

GREAT STRIKE ORDER

IT AFFECTS PROBABLY 375,000 MEN.

The United Mine Workers of America, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Illinois Ordered to Strike on Independence Day.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3.—It was officially announced to-day that a general strike of miners belonging to the United Mine Workers of America in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Illinois had been ordered for July 4 by the national executive board and also by the district presidents, as the result of the meeting held here June 24, 25 and 26. The strike order affects probably 375,000 men.

The official document says: "To the Mine Workers of the Country, Greeting—Fellow Miners: At the last annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in the city of Columbus, Ohio, January 12-16, 1897, it was determined that the scale of prices should be advanced to the following rates: Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh district, pick mining, sixty-nine cents per ton; Ohio, sixty cents per ton; Indiana (bituminous), sixty cents per ton; Illinois (Grape Creek), fifty-five cents per ton; machine mining to be paid three-fifths per ton of the price for pick mining, except in Indiana (bituminous), where the price shall be four-fifths per ton of the price paid for pick mining; other mining sections a corresponding increase in price that will place them on a relative basis. It was further agreed that the time for enforcement of the scale be left with the national executive board and the district presidents to determine when it would be most opportune to put this scale into effect."

The document then urges unanimity and fidelity among the members and continues: "The signs of the times, as pointed out by the press and by the testimony of men versed in public affairs is that business is reviving, that an upward tendency in prices of all commodities is apparent. In the general business revival and industrial improvement which is earnestly proclaimed, we ought to share, and if we do not attempt to share we shall be false to ourselves and those dependent upon us. Let the watchword be, 'mine workers are entitled to a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.'"

Local committees are directed to be formed and to see that action is taken at once and local leaders are urged to assume responsibility and authority. "To insure success," the document says, "great care should be exercised by all that no breach of the peace occurs at any time or place, or under any circumstances. Bulletins will be issued from time to time to keep you informed of the progress of affairs."

GANG OF YOUNG BURGLARS

Officers Unearth an Organization of Boy Thieves.

MELAN, Mo., July 3.—For some time past this city has been troubled with a gang of thieves, who have successfully carried on their work, baffled the officers and evaded arrest, until William Johnson of this city was arrested for burglary. When he found it could be proven, he confessed and peached on the rest of the gang. Chief of Police Cavano and Sheriff Lee at once began a still hunt, and to-day finished gathering in nine more, all home talent. Nearly all confess their guilt, and six of them are bound for the penitentiary. They range in age from 14 to 22 years. There is said to be five more yet to capture. It has developed that their burglaries date back three or four years, with headquarters one mile west of this city. Their chief stealing seems to have been watches, pistols, razors and jewelry.

ROCKEFELLER MUST PAY UP.

NEW YORK, July 3.—It is authoritatively stated that John D. Rockefeller will be held to his offer of \$250,000 to the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the American Baptist Missionary Union. The sum of \$250,000, upon the raising of which by the two societies by July 1 his gift was conditioned, has been secured and there will be a comfortable margin.

CASHIER CHAS. HARRIS.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., July 3.—A. L. Chaplin, ex-cashier of the savings bank of this town and also of the Manufacturers' National bank, who was acquitted of forgery in the district court Wednesday, has been re-arrested upon the charge of misappropriating the funds and falsifying the books of the latter bank.

WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Superintendent McKelvey of the Brooklyn police has officially blocked the Sullivan-Fitzsimmons sporting match scheduled for July 4 at Atlantic City. He has instructed the police not to allow the match to take place under any circumstances.

LETTERS FOR THE MACHINE USERS ASKED.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 3.—A petition has been forwarded to Governor Stephens asking him to remit the fines of the slot machine users against the fact term of the criminal court of keeping slot machine devices.

WELLINGTON INCENSED.

The Maryland Senator Full of Fight—He Denounces a Story.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—When the Senate met to-day Mr. Wellington of Maryland rose to a question of personal privilege, and in a vehement voice declared that publications concerning a conflict said to have taken place yesterday before the committee on commerce in relation to the appointment of B. H. Warner, jr., as consul to Leipzig, Germany, were unjust and sought to embroil him in conflict with the President of the United States. He understood committee proceedings relating to nominations were secret, and he could not believe that any members of the committee gave the information. Under such circumstances he asked who could have inspired this report but "that creature" present in the committee room yesterday. It was alleged that he had attacked President McKinley, but this, too, he declared was false. He was a free man, and he reserved it to himself to criticize any appointment. He had done so yesterday in a respectful manner, and should the occasion arise he would do so again.

"If the price of patronage is to be servile obedience, then I refuse to give it," exclaimed Mr. Wellington. He spoke again of the "creature" responsible for the report, and closed with an emphatic denial of the statement as to his prerogatives. If his prerogatives were to be interfered with, then he proposed to make war.

"I will remain right here," he exclaimed, striking the desk a resounding blow. "No man ever struck me a blow that I did not return it with interest, and they will find me on deck if the struggle is to begin."

TO TAX ALL STOCK DEALS

Wall Street May Have to Pay a Day—The Scheme Proposed.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A provision for a tax on stock and bond transactions in connection with the tariff bill was agreed upon at the caucus of Republican Senators. It was suggested by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and grew out of a statement that with the tea and beer provisions withdrawn, the tariff bill was likely to fall short to the extent of \$15,000,000 in providing sufficient revenue to meet the demands of the government.

The suggestion as made by Mr. Lodge was that a tax of 2 cents per share should be levied upon every share of stock sold at a stock exchange or at any other place, and that a similar tax of 2 cents should be collected upon all bonds sold on stock exchanges or elsewhere. The caucus accepted the suggestion, but decided to leave the formulation of the amendment, with possibly a change of rates, to the finance committee.

The committee took the matter up to-day but did not reach a definite conclusion. A rough estimate places the amount of revenue the provision will furnish at \$7,000,000.

SENATOR ELKINS SECONDED SENATOR LODGE'S EFFORTS

Senator Elkins seconded Senator Lodge's efforts in behalf of the tax, making a vigorous speech. It is now understood that the amendment will also provide for a stamp tax on all issues of stock, whether when a company is originally formed or it subsequently enlarges its issue. The rate suggested is 5 per cent of \$100 of stock. The caucus, also at the suggestion of Senator Pritchard, receded from the proposed changes on manufactured tobacco, including snuff and smoking tobacco, leaving only the provisions in regard to cigars and cigarettes of the internal revenue features of the bill. A decision was reached to make the rate on cigarettes double that proposed by the finance committee, or \$2 per thousand on those weighing less than three pounds per 1,000, and increasing the rate for those of larger size.

A FINE YACHT WRECKED.

Alfred Carr's Llewellyn Strikes a Rock—Iselin Rescues the Guests.

NEW YORK, July 3.—As the steam yacht Llewellyn was going up the sound on her way to Oyster Bay last night, with Alfred Carr, her owner, and a party of friends, some of them women, more or less known in society, it struck, at full speed, a rock on Devils Island and a hole three feet wide was broken in the port side. In a few seconds the vessel began to sink. The passengers and crew were all rescued by Oliver C. Iselin's yacht.

ACTOR RATOLIFFE'S DISAPPEARANCE.

CHICAGO, July 3.—E. J. Ratcliffe, the actor wanted in New York on an indictment charging him with beating his wife, and causing the Auditorium to be burnt down, was found in a hotel in Chicago, where he had left the city or is being pending the hearing before the justice of the peace next Tuesday.

WOMEN AGITATE GOODNOW.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 3.—An unusual feature of the fight being made against the confirmation of John Goodnow as consul general to Shanghai is the number of protests being made to President McKinley and to the Senate by women and women's organizations. Susan W. C. T. U. Union of St. Paul and the Women's Rescue League of Minneapolis have wired protests. The ground of this action is the character of the evidence introduced in the divorce suit in which Mr. Goodnow was recently an unsuccessful defendant.

AFTER THE CONTRACTORS

The State Board Cites Them to Appear and Effect Settlement.

The board of public lands and buildings met Wednesday in the office of Governor Holcomb to consider the question of prison contracts. Warden Leidigh was present. The board did not take up the matter of entering into new contracts, but paid attention to contracts now in existence. It was stated that some of the contractors were not living up to the terms of their contracts, especially in the matter of payments. Contractors who are behind with payments will be asked to make settlement or their agreements will be set aside. The broom manufacturers and the contractor who manufactures harness are said to be doing well, but the range company is behind. Applications from persons who want to employ convict labor are on file and the board may take them up for consideration at a future meeting. The warden reported 328 convicts in the prison May 31.

National Fraternal Aid association is an insurance company that has just been admitted by State Auditor Cornell. This is the association with headquarters at Topeka which originated several years ago as an adjunct to the farmer's alliance.

SENATOR GRAHAM HURT.

Steps Through an Area-way and Falls Fifteen Feet.

Ex-State Senator Alex Graham of Beatrice, who was one of the delegates to the Omaha convention, met with a severe accident at the Murray hotel, Omaha, about midnight Wednesday night. The Beatrice delegation were quartered at the Murray hotel and about the hour mentioned Mr. Graham left his company sitting in front of the hotel and passing through the office entered the lavatory. Evidently, on leaving there, he mistook the door through which he entered and stepped out through a mistake in a walk covering an area-way. This walk instead of extending through to the street, terminated in a small shed in which is a large window and through this he walked, falling to the cement floor below, a distance of about fifteen feet. He was unconscious when found. After being carried to a room a physician was called, who, upon examination, found the right wrist broken badly, the right hip badly contused and a gash over the right eye, injuries which may result in his remaining in a hospital a couple of weeks.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

Campbell Method of Soil Culture Being Tested at Alma.

From the past success which has been attained from the Campbell method of soil culture the Burlington railroad officials and Mr. Campbell have been prompted to establish several experimental farming stations in different sections of the state all of which are said to be prospering finely. The station located at Alma is under the supervision of E. H. Batty, who is striving earnestly to make the experiment a profitable one. The crop consists of wheat, oats, flax, buckwheat, alfalfa, millet, Kaffir corn, beans, peanuts, potatoes and other products. About six hundred and fifty fruit trees have been planted and fully 99 per cent are growing. Naturally the definite results cannot be ascertained until harvest. At that time the comparison can be made. If the method meets with success it will be a material benefit to those interested in agriculture.

Several officials of the Burlington, including Messrs. Francis and Holdrege and Mr. Campbell, visited the Burlington experiment farm at Alma last week and expressed themselves as being pleased with the work being done.

BARN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During a storm Wednesday evening the barn on the William Robb ranch eight miles north of Bertrand, was struck by lightning, killing two fat hogs and several pigs, consuming considerable grain and hay belonging to C. G. Littlehorn, living on the place, and one horse belonging to F. M. Van Pelt. The barn and contents were burned to the ground. There was no insurance. The loss is not known.

ADVANCES BARTLEY'S CASE.

The motion made by Attorney-General Smyth before Judge Powell of Omaha, to advance the civil case against Joseph S. Bartley and his bondsmen to recover the amount of Bartley's shortage as state treasurer, has been sustained.

Judge Powell advanced the case the head of the docket and the head of the call for the first day of the September term of court. This places the case for trial September 27.

TO PETITION THE GOVERNOR.

Officers of the two companies of the Nebraska national guard in Lincoln, together with one member of the governor's staff and one member of the Nebraska national guard, have joined in asking officers of the national guard over the state to petition Governor Holcomb to hold the annual encampment as provided for by law.

BOY SHOT WITH AN AIR GUN.

Professor Hinds' son Clyde, aged nine, was severely injured Thursday at a picnic at the Chautauque grounds near Fremont. Another small boy was the cause. He had an air gun and took a shot at Master Clyde and the bullet penetrated his skull just back of his left ear. It made a painful wound, which was eased considerably, when the bullet was removed. He is getting along all right. County Clerk Magill's son also shot, a piece of flesh being taken out of his leg.

The Crete Chautauque opened Thursday under favorable auspices.

ANSWER TO JAPAN.

A FORMAL REPLY TO THE PROTEST.

Precedents in Regard to the Effects of Absorption on Treaties and Vested Rights Quoted—The Good Faith of the Mikado Not Doubted.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A special to the Tribune from Washington gives the full text of Secretary Sherman's answer to Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States.

After quoting the grounds on which Japan made its protest, the Secretary of State says: "This recital is of itself proof that your government has misapprehended the statements and assurances contained in my note, and, in its relation to the treaty question involved, strongly suggests confusion between the formal stipulations of treaties and the vested rights which the subjects of one country may acquire in another under treaty or the law of the land."

"What the Hawaiian treaty of annexation proposes is the extension of the treaties of the United States to the incorporated territory to replace the necessarily extinguished Hawaiian treaties in order that the guarantees of treaty rights to all may be unquestionable and continuous. To this end the termination of the existing treaties of Hawaii is recited as a condition precedent. The treaty of annexation does not abrogate those instruments. It is the fact of Hawaii's ceasing to exist as an independent contractant that extinguishes those contracts. As to the vested rights, if any be established in favor of Japan or Japanese subjects in Hawaii, the case is different, and I repeat that there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan."

"Treaties are terminable in a variety of ways; that of 1896 between Japan and Hawaii, to which your protest is supposed to relate, is renounceable by either party on six months notice, but its extension would no more extinguish vested rights previously acquired under its stipulations than the repeal of a municipal law affects rights of property vested under its provisions."

"As to the point that the maintenance of the status quo of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific," it is sufficient to remark that, as a fact, through three-quarters of a century, in which the constitution and government of Hawaii and the commerce of the islands with the world have undergone notable changes, the one essential feature of the status quo has been the predominant and paramount influence of the United States upon the fortunes of the group, and that the union of that island territory to the United States, often foreshadowed, and at times taking tangible shape, has been recognized as a necessary contingency, drawing nearer year by year with the passage of events. Four years ago, when a similar project of annexation followed the Hawaiian revolution, the occasion for maintaining the status quo was not even suggested by any power having interests in the Pacific.

"This government cannot be expected to proclaim or admit that any such occasion has since arisen—just as it can neither intend nor admit that the projected more perfect union of Hawaii to the United States, by which the progressive policies and dependent associations of some seventy years have their destined culmination can injure any legitimate interests of other powers in the Pacific. That it will tend to strengthen, develop and perpetuate all such commonly beneficial interests is, on the contrary, to be expected."

"In thus reviewing the protest you present, it gives me pleasure to say that I welcome its frank and friendly spirit. So far as you take occasion to deny what you apply call 'the mischievous suggestion or report' that Japan has designs against the integrity or sovereignty of Hawaii, I am glad to assure you that such denial was entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as this government has not doubted, and cannot for an instant doubt, the sincerity and friendliness of Japan in all that concerns her relations to the United States and to the Hawaiian Islands."

MAY BE A REBELLION.

Situation in India Is Causing Great Anxiety.

LONDON, July 3.—The newspapers of this city express anxiety at the occurrences in India, intimating that the mass of the natives there are less content under British rule than was generally believed, and that a rebellion of unpleasant proportions may be threatening. Constant communications are passing between the Indian and home governments.

In spite of the cessation of the riots, the situation is regarded as extremely grave; and it is felt that, unless some official is invested with plenary powers during the absence of the governing authorities European citizens will be compelled to set on their own responsibility.

DEPEW'S Niece Weds a Baron.

LONDON, July 3.—Miss Anna Hageman, niece and ward of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, will be married in Paris on the 8th of July to Baron De Brisson. The baron is an officer in the French army and son of the Count De Brisson, who was secretary of the French legation at Washington during Mr. Lincoln's first administration.

EX-GOVERNOR OF COLORADO DYING.

DENVER, Col., July 3.—Ex-Governor John Evans is very ill and probably cannot last more than a few days. He has been an invalid for the past two years. The governor was 83 years old last March.

NO BEET SUGAR BOUNTY

Senator Jones of Arkansas Declares That His Followers Would Fight It.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—When the Senate met to-day there was little evidence that the close of the long and arduous tariff debate was near at hand, the attendance in the galleries being no greater than during the opening hours and there being considerably less than a quorum present.

When the tariff bill was taken up Mr. Allison presented three new amendments—not for immediate action, but in order that they might be speedily printed. The first provided for a bounty of one-quarter of a cent per pound on beet sugar made from beets grown in the United States from July, 1890, to July, 1903.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas expressed surprise that upon the day which was hoped to be the last of the tariff debate the committee should bring in this far-reaching amendment embodying one of the most radical departures made in a century. Such experiments as had been made in the line of bounty legislation had proved disastrous.

Mr. Allison explained that the amendment was a precise reproduction of the bounty clause of the law of 1890, except that it was confined to beet sugars and that rate was limited to one-fourth of a cent a pound.

"Of course there is no use talking about hurrying this proposition now," said Mr. Jones. "There must be time to look into it."

"Certainly," responded Mr. Allison. "There is no purpose to hurry it."

Mr. Jones announced that in view of the new amendment on sugar bounties the Senate would be in session a "good long time." It could not be passed without the fullest discussion. The dog days were here and the weather intensely hot. Therefore he thought it well to give up the early daily meetings of the session, resuming the 19 o'clock session, and he thought it desirable that the Senate now adjourn.

Mr. Allison responded that he thought the bill was to be passed to-day.

In surprised tones Mr. Jones answered that such an idea was preposterous. With this bounty question brought in could it be possible to expect the passage of the bill this week or next week, or the week after next? He was absolutely astounded to have this proposition brought in at the last moment. He again expressed hope that 12 o'clock sessions and an adjournment for to-day would be agreed to.

Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, who had been conferring with Mr. Allison, spoke of the part he had taken in urging this beet sugar bounty and his earnest wish that it be incorporated in the bill. "But I recognize," he continued, "that the people of this country are demanding the immediate passage of this tariff bill. They are impatient that the rates of duties shall be so permanently established that the calculations of business can be made. As one of the prime movers of this proposition I reluctantly—in the discharge of what I believe to be patriotic duty—I reluctantly yield to the threat of the other side of this chamber to prolong this debate indefinitely and that the wheels of industry may begin to revolve, that the smoke of the chimneys may arise, that the spindles may begin to sing, I withdraw this amendment."

Mr. Allison said that in view of what had occurred he concurred in what the Nebraska senator (Thurston) had said, that it was not best to introduce any question which might prolong the debate. He asked leave, therefore, to withdraw the bounty amendment.

The Senate completed the first reading of the tariff bill, administrative sections and all. The House section prohibiting the entry of all convict-made goods was agreed to and many others of the House administrative provisions were restored.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

McKinley Likely to Send in One for a Monetary Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The question of whether the president will send a special message to congress recommending the creation of a currency commission will be definitely decided next week. The president is strongly inclined at this time to send a special currency message to congress, regarding himself as in a considerable measure pledged to this course. In fact, it was semi-officially announced at the White House yesterday that such a message would be sent to congress next week, but some of the president's most influential advisers on financial questions are opposed to a message as impolitic at this time, owing to hostility to a commission on the part of congress, and the final determination, as stated, will not be reached until Mr. McKinley's return from Canton.

AN A. P. A. TO WED A CATHOLIC.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3.—This evening a wedding will take place here that will cause a genuine sensation in A. P. A. circles. The contracting parties are Joseph D. Hatch, state secretary of the A. P. A. order, and Miss Tessa Cracknell, a pronounced Roman Catholic. The groom-elect says he will resign his position as state secretary of the A. P. A. and will withdraw from the local council.

KUSTIS GOES TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Ex-United States Senator James B. Eustis, late United States ambassador to France, was admitted to the New York bar yesterday in the appellate division of the supreme court, on the motion of General H. L. Burnett. Mr. Eustis is a member of the Louisiana bar.

Medals for Colonial Troops.

LONDON, July 3.—To-day the Prince of Wales inspected the colonial troops at Buckingham palace and bestowed a medal commemorative of the jubilee upon each man present.

TWO TARIFF PHASES.

Reciprocity and Retaliation Agreed to by the Senate—Party Lines Broken.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Reciprocity and retaliation were the two phases of the tariff bill to occupy the attention of the Senate yesterday, to the exclusion of all other subjects. Both provisions were agreed to, although the debate on the reciprocity clause was protracted to 6 o'clock.

The retaliatory clause provides that whenever any country bestows an export bounty on any article, there shall be levied, in addition to the duties provided by the act, an additional duty equal to the amount of the bounty.

The retaliatory clause was agreed to—32 to 19. Two Democrats, Caffery and McEnery of Louisiana and Messrs. Allen and Kyle voted with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs. Mantle and Teller with the Democrats in the negative.

The reciprocity clause empowers the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make reciprocity treaties giving 20 per cent reduction in duties on designated articles, or placing articles on the free list. The amendment brought out much opposition, Senators Mills, Vest, Pettus, Teller and White saying that it evaded the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to participate in measures affecting revenue, while Senators Morgan, Gray and Chandler defended its legality and propriety. It was agreed to—30 to 18, two Democrats, Gray and Morgan, and two Populists, Harris of Kansas and Heitfeld, voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

BULLETS WARED OFF.

Zeglen's Shot-Proof Cloth Tried on a Dog—Experiment a Success.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A dog was taken to the Chicago college of dental surgery and wrapped in the bullet-proof cloth invented by Casimir Zeglen, the monk. Then two bullets of 44-caliber were fired at him at a distance of ten feet from a long barreled revolver. The first shot struck him exactly in a place to break his backbone. He covered from the shot, but when untied waggled his tail and did not seem in the least degree sore. At the second shot the dog yelped once, but was unharmed.

Casimir Zeglen witnessed the shots, which were fired by Lieutenant Stanislas de Kowin Sarnecki, the Austrian soldier, who is collaborating with him in the perfection of the invention. This was the first living object on which the bullet-proof cloth had been tested, and Lieutenant Sarnecki was so much pleased that he hugged the dog from joy. Then he announced that as soon as another piece of the cloth, which was being made, was complete, it would be tied over the breast of a living man and bullets fired at it.

The living human target will be shot at in the dissecting room of the Chicago college of dental surgery in two weeks. He is a German resident of the vicinity of St. Stanislaus church, to which brother Zeglen is attached. His name has not been revealed. He does not want to die, Lieutenant Sarnecki says, but he believes the cloth will prevent the bullets from injuring him and is willing to make the test.

HARROWING SEA TALE.

Yellow Jack Works Havoc on a Pacific Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Passengers who arrived here last night on the steamship Alliance tell a harrowing story of their experience aboard the Pacific mail steamer City of Para, which left Panama for San Francisco May 23 last. It seems that three days after clearing the isthmus yellow fever broke out among the crew and passengers of the Pacific liner, which caused a panic aboard and resulted in the death of the commander of the vessel, Captain Martensen. Three-fourths of the passengers, it is said, were attacked by the disease, and at least a dozen of them found watery graves. When the vessel finally reached San Francisco, the facts of the terrible voyage were suppressed, and the sickness and deaths were attributed to tropical dysentery.

Sutton and Civil Service.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 3.—M. W. Sutton, the new collector of internal revenue, came in from the short grass country to see friends this morning. To all inquiries about deputyships he gave the same answer: "Mr. Cleveland and civil service took all the appointments away from me. I can't appoint anything." He has 535 anxious friends who hope that he is in error in his construction of the civil service regulations.

The Bullet Was Flattened.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 3.—Charles Yates, a Hawaiian, who conducts a saloon here, was shot at short range in the head by an enraged negro woman, but the bullet, which was 41-caliber, was flattened on top of his skull to the thickness of a dime and the services of a surgeon were required to remove it. He went back to his place and thought nothing of the incident. The woman was arrested.

Intense Heat in the South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 3.—The mercury registered 93 in the shade at Memphis yesterday. There were several prostrations from the heat and two deaths. At Helena, Ark., Hernando, Miss., Decatur, Ala., and Millport, the thermometer registered 104.

Five Chicagoans Commenced Suits.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Five dependent Chicagoans ended their lives yesterday—three by the use of revolver, each shooting himself through the head, a fourth taking poison and a fifth drowning himself.