

WOES OF SETTLERS

Disorder and Distress Are Feared After Oklahoma Opening.

DROUTH ALREADY CAUSES SUFFERING

Thousands of the Campers Have but Scanty Rations.

More Than a Hundred Thousand of Disappointment.

ONLY THIRTEEN THOUSAND CAN WIN LAND

Failure of Vast Number at Lottery is Likely to Precipitate Serious Conditions and Troubles Times May Follow Sixth of August.

PORT SILL, July 21.—Disorder and distress will, it is feared, follow the actual opening of the Kiowa-Comanche reservations August 6. It is estimated that fully 150,000 people will have registered for a chance to secure one of the 13,000 claims to be awarded by lottery when the registration booths close July 25.

Thousands of persons now on the reservation, who are either mechanics or artisans and who have little or no money, announce their intention of settling around Lawton if they fail to win a claim. Campers who came in prairie schooners by the thousands generally brought with them provisions sufficient only to last from five to ten days. Continued drouth has caused the water to be restricted and for days a hot wind has blown over the prairies and the temperature has averaged over the 100 mark.

With these conditions before them many are already beginning to grumble and when this is followed by disappointment over failure to draw a lucky number the hope that bore many up will doubtless give way to more serious conditions.

BONES FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR

Missouri Mastodons Are Likely to Be Reconstructed for the Exposition of 1903.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Director General W. I. Buchanan of the Pan-American exposition accompanied by his wife arrived in St. Louis this afternoon and will stop at the Planters' hotel until his return to Buffalo Tuesday.

Mr. Buchanan came on the invitation of President David R. Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company for a conference on matters pertaining to the world's fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903. In an interview Mr. Buchanan declared that his presence here is in an advisory capacity only and not in connection with the director generalship of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, with which his name has been coupled.

Members of the world's fair committee on history and ethnology and anthropologist, of which Pierre Chouteau and F. W. Lehman are chairman respectively, with Secretary Walter R. Stevens of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, today visited an extensive deposit of mastodon remains near Kimmewick on the Mississippi river twenty miles below here. The deposit is said to be the best ever unearthed because of the great number of almost perfectly preserved bones found. Whole heads, with the upper and lower jaws and the craniums and femurs five feet in length, have been found in an excellent state of preservation. Prof. Beeler, who owns the deposit, believes he has enough bones to build up a complete skeleton of the mastodon. It was the purpose of Secretary Stevens and Chairman Lehman and Chouteau to ascertain if a suitable exhibit of these remains could be made at the world's fair.

Dr. Lucas and several other scientists of the Smithsonian Institute recently visited the deposit, which is imbedded among fragments of limestone and in a muck composed of vegetable matter on which the bones are supposed to have fed. Dr. Lewis and his conferees believe that in the vicinity of Kimmewick, the edge of the famous Ozark uplift, was the favorite feeding grounds of the extinct animals that lived and died thereabout in large numbers.

ST. LOUIS TRAINMEN'S STRIKE

Terminal Officials Claim to Be Handling All Traffic on Time.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—General Manager W. S. McChesney of the St. Louis Terminal Railway association, which handles the trains on all railroads entering St. Louis and East St. Louis, says the strike of trainmen which began yesterday afternoon is having no effect on the traffic on either side of the river.

TO TIE UP 'FRISCO TRADE

Wholesalers and Retailers to Feel Effects of This Labor Struggle.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A general stop of wharves and retail trade in this city may develop tomorrow unless the Draymen's association and Brotherhood of Teamsters reach an agreement. The trouble grows out of a fight against the Morton Special Delivery company by the San Francisco Labor Council and the Draymen's association is to compel the union men to go hauling for the non-union company.

FIREMEN'S STRIKE IS ENDING

Agreement is About Reached and Warfare Will Be Closed Tonight.

WILKESBARE, July 21.—The stationary firemen's strike will soon be at an end. A meeting of the executive officers of the United Mine Workers of the three adjacent districts and the chief executive officers of the Stationary Firemen's association was held in this city today for the purpose of discussing the situation. The United Mine Workers have all along been lukewarm in their support of the strike and the firemen insisted that they defend their position, once for all, as it was impossible to carry on the strike if the United Mine Workers opposed it.

With that object in view the executive officers of the United Mine Workers agreed to work for one year and if the United Mine Workers remained out it would mean the sacrifice of the good will of the coal operators.

President Foley of the Ninth district also spoke against the strike. He claimed the strike was impracticable and that his men were opposed to it.

President Duffy of the Seventh district said that the firemen in his district did not go out on strike. This showed lack of unity and the strike could not succeed.

It was plain from the discussion that the United Mine Workers were overwhelmingly against the continuance of the strike. The firemen realized this and they submitted the following questions to the United Mine Workers:

1. Will you withdraw all men of your organization from our positions if the strike is declared off?

2. Will you use your influence to have all engineers and others related to their former positions if the strike is declared off at such a time?

3. Will you allow us to meet United Mine Workers in joint conference and to present grievances at such a time?

To the first two questions an affirmative reply was given. To the third this reply was made: "Yes, if you join the United Mine Workers."

A resolution was then adopted calling on the grievance committee of the Firemen's association to call on each coal company tomorrow and ascertain if the men who went out on strike Tuesday will be given back their positions. These committees are to make a report to the same joint committee which met here today and if the replies from the companies are favorable the strike will be officially declared off tomorrow night.

The following official statement was issued from the firemen's headquarters tonight:

After the officers of the three districts of the United Mine Workers defined the situation and the firemen should their strike continue, we thought that it would be to the interest of both parties to make a speedy termination and in consequence the following propositions were made to them which were accepted: which we instructed the firemen to pursue all honorable methods to have their positions returned.

Although the strike is not yet declared off, the firemen have received offers from their employers, yet it seems to be to the interest of both parties to make a speedy termination and in consequence the following propositions were made to them which were accepted: which we instructed the firemen to pursue all honorable methods to have their positions returned.

THOMAS BARRITT, Vice President, JAMES GERRITY, Secretary.

ELKS AND INDIANS IN TOWN

Colorado Delegations Tarry in Omaha for a Few Hours.

WAR-PAINTED BAND MAKES A BIG HIT

Salt Lake City Elks Go Through at Early Hour Without Stopping—Omaha Delegates Leave on Special Train Today.

Bang! Bang! Bang! It was not the glorious Fourth, to be sure, but when 150 Elks with an Indian band and a mascot slight from a dust-stained train and pull the hot air of a midsummer Nebraska day through their lungs there must needs be something doing, even if it doesn't happen to be a national holiday.

Yesterday the Rocky Mountain delegations to the grand lodge meeting of the Elks, to be held in Milwaukee this week, passed through Omaha. They had with them the famous Colorado Midland Indian band of thirty-seven musicians, in war paint and feathers, and with shooting irons in the belts of their buckskin uniforms.

No slight movement of a baton signals this band into action; they begin to stomp music into the atmosphere after Big Chief Bosworth, their drum major, pulls his gun and fires a 41 cartridge at the sun. At that moment the music begins to stir the souls of the savages they give vent to their feelings by punctuating the score with bullets. There is nothing soft and dreamy about this Indian band.

Just to be in harmony with the lead of the Indians and Elks it was hauling the big engine of the special train which brought the delegation from the Rockies blew out a cylinder head some miles west of Lincoln, and in consequence the travelers did not reach Omaha until 10 o'clock, whereas they had been expected at 8:30.

Omaha Elks had made all arrangements to receive their brethren from the west and when the belated tourists touched the platform of the union station they were promptly gathered in by the local committee, put upon special trolley cars and taken to the club rooms. While the thermometer was growing red in the face in an attempt to dwarf Pike's Peak by comparison the Elks from the mountains were enjoying the warm hospitality of Omaha lodge No. 39 and paying no attention whatever to the ambitious endeavor of the mercurial liquid to run up one side and down the other of their price tags.

In the big center room of the Elks' quarters a great table laden with dainty sandwiches, cold meats and salads attracted the travelers who were hungry, while another table, behind which several colored men were operating corkscrews, seemed to put lead into the shoes of many of the visitors. The reception was delightfully informal and cordial and the Rocky Mountain brothers were not at all backward in acknowledging their appreciation of the hospitality displayed by the Omaha Elks.

After an hour's rest the visiting Elks refreshments and social chats Exalted Ruler Visionshaier mounted a chair and told the visitors what they already knew—that they were welcome. But Judge Visionshaier went along further with his speech and complimented the Colorado lodges on their remarkable growth and the good work and the splendid showing they were sure to make at the grand lodge meeting. He concluded by proposing a toast to the health of Elks all over the United States and Missouri.

Brief speeches were then made by Judge Harvey Pickens, chief of the grand lodge, and W. C. Peckton of Pueblo, Charles D. Pike of Salt Lake City and Victor Bender of Council Bluffs.

At 1 o'clock the Rocky Mountain Elks were escorted by their Omaha and Council Bluffs brothers to the grand lodge at Fifteenth and Fourteenth streets where, after the Indian band played the Colorado Elks' Indian march with bullet obligato, they boarded four special cars for Lake Manawa. About an hour was spent at Manawa, and many of the delegates took advantage of the opportunity for a dip into the lake.

Inspect Council Bluffs Home. Returning from Lake Manawa the party stopped at Council Bluffs, where they were entertained royally at the handsome new clubhouse of No. 531. Here there were more refreshments and more speech making. At 1 o'clock the Colorado delegation boarded their special train and left for the same part eastward over the Rock Island. They will arrive in Chicago early this morning and will go on to Milwaukee in the afternoon.

The Colorado party was composed of seventy-three members from Denver, fourteen from Pueblo, twenty-seven from Colorado Springs, eight from Canyon City, two from Leadville, two from Ouray, one from Durango, one from Cripple Creek and one from Silver Lake. The band is under the leadership of Harry T. Irvine, formerly of Omaha. W. C. Peckton of Pueblo, district deputy of the eastern division, and James Nelson of Leadville, district deputy for the western division of Colorado, are in charge of the excursion and Willie Burns, a bright colored lad from Denver, is giving satisfactory service as mascot.

Dr. J. C. Whinnery, W. G. Kennedy, George P. Moore, George Brucker, W. B. Taylor and Moses O'Brien were on the Omaha reception committee and Victor Bender, E. H. Walters, A. T. Elwell, L. H. Greer, J. F. Wilcox, M. P. Rohrer, Dr. S. D. Tobey and L. C. Dunn acted as a reception committee for the Council Bluffs lodge.

MISSOURI PRAYS FOR RAIN

White Petitions Award San Runs Up St. Louis Mercury to Hundred and Sixty.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—On this, the day that Governor Dockery declined for fasting and prayer to God that the present drouth might be broken in Missouri, all records for hot weather in St. Louis were equalled. The weather bureau thermometer on the customs house registering 106 degrees in the shade. On the streets and exposed places the mercury went many degrees higher. The record equalled was that of 106 made in the early 80's.

As early as 7 a. m. the day gave promise of being unusually warm. At that time the thermometer registered 90 degrees and from then on until 3:30 p. m. the mercury steadily climbed upward under the impulse of a sun shining from a cloudless sky. Hardly a breath of air stirred all the day and the little that did circulate came as the draft from a furnace, so intensely hot was it. Those who dared to leave their homes went for some comfort to the parks, which were thronged all day and late into the night with thousands of suffering humanity.

Three victims of the heat were found dead in bed. There were several prostrations, two of which may prove fatal. Undoubtedly the number of prostrations and deaths would have been large had there been any humidity to speak of. During the day the relative humidity, as reported by the weather bureau, ranged between 30 and 52 degrees. The intense heat extended all over the state. At different points the maximum temperature was as follows: Kansas City, 104; Chillicothe, 104; Bowling Green, 102; Paris, 103; Monroe City, 101; Springfield, 100.

The governor's proclamation was generally heeded, nearly every church in the city holding well attended services given up to prayer that the drouth which has prevailed so long and threatens the destruction of all vegetable and consequent loss and suffering might be broken.

This was the second proclamation of the character that has been made in the history of Missouri. In 1875, a time of drouth and grasshopper pest, Governor Chas. H. Harding called on the people of the state to pray for relief. This call was also generally observed. Governor A. M. Dockery's proclamation, issued July 15, is as follows:

Whereas, The prevailing drouth is widespread and disaster threatens our commonwealth; and whereas, Many Christian people have petitioned that day of fasting and prayer be appointed; therefore, be it known that I do hereby set apart as a day of fasting and prayer that the threatened disaster may be averted, and that the people may be requested to assemble at their usual assemblies to invoke the blessings of Almighty God.

CHICAGO THE HOTTEST EVER

One Hundred and Thirteen is the New Mark, Then a Lake Breeze Gives Relief.

CHICAGO, July 21.—All heat records since the establishment of the weather bureau in Chicago have been broken today. The highest temperature reached by the mercury today, the government thermometer registering 103 degrees. Down on the street it was from three to five degrees hotter and to add to the suffering a hot, stifling wind, like a blast from a furnace, blew all day from the southwest. From 6 o'clock in the morning, when the thermometer registered 77, a gradual rise followed until at 4:30 this afternoon the top notch had been reached. Shortly afterward the wind veered toward the lake and caused a drop in the mercury, but the hot weather was numerous and police ambulances were kept busy taking care of persons who were overcome on the streets.

DEATH OF KRUGER'S WIFE

Former President of South Africa Loses a Worthy Helpmeet.

PRETORIA, July 21.—Mrs. Kruger, wife of former President Kruger of the South African Republic, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia, after an illness of three days. She was 67 years old.

Mrs. Kruger's long separation from her husband and combined with the death of her favorite daughter, Mrs. Smith, last week, had completely broken her spirit.

Mr. Kruger and many other members of the Kruger family were at her bedside when she passed away.

LONDON, July 21.—"Owing to the Sunday telegraph hours in Holland," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hilversum, "Mr. Kruger was not informed of his wife's death until the evening. The news was broken to him by Dr. Heymans and Secretary Boschoten. Mr. Kruger, who had just returned from Hilversum church, burst into tears and asked to be left alone. He was comforted by a good wife. We were married only once and that was six months after we were married. He prayed for a long time and is now calmly sleeping, his little beside his bed.

The Transvaal and Orange Free State flag flying above the white villa was draped and half-masted. Shortly before the news came a crowd of country girls had been singing a folksong outside the villa."

LINCOLN HEAT KILLS THREE

All Previous Records Broken by the Government Thermometer.

PRAYERS IN THE CHURCHES FOR RAIN

Rev. Father Read Says Drouth is a Punishment for Transgressors and He Urges Them to Implore Forgiveness or Suffer Worse.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., July 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Three men killed is the record of one day of the hottest ever known in the history of the city.

Fred Korige, the first man to succumb, was found dead at 4 o'clock this afternoon in his room in the Jones block, 129 North Twelfth street. Axel Segerholm, the other victim, was found lifeless at 7 o'clock this evening in his home at 1419 M street. Both deaths are pronounced by physicians to have been caused by the excessive heat.

A coroner's jury considered the case of Korige this afternoon and returned a verdict finding that he was killed by the heat. The man was a tailor by trade. He was married, his family residing at Seward. He was seen at 9 o'clock last night when he went to his room and at that time he did not appear to be suffering. The body was sent to Seward tonight for burial.

Axel Segerholm was one of the proprietors of the North Star grocery at 1413 M street. He was with his business partner, the major portion of the day, but the latter left him at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He had complained of the excessive heat, but was not supposed to be in a serious state. His associate returned to the man's room and discovered him lying unconscious on the bed. Medical assistance was summoned, but efforts to resuscitate him were unsuccessful. He had been dead about two hours. The man was single, but had an uncle, Fred Anderson, residing at Davenport, and two sisters, whose whereabouts are unknown.

George Duncan was found dead in his room, 1422 O street, at 11 o'clock tonight. He was last seen alive at 10 o'clock last night when he left his room after drinking freely in a saloon downstairs. He had fallen to the floor and died of heat. His body was so decomposed that it had to be buried at once.

IN NEBRASKA COMMUNITIES

Heat and Crop Conditions Reported from Localities Throughout the State.

BEAVER CITY, Neb., July 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Today has been the hottest twenty-four hours ever recorded here. Maximum, 110; minimum, 92; mean, 96. This is the twenty-ninth consecutive day that the thermometer has been above 100 with one exception.

PLATSMOUTH, Neb., July 21.—(Special Telegram.)—This has been the hottest day of the season in this vicinity, the mercury ranging from 102 to 107 in the shade. The hot winds from the south are doing damage to the growing corn and vegetation of all kinds. The grass in the pastures on the high land is drying up.

TECUMSEH, Neb., July 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The drouth continues in Johnson county. The last rain at this point was July 4. Early corn is killed, but moisture within the next few days would save a great amount of the last corn and perhaps half a crop could be secured. However, it is not at all bad with the Johnson county farmer this season, for he has been given a big yield of wheat and corn safely be said that the average yield for the county will be twenty-five bushels per acre.

FREMONT, Neb., July 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The hot weather still continues. This morning at 9 o'clock the mercury stood at 87. At noon it reached 103, the highest temperature at that hour for the summer. Corn which is beginning to tassle out is beginning to suffer.

SHELTON, Neb., July 21.—(Special Telegram.)—For almost three weeks past the mercury has ranged during the day from 100 to 108 in the shade and no rain has fallen. Some fields of corn are now injured, but should a good rain fall the coming week there would be plenty of feed. Eight dollars a ton is now being asked for hay and not much is being offered at that price. Prospects are for a much higher market, as there is already a demand for baled hay for shipment.

CRETE, Neb., July 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The hot, dry weather still continues in this locality. No rain has fallen here since the fourth of July. In the past twenty-four hours all vegetation is suffering through lack of moisture. Only an immediate rain could help the early corn, which is in a bad condition and at the best can only make a few bushels to the acre. A rain during the next few days may cause late corn to yield half a crop. Fruit of every description is suffering from the dry, hot winds. Grapes and blackberries need moisture badly. These two fruits will produce a good crop if rain falls in the next few days. Potatoes have yielded about half a crop, but they are small in size. Pastures are drying up and at present yield no sustenance to stock. Oats are a poor crop, being light and chaffy. Wheat has yielded a fair crop—from fifteen to thirty bushels an acre. Garden truck is drying up.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Continued Warm Monday, and Probably Tuesday; East to South Winds, Becoming Variable.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	81	1 p. m.	102
6 a. m.	80	2 p. m.	102
7 a. m.	82	3 p. m.	103
8 a. m.	85	4 p. m.	104
9 a. m.	89	5 p. m.	104
10 a. m.	92	6 p. m.	102
11 a. m.	97	7 p. m.	100
12 m.	99	8 p. m.	100
		9 p. m.	92

Official maximum temperature 105 degrees at 4:15 p. m.

NO RELIEF, SAYS WASHINGTON

Entire Country Covered by Hot Wave and End is Not in Sight.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The weather bureau tonight issued the following special bulletin:

Practically the entire country was covered by the hot wave today, except the immediate Pacific coast, except the states of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, nearly all previous records have been exceeded. The maximum temperature here of 102 degrees exceeds the entire great corn belt. At Davenport and Dubuque, Ia., and at Springfield, Ill., the maximum of 106 degrees was reached, while at the highest recorded temperature of 108 degrees has been equalled but once before, August 12, 1881. The maximum of 102 degrees equals the previous high record of July 10 of the present year.

In the states of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas the situation of the present heat wave is without precedent, there has been practically no interruption to temperatures of 100 degrees or over since July 15, a period of thirty-four days. On eight centers of this period the maximum temperature at Kansas City was 109 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 last three days and more is in sight. It is of course probable that scattered local thunderstorms will be accompanied by showers of protracted periods of heat, may fall at times, but no hope can be entertained at this time of a general or permanent relief.

H. C. FRANKLINFIELD, Forecast Office.

IOWA HOT AS OTHER PLACES

Mercury Climbs Up to Where People in Most Towns Are Afraid to Look at It.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The temperature at 11 o'clock reached 100 and gradually moved up to 104 at 3 o'clock and remained there for two hours. At 6 o'clock it was still 102. It is once before in the history of this station had 104 been recorded.

It is probable there will be a general prayer movement for rain in Iowa. The nuns of the Visitation convent near Dubuque have entered upon a series of prayers for rain and it is expected that the vicar general in the absence of the archbishop will issue a request for general prayers in the Catholic churches of the state for rain.

KIOUK, Ia., July 21.—The weather bureau thermometer registered 107 this afternoon, 2 degrees above the record of July 10 and 3 above any previous record for the past thirty years. It was 103 at 7 p. m. No prostrations on account of the dryness of the atmosphere, but much suffering of sick and people who remained indoors.

FORT DODGE, Ia., July 21.—(Special Telegram.)—This Sunday has been the hottest day experienced here since the hot wave commenced. The thermometer registered 105 at 11 o'clock and 107 at 3 o'clock. It is probable there will be a general prayer movement for rain in Iowa.

SIoux CITY, Ia., July 21.—The maximum temperature here today was 106 between 4 and 4 p. m. The drouth here the mercury stood at 102 or higher.

BERLINGTON, Ia., July 21.—Frightful heat prevailed here and all over south-eastern Iowa today. The maximum here was 105, accompanied by a hot wind. Reports from the state show: Ottumwa, 105; Murray, 105; Chariton, 105; Middletown, 103.

Corn is reported to be faring badly.

WORST DAY OF YEAR

Temperature Soars to Dizzy Heights and Perseverently Hangs There.

NOT EVEN A TRACE OF PRECIPITATION

Late in Afternoon Government Observation is 104.8 Degrees.

HOTTER THAN HEALTH REQUIRES

Remarkably Depressing Heat in the Early Morning Hours.

EGGS ARE COOKED ON THE SIDEWALK

With One Exception Record Breaker of Weather Bureau History and No Immediate Relief is Assured by Forecast Officials.

DEATHS FROM HEAT. Mrs. Katy Dunn, South Omaha. William Henderson, 703 Leavenworth street. Leo Whey, Chinaman, South Omaha.

PROSTRATIONS. Richard Melling. John Johnson. William Thompson.

Hottest day of the year! Hottest day within the history of weather observation in Omaha, with one exception. Temperature at 4:15 o'clock, 104.8 degrees—worse than fever heat.

Daily around the 100 mark all day long, taking an unusually early start. Death and prostration in its wake. This is the kind of a Sunday Omaha ever had.

With the exception of the hot wind day of 1884, July 26, yesterday was the hottest day experienced in Omaha for twenty-seven years. The distress it occasioned was not merely local. Similar conditions of extreme temperature prevailed over the entire territory from which reports are received by the local office of the weather bureau on Sundays. Reports were received yesterday from North Platte and Valentine, Rapid City, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, Modena, Grand Junction, Sioux City, Denver, Santa Fe, Lincoln, Woodstock, Junction, Baker City in Oregon, Dubuque, Des Moines and Davenport. Throughout this wide section, as shown by these reports, there was not during the twenty-four hours prior to Sunday morning a single instance of rainfall.

A trace of rain was reported at Santa Fe and the same at Grand Junction, Colorado, outside of those two points the most encouraging signs noted were a few clouds that were on dress parade out in the western part of Wyoming and the southern part of Colorado. Everywhere the intense heat had undergone no diminution and in all the broad and deep expanse of heaven overlying this wide territory not a single condition was reported that carried the slightest hope to the observer for better weather soon.

Heat is Intense. Locally the conditions were simply exasperating. All day the relentless and ardent sun baked the earth, and not a cloud in sight to give relief to the heat. It is unsafe for the sufferer upon the highways to undertake at any time to estimate the intensity of the heat, for each day invariably seems hotter to him than the last, and yesterday his guess was eminently correct. Although Saturday was the hottest day of the year Sunday supplanted it in prestige as well as in jurisdiction. At the noon hour on Saturday the government thermometer on the federal building, 114 feet above the burning and sizzling pavements, registered 98. On Sunday morning the same thermometer marked 95, serenely the calligraphic figure, 95, plainly pointing out that during mid-afternoon it was likely to reach 104. It had gone to 103 at 4:30 p. m. Saturday. A study of the table of temperature printed elsewhere for each hour of the scorching day shows how well it kept its promise.

Humidity has, however, been extremely fortunate in that the humidity has not been great on either day of this intense heat and in this connection it may be mentioned that the touch of hot wind Saturday afternoon doubtless saved a great deal of human suffering.

"Probably people did not recognize the hot wind of Saturday afternoon as a blessing," said Forecaster Welsh, "but it was. It dried the atmosphere and while it killed vegetation, it did not, by any means kill humanity. It was its salvation and had it not come the suffering from heat would have been much greater."

Not So Bad as '74. This seemingly terrific spell of heat has not equaled that of 1874 either in maximum temperature or duration. Then it got up as high as 105 on at least one day and possibly more. It began July 8 and lasted until August 21, or a month and thirteen days. This spell began June 23 and has therefore lasted two days less than a month, with an intermission of three or four days following the Fourth of July. People are heard expressing distressing speculations as to what may happen in August. The impression seems to prevail that August is a hotter month than July, but the records of the local weather office show that this impression is at fault. The mean temperature for July at this point is two and a half degrees higher than that for August. By way of comparison it may be interesting to know that the hottest day recorded at Omaha last summer was 97 degrees and that was only on two days in July.

Heat Cooks Eggs. Having heard of instances of heat which permitted the frying of eggs upon the pavements, some children up at the Batchelors' hotel concluded to try the experiment and are scientific no longer. One minute after the egg had been broken upon the pavement it was in condition to vie with the best production of the culinary artist whose patrons call for it "turned over."

A struggle at Twenty-fourth and Farnam also tried the same experiment in front of his store and succeeded in turning out beautiful omelets in less than five minutes, which to all appearances were as good as though made on a chafing dish.

William Henderson, laborer, died early yesterday morning of excessive heat in his room, 703 Leavenworth street.

Richard Melling of Bloomington, Ind., and John Johnson of Atlantic, Ia., were prostrated by the heat at the Batchelors' hotel yesterday afternoon while enroute to their homes from a trip to Oklahoma. Dr. Gilbert of the Union Pacific was called and the men sufficiently recovered to resume their journey.

William Thompson, a sign painter, while