

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER.  
The thermometer ranged as follows at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 82; 12 M., 82; 3 P. M., 89; 6 P. M., 92; 9 P. M., 82; 12 midnight, 88. Average, 81.

# MANY DEATHS FROM THE HEAT

## Torrid Wave Sweeps Over the Country.

## TWO FATAL CASES.

### Councilman Woody and Moses Pugh Victims in This City.

## SCORES DIE IN NEW YORK.

### Many Fatalities in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, While Prostrations Run Up in the Hundreds—Two Very Hot Days Here and the People Suffer.

# TOTAL RESULTS OF THE HEAT

City	Deaths	Prostrations
New York	27	141
Brooklyn	11	36
Pittsburg	18	...
Philadelphia	14	100
Baltimore	14	28
Newark	14	...
St. Louis	6	...
Chicago	5	8
Richmond	2	many
Washington	2	50
Cincinnati	5	...
Louisville	2	...
Boston	3	...

# WHERE TEMPERATURE WAS HIGHEST

Richmond	99 1/2 degrees
Atlanta	90
Atlantic City	90
Boston	92
Chicago	92
Cincinnati	96
Davenport, Ia.	92
Des Moines, Ia.	92
Indianapolis	92
Kansanville, Mo.	94
Kansas City, Mo.	100
Little Rock, Ark.	90
Memphis, Tenn.	92
New Orleans	90
New York	95
Omaha	94
Pittsburg	98
Salt Lake	92
St. Paul	90
Springfield, Ill.	96
Vicksburg	99
Philadelphia	102
Baltimore	102
Washington	102

These figures give some idea of the frightful results of the intense heat of the last two days. The hot wave seems to have swept over practically the entire country, and great suffering, with the loss of many lives, is the consequence.

The deaths in this city were those of elderly and somewhat feeble men—Councilman W. T. Woody and Mr. Moses Pugh, of Gayton, and were not due to exposure to the sun, but to the effect of the heat upon their systems.

The Weather Bureau gives little promise of any improvement in the next forty-eight hours, and it behooves people to be careful to avoid exposure to the heat as far as possible and to refrain from unnecessary exertion.

### MUCH SUFFERING HERE.

Sweating, with the mercury not far from the blood heat point and obstinately refusing to descend, Richmond suffered yesterday as severely as any city in this year, as she hopes not soon again to suffer.

For a few other such days and the result would be a collapse. The scorching heat of the sun carried all day yesterday, deadening all activity, leaving him who got within its reach with a fierce heat, and stealing the very earth itself. The scantiest clothing possible was not sufficient for the time being, and a red dress, which was the highest point, with any degree of comfort, workmen to work, or men to leisurely.

There were several prostrations and the ambulance service grooved all day in the assistance it gave to them that were overcome.

Early in the day it was seen that warm times were to be expected. The weather cleared up at 10 o'clock in the morning with nearly 90 degrees of heat, and the thermometer crept up higher and higher, placed around the 100 mark and fixed itself there for a period. Such was the situation at 12 o'clock, which it remained at. Gradually as the shades of evening began to fall the mercury settled back, though ever so little. At 5 o'clock it was 95 degrees and at 6 o'clock two degrees lower.

It is difficult to ascertain what really was the maximum temperature during the day. At the Weather Bureau at 12 o'clock the thermometer registered 99.2 degrees, which was the highest point made. At the Times office at that time the thermometer, in the shade, registered 100 degrees. From the Reservoir, however, comes the information that at 2 o'clock the thermometer there was 104 degrees in the shade. Similar reports come from other places, making the maximum temperature uncertain.

### THE PROSTRATIONS.

So far as is known there were no deaths resulting from the intense heat, save those of Colonel Woody and Mr. Pugh. Several persons were overcome, though, and the ambulance service was busy looking after them. Among the prostrations heard of were the following:

M. E. Jones, a workman employed on the building at Poshie, on Broad Street, overcome about 10 o'clock in the morning and treated by the ambulance surgeon.

# SEVERELY CUTTING AND BRUISING HER FACE.

She was assisted to Blair's drug store. The afternoon rested by Dr. Ed. W. Clarke, who happened to be present at the time. She was sent to her home later, at Fairmount.

The employees in the various establishments and around the city suffered from the heat more or less. So far as is known, save in the instances recorded above, none were overcome, though many workmen on buildings knocked off.

### STREET.

Sunday was but slightly more bearable than yesterday. Good congregations are reported by the churches, but it is a wonder. The ordinary church has not any more apparatus, and for a crowd of people to remain for an hour or more up in a church is an ordeal which they usually avoid. The street railways did an immense business. Every hour of the day cars and brought therefrom—vain seekers after relief. They were hunting a cool and shady spot, and though they, in probability, got the shade, it is not the same as the shade of a tree.

One night was, if anything, worse than the day. Along in the afternoon a squall or two of thunder created a wild hope in the breast of many that a thunder storm might slight upon the heat of the heat wave and ride away with it, but it was not to be. So when night came it was to be a repetition of the day with some additions. Sleep to many was impossible, and the day was again of the question. And when day broke again it did so only to make manifest the fact that things would be worse.

Last night, too, was very hot. The street in the morning, however, under conditions very little, except to break the force of the sun that much earlier.

# BALTIMORE HOTTEST.

Government Thermometer Registered 102 Degrees at Noon.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 1.—According to the thermometer at Baltimore was the hottest city in the United States today. The Weather Bureau thermometer recorded 89 degrees at 5 A. M., and from that hour the mercury steadily mounted upward until it reached at 10 o'clock, 102 degrees, and at 11 o'clock it was 104 degrees.

# FIFTY-SEVEN DEATHS.

Hottest First of July Ever Recorded in New York City.

NEW YORK, July 1.—To-day was the hottest July on record. At 3:30 P. M. the thermometer at the Weather Office reached 88 degrees, one degree hotter than yesterday. The records show that in the thirty years preceding only two days in all that period had a higher temperature been recorded. These were July 9th, 1873, and July 3d, 1890. On these days the thermometer reached 89 degrees.

The percentage of humidity to-day was 87. After 3 o'clock the humidity began to rise. The thermometer registered 92 in the early morning hours there was what might be termed a slight breeze blowing, but during the early part of the afternoon the breeze died away. The suffering in the city was particularly in the crowded tenement houses district, was most intense.

As the day drew the deaths and prostrations increased. At all hospitals for this emergency the authorities were scarcely able to cope with the great tax made on their resources.

Between the hours of 5 A. M. and midnight there were reported 57 deaths and 141 prostrations in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

From 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock to-night, twenty-one deaths and thirty-six prostrations had been reported in the city.

There were so many ambulance calls that the police were called on to supply patrol wagons and every ambulance did double duty in responding to calls. Many patients were carried to the hospitals in cabs and carriages, and several went to Bellevue and Harlem Hospitals in moving vans. The prevalence of the grip among the horses of the city also tended to the heat upon their systems.

# CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

## It Will be inaugurated on the Fourth.

### General Chaffee's Plans and Staff.

(By Associated Press.)  
MANILA, July 1.—Thursday next, July 4th, will be inaugurated day for the civil government in the Philippine Islands. The military headquarters, which will be transferred to the former Spanish headquarters, outside of the walled city. The palace will be occupied exclusively by the civil government.

General Chaffee, who assumes command then, will occupy Judge Taft's residence, and Judge Taft, who is to be the civil governor, will remove to Malacanang Palace. General Chaffee is accompanied by push Malvar, the insurgent chief in southern Luzon. He has ordered the transfer of the Fifth Infantry for northern Luzon to Batangas province. The General has been informed that Malvar's principal headquarters are in a mountain town in Batangas, whose inhabitants have been contributing to his support.

General Hughes, at his request, will be permitted to continue in command of the Visayas Islands until the summer campaign is completed. Consequently General Davis will continue temporarily, to be provost marshal at Manila.

General Chaffee's staff appointments are as follows: Adjutant-General, Colonel W. P. Hall; Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General Charles F. Humphrey; Inspector-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph P. Sanger; and Military Secretary, Captain Grote Hutcheson, Sixth Cavalry.

While the appointment of the civil governor is credited to the War Department, this does not mean, necessarily, that the President is proceeding entirely under his northern power in setting up a civil government in the Philippines. He is not differentiating the source of his authority. He is acting, so it is authoritatively stated, under all the power he has at his disposal.

# CIVIL GOVERNOR OF PHILIPPINES

## William A. Taft is Appointed—Governor Exercising All His Power.

# BRYAN LECTURED IN NEWPORT NEWS

## Governor Tyler Introduced the Nebraskan.

## BANQUET TENDERED.

## Spent Day at Buckroe Beach and Went A-fishing.

## ENJOYED A SWIM IN SALT WATER.

## Mr. Bryan Talked Freely With Reporters on Political Questions—The Party, He Said, Was as Strong and Vital as It Was Eight Years Ago, and That All Needed is Honest Advocacy of its Platform.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)  
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 1.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan arrived here this morning from Washington and lectured to-night on "A Conquering Nation." He was introduced by Governor Tyler, who came down from Richmond.

After the lecture, a banquet, tendered by the City Democratic Committee, was given at the Warwick Hotel in honor of the Nebraskan, with the following toasts: "The United States," Colonel Bryan; "Virginia," Governor Tyler; "The City of the Ships," R. G. Beckford; D. G. Smith, of Newport News, officiated as toastmaster.

### CAUGHT A CROKER.

Colonel Bryan spent the day at Buckroe Beach, the guest of the Newport News Railway and Electric Company, which placed the President's car at his disposal and tendered him all the courtesies of the hotel and road in the morning. He went to Newport News, where he had a swim and lunch, he came up to Newport News, accompanied by a party of citizens, who went down to meet him.

In the course of an interview, Colonel Bryan commented on the failure of the Seventh National Bank. "There is no good reason why a bank should fail if times are good," he said. "When prices fall rapidly, banks are liable to fail. Failure of Mr. Hanna's bank was doubtless due to mismanagement, but if the capital had been larger in proportion to deposits, there would have been more margin between assets and liabilities."

### HANNA FOR PRESIDENT.

Asked if he did not think that his suggestion of Hanna for the Republican Presidential nomination was a little premature, his third term theories, Colonel Bryan said: "It would not be courteous to the President to suggest that Mr. Hanna be elected. He has had two terms. I do not think Mr. Hanna should be nominated, but I have said that I consider him the best Representative of the Republican policy."

Colonel Bryan talked freely on political questions. The party, he said, was as strong and vital as it was eight years ago, and all that was needed for its success was the honest advocacy of Democratic principles as laid down in the Kansas City platform.

While Colonel Woody had been in failing health for some months, the end came suddenly and was probably due to the extreme heat of the day. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon he was found, fully clothed, lying across his bed. Life had evidently passed an hour or more before. A physician was summoned, but the dead man was long past his assistance or skill.

# SOUTHERN ROADS CONSOLIDATE

## Savannah, Florida and Western Absorbs Several Lines—Capital Increased.

(By Associated Press.)  
ATLANTA, Ga., July 1.—Application was made in the Secretary of State's office this morning to increase the capital of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway from its present capital of \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

The reason assigned in the application is said to be the absorption of the following roads:

The Charleston and Savannah, the Brunswick and Western, the Aabam, Midland, the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf and the Tampa and Thonotosassa.

This combination of railways makes a complete link from Charleston, S. C. to the Atlantic Coast cities, reaches across the Southern part of Georgia to Tampa, Florida, and extends as far to the west as Montgomery, Ala. This combination of interests foreshadows the merger of the lines concerned with the Plant system.

The new system, 125,000 shares will be preferred and will draw a dividend not exceeding 4 per cent, and 125,000 will be of common stock with power to vote and drawing the remainder of the dividends not paid out on the preferred stock.

# MAY PROSECUTE BANK OFFICERS!

## But There Must Be Specific Complaint With Evidence.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, July 1.—United States District Attorney Clark said to-day that the bank officers would be taken by his office to-day looking to the prosecution of officers of the Seventh National Bank, unless more evidence was forthcoming.

"If all that has been published about the bank be true," said General Burnett, "there is no doubt that criminal proceedings could be commenced against those responsible, but unless a complaint should be filed here, which is valid on its fact, and it shall be founded on a conference with the complainant that evidence can be produced to support it, which will hold good in court, this office will do nothing."

# FIRE IN SOUTH BOSTON.

## Dan River Furniture Factory Destroyed, Runaway Accident.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)  
SOUTH BOSTON, VA., July 1.—The Dan River furniture factory was destroyed by fire at 12:30 o'clock to-night. It was insured for about \$20,000. It was owned by a joint stock company.

Late yesterday evening a horse ran away to a vehicle and upset two vehicles. Mr. Sam Moorefield had his leg broken, and Mrs. Joseph Stebbins and her son, Joseph Stebbins, Jr., were injured.

# THE YEAR'S PROFIT GOOD

## Receipts of Our Government \$75,864,999 in Excess of Expenses.

# DISBURSEMENTS TO \$509,983,310, LEAVING A SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR OF \$75,864,999.

The receipts from customs during the year amounted to \$228,788,740, as against \$223,164,871 for the fiscal year 1900. Internal revenue, \$305,514,410, as against \$286,827,295 for last year.

The disbursements during the year are given as follows: Civil and Miscellaneous, \$122,310,434; War, \$114,620,500; Navy, \$99,518,787; Indian Affairs, \$10,000,000; Pensions, \$13,324,429; Interest, \$23,317,402.

The total disbursements for the year were \$228,269,510 in excess of those for last year.

# HEAT CAUSES DEATH.

## Moses Pugh Died in a Tenement House on East Main Street.

Moses Pugh, a man probably sixty years of age, died last night at 9:30 o'clock at No. 1129 East Main Street, a victim of the intense heat of the day.

Mr. Pugh came to Richmond two weeks ago from his home at Gayton, in Henrico, for treatment at a hospital in the city for an ailment. His ailment had been benefited by the treatment and was thought to be improving. About 8 o'clock last night he was found in the small hall-room, which he occupied, unconscious, and though every effort was made to revive him, he died in a short while. Coroner Taylor viewed the remains and gave as the cause of his death heat prostration.

His remains will be sent to his home.

# REPORT ON THE ILLINOIS.

## Strong, Well Built and Satisfactory in Every Respect.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The official report of the Board of Inspection on the recent trial performance of the battleship Illinois has been received at the Navy Department. The run of sixty-six miles was made in 3 hours 48 minutes and 49 seconds, with light conditions. The true mean speed shown was 17.419 miles per hour. The run was made practically on an even keel. At its close, the helm was thrown hard a hardport, and the vessel made a complete turn in three minutes and eight seconds, with a circle of three hundred yards diameter. A turn to port was made in three minutes and ten seconds.

The board reports that the vessel is strong and well-built, and the workmanship is in strict conformity with the contract. The boilers were found to be in excellent condition, only one tube leaking slightly and needing repair. The board states that the steering and maneuvering qualities are admirable and she is free from structural vibration.

# SUDDEN DEATH OF COL. WOODY

## Probably Occasioned by Heat Prostration—His Honorable Record.

Colonel William L. Woody, a well-known member of the Common Council from Marshall Ward, died yesterday afternoon at his residence at the corner of Thirtieth and Clay Streets.

While Colonel Woody had been in failing health for some months, the end came suddenly and was probably due to the extreme heat of the day. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon he was found, fully clothed, lying across his bed. Life had evidently passed an hour or more before. A physician was summoned, but the dead man was long past his assistance or skill.

Colonel Woody leaves only his son, William Woody, a young man of twenty-five who is employed at the Passenger and Power Company's power house. His wife and one daughter survive some years ago.

# A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

Colonel Woody was born in Hanover county in June, 1833. He received his first school education at Hanover school in that county. He was elected second lieutenant of his company, and in 1863 he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was at Gettysburg in July, 1863, and also participated in the battles of Bull Run, First Battle of Bull Run, Sharpsburg, Dyer's Bluff, Fredericksburg, Second Manassas, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek and Plymouth, N. C. He surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox. He was twice wounded in the conflict, his body being pierced by two bullets as reminders of his part in the conflict. His loyalty to the old First was shown by the regularity with which he attended afterwards kept its anniversary day, July 18th.

### THE JOHN BROWN RAID.

Colonel Woody was one of the Richmond military who went to Harper's Ferry and Johnston, where he was captured by the hanging after the war he became a loyal and valuable member of Pickett Camp, of which organization he was commander for one term. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home.

By trade Colonel Woody was a contractor and builder. At times he had been interested in the grocery business. He passed his sixty-third birthday one day last week. He was serving his fourth term as Councilman from Marshall Ward, and was a member of the Street Committee. His success in building improvements to the streets of the city had been very noteworthy. In the Council he had been respected and honored as a man of integrity and upright.

### FUNERAL AND PAID-BEARERS.

The funeral arrangements have been made by Pickett Camp. The following detail from which will act as active pallbearers: Comrades Stratton, Sullivan, Gibbs, McLaughlin, Winston, Gentry, Talley and Johnston. There will also be a detail from the First Virginia Regiment Association. These details will meet at Colonel Woody's late residence, Thirtieth and Clay Streets, at 5 o'clock. The following will serve as honorary pallbearers: Mayor Taylor, the President, Turpin, and Grimes; of Marshall Ward; City Clerk Ben J. August and Sergeant-at-Arms George Ruskell.

The funeral services will be from the East-End Baptist Church, and will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Joel T. Wood. The interment will be at Oakwood.

The Common Council will meet at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon to attend the funeral. The Board of Aldermen are invited to meet with them.

# SUFFRAGE CLAUSE ABSORBING TOPIC

## Members of Convention Manifesting Interest.

## INCREASE OF POLL TAX

## This Seems to Have Been Practically Decided Upon.

## HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING.

## Senator Daniel Personally Urges All the Members of the Body Over Which He Presides to Attend the Session of the Body—Delegates Very Conservative in Their Views.

The meeting of the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention to-day will be the most important one yet held. Senator Daniel was yesterday personally urging all the members he could find in the city to attend.

It is probable that the question as to which electorate—the one under the existing organic law, or the one to be provided for in the new Constitution—the franchise clause to be drafted shall be submitted to for approval or rejection will be taken under consideration. The convention shall provisionally be absent on account of illness. It was his purpose to make a fight to have the new electorate pass upon the proposed Constitution. The idea seems to be that the convention shall provisionally be absent under its provisions qualified to exercise the right of suffrage pass upon the other provisions of the organic law.

# POLL-TAX QUALIFICATION.

The Committee on Suffrage is composed, as a rule, of one conservative member. It is as a rule, that Senator Daniel would come here with a franchise clause already written out. If so, he has not shown it to his colleagues. He has, in a general sort of way, expressed some views, but he has spent most of his time in seeking to inform himself as to what others think is best to do.

One of the members of the body stated last night that he thought a few delegates were disposed at first to advocate railroad action, were coming over to the conservatives. "As far as I can judge," said he, "there seems to be a strong sentiment in favor of increasing the poll tax from one to two or three dollars and making its payment a pre-requisite to voting. But the plan has its objections. Nearly all of us have beautiful theories as to getting rid of the negro vote, but it is not going to be any matter to agree upon a practical plan. The grandfathers clause is not popular. The property-holding qualification is more popular just now than the education. The one would give the negro an incentive to industry, and the other an incentive to that sort of learning that would unfit them for their proper station in life and make them very undesirable citizens, as a rule. As far as I am able to observe, the negro vote is not going to be any matter to agree upon a practical plan. 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