

Young as Oklahoma is, her farmers have invested \$340,000 in farming implements.

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 Smithsonian 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 city.

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 privilege.

Census figures quoted by Edward Atkinson, in the Forum, show that the amount of real estate encumbrances in the eleven countries 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 Asiatic 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 philanthropy 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 term.

The art of flying 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 finds 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 to go.

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 Herald, 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 hauling 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 nationalities.

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 methods.

Australia is greatly perturbed over the emigration movement to Paraguay. The Government of Paraguay has given nearly 500,000 acres of good land for settlement 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 well.

The Census Bureau furnishes some interesting information regarding the growth of manufacturing 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 increased 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—Eight 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 McAndrew, and he lived at Weiler'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, lying between the Stickle and the Cheat rivers. The Washington Coal and Coke Company, operating the Stickle Hollow mines, had a hundred men working there and had been the only mine in that part of the Pittsburgh 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 night road close by the works and watched 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. They were met by a mob of about 2000 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 night road close by the works and watched every point by which workmen could reach the plant.

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FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate. 107th 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 the Sugar Trust bill is taken up. B of the Tariff bill were dropped off.—The Senate will hereafter meet at 10 o'clock.

109th DAY.—The Senate passed the House bill, amending the act of 1890 fixing regulations to prevent collisions at sea; the House bill to facilitate the entry of steamships at American ports; Mr. Hoar's Anti-Lobby bill, amended so as not to apply to charitable drawings; the bill to ratify agreement with the Yuma Indians, California for the cessation of their surplus lands.—The discussion of the Tariff bill was continued, the entire metal schedule being disposed of.

111th 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 bill was continued, its principal feature being a speech by Mr. Gorman. Mr. Teller moved as a vote on the Tariff bill in relation to the table. The Senate refused by a vote of 28 yeas to 38 nays to adopt the motion.

113th DAY.—Mr. Kyle's resolution declaring against any attempt to restore the Queen in the Hawaiian Islands, was taken up. A motion 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 Ways and Means 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 "doxing" members for absent days, which took a wide range.—At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

130th DAY.—By an overwhelming vote it was decided that the law authorizing the doxing of members by the House should be repealed.—Paul J. Sorg, of Ohio, was sworn in as a Representative.

131st DAY.—The House directed the Naval Committee to investigate the armor-plate charges.—A resolution looking to the 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 United States Commission and its employees was struck out.

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

133d 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 KEENE has been secured by the Chicagoans.

LANE, the Chicago centre-fielder, weighs 220 pounds.

GRiffin captured the Brooklyn during Foul's illness.

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 coach the Chicago team.

COLEMAN, of Pittsburgh, gives promise of being as great a pitcher as Rust.

In Washington they consider the Baltimore more speedy than the Boston.

The Brooklyn team have been so far the greatest disappointment in the League.

ROBINSON has thus far caught in every championship game played by Baltimore this season.

What the New Yorks were thought to be their strongest in—batting—is found to be their weakest point.

DALY's second base play for Brooklyn is equal, if not superior, to any other second baseman in the League.

MULLANE, of Cincinnati, claims he has discovered a new ball, a slow, high curve. He calls it "the magnet."

No THREE pitchers in any one club are beginning to do the work of Young, Clarkson and Cuddy, of the Cleveland.

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

TERRY, the pitcher, formerly with the Brooklyn and Pittsburgh Baseball Clubs, has been signed by the Chicago Club.

The attendance at the Polo Grounds game has been remarkable, and New York is unquestionably the banner city of the League in this respect.

BROTHERS, 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 one locality. It is in the air and spreads with greater rapidity and more far-reaching scope than an epidemic of cholera.

YONG, of the Cleveland, promises to be the winning pitcher of the year. His record so far this season is already way ahead of Nichols, Rustie and the other star twirlers.

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 been lost, booms have been torn to pieces, 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 five days the rainfall in Pittsburgh 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 Fairmont, 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 1859 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 Susquehanna River in the northern central portion of the State.

The Pittsburgh and Western tracks in Allegheny were covered. Traffic between Pittsburgh and Altoona was suspended, the Pennsylvania trains going around by the Baltimore and Ohio.

At Brookville the Allegheny Valley Railroad bridge was washed away, and passengers were transferred in buses by a round-about way. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh tracks were washed out between Du Bois and Punxsutawney, and traffic was suspended.

The Philadelphia and Erie 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 Westport was under water, and the loss ran into the thousands. The same situation prevailed at Newport.

In Allegheny William Weightman, aged ninety, while trying to capture trout 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 1889. 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 swept away. The loss reached more than a million dollars.

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 neighborhood of the Conemaugh left their homes and took shelter on high 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 places it was from six to eight feet over the banks, and in some places it was from ten to fifteen feet over the banks.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose tracks follow the river for twenty-five miles above Johnstown, is perhaps the heaviest loser, and its loss is estimated at \$50,000. On the Conemaugh, a pier of 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 1 o'clock about 300 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 Pennsylvania station. A store, owned by Tony George, at the north end of the Lincoln bridge, was completely swept away, with all its contents. A fire engine, owned by Emanuel Jones, was also swept away, as was the Starler 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 bridge at Cambria was also wrecked. Many dwellings in the Second and Thirteenth Wards and in the Woodvale district were swept away. The dam at Loreto and at Wildwood Springs broke during the storm. Hundreds of feet of the stone-retaining wall along the Conemaugh has been swept away, entailing thousands of dollars loss upon the city. At Woodvale, a mile below, almost every house on the main thoroughfare, Maple avenue, was inundated.

Three bridges had been carried away on the Pine Grove division of the Reading Railroad, at Bushberg, 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 colliers have been flooded and it may take 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 water-courses on the dikes. Below the dam the waters overflowed 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 and 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 Railroads, that runs to Reisterstown, 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 destitute.

Two children, one a girl of one year, the other a boy of seven years of age, belonging to John Krusekosi, of Nanticoke, were drowned at Wilkesbarre. They fell into a creek 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 East and Preston No. 3, near Ashland, and Lehigh, near Pottsville, were idle.

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

The Schuylkill 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 kippie camp near Tremont was washed out and several members perished. Among these was a woman and her new-born babe.

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. The present season's flood cannot be completely or had badly damaged at least twenty bridges in this one county, besides much havoc with embankments.

The submergence 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 pier of the new bridge connecting the Pennsylvania 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 average 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 Springertown, on the Downington and Waynesburg Railroad, broke about 10 o'clock a. m. The dam covered about fifty acres, and the vast body of water was everything before it, down the valley. The damage to farms and buildings was 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 on the county.

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 storm of 1889, when the Lehigh, Jordan and Little Lehigh Rivers broke so wild and destructive. All industry along the banks were idle, and water has gotten into many of them, damaging thousands of dollars worth of goods.

The silk mill, furniture factories, flour mill, paint works, wire mill, glass factory, planing mill and foundry were all flooded. The city was placed in darkness, the electric lights having been flooded. At Hokenakanda a new bridge, costing \$40,000, has probably been irreparably damaged.

Every colliery in the Lehigh region was drowned out, and only 19,000 men were made idle.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

ANOTHER insurrection in Cuba is imminent.

THERE is a poor outlook for wheat in California.

LAST year the Monte Carlo bank made \$4,500,000.

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 \$75,000,000, of the army \$85,000,000.

THE lambing season was uncommonly favorable in Great Britain this year, the percentage of losses being much below the average.

GEORGE GREIFFITS, of London, has just completed a trip around the world in sixty-four days, eleven hours and twenty minutes.

AN epidemic similar to the "Great Plague" which devastated London during the seventeenth century is prevalent in Canton, China.

ANOTHER war is looked for in South Africa. The claims of the chiefs of the Transvaal refuse to pay taxes, and generally defy the Government.

AN early cessation of gold exports is indicated by the foreign trade balance, which is running heavily in our favor at a time when ordinarily it runs the other way.

ROBERT CLARKE, the Mesquite chief, has been restored to his chiefship in Bluefields through the influence of the British. The Americans are glad of the result.

EXPERTS now say that they believe Dove's armor to be a "fake," and to consist of but a sheet of Krupp's patent steel, two centimeters thick, which the nearest thing to a bullet pierce, hidden beneath a leather cover and oakum stuffing.

At 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 384 animals destroyed, \$10,739 was allowed—an average of \$28.50.

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 50,000 trees. The average annual product of these trees was 355 pounds of fresh fruit each, making the annual loss incident to their destruction at least \$250,000.

SANDOW, 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 *Crotalaria* puma, was muzzled, and his feet muffled in boxing gloves. He refused to lose his temper, and would not even stand up. The strong man swung him around and the match was given to him.

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