The Member for Yale-Cariboo Talks to the Toronto Globe About It.

The following appears in the Toronto Globe of last Saturday: Mr. Hewitt Bostock, the elected Liberal member of the Dominion parliament for the constituency of Yale-Cariboo, has been in the city since Tuesday last, and yesterday afternoon a representative of the Globe had a chat with him regarding the condition of affairs in British Columbia, and especillly in the great mining region. Mr. Bostock, although his residence in the Pacific province does not cover a long period of time, has thoroughly identified himself with the two most permanent and important interests of that vast territory, those of agriculture and mining. He has a large and prosperous ranch in the Thompson river valley, eighteen miles from Kamloops, on which he makes his home and personally superntends, and likewise has investments in the Rossland mining district. Since taking up his residence in British Columbia Mr. Bostock has made hmself thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the province, and possessing a firm belief, the result of careful investigation, in the boundless resources of the country, is anxious to forward in every legitimate way the development of these resources. In view of his large knowledge of the needs of the country and his practical bent of mind it is doubtful if the constituency could have chosen a member more fitted to advance, as far as a parliamentary representative is able to do so, the interests of the province. In addition to his personal qualifications, he will, too, occupy a position in the house as member for a district possessing an area of from 150,000 to 200,000 square in size almost equal to France; a district which contains untold mineral wealth, to the development of which the capitalists of the world are now turning their attention; a district, therefore, so important not only to the province, but to the whole Dominion at large, that a representative in parliament must find his influence as a member enhanced by the consequence of the constituency by which he was elected. Speaking of the agricultural industry in British Columbia, Mr. Bostock said

there was a great deal of excellent farming and ranching land in the large number of valleys throughout the prothe products were above the average. however, to the settlement of the land. provincial government. This naturally made regarding the dilatoriness in makand these complaints have become very wher many persons find themselves in sequence of this. The already large amount of agricultural land in the province might be materially increased, too, The soil is excellent and only requires genuity of man to produce excellent re-

mining country, Mr. Bostock believes in as steadfastly and as enthusiastically as which at the present time is absorbing the notice of the eastern world, but has given due regard to the whole auriferous region. In consequence he is able convinced that Cariboo as well as Kootenay possesses a great mining future. The great advance made by Kootenay during the past few years, he points out, is easily explainable by the railway facilties and considerable amount of water communication possessed there. Cariboo, on the other hand, is absolutely lacking in both of these necessaries for the development of her wealth. There no branch line of railway nearer Barkerville than Ashcroft, a distance of 280 miles. In consequence of this it is turbs the stomach—that would be the impossible to undertake rock mining, the least part of it-but suggest a course of cost of carriage being altogether too conduct which is unlimited in its possigreat either to transport ore or machin- bilities of evil, for a luxury, harmtess ery. However, hydraulic mining is be- and even advantageous in itself, given ing pursued extensively just now, and is in disregard or rightful authority, bealready in some instances meeting with comes an evil. Reverence for law, dy station when Mitchell Antelope, the gratifying results. Large companies are obedience to rightful authority, are a small scale, and experts from England and Europe have been sent out to report harmless in itself, should be scrupulous on the richness of the country. The ly avoided. So far as an outsider is the C. P. R. magnates, washed up with are absolutely inflexible, and obedience a substantial result last year, and will to his father's and mother's directions and American syndicates are also in possession of mining properties which they are beginning to develop. Some of these claims are of a sub-aqueous nature, dredges having been put on both the Cottonwood and Quesnelle rivers. Then all over the district claims are being held by prospectors, who have not the money to work them, but who, being convinced of their value, are holding them against the time that capital will come in and purchase. The old Williams creek mine near Barkerville, from which a large amount was realized during the early days, is now being worked with profit by a new company. Over the district, too, are scattered men engaged in placer mining.

This year a company of eighten pros-

pectors started into the Omineca country with a complete mining outfit and provisions for a two years' sojourn, and they will make their way through this little known region, with what results, however, cannot be foretold. Mr. Bostock also spoke of te Boundary creek country, which is also rich in gold, but, which, owing to a lack of railway facil ities, has not yet been developed. At Lllooet, too, an exceedingly rich mine has recently been discovered and has been purchased by a Vancouver syndi-

cate for \$25,000. The wonderful strides made by the Kootenay district and its advance in the estimation of experts in practical miung, Mr. Bostock considers justified to the fullest degree by the latent wealth hidden in the soil. Nor are the large eposits of gold contained in Kootenay localized about Rossland. At Slocan Lake and other places undeniable evidences of richness have been brought to light. He regards British Columbia as probably the safest country in the world for the investment of capital, and loks forward confidently to the time when with proper facilities for produc-tion she will lead the world in her mineral output.

ACUTE DYSPEPSIA.

A TROUBLE THAT MAKES THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS MIS-ERABLE.

The Only Rational Treatment is to Remove the Cause of the Trouble-One Who Suffered Greatly Shows How This Can be Done at Comparatively Trifling Expense.

The life of a dyspeptic is beyond any doubt one of the most unhappy lots that can befall humanity. There is always a feeling of over-fullness and distress after eating, no matter how carefully the food may be prepared, and even when the patient uses food sparingly there is frequently no cessation of the distressing pains. How thankful one who has undergone this misery and has been restored to health feels can perhaps be better imagined than described. One such sufferer, Mrs. Thomas E. Worrell, of Dunbarton, N. B., relates her experience in the hope that it may prove beneficial to some other similar sufferer. Mrs. Worrell says that for more than two years her life was one of constant. misery. She took only the plainest foods, and yet her condition kept getting worse, ad was at last seriously aggravated by palpitation of the heart. brought on by the stomach troubles. She lost all relish for food and grew so weak that it was with difficulty that she could go about the house, and to do her share of the necessary housework vince, and the quantity and quality of made life a burden. At times it was simply impossible for her to take food There were a numbre of drawbacks, as every mouthful produced a feeling of nausea, and sometimes brought on vio-In the first place large tracts of the best of it are in the hands of old timers, who weaker than before. She had taken a got possession before any restriction great deal of medicine but did not find had been placed on the extent of pur- any improvement. At last she read in chase at a merely nominal cost from the a newspaper of a cure in a similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink prevents the settlement of a large number of those who would homestead After using three or four boxes there farms. Then, too, a dog-in-the-manger policy has been pursued in regard to the Dominion railway belt; which extends for twenty miles on each side of tends for twenty miles on each side of the dog of farms. Then, too, a dog-in-the-manger was a great improvement in her condicondition entirely to the use of Dr. Wiling the Dominion government survey, liams' Pink Pills, which have proved to me a wonderful medicine, Mrs. Woracute, especially in East Kootenay, rell further says that Pink Pills were also of the greatest benefit to her husthe position of having taken up land band, who suffered greatly with rheum ahead of the survey, and, being in doubt atism in his hands and arms. At times as to where the survey lines may run. these would swell up and the pains were Much confusion is likely to arise in con- so great that he could not sleep and L. H. Platter, a Well-Known Attorwould sit the whole night beside the fire in order to get a little relief from the pain he was enduring. Seeing how and, so Mr. Bostock says, no doubt will much benefit his wife had derived from in the future be increased, by irrigation. the use of Pink Pills he began their use, and soon drove the rheumatism from h. this assistance from the labor and in- system and he has since been free from the terrible pains which had fermerly The dry belt about Kamloops made his life miserable. Both Mr. and and Ashcroft are apt illustrations of Mrs. Worrell say they will always strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink The future of British Columbia as a Pills to ailing friends."

These pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer, and there is no trouble the most optimistic resident of that pro- whose origin is due to either of these vince. In his survey of the district he causes that they will not cure it given has not confined himself to that locality a fair trial. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." There are imitations of this to speak of that region north as well as great medicine, also colored pink, which south of the line of railway, and he is are offered by the dozen, hundred or ounce, or in boxes, without the direc tions and trade mark. Always refuse these imitations, no matter what the interested dealer who tries to sell them

OBEDIENCE TO RIGHTFUL AU-THORITY.

A bit of candy or cake, surreptitiously given to a child, from whom these unnecessary are usually kept, not only disbeing formed to take up the claims most necessary in these days of indewhich have previously been worked on pendence, and anything which disturbs such reverence and obedience, however Cariboo and Horsefly mines, owned by concerned parental rules for the child killed was Ernest Shearer, nephew of make another wash up this year. A should be made as easy as possible to French company has two claims which him. A similar principle should be they are beginning to work, and English recognized in regard to teachers. Parents are too carless in speaking disrespectfully of school rules before their | band of sheep across the country to the children. A mistake in method of discipline is not likely to be so mischievous in its results as a spriit of rebellion against authority nouished in the child's heart. Discussion of teachers and their measures should be held in private: if they are thoroughly wrong the child should be removed from the school; if on the whole good, the errors should be excused.-Mrs. Lyman Abbott in August Ladies' Home Journal.

> Mrs. R. S. Norton, of Winnipeg, arrived in the city last evening in time to attend the funeral of her mother, the late Mrs. Madigan.

Tidal Wave Sweeps Northeast of China, Destroying Villages and Drowning Thousands.

Rice Fields Submerged and Famine May Add to the Great

Pestilence Likely to be Bred by Putrefying Remains of Unburied Victims.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.-News of a terrible just reached here. A tidal wave, estimated to have been about five miles in length, swept in from the sea on Saturday last, inundating the coast of Hai Chu, in the northeast province of Kiang

The damage done is very great. Many viliages have been destroyed, and it is estimated at least 4,000 people are drowned, and in addition an immense number of cattle is said to have perished. The rice fields are submerged and almost totally destroyed, with the result that a famine is feared in the district during the coming autumn.

It is improbable that the exact number of casualities will ever be definitely ascertained. It it believed, however, that at least 4,000 persons lost their lives, and as pestilence will tikely be bred by the putrefying remains of unburied victims, it is difficult to say were the list of casualities may end.

The disaster seems to have occurred without the slightest warning, the waves of the sea rushing suddenly inland with all their furyp, engulfing villages in an instant, sweeping away thousands of human beings, houses, cattle and horses for many miles along the coast

As a result of this awful visitation the sites of the once prosperous villages are now barren waste, wherein heaps of festering corpses and levelled debris mark the places where many homes once stood, and these present a spectacle of inconceivable dolefulness.

There is a wide divergence of opinion regard to the height of the wave; in elocity it varied in different places and many places consequently suffered more seriously than others.

Hai Chu is situated opposite Yu Chau island, on the coast of Kiang Su province, which is on the Whang Hai in the Yellow sea.

The surface is mostly level, which may account for the great loss of life. be known until the end of the coroner's Kiang Su is one of the most fertile provinces in the empire and exports cipal city which is Nang Kiang.

ney, of Spokane, Shot and Instantly Killed.

De-perate Battle Between Sheepmen and Cattlemen-Bryan Coming to the Coast.

The Customary Lynching Incident In Arkansas-General U. S. News.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 1.-L. H. Plater, the well-known attorney and Demo eratic politician, was shot and almost instantly killed in the corridor of the court house last night by Henry Seifert, a restaurant proprietor and sporting man. The tragedy arose from remarks made by Platter in court, which Seifert construed as a reflection on his character. When the court adjourned the two men met in the corridor and Seifert claims that Platter struck him with a cane. Seifert then drew his revolver and fired, the shot passing through Plater's heart.

Fossil, Wash., Aug. 1.-J. M. Smouth, who arrived here to-day from Canyon City, brings news of a desperate battle between sheep men and cattle men on Show mountain, southwest of Canyon City, in Grant county, which took place about a week ago. Smouth was at Mudstage driver brought word to Mr. Smith, the manager of the Prinsville Sheep & Land Co., that Mr. Kitchen, one of the company's employees, was one of the three sheep men killed. Two of the cattle were also slain. Another sheep man Joseph Shearer, a well-known wool grower and buyer. For years young sheep for his uncle, and on the occasion shipment. Many "sheep fights" have been reported this year which had no foundation in fact, but the story which Mr. Smith tells is generally believed. There has been a hard feeling for a long time between the cattle men and the sheep men in Oregon, and a number of disputes have taken place over the possession and use of the ranges, the cattle men asserting that sheep drove cattle from the range.

Tacoma, Aug. 1.-After his nomina tion at Chicago, Mr. Bryan told Secretary Thomas Maloney, of the Washington state committee, that he intended

making a campaign tour, which would include every state in the Union. It was his desire, he said, after visiting New York and New England to come through the southern states to the coast, speaking at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane. Clarendon, Ark., Aug. 1 .- One hundred and fifty men took Godfrey Gould frem the officres at this place as they were attempting to spirit him away and hanged him to a tree. Gould is the men who committed an assault on Florence White, a white woman, in Brinkley a few days ago, The mob is after Fred Booker, who also committed a similar crime more recently, but the officers smuggled him away, and Gould was just caught in the nick of time.

disaster involving great loss of life has Number of Unidentified Bodies Among the Victims of the Great Disaster.

> Responsibility Thought to Rest Up on the Dead Engineer, Edward Farr.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 1.-There are still five unidentified bodies among the victims of Thursday night's wreck. They are lying in the shops of the various undertakers, and unless friends or relatives of some of the missing excursionists appear soon to make claim to the corpses, they will be buried in the potter's field at the county's expense. Several of the injured are still lying in a critical condition at the Sanitarium A young woman about 19 years old, who has been lying senseless at the hospital since the accident, recovered conscious ness for a few moments this morning, but is too ill to admit of questioning on the matter of identity.

The impression prevails that the responsibility for the accident rests upon the dead engineer, Edward Farr. There can be no dispute but that the signal "come ahead" was given to the West Jersey excursion train, and if so the danger signal must necessarily have hard labor for the few Englishmen who been given to the Reading track by an then becomes locked and cannot be released until both trains have cleared the point. Before the signals are manipulated, however, there is, under ordinary circumstances, when no trains are in view, a red signal constantly displayed on both tracks. Thus, by experience alone, all engineers know they are at least obliged to slow up on approaching the crossing. The theory is, however, that Far did not slow up and could not train approaching. He said he had been laid off for two weeks no long ago for not making good time, and it is supposed he was trying to make up for this by running at a high rate of speed. The truth of the matter will probably not

This will begin at 1:30 o'clock Monday

HOW THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER FARES.

The Moscow correspondent of one of the London papers writes that the troops of the czar get about a farthing a day pay; otherwise they have everything provided for them. The bread is brown, or rather black, with a large man of mujik origin would not care for it, as he likes it a trifle sour. His allowance of meat is about half the Enform of soup with vegetables in it, and with more or less of the meat in each portion, so far as it can be made to go. However, if he does not get much to masticate, he at any rate gets all there is of good in it, bones and fat together. especially fat. The days are long past when the mujik of the towns had an opportunity of swarming up the lamp posts to drink the whale or seal oil with which the streets used to be lighted; now the streets are lighted, where not with electric lamps, with Baku oil, and that is a trifle too strong even for the stemach of a mujik. But he still likes his fat, and the soup he consumes fairly swims in grease. It would not be palatable soup to him else. With this and his black bread he thrives on two meals a day, and he can go and do a long day's work without waiting for a meal at all. In a word, he is a gross feeder and a hard worker. He is also fairly quick at picking up drill, and even shows intelligence in the extension movements when he has been put through the hard grind, first, of barrack parade. He is smart, too, with the manual exercise, and he is now to be better trained in shooting. The correspondent predicts that in the next campaign the Russian soldier will be a better shot than he has ever been before, and this not only in the infantry, but in the cavalry.

-My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve. Shearer had been buying and shipping gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it savof the battle, he, with several others, ed his life. I never can praise the remincluding Mr. Kitchen, was driving a edy half its worth. I am sorry everyone in the world does not know how railroad, presumably Huntington, for good it is, as I do.-Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion county, Fla. For sale by all druggists. Henderson Bros. & Langley, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.-Further details of the loss of the German eruiser Itlis, of the dry cup that rises to the lips of tention of rowing to Havre, France, as wrecked in a typhoon on July 23rd, ten the Englishman in India in the scorchmiles north of Shang Tun promontory, show that after striking the rocks the vessel broke in halves. Her fore part remained above water and her after part sank. Eleven survivors clung to the fore part of the warship for two days before they were rescued.

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KIPLING IN INDIA.

The Famous Novelist's Apprenticeship to the Press.

Any authentic information relative to the life of Rudyard Kipling when, young man in India, he was laying the foundation of his literary fame, must be of interest to readers generally. In Mc-Clure's for July we have a chapter of reminiscences of Mr. E. Kay Robinson, who was editor of the newspaper, the Civil and Military Gazete, on which Kipling served at Lahore. We extract

the following: "Journalism in India is uncommonly constitute an editorial staff; and with automatic arrangement. The signal the greatest dislike of using a razor to cut grindstones, I could not help burdening Kipling with a good deal of daily drudgery. My experience of him as a newspaper hack suggests, however, that if you want to find a man who will cheerfully do the office work of three men, you should catch a young genius. Like a blood horse between the shafts of a coal wagon, he may go near to bursting his heart in the effort, but he'll drag that wagon along as it ought to go. do so when he saw the West Jersey The amount of 'stuff' that Kipling got through in a day was indeed wonderful; and though I had more or less satisfactory assistants after he left, and the staff grew with the paper's prosperity, I am sure that more solid work was done in that office when Kipling and I worked together than ever before or

constituted his office attire, and by the day's end he was spotted all over like a Dalmation dog. He had a habit of dipping his pen frequently and deep into the ink not, and as all his movements were abrupt, almost jerky, the ink used to fly. When he darted into my room, as he used to do about one thing or another in connection with the contents of the paper a dozen times in the morning. proportion of rye, without which the I had to shout to him to 'stand off;' otherwise, as I knew by experience, the abrupt halt he would make, and the flourish with which he placed the proof glish army allowance, and that not of | in hand before me, would send the penthe best quality and that often ful of ink-and he always had a full pen comes to him practically always in the in his hand-flying over me. Driving or sometimes walking home to breakfast in his light attire plentifully besprinkled with ink, his spectacled face peeping out under an enormous, mushroom-shaped pith hat, Kipling was a quaint looking object. This was in the hot weather when Lahore lay blistering month after month under the sun and every white woman and half of the white men had fled to cooler altitudes in the Himalayas, and only those men were left who, like Kipling and myself, had to stay. So it mattered little in what costume we went to and from the office. In the winter when 'society' had returned to Lahore, Kipling was rather scrupulous in the matter of dress, but his lavishness in the matter of ink changed not with the seasons. "He was always the best of good company, bubbling over with delightful

humor, which found vent in every de tail of our day's work together; and the chance visitor to the editor's office must often have carried away very erroneous notions of the amount of work that was being done when he found us in the fits of laughter that usually accompanied our consultations about the make-up of the paper. This is my chief recollection of Kipling as assistant and companion. And I would place sensitiveness as his second characteristic. Although a master of repartee, for instance, he would dread dining at the club, where there was one resident member who disliked him, and was always endeavoring to snub him. Kipling's retorts invariably turned the tables on his assailant and set us all in a roar; and, besides this, Kipling was popular at the club, while the other was not. Under such circumstances, an ordinary man would have courted the combat and enjoyed provoking his clumsy opponent. But the man's animosity hurt Kipling, and I knew that he often, to avoid the ordeal, dined in solitude at home when he would have preferred dining with me at the club.

"For a mind thus highly strung the plains of India in the hot weather make a bad abiding place; and many of Kipling's occasional verses and passages in the Indian stories tell us how deep he drank at times of the bitterness ing heat of the sleepless Indian night. In the dregs of that cup lies madness; and the keener the intellect, the more tense the sensibilities, the greater the danger. I suffered little in the hot on Professor Francis Omasa Walker weather day or night; and yet Kipling, president of the Massachusetts Instiwho suffered much at times, willingly tute of Technology.

went through in pursuit of his art which nothing would have induced me to dergo. His 'City of Dreadful Night was no fancy sketch, but a picture burned into his brain during the suffocating night hours that he spent exploring the reeking dens of opium and vice in the worst quarters of the native city of La hore; while his 'City of Two Creeds' was another picture of Lahore from the life—and the death—when he watched Mussulman and Hindu spending the midnight hours in mutual butchery.

"While possessing a marvelous faculty for assimilating local color without apparent effort, Kipling neglected no chance and spared no labor in acquiring experience that might serve a literary purpose. Of the various races of India whom the ordinary Englishman lumps together as 'natives,' Kipling knew the quaintest details respecting habits, lan guage, and distinctive ways of thought I remember well one long-limbed Pa than, indescribably filthy, but with magnificent mien and features-Mahbub Ali, I think, was his name-who regarded Kipling as a man apart from all other 'Sahibs.' After each of his wanderings over the unexplored regions of Afghanistan, where his restless spirit of adventure led him, Mahbub Ali alway used to turn up travel-stained, dirtier and more majestic than ever, for confidential colloquy with 'Kuppeleen Sah ib,' his 'friend;' and I more than fancy that to Mahbub Ali, Kipling owed the wonderful local color which he was able to put into the story of 'The Man Wh Would be King.'"

HALL CAINE ON BOOKS. In opening the new free library at Eastbourne, Mr. Hall Caine speech, in which he said that the interest of a man who lived by writing books that he might sell them appeared to conflict with the interest of a library that lived by lending books to people that might otherwise buy. He did not, however, take the view that the public library and the trade of bookselling were in any serious degree antagonistic. had found that in the great centres of population, both here and abroad, the public library and booksellers' shop kept

Intellectual apathy would lead sure and speedy consequence to the decline of literature, and the decline of lit erature would mean the decline of the nation, for, as Goethe said, "the two go pace and pace together." He did no think that the signs of the times poin in that direction. There never had been a period when books played so large part in the life of England as no Never before had so many books published, or so many copies of books been sold.

Many excellent people nowadays, Mr Caine said, were alarmed, perhaps p perly alarmed, at the tendency display ed by certain authors cuss certain subjects which had hitherto been considered proper to lit erature. It was true, as Fielding said that we were as liable to be corrupt by books as by companions, and it was also true that at the present mome the author without a conscience was moral anarchist, armed with dynamic that ought perhaps to be called damna tion. There was no mischief he migh not do; but he (the speaker) though there was a disposition to exaggerat most terribly the mischief that was ac tually done.

Taking the whole of the literature the time together, he thought it mig with truth be said that English books had never been so free from offens they are now; at least he could reno period in which books of more tendency had not been accepted by good men and some good women. The fore he wished to plead with all fo erty and for toleration. At least might remember that in the long it is only the good book that could and that the evil book carried w itself the seed of corruption, whereby came to its sure and speedy end .- London News.

Cured Weak Back for 25 Cents. For two years I was dosed, pilled. plastered for weak back, scalding and constipation, without benefit. box of Chase's Liver-Kidney Pills 10lieved, three boxes cured. R. J. Smith. Toronto. One pill a dose, price 25 cents.

I.ondon, Aug. 1 .- A row-boat, contain ing two Swedish sailors, Frank Harla and Geo. Samuelson, who started New York on June 6th last, with the inoccupants of the small craft being

good health. The University of Edinburgh has con ferred the regree of Doctor of Law up

nle of the East the Scorchin

Pitiful Stories of Louis, Cincin and Othe

104 Degrees in t the Day an the N

St. Louis, July 31. heat yesterday four at the city hospital cians and attendants day and until mid tending to patient eses of heat prost these one died and pected to die at an Meyers, who was s Monday suffering fro on leaving the instit declaring he was a prostrated, and shortly afterward. machinest, and Georg were brought to th and it is thought Frederick Toussaint, ent tailor, died at th sunstroke. Richard was another victim. red in East St. Loui employe of the Wigg cumbing from the Police reports from tricts in the city sh horses were prostrate There appears to the terrible heat that since Sunday. To-da in the signal service degrees in the shade this was exceed by

the streets. Suffer had no relief since mometer even at nigh the 80 mark. Reports from differ nois and Missouri weather is still worse Louis. At Wellsville, to-day were the hotte ed in ten years. Last the thermometer regiday at 3 p.m. 106 in the past two days the ranged between 99 a shade at Mexico, Me records are for Illino ville 104, many cases ton 102. Carlisle 102. 102, Mount Vernon 1 ing much sickness an

ginia 105. Cincinnati, July 31. heat continues. The cury went up to 95, eters on the street mum of 98 to 101. predicts sixty-eight hot weather. There trations to-day, two lor, a street cleaner John Schuppe Kobald, a baker, is in tion. Two horses. load up from the land excessive heat.

Chicago, July 31 .hottest day Chicago establishment of the mercury reached 94, official instrument, bu was 98 to 100. There trations, only two of to result seriously. Or McCune, of St. I dentified man, whose to be Tobias Lande. Nashville, July 31.came to-day, the high being 96 degrees. Th

heat prostration have Washington, July eter of the weather b tered a maximum ten grees. The heat for had been intense, and two deaths. Col. W. Portland, Or., a broth McArthur, was overe the street. The other Harris, a colored labo

bureau holds out no h ing the next forty-eig dicts even warmer we Louisville, July 31.spell has broken the re fifteen years. Yesterd eter registered 98.5, an ed 98. Two deaths an victims being laborers. numerous prostrations.

Wheeling, W. Va., J River and Panhandle ones in this vicinity wl on anything like sche other roads ranging f shut down to eight schedule. The Baltime line and Pittsburg div hours behind. The Ch Wheeling were con by the caving of a lon foint and the washing sections of track. It to reopen communicat ing and Lake Erie had several points. The Valley & Cincinnati ha indefinitely, and a mon ed to reopen it. The C burg road was badly da above Martin's Ferry,

Reno, July 31.-A storm visited this secti and for a time lightni curious pranks, while, big as peas fell like gra ister. Lightning struck E. D. Kelley: proprietor ment turned out and su ping the flames after damage had been done water. Telephone bells electric lights lighted all this gave many timid ped The air was so charged that one could get a sho

to-day.

St. Louis, July 31.-A