ALPENA'S GREAT FIRE

THIRTEEN HUNDRED HOMELESS

Several Lives Lost and Property Valued at \$400,000 Destroyed by the Flames.

Just sixteen years ago Alpena, Michigan, was laid in ashes, and now thirteen blocks are a mass of smouldering ruins. The fire which caused such havor broke out about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the lumber mill of H. R. Morse, a buge structure covering two acres of ground and surrounded by sawdust heaps and piles of refuse lumber. The wind was blowing a flerce gale and the fire soon spread to the Detroit, Bay City and Alpean's engine honse, which was rapidly consulted. Morse's mill boarding house went next and the fire sprend on toward the

The fire department was helpless and there was nothing to do but wait until the fire had exhausted itself. Gitchrist's lumber dick. with 3,000,000 feet of sawed lumber on it, was soon in flames, and the scone as the big logs fell into the bay and drifter out into the open take, the timber being ablaze, wer a sight long to be remembered. The turning timber set fire to the Government L ghthouse at the mouth of the river and it was soon a total

While the fire was slowly sweeping down through a half mile of the town, the peop'e were moving out household goods and carrying valuables back of the town. It was not entil midnight the fire was under control. Over 200 buildings were burned, an 11,300 persons are homeless. Nine-tenths of these are workingmen, and most of them have no insurance. The loss on these buildings will exceed \$200,000.

Three million feet of lumber, belonging to F. W. Gilchrist, Folkerts, McPhee & Co., of Alpena, and Burrows & Burt, of Saginaw, valued at \$7,500 was also lost

Mrs. Ann McLean, of Buffalo, was burned to death. Mrs. Putvin, aged 73, is so bully burned that she is not expected to live. Miss Nester and Mrs. Sharboneau were also seriously burned and may die.

The total loss of property will probably

Although the people burned out were mostly poor laborers there was no actual suffering. George L. Maltz gave \$1,000 and the use of the opera house for sleeping purposes. The skating rink was also given, and all the halls are filled. A. N. Spratt, has sent the people to meat markets and takers, all bills to be sent him, Many families saved nothing.

A CLOUD-BURST.

Additional Details of Devastation in West Virginia.

As the ravages of the storm are repaired a iditional advices as to the extent of the destruction are received from sections not before open to communication. A special from Beres, Ritchio county, brings in the first advices from the Hughes river, a small stream flowing through Doddridge and Ritchie counties. On its bank the destruction was complete. Hundreds of farmers in these two counties, as well as Calhoun, Gilmore and Lewis, are absolutely ruinet. Near Berea there was a cloud-burst that in a few minutes brought the water higher than ever known. J. R. Baker's store, eighteen feet above ordinary high water, was carried from its foundation and everything below was swept clean. Every bridge on the stream is gone; houses, barns, granaries, haystacks and growing crops have d'sappeared entirely, and piles of drift and debris left ten or twelve feet deep in the valley. For miles the soil was washed off as clean as a floor, leaving a hard, smooth, clay surface.

in Barbour county lumbermen are all heavy losers. The loss on Hughes river is placed at \$500,000. In Barbour county, along the Tygarts Valley river, lightning added to the havoe, burning haysticks and barns. Every stream in this county was dangerously swoolen and curried off bridges, mills and other buildings, stacked wheat and growing corn, to say nothing of millions of feet of lumber. At Moatsville, Isave Hoffman's steam mill and a new iron bridge were swept away. The inhabitants burely escaped to the hirls, and lost their all. The visitation is without precedent in this section.

On Wednesday Terra Alta, Preston county was visited by a cyclone. The track of the cyclone lay right through the heart of the town, and twisted houses from their foundations and carried roofs hundreds of feet from the buildings. The railroads and courtry roads are blocked with debris, and advices, are necessarily meager. One house with three women in it was carried 100 feet and sat down intact in the bed of the stream, the unharmet. Bar-s are scattered no two boards together. Lightning companied the wind and added to its terrors, doing much damage.

DESPERATE HALF-BREEDS.

Preparing for Another Rebellion Against the Dominion Government.

There is no doubt that the half breeds on the banks of the Saskatchewan are setting desperate, and are preparing for another armed rebellion against the Dominion Govern-

The people claim that since rebellion their condition has been growing worse, and it is now simply deplorable. They say the troops robbed them of their possessions, for which no compensation has been made. Without crops and without seed grain, they have been scarcely able to subsist. The day of the buffalo is past and they can get no game. They have sent for Gabriel Dumont to come to their assistance and offer to place themselves under his leadership, swearing il stand by him and give the last that r blood,

derstood that the Government is considerably alarmed at the reports of organization and arme i resistance which have reached healquarters, and that the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories and the Deputy Minister of the Interior are on their way West with order to investigate the state of effairs, and if p ssible to treat with the helfbree &

CONDITION OF THE CROPS

Estimate of Yield of Winter Wheat -Prospect for Corn and Oats.

The following crop summary appears in this week's edition of the Farmer's Review; "The weather during last week coatinue! favorable for the growing crops, as also for the winter wheat and hay barvest, both of which are now being vigorously pushed. While complaints of injury by insects to small grain continues to be received, they do not inficate so serious in jury as was feared earlier in the season, A compilation of the reports of the week on estimate i yield per nere of winter wheat and of per cent, of condition of spring when , outs and core, give the following averages by States:

Ohio-Estimated yie'd of winter wheat per sere, 11.5 pushels; condition of onts, 19; sorn, 101.5.

Indiana-E-timated viel lof winter-wheaper agre, 11 Lushels; condition of cats 89.5 orn 103.7.

Illinois-Winter-wheat per nore, 14 2 bush els; spring-wheat condition, \$2.7; oats, 89.5;

Iown-Yield of winter wheat 19 bushels ondition of spring wheat, 78.2; osts, 91.8;

Missouri-Yield of winter-wheat per nece. 4 bushels; condition of oats, 101.7; corn, 95. Kansas-Estimated yield of winter wheat

per sere, 20.7; c addition of spring wheat; 91; outs, 94.4; corn, 104.1. Nebraska-Condition of spring wheat, 91; nts, 104.1; corn, 100.

Minnesota-Condition of spring wheat, 82.2; oats, 95.7; corn, 78,

The Signal Service report says: Reports from the corn and wheat States of the central valleys of the Northwest indicate that the weather during the past week has been favorable for the growing crops, especially corn, potatoes and grass, which have doubtless been generally improved by recent rains. Rains in the middle Atlantic States during the past week slightly delayed barvest work. and has greatly improved the condition of the growing crops, especially corn and potatoes.

TO AVOID FORFEITURE.

the Alien Landlord, to Sell His Illinois Holdings.

It is learned that Landlord Scully is about to sell his Illinois holdings. He owns 4,000 acres in Sangamon, 15,000 in Logan and 10-900 acres in McLean and other counties, in which he has for several years past carried on the Irish rack-renting system.

Last year two bills were introduced in the Legislature looking to the extirpation of passed after a hard fight, and were at ones approved by the Governor. Under the provisions of these acts alien land owners were bound to dispose of their realty within six years, under penalty of forfeiture, unle-s in the meantime they became citizens of the United States, Scully's American repre sentative is now preparing to sell all the land owned by him in Illinois. It comprises some of the richest farming land in the State. Scully also has enormous tracts of lands in Nebraska and Kansas, where the same system of rack renting is pursued.

MARIETTA CENTENNIAL

Anniversary of the Inauguration of Civil Government for the Northwest.

The Centennial celebration opened auspiclously favored with delightful weather. Great numbers are in attendance. At the opening in Centennial Hall, Gov. J. B. Foraker presided. The address was by Rt. Rev. Bishop Gitmour of Cleveland.

Gov. Foraker in introducing the speaker referred to the historical associations of the spot and the hour, and also to the fact that the influence of the lives of the pioneers had been felt not only throughout America, but in Europe. He said that religion had come to these shores with the pilgrim fathers, a id that it had gone with their descendants and accessors to all corners of the country,

Bishop Gilmour spoke in careful, distinct nunciation and without manuscript. His subject, 'Religion and Civil Government,' was treated in a broad, popular and Catholic spirit. Those who feared or fanciel that Bishop Gilmour might accept the opportunity to interject c eed found no c use for complaint He held that government comes from God, the form is from the people,

MEXICAN FLOOD SUFFERERS. Terrible Experiences of the Victims

of the Leon Deluge. Late advices from Leon, Mexico, the principal scene of the great flood, ay: "Mss es of people are packed in portals, stables and ever available place of shelter, averaging one person to less than a square yard of space, with piles of flig matting laid on the ground for beds and a few miserable rags for cover, all able-bod ed men have been force I name by by rork by the Government. Rations of begin with at are issued, and everything possible adone to relieve the sufferers. Children up to twelve years of a ze are among these mass s without a thread of clothing and at night are wrapped in whatever rags the family have for covering. Anything whatever of food or clothing, no matter how poor, is received with extreme gratitude. It view of the nature of the buildings involved-they leing constructed of ab de-ind the great num or of them which were destroyed, it is still believed that the bodies of many hundred people are in the ruins. Some 300 were recovered, but the stench was so great that further s.a.ch was abundoned.

The Parachute Failed.

At Coney Islend, ten miles up the river from Cincinnati, Samuel Young made an ascent of 10,000 feet in a hot-air talloon and let go to make a descent in his parachute. The par chute for 900 feet did not open, and he west down into 25-feet of water in the river and sank to the bottom. When he came up he got tangle I in the parachu e, but was recued by bea menunburt.

Hanging of Stanyard.

Ebenezer Stanyard, the Youngstown murderer, was hanged at the Ohio Penitentiary at 1 o'cleck, Friday. He apparently passed a pleasant day, and was very talkative. He played an acordeon for a short time before he went upon the sc offoli.

AN EASTERN CYCLONE,

Many Vessels Wricked Along the Atlantic Coast.

A di astrous thunder storn swept over Eistern New England Weinestay night. From 37 mil.s beyond Waltham to within a short distance of Cambridge, following the course of the Charles river, the cyclone cut a swath 100 yards wide, playing havoe along its path. At Robert's Mill, beyond Waltham, it turned half a dozen houses, and tore up by the roots 2,500 shade and fruit tress. In Waltham it followed Adams, Orange and Moody streets, unroofing whole blocks of hous s, into which the rain poured, increasing the loss and confusion.

From Waltham it struck Newton, rassing through Newton Center and Newtonville, blowing down telegraph wires, trees by hundreds, and unroofing dozens of the handsome summer cottages that adorn that aristocratic center, In Watertown Thomas Dailis's hosiery mills were dismantled, twenty houses uproofed and five demolished. No

trees are left in the town. Elsewhere the storm was very violent. It swept over City Point, South Beston, unroofing houses, demolishing trees and causing frightened people to take to the street in nlarm. No loss of life is known here, but the damage is heavy.

When the gale struck the bay it ran foul of the anchorage grounds of the South Boston Eastern Yacht Club, Here some twenty yachts, mostly sloops, were at anchor. With no warsing the squall struck them, a heavy swell rose, and in 10 minutes ten of the sloops had capsized or been swampel, and had gone down. Great excitement prevails, for, as usual, one or more of the crew sleep on board at night, and as the evening previous was fair, the fears are that last night was no exception and some of the unfortunates have gone down with the vessels. Divers are at work hunting for bodies,

In the city of Boston it was accompanied by heavy rain and brilliant lightning, but the

damage is slight. On the cape the wind blew a hurricane, The telegraph lines are down and very little can be obtained. Many fishing vessels are ashore and the damage must be great. Over 20 towns report buildings struck by

TRADE OF THE WEEK.

lightning, and, in most cases, burned.

Business Dull, But Good Crops Cause a More Hopeful Feeling.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of rade, say: Quiet hopefulness prevails. Business now is dul!. That it is going to be good, more favorable crop prospects lead alien Scally and his system. The measures people to hope. In financial markets there s nowhere disturbance, though the uppre edented volume of loans at New York raise questions that are not yet answered. There is no present expansion of legitimate trade to exp'ain it, and if important speculations are preparing they are well concealed,

The reports from interior points reflect the spirit with most frequent reference to improved crop prospects. As to cotton there is some contradiction. In the Mississippi valley too much rain is by some reported with conssquent excess of weeds. Corn and oats would probably exceed any previous yield if the weather should prove entirely favorable from this time onward through harvest, but the point of greatest danger is not yet past. In all directions the influence of mere speculation upon values is just now an unhealthy sign. Stocks have a ivanced, the more ac ive avereging about \$2 per share higher than a week ago, and yet the course of events would have justified some decline, Hogs, eggs and potatoes are higher, while coffee is half a cent lower than last week.

The industrial outlook is not entirely encouraging, though the strike of iron workers seems about to end. An advance in circular prices of coal is expected. The cotton manufacturer still holds prices well, with advance in a few grades, but the outlook for woolens does not change. The closing of carpet mills is supposed to indicate oversupply. Foreign exchange is weaker, and the supply of foreign capital has not cease I. Money is abundant, not only here, but at every other point reporting. In almost every instance, also, collections are now reporte i as satisfactory or improving.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 216; for Canals, 24; total, 240, compared with 214 ast week and 179 for the corresponding week of last year.

A Southern Plague.

Private information has been received to the effect that Plant City, South Florids, where fever sickness is reported existing, has been entirely depopulated with the exception of two or three persons who are unable to be removed and a few attendants. It is state ! also on authentic authority that the buildings, furniture, bedding, &c., will all be entirely consumed by fire in order to effectually destroy any germs of disease. A strict cordon will also be kept up about the city and vicinity night and day till frost comes, in order to prevent any person from going into other sections of the State.

At the Revolver's Muzzle.

A cowboy walked into the bank of La Junte, Kan., and covered Rufus Phillips, the cashier, with a revolver ordered him to drop all the funds of the bank into a bog he placed on the counter. The cashier complied with alacrity, and the daring robber at once mounted his horse and escaped. The smount of the loss is variously estimated at from \$16,000 to \$28,000. There is no clue to the robber.

The Standard Bearers Selected by

The Washington Critic has compiled a complete list of the Presidential candidates who have been nominated for the election

of November next: Democratic—President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; Vice President, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Thurman, of Ohio.

Republican—President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; Vice *President, Levi P.

Morton, of New York.

Prohibition—President, Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey; Vice President, John A.

Brooks, of Missouri.

Union Labor Party—President, A. J.

Streeter, of Illinois; Vice President, Charles
E. Cumpingham, of Arkansas.

Streeter, of Illinois; Vice President, Charles E. Cunningham, of Arkansas. United Labor—President, Robert H. Cow-drey, of Illinois; Vice President, W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas. Industrial Reform—President, Albert E. Redstone, of California; Vice President, John Colvin, of Kansas.

Equal Rights—President, Belva A. Lock-wood, of Washington; Vice President, Al-fred H. Love, of Femasylvania.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GLEANED FROM ALL SOURCES.

the Main Facts Related Without Unnecessary Words.

A nob of 20 men attacked the crew of a freight train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in the St. Paul yard. Engineer Fred. Hoele and Fireman Dan Barkyle were severely injured.

The Rio Grand : river is a low that not a drop can enter the Acequia, which furnishes irrigation to the people of El Pau, Texas, and farmers in the vicinity. Gardens, flower bids, shads trees &c., are suffering greatly the conspiracy was not to take the lives of tor lack of water.

J. R. Mason, who was on trial at Ashland, Ohio, for the murder of Edstor Reynolds, was acquitted.

The big training stable of Wm. Rue, at Danzille, Ky., was burned, including 33 ralumble horses, entailing a loss of \$75,000. Abert Apple an I Joseph Akens were kill d

and three others seriously injured by a fall of

marble at a quarry near Norristown, Pa. Mrs. Mary Jenkens, of Tecnmseh, Ind., shot and fatally wounded her niece, Hattie Delann, for taking apples from her orchard. The manufacturers and dealers in cotton

bagging of the United States, have formed a combination for the purpose of controlling the market and putting up the prices. John P. Egan, a collector for the St Louis Post-Dispatch, has disappeared, leaving a

having already one wife in San Francisco, Heavy gales have prevailed on the river Type and the English channel. A number of small vessels have been wiecked along the French coast.

shortage in his accounts and a wronged wife,

There have been heavy storms in Hungary, destroying much property and the knrvest, Many persons were killed by the hail stones,

The Pittsburgh, Canonsburg and State Line Railroad, with a capital of \$200,000, was founded at Wheeling, W. Va. It will build a line from Pittsburgh to Canonsburg. and through the Washington oil fields towards Wellsburg, W. Va.

The barrel and pail-shops in the Erie County Penitentiary, at Buffalo, N. Y., were destroyel by fire, causing a loss of \$15,000.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Maj. Aexauder C. M. Pennington, of the Fourth Artillery, is detailed to visit the several encampments of the National Guards of Pennsy vania this summer.

The old Ben Holliday stone mansion, about three miles from White Plains, N. Y., owned by White aw Roid, was destroyed by fire. The loss will reach \$500,000; insurance about two-thirds.

Two freight trains collide I on the Western North Carolina railroad, near Ashville, wrecking both engines and smashing up a number of cars. A negro brakeman was killed and five persons wounded, though not seriously. While a train on the Cincinnati. Wabash

& Michigan road was crossing the bridge over Estriver, near North Manchester, Ind., late Saturday afternoon, the structure collapsed and the locomotive and five cars tell twenty feet to the shallow water below. Engineer Radabaugh was seriously hurt. The wreck took fire and the broken cars were burned.

Dr. Wm. Pepper, who has been in frequent

dance upon General Sheridan, says that his removal from the atmosphere of Washington was a necessity. While the great danger from heart failure has been arrested, another danger of the first magnitude remains, and that is in the direction of failure of vitality and of nervous exhaustion.

In consequence of a washout on the Ft. Worth and Denver Railroad, a north-bound passenger train was precipitated through a bridge early Sunday morning. Engineer Smith and Fireman Wilson were instantly killed and a number of passengers badly shaken up.

The people of Conneaut Lake are making an attempt to stop Sunday excursions to that

Richard Randall and Miss Fannie Foster of Sharpsville, Pa., eloped on July 4, and were married at Jamestown, N. Y.

Bert Whitsere, of Alliance, O., died or Saturday night of blood poisoning, which ensue i after the amputation of a foot crushin a railron i accident.

Four printers, O. E. Witter, Fred Tucker and James Thompson, of Chicago, and Walter Wall, of Dallas, Tex., started from the latter place to explore the Trinity river. On Su-day Witter was brought back dying. He sa d the party hat suffered great hardships. Wall h d died near the ancient town of Talico. He d.es not know whether the others are alive or not.

Rev. James Wiley, of the Covenanter Church, Adamsville, Pa., has accepted a call from a church at New Galilee, Pa., and will go to his new field in a few days.

Joseph Lindsay, a colored port r of the Central Hotel, Bairsville, Pa., died in a det. tist's conir at that piece. Chloroform had lees administered with the intention of extracting a tooth.

300 LIVES LOST.

Dynamite Used to Clear the Passages of Corpses.

A dispatch from Capetown says that the De eers mire, in Kimberly, the scene of the fire Wednesday night, has been explored by a party of searchers. 54 whites and 200 natives were found to have been burned to death. The cause of the terrible calamity was as follows: While the shifts were being changed the bauling wire broke and the skip rushed down the shaft with frightful rapidity. The oil lamps were broken and the blazing fluid quickly ignit d the woxlen casing of the shaft. Fames in great volume shot up the shaft, completely preventing egress. The mine was soon filled with smoke, and the lights carried by the miners were rendered useless. The panic-stricken natives and whites, in their efforts to escape, became massed together in the galleries and were suffice ited to d ath. The rescuers, who subsequently explored the mine were compelled to use dynamite to clear the passages of corpses. It is believed that 300 lives were lost by the disaster. The damage to the mine is estimated at \$100,000.

A CONFESSED DYNAMITER.

Alexander Smith says He Was Pres ent When Bowles Used a Cartridge.

The hope that there would be further s'artling developments in the dynamite conspiracy attracted a large crowd to the hearing before United States Commissioner Hoyne, at Chicago. Bowle's confession covers nearly 50 pages of leg il cap, and is now in the han is of the attorney for the projection. He says in his statement that when he went into the conspirary he did not realize the enormity of the crime into which he was launching. He did not comprehend that it would involve the lives of bundreds of processit people; that the idea of passengers, but, by continued injury to pasenger coaches and loc motives, drive away the busine s of the road, and thus injure it in a degree that would be irreparable,

Alexander Smith, the Auroras Brotherhood fireman who turned informer, was the fir t witness called. He was interrupted at the very outset by lawyer David, for the defense, moving that a I evidence concerning informer Bowles be stricken out on the ground that be was not under investigation. David also asked to have the testimony of informer Kelley and witness Lloyd nullified, because they mentioned none of the defendants but Bowles, and the evidence was therefore incomplete The decision on the point was reserved, and

Smith went on with his testimony, He said Bowles showed him some dynamite the first time he ever sen it in his life Bowles took him out for a buggy ride on the occasion. Bowles broke a twig from a tree to perforate a hole in the dynamite cartridge, so that he could insert a cap. He went with Bowles in a buggy from Aurora to put one of the cartridges on the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road.

Continuing, witness said: "Bowles put the dynamite on the track, and after we got about a mile and a half away we heard the dynamite go off. When we got to Aurora I got out of the buggy and he went on. The next day he told me he would leave another cartridge with me and told me to put it on the track, but he did not call with one."

He said a package containing dynamite was given him on June 14 by Bauereise a The latter said to him, 'Go and give them a good scare to-night,' Continuing, Smith said:

'I took the cartridge that night and went past the depot, just below the depot, and put it on the track near the semaphore. I put one cap in it. Ca ne back to Aurora thesame way and fooled around town a little and then went to bed. I saw Bauereise a next day, and he asked me if I had done any ming. I said I had. Bauerelsen then said; 'I thought you had, I heard some noise. It was about 9 o'clock at night when I put the dynamite on the track. Roderick and Wilson met me next day a d asked me if I had seen Bowles. That was on the morning of the 5th of July. I saw Bowles before I saw them. Bowles said he wanted to get some dynamite and cap:. He also tol 1 me to find God ling, and I went and found him at Miller's hoe store, on Main street. Godding ge etter to his wife, and Mrs. Golot me the package which ding we fuse, which I took out,

examination of Kelley was re-The cro sumed at the afternoon session, but nothing of importance was elicited, and by agreement of counsel, further hearing was postponed.

TO COLONIZE PALESTINE

Dr. Sivertha's Project to Plant a Great

Nation in the Holy Land. Rev Dr. Sivertha, of Chicago, the originator of the movement for the rebuilding of Palestine, sailed for Europe on the Anchor line ste mship Anch wa, and will at once begin setive work to carry out his ambitious project. The movement for the rebuilding and resattlement of the Holy Land has excited deep interest not only in this country, but throughout England and Scotland. Dr. Sivertha expects that a large enigration from England and America will flow into the Holy Land early in the autume. The pioneers are earnest, religious and practical, and do not expect that the restoration will be brought about by any miraculous inven-

Dr. Sivertha has worke lout careful plans for the re-milding of Jerusale n, with its temples, public build ngs, gates and walls,in harmony with the prophetic description of the Bible. The He rews proper will only form about one-sixth of the new population, the rest being English and American, and as soon as a sufficient number of people are there to form the nucleus of the new nation Dr. Sivertha expac's that the powers of Europe will unite in declaring Palestine inde-

pendent and neutral. In speaking of his hopes and anticipations, Dr. Siverth said: 'The question is one that has already been discussed by European statesmen, and the disposal of Palestine so far has been a diffi uit pr blem, bicause the population there for 1800 years has not been accustome l to self-government. Ten years ago, just before the Berlin treaty, statesmen expressed themselves free'y that Palestine ought to be male a neutral nation like Switzerland or Belgium. A great many men and women of large wealth have teen interested in this enterprise, and the plans much their

approval." Immigration to Be Investigated. The House Committee to investigate the importation of contract laborers, convicts, paupers, and other classes of imm grants in violation of law consists of Messrs, Frd, of Michigan, Chairman; Oates, of Alabama; Spino'a, of New Y. rk; Morrow, of Catifornia, and Gu other, of Wisconsin. The com mittee may conduct its investigators at such times and p'aces sit m y deem proper and may sit through the rec as of Congress The first subject to be investigated will be the Italian immigration into New York city. The committee will visit the Pacific coast later to investigate the matter of Chinese immigration.

Man and Beast Perish.

The livery stable of H. C. Springer, at Buffa'o, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire. The flames spread so rap dly that two employes, James Burkhart and Richard Brennan, we'e burnel to death. Twenty-two horses were a'so burge I to death. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, with \$10,000 insur

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD

IN THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

Chi

I tynn Berr Brand Berr Brand Berr Brand Br

Unparalleled Destruction of Property-The West Inundated.

Rain began falling in the Monongahela Valley Sunday evening and continued until Tues lay morning, resulting in destructive floods. From Pittsburgh to the mountain fastnesses of Randolph county, West Virginia, towns have been ravaged, manufactories have been inundated, boats have been sunk, houses and lumber have been floated off, fields with their wheat in shock and growing crops have t een devastated, families driven to the 'ills for shelter, and in many instances the secuunlaxion of years of toil and self-decial have been lost in an hour.

The los es entailed by the flood will not fall short of \$3,000,000, a large proportion of which falls with crushing effect upon the people of the thriving counties of Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Harrison, Lewis, Barbour, Upshar and Randolph, in West Virginia.

In Pennsylvania the losses are in the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene, the heaviest being in Alleghany, Washington and Fayette. These losses fall most heavily upon the owners of coal property, railroat companies and farmers. Notwithstanding the suddenness of the coming of the water and the area of distribution, the loss s of flats, barges and smaller river craft have been comp ratively small and nearly all boat owners are congratulating themselves on their good for-

In Pittsburgh proper much of the less has fallen upon the owners of shantybeats and boathouses, but these are for the most part insignificant. The owners of mill property will lose largely, and have to undergo no end of inconvenience on account of this invasion of their mills by the water, putting out the fires, and rusting and almost ruining the valuable machinery. Little lumber or other movable property has been carried away from the city, but from points above millions of feet of valuable timber and lumber have come down and been carried of into the Oaio. a total loss to late owners,

The latest news is to the effect that the flood in both the Valley and West Fork branches of the Monongahelariver is such as was never before known.

At Fairmont, West Va., the Monongahela was fully two feet, some say three feet, higher than it was in 1852, when it was higher than at any other time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The destruction to property is beyond present computation, but enough is known to warrant the declaration that nearly every house and most of the fencing on low lands between Fairment and Clarksburg on the West Fork and as far, at least, as Grafton on the Vall y river, has been swept away. From early dawn until 4 P. M., the Monong thela continued to rise, and during that time the channel was constantly filled with houses, fencing, steam timber, saw logs, shocks of wheat, parts of bridges and other debris, denoting the havor of the rushing waters.

Some ten or twelve houses were swent from the town of Washington, one a large frame that had just been completed It is reported also that the public bridge that spans the river at that point on the Fairmont and Shinnston turnpike was taken out, to-

gether with a flouring mill. The Gaston mines, just above Fairmount, were flooded, while the company's track submerged and its locomotive was for a time half under water. The large county bridge near Gaston and the expensive railroad bridge erected a short time since by Mr. Henry Y. Attrill for the New England, Fairmount and Western Coal Company, were both destroyed. One-half the houses in Johnstown, one mile above Fairmount, and many in Rivesville, four miles below, were

submerged. The Jackson mill, one of Fairmount's ol'est landmarks, that withstood the flood of 52, was carried out about 11 o'clock and ficated down to the Fairmount, Morgantown & Pittsburgh Railroad bridge, one mile below, where it went to pieces, with about one thousand bushels of wheat in its upper stories.

The Barnesville Manufacturing Company's new buildings and costly machinery were damaged by the overflow from Buffalo creek. Joseph M. Fleming's sawmill at Johnstown suffered great damage from overflow; also six or seven flouring mills, located at different points, were washed away. The factory and storehouse of the Palatine Queensware Pottery were under water, and of course suffered, heavily.

The West Fairmont shaft mines were flooded by backwater from the river, notwithstanding every exertion to close the opening. These mines have heavy contracts, and 100 men are thrown out of employment till the mines can be free! from water. The loss will probably reach \$300,000, possibly \$400,000. a d will fall largely where it can be least easily borne.

At Grafton, the Valley river boom, in which

thousands of logs had lodged, gave way, carrying destruction in its path. The planing mill of Morgan & Magill was swept away, as was the Fetterman bridge, about two miles below town. At 7 o'clock the river had risen fully twenty feet, and was twenty-nine feetin the chanel. It was momentarily feared that the railroad bridge would be swept away a d which would have resulted had the water

risen a foot higher. Several buildings, including sawmills, &c., were washed down the river, and were crushed to atoms when they struck the strong iron railread bridge. A large number of dwelling houses in South Grafton and West Grafton were flooded to a depth of 10 or 15 fee , and the losses are severe.

Nichael Barrett lost a kiln of brick valued et \$2,500. G. W. Curtin & Co. lost in logs, &c., about \$40,000 to \$50,000. Batch'ey &c.

Co., pump factory, about \$12,000 to \$15,000. The Grafton and Greenbrier Railroad is completely floode i, and no trains have passed over it. It is thought their loss will be hervv. This flood so far is more disastrous to

Grafton than the fire of a year ago. The total dama e at Rowlesburg by the highest water ever ever known there will reach one hundred and two ity-five thousand d dars. Seventce a houses, one sawmill, one planing mill, one Bullman patent iron railreal bridge was washed away. It was just thirty-three years ago since the last big flood n Cheat river. Five families have lost all they possessed.