

WESTERN FLOODS.

LOSS OF LIFE AND MUCH DAMAGE IN COLORADO.

A Cloudburst at Pueblo Fills the Night with Horror—A Large Part of the City Under Water—The Railroad Cars Off from the Town Other Cities Suffer.

A dispatch from Pueblo, Colo., says: The cloudburst which sent a vast torrent of water down the valley and into this city, caused many deaths and rendered widespread destruction.

The work of rescue had just begun when a recurrence of the flood caused a suspension of the work, and it was feared that many bodies which were washed away and under debris would never be recovered. The list of the dead and missing compiled by the city under the night was as follows:

Dead: Dave Rafferty, steel worker, Joseph Goppa, steam boiler, and another two miles above town and another two miles below. Hop Lee, a Chinese laundryman, drowned in the Colorado river. Missing: J. Vanlover, William Bush, Harry Burdick, William Hill, and the Hart, an infant, and five others reported by different families.

Grave fears were expressed for twelve families of squatters on an island down the river. There was no means of reaching these people.

A catastrophe, similar to the Johnstown horror of four years ago and a remarkable one in the history of the city, is being met. The property loss will be about \$500,000.

Both the Arkansas and Fountain rivers continued to rise rapidly, and a rain fell in Colorado, but the water in the Arkansas city would have been in darkness.

The entire business district from the bluffs to Fourth street was under water. The street standing upon the foot of Mount Pleasant to the depth of a foot. Hundreds of families were rescued during the night. The light stations, the gas works and telegraph and telephone offices were rendered useless.

The levee located in the city of Pueblo, the Arkansas River brought water from the west. Dry Creek from the northwest, and the Colorado from the east, were the cause of their banks during the night.

No trains could enter or leave the city in any direction. The West was notified that the railroads had been very badly damaged. The new line of the Florence and Crystal Lake is in the hands of the city.

At noon several people were known to be drowned. The Pueblo and the Pueblo and Manitou was entirely suspended for the first time in its history. By reason of great damage to the tracks, the Rio Grande and Santa Fe railroads were seriously crippled at many points. The damage to the tracks and washed away bridges. The damage throughout the State was very great.

At Pueblo, the Arkansas River was about 100 feet above its normal stage. The Kansas River at Newport went out at a flood. A. M., and there were indications that the new bridge would be washed away. The Colorado City was in danger. The latter city would be damaged greatly.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

115th DAY.—The Senate adopted a resolution declaring that this Government will not recognize any government in Hawaii or regard international relations with that country.

116th DAY.—The consideration of the tariff bill was continued. The bill was passed by a vote of 75 to 23.

117th DAY.—The Senate passed a bill to amend the act relating to the duties on sugar. The bill was passed by a vote of 75 to 23.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacob and other advocates of woman suffrage addressed the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention at Albany, N. Y.

The annual review of the police took place in New York City.

Business men held a meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York City, to denounce the income tax.

Five rapid firing guns were experimented with by the Ordnance Department at the Fort Belvoir, Colorado.

Three masked burglars broke into a farm house near Bridgeport, N. J., bound and gagged the occupants.

General Neal Dow spoke at the opening of the Temperance Congress at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, N. Y.

Car works in Laconia, N. H., worth \$100,000, were burned.

Reports from the lower Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, stated that there was a brisk trade in the sugar beet.

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THE PELLICLE OF THE BUTTER GLOBULE.

The claim made in a communication from Dr. Hopkins, of Vermont, that he was opposed to the alleged existence of any pellicle on the butter globules as long ago as 1860, is cheerfully recognized.

This position has long been common among physicians and physiologists, who know of milk as a simple emulsion.

One of the men who have been persons who based belief on a very common mistake made by inexperienced microscopists, who ignored the effects of the refraction of light from glistening objects, thus viewed, and in this way made the pellicle.

Dr. Hopkins claims that when he made the discovery there was no such thing in 1860, when he published the fact.

But now, a little later, he has changed the prevalent popular belief to the contrary.

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FAIRMOUNT GARDEN.

PLANT BEETS AS COW FEED.

Sugar beets are worth more to feed to cows for milk than to grow for their own sugar-making purposes.

It is not necessary that a farmer should be located near a beet-root sugar factory in order to make beet growing pay.

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Enormous Growth of an Industry.

Few persons realize the enormous increase of our wool product, which has resulted from proper breeding and good management.

In 1810 the number of sheep in the United States amounted to 10,000,000 and 13,000,000 pounds of wool were produced.

In 1892 our wool product was 244,000,000 pounds, while the number of sheep had only increased to 43,358,865.

The average weight of fleeces had risen from 1.9 pound in 1840 to 5.5 pound in 1891.

The efforts to improve the weight and quality of the fleeces have not been confined to the United States.

In 1891 the number of sheep and lambs in Great Britain was returned at 28,732,558, and in 1893 at 27,280,334.

The wool clip in 1890 was placed at 138,000,000 pounds, and in 1892 at 153,000,000 pounds.

While wool is cheaper now than ever before, it is also more largely used, so that the increased production is not so disproportionate as it would at first appear.

In 1860 the world's production of wool was 957,000,000 pounds, in 1880 it was 1,626,000,000 pounds, and in 1889 it was 1,950,000,000 pounds.

Europe is decreasing its wool production. North America increased from 110,000,000 pounds in 1850 to 630,000,000 pounds in 1889.

The largest increase was in Australia, from 60,000,000 pounds in 1860 to 450,000,000 in 1889; Rio Plata from 43,000,000 in 1860 to 360,000,000 in 1889.

These statistics are interesting for they show that the American wool-growers have to meet.

—New York World.

Paper Currency of All Nations.

John Zuckerman, manager of the Eden Musee in St. Louis, is on his way to the Antwerp exhibition, where he will exhibit a unique collection of the paper currency of all nations.

This collection includes almost every denomination of each of the South American Republics, as well as of the Central American States and Mexico.

The face value of the notes which he has in his strong box is something representing what was once \$2,000,000. He has ten unbroken packages of \$100 bills, representing \$100,000 each. These were never in circulation, and they look as fresh as when printed in February, 1861.

—San Francisco Examiner.

Viruses of Salt.

Common salt is one of the most valuable remedial agents the world contains. Used as a tooth powder, alone or with a little prepared chalk, it whitens the teeth and makes the gums hard and rosy.

It is a good gargle for sore throat, and if taken in little quantities it purifies the blood, and will stop bleeding of the nose, and in warm water is a good emetic and remedy against several poisons.

There is nothing better for sore feet and hands than salt and water. It is a good wash for the face, and if used in a little quantity it will stop a painful operation.

—Indianapolis News.

A Hawk's Capture of a Pigeon.

A hawk captured and killed a carrier pigeon in Dr. H. H. Park at a protracted conference. The lightning-like movements of the pursuer and pursued were a revelation to those who were not versed in the flights of birds.

The pigeon, as long as it kept in a straight line, beat the hawk flying, but on being turned to the right and left, the hawk gave a zigzag course, and was then an easy prey. Captain Cassell frightened the hawk so that he got the pigeon, but the pigeon was dead when it struck the ground.

—Baltimore Sun.

A Diminutive Breed of Cattle.

The Dexter Kerry is a diminutive breed of cattle, but they are very well in their way, and not merely toy cows standing thirty-nine inches high and owned by the Earl of Rosebery gave sixteen quarts of milk in one day, which yielded fifteen per cent of cream.

For one month she gave fifteen quarts of milk per day. For one city and village residents who wish to keep a cow the Dexter Kerry has much to commend it.

—American Farmer.

Unknown Dead in a Great City.

Albert H. White, keeper of the morgue in New York City, testified in a murder trial, the other day that 110,000 bodies have passed through his hands since he has been the keeper.

He added that he knew many cases where mistakes had been made as to the identity of dead bodies, and cited the case of a woman who claimed a body that of her husband and lived the body buried in Calvary Cemetery.

—Scientific American.

Dr. Kilmer's Sarsaparilla.