# FIRE RODE THE FLOOD.

Great Loss of Life and Property in the Oil Regions.

A Dam-Burst Carries Death to Titusville and Oil City.

The oil regions of Pennsylvania have been visited by a disaster of fire and water that is only eclipsed in the history of that country by the memorable flood at Johnstown just three years ago.

On the day after the calamity it was known that at least eighty persons were drowned or burned to death. Estimates of the loss of life increased, hour by hour, and it was thought that the death roll might swell to from 150 to 200, if not more.

A dam seven miles above Titusville gave way in the night. Oil tanks were swept away, the stream leaped its banks, and, away, the stream leaped its banks, and, bearing on its back a widespread layer of oil, dashed into Titusville a roaring, tumbling mass of flame. There was a terrible stampede. Scores of persons were swept away in an effort to find safety. One-third of the town was burned, and at 10 o'clock that night forty bodies had been secured. that night forty bodies had been recovered.

The scenes of the night in Titusville were

repeated on perhaps even a larger scale at Oil City, eighteen miles below.

The damage to property in Titusville and Oil City, and the towns along the creek between those cities, amounted to millions of dollars, and appeals for help Lave been made to the country at large.

dollars, and appeals for help Lave been made to the country at large.

For nearly a month it had been raining throughout Western and Northern Pennsylvania almost incessantly, and for the three or four days before the disaster the downpour in the devastated regions had been very heavy. The constant rains had converted all the small streams into raging torrents so that when the cloudburst came torrents, so that when the cloudburst came the streams were soon beyond their boundaries and the great body of water came sweeping down Oil Creek to Titusville, which

A dispatch from Titusville tells the fol-lowing pitiful story: Flood and fire have wiped out fully one-third of this town, and at least two score of human lives have miserably lost amidst horror and destruc-

The bursting of the huge dam of Thompson & Eldred at Spartansburg, seven miles from Titusville, at midnight, locsed a lake one and a half miles in length by one-quarter in breadth, the waters of which came rough down, walling the historic Oil Creek to a raging walling the historic Oil Creek to a raging swelling the historic Oil Creek to a raging torrent, which overran nearly half this town with resistless force, sweeping many of the smaller buildings and scores of people away down the valley. Many of the latter reached the shore farther down, but at least seventy-five were undoubtedly lost.

The waters of Oil Creek rushed through the

streets in the lower part of the city with re-sistless fury. From housetops, windows and driftwood piles came wails and screams of anguish and distress from the helpless vic-tims, all imploring aid. Brave men with boats and ropes battled against the terrific current, and hundreds of the captives were brought safely to land.

Fully 100 persons of all ages were carried down with the flood. Five persons, all males, were seen to perish while grasping a piece of timber. Just as the thousands of spectators who were looking on with bated breath, unable to render the slightest assistance, were led to believe that the sufferers would reach land, a neighboring tank of burning oil exploded in close proximity, and were led to believe that the sufferers in a moment the men were enveloped in flames, and death came speedily to relieve their sufferings. Their bodies were at once swallowed in the raging waters. Immediately a streak of flame fully 200 feet high pierced the inky darkness and

threw a glaring light over the angry waters. At once the cry rang out that the Crescent At once the cry rang out that the Crescent Oil Refinery Company, owned by Schwartz & Co., close to the north bank of the east end was on fire.

Never before did a fire seem to spread so rapidly, and in less than three minutes from the time the explosion was heard the vast plant was aflame. Then it was that pande-monium seemed to break loose and terror reigned. Thousands of persons rushed pell mell through the streets, tumbling over and knocking each other down in their endeavors to escape from what they appeared to imagine was the crack of doom. The bright light thrown on the saron the roofs and in the windows of the upper stories of most of the houses in the flooded stories of most of the houses in the flo districts appeared men, women and children dressed mostly in night clothes, and all piteously appealing for aid.

Clinging to the driftwood, timbers and other debris as they were borne saward down the stream were scores of human beings, their white and terror stricken faces and desperate struggles and cries for aid combining to create impressions never to be for-gotten. About one hour from the time the Crescent Works took fire another alarm was gotter sounded. Oil on the creek, spilled by the water overturning a tank locate 1 some dis-tance up stream, had taken fire, and the expanse of creek for a number of acres square was all a solid blaze, and the sky was filled with dense and pitchy clouds of smoke aris ing from the smouldering ruins of refineries. cooper shops, furniture factories, radiator works, hotels, railroad warehouses, cars and

The illuminating gas works, the electric light plant, the water works are all under water, while the natural gas mains had been turned off at O.1 City. This leaves Titusville without water, fuel, or light, at least from the sources from which these necessities have been accustomed to come.

Parents and children stool by without the power to aid one another's struggles against the clutches of the flood until even tually they went down to rise no more. sad and as sickening scenes as occured in the valley of the Conemaugh three years ago were repeated, while thousands looked on

unable to avert them. One father is a maniac over the loss of his whole family, a wife and seven children, one a babe three days old. A brother was rescued from a burning building, where he was forced to leave a sister, her husband,

al. I two children to perish.

Fully one-third of the business and residence portion of Titusville is in ruins. The terrible flood rushed through the streets. Brave men with ropes tied about their waists breasted the terrible current rescuing the unfortunates who patiently awaited their return. A little four-year-old boy, just brought to shore from the wreck of a handsome residence, was placed in the hands of friends. When asked where his parents were he replied with a sob, "Papa and mamma bof drowned."

Oil Creek was swollen to 500 times its natural size and reached from one hiliside to natural size and reached from one missue to the other, presenting an appalling picture. Floating swiftly by on its bosom were all sorts, manners, and kinds of animate and inanimate objects—tanks, stills with the steam in them and blowing—off house, barns, borses, cows, chickens—everything almost ng borne onward with a rush.

Clinging to various objects, such as drift-wood, pieces of boards, timbers and any other object they could lay hands on, were scores of human beings, their white and terror-stricken countenances, desperate strug-gles, and plaintive, soul-piercing cries for aid all combining to create impressions in the minds of the beholders never to be

forgotten.

The undertaking establishments of Davidson and McNitt have been turned into temporary morgues. With the exception of the bodies of seven Hebrews and two children, all the bodies were taken there as fast as they were brought from the water.

Most of the bodies bear evidence of having met death from burning oil, many of them burned almost beyond recognition and several of them in such a terrible manner as to leave the bodies nothing but blackened forgotten.

crisps, entirely without the least semblance of the human form.

One woman, with a babe closely clasped to her breast, was burnt to a crisp. Another woman found burned had a prematurely-

woman found burned had a prematurely-born babe by her side.

No sooner was the true state of affairs apparent to the citizens than a meeting was called and over \$2500 in cash contributed for the immediate relief of the sufferers. Committees were chosen and the Rouse Armory turned into a vast hospital and

sleeping and eating house. No less than 100 homeless people were cared for.

The loss in the country by washouts and loss of bridges will be enormous. There is not a county or township bridge for many miles that is not washed away, and the roads in every direction are added.

in every direction are nearly impassable.

The above harrowing seenes were repeated on an even more dreadful scale at Oil City, eighteen miles below Titusville, as told by the following dispatches from the ill-fated city: At11:30 o'clock in the forenoon fated city: At 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon a large proportion of the population of the city was distributed along the banks and bridges of the Allegheny River and Oil Creek watching the rise of the flood in both streams, the chief cause of the rise of the latter being due to the cloudburst above Titusville, which resulted in the loss of many lives in that city.

At the time mentioned an ominous covering of oil made its appearance on the crest of the flood pouring down the Oil Creek Valley, and the dangerous foreboding waves of gas from distillate and benzine could be

of gas from distillate and benzine could be seen above the surface of the stream, which, at the bridge, is about 100 yards wide. People began slowly to fall back from the bridge and the creek.

Hardly had they begun to do so when an explosion was heard up the stream, which was rapidly followed by two others and quick as a flash of lightning the creek for a distance of two miles was filled with an aw-ful mass of roaring flames and billows of smoke that rolled high above the creek and

river hills,
Oil City is bounded on all sides by steep oil City is bounded on all sides by steep hills. Oil Creek comes down the valley from the north, and just before its junction here with the Allegheny is crossed by a bridge to the portion of the city embracel in the Third Ward, which lies along the west bank of the creek and the north bank of the sixes all the text of the city. bank of the river. Almost all that portion of the town was on fire within three minutes from the time of the explosion, and at the time this dispatch was sent no one knew how many of the inhabitants were lying dead in the ruins of their homes.

An eye witness at the time of the first explosion stood at the east end of the bridge. Almost as quickly as the words can be written fully 5000 persons in that portion of the town were on the streets, wild with terror, rushing to the hills. Men forgot that they were men, and scores of men, women, and children were knocked down and trampled upon both by horses and persons in the mad

flight for safety.

Just as this frantic throng had started up Centre street a second explosion occurred, knocking many people down, shattering the windows in the main part of the town, and almost transforming the day to night with an immense covering of smoke. Hundreds thought the day of judgment had come, and many prayers were heard mingled with moans and lamentations. The heat was intense, and the awful spectacle presented to the panic stricken people was that of a cloud-burst of fire, bordered and overcapped by a great canopy of dense black smoke.

It was no wonder that people went and Centre street a second explosion occurred

great canopy of dense black snoke.

It was no wonder that people wept and fainted, leaving everything behind them, and ran or were helped to the hills. And after they were out of danger, and even before it, came the anxiety and suspense regarding relatives and friends who had been along the creek watching the flood when the avalanche of flame came. The flood in the Oil Creek Valley had inundated the upper portion of the town, flooding from fifty to seventy-five houses on North Seneca street. Most of the inmates reached places of safety by the use of boats or by swimming and wading, but some of them were yet in the upper stories some of them were yet in the upper stories the water when the fire came, and their fats was quickly sealed. Some of them were seen to jump into the water to in the waste after the flood was over three persons were removed in a boat severely burned, but alive, namely, Mrs. Hawk and daughter and Mr. Hassenfritz. The distillate and benzine on the creek came from a tank lifted by the flood, and is supposed to have been ignited by a spark from an engine on the Lake Shore road, just above the tunnel at the northern part of the city. The fire shot up the creek as well as down. and several tanks were set on fire up the creek. The Bellevue Hotel, the Petroleum House, the Oil City barrel factory, the new building of the Oil City tube works, the big furniture and undertaking establishment of G. Paul & Sons, and probably 100 other dwelling houses have been totally destroyed.

Meadville, Penn., was swept by the worst flood in its history. A midday rain of great volume swelled every stream bank full and the storm which followed in the evening brought the flood. In Meadville, Mill Run overflowed its banks and swept the whole business vortion of the the whole business portion of the city, demolishing a dozen or more buildings and entailing a total loss of \$150,000, of which \$50,000 is to the streets. The loss throughout the country country to the street have throughout the country cannot be estimated now. Bridges were washed away in every direction, leaving scarcely passable roads in the country. The damage to grow-

ng crops is heavy.
The most destructive rainstorm that has ever visited Corry, Penn., and vicinity began in the afternoon at 30 clock. It was like a heavy cloudburst, and by 9 o'clock the business portion of the town was under water. The worst was reached at 11 o'clock. when First avenue, Main street, the railroad yards and Centre street were like roaring rivers, the water being from one to feet deep, and all emptying into the flats in the eastern portion of the city.

Sidewalks are carried away and the roals in places gullied from four to six feet deep. early every basement in the business of the city was flooded and also many of the stores. The loss on stock to merchants is heavy. It is safe to say that the loss throughout the city will reach \$50,000. The storm was general throughout that locality. The property loss will reach far into the millions. At litusville the loss is estimated at \$1,500,000; Oil City, \$1,500,000; Corry, \$60,000; Meadville, \$150,000, and surround-

of the devastated cities Titusville has a population of 10,000 and Oil City 12,000. Oil Creek rises in the north part of Crawford County and flows in a general southerly direction to Titusville, and from thera almost due north to the Allegheny River at Oil City. Just below Titusville it is joined by East Oil or Pine Creek. Between Titusville and Oil City there are nine little hamlets where oil wells have been sunk which have attained to direct. been sunk which have attained the dignity of Postoffices. Altogether these hamlets have a posulation of about 2000. The eigh-teen miles between Titusville and Oil City

40,000 to 45,000.

probably represent a population of from

The loss of life and destruction of property in Oil Creek Valley, Penn., were far greater than was stated in the first reports. At Oil City sixty-seven bodies were re-covered in one day, and it was believed that ot less than 150 persons perished by flood

At Titusville fifty-five bodies were found in the ruins, and there was every reason to believe that many were washed away and will be recovered when the water recedes. The latest estimate of the total loss of life placed the number at 350,

Calls for tinancial help are made by both

cities, and a generous response has already been received. Several hundred thousand dollars at least will be needed. One-third of Titusville has been destroyed by the combined horrors of fire and flood,

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Ex-Secretary Blaine passed around New York City on his way to Maine, where he will spend the summer. THE burial of the victims of the Oil Creek Valley horror was begun at Oil City and

Titusville. The catastrophe was largely due to the same cause as brought about the Johnstown flood.

The flagship Philadelphia, of the North Atlantic Station, with Rear-Admiral Gher-ardi on board, arrived at New York after a cruise of seven months and four days, during which she covered 16,000 miles. HEAVY damage was done by clou illursts and landslides along the New York Central Railroal and in the interior of New York

SIDNEY DILLON, the venerable President of the Union Pacific Railroad, who had been ill for two months died a few days ago in

New York City. He was eighty years of age, having been born in Northampton, a village of Montgomery County, N. Y., in BUFFALO, N. Y., was visited by the big-est rainstorm of which it has any record, Much damage was done.

THE Coroner's Jury at Port Jervis, N. Y. decided that the colored man Lewis was hanged by a person or persons unknown to

#### South and West.

A CLOUDBURST between Harold and Blunt in South Dakota flooded a large section of country, doing damage to crops and washing out a stretch of the Northwestern Railroad track. Mrs. K. M. Foote and torse children, while returning from a visit, were drowned in attempting to cross a ravine with their team.

RETURNS from the Oregon elections show that Hermann, Republican, in the First Congressional District, is elected to Congress by 3500 plurality. Ellis, Republican, is elected from the Second District by about 4000 plurality. Moore, Republican, is elected Supreme Judge by at least 6000 plurality. The Republicans control both branches of the Legislature. branches of the Legislature.

A FERTILE district in Illinois, twenty miles long by four miles wide, has been flooded by the giving way of a Mississippi levee.

THE boiler in Kinzie & Coughill's tile works, two and a half miles south of Ida ville, Ind., exploded, four men being killed EXTENDED damage was done in Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Mississippi by wind and rainstorms. A clou iburst at Zwingle, Iowa, swept away nearly the entire village

THE two Democratic factions in Alabama each held a State Convention at Montgom ery. The Jones Convention nominated Jones for Governor and selected Cleveland delegates. The Kolb men organized and nominated Kolb for Governor and elected a full anti-Cleveland delegation to Chicago. THE first Montana Democratic State Convention to assist in the choice of a Presidential candidate was held at Bozzman, The convention indorsel Cleveland's views in very strong terms, and denounced the gold people. The delegates will go to Chicago university of the case university of the case of

cago uninstructed. ALEXANDER WHITLEY was taken from the jail in Albemarle, Stanley County, N. C., and lynched for the murder of D. D.

#### Washington.

THE President signed the bill granting pension to ex-Senator George W. Jones, of lows, for services in the Indian war of 1814.

WILLIAM HOSKA BALLOU, of New York, has been requested by Sir Henry Ponsonby, Her Majesty's Secretary, to place before the British Foreign Department, through official channels, the matter of the cruelty to animals at sea. The State Department has been advised of the fact and aske i to for-ward the papers in the premises through Minister Lincoln.

## Foreign.

THE Emperor William of Germany re ceived the Czar of Russia at Kiel with elab orate ceremonies.

EIGHT persons were killed by lightning is the Austrian A pa. They were in a building together when tag deadly bolt came, destroy ing the building and all who were in it. A BEHLIN newspaper state! positively

that Entin Pacha, the African explorer, dead, and that he succumbed to smallpox. THE New Oriental Ban't in London, England, failed with liabilities of more than

\$36,000,000. The Czar of Russia returned to Copenhagen, Denmark, in his yacht, the Polar Star, from his visit to the German Kaiser at

THE United States Minister to France, T. Jefferson Coolidge, was presented to President Carnot, at Paris, and warmly greeted

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

OSCAR WILDE is about to revisit this JEFFERSON, the comedian, is worth over a

quarter of a million EX-QUEEN NATALIE, of Servia, has dram-

atized her matrimonial experiences MRS. U. S. GRANT has concluded to spend

most of the summer at Cranston's, West Point, N. Y. RUDYARD KIPLING'S contributions to the London Times are paid for at the rate of

JUSTICE LAMAR is frequently seen Washington at an early hour doing the family marketing.

QUEEN VICTORIA, of England, is gradually being reconciled to her various royal rel-stives with whom she has not been on good

W. CLARK RUSSELL, the popular novelist, first conceived the idea of writing a story while imprisoned on board ship for insubordination

Signor Giovanni Giolitti, the Italian Premier, is the youngest head of a Ministry that Italy has had since Cavour. He is barely fifty years of age. COMMODORE ELBRIDGE T. GERRY will erect a home in New York that will surpass

in magnificence any private residence reared on Manhattan Island. GENERAL LONGSTREET has become very infirm with advancing years, and is so deaf that all conversation with him has to be

carried on through an ear trumpet. CARDINAL MANNING did not leave property enough to pay his funeral expenses. These amounted to \$2100, and to meet them subscription was started among his rela-

tives and intimate friends. Women in Washington are represented as being wild with envy at the magnificent wardrobe of the Chinese Minister. He never appears at any public entertainment twice in the same costume, and his silk an I satin garments are valued at \$150.0.0

Edison received a fee of \$40,000 for his opinion as an electrical expert when he was employed by the company organize i to bore the Niagara power funnel to examine the ground, study conditions and plans, and give an opinion as the feasibility and practicabil-

THE United States Marine Band will soon lose the service of John Philip Sousa as leader. He will, in about sixty days, take charge of a musical organization at Chicago at a salary of \$6000 per year. Mr. Souse has for twelve years served the band and the public of Washington with great merit.

and \$1,000,000 will not cover the property loss.

It was impossible at the time this dispatch was received to estimate the loss of life and property in the Oli Creek Valler, outside of Titusville and U City.

Signal Talley Flao, 31.035, of Huntsville, Als., is the queen Jersey cow of the world, closing her year's record a few nights ago with a product of 1047 pounds, 6314 ounces of butter, beating Besson's Beile eighteen pounds and seventy three and one-eighth ounces.

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

110TH DAY.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed. The bill was subjected to several ameniments, among them the increasing of the salaries of the Consul-General at London, Paris, Havana and Rio de Janeiro from \$5.00) to

111th Day,-The session was short. The attendance on both sides was small. After the reporting of the Anti-Option bill, which was laid on the table pending reference, Mr Dolph addressed the Senate on a bill pro-viding for the irrigation of arid lands and for the protection of forests and utilization

112TH DAY. -During the hour and a half the Senate was in session it passed, with-out discussion, the Urgency Deficiency bill, appropriating nearly \$8,000,600; referred the Legislative and Agri-cultural Appropriations bills to the Ap-Committee on Territories the bills to admit Arizona and New Mexico, and heard Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, make incidental speeches on silver.

## In the House,

125TH DAY.-The House passed the Postoffice Appropriation bill, Several hours omes Appropriation bill. Several hours were frittered away in flibustering against a motion made by Mr. Hatch to take up his Anti-Option bill. The filibusters were finally successful, and Mr. Hatch was forced to

nove an adjournment.

1267H Day.—The House passed the Antioption bill by 163 to forty-six—The River and Harbor and Naval Appropriation bills were sent to conference—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were passed — The House passed the bill appropriating \$50,000 to purchase a pedestal and prepare a site for a statue to General Sherman, by a vote of 144 to thirty-two-Bills for the dmission to the Union of Arizona and New Mexico were passed.

127TH DAY .- The Urgent Deficiency bill was passed. 128TH DAY.—The House for a short time considered the Land Grant Forfeiture bill, but laid it aside and took up the Agricul-tural Appropriation bill, and passed it with-

out substantial amendment. 129TH DAY .- The floor was accorded to the Committee on Judiciary, and various measures were passed amending the statutes, including the bill to dispense with proof of loyalty during the Civil requisite to being restored or admitted to the pension roll (applying to a few survivors of the War of 1812), and the bill defining murder and manslaughter in places and on waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.
1307H DAY.—The Committee on Commerce

reported in favor of instituting an investi-gation of the Reading deal.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

PENNSYLVANIA intends to make a horticultural exhibit which will surpass anything of the sort ever made.

ALL material for the Maryland building will be taken to Chicago free of cost by the Baltimore & Ohio Railway. Mone than \$7000 worth of granite and

other building material has been donated for the Maine World's Fair building. An exhibit from Syrian women, consist-ing chiefly of beautiful and costly embroid-

eries, has been received by the Board of Lady Managers at Chicago. The women of Belgium will be represented at the Exposition by an exhibit. A woman's committee, with the Queen as patroness, has been selected to have charge of the matter.

THE magnitude of the French exhibit at the Exposition can be surmised from the fact that in the calculations as to its transportation to Chicago it is estimated that it

will aggregate fully 3000 tons. A. B. DE GUERVILLE, who was comm sioned to go around the world and give illustrated lectures on the Exposition, has written from Japan that so great is the in-terest in the Fair that he rarely fails to

talk to full houses "THE eighth and greatest wonder of the orld," is what the World's Fair buildings and grounds, even in their present incom-plete condition, are pronounced by Major Woods, Executive Commissioner of the Con-

necticut World's Fair Board. In lighting the World's Fair 92,622 incandescent lamps of 16-candle power each will be used, according to present estimates. The contract for furnishing and maintain-

ing these lights has just been let to George Westinghouse, Jr., for \$337,000. THE Exposition is deriving quite a revenue from the visitors whose curiosity prompts them to see the grounds and the wonderful buildings now approaching completion. admission of twenty-five cents is charged, and on single days the number of visitors has exceeded 14,000.

THE California Bee Keepers' Association is preparing a notable exhibit for the Fair. Besides honey and bees, the exhibit will include pressed flowers of all the different honey flora, specimens of the birds and insects which are the enemies of bees, models and photographs of spinries, and novelties in the shape of production distinctive to in the shape of production distinctive to California, especially in the line of beeswax and foundation.

JAMES DREDGE, of the British royal commission, recently passed a vacation at Venice, and in that ancient and historic city found great interest shown in the World's Fair, particularly among the manufacturers of the exceptionally beautiful glassware for which the city is celebrated. In the lace and embroidery industries also careful preparations are being made to send a splen-did exhibit to the Pair.

THE German Government is willing to loan a magnificent collection of its works of art to the Worle's Fair, but the loan of such articles must be from the German Govern-ment to the Government of the United States. The German Government proposes to deliver every article to the United States Consul-General in Berlin as the representa-tive of this Government, and will look to it for the careful transportation, safe protec-tion and certain return of every such article. It is believed that there will be trouble in inducing the United States to comply with the conditions specified.

## A NATION'S GREAT WEALTH

It Shows Well On Paper According to the Census.

The United States Census Bureau has is sued a bulletin on the subject of assessed valuation of property in the United States in 1890. The bulletin shows that the value of all property, excluding railroad property, except in certain specified States, has increased from \$16,902,993,543 in 1880, to \$24,651,685,465 in 1890, an increase during the decade of \$7,748,591,922, or 45.84 per cent. Should it be found, upon the completion of the inquiry in relation to the true value of all property in the United States, that the same relation exists in 1890, between the assessed valuation and the real valuation as existed in 1880, the absolute wealth of the existed in 1880, the absolute wealth of the United States, according to the Eleventh Census, may be estimated at \$63,648,000,000 or more than \$1000 per capita, against \$514 per capita in 1890, \$7(1) per capita in 1876 and \$870 per capita in 1876.

Owing however to the fact that in some

Owing, however, to the fact that in some States property is assessed at its full value and in others at only a fraction of its value, comparison of the wealth of the States is quite impossible. In some States, too, the lists of the kinds of taxable property vary greatly from those in others.

THE American Government has placed a number of detectives along the Canadian frontier to prevent the smuggling of China-men and opium from Canada into the United States.

#### THE PLATFORM.

The Declaration of Principles of the Republican Party.

The following is the full text of the platform adopted by the Republican party at

the National Convention in Minneapolies The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi River, the everlasting bond of an indestruc-tible Republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the Nation under the banners inscribed with the prin-ciples of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polis and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican

Congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admixted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into compe tition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the dif-forence between wages abroad and at home, "We assert that the prices of manufac-tured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the

tariff act of 1890. We denounce the efforts of the Demo-cratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal as is manifested by their attacks upon wool lead and lead orer, the chief products of a number of States, and we ask the people

for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republi can policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter op-position of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that executed by a Republican administration our present laws will eventually give us con-trol of the trade of the world.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bi-metallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such reand silver as standard money, with such re-strictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, is-sued by the Government, shall be as good as

any other.
We recommend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as

money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the
United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Con-

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the peo-ple, as well as their just and equal protec-tion under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party ver relent its efforts until the integr ty of the ballot sni the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union. We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by bome built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our National

interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with none and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the Republic in its

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.
We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limbs of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interestate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employes engaged

in State commerce, in mining and manufac-The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed, and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people, and the maintenance of freedom among men, We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the edu-cation of the children of the land; but, while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of Church and State. We restfirm our opposition, declared in

the Republican platform of 1888, to all com-binations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens.

We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery sevrice now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Postoffice Department and the highest class of postal service.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement, by the Republican

reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people, but as a measure of National defence and to build up and maintain American commerce it should be controlled by the United States Government.

Wa favor the admission of the remaining

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practical date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practi-

We favor cession, subject to the Home stead law, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under Congressional restrictions as to dis-position, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits

to the people.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a great National undertaking and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligation incident thereto and the attainment of re-

progress of the Nation.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Ever mindful of the services and serifices of the men who saved the life of the

Nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the Republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the Nation, at home and abroa 1, have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performances kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Twelve-Club League is not proving Boston has not lost a game to a left

handed pitcher this year. Mack and Camp, of the Pittsburgs, are called "the bone battery," CLARKSON, of Boston, has pitched two-

shut-out garaes in succession. TAYLOR, of the Louisvilles, is one of the best all round players in the business. CINCINNATI has been exceedingly lucky in

playing and winning extra inning-games. "BUCK" EWING does not appear to be any longer a great favorite with New Yorkers. It is a significant fact that the four old ssociation clubs are bringing up the rear of

the League. Anson, of Chicago, says he is more afraid of the Brooklyns than of the Bostons. He says the latter are due to take a tumble.

Last year's League race was close, but that of this season is even closer when the fact of a much larger League is taken into consideration.

HUTCHISON, who has pitched the Chicagos into a commanding position in every pennant race since his connection with that club, is being hit freely all along the line.

FROUTZ and Dailey, of Brooklyn, are robably the tallest battery in the country. Taken together they measure something over twelve feet. With all this height they are quiet and unassuming. THIRD basemen are the scarcest fruit in

the orchard, and managers who discover a real ripe product consider themselves for-tunate. They are few and far between, like red ears at a corn husking. The way Anson has brought the Chicago team up from the very tail of the procession until he is now lapping the leaders was undoubtedly one of the greatest achievements in the annals of the game.

In two baseball games on Decoration Day Kelly, of Boston, made five base hits an'i four runs, stole five bases, put out ten men, assisted three times and filled the trying position of catcher both games without an an error. This is a pretty fair one-day record is a man who is said to have lost his

## RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Cluba. Won. Lost. Boston....33 12 .733 Pittsburg. 23 24 . Brooklyn...29 14 .674 Cleveland. 22 23 . Brooklyn....29 14 .014 Cleveland.22 25 .432 Clincinnati.27 19 .587 Louisville.19 25 .432 Chicago....24 20 .545 Washing'n18 25 .419 Philad'lp'a.23 22 .511 St. Louis.16 30 .348 New York.23 22 .500 Baltimore.12 32 .273

## TWO NEW STATES.

The House Passes Bills Admitting Arizona and New Mexico.

In the House of Representatives at Washington Mr. Smith (Delegate, Arigona) moved to pass the bill for the admission of Arizona. His request vas greeted with thunderous applace, and the Democratic members gathered in groups discussing the day's events. The Democrats had the opposition at their mercy. All sorts of rumors pra-valled. Utah was to be next admitted; a recess was to be taken at 6 o'clock until 10 that night, and the Legislative Appropriation bill and other important measures were stated for passage under suspension of the

The Clerk read the Arizona Admission bill and Mr. Perkins demanded a second reading, which was ordered, and the bill was passed admitting Arizona as a State after January 1, 1893—yeas 174, nays twelve-amid vociferous applause.

Mr. Forney then moved to pass the Legis-lative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The bill was read and passed. A bill was also passed admitting New Mexico into the Union.

A LEVEE GIVES WAY.

Eighty Square Miles of Fertile Land Under Water. The Hunt leves on the Mississippi has given way under the enormous pressure of the flood, and what was a fertile district twenty miles long by four miles wide becomes a lake from six to fifteen feet deep. The district extends from Warsaw, Ill., southward, and connects with the Indian Grave levee, eighteen miles north of Quincy; much of it was under cul-tivation. The crevasse occurred at a point tivation. The crevasse occurred at a point known as Otter Bay, twenty-four miles north of Quincy, and the water poured north of Quincy, and the water poured wide and twenty feet deep, carrying every-thing before it. The rush of water was heard for miles and the current rapidly widened the crevasse.

# ASTRAKHAN SHEEP.

No loss of life occurred, as the people had

been expecting the break for several days

and were prepared to flee to the bluffs at a

"someut's warning.

They Are From Persia and Have Wonderful Forty-pound Tails.

Sixteen astrakhan sheep, purchased by Mr. Beale, United States Minister to Parsia, and consigned to Secretary Rusk, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, arrivel. at New York on the steamship Helvetia. The distinguishing features of these sheep are their tails, which practically was the sheep. The average weight of each of the sixteen imported tails is forty pounds.

Secretary Rusk is going to try to domesticate the astrakhans in America. They give milk from which a strong, intoxicating liquor is made; the lambs furnish astrakhan fur, and their tails yield meat and fat.

#### MORE THAN 300 VICTIMS. An Official Report on the Great Mine Disaster.

An official report has been made of the recent disaster in the Birkenberg sliver mine, bear Przibram, Austria.

According to this report, there were 807 men at work in the mine at the time of tha lisaster, of whom only 475 were rescued. The bodies of 334 of the 333 men who lost their lives have been recovered, leaving only twenty-eight bodies still in the mine.

Two hundred and ninety-two wo nea were left willows by the fire, and 693 children

ander fourteen years of age were made

Dr. Herzog recently discovered in a library at Aarau, Switzerland, a copy of the first edition of Holbein's "Dance of Death." The same volume includes forty-six woodcuts of the same artist, illustrating scenes from