Young as Oklahoma is, her farmers have invested \$340,000 in farming im-

Railroads in Holland are so carefully managed that the accidental deaths on them average only one a year for the entire country.

More permanent progress has been made in sheep culture during the last five years, the Chicago Times avers, than during the last half century.

Officials of the Smithsoman Institution at Washington have discovered evidences which lead them to believe that the mound builders were the progenitors of the modern Indians.

It is not generally known that Baltimore has become the headquarters of the spiritualists of the United States. Believers have proposed the erection of a \$1,000,000 church in that

Kentucky is said to have been the first State in the Union to grant school suffrage to women in 1845. Kansas followed in 1861. To-day the women of twenty-one States have this privi-

Census figures quoted by Edward Atkinson, in the Forum, show that the amount of real estate encumbrances in the eleven counties in and immediately around New York City exceed the total mortgage indebtedness on all the farms in the United States.

"What do you think of a civilization," the Denver Road asks, "that will pay a girl six cents for making a shirt in a sweater's den and gives ten cents to a Chinaman for washing the shirt?"

Australia is greatly bothered just now by an Indian question akin to our Chinese problem. The Chinese immigration evil has been checked by strong restrictive measures and the imposition of a heavy head tax. There is now a great and growing influx of Afghans, Panthans and other Asiastic tribes from the odd corners of India, and these people have become a peril and nuisance in many ways.

A benevolent agency organized in New York last winter that excited general interest was the loan society originating with Rev. Dr. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's Church. Prominent citizens backed it up and made it a success. In all 171 loans have been made. In no case was there default in payment. This sort of philantrophy has now statutory recognition in New York State. Governor Flower has signed a bill incorporating the Provident Loan Society, capitalized at \$150,000, and to charge a rate of interest not to exceed twelve per cent. Pawnbrokers charge thirty-six for similar service. If any profits accrue from the business they will be used for improvements and branch offices. The incorporating act provides eight months shall be allowed for redemption after the expiration of the legal

The art offlying seems to the Independent to be almost in sight, though it may be some time yet before we actually reach it. It is already quite clear that the amount of power required to maintain a body of considerable weight in the air and to drive it forward with great velocity is nothing exorbitant; the difficulties seem to lie rather in the regulation and direction of the machinery. A recent investigation of Professor Langley upon what he calls "the internal work of the wind" throws a flood of light upon some of the most puzzling problems of aerial navigation. The "soaring" of birds has long been a mystery; the way in which, for hours, sometimes, they circle round over the same spot without an apparent motion of the wing. Langley find the explanation in the fact (which he has demonstrated experimentally) that the motion of the wing is technically speaking an "unsteady" motion; that is, neighboring portions of air move with very different directions and velocities so that the wind-stream is full of whirls and eddies. By taking advantage of this the soaring bird maintains his flight without doing any "work;" he has simply to change slightly the inclination of his wings as he steers himself out of one eddy into another by an action exquisitely skilful but not laborious. It is like the art of the sailor who beats against the wind by hauling his sheets and trimming his sails. By running a while in one current of the wind-stream and then suddenly steering out into an adjoining one of different velocity and direction the bird is able to utilize the energy of the newly-encountered breeze to lift him or carry him where he wishes

In Russia, as in France, Italy and Spain, titles carry no privileges, either official or social.

The Health Commissioner of Brooklyn has determined to stop the use of soft coal in factories of that city.

The statement is made in the Courier-Journal that the products of Southern factories now exceed the products of its soil.

Bourke Cockran, the New York orator, thinks that the "tendency of everything in this country is toward liberalism, except politics, and that must eventually become liberal, too."

Mark Twain asserts that all modern jokes are derived from thirty-five original jokes which were originated in the days of Socrates. Several of the originals, a little frayed, are still floating about.

The lecture business has vastly changed in the last few years. It is difficult, avers the Chicago Heraid, for any lecturer to get \$100 a night now, and a season of fifty lectures is a long one. Few lecturers are good for more than one season at high rates.

Although the native American sailor threatens to become extinct, the native American master of sailing craft still exists, the Chicago Herald is proud to announce. Whalers hailing from the ports of the United States are commonly commanded by natives, but the crew is often made up of men belonging to half a dozen European nation-

It is estimated that the loss of property by fire last year throughout the whole country reached the enormous sum of \$167,000,000. This is not simply guesswork, declares the New York Tribune, but the result of careful estimates made by a committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and shows an increase of \$16,000,000 over the total given for 1892. It is not surprising that the fire insurance companies are alarmed at the losses they are compelled to sustain, and recognize the need of enforcing a more uniform application of rules and

Australia is greatly perturbed over the emigration movement to Paraguay. The Government of Paraguay has given nearly 500,000 acres of good land for ettlement to Australian colonists, or others of suitable standing in means and character who join them, and there is an expectation that 10,000 persons may settle on the lands. All who go from old to new Australia are teetotalers and have a considerable amount saved, and the loss of a few thousand men of that stamp is a serious matter. South Australia has, therefore, passed a village settlement act, under which those who want to cultivate land are very favorably dealt with. Then comes the question whether the Australian land is as good as that in Paraguay, and it is not. But there are disadvantages there as

The Census Buleau furnishes some interesting information regarding the growth of manufactories in the South. According to a bulletin recently issued there were in 1860 in the State of Alabama 1459 establishments of all kinds, and the capital invested was \$9,098,181. In 1890 the number of establishments was 2977, and the capital invested was \$46,122,571. In Arkansas in 1860 there were 518 manufacturing establishments, and the capital invested was \$1,316,610. In 1890 the number of establishments was 2073 and the capital invested was \$14,-971,614. The number of establishments had increased 300 per cent., and the amount of capital had in creased over 1000 per cent. In 1860 the number of establishments in-Georgia was 1820, and the capital invested was \$10,890,875. In 1890 the number of establishments was 4285, and the capital invested was \$56,921,-580. In Kentucky the number of establishments in 1860 was 3450, and the invested capital was \$20,256,579. In 1890 the number of establishments was 7745, and the invested capital was \$43,926,002. In 1860 the number of establishments in Louisiana was 1744, and the invested capital was \$7,151,172. In 1890 the number of establishments was 2613, and the invested capital was \$34,754,-121. In 1860 the number of establishments in Maryland was 3083, and the invested capital was \$23,230,608. In 1890 the number of establishments was 7485, and the invested capital was \$119,567,316. In 1860 the number of establishments in Mississippi was 976 and the invested capital was \$4,384,-492. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1698, and the invested capital was \$14,896,884.

RIOTING IN FULL SWAY.

STRIKERS SHOT DOWN BY PENNSYLVANIA DEPUTIES.

Fifty Men Were Arrayed Against a Mob of Two Thousand Excited Miners-Fight Started by a Deputy Who Fired Into the Air-Towns Terrorized in Illinois.

The bloodiest battle in the industrial history of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, occurred a few mornings ago, at Stickle Hollow. Four strikers were killed and many others were wounded. Two thousand strikers were pitted against seventy-five deputies, but the little band won the fight in a few minutes and captured a large number of the rioters.

Only one of the dead men was an English-speaking miner. His name was Barney Mc-Andrews, and he lived at Wood's Run, four miles up the river. The other dead were Hungarians.

The scene of the battle was a farm once owned by President George Washington, ly-ing midway between the Monongabela and Yhoughlogheny Rivers, twenty-one miles

west of Uniontown.
The Washington Coal and Coke Company. operating the Stickle Hollow mines, had a hundred men working and had been the only mine in that part of the Pittsburg district that was mining any coal. The strikers collected from various points all day and threatened the men and guards.

They kept up their intimidation all night and in the morning the combined forces numbered about two thousand. They all carried clubs and pick handles and a great many of them had revolvers and repeating rifles. They kept in the public road close by the works and watened every point by which workmen could reach the plant

Not until daylight did any of the workmen venture to start from their homes to the plant. and the first lot of about twenty was in charge of a few deputies. They were surrounded by the strikers and ordered back home and the guards were roughly handled. Another squad at this time had nearly reached the fines when the strikers saw them and made

The deputies at the works started at the same moment to protect the workmen and one deputy fired in the air and then voiley after volley followed. The armed strikers fired at the deputies and stood their ground, while those without weapons fled for their

The narrow road, the scene of the fight, ran through a gorge, and so precipitate was the flight of the strikers that they became packed in the gully and trampled on each other in their eagerness to escape. The armed strikers' ammunition soon gave out and then all fled, the deputies pursuing them hotly and firing as they ran.

Many of the strikers broke through a barbe 1

wire fence and across a wheat field ankle deep in mud, and there, and in the gorge is where the deputies made their arrests. The strikers had more guns than the deputies, but the latter were scattered so far apart that but a few of the strikers' bullets took effect. Four strikers' dead bodies lay in the road when the fight was over. Three deputies were wounded and eight strikers were known to have been wounded, and it was thought many more of the injured were helped away in the flight. The dead strik-ers were left lying in the road where they

The seventy-five deputies captured sixtysix of the strikers, among them the Sowickley brass band, one of the three bands with the crowd. The prisoners were at once placed in two box cars and taken to Uniontown and

placed in jall.

Nearly every man arrested, except the members of the band, were armed when arrested. After the battle was over the men went to work and the usual run of coal was

A rumor reached Uniontown that a wild mob of 3000 strikers, collected from all along the Monongahela Biver, was marching for Stickle Hellow to avenge the death of their

The killing arose out of a continuation of the coke strike trouble, which began on April 2, in an effort of the men and their leaders for better wages. The Frick Com-pany continued paying the scale. Since the coke strike and the coal strike of the river miners began the two interests worked to-gether in the so-called "National strike." Is the Connellsville district proper there were at this time certainly 16,000 men idle. In the entire area of the general or national strike, as guided by the United Mine Workers, there were, also, about 125,000 men idle. This last conflict arose out of one of the numerous attempts of the strikers to raid the work-

ing men and mines. The prospect of a speedy settlement of the strike by peaceable means was thought to en swept away by the riot at Washington Run min

The news of the killing caused the strikers to become bloodthirsty, and further riot and bloodshed were imminent.

The leaders themselves admitted their in-

ability to control the angry strikers, and sent out formal notices to that effect. Five hundred and fifty men marched from Dunbar to Jimtown, and went into camp on the property leased by the strikers a few days before. These men served notice on the company that they would remain in camp until the works were closed down.

Rioting Elsewhere.

A dispatch from La Salle, Ill., says: La Salle has passed through the experience of being all day in the hands of a mob of strik-ing miners. All day long they had things their own way, and when Sheriff Taylor and his handful of deputies sought to put a re-straining hand upon their actions they turned upon him and gave battle.

Not one of the deputies escaped injury, and Sheriff Taylor and Deputies Walters, Hoolihan and Devere were dangerously, if

three of the ringleaders the jail was entered by the infuriated horde and the release of e men accomplished.
The foreigners were armed with all kinds

of deadly weapons and carried arms full of rocks and clubs, and attacked the Sheriff and his posse of forty deputies, The strikers opened fire and it was re-turned by the Sheriff and deputies, the latter holding their own until all their ammunition

was used, when they were forced to fly for The success of the strikers in their riot seemed to infuriate them until they lost their heads completely. They then began parad-ing the streets, howling and raising pande-

About 7.15 o'clock p. m. two of the ringleaders were put under arrest by deputy sheriffs and hurried through the Harrison House and taken to jail through the back

In five minutes a mob of 1000 men had surrounded the hotel and threatened to blow it up unless the prisoners were pro-duced. The wildest excitement prevailed, and all the guests of the hotel left for quar-ters more safe. The prisoners were liber-ated to avoid bloodshed.

The Pittonger and Davis mine, in Centralia, Ill., which had been working for several days with about thirty men, was visited by a delegation of strikers from Duquoin and St John's mines. The miners attacked and had ly damaged the works. The shaft was filled with loose material, such as trucks, cars and tools. The belting on the machinery was cut and the oil-cups knocked from all the shafting. Several wheels were broken and the machinery rendered useless. Every pane of glass in the entire lot of buildings was smashed. The damage is estimated at about smashed. The damage is estimated at about \$5000. The men came from Duquoin on a freight train, which they captured, and forced Engineer Charles Stewart to haul them to Centralia.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

109ти Day.—Vice-President Stevenson appointed Messrs. Gray, Lindsay, Lodge, Davis and Allen a committee to investigate the alleged bribery and Sugar Trust scandals.——All but a few paragraphs of schedules A and B of the Tariff bill were disposed of.——The Sensta will bereafter recent at 10 calculo Senate will hereafter meet at 10 o'clock. 109ти Day.—The Senate passed the House

bill, amending the act of 1890 fixing regula tions to prevent collisions at sea; the House bill to facilitate the entry of steamships at American ports; Mr. Hoar's Anti-Lottery bill, amended so as not to apply to charita-ble drawings; the bill to ratify the agreement with the Yuma Indians in California for the cession of their surplus lands.—The dis-cussion of the Tariff bill was continued, the entire metal schedule being disposed of. 110TH DAY.—A lively and rather personal ebate on the iron ore clause of the Tariff

bill occupied the whole day.
111TH DAY.—The Tariff bill was considered all day.—Some progress was made with the metal schedule, the duty on iron ore being fixed at forty cents a ton.

112TH DAY.—The Tariff debate was continued, its principal feature being a speech by Mr. Gorman. Mr. Teller moved as a test vote that the Tariff bill be laid on the The Senate refused by a vote of 28 yeas to 38 nays to adopt the motion, 113тн Day.—Mr. Kyle's resolution declarng against any attempt to restore the Queen

in Hawaii was taken up. Unanimous con-sent was asked to put it on its passage, but the Tariff bill prevented —Good progress was made on the metal schedule of the Tariff bill ; Mr. Hale replied to Mr. Gorman.

The House. 129TH DAY. -The first half hour was spent in passing a resolution to give the Committee on Railways and Canals a clerk.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Under an agreement reached by the leaders, after an hour's skirmishing, general debate on the bill was closed at 5 o'clock.—The most of the afternoon was occupied with a discussion of the matter of "docking" members for absent days, which took a wide range.—At 5 o'clock the House took a recess under the rules until 6 o'clock, the evening session being for the consideration of private pension and relief bills.

130 rn Day.—By an overwhelming vote it was decided that the law authorizing the docking of members' pay had been repealed.—Paul J. Sorg, of Ohio, was sworn in as a Parameter of the second of the sec

in as a Representative.

131sr Day.—The House directed the Naval Committee to investigate the armor-plate -A resolution looking to popular election of Senators was reported favorably,

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial
Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole; the item for salaries of the Civil Service Commission and its employes was stricken out.

132D DAY. - The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

133n Day, -The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed, with the Item for salaries of the Civil Service Commission restored.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PITCHER KEEFE has been secured by the Laxor, the Chicago centre-fielder, weighs

220 pounds. GRIFFIN captained the Brooklyns during

Chicago has engaged Second Baseman Weddige, of Oil City. THE demand for first-class pitchers was

never so great as it is now. Boston critics have requested Tucker to tone down his coaching methods. Colcolovon, of Pittsburg, gives promise of being as great a pitcher as Rusie.

In Washington they consider the Balti-nores more speedy than the Bostons. THE Brooklyn team have been so far the

greatest disappointment in the League. Rosenson has thus far caught in every championship game played by Baltimore this

What the New Yorks were thought to be weakest point. Datt's second base play for Brooklyn is

equal, if not superior, to any other second eman in the League. MULLANE, of Cincinnati, claims he has

discovered a new ball, a slow, high curve. He calls it his "hypnotizer." No THERE pitchers in any one club are beng to do the work of Young, Clarkson

and Cuppy, of the Clevelands. CLEVELAND has a good extra man in Vir-He can play either the out or infield, and does his share of the hitting.

TERRY, the pitcher, formerly with the Brooklyn and Pittsburg Baseball Clubs, has been signed by the Chicago Club. The attendance at the Polo Grounds games

has been remarkable, and New York is unquestionably the banner city of the League in this respect.

BROUTHERS, of Baltimore, has developed into quite a sprinter. In Washington the other day he stole second base twice and third base once. Baseball enthusiasm, as a rule, knows no

ne locality. It is in the air and spreads with greater rapidity and more far-reaching scope than an epidemic of cholera. Young, of the Clevelands, promises to be

the winning pitcher of the year. His record so far this season is already way ahead of Nichols, Rusie and the other star twirlers New Youngers are sorely grieved over the

stumbling career of the Giants. Of the first thirteen games played away from home this year the New Yorks won three, and two of those victories were won from Washington. KEELER, Brodie and Kelley made up a formidable outfield for the Baltimores. They are all young players, but they know their business. Not only do they do well in the field, but they make themselves felt at the

THE New York Club has been presented by a physician friend with a complete medicine chest, contaiting liniments and bandages of all sorts, to be used in case of injuries to the clayers. It will be kept in the club house

THE new rule, which prohibits the trapping of the ball at the hands of any infield

player, does not apply to a fly ball dropp an outfield player for a double play, in this latter case the fly ball must be taken from the ground to make the play legal. RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs. Won. Lost. et. Clubs. Won. Lost. et. Cleveland 17 6 .739 Cincianati.11 12 .478 Pittsburg..17 8 .689 New York.12 14 .462 Philadel...17 8 .680 St. Louis..11 16 .407 Baltimore.16 8 .667 Louisville. 8 14 .364 Boston....15 11 .577 Chicago.... 8 16 .833 Brooklyn...12 12 .500 Wash'ng'n. 3 22 .120

COLUMBIA INSPECTED.

The Cruiser Makes a Satisfactory Showing in Deep Water.

The United States cruiser Columbia returned to League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn., after her deep sea inspection. She left her mooring at the Navy Yard accompanied by an official trial board.

The inspection included testing boilers, screws, six-inch guns and drilling of the crew. The test with the screws was satisfactory, the vessel developing 18% knots an hour under natural draught, without any particular effort being made to force her, this being considered an excellent result for a vessel lying so deep in the water. The other tests were satisfactory, with the exception of a few trifling defects in the

PENNSYLVANIA A-FLOOD.

LIVES SACRIFICED IN RUSH-ING WATERS.

Railroads Greatly Crippled-Industrial Institutions Forced to Shut Down - Bridges Washed Away-Dams Broken - Houses Swept From Their Foundations.

Though there has been great destruction of property by the Pennsylvania floods, there has been but little loss of life, and, according to the latest dispatches, the waters generally were receding, so that the worst was considered to be over.

For five days and nights western and central Pennsylvania were storm swept. Cloud bursts occurred at different points, lives have have been lost, booms have been torn to ees, and immense quantities of valuable timber scattered.

Many county and railroad bridges have been carried away. Miles of railroad track have been either obliterated by extensive landslides or washed away by the floods. In the five days the rainfail in Pittsburg was 2.28 inches. In the Allegheny Valley, at Warren, it was 6.91 inches. At Oil City, 5.01 at Johnstown, 4.31; in the Monongahela Valley, at Confluence, it was 2.81; at Fair-mont, 1.56; at Lock 4. on the Monongahela, it was 2.50; at Rowlesburg, on the Cheat River, it was 5.45.

In some sections the memorable floods of 1889 and 1891 were surpassed by several feet. This was the case in the Juniata Valley of southern and southwestern Pennsylvania and along the west fork of the Susqueh River in the northern central portion of the

The Pittsburg and Western tracks in Allegheny were covered. Traffic between Pitts-burg and Altoona was suspended, the Pennsylvania trains going around by the Baltitimore and Ohio.

At Bradford the loss was about \$20,000. During the flood lime in the slacking pro-cess caused a fire, which burned the Oil Well Supply Company's warehouse. Fire-men who were engaged in rescuing flood sufferers had to turn their attention to fighting the fire. This they did standing waist ep in water.

At Warren the flood was the greatest since 1873. Business was practically suspended. Row boats took the place of street cars in the lower part of the city. On the island the water reached into the second stories of the houses. In the west end four feet of water covered about eight squares,

At Brookville the Allegheny Valley Railroad bridge was washed away, and passengers were transferred in busses by a roundabout way. The Buffalo, Bochester and Du Bois and Punxsutawney, and traffic was

The Philadelphia and Eric Road east of Driftwood was flooded. A bridge on the Clearfield and Mahoning, near Curwensville was swept away, and traffic on that line was suspended. The lower portion of Freeport was under water, and the loss ran into the pusands. The same situation prevailed at

In Allegheny William Weightman, aged nineteen, while trying to capture driftwood from the Allegheny lost his balance and fell in, and was swept away and drowned. Hiram A. Gillen, a teamster, was drowned while attempting to ford an overflowed place

on horseback in Sharpsburg.

The great boom at Williamsport broke and 60,000,000 feet of logs were swept away. The Susquehanna River rose to thirty-three feet, more than four feet higher than at the flood in 1882. Four spans of the Market street bridge were washed away, and three of the four spans of the Maynard street bridge have gone. Both were iron structures, and the loss was heavy. The entire city was under water from four to twenty feet. Many sawmills and houses in the lower part of the city were ewept away. The loss reached more than a mill

At Johnstown the Conemaugh was over its banks. The alarm was sounded by the fire whistles and bells of the city, and almost all of the people who live in the neigh-borhood of the Conemaugh left their ouses and took shelter on higher ground. The water continued to rise rapidly, and by 3 o'clock had reached the highest point since the big flood of May 31, 1889. In many ces it was from six to eight feet over the banks. from \$75,000 to \$150,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose tracks follow the river for twenty-five miles above Johnstown, is perhaps the heaviest loser, and its loss is placed at \$50,000. On the north bank the river, at the Pennsylvania freight depot, is a side track built upon an ash and cinder bank fifty feet above the bed of the stream. This embankment was washed out and at 4 o'clock about 200 feet of the track fell into the water, carrying with it four common box cars loaded with merchandise and a palace horse car. In one of the box cars were five tramps. Three succeeded in escaping, but two were drowned. The greatest damage to houses was within a stone's throw of the Pernsylvania station. A store, owned by Tony George, at the north end of the Lincoln bridge, was completely swept away, with all its contents. A frame build-ing in the rear of the Grand Central Hotel, owned by Emanuel Janes, was also swept away, as was the Startler residence on the opposite bank of the river. The body of a flood victim floated past the city at noon, but could not be recovered. The Lincoln bridge was badly damaged by the floating logs and cars. The bridg at Cambria was also wrecked. Many dwell ings in the Second and Thirteenth Wards and in the Woodvale district were swept away. The dams at Loretto and at Wildwood Springs broke during the storm. Hundreds of feet of the stone-re-taining wall along the Conemaugh has been swept away, entailing thousands of dollars loss upon the city. At Woodvale, a mile be-low, almost every house on the main thor-oughfare, Maple avenue, was inundated.

oughfare, Mapie avenue, was inundated.

Three bridges have been carried away on the Pine Grove division of the Reading Railroad at Suedberg, Stony Creek and Dauphin, and traffic was completely checked. The reports from the coal regions, especially in the vicinity of Shenandoah, say that many of the colleries have been flooded and it may take a week to pure them out. a week to pump them out.

Above the dam at the Philadelphia water

works the Schuylkill River had room to spread over the grass lands and driveways of Fairmount Park, and the damage there was confined principally to washouts on the drives. Below the dam the waters over-flowed the wharves and backed up into the streets and houses two squares from the banks. Above South street bridge a fleet of schooners was moored at the wharves, and one of them was torn from its moorings an swept down upon another schooner and within a few minutes six schooners and a canal boat were whirling down the river in a tangled mass toward the bridge.

All the industrial establishments in the southern section of Harrisburg, including the iron and steel plants, shut down. The damage along the Lewisburg and Tyrone Hairond, that runs to Beliefonte, is very great. Several bridges have been carried away. There are extensive washouts, and it will be weeks before traffic can be resumed. Hundreds of families were left homeless and

Two children, one a girl of one year, the other a boy of seven years of age, belonging to John Krusekoski, at Nanticoke, were to John Krusekoski, at Nanticoke, were drowned at Wilkesbarre. They fell into a croek that was swollen by the recent rains. They both went down and out of sight before assistance could be rendered. Their bodies were carried down the stream about 600 feet and were found an hour later.

Every colliery of the Reading Company except Bast and Preston No. 3, near Ashland, and Beechwood, near Pottsville, were idle.

There has been very flerce fighting in Salvador since May 15 between the National troops and the rebels. A series of desperate battles have been fought, with severe losses on both sides. More than three thousand troops have been killed and many wounded.

The crisis has been feached in the struggle between the opposing forces and decisive battles are now being fought.

At International Fire Congress is to be held at Antwerp on June 9, 10 and 11, and will be continued at Brussels on the three following days. Representative fire brigades from all countries will take part in the displays and contests. A British brigade has been formed of picked men from forty-five brigades. At a similar congress two years ago an American team took first prize.

Company and all of the individual operators were also filled with water. The extent of the damage to collieries and railways cannot be correctly estimated, but it will certainly go over \$100,000.

The Schuyikill River was never so high.
John Brown, aged seventeen, was drowned
while trying to cross a creek at Forestville.
Edward Evans, an old man, was reported
drowned near Heckscherville. A big gypsy
camp near Tremont was washed out and
several members perished. Among these
was a woman and her new-born babe. go over \$100,000.

The collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal

At Mahanoy City, in order to prevent the blockading of the culverts and creeks, all the bridges were torn down and the obstructions removed so as to give free passage to the flood. This precaution was also taken at Girardville. The Reading Railroad either lost completely or had badly damaged at least twenty bridges in this one county, be-

sides much havoc with embankments, The abutment wall of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company basin, opposite Easton and right below the big railroad bridge, gave way, precipitating a torrent of water directly against the piers of the new bridge connecting the Pennsylvania with the New York asylvania with the New Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley roads. The strain was tremendous, for the break was clean and sudden, fully seventy-five feet of wall going down, releasing a body of water twenty-five feet deep. The wall was an aver-age of ten feet in thickness, and it will cost age of ten feet in thickness, and it will cost at least \$12,000 to repair the damage. The canal banks are washed away in various places, and it will be several months before navigation can be resumed. The break will seriously affect business on the Morris Canal, as the Lehigh Canal was a feeder.

The breast of the dam at Springton, on the Downington and Waynesburg Railroad, broke about 10 o'clock a. m. The dam cov-ered about fifty acres, and the vast body of ered about lifty acres, and the vast body of water swept everything before it down the valley. The damage to farm property is large. The bridge at Brandywine, on the Chester Creek Railroad, was carried away. At Alexandria the citizens were forced to abandon their houses. Four new iron county bridges and one wooden bridge have been destroyed, entailing a loss of nearly \$50,000

Elmer Wagner was drowned at Everett. Thousands of acres of growing crops have been destroyed and many farms covered with sand to the depth of four feet.

The Bethlehem Iron Company plant was forced to shut down owing to inundations. Not since the memorable flood of 1862 have the Lehigh, Jordan and Little Lehigh

Rivers been so wild and destructive. All in-dustries along the banks were idle, and water has gotten into many of them, damag-ing thousands of dollars' worth of goods, The silk mill, furniture factories, flour mill, paint works, wire mill, elgar factory, planing mill and foundry were all flooded. The city was placed in darkness, the electric lights having been flooded. At Hokendaqua a new bridge, costing \$40,000, has probably been

trieparably damaged.

Every colliery in the Lehigh region was drowned out, and fully 10,000 men were made idle.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ANOTHER insurrection in Cuba is immi-

THERE is a poor outlook for wheat in Cali-

Last year the Monte Carlo bank made THERE are 147 Indian reservations in the

United States. THE district about Tours, France, has been laid waste by a hailstorm.

PORTUGAL has requested Great Britain to look after her interests in Brazil. THE annual cost of the British navy is \$70,000,000, of the army \$85,000,000.

The lambing season was uncommonly favorable in Great Britain this year, the per-centage of losses being much below the aver-GEORGE GRIFFITHS, of London, has just completed a trip around the world in sixty-

four days, eleven hours and twenty min Ax epidemic similar to the "Great Plague" which devastated London during the seven-

teenth century is prevalent in Canton,

ANOTHER war is looked for in South Africa. Several of the chiefs of the Trans-vaal refuse to pay taxes, and generally defy

the Government An early cessation of gold exports is indi-cated by the foreign trade balance, which is running heavily in our favor at a time when

ordinarily it runs the other way. ROBERT CLARENCE, the Mosquito chief, has

been restored to his rights in Bluefields through the influence of the British. The Americans are giad of the result. EXPERTS now say that they believe Dowe's

armor to be a "fake," and to consist of but a sheet of Krupp's patent steel, two centi-meters thick, which the newest rifles cannot pierce, hidden beneath a leather cover and oakum stuffing. Ar the late session of the New York State Court of Claims compensation was awarded to the owners of cattle slaughtered for tuberculosis. Of the \$15,121 claimed for 364

animals destroyed, \$10,739 was allowed—an average of \$29,50. THE Hungarian prune crop of last year was a short one, the cold and stormy weather of the winter of 1892 and 1893 having ruined at least 500,000 trees. The average annual product of these trees was 355 pounds of fresh fruit each, making the annua

incident to their destruction at least \$250. Sanpow, the strong man's encounter with Boone's tame lion "Commodore," in San Francisco, Cal., was a miserable farce. The poor lion, which is only a Co mia puma was muzzled, and his feet mulied in boxing would not even stand up. The strong man swung him around and the match was given

EIGHT MEN KILLED.

Two Trains Collide in the Middle of a Tunnel.

A disastrous wreck occurred at 10 o'clock a. m. on the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad, at Standing Bock tunnel, near Princeton, Ky.

Extra freight train No. 602 crashed into a pile driver train with a boarding car attached. The pile driver train was backing with the boarding car in front, when the two trains met in the middle of the tunnel.

Conductor "Nick" Hill, of the pile driver train, and seven occupants of the boarding car were killed.

FIGHTING IN SALVADOR.

More Than Three Thousand Men

Killed in Desperate Battles.