

HAVOC BY HEAT.

NINETY-FOUR degrees of heat in New York city means something that the mountain dweller has no conception of, and during the past week the thermometer has varied between 94 and 100 in that city. The daily death rate during the hot spell was from 170 to 200, and the prostrations from heat are beyond computation. The mortality among children suffering from cholera infantum is fearful. It appears that the torrid wave is not confined to New York, as sunstrokes and prostrations are reported from all the New England towns, as far north as Portland, Maine.

BOIES OF IOWA.

HORACE BOIES, of Waterloo, Iowa, has been conspicuously before the public during the last few days. He was born in Erie County, New York, December 7, 1827. He is of French descent. His father was a very poor farmer, and while Horace was yet a boy got into serious financial embarrassments. This caused young Boies to leave home, to seek his fortune further west. He went as far as Racine, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm for a short time, undergoing most tyrannical treatment. He did not even get enough to eat. After some time he heard that his mother was on the point of death, and he returned to his father's home in New York. The mother recovered. Horace remained with his father and went to work on the farm. In the winter of 1845, he went to school. The following summer he went to Illinois, remained there about two years, working in summer and teaching school during the winter months. He returned once more to his father's home in Erie County, and went to school at the town of Aurora.

Ever since boyhood he entertained an ambition to become a lawyer. Being now a young man of 22 or 23, he thought that if his cherished idea could be at all put into practice, the time had come to do it. He repaired to Springville, a small village not far from his father's home. Here he contracted with a lawyer to do chores for the privilege of reading law in the latter's office. He studied hard, and after eighteen months was admitted to the bar. He married a young lady named King, a playmate of his, and then opened a law office with a library consisting of fifteen dollars' worth of books. He soon acquired a reputation for industry, conscientiousness, and devotion to the interests of his clients. He moved to Hamburg, a town near Buffalo. About this time the new Republican party was making quite a stir. Young Boies became one of its most active apostles. In 1855 he entered the State Legislature as a full-fledged Republican. The young politician did not enjoy his honors very long. The district underwent a gerrymandering process, and in the next election Boies was ousted. Finally he moved to Buffalo, and soon acquired fame as a lawyer. In 1866 Grover Cleveland was the nominee of the Democratic party for County Attorney. Mr. Boies was a candidate on the Re-

publican ticket for the same office, and lost the nomination by two votes.

In 1867 Mr. Boies moved from Buffalo to Waterloo, Iowa. He is now spoken of exclusively as a western man, though forty years of his life were spent in New York. His first move in Iowa was to secure as much land as he could possibly get hold of. He combined farming with the practice of law. He owns 3,500 acres, which are all cultivated under his immediate supervision.

Until 1880 Mr. Boies had been a Republican of the most stalwart type. From 1870 to 1888 the Republicans of Iowa in their conventions invariably demanded tariff reform. In 1880 the National Republican convention adopted a strong protection plank. Boies among others severely criticized the action of his party, but did not leave it. In 1883 the prohibition craze struck Iowa. The Republicans adopted it. Boies, though a man who has never smoked, nor drank alcoholic liquors of any kind, repudiated prohibition. A state campaign was pending, and a legislature to be chosen. Boies worked against the prohibitionists and Republicans combined. They triumphed and he was no longer regarded as of the party. He made a close review of his political convictions. He found himself opposed to sumptuary laws, to high tariff, to vast expenditures of public moneys. In fact he found himself a Democrat, and openly proclaimed himself as such in 1884. He took the stump for Cleveland. He could have no hope for political office, because at that time Iowa was so overwhelmingly Republican, that it was classed as irretrievably and perpetually of that party. In 1887, however, the Democrats made some headway, in 1888 they made more and in 1889 they elected Horace Boies, governor of Iowa, by a plurality of 6523 in a total vote of 22,000 larger than in the preceding election for governor. In 1890 the Democrats carried six of the eleven Congressional districts in Iowa. In 1891 Boies was re-nominated for governor. He was elected by a plurality of 8216 in a total vote of 420,000, as against 404,000 in the Presidential election of 1888. Mr. Boies, according to a press dispatch, does not feel over sanguine that the Democratic ticket will be elected next November.

A BLACKMAILING POLICEMAN CONVICTED.

GERRY'S Society for the protection of children in New York employs a number of officers invested with police powers. At the time of the Dr. Parkhurst excitement two of these were charged with blackmailing keepers of houses of ill-fame. An investigation followed. One of them, a sergeant named Finn, has just been convicted and sentenced to six months in prison and to pay a fine of \$250. He used to collect a monthly stipend from Sophia Martens, guaranteeing her protection from arrest. There were several cases in which it was shown that collections were made, but in the Martens transaction there was irrefutable proof. The fellow was actually detected while collecting his blackmail.

THE SUGAR BEET.

MR. C. A. GRANGER, agricultural superintendent of the Utah Sugar Co., Lehi, Utah, has published a very instructive little brochure in relation to the sugar beet, and its proper cultivation. It appears that numerous inquiries from various portions of the country are being daily received at the Lehi sugar works in reference to the beet, and its treatment. This pamphlet has been written and published with a view to answering the interrogations and to present the information in a concise and clear form, which the author has succeeded in doing.

The little work takes a cognizance of the beet, the soil and its preparation, planting, seed, size, thinning, harvesting, irrigation, tonnage, cost of production, etc. In eight pages all that the farmer wants to know about the cultivation of the sugar beet is found.

FATE OF AN INDIAN WOMAN.

SOME time ago the town of Sonora, Mexico, was thrown into a state of great religious excitement, by reason of a young Indian maiden who it was said performed miraculous feats through the agency of divine power. The excitement extended to the whole province, and whole tribes of Indians and troops of Mexicans came to worship the young woman. The government took the matter up and Teresa Urra was convicted and sentenced to death.

The New York Recorder gives the following account of the affair:

It will be remembered that the sentence of death which the district judge of Guayamas passed upon Saint Teresa was commuted upon condition that she leave the country, never to return. The Governor in his instructions to the beautiful Indian maiden and her aged father even went so far as to inform them that they must not stop until they reached the far interior of the United States.

The unfortunate exiles were escorted to the Mexican boundary by a detachment of Mexican soldiers. The first town on the little Sonora railroad of any size on this side of the border is Nogales, Arizona, and it was there that Saint Teresa and her father stopped. They were cared for by the good citizens of Nogales.

The couple rented a little house on the outskirts of Nogales, but had barely got settled when the news of their Saint's location began to spread among her former Indian subjects and worshippers across the border, in the mountains of Sonora. They flocked to Nogales by the hundreds, and the excitement rapidly spread among the lower classes of Mexicans in southern Arizona. The afflicted were brought to Nogales in all kinds of conveyances, and Saint Teresa is said to have performed many miraculous cures.

"In a few days, however, she began to pine for the joys of her rude mountain home, and the familiar scenes of her happy childhood. Her father longed to be back with his herds of goats and to lead his quiet pastoral life again. They resolved four days ago to brave the wrath of the Sonora authorities and return to their mountain home, and quietly left Nogales, avoiding the concourse of Indians and Mexicans awaiting to see them.

"Through the assistance of F. L. Morley, a merchant of Nogales, they reached the Mexican boundary line, and on