The present permanent population of Oklahoma is about 20,000.

The boundary question between Ecuador and Peru will be settled by a conference at Quito.

The civil service rules affect nearly 30,000 officials in the employ of the United States Government.

A return shows that no fewer than twenty-nine persons died from starvation in London in twelve months.

In Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, Bades and Wurtemburg there is practically ne one who cannot read or write.

The leader of the Soudanese dervishes Nad-el-jumi, boldly announces that he has set out to conquer the world.

The Italian murderer of the future has been done for by the philanthropists a last. He is never more to be executed

During the Paris Exhibition no les

than sixty-nine international congresses will meet in the French metropolis under Government patronage. Says the Detroit Free Press: "The talk of annexing Canada to the United

States continues unabated, and in se friendly a spirit that no harm can result." The New York Herald has discovered that English ladies take a great deal

more interest in politics than the wives and daughters of American candidates It is a fact worth moralizing over, opines the Chicago Sun, that annually a

million tons of flax straw go to waste in the United States, instead of being worked into linen products. The possessions of Trinity church, in New York city, foot up to \$140,000,000.

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, its pastor, has a nominal salary of \$12,000, but really rezeives as much as he wants. Speaking of the lower classes of Japan, Mr. Arthur May Knapp, himself a mis-

sionary to the "Yankees of the Orient," says they are morally much superior to the corresponding classes in the United The grizzly bear is following in the

footsteps of the buffalo and gradually going hence. It is now only among the most broken country of the territories that he can be found at all, and he isn't half as full of fight as he used to be.

The income of a professional rat catcher averages \$1500 per year, announces the Detroit Free Press, and there are only ten of them in the United States. The average income of lawyers is only \$700 per year, and the ranks are overcrowded.

Men living in other countries, and owing allegiance to other powers, own land enough in the United States to make about ten States like Massachusetts, more than the whole of New England, more land than some governments own to support a king.

The Cologne (Germany) Gazette published a column of American census statistics which justify the prediction that before the middle of the coming century the western continent will be studded with cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants and upward.

The colony on Pitcairn's Island in the South Pacific numbers 120 people, all related by blood or marriage, and the amount of money circulating among them has never been over \$80. The one who gets hold of \$20 of this is considered a millionaire.

One Chicago ice wagon, driven by a pale-faced and harmless looking young man, has killed five persons this season, und it may be observed that the perlormance is not yet over. Every coroser's jury exonerates the driver and certifies that he is very careful and consid-

The fire losses in the United States during the first six months of the year aggregated over \$70,000,000, against a total loss of but \$46,500,000 for the same period last year. In loss of life and losses of property through other agencies the first half of 1889 has been notable.

The New York Mercury observes: "The Quakers are practical, if anything, and, believing that the royal road to a man's heart lies through his stomach, they have determined to convert the noble red man through the cooking stove as a means of grace. Already they have laid before President Harrison a proposition to send women among the Indians to teach them housekeeping, and Congress is expected to make an appropriation for this purpose. It all depends on the character of the cooking. Heavy biscuits and anddy coffee will exterminate the remnunts of the tribes to a dead certainty."

Since 1872, when the last elaborate computation of the armies of Europe was made, the taxpayers of the Continent have expended \$7,500,000,000 on preparations for a war that has not come, or nearly twice what we at home expended on our four years of Civil War.

A Russian officer, with the same powers as an American constable, can make or forbid a holiday in a village, forbid work on a certain day, order every house to be searched, seize and hold all cattle for inspection, and in fine play autocrat with higher hand than any man in Germany, France or England.

Fifteen years ago, says Chauncey M. Depew, one man owned a majority of the stock of the New York Central Railroad, and a few others most of the balance. Now it has 10,000 proprietors, and the large majority of them are people of small property. This indicates a process of distribution which will speedily change the character and management of American corporations.

Of 13,000,000 barrels of salt annually consumed in the United States, Michigan furnishes two-sixths, New York onesixth, ten other salt-producing States onesixth, and two-sixths are imported. The Michigan and New York product practically controls the market, excepting along the Atlantic coast, where, by reason of cheap ocean freights, the foreign article comes into competition.

Poor Carlotta, ex-Empress of Mexico, lives in the Castle of Boushout, in Belgium, in strict seclusion. Once a year, for a day-the day of Fete Dieu-the castle grounds are opened to the public, and a formal procession of priests and citizens passes through. This year the ex-Empress was seen to be watching the procession from a window of the castle. Her hair is now quite white, but otherwise she has not changed for years.

Almost everybody will be glad, remarks the Boston Cultivator, that a new issue of one and two-dollar bills is soon to be made. They are to be silver certificates, and will take the place of the silver dollars that to those who deal much in money have become a burden. Bright, new and clean bills are better. It is well to have currency convenient and neat, as it induces economy. There is more temptation to spend a tattered and dirty bill than there is one that is crisp and

How many trade secrets have died with their possessor? One such case has just occurred at Findlay, Ohio, in the eath of Frederick J. Seymour, the Superintendent of the American Aluminum Company. He was the inventor of processes by which aluminum could be extracted from common clay. In secret he added some chemical to a fluid mass of the clay, which enabled his fellow-workmen to wrest the valuable metal from the earth. He died of a paralytic stroke and had no opportunity to reveal his secret. The stockholders of the company, among whom are General Russell A. Alger and Senator Palmer, of Michigan, it is said will employ chemists and endeavor to rediscover the secret.

The News and Courier, of Charleston, fulminates against the people who are forever trying to tamper with the White House at Washington on the plea of improvement, new decorations, extensions, or the turning of the building into offices for national business. A far better plan, this paper suggests, "would be to authorize the erection of an edifice of some description on the Potomac flats for the employment of these artists for all future time. Perhaps if they were allowed to control such a building, and to spend their time and the people's money in putting it together and taking it apart and setting it up and pulling it down, they would feel that they were earning their salaries in a way and would let public property be."

Samuel R. Lowery, of Birmingham, Ala., a very intelligent colored man who has for some years devoted his time to silk culture with a view to the development of this industry in the South, is now trying to raise \$5000 to purchase looms for this work. He has been very successful in producing the raw silk, and is highly commended and endorsed by Senator Morgan and other leading men who have personally known him for many years. His object is to develop at Birmingham a silk-making industry in which the colored people can engage. We believe, says the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, that the enterprise is worthy of the practical aid of those who desire to develop this important industry in the South, and thus furnish employment to many women and children who are forced to remain idle.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Field is said to guard as the chief among her treasures a small silver box presented to her husband by the municipality of New York, and containing the freedom of the city. This was given to Mr. Field after the successful g of the Atlantic cable, and was the last time that the honor was bestowed.

FLOODS IN NEW JERSEY.

Many Cities and Villages Damaged by Raging Waters.

Seven Dams Burst and Sweep Away Houses and Bridges.

The flood gates were lifted during the late neavy rain in New Jersey, and, since the Johnstown disaster was fresh in the minds of all, it would be hard to gauge the amount of terror that existed in some parts of that State for a few hours. The streams were already running full, and a succession of deluging showers in the afternoon and evening caused them to overflow. The rain-fall was especially heavy on the Orange Mountains, and the result was that cities like Newark, Plainfield and Elizabeth on the low land which received the mountain's streams suffered from floods. Bridges, dams

streams suffered from floods. Bridges, dams and houses were washed away, trains stalled, and other damage done.

The greatest flood Plainfield, N. J., has ever known followed this heavy downpour of rain, and wash-outs and broken dams were the result. At 4 o'clock Codington's dam, on Stony Brook, gave way, and the large body of water thus freed carried away Codington's icehouse and threatened the Green Valley Mills with destruction. The damage along the course of this stream was heavy, for many barns and other buildings were washed away.

At 4:30 o'clock the great dam at Feltville gave way, and the rush of the water down the valley proved too much for the little

the valley proved too much for the little Green Brook, so that the torrent divided and part of it made its way to Cedar Brook. This brook flows through the choicest resident portion of Plainfield, and the clegant houses there were badly damaged. An area in the town covering three square miles was entire-

At 5:40 Tier's dam in Green Brook gave at 5:40 hers dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of vater through the center of the town. This brook divides the two counties of Somerset and Union, and where it runs through the town is built entirely over. When the water, in a great torrent, rushed down the stream and found its way blocked by buildings it turned into the stream Somerset stream heavens found its way blocked by buildings it turned into the street. Somerset street became a raging flood, and where the brook was bridged the street was washed out badly. Many small wooden buildings were washed

Beveral houses situated along the brook were flooded and the inhabitants compelled to move in short order. Frenche's mill and carriage factory were threatened with des-truction. All the cellars and first floors of

the stores in Somerset street were flooded and the damage to property was great.

Most of the houses were occupied when the water came rushing down, and the greatest alarm prevailed among the occupants, who feit sure that the fate of the people of Johnstone was about to overlake them. The town was about to overlake them. The screams of the women could be heard above the noise of the torrents, and scenes such as have never been witnessed in that part of the country before were enacted.

So far as known, at least seven dams were carried away. The last one to go was that near Cadmus's mill below Plainfield. The

mill was reported to be wrecked.

Bloomfield, N. J., especially its business centre, is a wreck from the great flood. The second river dam at Fritz Mill, near the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Bailroad Depot, has given way and the land for two miles around was submerced. Stores and ware, Lackawanna and western handma Depot, has given way and the land for two miles around was submerged. Stores and residences were flooded and thousands of dol-lars worth of property destroyed. John P. Scherff, druggist, lost \$3900 worth of drugs and other articles; Robert M. Stiles, feed merchant, is also a heavy loser, while nearly all on the north side of Glenwood arenne have lost from \$500 movard each. One or

an on the sorth side of Genwood avenue have lost from \$500 upward each. One or two lives were reported lost.

The breaking of Fritz's Dam on Parrow Brook, near Orange, flooded and entirely destroyed Eppley's Park, which was recently laid out at a cost of \$40,000. The damage in Exercic County will amount to give \$100,000. Reports from Morris County intimated that

ren greater damage has been done there. The worst effects of the storm were felt in the Orange Mountains, however, and in the towns and villages lying at their eastern base. All the pends and brooks on the mountains contained more water than usual at this time of the year because of the unprecedented rains of the past few weeks. This downpour usual at cause of the past the past few weeks. This downpour overflowed them and atone time early in the overflowed them and atone time early in the evening disasters were feared in Millurn, Maplewood, Wyoming and South Orange, as the reservoir of the Orange Water Works was unusually full, and it was feared it would burst. In this reservoir the waters of several mountain streams are dammed up for future use, as drink water in Orange, East Orange, West Orange and South Orange. It is 800 feet above high water mark, and about two miles and a half west of South Orange, the elevation of which is about 175 feet.

In South Orange several buildings, including the postofiles, were carried away, and

ing the postofilce, were carried away, and 250 barrels of flour were washed out of one storehouse. In Orange Valley of one storchouse. In Orange Valley the water was up to the second-story windows, and great damage has been done to the stock in the numerous hat factories there. People were compelled to paddle around on planks and to swim in order to reach places of safety on high ground. Kutherford, N. J., was flooded badly and large portions of three of the prominent streets were washed cut entirely.

Several prominent streets at Carlstadt, N. J., were turned into mill-races and will be impassible until repaired. Large portions of

impassible until repaired. Large portions of the sidewalks were carried away. Passaio

At Hackensack many of the cloudourst.

At Hackensack many of the prominent thoroughfares were entirely washed out and made impassable. The Hackensack River had risen considerably and many of the cellars in the lower portion of the town were flooded.

The pretty village of Ridgewood Park fared badly. The finest streets in the town were totally ruined by the torrents. Cellars were flooded and great holes and ditches made in several private gardens. The storm, on the whole, was the heaviest that has visited those points for twelve years.

Landslides and washouts occurred on nearly all the main railroads in New Jersey and the movement of trains was stopped.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Merchandise Passing Through Our Custom Houses Last Fiscal Year.

The value of imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year amounted to \$745,127,-476 and of exports to \$742,401,799, an excess of imports over exports of \$2,725,677. Of our exports the value of domestic merchandise was \$730,282,606 and the value of foreign merhandise \$12,119,193.
The total value of imports and exports of

The total value of imports and exports of merchandise was \$1,487,529,275, as against \$1,419,911,621 during the fiscal year 1888, an increase of \$67,617,654.

The value of imports of merchandise amounted to \$745,127,476, as against \$723,-957,114 during the fiscal year 1888, an increase of \$21,170,362.

The exports of merchandise amounted to \$742,401,799, as against \$695,354,507 during the fiscal year 1888, an increase of \$46,447,392.

The value of exports of merchandise during the last fiscal year since 1881, and was only exceeded by the exports of 1881, 1882 and 1883. The value of imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year was the largest in the history of our commerce, being larger than in the year 1882, when it amounted to \$724,632,-774.

In Sitka, Alaska, a town of 1000 inhabitants, not a foot of land is owned in fee simple, but buildings and improvements passfrom one to another by simply a bill of sale, and this practice is universally regarded as in every respect a complete and perfect title.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE United States gunboat Yorktown returned to New York from a cruise at sea, undertaken to test the ship's strength and stability and the effectiveness of her main battery. The results were highly satisfactory.

A CYCLONE, followed almost immediately by a terrific rain storm, visited North Wilbra-ham, Massachusetts, doing considerable dam-age to property. The earth was torn up, plowing a furrow fifteen feet wide for a plowing a furrow fifteen feet wide for a long distance. It threw water fifty feet high. Public thoroughfares were badly damaged in many sections of western Massachu-

LAUREL, Del., and the surrounding country have been visited by a disastrous storm, which continued with uninterrupted fury for two days. Small wooden bridges across the streams and fences have been washed away, and fields and orchards ruined.

JOHN IRELAND, a well-known New Yorker, who for years has kept a popular restaurant on Lispenard street, was robbed of \$43,000 in securities while a patient in Chambers

E. & A. H. BATCHELLER, of Boston, Mass., one of the largest boot and shoe firms in the country, have assigned. Their liabilities are \$1,250,000.

EDWARD STYLES, son of Dr. D. W. Styles, and Captain Philip H. Wagner, both of Buffalo, N. Y., were drowned while boating. McKean & Appleton, shoe manufacturers, of Salem, Mass., have failed, their estimated liabilities being between \$65,000 and

In Ulster County, N. Y., a tornado de-stroyed several houses, and three persons were badly hurt, one of them fatally. THE bill to move the State capital of New

Hampshire from Concord to Manchester was killed in the Legislature by a big majority. EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR E. H. ROL-EIX-UNITED STATES SENATOR E. H. ROIL-LINS, of New Hampshire, is dead, in his sixty-fifth year. He had been twice Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representa-tives; was elected to Congress thrice, and in 1877 was chosen to the United States Senate.

FRED FARR, aged twenty-five, an engineer on the Carthage and Adirondack Railroad, killed his wife at Clayton, N. Y., and then

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the prize fighter, was arrested in New York city by Inspector Byrnes at the request of Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, and was held at Police Headwhile awaiting the action of

W. F. JOHNSON & Co., leather dealers of Boston, have failed with liabilities of \$250,-

SIX THOUSAND cokers of the Connellsville strict of Pennsylvania have gone on strike. Four thousand ovens are idle.

HORACE D. PHILLIPS, manager of the Pittsburg (Penn.) Baseball Club, has been de-

A mor occurred among 500 Italian railroad hands at Beaver, Penn., during which Anto-nio Costinello was killed, two Italians fatally injured, another shot in the leg and several others badly beaten.

THE License bill was passed by the Rhode Island Legislature, after which the special session adjourned.

South and West. THE Cannon Fruit Commission and the

Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company were burned out in Wichita, Kan. Loss, \$170,-

The five men accused of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin—Coughlin, Beggs, Woodruff, Kuenze and O'Sullivan—were arraigned in Judge Horton's court in Chicago. All pleaded not guilty. THE steamboat Tolchester on her way

from Baltimore, Md., to Deals Island, ran down a sail boat. There were five persons in the boat, three of whom, Mary Kalb, Mary Wiener and John Bitz, were drowned. Texas fever is playing havor among the cattle in the Indian Territory. Hundreds of cattle were dying in Oklahoma.

J. W. GRIFFIN, an old farmer and citizen. of Clairborne County, Miss., was mistaken for a burglar and shot and instantly killed by his son Edward, aged eighteen.

WILLIAM SCHIEK and Mrs. Hannah Becker were killed in Louisville, Ky., while crossing a railroad in a wagon. Henry Pfistner was fatally injured.

Andrew C. Drumm, General Manager of the cattle firm of A. Drumm & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., one of the largest in the West, has fied with \$40,000.

THE signature of White Cloud, the leading Chippewa Chief, has been appended to an agreement by which 3,000,000 acres of his tribe's reservation will be thrown open to settlement. His signing ends the labors of

FIELD fires have burned twelve dwellings and killed numerous cattle and horses in Santa Barbara County, Cal. Loss, \$50,000. Forest fires have just destroyed a vast amount of property along the Missouri River in Montana. An area of over four miles was laid waste near Chico, Cal. Several mining camps and a quantity of tim-ber were burned at Lost Gulch and Gunni-

Mrs. Snongrass and her two children were drowned at Rockford, Ark., while fording the White River. A SAWMILL boiler exploded at Golden Gate, Ill., instantly killing Frank Peters, a son of the proprietor, and fatally injuring Joe Wallace and William Fox.

Tom Talbot, a white man, was lynched at Meridian, Miss., by about sixty men, for an outrageous assault upon a fourteen-year-

Misses Flanagan, McCabe and Farrell were drowned at Ishpeming, Mich., while trying to cross the Menominee River in a

THE Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton ex-

press, due in Cincinnati at 11 P. M., was wrecked near Oxford, Ohio, and twelve per-sons were reported killed. Negotiations were completed at Omaha, Neb., for the sale of all the breweries to a European syndicate for \$1,500,000.

WILLIAM L. Ross, a note-teller of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, Cal., robbed the institution of \$95,000 and fied to Victoria, British Columbia, where he was arrested.

FIRE in the village of Fennville, Mich., destroyed the postoffice, opera-house, express office, Forest Hotel and eight stores. HARRY SEYBOLD, teller in the Bank of Wheeling, W. Va., and George Hennig, another employe in the institution, have been arrested, charged with embezzling \$30,000.

Five large companies engaged in the manufacture of artificial ice in the South have formed a trust to control the entire business in that section.

John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, who was wanted in Mississippi on a charge of having committed a felony in having engaged in a prize fight in that State, was taken to Jackson from New York city on a requisition from Governor Lowry.

WILLIAM GASKINE, colored, has been hanged at Leland, Fla., for the murder of his wife a year ago. He made a speech on the set ffold, and then gave the signal for the drop to fall.

Washington.

The Civil Service Commission has de-elded to exempt from examination clerks on steamboats who also act in the capacity of

THE Postofiles Department has received the resignation of Postmaster Paul, of Mitwaukes, whose administration of the office was recently severely criticised by the Civil Service Commission.

EX-SENATOR ALBERT DAGGETT, of Brock-yn, N. Y., has received the contract for sup-dying the Government with postal cards dur-

ing the next four years. The contract involves between \$700,000 and \$800,000.

Secretary Tracy has ordered a Government vessel to go to Arenas Key, Yucatan, to rescue three American sailors who were left there to care for the property of the company working the guano beds as their limited supply of provisions is by this time exhausted.

TREASURER HUSTON has given a receipt to ex-Treasurer Hyatt for \$771,500,000, repre-senting the amount of money and securities in the United States Treasury turned over by the latter to the former. Of the above sum \$237,208,502 is actual cash, the remainder including United States bonds and the re-serve fund.

THE public debt statement shows an increase of the public debt during the month of July of \$1,017,311.51. Total cash in the

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has directed that an additional allowance of \$78,000 be granted Postmaster Van Cott, of New York city. His present allowance is \$1,03,000. An additional force of clerks, to the number of 102, is also allowed, which with his present force will make an aggregate of 1298 employes.

PRESIDENT HARRISON left Deer Park, Md., and arrived in Washington.

Foreign.

MR. SEXTON, member of Parliament and Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, complains to the State Department at Washington, that President Harrison's letter, thanking Dublin for the sympathy expressed with the Johns-town sufferers, had been opened in transit and the official seal defaced.

THE United States revenue cruiser Rush recently seized the British schooner Black Diamond, while scaling in the Behring Sea. DR. TANNER, member of the British Par-liament for Cork, Ireland, was sentenced at Tipperary to one month's imprisonment for assaulting Police Inspector Stephens in May last. When judgment was pronounced he cried out in the dock: "I defy you. The mag-istracy are the real criminals." For this out-break three months was added to his sen-

The Japanese town of Kumamoto on the island of Kiou Siou has been destroyed by an earthquake. A great number of people per-

SixTY more dervishes have been killed in a skirmish with the British forces in the

THE Shah of Persia arrived in Paris from England. He was received by President

San Luis, a village near Santiago, Cuba has been visited by a disastrous fire. Sixty houses were destroyed and two children were burned to death

LATER election returns from Paris show that General Boulanger was elected in twen-ty-three cantons. A Boulangist organ, ac-cuses the Government of falsifying 3,000,000 voting appera.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON, Canadian Minister of Justice, signed the warrant for the extra-dition of Burke, the alleged murderer of Dr. Cronin. He was taken to Chicago for trial. Two deserters from the Mexican army were captured by rounted soldiers fifty miles from Ensenado, Mexico. The prisoners were compelled to follow their captors on foot at a rapid pace to Ensenado, where on their arrival both fell dead from exhaustion. A MACHINE gun exploded on board the French training frigate Couronne at Hyeres, France. Eight persons were killed and seventeen injured.

THIRTY persons were killed and eighty injured by the recent earthquake on the island of Kiu-Siu, Japan.

THE German squadron, escorting the Emperor William to England, sailed from Wil-

THE steamer Rapel, from Valy Montevideo, was totally wrecked at Hannib-lin Island, and the chief engineer, purser and

eight of the crew were lost. Snow storms and icy rains prevailed throughout Switzerland. The mountain passes were partly blocked. Extensive floods

COLONEL EVARISTO CARAZO, President of Nicaragua, is dead. Dr. Sacasa has succeeded to the Presidency, in conformity with the constitution of Nicaragua.

Hox. Mr. Davie, Premier of British Columbia and Attorney General, died a few days ago at Victoria.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BROOKLYN has the biggest bakery.

PITTSBURG has the biggest ax mill. Boor and shoe manufacturers are busy. WINDOW glass factories will soon start up.

THE bakers of Leipzig have gone out on ELECTRICITY is used to haul coal out of

GREAT BRITAIN has 1500 co-operative ENGLAND is complaining of the arrival of pauper labor.

THE European workingmen are opposed to standing armies. ONE of the street car drivers in Dubuque, Iowa, is a woman.

SHK manufacturing is growing very rapidly in the United States. THE United Order of American Carpenters is said to be increasing rapidly. THERE is a wonderful increase in the number of foundry and machine shops.

On June 30 288 furnaces were in blast in the United States, and 293 out of blast. A. J. DREXEL, the New York banker, has founded an industrial college at Wayne,

BELFAST flax weavers get \$5 per week. Other workers make from fifty cents per

Exclish iron workers are agitating "no Sunday work and five days per week with Monday off." Exolish mill men who are obliged to york on Sunday, are making an effort to

have it stopped. Spain allows children from nine to thirteen to work five hours daily. From thirteen to eighteen, eight hours.

ELECTRICAL coal mining machines are being introduced into English mines which can do as much work as four men. THE Indianapolis stonecutters have succeeded in carrying the eight-hour schedule after a struggle of fifteen months.

The University of Atlanta, Ga., has a course in blacksmithing, as has also the University of the City of New York. THERE is a great falling off in the immigra-tion of laborers this year on account of the enforcement of the Contract Labor law.

The only woman barber in Boston is Jennie L. Dodge. She is a New Hampshire girl and has followed her trade with success since

SILK weaver's wages have declined twenty per cent. in ten years, but they are said to be earning nearly as much, because the ma-chinery is better.

LEADING Paterson (N. J.) firms will establish an industrial school for the education of pupils in designing, dyving and the weaving of all textile work. THE Manufacturers' Gazette, of Boston

ays: "There is not another country on the ace of the globe where workingmen are so vell provided for as in America."

well provided for as in America."

A WHOLESALE vaccination contract was entered into recently by the Amoskeag corporation at the works, Manchester, Mass, taking in the whole 8000 operatives at the expense of the company.

The Southern Pacific Railrond Company has discharged 330 of its employes at Sacramento, Cal., 160 being machinists. The officials say that this action is taken to lessen the expenses of the road.

THE STORM-SWEPT AREA.

An Estimate of the Damage Wrought by the Late Deluge.

The Injury to Crops in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey.

Dispatches from many points in the farmng district within a radius of one hundred niles of New York city show general damage to crops by unusually heavy rains. The total losses in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey will mount up between \$300,-New Jersey will mount up between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and perhaps more. The
hay, potato and small fruit crops suffered
most. Much grass that had been cut and
stacked is a total loss from mould. Potatoes
in many cases are ruined by rot. Grapes
along the Hudson have been badly injured.
The situation is peculiarly discouraging to
farmers, because, owing to the forward
spring and unusually good weather until
within a fortnight, they were confident of
exceptionally large crops of nearly all kinds.
Farmers in New York State are the
heaviest losers. In the great dairy district
of Central New York their losses in hay and
small grain are particularly severe. small grain are particularly severe.

In Connecticut the potatoes suffered most, although considerable hay on the salt marshes and on the bottom lands along the

rivers is destroyed.

Truck gardeners are the main losers in New Jersey, although along the Walkill River and the Paulins Kill considerable dam-

River and the Paulius Kill considerable damage was done to hay and grain.

In Orange, Sullivan and Delaware Counties in New York, thousands of acres of the grass and grain already cut are entirely spoiled. Extensive onion fields near Greycourt and along the low lands of the Walkill River are flooded and the crop is practically ruined. The same may be said of the potato and turnip crops in all the low land fields. It is estimated that one-fourth of the hay crop of the great dairy region in question has been lost or damaged to as to be practically worthless.

In Southern Ulster County, Eastern Orange and Southern Dutchess County in New York it is estimated that the damage to the hay grain and cat crops and to fruit trees will reach \$15,000 to \$20,000. Standing grass and grain on hundreds of acres was beaten down by the rain and wind and has become

down by the rain and wind and has become mouldy. Much hay and grain cut and left on the ground to cure is spoiled. The fruit crop of the lower part of Ulster County cannot or the lower part of Uniter County cannot now exceed one-quarter of an ordinary yield. Some vincyards are entirely ruined.

Concord grape vines near Kingston, N. Y., are in bad shape. The grapes are shelling like snow flakes. Dispatches from fifty points along the Hudson valley report heavy damage. At least half the crop is ruined,

lamage. At least half the crop is ruined, and that means a loss of fully \$75,000.

The fruit crop in the vicinity of Pough-teepsie, N. Y., is almost entirely destroyed, specially grapes. Garden products also are addy hurt—ever seventy-five per cent.—and form and hay have suffered severely. All the low lands in Dutchess County are partly flooded. Pears and apples will do fairly well. There had never been a better out-look in the early season, but the prolonged

look in the early season, but the prolonged rain ruined many crops.

The oat crop near Chatham has been seriously damaged. Standing oats are blackened and those in swath are rotting. Fully one-third the value of the crop, which was unusually heavy, is lost. The heavy hay crop is half gathered. One-quarter of the remaining crop is ruined. Fields of potatoes are rotting and small fruits are also damaged, especially peaches and grapes.

Around Highland, Ulster County, the losses by the farmers have been so heavy that the townspeople held a meeting at the office of Edgar Elmendorf, town clerk, take relief measures.

Dispatches from various points in Connecticut eay that Connecticut crops generally have suffered. The seed growers at Wethersfield are among the heavy lossers. It is feared that the potato crop will prove an

is feared that the potato crop will prove an entire failure, as already potate

Country roads are badly washed out. In Winsted and vicinity the damage mounts to \$2000 or more. There was a bad washout on the Valley road near Chester, about fifty feet of the em-bankment being carried away, delaying travel several hours. The damage was about

Fully \$20,000 damage was reported to crops in New Haven County. Hay cut and stand-ing suffered particularly. Some meadows along the Housatonic and Naugatuck Rivers have been ruined for this year by the over-flow, and much hay already cut floated away. Corn and outfields also were budly washed. Hundreds of acres of grass and oats near Litchfield were flooded out, and the loss from this source alone is \$5000. The potato crop is said to be a total loss. Altogether the storm will cost the farmers in that section more than \$19,000. Corn is not burt.

more than \$19,000. Corn is not burt.

Corn in fields of low ground at Green's
Farms, Fairfield, Stratford and their vicinity lies flat in most instances and in some is
submerged. Fields of potatoes are much injured, and rot is feared. Much grass cut
before the rain is ruined. Fields of cats are
totally destroyed. The loss to farmers from
these sources will approximate \$30,000.

The damage to crops near Middletown all
reach \$5000.

Potatoes, corn, oats and tobacco near New Milford are the principal crops to suffer. Many potatoes have been washed up or are rotting on the vines. Grass and hay crops are spoiled in many places.

In West Cornwall gardens are covered and the crops heavily damaged. The loss there is about \$2000.

about \$2000.

Dispatches were received making the following estimates of the damage done in New Jersey: Close estimates place the damage to crops in the vicinity of Trentou, N. J., at \$50,000. The rainfall during July was phenomenal—9.85 inches. The average monthly fall is four inches. The fruit crop suffers most. The yield will be forty per cent. below the average. The grain yield will be at least ten per cent. off. Corn also was badly damaged.

will be at least ten per cent. off. Corn also was badly damaged.

In Passaic and Bergen Counties, of New Jersey, the main damage is to the potato fields. These two counties produce large quantities of potatoes. It is thought that not more than twenty-five per cent. of the usual crop will be gathered. Little damage has been done to other crops, except in the Pompton Valley, where the land lies low.

In Livingston and Caldwell crops have been much damaged, particularly may and grain. The total loss to crops in the Oranges is from \$5000 to \$10,000.

The loss to crops caused by the breaking of

The loss to crops caused by the breaking of the series of dams in and near Plainfield is comparatively light. Probably \$10,000 will

cover it.

Hay and oats are leveled near Dover, and the fruit crop has suffered.

Around Deckertown farmers in the valleys lose heavily on cut grass and oats, and those in the vicinity of the so-called "drowned lands," principally along the Walkill River, also suffer considerably. The most extensive farmers are ex-Senator Thomas Lawrence, of Hamburg, and John Loomis, of Deckertown. About one-third of their crops are destroyed. Whole stacks of hay floated down the Walkill River.

Whole staces of may hence housed along the kill River.

What bay and oats were housed along the Paulins Kills, near Blairstown, are almost a total loss. Large quantities of hay, all nicely cured and cut up in cocks, were carried off by the swollen kill. Buckwheat fields also suffer. Farmers in Northern Warren County are greatly discouraged. The total damage to the growing crops near Blairstown will aggregate \$10,000.

was of such enormous stopes that more too persons were badly burt, and a begin had their skulls fractured. The of some hallstones was estimated a