The gold production of this country for ten years past has varied but little from \$32,000,000 annually.

Tests recently made of the hauling powers of American and English locumotives on the Tokaido Railway in Japan resulted decidedly in favor of American engines, and preference will be given to them in future.

A noted health officer claims that a large number of cases of bronchitis, pneumonia and inflammation of the lungs during the winter are directly raceable to the exposure of the patient at football games in the fall.

There are truck "farms" in New York City, avers the Mail and Express, which are assessed at \$100,000 an acre. About forty such acres are to be seen in the vicinity of the Kingdom Come Curve, on the Sixth avenue "L," between the 104th and 116th street stations. They used to be leased for one or two years at a time, but no lease falling in is now renewed for more than six months in advance.

The New York Sun observes: It is a curious fact, in view of the complaints that Ireland and Scotland are downtrodden, that three Irishmen and a Scotchman constitute the supreme tribunal of appeal for all English subjects, which is the court known as the "Lords of Appeal in Ordinary." The names and nationality of its four members are as follows: Lord MacNaughten, Irish; Lord Morris, Irish; Lord Watson, Scotch, and Lord Russell,

The domesticated herd of buffalo in Otoe County, Nebraska, recently referred to by Secretary Morton, numbers eight. They were bred from three calves rounded up with cattle in Colorado. The buffalo have been kept in a six-acre lot and fed like native cattle. Two of the bulls, seven and eight years, fought out the question of leadership a year ago, and the elder was pushed by the younger through a heavy plank fence. They are now kept apart. Along with the buffalo is a herd of elk, also numbering eight. They are masters of the situation. A cross between the elk and black cattle was obtained, but the only calf proved barren. The elk are fed lightly and are ordinarily peaceful, but when they are in search of water their rush is

Mr. Mulock, a Liberal member of the Canadian House of Commons, made a sensation the other day by introducing a bill to cut down the salary of the Governor-General. He explained that when the salary of that official was first arranged it was fixed at \$50,000. That was at the confederation. Since that time the expenses of the office have been continually increasing, until now they were out of all proportion to any services that it could possibly do to the country. He said that since the confederation in 1867 the office has cost the country \$2,851,917, or about \$114,076 a year, which was some \$65,000 more than its maintenance had been rated at. He thought that the luxury of having a Governor-General came altogether too high. He said that he did not propose any change to go into effect before the expiration of the term of the present incumbent of the office, Lord Aderdeen

The Atlanta Constitution speculates in a cold-blooded way upon what would be likely to ensue if a prediction made by Professor Falb, the Viennese earthquake prophet, came to pass. Says the Constitution: "According to the New York Herald the new prophet is a scientist of high standing. His success in foretelling two earthquakes in Greece will cause people to take a good deal of interest in his prediction of a tidal wave that will overwhelm New York in July of August. If such a calamity should occur it would have a far-reaching effect upon this country. The destruction of New York with its concentrated wealth would transfer the financial center elsewhere, and Southern ports would doubtless leap into prominence in a very short time. Of course, Professor Falb may have made two lucky guesses by accident, and New York may escape her threatened doom. Still, it is a well known fact that the coast of New Jersey has been gradually sinking for the past one hundred years, and it is possible that it wili sooner or later be swallowed by the ocean. In that event, New York would probably go down at the same time. But it is not likely that the bulletins from Vienna will depress the price of metropolitan real estate or cause a wholesale exodus. The average New Yorker will have to be shaken up pretty roughly before he will abandon his property."

The population of Melbourne, the metropolis of Australia, has decreased 46,064 since April, 1891.

Cincinnati is said to be the greatest saddlery and harness producing city in the world. The industry dates back over half a century.

Senor del Castro told the Spanish Cortes the other day that if England attempted to seize Tangier, it would precipitate the greatest naval war that the world has ever known.

Good pencil cedar is getting so scarce that the great firm of Faber & Co. have begun to cultivate forests of cedar in Germany. At Schloss Stein there is a cedar forest which covers thirteen acres, and the head of the firm has, for many years, maintained nurseries and plantations of cedars on his land in Bavaria, grown from seed which he imported from Florida.

Women are commencing to take the place of men as buyers and drummers for large drygoods houses, more particularly in the West, states the New York Witness. One reason given for this change is that the habits of women are more reliable than those of men. Another reason assigned for the preference of women to men in these cases is that the former have better taste in whatever pertains to apparel, especially feminine dress.

Greater New York, a topographical statistician points out, will cover an area of 317 square miles; three times the size of London and twelve times that of Paris. Rome, Babylon and Memphis are not to be mentioned in the comparison, and the only real competitor, contemporaneous or historic, will be Chicago, which, according to the New York Tribune, spreads its municipal outlines as far out on the prairie as it chooses and is not going to be left behind in any race for big-

The Emperor of China is not conteat with the respect shown him by his subjects, and recently issued the following peculiar order: "After bringing our sacrifice recently to the highest being, we heard upon our return to the palace, near the gate leading to the Imperial quarters, a rather loud noise caused by talking. This shows that the people have not the proper regard for the majesty of the raler, and also that the officers of the bodyguard have failed to do their duty properly. The officers who were on post at the particular gate must be punished, therefore, by the Ministry of War. In the future, however, all officers, high or low, must see that a noise so improper shall not occur in our presence."

Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Agricultural Department, said recently that there had not been any pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the United States for more than two years, but that tuberculosis is to be found everywhere more or less. "It is not confined to any one locality," said Dr. Salmon, "nor is there an unusual prevalence of the disease. It has existed from time immemorial, but it can be lessened, and can probably be eradicated by adopting proper measures. It is a disease of the lungs among cattle and contagious, being communicated by germs. It is most prevalent in dairy catte which are raised and kept under conditions where contagion can be easily communicated. The disease is more apt to spread among cattle kept in stables than among those in a pasture or on a ranch."

The beet-sugar crop of 1893 was manufactured at seven factories, the largest being in California, and others in Nebraska, Utah and Virginia, the latter only recently established and with a production for the past year of only eighteen tons. The amount of capital invested in the seven factories is about \$2,000,000. Tributary to these factories, under cultivation in beets are about 20,000 acres of land, the best of the California farms being rated at \$200 an acre. The average yield of the lands was ten tons of beets to the acre, for which the farmers received, delivered at the factories, an average of \$4.50 per ton. Apparently this is a profitable crop; but not only is fertile soil required, but high fertilization, and a great deal of hand culture; so that, on the whole, the crop is seldom heavy enough to be profitable except on fertile land which is too valuable for ordinary crops, These requirements, and the fact that sugar-beet cultivation must be in the line of scientific farming, if satisfactory results are to be reached, will always have a tendency to confine this branch of agriculture to certain favorable climatic or other localities and

THE MINNEAPOLIS FAST.

THE NEW CRUISER IS A REC-ORD BREAKER.

On Her Preliminary Trial at Sea in Shallow Water and With Anthracite Coal She Makes the Wonderful Speed of 21.75 Knots - The Contractors' Trial is Satisfactory.

A broom at the foretopmast and the figures 21.75 painted in big white letters on the funnel of the Minneapolis told every craft in the Delaware River and the crowds on the shore, as the man-of-war steamed back to Philadelphia, the result of the big cruiser's preliminary trial trip off the Delaware Capes and proclaimed to the world that the United States Government has another ship superior in speed to any vessel pos-sessed by other nations.

The 21.75 knots were made in an off-shore run off the Delaware Capes. The run was made under forced draught, in compar-atively shallow water and with anthracite

coal burning in the furnaces.

The Minneapolis left Cramp's shipyard, with Captain R. W. Sargeant in command, and a crew of 407 men. Edwin S. Cramp, the engineer of the firm, and Superintendent Lewis Nixon represented the builders of the ship, and had general supervision of the trial. About a dozen friends of Mr. Cramp were aboard as guests.

The Naval Department was officially repre-

sented by Naval Constructor John Hanseon Past Assistant Engineer A. B. Willetts and G. W. Dengerfeld, Inspector of Equipment,
The conditions were favorable for the
ship, as she passed Five Fathom Bank lightship, for her first run to the Northeast light-The Minneapolis was running under natural draught, and passed Northeast lightship at nineteen minutes past 9, was made at the rate of 18.73 knots.

On the run back the speed on this run had increased to 19.14, and on the next run out to the Northeast lightship the speed went up to 20.52. The run back to Five Fathom Bank light was made in the same time. The speed to 21.54, and on the return it fell to 21.04. The fourth and last run of the day showed the best speed. It was made under light forced draught, and on the run out to Northeast light 21.26 was logged, and on the run in the cruiser was spurted to 21,70 knots.

Captain Sargeant got under way at halfpast six o'clock next morning, and passed out to sea at ten minutes after eight for a speed trial of the cruiser, The cruiser was loaded with water ballast to make up for the weight of her armament and displaced 7300 tons, the bunkers being

filled with anthracite. At ten o'clock the cruiser was turned, and her prow pointed to

The engines were working perfectly under the tremendous strain to which they were being subjected. The revolutions of the screw under 160 pounds pressure of steam ran up as high as 138, but only for a few ninutes. During the hour's run the average revolutions of the three screws were 128 a At the end of an hour the forced draught

was turned off and the speed of the ship creased. The Capes were passed at ten minutes to twelve, and so perfectly satisfied was Mr. Cramp with the trial that the ship proceeded directly up the river to the yard. As the course was not marked, a perfect dependence cannot be placed upon the patent log, and it was difficult to arrive at an exact knowledge of the speed made. Calculations approximated it at 21.75 knots for the hour's run, but it is more than probable that it was greater than this. The Columbia on her preliminary trial trip made

As a result of the preliminary trial of the new cruiser her builders and the officers on board pronounce her the best of her class and the fastest of her size in the world.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CONGRESSMAN DANIELS, of New York, was a cobbler for ten years.

THE Emperor of Germany is exceedingly partial to horseback riding. PRINCE ALBERT, the Emperor of Germany's

Ex-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S cottage at Cape May, N. J., is advertised for sale,

A STATUE of Marshal de MacMahon, thirty feet high, is to be erected at Autun, France. PATRICE WALSH, the new Senator from Georgia, is the busiest letter writer in that

KING OSCAR, of Sweden, was in his young days one of the most accomplished tenors in SECRETARY HORE SMITH delivered the

commencement address at the University of North Carolina. CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. P. HAINES, of the

Cunard Line, has crossed the ocean 600 times and has never lost a life, CAPTAIN NATHAN PETERS, the oldest Free

Mason in the United States, died a few days ago at Amesbury, Mass., aged eighty-one J. L. Mollor, the song writer, is an English barrister, who divides his time between his profession and music, which he con-

siders a recreation. R. J. GATLING, of Hartford, (Conn.) the inventor of the gun of that name, is seventyfour years of age, with snow white hair and a clean shaven face.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, now Lord Russell, is said to be the prospective successor of Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England. The salary is \$40,000.

BELVA LOCKWOOD, the woman lawyer of Washington, is sixty-three years old. She began teaching school at the age of fourteen and was married four years later.

GENERAL PLEASONTON, who, many years ago, was widely known as 'Blue Glass' Pleasonton, has lived very quietly for the last sixteen years at a Washington hotel. SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN has scrap books covering the history of the United States for the past thirty-eight years. He has been keeping his letters since he was fifteen, and everything of value has been saved.

RUDOLPH HERTZOG, the "A. T. Stewart of Berlin," died in Carlsbad a few days ago, seventy-nine years old. His store was known far and wide in Germany, and made him one of the wealthiest men of the capital, although he had begun with almost nothing.

ONLY three of the former United States Senators from Massachusetts are now living -Robert C. Winthrop, who served in 1850-51; George C. Boutwell, who served from 1873 to 1877; and Henry L. Dawes, whose term of service extended from 1875 to 1893. ALBERT GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, got profits of the notorious gambling establishment in his dominions, not to speak of his dividends on the gambling company's stock. which, notwithstanding it was a "bad year," exceeded forty per cent.

PRINCE BISMARCK, according to the book recently published by Hans Blum, "The Ger-man Empire at the Time of Bismarck," is not a wealthy man in the American sense. The mortgage on his estates requires him to pay about \$30,000 every year. The income from his Friedrichsruhe property has been as much as \$60,000 a year, but it has averaged only about half that sum. His en-tire income is not far from \$100,000.

Mas. KENDALL, wife of a doctor of Quincy. the horses took fright and ran away. The doctor stopped them after they had run but three blocks and then found that his wife had died from fright on the seat by his side.

THREE EUROPEAN RULERS.

The Emperors of Russia, Austria and Germany, Arbiters of Peace or War in Europe.



STRIKERS RAMPANT.

Labor Disturbances Break Forth at Many Points.

Violence marked the continuance of the labor strikes in many sections of the country, and a review of the situation for one day showed that the struggle was growing more serious as the contest between the

workmen and capitalists progressed.

McKeesport, Penn., was in the hands of a
wild mob of tube-work strikers. They drove workmen from their factories, burned tip-ples and other property, and held undisputed sway over the country round. They had three cannon, and for a time retained pos-session of the mills and other property of

their former employers.

A desperate fight occurred between sheriff's posse and coal strikers at the Little Coal Mines, near Pekin, Ill. Two were killed and half a dozen wounded. One dead body, several men on the verge of the grave, a number of others in-jured, \$30,000 worth of property absolutely destroyed and many homes made desolate, was the result of an attempt made by the miners of the Peoria district to close the mine operated by the Little Brothers in Tazewell County, a mile or more back of Wesley City. Edward Blower, of Barton-ville, married, was shot in the side of the neck and killed instantly.

Governor McKinley has sent 1200 troops to Eastern Ohlo, where strikers are stopping railway traffic. The commanding general believes that the men will fight at at least A mob near Harmony, In 1., stoned a Van

engineer in his cab The presence of troops quieted the rioters diers arrived the house of a working miner was blown up with dynamite.

dalia freight train and instantly killed the

A call for aid came from Round Pound in the Cherokee Strip. Men were tearing up railroad tracks and threatened to kill anybody who attempted to repair them.

A battle between the army of deputies and gold miners near Cripple Creek, Col., was averted at the last moment. The men said they were willing to surrender to the militia, and the deputies concluded to await the coming of the troops. Neither the coal operators nor the miners

took kindly to the suggestion of the National Committee of the United Mine Workers that each mining district settle the strike for it-

The importation of new men into the coke region of Pennsylvania increased and bid fair to defeat the strikers.

Judge Emery Speer, who once made a de-dation uniavorable to organized labor, refused at Macon, Ga., to require engineers to work thirteen hours at a stretch, saving the policy of the law was to improve the con-dition of the laboring man whosever possible.

KILLED THEIR CHILDREN. Then Carl Seeger and His Wife Took Their Own Lives.

Carl Seeger, his wife and their four children were all found dead in their home at Berlin, Germany.

Seeger was a master painter, and at one time was well-to-do, but has been waable to collect money due him for work and became despondent. Mrs. Seeger was greatly cast down by her husband's financial embarrassment, and, judging from the evidence in the hands of the police, the couple determined to kill their four children, nineteen, thirteen, ten and seven years old, and then commit

Procuring some cyanide of potassium the parents placed the poison in the food of the two older children, from the effects of which they died in a short time, though the eldest son apparently made a desperate struggle before death relieved him of his agony. The other two children, one a girl, were, for some unexplained reason, hanged by their

After killing the children it is supp that Seeger gave some of the poison to his wife, and immediately after she swallowed it placed a rope about her neck and strangled

Then Seeger made preparations for killing himself. Taking the rope with which he had strangled his wife, he placed the end with the noose around his neck, fastened the other end to a door-knob, and, with the aid of a chair, passed the middle of the rope over the top of the door. When he had done this he kicked the chair from under him and strangled.

VIOLENCE AT M'KEESPORT. The Workmen Driven Out by a Crowd

of 5000 Strikers. The expected trouble at the National Tube

Works, McKeesport, Penn., has occurred. A crowd of 5000 strikers broke down the entrance to the mill yard and drove the 240 workmen employed in the various de-partments out of the plant. As the men were driven out of the works they were surrounded by another crowd of strikers on the outside, beaten with clubs and chased through the central part of the city. Several welders crossed the Monongahela River, pursued by the strikers. One of the men was caught and severely stabbed by his pursuers. • His condition was sonsidered critical.

A WHALE 100 lect long was washed ashore on the north beach at Yaquina Bay, Cal., a few days ago. He was killed with axes.

A FARMER'S CRIME.

He Shoots a Farm Hand, His Motherin-Law and Kills Himself.

Maxon Miller, a farmer, who lived in Cheshire, a out six miles west of Canandaigua, N. Y., walked into his home and, without saying a word, deliberately fired three shots at the hired man, E. G. Reish. He then walked over to where his mother-inlaw, Mrs. Ward, was sitting and shot her

Miller then shot himself in the forehead and died in a few minutes. His wife escaped to some neighbors, where she in a frantic manner related the story of her husband's erime. Every one in the neighborhood hurried to the scene, where they saw Mrs. Ward lying in a pool of blood, but still alive, and Miller lying dead in the back yard. Reish had escaped any serious injury, only one shot having taken effect, and that one in the left arm.

Reish says that Miller had been absent from home for several months, and that the family had no intimation of his being in the neighborhood. The reason to the deed is said to be jealousy. The reason for con

LYNCHED IN COURT.

Disgusted With the Proceedings Against Two Murderers.

Ed. Hill and George F. Parker, murderers, were taken from the jail at Colfax, Wash., and hanged from the balcony of the Court House,

Hill killed Langford Summers at Garfield nearly two years ago, and after a trial which cost the county nearly \$30,000 he was found

guilty of assault and sentenced to two years. His case was pending on appeal. Parker was being tried for the murder of A. B. Cooper, at Pullman, last October, and the jury sitting in his case watched the lynching from a room in the Court House. The mob awoke Jailer Newcomber, and, on plea that they had a prisoner to look up, ground the necks of the murderers, led them to the second story of the Court-House ar without any parley, dropped them off the balcony Parker's arm caught in the rope and was jerked almost from its socket. Hill's neck was broken.

DEAD BEFORE HANGED.

A Mob Tortures Its Victim to Remind Him of His Crime. Alexander McCurdy, about thirty years of

age, was convicted at Golden, Col., of mayhem. He had brutally assaulted his stepbrother, Charles Berry, whom he charged with interfering with his domestic happi-

McCurdy was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, but had not been taken away yet. Early in the morning a mob seized Alexander Kerr, the jailor, choked him and made him give up his kers. Then the leaders dragged McCurdy from his cell to the jail lawn, where he was tortured as he had tortured his stepbrother.

McCardy died under the torture, but his hanged to a trestle over Clear Creek. It was cut down at 6 a. m.

IT'S HAWAII'S ISLAND.

Its Flag is Hoisted by the Minister of the Interior.

Hawaii has won the race with Great Britain and secured possession of Necker Island. The Hawaiian steamer Iwalani beat the British cruiser Champion in the race to the barren bit of land. Minister of the Interior King returned to Honolula and an-nounced that he had hoisted the flag of Havaii on a promontory of the island.

The new acquisition is perfectly barren, of

no use whatever except as a possible resting place for the proposed cable.

LARGEST HORSE DEAD.

He Stood 27 1-2 Hands High and Weighed 3024 Pounds.

The largest horse in the world, King William, 27% handshigh, weight 3024 pounds, died at Chesterton, Ind., a few nights ago, while being shipped to Coney Island, Mr. Westlake, his owner, had just been offered \$10,000 for him.

TEN DROWNED.

Cloudburst Carries Away a Charcoal

A cloudburst occurred in the Sierra Madre Mountains about seventy miles south of Durango, Mexico, and a camp of charcoal burners was washed away by the flood which came raging down the mountain gulch. Ten charcoal burners in the camp were all

THE United States Marine Hospital Service received reassuring reports from its officials in Europe in regard to the general cholera situation so far as concerns those parts of the Continent toward which the tide of American travel tends.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES

THE CURRENT MONTHLY PUB-LIC DEBT STATEMENT.

A Net Increase in the Public Debt, Less Cash on Hand, of \$6,603-030.58-A Net Loss of \$22,000,-000 in Gold-Great Falling Off in

The debt statement shows a net increase of the public debt, less cash in the United States Treasury, during May, of \$6,603,-030.58. The interest-bearing debt increased \$460, the non-interest-bearing debt decreased \$640,879.50, and the cash in the Treasury decreased \$7,243,450.03. The balance of the several classes of debt at the close of business. May 31, were at Interest-bearing debt, \$635,041,840; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity. \$1,853,390; debt bearing no interest, \$380, 016,330; total, \$1,016,916,560.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were \$621,128,445, an increase of \$1,138,650. Total cash in the Treasury, \$783,283,264.77; gold reserve, \$78.693,267; net cash balance, \$39,161,068.85. During the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of \$22,124,-641, the total at the close being \$414,067. \$16. Of silver there was an increase of \$786,490. Of the surplus there was in the national bank depositories \$16,939,421, against \$16,840,719 at the end of the previous

month.

During the month of May the Treasury sustained a net loss in gold for export purposes of \$22,000,000. The movement still continues, nearly wiping out all of the gold received by the bond issue of last January. While the Treasury is losing gold by export, it is pleo losing it in Boston, Philadelphia and New York by withdrawals in ordinary business transactions. The gold is finding its New York by withdrawals in ordinary business transactions. The gold is finding its way into the banks. In most of the cities of the West the Treasury is daily gaining gold in exchange for legal tenders, one day receiving \$400,000 in St. Louis for United States notes delivered in New York to the bank's credit. Gold received for customs dues at New York during May amounted the sale. to only 2.3 per cent., against twenty-sight

er cent. six months ago.

The falling off of ordinary revenues is causing more uneasiness in Treasury circles than the decline of the gold reserve. The receipts for the eleven months of the current fiscal year are \$84,000,000 less than for the eleven monchs of the previous fiscal year. A saving of \$13,000,000 in expenditures over the corresponding period of 1892-3 brings down the difference in round figures to \$72,000,000, being the excess of expenditures over receipts for the eleven months of the year The greatest falling off is shown in customs, which have declined \$66,000,000. Internal revenue also fell off \$14,000,000. The greatest retrenchment of expenditures is shown in pensions, a saving of \$17,000,000 having been effected in this item. Civil and miscellaneous expenditures show a decrease of

The stated Treasury balance is \$117,000,-000 ; on January 1 it was \$90,000,000. January 1, however, the Treasury was reduced to a working currency balance of only \$9,000,000, the rest being sold and now the Treasury has a working currency balance of \$42,000,000. The Treasury situation, therefore, is considered more favorable now, even less gold than it held in January, than at the beginning of the calendar year, as its currency balance is four times greater than it was then.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

IRELAND has 107,774 paupers. New York has 3723 policemen.

Loxpox has a population of 5,658,000. Panis has sixty-nine Anarchists in cus-

Mexico is arranging to receive 200,000

BRAZIL will erect a monument to President James Monroe.

EIGHTY-THREE MILLION bushels of wheat are now in the United States. SEVERAL members of the new French Cab-

inet are avowedly hostile to England. A small yellow drought worm is destroy-

ing the corn shoots around Webster City,

profits for 1893 were \$179,497,48 less than in 1892. THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company's

THERE are over 359,000 bicycles ridden in this country every day during the summer

Money in Europe is very cheap, and the Bank of England's holdings are larger than James Munnay, a convict in the prison at Chester, Ill., com mittel suicide by eating a

bar of lye soap. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS have voted to make

THE gold stock of the United States June 1, according to the official Treasury estimate, was \$665,000,000.

confined to America.

WHEAT is about sixteen cents lower at Chicago than it was a year ago, and about seven cents lower at New York.

IT is estimated that the late washouts in ennsylvania caused a loss to the railroads in that State amounting to \$2,100,000.

IT seems that in the city of Washington there are 4000 colored children of a suitable age for whom there are no school accommodations.

Oxford University, England, has accepted the challenge of Yale for an athletic contest in July, providing a representative team can be formed. A BAINMAKER employed by a railway com-

pany is said to have precipitated a copious downpour over a part of Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas.

SUEZ CANAL stockholders voted, 1299 to 487, to pension the De Lesseps family, and by about the same majority re-elected two of the Count's sons directors. Such is the glut of asparagus this season

in New York City that on some days it sells as low as seventy-five and eighty cents a dozen bunches to canners.

MILLIONS SWEPT AWAY. Many Lives Lost in the Fraser River Flood.

Four million dollars will hardly cover the loss by the Fraser River flood in British Columbia. The waters continued rising. and as the warm weather continues melting the snow in the mountains there was no immediate prospect of relief. One prominent railway official thinks the loss of life will reach 190. Bridges, trestles, tunnels and tracking along the Canadian Pacific have gone. From Prevelstoke to the sea, 380 miles, the railway is now a watery waste.
The last point above Vancouver which can
now be reached is Ruby Creek, eightytwo miles distant. Thence all is water. two miles distant. Thence all is water, Masqui Mission, Chilliwack, Hatzie and Langley Prairies, and the towns of Harrison, Centreville, Langley, Chilliwack and Mission are all under water, and not a farm building is left standing. Fully ten thousand cattle have perished. Tolegraph and railroad services are completely demoralized.

One raft was found with the bodies of a man and woman and three children strapped to it, and seven bodies were found floating singly.