

DIED IN RUSHING WATERS.

Two Reservoirs Near Fishkill, N. Y.,
Burst With Terrible Effect.

WAS A MINIATURE JOHNSTOWN.

The Mountain Dams Gave Way and 12,000,000 Gallons of Water Descended Upon a Hamlet—Houses Swept Away and Smashed to Kindling Wood—Fatalities Caused by the Torrent.

MATTEWAN, N. Y. (Special).—Surrounded by the recent heavy rains, the twin-Meltingham reservoirs, situated in the first range of the Fishkill Mountains, a mile east of Fishkill, burst at 2 a. m. Wednesday. The torrent swept through a narrow ravine, following the course of Meltingham Creek, and burst with all its fury over a little settlement about Timony's brick yards on the banks of the Hudson River, about a mile away and 500 feet below the level of the broken dams. Seven persons were drowned. The road bed of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad blocked the debris until the pressure of the water became too great. Then 1700 feet of the tracks were washed away, blocking trains. The reservoirs belonged to the Fishkill and Matinecock Water Company. They were old-fashioned and apparently carelessly built. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

The dead are: Mrs. John Conroy, twenty-five years old, wife of the engineer of Timony's brickyard; body recovered. Julia Conroy, five years old, daughter of the engineer. John Conroy, eighteen months old, son of the engineer. The daughter of De Luca, laborer in Timony's brickyard, body recovered. Mrs. Annie Ferry, cook in P. H. Murphy's boarding house, thirty-five years old, body recovered. Willie Ferry, about ten years old, son of Mrs. Annie Ferry; body recovered. John Zink, laborer in the brickyard, married, wife and one child; body recovered. The disaster of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, though, happily, on a much smaller scale. The dams that gave way were at the head of a long, narrow, rocky gorge. The upper dam gave way before a tremendous volume of water, which even flooded the second dam and caused an alarming rise of water in the village, which stood at the foot of the valley. As this occurred the inhabitants were thrown off their guard, and when the second dam fell out and 12,000,000 gallons of water came rushing down the dam, many of them caught as they fled toward higher ground.

The children who lost their lives were drowned. The men and women who perished were first stunned by the shock and then borne along by the flood and swept to death. Just as the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Johnstown dammed up the flood and added to the destruction, so did the high trestle of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad hold back the wall in the village, where it swirled around, an angry, sullen pool, until at one time it seemed as though the refugees who had sought safety on the high railroad siding in the nearby brickyard would be drowned while they prayed for help. Then the railroad embankment gave way and the flood passed into the Meltingham River. The houses along the shore had been a desolated scene, covered with wreckage that entombed seven human beings.

So, too, does the disaster in its aftermath resemble the Johnstown flood. There is the same utter desolation of families that have lost their loved ones and all their worldly goods. There is the same public sentiment toward the water company that has inflamed the public mind against the South Fork Fishing and Gaming Club. The dam caused the loss of life, and the public naturally looks to the dam in trying to find some one to blame.

But the coincidence between the great Johnstown disaster and this smaller one at Timony's does not end here. Figuring in the calamity at Timony's were John Conroy, who sought safety on the brickyard, and his family of a wife and three children. Conroy was one of the survivors at Johnstown. So was his wife. She was rescued from the Johnstown flood, while her relatives perished. Then Conroy married her, and they moved away from that place of horrid recollections. In this disaster John Conroy and his family were drowned, and John Conroy's arm was broken.

There were two reservoirs in the mountain, the lower one half a mile distant from the other. The one before it was being the volume of water into the lower reservoir. This also burst, and the water rushed down a ravine.

The flood was pent up in the narrow canyons and gathered resistless force before it hurried itself upon the plain below, carrying death and destruction in its path. What houses there were in its path were picked up bodily from their foundations and either dashed to pieces or whirled along in the torrents like chips on an angry sea.

It demolished the brick works utterly. Not a vestige of the extensive building was left. It carried away a big bridge across the roadway and flung it in pieces into the river. It tore away a hole in the railroad tracks 100 yards wide. It hurled one of the workmen's big boarding houses bodily into the Hudson.

The people had been awakened by the roar of the torrent rattling down the ravine, and realizing intuitively what the danger was, rushed to the higher ground. There was no time to lose in dressing or saving valuables, for the flood was coming with more than a race horse's speed.

Some of them got to the higher ground in safety. Many did not. One of the Perry family, by name, in their wild flight left their baby behind. Most of the killed were in the workmen's boarding houses.

The immediate cause of the disaster was the very heavy rainfall for the twenty-four hours preceding the breaking of the dams. The alleged weak condition of the dams has been publicly proclaimed several times. The water company that owned them declared that they were quite strong. Civil Engineer John Robertson, who lives near them and saw them while building, says that they were strong. The water company declared that they were quite strong. Civil Engineer John Robertson, who lives near them and saw them while building, says that they were strong. The water company declared that they were quite strong.

Trying to Stop Emigration South.
The action of the Michigan Passenger Railroad Association declining to give rates to the South to home seekers has caused much complaint. Emigration seems to be setting in that direction, and it is desirable that cheap transportation be secured.

Diplomatic Appointments.
The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: State: William M. Merry, of California, to be Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador. Horace N. Allen, of Ohio, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Korea. Perry M. de Leon, of Georgia, to be Consul-General at Guayaquil, Ecuador. George W. Smith, of New York, to be Consul-General at Prescott, Ontario. Charles Deed, of New York, to be Consul-General at St. John's, Quebec.

Artificial Ice Is Made in Alaska.
Artificial ice is made even in Juneau, Alaska, during the summer.

Cycling Notes.
In Chicago there are estimated to be 300,000 bicycles.

Philadelphia is reaching out for records recently established, made the run from that city to Atlantic City.

If in riding you feel the slightest jar as your bicycle runs over ordinary obstacles there is not sufficient air in your tire.

In no circumstance ignore the rule of the road. If you are in an accident, it is satisfactory to know that you are not to blame.

The most distinctive feature of this year's models in bicycles has been the introduction of sprocket wheels of larger size than were used in the past two or three years.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to report the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

Secretary Sherman accused Lord Salisbury of bad faith in the Bering Sea matter. The Postoffice Department hereafter will select and appoint the first set of letter carriers, without the advice of the postmaster, at offices which free delivery may be established.

President McKinley revoked the order of President Cleveland, dated February 6, 1897, reducing the number of pension agencies from eighteen to nine.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has reported a resolution empowering the President to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to secure the release from Spain of the schooner Competitor and three members of her crew.

President McKinley made a large number of appointments, including those of Robert A. Sharkey to be Naval Officer and Thomas F. Fitch to be Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York.

The Controller of the Currency has received a telegram from the National Bank of New York, N. Y., dated June 2, 1897, and according to its last report it had individual deposits of \$37,000, and owed \$13,000 borrowed money.

Senate and House Tariff bill conferred go in a deadlock over the sugar schedule, with no agreement in sight, and no prospect of an early adjournment of Congress.

The official bond of George R. Bidwell as Collector of Customs at the Port of New York has been approved.

The Senate passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill after adopting amendments reducing the price to be paid for armor plate for the three battleships now under construction.

The warship Bennington is to be sent to replace the Marlon at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Secretary Long selected Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, as a naval magazine.

President McKinley and other high officials attended the funeral of Isiah G. Harris in the Senate Chamber.

Domestic.
RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

At a sham battle of the Governor's Guard at Pullen Park, Raleigh, N. C., George N. Banks, a member of the Guard who was taking part in the battle, was shot and killed almost instantly. The bullet struck him almost in the middle of the forehead and passed downward and lodged in the brain. It cannot be ascertained who is responsible.

Herman H. Levy and David Uhren, two Broadway merchants, New York City, were arrested on charges of embezzlement.

Samuel Pastime of New York City, was killed by lightning in Jersey City, N. J.

In the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs in Detroit, Colonel Leonard J. Crawford, of Kentucky, was elected President. Omaha will be the next place of meeting.

Edward S. Foster, as referee in the suit of the City of Brooklyn against John J. McKane, finds that McKane received and failed to account for more than \$400,000 of the money of the town of Gravesend.

While drilling for oil at Waterville, N. Y., a 300 barrel well was struck at a depth of 350 feet. The tools were blown from the well. The oil is pronounced to be seventy-five per cent. pure. The new well is situated near the tracks of the New York and Pennsylvania Railroad.

In New England States the storm destroyed much property, delayed railroad traffic, wrecked a fleet of yachts, and resulted in the deaths of five persons at various points.

Ogden Goelzel, the New York millionaire, who had said that he would rather see his daughter in her grave than wedded to the Duke of Winchester.

The failure of Decker, Howell & Co., the well-known brokers, was announced on the Stock Exchange in New York City. The firm held the respect and confidence of the "Street," but was known to be in straits for some time. The suspension was the second the house had made, and it will probably not resume business.

John B. Moxell, the cashier of the South Bethlehem (Penn.) National Bank, who on May 25 absconded, taking with him \$100,000 in cash, was arrested in Hot Springs, Ark.

E. P. Wilbur resigned the Presidency of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and Alfred Walker was elected his successor. Two other directors were also elected by the J. Pierpont Morgan interests.

The National Convention of the Republican League was opened successfully in Detroit, Mich.

High school teachers specially employed by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor opened ten of the city's grammar schools for poor children, and the attendance was large—175,000.

Miss Pauline Richter, a teacher and committed suicide in Central Park, New York City.

Governor Black dismissed the charges against Police Commissioner Parker, of New York, and the Commissioner's action in removing him from office.

The Democrats carried Annapolis, Md., by a small majority, electing Mayor, Councilor and four out of six Aldermen. The city gave McKinley over two hundred majority last fall.

The Christian Endeavor Convention, which closed at San Francisco, Cal., was declared on all hands a complete success.

Liabilities of the Worcester (Mass.) Cycle Manufacturing Company foot \$699,000, with nominal assets of \$200,000. The company was appointed receiver for the property of the firm.

John Haley, a railway employe, was shot and killed at Youngstown, Ohio, in a passenger train just starting for Cleveland. The train entered the coach at the rear door, shot Haley in the back and then leaped from the train. Haley, who lived at New Orleans, leaves a family. The police have no clue to the murderer of the man.

Mrs. Ann Bon, of Oregon, and her daughter, Annie, were adjudged insane. Since a recent visit to Europe, in which they spent \$40,000 trying to get into high life, the delusion has become fixed in their minds that they are members of the English nobility.

George Van Ness Lathrop, formerly United States Minister to Russia, died in Detroit, Mich.

William H. Gates shot and killed his wife at Rochester, N. Y., because she refused to live with him. The murderer was arrested.

Mrs. Arthur B. Payne, of Brooklyn, Mass., died in the dentist's chair of Dr. F. H. Hemerway, in the Hotel Belmont, Boston. The dentist, saying that Mrs. Payne should have told him she had heart disease.

Six masked men killed 150 head of sheep with rifle shots on the ranch of Mrs. Kate Welch, near Canaan, N. Y., Oregon. The ranch was a place of great vengeance.

There was a big mass-meeting of the discontented in Chicago.

Thomas H. Merritt was shot dead in Lexington, Ky., by Jacob F. Harris, while with the latter's wife.

Foreign.

The United States ships San Francisco and Raleigh have arrived at Gibraltar from Cadiz, where they were on a mission to that country have been adjusted.

In the Henley (England) regatta, Dr. McDowell, of Chicago, easily beat the Hon. E. A. Guinness, and the winning crew out-mored the crew from the leading business men of Havana, Cuba, were arrested on the order of General Waver.

The anti-English feeling in India is much more serious than it was at first supposed to be. A petition from the natives has come to light which, if true, shows that they have abundant cause for complaint.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

July Report of the Government's
Statistician.

THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

Wheat Average Nearly Up to That of the Last Ten Years—Corn 9.5 Points Lower Than Last Year—Oats Show a Large Yield—Tobacco in Fine Shape—Reports From Abroad Tell of Poor Yields.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The July returns to the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture indicate the following average conditions:

Corn, 82.9; winter wheat, 81.2; spring wheat, 81.9; combined spring and winter wheat, 84.3; oats, 87.5; winter rye, 95; spring rye, 90; barley, 88.5; tobacco, 73.5; Irish potatoes, 87.8.

The report on the acreage of corn, which is preliminary, shows a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with that of last year. This represents a decrease of about 1,000,000 acres. The acreage of corn in Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, and one or two less important corn-producing States, show an increased acreage, but this is more than offset by the decrease in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and other States. The average condition of corn is only 82.9, or 9.5 points lower than in July of last year.

The principal State averages are as follows: Ohio, 76; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 82; Iowa, 75; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 90; Nebraska, 82; Texas, 101; Tennessee, 90; Kentucky, 87.

The condition of winter wheat, 81.2, is 2.7 points higher than last month, and 5.6 points higher than in July of last year; that of spring wheat, 81.9, is 1.6 points higher than in July of last year, but 2.1 points lower than in July of last year. The average condition of spring and winter wheat combined, 84.3, is 1.9 point higher than that of the corresponding period last year.

The percentage of the wheat crop of 1896 reported as on hand on July 1, 1897, is 5.46.

The average condition of the oat crop, 87.5, compares unfavorably with that of July, 1896, but it is only a small fraction of 1 per cent. less than the average July condition for the last ten years.

The average condition of rye, 95, is 11.2 points higher than in July of last year, but that of spring rye, 90, is 8.6 points lower than it was at that time.

The condition of barley is improving, having advanced 1.1 point during the past month, and is now slightly better than at this time last year.

The tobacco acreage shows a falling off of 20 per cent. as compared with last year, but the yield is 15.5 less by 13 points than that of July last.

There is a decrease in the acreage of Irish potatoes of 8.4 as compared with that of last year. The shrinkage is general, Nebraska being the only State in which the yield is higher than last year.

The wool reports indicate 5.8 pounds as the average weight per fleece, as compared with 5.7 last year and 5.6 in 1896.

The European agent of the department reports that the weather during June was generally favorable to growing crops, except in Russia and parts of Germany and Italy, but the wheat crop will be below the average in Great Britain, France and Australia.

A consular report from Winnipeg, Manitoba, indicates good crops of wheat, oats and barley on an increased acreage in that province.

"Original Packages" Win.
In the United States Circuit Court at Charleston, S. C., Judge Simonson rendered perpetual injunction recently granted prohibiting State dispensary constables from interfering with the original package stores. It is decided that all sales of liquor made in such establishments must be made under the restrictions of time, quantity and persons made in the dispensary of South Carolina. This puts the original package man on practically the same footing as State dispensaries.

Hanged by a Mob.
Erasmus Brown, a colored man, attacked and nearly killed Miss Annie Forrester, near Ridge, Mo., on July 2. He was captured and conveyed to Union, Mo., to prevent his being lynched. Brown was forcibly taken from jail at 2.30 o'clock a. m., however, and hanged to a tree by a mob of mounted men from Villa Ridge.

Half Eight Inches Deep.
A severe storm visited the vicinity of Massillon, Ohio. Halfstones as large as walnuts fell, and in some places the ground was covered to a depth of eight inches. Corn and vegetables were almost ruined. After the storm farmers took buckets full of hail to town for exhibition.

Fighting in Uruguay.
A dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, says that severe fighting between the Revolutionaries and Government troops has occurred at Aegua, in the province of Cerro Largo. According to the Government report, the rebels were obliged to retreat.

Fires Eighty Shots a Minute.
Captain Col. of the Bersaglieri, of the Italian Army, has invented a rifle from which eighty shots a minute may be fired without removing the weapon from the shoulder. Tests of the new arm are being made by the Government.

Brave Lighthouse Girl.
Agnes Judson, the pretty young daughter of the lighthouse-keeper at Stratford Point, off Bridgeport, Conn., on Long Island Sound, swam out half a mile and rescued two men who had been upset in their rowboat and were drowning.

Counseling the Sultan.
The rulers of the six great Powers in Europe have separately counseled the Sultan Abdulhamid to accept the terms dictated by the Powers.

Victory for the B. & O. Receivers.
The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company won a victory over J. Pierpont Morgan in the Federal Court in Baltimore, Md.

New Hampshire Mill Burns.
Fire destroyed completely a large saw and grist mill connected with the immense plant of the Berlin Mills Company in Berlin, N. H., resulting in a loss of \$100,000. The property is insured for \$100,000, and the mills will be rebuilt. Five hundred men were thrown out of employment by the fire.

Minor Mention.
The University of Virginia proposes to erect a memorial to the three hundred and thirty-nine Spaniards who were killed by the United States troops in 1898.

Spain has borrowed \$40,000,000 for war by pledging the customs revenues of the Philippines.

A movement is on foot to hold a great Pan-American electrical exposition at Niagara Falls in 1900.

Egypt's population, according to the census just taken, is 9,700,000, an increase of 2,900,000 since 1882, or about 42 per cent. in fifteen years.

Antwerp, Belgium, is going to have a great celebration on the three hundredth anniversary of the death of Anthony Van Dyck's birth, Dec. 22, 1632.

The anti-English feeling in India is much more serious than it was at first supposed to be. A petition from the natives has come to light which, if true, shows that they have abundant cause for complaint.

A CASTILIAN GOVERNOR.

Miguel A. Otero, Who Is Now Chief Executive of New Mexico.

Miguel A. Otero has been installed as Governor of the Territory of New Mexico. Otero is of pure Castilian blood, the first of his race who has filled the gubernatorial chair of New Mexico. He is thoroughly American in every way. His education was obtained at the St. Louis University.

News has been received of the suicide of Nicholas C. Creede, the famous Indian scout and millionaire mine owner, from whom the town of Creede, Cal., took its name. Creede, according to the report, killed himself with morphine at his home in Los Angeles, Cal. The reason for the act is said to be trouble with his wife.

They sent him to the State Prison for legal process. Mrs. Creede accepted \$20,000 and leaving her husband's home. She returned a few weeks ago, it is said, and insisted upon a reconciliation. This is declared to have worried Creede so much that he determined to commit suicide. He was found dying by his servants in his garden, having taken a large quantity of morphine.

Creede was born in Indiana in 1843, and was taken by his parents to Iowa when he was a child. He went into the Government service as an attaché of the Quartermaster's Department when he was twenty years old, and soon afterward became a Government scout.

He was a daring scout and had many stirring adventures in the Indian wars, being promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in the regular army. He turned prospector when there was no more fighting to do and worked for eight years in the Black Hills hunting for gold before he made a strike.

Then he found the Bonanza mine, which yielded rich returns in a short time. It was in silver, however, that Creede made his fortune. While prospecting in Colorado he struck the Holy Moses mine, which, with other silver mines, rapidly made him a many times a millionaire.

DIED ON A GLACIER.
Three Mail Carriers Frozen to Death in Alaska.

A letter just received from Alaska brings particulars of the death of three men, Blackstone, Betticher and Mollique, who were frozen to death while endeavoring to carry mail from Sun Rise City across the glacier to Prince William Sound. The letter came from Charles Willoughby, who found Blackstone dead on the beach, lying in blankets and frozen to death. The unfortunate fellow had eaten part of his faithful dog before succumbing.

The bodies of Betticher and Mollique were found some distance away on top of the glacier, and the third man, Blackstone, had been demonstrated that horses cannot endure the rigors of the climate and a large number of mules will be brought in next season for use in pack trains.

BRITISH FIGHT IN CRETE.
Sixteen Men and a Number of Bashis Bazarouk Killed.

Official dispatches have been received announcing that a serious conflict has taken place at Candia between a force of British troops and a party of Bashis Bazarouk, arising from the British intervening in a skirmish between the Bashis Bazarouk and Christians of the island of Crete.

A number of the Bashis Bazarouk were killed. The Admirals of the foreign fleets have sent five warships to Candia to suppress any further Mohammedan movement. On account of excesses by Bashis, 300 British marines have been landed at Candia to replace the Italian garrison stationed there.

FREED BY A WOMAN'S TONGUE.
Her Silence Kept an Innocent Man in Prison Twelve Years.

William W. Kennedy, convicted of murdering David Baker at John A. Logan's meeting at Greensburg, Ind., in 1884 and sentenced to life imprisonment, has been pardoned.

Mrs. Newton Campbell, of Indianapolis, the only living witness of the shooting of Baker, recently satisfied Governor Mount of Kennedy's innocence and has kept silent to avoid publicity by advice of both her first and present husband.

A REAL TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE.
An Amateur Actor Accidentally Shoots His Supposed Real Dead.

In a play presented by colored amateurs in Pittsburgh, a suburb of Atlanta, Ga., John Singleton acted a part in which he was supposed to be shot dead by his rival, impersonated by Gary Brown. The scene was carried out faithfully and aroused loud applause, which was turned into lamentation when it was discovered that Singleton was really dead. The plot of Brown was supposed to be a lead bullet.

Great Crops in the Far Southwest.
The rainfall in Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona this season is greater than ever known. There has been an abundance of grass and water, and range cattle and sheep are in the best of condition. The stock is being shipped in train loads of double-deck cars to the feeding grounds of Colorado and Nebraska, to be sold in the Eastern markets next year. The irrigated crops are good and the yield of peaches, pears and grapes is larger than ever.

Women in Overalls, With No Skirts.
The Police Department of Kansas City, Kan., set women prisoners at breaking stone, the same as the male prisoners. The Police Commissioners adopted this rule on the recommendation of Chief Quieres, who argues that the wearing of skirts in prison is not sufficiently punished. The women wear coarse overalls, and have no skirts to impede their work. This is the first effort of the kind ever made in Kansas.

Censure for Rhodes.
The British Parliamentary South African Committee, which has been conducting an inquiry into the Transvaal raid, has adopted a report severely censuring Cecil Rhodes, F. J. Newton, Colonial Secretary of Bechuanaland, and Sir G. J. Selous, Imperial Secretary to the British High Commissioner in South Africa, and exonerating the Colonial Office.

Two Young Women Drowned.
A sailboat carrying five young persons was capsized in the middle of Eagle Lake, Indiana. Two of the occupants of the boat were drowned. The others were rescued after a severe struggle. The dead are Georgia Coultter, daughter of Professor Coultter, of the University of Chicago, and Bertha Yarnell, daughter of Edward F. Yarnell, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Small Bills in Demand.
The Treasury Department at Washington received a demand from St. Louis, Mo., for small notes of \$1, \$2 and \$5, to move the crops, the first demand made this season.

Three Killed by Lightning.
During a severe storm the residence of S. E. North, four miles east of Larimore, North Dakota, was struck by lightning, and North, his wife and three-year-old child were killed. The only member of the family that escaped was an fifteen-month-old child.

Europe Demands Turkey's Consent.
Acting upon instructions received from their respective Governments, the Ambassadors of the Powers presented a collective note to the Turkish Government, demanding the cessation of the obstruction of the peace negotiations.

Prominent People.
Henri Malthus, the French dramatic author and American diplomat, died in Paris.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the great constitutional lawyer, is a hopeless invalid.

The Duke of Northumberland, England's oldest duke, is in his eighty-seventh year.

Thomas Hardy has dropped sex problems and returned to the methods of his earlier stories.

A brother of Roderic Haggard has been chosen by the British government as its Minister to Venezuela.

Charles A. Dana, the venerable editor of the New York Sun, is seriously ill with catarrh of the stomach.

NICHOLAS C. CREEDE A SUICIDE.

Colorado Mine Owner Kills Himself With Morphine.

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