on the United States army transports. The contract extends for six months, running up to the end of the calendar year. It is desired to test this bunker coal thoroughly before an agreement for a further supply is effected.

#### Serious Cloudburst in Michigan.

Grand Rapids, Michigan, July 3.—Western Michigan was visited by a destructive cloudburst early yesterday, and the resultant damage will amount to thousands of dollars. Both the Pere Marquette & Grand Rapids and Indiana railroads are crippled north of here. Dams in the Flat and Rouge rivers have been washed out, and many mills along the streams will be idle for days. The Grand river rose three feet and six inches in four hours this morning. Great damage was done to fruit trees and crops.

#### Work on the Colorado.

Washington, July 3.—The navy department has been advised that a start has been made on the new battle ships and armored cruisers, the Colorado, building at Cramps, being the first under way. The forthcoming report will show that she is 2 per cent completed. It marks the start on 11 big ships. The 2 per cent represents the keel and some 300 tons of material, frames, etc.

# HER IDEAS ARE PROFITABLE.

## Young Woman Keeps a Four-in-Hand on the Design—She Invests.

If a certain young woman in New York was not so fond of her four-in-hand there might be fewer attractive candy boxes, cotillon favors and similar articles dear to the feminine heart than there are to-day.

This young New Yorker has a genius for suggesting to confectioners, bakers and caterers what the trade knows as novelties. These are always very much in demand, and the proprietors of the candy stores are always particularly anxious to get hold of new and fanciful designs for bon-bon boxes. Original ideas adapted to their use are especially valuable to them at Easter or Christmas time and are bought at liberal prices.

It is her skill in thinking of and making these attractive articles that enables this young woman to keep her horses. She devotes to maintaining her own stable the money she earns in this way. She is luckily provided for in other particulars and can afford to spend her money as she chooses. As horses are her weakness, the profits of her interesting vocation go toward supplying her with the otherwise impossible luxury of a small lot of very choice horseflesh.

"I always had a knack for designing cotillon favors, boxes for ices and such things," she said the other day, "and for years made them for my friends and family. One Easter I designed some tissue paper boxes to hold ices, which my friends thought particularly pretty on the lunch table. They were made of little yellow rabbits standing each in a cabbage and each held in one paw a lily branch. I made them entirely myself, buying the animals at a toy store and arranging all the rest with tissue paper."

"One of the girls at the luncheon—the only married one—said she had looked all over town for some boxes and asked me why in the world I didn't try to sell some of my designs to the dealers who never had anything half so attractive. I was very anxious at that time to buy a new runabout I had seen and couldn't do so because I had spent all my allowance for the next three months. It was then that I thought of trying to make some money by selling my designs."

"I went first to the confectioner we had always dealt with and showed him the rabbits. He told me they were beautiful and said he would take all I could make and gave me a very good price. I took the order and cleared in the month after Easter while my rabbits kept in season \$33. I had to work very hard because I foolishly tried to make the boxes instead of merely selling the design as I always did afterward."

"I made more of the boxes and then tried other things. They were always bought and I began to charge more for the designs and got my price without any trouble. I find it now easy to sell all the things I can make. One firm offered to take all I could make and for awhile I had that arrangement with them, but I found that I could do better by taking them from one to the other until I found the highest bidder."

"I have no particular method of working the things. I think of them at all times. Once I invented one of my most successful boxes at a wedding. It was suggested to me by a hat the woman in front of me had on. Sometimes I have sudden inspirations at dinners."

"I manage to make several thousands of dollars every year without very much work, as I make only one model and sell my design from that. I do not charge a fixed rate, but whatever I think the design is worth—and whatever I can get."—New York Sun.

#### Evolution of the Hotel.

The evolution of the American hotel is a very interesting study, and no other city is so good a place in which to pursue it as New York. The opportunity for contrast of the past with the present still exists—not the remote past, when the hotel was a tavern, but the recent past, when the old Astor was a stately piece of hotel architecture. It still strikes the observer as a dignified edifice, but it is no more than a stepping stone to the new structure. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the radical advance that has been made in this kind of construction. The difference is almost as great as between old and present methods of travel. Whether the comforts are any greater is another question.—Boston Transcript.

#### An Ill-Spent Fortune.

"I may be poor now," said the gray-haired man, "but I was wealthy once." "Yes?" said the visitor, sympathetically. "Yes, I was wealthy once," the gray-haired man repeated. "I have seven receipted plumbers' bills in that pigeon-hole above my desk."—Somerville Journal.

#### A Misunderstanding.

"Henry," said Mrs. Oldham, "this is May Summer's gal's intended." "Ah!" exclaimed the old gentleman. "Glad to know ye, Mr. Legion." "Brown is my name, sir." "Ye don't say? Why, she told me her beau's name was Legion."—Philadelphia Press.

If a man looks all right as an angel, with nothing on him but a thin bath robe, why wouldn't he look all right in the same sitting on his back porch at home?

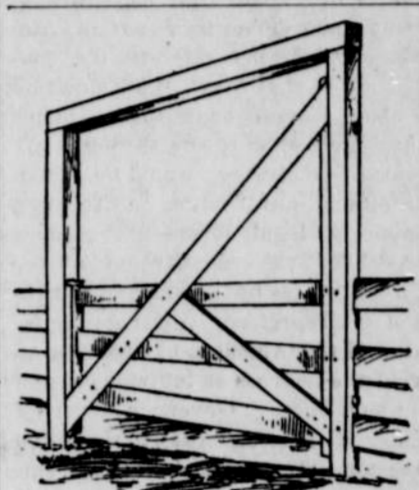
There is one good thing about a boy's dirty hands—they will wash. Some dirty things, some dirty reputations, can't be gotten rid of.

What has become of the girl who had the baby stare?



Gate that Cannot Sag.

The cut shows a plan of construction for a gate that avoids the great inconvenience of sagging. The framework about the gate holds the posts rigidly in place, while the cross supports of the gate itself are arranged so, according to the laws of mechanics, that sagging is almost an impossibility. Such a gateway, moreover, has an "air" to it—a trimness and an evidence of substantial building—that makes it a credit to the farm. Too few realize how the small, untidy affairs, like sagging gates, dilapidated fences, well curbs, etc., give to onlookers the impression of generally slovenly farm practice. Very often, it must be admitted, such an impression is just. Pride may, generally speaking, be the forerunner of a fall, but pride in the appearance of one's farm buildings, fences, stock, etc., is purely the sort of thing that indicates and goes with good farming in all its branches.—New York Tribune.



A SERVICEABLE GATE.

Where hay is stacked rather than stored in barn or mow there are tons wasted and spoiled every season. In feeding, though the greatest care be taken, it will be impossible not to open a stack in some weather that will ruin the exposed hay. A cheap and convenient cover can be made that in one season will more than pay for itself in the hay it will preserve.

Cut two 16 foot 2 by 4's in two pieces each, of equal length, which will be eight feet. With some rough lumber board up a side by laying the studding six feet apart and cutting the boards of that length. When you have the two sides boarded, place the two ends of the sections together. This will be the apex of the cover. The 2 by 4's should have been left projecting a few inches in order to bolt the two sides together at the apex. This cover will form a roof that will turn all storm and preserve the hay as well as though

stored in a barn. As the covers are made in sections six feet each, only that much of a stack need be cut down at a time. In order to hold the covers firmly in place bore an inch hole in the lower ends of the 2 by 4's and with a piece of smooth wire or rope hang a heavy weight to it or stake it down to the ground.—Ohio Farmer.



COVER FOR THE HAYSTACK.

There is no doubt that petroleum, both the refined and crude petroleum, is effectual in the battle against San Jose scale, but the trouble with it is that it produces different results at different times. An operator may apply it effectually on one lot of trees and without injury to the trees, while the same operator's applications on another lot will kill many of the trees. Naturally such results have brought petroleum into disfavor, and, as a matter of fact, it is a good thing to let alone until more is known concerning it. It is a somewhat general practice among nurserymen and fruit growers to use petroleum during the summer, and there can be no objection to this, provided a solution not stronger than 20 per cent of kerosene is used with water. This is a weak solution, and it can not injure the trees and as a wash it does check the trouble by destroying the young scale and keeping the older scale in subjection until fall, when stronger remedies may be applied.

#### Kerosene for San Jose Scale.

There is no doubt that petroleum, both the refined and crude petroleum, is effectual in the battle against San Jose scale, but the trouble with it is that it produces different results at different times. An operator may apply it effectually on one lot of trees and without injury to the trees, while the same operator's applications on another lot will kill many of the trees. Naturally such results have brought petroleum into disfavor, and, as a matter of fact, it is a good thing to let alone until more is known concerning it. It is a somewhat general practice among nurserymen and fruit growers to use petroleum during the summer, and there can be no objection to this, provided a solution not stronger than 20 per cent of kerosene is used with water. This is a weak solution, and it can not injure the trees and as a wash it does check the trouble by destroying the young scale and keeping the older scale in subjection until fall, when stronger remedies may be applied.

#### Butter or Oleo.

The Rural New Yorker says that "oleo ships to the tropics much better than genuine butter, the beef tallow it contains keeping it firm, and it does not lose its flavor during a sea voyage. It can be made to stand any climate much better than the delicate butterfat. If it is admitted to the Philippines and the same rate as butter, dairy-men will be able to do but little business with the islands." For this reason the dairymen on the Pacific coast want oleo subject to a tariff of ten cents a pound in the Philippines and butter to be admitted free, even though it loses flavor on the sea voyage, and becomes rancid quickly in a hot climate.—American Cultivator.

#### Premium Corn Crops.

The reports of certain corn crops which received premiums at the County or local Agricultural Societies, as exceeding 100 bushels of ears per acre, not of shelled corn, which we supposed to have been meant by the article to which we took exception are

probably correct, and we would not have questioned the accuracy of either of them. Yet we remember when the South Middlesex Society awarded a premium to parties for having grown something over 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre on a field of about five acres. They ascertained the crop by measuring a square rod, which they thought an average of the whole field, then weighing the product of that and multiplying by 100. But after the premium had been awarded, the whole crop was harvested, husked and weighed in December, and the field accurately surveyed. The result showed that the crop was much less than 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre, and we think but little more than one-half as much as the estimate of the committee that awarded the premium. Many have grown over or very near 100 bushels of ears, but few, if any, have grown 100 bushels of corn.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

#### Shade in the Pasture.

Two years ago an experiment was made with a view to ascertaining what profit there was in providing some comfort for milch cows in the pasture. The pasture was so located that it was impossible to give tree shade of any kind, so a rough structure was erected with boards, open on all sides, but hooded in such a manner that some portion of it was at all times shaded. By the use of some piping the current of a stream of water was carried into troughs, so that the cows at all times had a supply of cool, fresh water. The pasture was situated on lowland, and as a consequence flies were very numerous and annoying. It was found profitable to use light blankets made of unbleached muslin, arranged so that they could be buttoned around the neck and come down over each leg to the ankle. Later in the season, as these summer blankets became soiled, the fly remedies, of which there are several good ones on the market, were used with splendid success. The result of the experiment showed conclusively that it was profitable in dollars and cents to provide these summer comforts for the cows. The flow of milk was materially increased, and in quality much improved. This last statement may seem a little peculiar, as quality is supposed to be entirely the result of the food, but it is surprising how much the quality of milk is affected by the disposition of the cow.

#### Commercial Fertilizers.

We remember hearing some one ask an old farmer and a very successful one why he did not keep more stock and not have to buy so much commercial fertilizer. His reply was, "If I kept twice as many animals I should probably buy twice as much fertilizer." We think he had the correct idea of the proper use of commercial fertilizers. They are a substitute for barnyard manure only when barnyard manure cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities to utilize the land and the labor that can be had to a profitable limit. They will serve to grow a good crop which will help to buy more stock or to feed more animals, and thus create barnyard manure upon the farm. They help to use land and labor that would be unproductive, or nearly so, if the land was not fertilized, but they are seldom more profitable than when used as an addition or supplement to the barnyard manure. They serve to give the mineral elements that are lacking in the manure and the soil, and they give them in an available form. Of course, to have them do this one must choose his fertilizer so that it will be adapted to the soil and crop, and fill the wants that the barnyard manure does not.—American Cultivator.

#### Do Apples Pay?

A correspondent in the fruit district of New York, who for twenty years has been growing apples, writes that after a thorough trial he is convinced there is no money in apples. Another correspondent located less than twenty-five miles from the first, and known to have made money in apple growing, was communicated with. The reply told the story. The man who gets but 75 cents a barrel for apples is in the habit of growing anything he can raise between the orchard rows. He neither trims, prunes, sprays nor thins, and his apples are of the poorest grade as a consequence. The second correspondent last year sold his apples and netted a trifle less than \$150 per acre from his twenty-three acres, and admits that some of his neighbors have made even a better showing. Apple growing does pay if growers will do what is necessary to raise fruit of the best possible quality, and it assuredly does not pay if the grower neglects his orchards.

#### Butter or Oleo.

The Rural New Yorker says that "oleo ships to the tropics much better than genuine butter, the beef tallow it contains keeping it firm, and it does not lose its flavor during a sea voyage. It can be made to stand any climate much better than the delicate butterfat. If it is admitted to the Philippines and the same rate as butter, dairy-men will be able to do but little business with the islands." For this reason the dairymen on the Pacific coast want oleo subject to a tariff of ten cents a pound in the Philippines and butter to be admitted free, even though it loses flavor on the sea voyage, and becomes rancid quickly in a hot climate.—American Cultivator.