

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

## THE CONQUERING HERO.

## Reception of Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords—His Statement of the Policy of the Peace Congress.

LONDON, July 18.—Lord Beaconsfield, on entering Old Palace yard on his way to the house of lords, about 5 o'clock this morning, was heartily cheered by the great crowd which had assembled there to greet him. He experienced much difficulty in passing through the throng, though accompanied by a squad of police. Public interest in the promised statement by Earl Beaconsfield attracted a large and distinguished assembly in the house of lords, including the Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family.

When Lord Beaconsfield entered there was considerable cheering. He looked well and betrayed no especial feeling at his brilliant reception. About five minutes later Lord Salisbury entered, and Lord Beaconsfield rose, amid loud cheering. He said that in laying upon the table the protocols of the treaty of Berlin he should be only doing his duty to the house of parliament and the country by making some remarks upon the policy supported by the British representatives in the congress. He could show that in the changes which were made in the treaty of San Stefano, by the treaty of Berlin, that a menace to the independence of Europe had been removed, and that the injured Turkey had been restored to the sultan two-thirds of his possessions, the population being amongst the most wealthy and intelligent of his subjects. It was said that when the congress talked of establishing the Balkan frontiers of what was called new Turkey, they were establishing an indefensible frontier, but it was upon courage and integrity that impregnability depended, and it would be found that if left to those who defended Plevna that the frontier could not be indefensible. It was said that the position of Sofia was yielded to the impious hands of the British of the powers. He could assure their lordships that there was not a shadow of truth in this statement. Moreover, a personage high in authority had stated that it was quite erroneous to suppose that Sofia was a strong strategic position. It had also been stated that the congress made a mistake in not securing Varna for Turkey, but those who blame the congress for committing an error in this respect quite forget that they have allotted to Turkey the harbor of Galatz, by far the most important in the Black sea.

With regard to eastern Roumelia it was at one time suggested that it should be called new Turkey, but it was feared that there might be some intriguing parties who would endeavor to bring about a union between the states, so possibly creating fresh complications.

Lord Beaconsfield further stated the opinion above mentioned, that Sofia was not a strong strategic position, and that the congress had made a mistake in not securing Varna for Turkey, but those who blame the congress for committing an error in this respect quite forget that they have allotted to Turkey the harbor of Galatz, by far the most important in the Black sea.

Lord Beaconsfield's statement showed throughout a strong bias in favor of the Turks. Thus he almost apologized for the limitation of the sultan's authority in eastern Roumelia, which was a general rule, it was thought unwise to interfere with a military power which you acknowledge, yet in consideration of some awful events of which eastern Roumelia has been the scene, it had been thought advisable, in order to prevent their recurrence, to establish a government somewhat different from the Turkish provinces, where the sultan's authority might be called unlimited. No limit, however, had been placed on the force the sultan might introduce for the defense of Eastern Roumelia. One of the greatest obstacles to an object in which the world is so unanimous—namely, the establishment of the sultan as a real independent authority—was the anarchical condition of Bosnia and neighboring countries.

His lordship, continuing, said that the most competent authorities had convinced him that it would take 50,000 Turkish troops to secure any approach to order in Bosnia. Even the attempt would perhaps have been unsuccessful, and such an effort must have secured Turkey's absolute ruin. He disclaimed any desire to attribute Austrian occupation to the necessity of submitting to the whims of the sultan of the congress. Austria undertook the occupation at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury, earnestly supported by himself (Lord Beaconsfield). The object in recommending the occupation was to protect Turkey. The government had consistently resisted the principle of the protection of Turkey, because it was exclusive of the consideration of mortality, it believed that an attempt at partition would inevitably lead to a long and sanguinary war. The advocates of partition had spoken out. The government had been taken up into a mountain and shown all the kingdoms of the earth, and these kingdoms were before you if you will only worship! partition. This remark of the premier seems to be an allusion to the proposal which Prince Bismarck is generally understood to have made, that England should occupy Egypt. Continuing, he said it was remarkable that after a great war and prolonged negotiation, a hearing for Greece, and had made, prior to the congress overtures to the port, which were received in more than an encouraging spirit, for such ratification of the frontier as will give Greece a considerable increase of strength and resources, and prevent brigandage and continued dissensions, which are fostered by the present configuration of the frontier. But the Greeks had evidently quite misapprehended the objects of the congress. They were coveting Constantinople, and talking of accepting large provinces and powerful islands as an installment of their full claims.

Earl Beaconsfield, in summing up general results of the treaty, as regards European Turkey, pointed out that, exclusive of Bosnia and Bulgaria, it still contained 60,000 square miles and a population of 6,000,000. When the line of Balkans was fixed Prince Bismarck had said: "Turkey in Europe once more exists." He—Lord Beaconsfield—did not think such results unsatisfactory or inadequate, even if obtained after a struggle like that of the Crimea.

Russia only having obtained Bessarabia in Europe, naturally looked for reward to her conquests in Armenia. It was unfair to argue as though negotiations relative to Armenia had been for the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of San Stefano, already given up Kars, Batumi, etc. If England had gone to war to recover them, the war would have been long and expensive, and probably like most wars, would have ended in a compromise. Kars had been already three times

taken by the Russians. Would parliament have sanctioned war in order to restore it to Turkey, that Russia might take it again when the next misunderstanding arose, or to prevent the cessation of Batumi harbor, which is barely capable of holding six ships? The government thought it advisable not to begrudge these conquests to Russia, especially after obtaining the restoration of Batumi and the district of Ardahan, and at the same time necessary to consider whether some effort was not possible to improve the general condition of Asiatic Turkey and prevent perpetually recurring wars, always terminating in shaking the authority of the porte and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously governing the country. He pointed out that other European powers were naturally not so interested as England in affairs connected with her oriental empire. Therefore anything to effectually guard our interests in that quarter must be framed by ourselves, though the object of the Anglo-Turkish convention was mainly to place England in a position in which she might be connected with a force necessary when any great transactions were contemplated, even though she may not feel it necessary to have recourse to that force. But the object of the convention was not merely or chiefly military, but to produce peace and tranquillity, so as to open up to the wealth and enterprise of Europe, what is really another continent. He was surprised to hear it reported, though he had not heard it from any authority, that the government's course caused any suspicion or enmity. He had particularly considered the susceptibilities of France, to whom England was bound by daily increasing friendship, and had avoided Syria and Egypt because of the sentimental traditional interests of France. But we must remember that England had enormous and substantial interests in the east, and that if she did not interfere in vindication of these interests, she would become a victim of anarchy, and ultimately pass to Russia, who would not be blameless in profiting by such a state of affairs. The government did not want to enter into any unnecessary responsibility, and shrank, above all, from the responsibility of handing over to its successors a finished empire, which it had obtained. England now said, thus far and no further. Asia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war and no fears of war between them.

Lord Beaconsfield said he could not at one time suggest that it should be called new Turkey, but it was feared that there might be some intriguing parties who would endeavor to bring about a union between the states, so possibly creating fresh complications.

Lord Derby generally approved of what had been done in Europe, but he questioned the value of Cyprus, and declared he quitted the cabinet because of his dissent from the decision to seize a naval station in the Mediterranean, consisting of Cyprus and a point on the main land, by a secret expedition from India, without the consent of the sultan.

Lord Salisbury pointed out that Derby had not given due weight to the part which Austria played in the new arrangement. If Turkey now goes to pieces Russia would not rule the Bosphorus. He denied Lord Derby's statement regarding a secret expedition. He said India would not have remained loyal if the Russians had been allowed to rule on Tigris and Euphrates. Lord Derby emphatically maintained the truth of his statement relative to the secret expedition, saying he had notes made at the time. Lord Salisbury said he believed Lord Derby's memory was bad.

A GENERAL ELECTION PROBABLE.  
LONDON, July 18.—A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says the government has decided upon a general election, and it will depend upon circumstances when the election takes place. The impression is if the explanations of Beaconsfield are well received and the opposition or a section thereof challenge his policy that will be made a justification for going to the country and renewing a conservative lease of office. Many members of the cabinet are opposed to a general election, but the premier strongly favors it.

A BANQUET TO BEACONSFIELD.  
At a meeting of the members of the common council of London to day it was resolved to give Lord Beaconsfield a general meeting of the council that he should be a banquet and be presented with the freedom of the city.

THE HOT WAVE.  
The intensely somewhat subsiding in the West, but it strikes the East—A Large Number of Cases of Sunstroke in St. Louis and Chicago—Notes from Other Points.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—It is still blazing hot this morning, but there is a pretty stiff breeze blowing from the west which tempers the intense rays of the sun and renders them somewhat more bearable than on previous days. There is more animation and bustle on the streets this morning, more people moving about, more business doing. There is also a feeling of relief among all classes, the greatly diminished death rate of yesterday inducing a belief that the worst is over, and from this time on, although the weather may continue very warm, as it probably will, its effects will be less severe, and that all may return to their usual occupations and habits without any very great danger.

A very fine spirit thermometer hanging under an awning on the shady side of Fourth street showed the following result: At 5 o'clock 87°; 9 o'clock 90°; 10 o'clock 91°, and at 11 o'clock 92°. The city dispensary has been a very quiet place so far to day, and there is general rejoicing thereat. But one case had been received up to 10 o'clock. The following fatal cases of sunstroke occurred last night: William Murray, barkeeper, Richard Brennan, Susan Schorer, George D. Koch, John Tyson and Jeremiah Murphy.

In addition to those mentioned yesterday the following newspaper men who have temporarily succumbed to the heat may be named: Walter B. Stephens, city editor Times; William H. Spink, telegraph editor Globe-Democrat; and Mr. Unger, a reporter on the Westliche Post.

Forty-three sunstroke patients were at the city hospital at 12 o'clock, all of whom are getting along well. Police Officer Barker, stricken down on the 17th, is reported in a critical condition to day. Chas. McCarthy is also in a dangerous condition. Chris Bliss died late last night. Three children belonging to Mrs. Croson, living in the western suburbs, were sunstruck while sleeping under a tree last night. The last accounts were in a dangerous condition. Wash Rea also lies in a critical condition from the effects of heat. Jacob Beckel, an employee of the Cherokee brewery, was prostrated while at work and fell down a flight of stairs, breaking his right leg and two ribs; he will probably recover. Charles Kregelke, prostrated about midnight, while sitting in his yard; a critical case. F. J. Howard, engaged in sketching

scenes at the dispensary for Frank Leslies Weekly, prostrated, but recovered. W. W. Thayer, commercial editor of the Chicago Tribune, was stricken while on his way to day, and for a time was in a serious condition. His physician would not allow him to be removed from the Exchange till after sunset. William Pollock, butcher, stricken down while at work yesterday, recovered, but is in a serious condition. This morning he leaves his wife and five children in destitute circumstances. Chris Liece, street stand keeper, died at noon from the heat. William Rich, prostrated this morning, lies in a critical condition. The Rev. Henry Smith, colored, overcame this morning, was taken to the dispensary and fixed up. C. K. Humbolt, Covington, Ky., got on a spree last night and was prostrated this morning and restored at dispensary. Total number burial certificates issued to day is 58, of which 18 were for cases of sunstroke. The latter number includes probably a dozen or more of yesterday's deaths. The best medical service rendered by the heat to-day can not be stated at this writing, reports not having come yet from several police districts, but they will not reach more than six, possibly not more than three or four. There has been a very marked diminution of cases to day, and comparatively few of the heat have been reported. For this reason individual mention may be dispensed with. There has been a very appreciable change in the temperature since 9 p. m. A strong breeze is blowing from the north and the indications are favorable for at least a temporary break in the heat. The thermometer stood at 92° at 8 o'clock the thermometer stood at 92° at the signal service office; at 10:30 the mercury had fallen to 84°. Rain, and a rapid sinking of the mercury, is reported within a hundred miles north of us, and the probabilities are to-morrow will be quite cool.

## DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.

[By Telegraph to the Sentinel.]

VINCINNES, Ind., July 18.—Frederick C. Halbert, aged 31, who has been coroner of Knox county for the past term, was sunstruck this afternoon about 3:30, and died in two hours after. He has been troubled with heart disease for a long time, and this, with the sunstroke, caused death easily.

St. Louis, July 17.—The weather continues intensely hot, but there is a fine breeze which tempers the heat somewhat and renders it more bearable. Sargeant Finn, of the signal service, predicts rain this afternoon or evening, but says he does not think it will have more than a temporary effect and that the heated term will continue yet for some days. The sunstroke cases have been but few this morning, but five cases having been treated at the dispensary and their lightness. Three of them were women. But few outside cases have yet been reported, and the opinion of the health officers is that the worst is over. Of yesterday's cases sent from the dispensary to the city hospital, the following were reported: A man named Neim died during the night. Among the fatal cases late last night was August Grog, a soda water wagon driver. He was taken to the dispensary late, but was so far gone that he died under treatment. Alexander Beauvais, a bookkeeper in the wholesale home of Beaumont & Co., died during the night. He was stricken while on his way home late last night and died in half an hour. The fatal cases by sunstroke, or prostration by heat, since last Wednesday, when the weather first became so intensely hot, so far as have been reported to the authorities up to last night, number 103. Of these probably two thirds or four-fifths were men, women who were either drunkards or habitual drinkers of strong liquors or beer. The total number of prostrations during the same time can not of course be accurately stated, as a very large number of persons have been treated at home or elsewhere by family physicians or doctors called in for occasional cases, which have not been reported, but it is probably safe to say that since last Monday week or during the past ten days between 1,500 and 2,000 persons have been more or less affected by heat and have required medical treatment.

Two prominent men on Fourth street reported the temperature to-day as follows: 8 a. m., 88°; 9 a. m., 91°; 10 a. m., 93°; 11 a. m., 94°; 12 m., 96°; 1 p. m., 99°; 2 p. m., 101°; 3 p. m., 102°; 4 p. m., 103°; 5 p. m., 98°; 6 p. m., 97°; 7 p. m., 95°; 8 p. m., 92°; 9 p. m., 90°; 10 p. m., 88°; 11 p. m., 85°; 12 m., 83°. Up to 3 p. m. this is a trifle higher than the temperature of yesterday, but the heat has decreased, and the prospect at this writing is that the evening and night will be cooler and more comfortable, with a fair indication of rain. There has not been much done at city dispensary to day, and no severe cases have been there so far. The following are some of the interesting cases reported: Charles Thompson, sick with malaria and heat, revived and sent to the hospital. G. R. Lawyer, a bricklayer, was prostrated at work and badly overcome, but was restored and sent home. William Sherman (colored), heat and whiskey, restored. John Reed, a high mason, sent home. H. S. Scapec, a old sour house, will recover to be still further burden to the city. Jesse Davis, a roustabout from the wharf boat at the levee, restored; Charles Bowman, from the levee, restored; Thos. J. Woodbridge, a peddler, a slight case; Minnie Moulton, a chronic work house case, a slight case; a young man, aged 20, with whom she begs on the streets, and spends all the money so acquired for whiskey, a bad case and may prove fatal. Outside the dispensary the following cases are reported: Paul Stiffers, commission merchant, died at 3 this morning from the effects of heat. Albert Pratt, prostrated at his work and treated by a physician, who says the case is critical. Mr. Ardeslie, brewer, who was overcome last night, will recover. Police Officer Vievilleau fell on the street this morning and was taken home. Police Officer Deer, also prostrated this morning, was taken home—critical case. Police Officer Fallentin, also stricken down this morning, was taken home—will recover. Annie Kelley, an old workhouse case picked up on the street unconscious, and sent to the hospital. Wm. Harrold, another victim of the heat, died at his residence late last night. John Kaltenback was prostrated yesterday and died during the night. James Flynn was stricken down this morning and sent to the hospital. Nettie Stanley, market woman, prostrated this morning; will recover. Deputy City Marshal Eberle had a slight attack and went to dispensary; was fixed up.

Mrs. Connelly, a pretty severe case, had convulsions under treatment, but is now better. Richard White, a pure African, bad case, sent to the hospital. George Howard, mild case, sent to the hospital. Louis Redmond, picked up on the street, bad case, sent home. Mary Fowery, mild case, sent home. Police Officer Fallentin, also stricken down this morning, was taken home—will recover. Annie Kelley, an old workhouse case picked up on the street unconscious, and sent to the hospital. Wm. Harrold, another victim of the heat, died at his residence late last night. John Kaltenback was prostrated yesterday and died during the night. James Flynn was stricken down this morning and sent to the hospital. Nettie Stanley, market woman, prostrated this morning; will recover. Deputy City Marshal Eberle had a slight attack and went to dispensary; was fixed up.

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an oration before the historical society on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi river by Father Marquette, which was to have taken place last night, but was postponed on account of the heat, was prostrated to-day while walking across the bridge with friends. He was immediately conveyed to his hotel, the Lindel, where he received medical treatment, soon revived, and will probably be out to-morrow. A. J. P. Garresche, Jr., deputy clerk of the circuit court, suffered a slight attack this afternoon, was taken home and was treated by the family physician.

James McDonald, laborer, not severe, sent home. James Coyne, machinist, been drinking hard since the 4th of July. Ice water revived him somewhat but was still under treatment at last accounts.

Jabez E. Price, mentioned above, is from Cincinnati, was sunstruck Tuesday, and has been quite ill at the Planter's house since. He thought he was able to go home, and went to the depot to take a train, but became very weak and returned to the hotel, and was transferred to the dispensary, where he remained at last accounts. He will probably be sent to the hospital. The official record of deaths to-day only records two fatal cases, but several persons died which have not yet been reported to the health office. Among them and additional to those above are Charles Haug, Conrad Dressmyer, Paul Stiffers and a child named Baker. There are no doubt others, but not yet reported. The temperature is considerably cooler, along with a pleasant breeze, with indications at this writing (11:30) of rain. Reports from small towns adjacent to the city speak of the intense heat and mention a number of sunstrokes and several deaths. Several physicians were interviewed to-day on the subject of sunstroke, and they generally agreed that it is due to the cause and treatment. Yet there are some radical differences respecting both. Dr. Ludeking, the chief physician at the dispensary, whose experience has been quite large during the last two weeks said:

It is only within late years that sunstroke has been generally recognized as a disease. Formerly all persons prostrated by heat or directly by the sun were treated as for apoplexy or congestion of the brain, by bleeding and other means, and many have gone to their long homes in the past, victims to the ignorance of the physicians attending them. Sunstroke is not an affection particularly of the brain, but rather of the enveloping tissue, and the upper portion of the spine and its contents. The first symptoms are dizziness, intense pain in the head and then unconsciousness. There is an attack of convulsions in the body. The first condition is comatose; convulsions come later. The action of the heart is very rapid, and the pulse is very strong. The body is hot, the upper portion of the spine and neck is hotter than the rest of the body. We dash cold water upon the head, and rub the body with a towel. The idea is to reduce the temperature of the body to a normal degree as speedily as possible. The action of the vital organs is excited, and the body is in a state of collapse. The remedy is to get the heat distributing organs into a healthy and natural action. We use ether to cool the body, and then apply cold water. It is applied externally. Ether evaporates more rapidly than anything else. During the last week we used it with success, having revived patients when all the water in the world would not do any good. You will remember that during the drenching process we usually feel the body of the patient as soon as a natural temperature was attained, and this was best ascertained by feeling the body of the patient. As soon as a natural temperature was attained, and this was best ascertained by feeling the body of the patient. As soon as a natural temperature was attained, and this was best ascertained by feeling the body of the patient.

AT CHICAGO.  
CHICAGO, July 17.—Yesterday's fatal cases of sunstroke number nine. To-day the fatalities, so far as known, are four. Probably a score of people have been sunstruck during the afternoon. The horses are suffering most, and some fifty have died since the heated term began. Last night thousands of people sought relief from the heat by means of excursions on lake Michigan. There was a cold refreshing breeze from the west and accepted adjunct. The cold wave seems to have reached the Mississippi river, but according to reports it is not so great a relief as was anticipated, because after it has passed the heat resumes its sway. A southwest breeze is blowing here to day, but is only a relief in forced localities. The thermometer has been as high as 92° in the shade, and the about 92° in the north-west. Reports show the heat continues unabated. The operator at Sioux City sends in the following dispatch, dated 1 o'clock: The cold wave passed here last night at 8 o'clock. The mercury at Yankton is 88°; here it is 83°, and has been down to 68°.

Reports of cases of sunstroke come in very slowly, because of the want of any central dispensary for treatment. The heat has, however been more powerful and fatal than on any previous day. The following are reported in the city: N. A. Kasperad, aged 32, died at his residence late last night. A young man, aged 24, named Lawson G. Nordwell, a young child of John Harman, and an unknown child on Ashland avenue. One of the saddest cases was that of Mrs. Heffernan, who lives on North Florida street. Her infant child being slightly sick she trundled it to Clark street for medical treatment, but when she lifted it from the carriage was horrified to find the fatal heat had wrought its work and that her darling was no more. Of Tuesday's cases the following died to-day: Mrs. Stark, Christian Bass and Henry Schenck. Professor John Blech, of the University of Chicago, died at Waukegan this afternoon, and William Staffels, of Chicago, died at Naperville. There are a large number of minor cases, probably thirty, and many horses have succumbed to the heat. Two reporters received severe but not fatal strokes. The water works are now pumping seventy million gallons daily. The letter carriers were relieved from duty between 10 and 3 to-day. Further returns will undoubtedly be received late to night.

AT THE SOUTHWEST.  
ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Telegraphic and other reports from interior towns of Missouri and Kansas mention extremely hot weather and numerous sunstrokes, quite a number of them fatal. In some parts of southern Missouri and Kansas the weather has been so intensely hot during the day that all out door work had to be suspended, and a considerable part of the harvesting in several localities has been done by moonlight.

AT IOWA.  
OTTUMWA, July 17.—For ten days past the heat at this point has been intense, the thermometer ranging daily from 92° to 103° in the shade. There have been four cases of sunstroke reported to-day, and one fatal. Harvesting is much impeded by hot weather, the hands being able to work only early in the morning and late in the evening. Contractors on the city sewers have worked at night and hands lay up in the city. To-day at 3 p. m. the thermometer stands at 92°, and a cool western breeze is blowing.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, July 17.—Thermometer 96°. No cases of sunstroke here, and no injury to the crops.

AT IOWA.  
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jury to the crops. Most of the out door work in the city is suspended on account of the heat. Farmers improve the moonlight nights to work in the harvest fields.

AT ST. LOUIS.  
ST. LOUIS, July 17.—For the past few days the heat has been very intense in this city, almost causing the suspension of business. Notwithstanding this, there are very few cases from prostration by heat reported, and no fatal results in this city. From the surrounding country a few cases of death by sunstroke are reported. The crops in this vicinity have been benefited rather than injured by the hot weather. Wheat never looked better corn has grown three feet in one week. People have not felt the heat in this city so severely as in other places. Everybody feels hopeful, for the harvest promises an unprecedented yield.

AT MILWAUKEE.  
MILWAUKEE, July 17.—The heat to day was very oppressive, the thermometer standing at 90° to 100° in the shade. There was no afternoon session of the chamber of commerce. Street labor is generally suspended. One hundred and three authenticated cases of sunstroke are reported to-day. Among them are Anthony Sanger, father of the Plankinton house; Howard Sangers, backman; Alvis Hess, a child of Wm. Ford, Wm. Gray, teamster; Mr. Wilde, tailor; Chas. Lahmier, Christian O'Conney, town of Lake; Christian Honan, Bayview.

AT OMAHA.  
OMAHA, Neb., July 17.—A very severe thunderstorm last night and a heavy fall of rain gave comparatively cool weather to-day, after a nearly a week of scorching hot weather. Four grown people died from the effects of the heat. The death rate among children is very large. The effect on crops has generally been good rather than injurious. Heavy rains preceded the hot spell, and during the past hot days corn has grown prodigiously. The barley and wheat harvest is now in progress, and will nearly justify all previous high expectations.

AT DES MOINES.  
DES MOINES, July 17.—The weather has been extremely hot in this region for the past ten days, the mercury ranging from 90° to 96°. Ten persons were sunstruck in this city during the heated term, but there was only one fatal case, Mr. John Hart. No fatal cases were reported from neighboring towns. The damage to crops by the weather has been very slight, principally in causing small grain to ripen too fast. Late wheat is slightly damaged by rust and chinch bugs, causing the straw to fall, but the crops as a whole are better than during the past ten years. No damage from storms.

AT ROCK ISLAND.  
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 17.—The intense heat has been felt here in western Iowa. The thermometer ranged during the past week from 90° to 101°. This afternoon a breeze sprang up. The farmers are jubilant, as the weather has been just what was needed for corn, which is now in splendid condition. No fatalities from sunstroke have occurred in this city or county.

AT AVONDALE, July 17.—Four cases of sunstroke are reported in Covington. But one fatal.

AT KEOKUK.  
KEOKUK, Iowa, July 17.—The excessive heat of the past week has interfered somewhat with the harvesting of grain, as men and teams have been unable to endure it. The number of fatal cases of sunstroke in this locality has been five or six. There have been no cases for two days. To-night there is a prospect of rain and a change in the weather.

AT CINCINNATI.  
CINCINNATI, July 17.—To-day has been the hottest of the season. The mercury at the signal office reached a maximum of 96°, and the observer reports an average of 87° for the past two hours. Only three cases of sunstroke are reported, none of them fatal.

AT MEMPHIS.  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 17.—Frank Leonard, a German stone mason, overcome by heat yesterday, died last night. The deceased came from Adrian, Michigan. Hans Farmer, a driver for the Memphis brewery company, was sunstruck yesterday and died to-day.

AT WHEELING.  
WHEELING, July 17.—The thermometer was 101° in the shade this afternoon. There were two fatal cases of sunstroke.

AT COLUMBUS.  
COLUMBUS, Ind., July 17.—Three cases of sunstroke occurred here this afternoon. Two of the stricken men were the United States mail carriers, the third the driver of an ice wagon. The heat is excessive, and has necessitated a partial suspension of business.

AT DETROIT.  
DETROIT, July 17.—Six fatal cases of sunstroke are reported here, and several minor ones. Several horses have died or been badly prostrated. A fine breeze sprang up this afternoon, which still continues, and has slightly relieved us, though the thermometer still ranges in the 90s, and the outlook favors another intensely hot day to-morrow.

AT LOUISVILLE.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—The heat to-day was very oppressive, the thermometer ranging from 92° to 103° in the shade. There were several cases of sunstroke. Julius Buttman, formerly of Cincinnati, received a fatal stroke.

IN ON O.  
TORONTO, July 17.—Dispatches from various parts of Ontario show the thermometer ranging from 90° to 103° in the shade. Although a large number of cases of sunstroke reported none have terminated fatally.

AT BUFFALO.  
BUFFALO, July 17.—The weather has been intensely hot to-day. A number of persons were prostrated by the heat, one case proving fatal. Others are expected to.

AT SPRINGFIELD.  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—The mercury marked 98° in the shade to-day. There were two or three cases of prostration by heat, but none fatal.

AT LITTLE ROCK.  
LITTLE ROCK, July 17.—The thermometer ranged 93° to-day.

(Numerous dispatches from various other points in the west, which we can not give space to, report a similar condition of the weather as recorded in the above telegrams.—Ed. Sentinel.)

Sherman's Opinion.

(Chicago Times.)  
Secretary Sherman is credited with affirming that if the national nominating convention met to-morrow Grant would be nominated almost by acclamation. He forgot to say that one of the essential conditions would be a convention composed exclusively of officeholders and whisky thieves. But the convention will not thus be constituted; it will not be held to-morrow; and when it is held Grant will not be nominated by acclamation. Mr. Sherman does not anticipate a second term for his friend from the Ohio Sunday-school.

Conkling.  
(Burlington Hawkeye.)  
Senator Conkling is reported as having nothing to say in regard to Hayes' removal of his friends from the New York custom house, but for all that he is believed to be several degrees hotter than the temperature registered by the thermometer. He is mentally swearing that the whirligig of time shall bring its revenges, even if he has to take the role in the play of whirligig.

## MAKING AIR POWER USEFUL.

## Neither Horses Nor Noise on the Second Avenue Line—Cars From Harlem to the City Hall at the rate of Forty Miles an Hour.

(New York Sun.)  
While Professor Edison is working out his phonograph, and studying the effects of electricity, the Second Avenue railroad have been perfecting a new method of obviating the difficulties of the Metropolitan elevated road. A month or two ago the officers of the Second Avenue company successfully experimented with a car made under the auspices of the Pneumatic Engine tramway company. This car is capable of being compressed into very small compass and giving a reservoir of energy representing the mechanical force employed in compressing it. This being liberated and applied to an improved engine, the force can be used as a motive power, and an experienced driver after a few trials. So satisfactory were the results of the experiments that in a few weeks half a dozen cars will be running in Second Avenue from Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street without visible means of motion.

The car used for the experimental trips last April has been remodeled, and will start again with passengers regularly next Monday. As fast as possible the whole line of railroad will be supplied with rapid transit, at a speed of 40 miles an hour, if necessary, from Harlem to the City Hall. The old cars will be utilized, and the horse service and the dangers attendant on steam done away with at a small cost and great saving.

At Kerr's machine shop, Fifty-fifth street and First Avenue, is a working model of the car. The foreman of the shop, in answer to the question, "Does it give out steam?" of Glasgow, and John James, of Edinburgh, are now employed by the company on utilization of the street cars. A citizen of New York met these two engineers in Glasgow last year, and on his representations they came to this country. They intended to give Scotland the benefit of their compressed air service, but America will first reap the advantages. In December last they built their first car at the depot of the Second Avenue railway company, and it was announced very successfully.

"Does it make much noise in transit?" was asked.

"Very little," was the answer. "It is comparatively noiseless. If the Metropolitan line were to run these carriages on their road the doctors and the Sixth Avenue residents would not have much to complain of. Besides, the car has its own motor, and as the Elevated runs three cars and an engine seventy-five per cent. of the noise would be at once obviated by one car running at a time. That is, of course, granting that the noise arising from each was equal to what is on the Metropolitan line. Now, the car can be easily run one at a time every half minute instead of every three minutes. The pneumatic force has never been used to carry passengers by wholesale before. It has, however, been found of great service in England. By a tubular application the general post office, to give cars, transmits its mail bags from place to place. The weights are shot along tubes on the principle of air guns. Often one or two persons have safely ventured to be transported by this means."

"Will you explain the workings?" was the next question.

Taking a small tin model in his hand, the engineer pointed out two long compressed air receivers of steel that are placed under the seats of the car, and six for filling under the end platforms. "The eighth," he said, "are connected cylinders, and are fixed inside of iron frames between the wheels of the car. These are connected by an engine situated beneath the car, between the axles and wheels. The air is pumped inside the receiver by a rubber hose attached to a compressing engine at the depot. A new 500-horse power engine, especially made for the purpose, will take about a minute to give the car its supply of air, and then it will be ready to start. It is often taken to change horses. The driver stands in the same position as at present to work the starting, reversing and breaking gear that is of the old locomotive style. It is a lever, and can be handled by a boy of ten. It is operated by an engineer. In running down an incline the engine is transformed into an air pump and creates new power."

"Will there be any pecuniary saving?" "Considerable," Mr. Hardie, the chief engineer, has calculated from published statistics that the present cost of horse-drawing, feed, and repairs, including expenses, and replacing of horses alone amount up in New York to over two millions of dollars per annum. To run a two horse street car it costs on an average, all told, \$100.00 a day. To run the 1,500 horse cars now used costs nearly \$6,000,000. The entire expenses of the pneumatic system would be a little over \$2,000,000. The saving would be somewhere about \$3,500,000. It has been calculated that the pneumatic system can be worked at least 30 per cent. cheaper than steam."

"What other advantages will there be in the proposed new system?" "Very many." Animals would not be excited on the road by the whistling and puffing of the steam cars. The guys, pillars and other paraphernalia of the elevated road would be needless. Where these now exist they could be utilized, as of hot steam or gas, and the cars set awnings on fire. It would do away with the aroma of horse railroads and coal gas with the sulphuric vapors. The terrible catalogue of diseases cited by the physicians as probable to result from the noise of the Metropolitan would be entirely obviated. After all, 30 per cent. saving on horse power and 30 on steam would be the most important advantage to be derived from the pneumatic tramway system."

## How to Tame a Woman.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Yesterday morning a man whose every look showed a hungry and penniless beggar, was hailed by a woman at the central market to let his mouth water for awhile. The woman knew his worth and called out:

"Come, be jogging along. You won't get any food here unless you have the cash."  
"My dear woman," he confidentially began, "I drew better, am not hungry. I just left the breakfast table after the heartiest meal I ever ate. I was not looking at your beautiful meats, your lovely cakes or your rich and juicy pies, but at yourself."  
"What you looking at me for?"  
"Wondering," he said, "if you were any relation to Lady Clara. I have seen you have the same brown eyes, same beautiful hair, same