

patches from all cities in Wisconsin and northern Michigan tell of extreme heat followed at several points by severe wind and thunder storms. The temperature ranged from 96 to 102 degrees. At Racine, A. Parkinson, aged 66, was prostrated and died. Mrs. J. Ramsay was also prostrated and is in a critical condition. Two persons were overcome in Milwaukee, but there were no deaths. In this city outdoor work was largely suspended and at Marinette the intense heat caused the closing of many factories. The storm last night was severe in Northern Wisconsin and in Northern Michigan. At Escanaba the Chicago & Northwestern viaduct, 400 feet long, was demolished. Damage to buildings and crops is reported at many other points.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Amos Decker, the boy murderer in reality gave himself up of his own free will. He says he ran the first night to Bluffton, sixteen miles away, where he lay in a cornfield till dark. Then he went into the town to get something to eat and was told by a friend that his victim George Mills was dead. He immediately determined to return and give himself up. After getting a hasty lunch he left Bluffton and ran towards Findlay for eight miles. His feet hurt him and he took off his shoes and ran barefooted. When half way home he met two acquaintances in a buggy who agreed to take him to the jail and avoid any possible mob. He claims he fired the revolver to scare Mills, not to shoot him.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—The heat record of 1896 was broken today, the mercury touching 95 degrees. One death and many prostrations have been reported. There was much suffering among the mill workers and many mills were closed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Following the excessive heat this morning a terrible storm of lightning, wind and rain came up this afternoon. For a time all telegraphic communications with points west of this city was cut off. The wind reached a velocity of forty miles an hour. Just before the storm the thermometer reached 92, the highest point of the summer.

ASHLAND, Pa., Aug. 8.—The Lehigh Valley Coal and Iron company's mammoth Logan colliery breaker at Centralia, Pa., valued at \$90,000, was burned early today. About 600 men and boys were employed in the mine.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—On the steamer Niagara, which reached this port today from Santiago de Cuba, were sister and son of General Lucret of the Cuban army. They were obliged to leave the island for their own safety, and with the greatest difficulty managed to reach the steamer at San Diego from a small boat.

General Lucret had inflicted considerable damage to the Spanish lines of transportation by the use of dynamite. General Weyler warned Lucret that unless he ceased that mode of warfare the government would retaliate by blowing up the residence of his family near Santiago. The family immediately abandoned the home.

Other passengers arriving by the Niagara report that the Spanish troops had suffered a crushing defeat in a battle near Santiago on Tuesday, July 28th. Generals Gomez and Garcia immediately gathered their troops and

succeeded in engaging their columns before they could effect a juncture. Hospitals and private houses of Santiago were reported to be filled with wounded Spaniards.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Three persons prostrated yesterday by heat died today. They were Phillip Frank, a letter carrier, Matthew Murphy, longshoreman, and Henry Drake.

Five prostrations had been reported up to 11 a.m. The decrease in humidity and a brisk breeze brought some relief today, although the temperature at noon was about as high as yesterday—89 degrees. The total number of prostrations officially reported yesterday was 38.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Key West, Florida, says:

It is openly declared here that Captain General Weyler has reached an understanding with the chief insurgent leaders and that negotiations will be begun with a view to the cessation of hostilities in Cuba upon terms satisfactory to all concerned. It is also stated here that the captain general and his deputy commanders have held a conference in relation to this important movement.

The authors of the striking declarations say that the truth of their reports is established by the fact that within the last few days many influential emissaries have arrived here and at other points in the United States from Cuba bearing important dispatches, to the Cuban junta in New York. Some of the sympathizers to the revolutionary cause admit that these dispatches may contain references to a possible truce, but they are not inclined to talk freely on the subject.

Other surmises which have been arising owing to the arrival of the Cuban envoys are to the effect that insurgents are at this time dispatching messages to the United States, urging immediate aid in the way of arms and ammunition, of which they are sorely in need.

Ernesto Castro and Jose Rosell, picked up by the pilot boat Jewett and brought here last night are still held in detention by the health authorities, despite the efforts of their friends to have them released. Habeas corpus proceedings were held today, however, and the men may be released tomorrow.

The apparent anxiety and the unusual efforts made to secure the release of the two Cubans detained, in order to enable them to proceed to New York, are evidences of the importance of their mission to the United States. I have been assured by a person in a position to know that their arrival was telegraphed to the junta in New York on Wednesday night and the dispatches that they brought were entrusted to a messenger the same night. Some prominent local members of the Cuban revolutionary party ridiculed the reports ascribed to the presence in this country of emissaries from the rebels. Recent wholesale arrests in Havana and elsewhere of insurgent agents, together with the capture of emissaries bearing dispatches from the rebels, they state, has temporarily interrupted the former means of sending messages and they have been com-

pelled to resort to dispatching them direct from the coasts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—A special from Manitowish, says:

There is serious trouble at Prince Albert, Northwest territory, caused by land jumpers. Fifty armed settlers proceeded to the house of L. A. L. Como, a land jumper, and tore it down, throwing both house and furniture into the lake. Inspector Suyden took a small detachment of mounted police from Edmonton to quell the disturbance, but last evening he wired to Saskatchewan that the full detachment of police stationed there be dispatched to the scene. A serious fight is expected, and the result will be to stop land jumping, which has aroused so much indignation throughout the Canadian Northwest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 8.—The thermometer of the local weather bureau registered 102.2 degrees yesterday which is the highest recorded since the local bureau opened eight years ago. The place of observation is the breeziest in the city. On the streets it was many degrees warmer in the shade, while in the sun it was insufferably hot. In spite of the intense heat, very few prostrations were reported. This is doubtless due to Kansas City's high altitude and the stirring about of stiff breezes.

RETURNED ELDERS.

The NEWS has received a call from Elder Eugene M. Cannon, son of President Angus M. Cannon of the Salt Lake Stake, who returned on Sunday from a mission to the Society and Tuamotu groups of islands in the South Pacific ocean. Elder Cannon left on his mission about three and a half years ago—on Feb. 25, 1893—and has had a most interesting experience. In company with other young Elders, he began his labors among the Tahitians, where he acquired a knowledge of the language and traveled for a year preaching the Gospel. Then he was transferred from the Society to the Tuamotu group of islands in the same mission, and continued his labors there until released to return home. He had fair health and enjoyed the spirit of his mission.

There is much indifference on the islands to any religion, and in addition to this the Elders have to contend with much prejudice aroused against the Mormons because of stories told by sectarian preachers. Notwithstanding this opposition, however, the mission is in a prosperous condition, there being nearly 1,000 members of the Church in the two island groups. The Tuamotu group comprises over 40 islands, on which are scattered a population of about 4,000 souls, one-fifth of whom, or about 800, are members of the Church. Before Elder Cannon left for home there were ten Elders laboring on the two groups. One great difficulty the missionaries have to meet with is the inconvenience in getting from one island to another, as there is no regular service of vessels between the different places.

The Elders now have full privileges as American citizens, to travel and preach in all parts of the islands. This was denied them for a period of about six months in 1895, as chronicled in the NEWS at the time. An appeal was