

The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

To meet the great demand for new guns the royal gun factory of Woolwich, England, is being enlarged.

A war balloon, such as is used at the present operations, can be inflated and floated in not more than twenty minutes.

Owing to the stubborn resistance of the Sultan the cities of the west coast of Morocco are still without telegraphic connection.

A special service for the detection of gambling has been organized by the police of Vienna, Austria. The police seek for offenders not only in cafes, but also in clubs and private apartments.

Reports just received from the White-House-Harrison expedition to Abyssinia, which safely returned to Mombasa, on the east coast of Africa, on June 10, shows that the explorers found the districts around Lake Rudolph and Stephanie deserted, and that the inhabitants had either died or left the country. It is added that the kraals were discovered to be full of skeletons.

Scientists are much perplexed over the finding of a curious chain in the ruins of a house at Pompeii, and none of the wise men has as yet been able to give any idea as to the uses of the article. Further research may show that the Roman matrons were accustomed to chain their husbands to the wall when the Gracian League of Advanced Femininity held its weekly meetings.

The first place at which one of the census-takers in the District of Columbia called on the morning of June 1 was the executive mansion. The president's secretary was prepared to tell him Mr. McKinley's age at his last birthday, his color, occupation, and whether he could write and speak English. The president is one man in the country whose census questions a great many other people could answer for him with reasonable accuracy.

Nine out of ten travelers would tell inquirers that the roughest piece of water is that cruel stretch in the English channel, and nine out of ten travelers would say what was not true. In reality the "wickedest bit of sea" is not in the Dover straits; it is in yachting, for example, from St. Jean de Luz up to Pauillac; or across the Mediterranean race from Cadiz to Tangiers. Nor is it in rounding Cape Horn, where there is what sailors call a "true" sea. The "wickedest sea" is encountered in rounding the Cape of Good Hope for the eastern ports of Cape Colony.

According to the annual report of the British comptroller-general of patents, a number of new acts have been passed in Japan to amend the law of patents, designs and trade marks. Under these acts the duration of a patent is fixed at fifteen years, and of the copyright of a design ten years, subject to the payment of annual fees. The term of protection obtained by registration of a trade mark is fixed at twenty years, except in the case of trade marks previously registered abroad, where the term is the same as that for which the original registration is valid.

M. Leuret, the French manufacturer of artificial pearls from fish scales, says that he will come to the United States and erect works as soon as he hears of a locality where the right kind of scales can be had in large quantities. It is suggested that a suitable place might be found on the St. Lawrence river, among the Thousand Islands. The scales should be small and have a silver sheen. The brighter they are the higher price they will command. The scales should be removed while the fish are alive if possible. Twenty-five thousand pounds of these scales can be used a year. It is anticipated that twice that quantity may be used in a few years.

A timely warning is sounded against any wholesale rush of fortune-seekers to South Africa. The ending of the war and the absorption of the Boer states into the British Empire will doubtless stimulate migration to those regions and will also increase the opportunities of profitable settlement there. But it will not be prudent for any one to go thither without some capital, or at least sufficient resources to maintain him for some time in independence of anything he may or may not do there. It is an expensive country to live in, and the gold mines and other sources of profit can be worked only at considerable expense. It is a country in which capital will find profitable investment, but not one in which the penniless adventurer is likely to pick up a fortune.

If village improvement societies, to make a town more beautiful, why not public progress boards to make it more busy? Such a society has just been organized in Castine, Maine, and its present purpose is to induce some ship-building firm to locate its plant in that pretty town, which is a great deal more likely to get its wish than it would be if it sat down and waited to be discovered. Many a decaying place would be prosperous today if it had sent its advantages to market instead of expecting some capitalist to come after them with his own wagon.

M'KINLEY NOTIFIED

OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF HIS NOMINATION.

Senator Lodge Acts as Spokesman of the Committee - President McKinley in His Response Touches on the Attitude of the Government on the Chinese Question and Refers Also to the Leading Issues of the Campaign - Gov. Roosevelt Also Finds Out That He Has Been Nominated for Office.

Canton, Ohio, July 14.—William McKinley was yesterday officially notified of his second nomination by the Republican party for the highest office in the gift of the republic. Important features of the speech of notification by Senator Lodge and the response by President McKinley were the references to the Chinese situation. This caused a great deal of discussion during the conference following the formal speechmaking, and the impression created was that these utterances were a notification to the world that the United States intended to preserve all its rights in China.

The president's references to the maintenance of the gold standard and the financial public faith, the preservation of a protective tariff, the enlargement of our market, and especially the phrase "prosperity at home and prestige abroad," elicited applause. When he asked "shall we go back to the tariff of four years ago?" there were shouts of "No, no" from every part of the audience. Another prolonged cheer greeted his words relative to the maintenance of our authority in the Philippines. With the keenest interest everybody followed the portion of the speech relating to the

New Possessions. and there was a most impressive shout when he declared that there should be continued executive control over the territory possessed by the United States, and another outburst when he said such authority would be coupled with "liberty and humanity." The president declared that the United States had reclaimed "10,000,000 acres of land from imperialism." The president seemed at his best. He was in full voice and good spirits. His appearance indicated the best of health, and his voice rang out loud and clear, reaching the outskirts of

The Vast Throng which surrounded the house and extended over the lawn and across the street, speaking from the same place where he received the formal notification four years ago. While the speech of the president closed the formal notification, other speakers were called for. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, Senator Hanna, chairman of the national committee; Charles Emory Smith, postmaster general; Col. Samuel Parker of Hawaii, and senator Lodge were heard. These speakers, with the exception of Col. Parker, who was called out of compliment to the Pacific islands, took occasion to refer to the recent action of the Democratic national convention in Kansas City.

Senator Fairbanks Speaks. It was evident that Senator Fairbanks intended to make the money question a dominant issue of the campaign, denying that with 16 to 1 in their platform the Democrats could make "imperialism" the leading issue. Senator Hanna adjured the Republican voters to remember the importance of the campaign. Postmaster General Smith warned his hearers that Democratic success would disarrange the business interests of the country. The features of the second speech of Senator Lodge was his resumption of criticism of President McKinley by his opponents, and his pointing out the difficulty Mr. Bryan would have in selecting a cabinet from the men prominent in the conventions at Kansas City and Sioux Falls.

The President's Reply. In reply to Senator Lodge's speech notifying him of his nomination, the president said:

"Senator Lodge and Members of the Notification Committee: The message which you bring to me is one of signal honor. It is also a summons to duty. A single nomination for the office of president by a great party which in thirty-two years out of forty has been triumphant at national elections, is a distinction which I gratefully cherish. To receive unanimous renomination by the same party is an expression of regard and pledge of continued confidence for which it is difficult to make adequate acknowledgment. If anything exceeds the honor of the office of president for the United States it is the responsibility which attaches to it. Having been invested with both I do not under-estimate either. Any one who has borne the anxieties and burdens of the presidential office, especially in time of national trial, cannot contemplate assuming it a second time without profoundly realizing the severe exactions and the solemn obligations which it imposes, and this feeling is accentuated by the momentous problems which now press for settlement. If my countrymen shall confirm the action of the convention at our national election in November I shall, craving a divine guidance under the exalted trust, aim to administer it for the interest and honor of the country and the well-being of the new peoples who have become the objects of our care.

"The declaration of principles adopted by the convention has my hearty approval. "At some future date I will consider its subjects in detail and will by letter communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of the nomination. On a like occasion four years ago I said: "The party that supplied by legislation the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war, that promptly restored the credit of the country at its close; that from its abundant revenues paid off a large share of the debt incurred by this war; and that resumed specie payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis, can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency with honor, stability and inviolability.

"Our industrial supremacy, our productive capacity, our business and commercial prosperity, our labor and its rewards, our national credit and currency, our proud financial honor and our splendid free citizenship, the birthright of every American, are all involved in the pending campaign and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately connected with their proper settlement. Our domestic trade must be won back and our idle working people employed in gainful occupations.

At American Wages. "Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse national legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. "Public confidence must be resumed and the skill, energy and the capital of our country find ample employment at home. The government of the United States must raise money enough to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenue should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people with the lightest possible drain upon their resources and maintaining that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence. The national credit, which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the government there will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt.

Promises Fulfilled. "Three and one-half years of legislation and administration have been concluded since these words were spoken. Have those to whom was confided the direction of the government kept their pledges? The record is made up. The people are not unfamiliar with what has been accomplished. The gold standard has been reaffirmed and strengthened. The endless chain has been broken and the drain upon our gold reserve no longer frets us. The credit of the country has been advanced to the highest place among all nations. We are refunding our bonded debt bearing 3 and 4 and 5 per cent at 2 per cent—a lower rate than that of any other country, and already more than three hundred millions have been refunded, with a gain to the government of many millions of dollars.

"Instead of 16 to 1, for which our opponents contended four years ago, legislation has been enacted which, while utilizing all forms of currency, secures a fixed value for every dollar, and that the best known to the civilized world. "A tariff which protects American labor and industry and provides ample revenues has been written in public law. We have lower interest and higher wages; more money and fewer mortgages. The world's markets have been opened to American products, which go now where they have never gone before. We have passed from a bond-issuing to a bond-paying nation; from a nation of borrowers to a nation of lenders; from a deficiency in revenue to a surplus; from fear to confidence; from enforced idleness to profitable employment. The public faith has been upheld; public order has been maintained. We have property at home and prestige abroad.

"Unfortunately the threat of 1896 has just been renewed by the allied parties without abatement or modification. The gold bill has been denounced as a deficiency in revenue. The menace of 16 to 1, therefore, still hangs over us, with all its dire consequences to credit and confidence, to business and industry. The a surety, secure currency are rallying their scattered forces. The people must once more unite and overcome the advocates of repudiation and must not relax their energy until the battle for public credit and a sure money shall again triumph.

"A congress which will sustain, and, if need be, strengthen the present law, can prevent a financial catastrophe, which every lover of the republic is interested to avert. Not satisfied with assaulting the currency and credit of the government, our political adversaries condemn the tariff law enacted at the extra session of congress in 1897, known as the Dingley act, passed in obedience to the will of the people expressed at the election in the preceding November—a law which at once stimulated our industries, opened the idle factories and mines and gave to the laborer and to the farmer fair returns for their toil and investment. Shall we go back to a tariff which brings deficiency in our revenues and destruction to our industrial enterprises?

No Foreign Alliance. "Faithful to its pledges in these internal affairs and in these international affairs, how has the government discharged its international duties? "Our platform of 1896 declared 'the Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them.' This purpose has been fully accomplished by annexation, and delegates from those beautiful islands participated in the convention for which you speak to-day.

"In the great conference of nations at The Hague we reaffirmed before the world the Monroe doctrine and our adherence to it and our determination not to participate in the complications of Europe. "We have fully ended the European alliance in Samoa, securing to ourselves one of the most valuable harbors in the Pacific ocean, while the open door in China gives to us fair and equal competition in the vast trade of the Orient. Some things have happened which were not promised nor even foreseen, and our purposes in relation to them must not be left in doubt. "A just war has been waged for humanity, and with it have come new problems and responsibilities. Spain has been ejected from the Western hemisphere and our flag floats over her former territory. Cuba has been liberated, and our guarantees to her people will be sacredly executed. A beneficent government has been provided for Porto Rico.

"The Philippines are ours and American authority must be supported throughout the archipelago. There will be amnesty, broad and liberal, but no abatement of our rights, no abandonment of our duty. "We will fulfill in the Philippines the obligations imposed by the triumphs of our arms and by the treaty of peace; by

international law; by the nation's sense of honor; and, more than all, by the rights, interests and conditions of the Philippine people themselves. No outside interference blocks the way to peace and a stable government. The obstructionists are here, not elsewhere. They may postpone, but they cannot defeat the realization of the high purpose of this nation to restore order to the islands and to establish a just and generous government, in which the inhabitants shall have the largest participation for which they are capable. The organized forces which have been misled into rebellion have been dispersed by our faithful soldiers and sailors, and the people of the islands, delivered from anarchy, pillage and oppression, recognize American sovereignty as the symbol and pledge of peace, justice, law, religious freedom, education, the security of life and property, and the welfare and prosperity of their several communities.

"We reassert the early principle of the Republican party, sustained by unbroken judicial precedents, that the representation of the people in congress assembled have full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States, subject to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights, and are favored with ample authority to act for the highest interests of our nation and the people intrusted to its care." This doctrine, first proclaimed in the cause of freedom, will never be used as a weapon for oppression.

Chinese Crisis. "I am glad to be assured by you that what we have done in the far East has the approval of the country. The sudden and terrible crisis in China calls for the gravest consideration, and you will not expect from me now further expression than to say that the best efforts shall be given to the immediate purposes of protecting the lives of our citizens who are in peril, with the ultimate object of the peace and welfare of China, the safeguarding of all our treaty rights and the maintenance of those principles of impartial intercourse to which the civilized world is pledged. I cannot conclude without congratulating my countrymen upon the strong national sentiment which finds expression in every part of our common country and the increased respect with which the American name is greeted throughout the world.

"We have been moving in untried paths, but our steps have been guided by honor and duty. There will be no turning aside, no wavering, no retreat. No blow has been struck except for liberty and humanity and none will be. "We will perform without fear every national and international obligation. The Republican party was dedicated to freedom forty-four years ago. It has been the party of liberty and emancipation from that hour; not of profession, but of performance. It broke the shackles of 4,000,000 slaves and made them free, and to the supreme opportunity, which it has bravely met in the liberation of 10,000,000 of the human family.

From the Yoke of Imperialism. "In its solution of great problems, in its performance of high duties, it has had the support of all its members in the past, and confidently invokes their cooperation in the future. "Permit me to express, Mr. Chairman, my most sincere appreciation of the complimentary terms in which you convey the official notice of my nomination, my thanks to the members of the committee and to the great constituency which they represent for this additional evidence of their favor and support."

ROOSEVELT NOTIFIED.

Simple and Informal Ceremony at the Home of the Governor.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 14.—On the breeze-swept veranda of Sagamore, his country home, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt yesterday was officially notified of his nomination for vice president of the Republican ticket. The ceremony was so simple as to be almost informal. Surrounded by the members of the committee on notification, a little party of invited guests, Mrs. Roosevelt and the rest of the governor's family, Gov. Roosevelt listened to the address of notification by Senator Wolcott of Colorado, chairman of the committee. There was no attempt at ceremony. The party simply ranged themselves about the wide verandas which command a magnificent view of Long Island sound, and Senator Wolcott, practically without preliminaries of any kind, delivered a short address. To this the governor responded briefly and then luncheon was served. An hour was spent in general conversation on the cool porches, and then the party returned to Oyster Bay, where a special train was waiting to convey them back to New York.

PLANNED AN ABDUCTION.

Object of the Men Who Attempted to Wreck a B. & O. Train.

Philadelphia, July 14.—The boy arrested at Chester for alleged participation in the plot to wreck the Baltimore & Ohio's Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and New York express at Folson Wednesday, is known as George Smith, and is from Wilmington, N. C. In an interview in the Journal yesterday Smith said that he met four men in Philadelphia, and that he started with them for Baltimore on a freight train. When they reached Moore's Station, near the scene of the wreck, the party left the train. While at Moore's Smith says he overheard them hatching a scheme to abduct a woman for the purpose of ransom. Later one of the gang told Smith they would remain at Moore's Station until they were able to "accumulate a pile of money," and before he could desert the gang they held him up and robbed him of all the money he had—about \$8. The police believe that the boy is telling the truth, and firmly believe that Smith's companions are the perpetrators of the wreck. Smith is being held by the police.

Knocked Out by Joe Gans.

Baltimore, July 14.—Joe Gans knocked out Whitley Lester of New York in the fourth round of a twenty-round bout last night. In the preliminary George Kinniger of this city was given the decision over Eddie Carroll.

Grotesque Find.

Marshalltown, Iowa, July 14.—The partially decomposed body of an unknown woman, aged about forty, well dressed and apparently refined, was found floating in the Iowa river near here yesterday.

INVASION OF SIBERIA

CHINA VIRTUALLY DECLARES WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

An Immense Army of Nearly a Million Men Is Mobilized to Drive the Foreigners Out of Amur—Complicates the Situation Immensely From an International Standpoint—Harmony Among the Allies Deplorably Lacking—Evidence That China Has Long Been Preparing for the Present Outbreak.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—A dispatch from Chifu says: Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men, divided into different corps. The northern corps has been ordered to expel foreigners from Amur. (Amur is an eastern province of Siberia, ceded by China to Russia in 1858).

The Peking army is divided into four corps, the first of which is to operate against Mukden and occupy the roads between Peking and Shang-hai-kuan; the second is to concentrate at Tientsin and the third at Peking, from whence a column numbering 40,000 will be sent to Wei-hai-wei and Tsin-tau, while the fourth corps will concentrate at Nanking. There are now 23,000 Japanese troops in China.

Hostilities Are Expected. The Chinese fleet is concentrated in the China sea and hostilities are expected. A dispatch from Nanking announces that Prince Tuan has ordered a great military movement, owing to the appearance of the Japanese in China. The victory of Nanking has informed the foreign consuls that he cannot be answerable for events in Chao-si, Ning-po and Chu-chau. The foreigners are fleeing to Shanghai. The rebellion has taken hold of Southern China. The foreigners at Chu-chau and in Chau have been attacked and are fleeing panic-stricken.

Advancing Toward Korea.

Washington, July 20.—United States Minister Allen, at Seoul, Korea, telegraphs the state department that Boxers and Chinese are in force within a few miles of the Korean frontier. The natives of Pingyan (the most northern province of Korea) are much alarmed and are fleeing. The foreigners remain in safety. The government is very anxious.

JUST WHAT RUSSIA WANTED.

Gives Her a Good Excuse for Independent Action.

London, July 20.—If the news of a Chinese invasion of Siberia proves true it will, of course, immediately complicate the situation from an international point of view. As stated in the Associated Press' St. Petersburg dispatch of July 13, the Chinese had already peremptorily ordered all Russians to quit Manchuria, but no one imagined they would be audacious enough to break out of their own country and attack Russian territory. Such an attack by the Chinese on Russia means a declaration of war, rendering formal notification needless. A separate attack on Russia means giving Russia, according to the views expressed in Europe, additional excuse for an isolated descent on Peking, and an additional claim to

Assert Greater Influence

than the other powers and obtain greater compensation when the day of settlement arrives. Hence, extreme uneasiness has been created in the chancelleries by this latest development. As to the latest Chinese assurances of the safety of the European legations at Peking, they are not credited here. On the contrary, it is believed these assurances have been dictated by a desire to save the native city of Tientsin. The Associated Press correspondent at Shanghai wires, under date of July 16, that there is hardly a doubt that Sheng, the Chinese administrator of telegraphs, is withholding information in his possession. The news of the massacre, as already cabled to the United States, may be taken as correct.

HARMONY LACKING.

Which Is Necessary to Meet Such a Grave Situation.

London, July 20.—While evidence accumulates daily that China has long been preparing a formidable military organization in anticipation of the present conflict and that the area of rebellion is continually extending, harmony among the allies, which is necessary to meet such a grave situation, is still deplorably lacking. The Russians have refused Admiral Seymour's request to hand over the restored Taku-Tientsin railroad to the German company, and it is said that Germany proposes taking a serious independent step, namely, to patrol the Yang-tse Kiang with German men-of-war. Such a step would be greatly resented by England.

Still more alarming news has been conveyed to the Daily Express from Tokio to the effect that the apparent reluctance of Germany and Russia to consent to a Japanese commander for the army corps has led the Japanese government to delay the forwarding of the division already mobilized. The Standard, in an alarmist editorial, says: "It is useless any longer to hide from ourselves the fact that China has declared war on civilization and has plunged into the conflict with rabid frenzy. It is Equally Futile

to discuss whether hostilities are being waged by the Chinese government inasmuch as it is evident that an administration of some kind exists and is directing the anti-foreign movement. Until unmistakable evidence exculpating the Peking government is promptly forthcoming the powers should treat China as a belligerent state and act accordingly."

A similar line of comment is taken by the other morning papers. All applaud the course of Count von Buelow, the German foreign secretary, in stopping cipher telegrams from the Chinese legation at Berlin, and all urge the other powers to follow Germany's example.

Denied in Russia.

The Russian general staff denies the reports that the Chinese have captured

Blagovetchensk, capital of the province of Amur, and it is reported from Irkutsk that the Russians have taken Aigun.

A special dispatch from Tien-tsin distributes the number of killed at the capture of the native city as follows: Russians, 100; Japanese, 37; British, 40; Americans, 37.

The correspondent who sends this asserts that thousands of Chinese were killed, and fighting was still going on when his dispatch was sent in various parts of Tien-tsin.

Chinese News Discredited. Washington, July 20.—Administration officials and others in Washington are suspicious of statements contained in the Brussels dispatch saying that the members of the legations at Peking were in Prince Ching's palace. They hope it is accurate, but they are disposed to accept it like much other information coming through Chinese sources, with a marked degree of reservation. If it is correct that they are safe in Prince Ching's palace that is a cause for congratulation, for the prince is well known to be pro-foreign in his ideas, and his influence in Chinese affairs up to a recent period has been paramount.

ASSAULT BY BOERS.

British Troops Have Another Severe Engagement.

London, July 20.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, July 18: "Yesterday the enemy made a determined attack on the left of Pole-Carew's position and along our left flank, commanded by Hutton. The posts held by the Irish Fusiliers and Canadian mounted infantry under Lieut. Col. Alderson, were most gallantly defended. The enemy made repeated attempts to assault the positions, coming in close range and calling to the Fusiliers to surrender. The enemy suffered severely. They had fifteen killed and fifty wounded, and four were taken prisoners. The British casualties were seven killed (including the Canadian lieutenants, Borden and Birch, thirty wounded and twenty-one missing.

Hamilton's Advance Unopposed.

"Jan Hamilton's column advanced to Waterval yesterday unopposed, and today proceeded to Haman's kraal. Fifteen hundred Boers, with five guns, managed to break through theordon formed by Hunter's and Lumley's divisions between Bethlehem and Pekaarsburg. They were making toward Lindley, being closely followed by Paget's and Broadwood's brigades."

In a dispatch dated to-day Lord Roberts pays a tribute to Lieutenants Borden and Birch, whom, in his dispatch given above, he reported killed. He says: "They were killed while gallantly leading their men in a counter-attack on the enemy's flank at a critical juncture of their assault on our position. Borden was twice before brought to my notice in dispatches for gallant and intrepid conduct."

Wolmaras Arrested.

Pretoria, July 20.—J. M. A. Wolmaras, of the Transvaal executive council, has been arrested at his house within the British lines near Hatherly. Bar gold worth £6,000 and a quantity of arms were found concealed in the house.

SUN'S DEADLY WORK.

Claims More Than Seventy Victims in New York.

New York, July 20.—The hot weather yesterday caused or contributed toward the death of more than seventy persons in this city and vicinity. As many more stricken ones are in the hospitals and some of them will succumb. More than half the fatalities were among babies and little children, and there are now about forty bodies of the little ones lying at the morgue at Bellevue. It was the third day of the spell of intense heat. Late last night the temperature moderated.

Early yesterday morning the sun began its deadly work and before the day was fairly well started the hospitals were busy. On the streets the temperature ranged from 97 to 105, and the official record from the weather bureau was 94 degrees shortly before 5 o'clock last night. One death was from an attempt at suicide made while the subject was crazy with the heat. Many little children were badly hurt by falls from fire escapes onto which they had crawled for relief from the oppressive weather.

Heat Kills Eight.

Philadelphia, July 20.—The excessive heat yesterday caused the death of six persons in this city and two in Camden, N. J. Up to a late hour last night forty cases of prostration were treated at the various hospitals. The condition of some of the patients is serious and it is thought that other fatalities will result.

Boston Also Suffers.

Boston, July 20.—The hospital reports last night showed that between thirty and forty persons were prostrated by the heat in this city yesterday, three of whom have since died.

WILL HEAR IT.

Date Set for Notification of Bryan and Stevenson at Indianapolis.

Chicago, July 20.—Secretary Walsh, of the national Democratic committee, at the request of James T. Richardson, gave the following official notice to the press: "The notification meeting to notify presidential and vice presidential candidates named by the Kansas City convention, will be held at Indianapolis on Aug. 8, 1900. All members of the two notification committees are requested to meet at the Grand hotel, Indianapolis, on the morning of that day."

Bryan Will Go East.

New York, July 20.—It was stated at Democratic state headquarters yesterday that Mr. Bryan will probably make several speeches in New York and other Eastern states.

Murder and Suicide.

New York, July 20.—Louis Bianchi shot and killed his cousin, Joseph Passino, at Paterson, N. J., last night. He then shot and killed himself. He had recently been discharged and he blamed his cousin for it.

Serious Loss by Fire.

Easton, Pa., July 20.—A fire at Banko, this county, yesterday caused a loss of \$70,000. The principal loss was Wise's planing mill and lumber. The Salvation Army barracks was destroyed.