

Havoc Wrought by Great Floods in the East



THE GREAT FLOODS IN THE EAST.

The two upper scenes are photographs of streets in Binghamton, N. Y., when the water was deepest. The damage caused by the flood in Batavia, N. Y., may be imagined by the methods of locomotion rendered necessary, as shown in the two lower pictures.

In destruction to property, in loss to business, even in the number of fatalities, the freshets which have swept over large areas in the Middle Atlantic states and New England will long be memorable. Falling rains and melting snows had swollen rivers into lakes and creeks into torrents, and in hundreds of valleys the spreading waters caused destruction and death. Manufacturing plants by the hundreds were forced to suspend; mercantile houses were flooded; thousands of people were driven from their homes; tens of thousands of people were thrown out of employment; railroad traffic, electric and steam, was paralyzed and in many cases absolutely abandoned; bridges were swept away; expensive public works were ruined; telegraphic communication was interfered with and in places totally suspended; lighting plants were flooded and communities thrown into darkness; farmhouses and barns were carried away; live stock perished and

the higher water did considerable damage. At Syracuse the overflowing of Onondaga creek drove 200 families from their homes.

Pennsylvania, as is usual at a period of high water, suffered enormously. At Pittsburg the flood was the worst since 1884, and two-thirds of lower Pittsburg and Allegheny were submerged. Street car traffic between the two cities was abandoned and scores of mills were forced to shut down. In some places the water covered the second floors of buildings, and many structures collapsed under the great pressure. The tracks of several railroads were flooded, and traffic had to be abandoned. The damage may exceed \$1,000,000.

In northwestern Pennsylvania the property loss occasioned by the floods will probably total \$5,000,000, while over a score of lives were sacrificed. In the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, twelve persons were drowned. The Susquehanna river, usually 1,200 feet wide,



Flood Swept Area at Ilion. View from a photograph looking across the dyke at Ilion, N. Y.

millions of people were subjected to great inconvenience. A summary of the disaster, owing to the wide sweep of the floods, it is difficult to give; but it may, conservatively, be stated that thirty lives were wiped out; that 20,000 people were driven from their homes; that 75,000 persons were thrown out of employment and that a direct monetary loss of at least \$15,000,000 was inflicted. Surely a disaster as great as this establishes its claim to lasting remembrance.

New York state suffered heavily. Along the Delaware and the Neversink rivers great damage was wrought. At Port Jervis and at several towns in Sullivan county the water flooded factories and business places and forced many persons to flee from their homes.

At Middletown a Newfoundland dog saved a girl from perishing. While crossing the lowlands, with her brother, in a boat, the boat capsized and both were thrown into the water. The brother managed to cling to the boat, but the girl was rapidly swept with the current. She finally reached a cake of ice, and was thus able to keep her head above water. At this juncture the family dog swam to her assistance and seizing her by the shoulders dragged her to the shore.

Great damage was done to handsome residences along the course of the Bronx river in Westchester county. At White Plains, Tuckahoe, Mount Vernon and other places cellars were flooded and handsome lawns washed out. At Wakefield a little girl was drowned in the cellar of her home.

At Philmont, near Chatham, a freight train on the Harlem division of the Central plunged into a washout, and three of the train crew perished.

At Elmira the Chemung river was higher than at any time since the memorable flood of 1889, when southern New York and Pennsylvania were flood-swept. Half of the city was under water. Railroad traffic was at a standstill and hundreds of persons were driven from their homes.

At Binghamton, Rochester and Batavia, Dansville, Buffalo, Geneseo and other New York state towns and cities

stretched out for two miles and a half, reaching from the first floors of the houses on River street to the mountains on the other side of the valley. Throughout the Susquehanna and Lehigh valleys the damage wrought was heavy. Farm houses were swept away and hundreds of domestic animals were borne along in the terrific current.

In the Wyoming valley the loss to property was heavy. Mines were flooded and fully 25,000 miners were thrown into involuntary idleness. It is estimated that 18,000 persons were forced to leave their homes and seek safety in high places. At Kingston two men were drowned by the capsizing of a boat, and at Hazleton a school teacher, Franklin Brohl, was swept away with a bridge and perished. At Easton heavy damage was inflicted by the high water, one plant alone suffering to the extent of \$150,000.

Montezuma's Millions.

Dr. Rowatton believes that Montezuma's long-buried millions, billions or trillions will some day be found in the hills of Yucatan, down in the country of the Polyucan, near Lake Chichankanaab. He estimates that the fund still unaccounted for amounts to 450,000,000,000 pesos, worth in our gold about \$180,000,000,000. This mysterious fund has been growing these 60 years, starting at something like 1,000,000 pesos. Many lives have been lost in the im-

penetrable forests of Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guatemala and Honduras in the search for this treasure, which, in the opinion of most folk, is a myth. Last year a young explorer from Chicago declared that he had traced its hiding place to the vicinity of Quezaltepeque, which is at the base of the Mirandon Mountains. Here he contracted the scourge and barely escaped with his life.

In Memory of Lost Sailors.

Seldom has there been a more beautiful ceremonial than was observed in a New England coast town last month in memory of the sailors who went out to sea during the year, and did not come back. The congregation of the seamen's chapel walked down to the end of the pier, and after all had joined in a prayer said by a clergyman, the little children threw sixty-nine bouquets into the ocean, one for each missing sailor. They they all sang, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," and returned to the chapel. This, in its simplicity and its significance, reminds one of the celebrations in ancient Greece more than of the practices of the unimaginative and materialistic twentieth century.—Youth's Companion.

Wife Does Work of Horse.

There is a farmer living in the Calaboose neighborhood, four miles from Campden, Ky., named Elihu Spears, who, instead of making his horses and oxen pull the plough when he breaks the soil, works his wife and daughters under a yoke, with his wife in the lead. He has good horses, but says they were not made to work, but to ride.

With his oxen he hauls sawlogs cut by his wife and daughters. He has already commenced turning the soil for his corn crop. He does not drive "the team" himself, but keeps a coirea employe, who does the driving. He furnishes his wife and daughters with the best of clothing and they attend church.

For Cure of Consumption.

With regard to the glass hospital which is to be erected at Philadelphia for the cure of consumption, with isolation for each patient and a constant supply of rarefied air, a similar experimental hospital is already in use in London. The patient sits in a glass cubicle, breathing an atmosphere specially treated by ozone. The value of oxygen, or ozone, in the treatment of ulcers, burns, wounds, lupus, etc., has been proved there by several cures of hitherto incurable cases during the past five years. Great as has been the actual relief thus afforded, this oxygen hospital exists equally for purposes of demonstration and experiment.

For Another Peace Conference.

A contributor to the Calcutta Englishman proposes to have peace by the holding of another peace conference barred to all soldiers, diplomats, gunmakers and their relations, and the organization of an international police which shall keep the peace after it is made. The Continental powers are to abolish their armies, and England and all the other powers are to sacrifice their navies. The reason for the retention of the British army is not disclosed.

German Ships at Shanghai.

German companies now have six steamers plying regularly on the River Yangtse between Shanghai and Hankow.



Formed Artificial Lake. North Genesee street at Utica, N. Y., with flood at its height.

McKINLEY MONUMENT FUND.

Now in Excess of Nineteen Hundred Dollars.

OMAHA, Neb., March 15.—The McKinley Memorial fund in the state of Nebraska at this time shows a total in excess of \$1,900 contributed by the residents of the state.

In many of the other states the work has been practically completed and in only a few of the states has the amount been less than the estimate of the managers of the fund. The original amount expected from Nebraska was \$5,000, and it will require some effort on the part of those who admired the late president to place the state in the position it should occupy in the movement looking to the construction of a monument to his memory.

The amounts received by the treasurer of the state association since the last publication of the condition of the fund is as follows:

Previously reported	\$1,512.02
Howard Kennedy, Jr., for Miss Ellen A. Bracken and C. E. Heuser	1.00
T. Fisher, postmaster, Hastings	14.25
J. J. Thomas, postmaster, Harvard	32.81
C. C. Hendee, Milford public schools	14.40
Samuel B. Hill, postmaster, Ashland	12.65
J. F. Manderson for—	
C. D. Alexander, postmaster, Tamora	4.00
W. H. Hamilton, postmaster, Ogalalla	10.00
J. M. Bemis (\$25), M. C. Peters (\$5)	30.40
Jornelius Shea, postmaster, Hubbard	3.50
Employees of E. E. Bruce & Co., Omaha	9.75
H. J. McOwen, for school district No. 21, Blaine county	.24
D. H. Klesner, Bennington	6.00
John Lett, postmaster, Bonedick	.60
E. L. Rouse, public schools, Weeping Water	6.00
F. J. Polak, Prague	1.50
N. T. Bottonfield, Nuckolls county schools	1.46
S. V. Harlan, Eagle City, Alaska	10.00
M. R. Snodgrass, Wayne public schools	4.00
L. D. Richards, for school district No. 75, Dodge county	.46
A. B. Wood, postmaster, Gering	1.50
D. A. Mathews, postmaster, Crofton	2.50
Ross L. Hammond, postmaster, Fremont	10.00
William Rogers, postmaster, Seward	30.35
Governor Savage for—	
E. E. Trabert, Milford	.70
C. H. Vincent, postmaster, Alvo	1.81
Lou Bradley, Ruby	.50
Alvo public schools	1.58
F. S. Ray, Napoleon	1.00
F. S. Ray for Napoleon public schools	1.15
Peter Rasmussen, Napoleon	.50
F. H. Rickett, postmaster, Juniata	2.00
N. H. Jones, for Juniata public schools	3.42
G. G. Pearse, for Omaha public schools	173.99
Total	\$1,904.46

To Stop Illegal Fishing.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 15.—Chief Game Warden Simpkins has been notified that persons in various communities are preparing to begin illegal fishing within the next few days. The open season begins April 1 and all persons caught fishing before that time will be prosecuted. "We have several of the persons spotted and if we don't seize their fishing apparatus we will catch them when they begin to use it," said Mr. Simpkins. "During the winter there was comparatively little violation of the law and we hope there will be no necessity for prosecution during the remaining days of the month."

Insane Man Escapes.

GENEVA, Neb., March 15.—Notice was sent to the sheriff that F. A. Strickland, who was paroled from the Lincoln asylum a few weeks ago, had become dangerous. Deputy Sheriff Owens went to the family home and brought him to town. During the night he escaped and walked back to his home, about twelve miles, where he was recaptured at an early hour next morning by Sheriff Dinneen.

Chile Dispute Unsettled.

SANTIAGO, DE CHILE, March 14.—It is officially announced that no direct settlement of the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina has been arrived at, but if a proposition on the subject is made Chile will not refuse to consider it.

New Incorporation.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 15.—Articles of incorporation of the Butte Land and Trust company of Butte, Boyd county, were recorded in the secretary of state's office. The capital stock of the company is \$60,000.

Killed by Kick of Horse.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 15.—John O'Brien, a young farmer six miles northeast of this city on the Iowa side of the river, was kicked on the head by a horse and died almost immediately.

New National Bank at Sidney.

SIDNEY, Neb., March 15.—The First National bank of Sidney was organized here with \$25,000 capital stock. John W. Harper was elected president.

Sues on Wages Dispute.

FREMONT, Neb., March 15.—Joseph Cain brought suit in the district court against the Standard Cattle company to recover \$1,997.70 for wages.

MAY POSTPONE ENCAMPMENT.

And Thus Have the National Officers Present.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 17.—Department Commander R. S. Wilcox of the Grand Army of the Republic has issued the following special order No. 2, which explains itself:

"Comrades: The rules and regulations of the Grand Army fix the date of our encampment on the second Wednesday in May of each year, which comes on the 14th.

"It is always desirable and a great pleasure to have our national officers with us on these occasions. Your commander has extended a cordial invitation and has received a reply from General E. H. Torrance, our national commander, and General S. H. Fowler, sending their regrets and informing this department that their time was fully engaged up to the 22d of May, when they would be pleased to come from the Iowa encampment to this and asking us to change date to May 22.

"This year your commander cannot do until a majority of the posts in this department are given the opportunity to express themselves. It is the desire of your commander to have these distinguished comrades present to encourage and assist our department. No material damage can possibly occur by reason of one week's change and much good can be accomplished, therefore the commander submits the following proposition to you:

"You will canvass your members and return the ballot herewith inclosed to the A. A. G. on or before the 1st day of April, 1902. Inclosed you will find blank ballot."

The proposition inclosed with the order is simply whether the encampment shall be called for May 22 or not.

ABANDONS VETERAN ROSTER.

State Finds it Impracticable to Keep List of Soldiers and Sailors.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 17.—The state printing board, acting with the advice of Commander Wilcox and Assistant Howe of the Grand Army of the Republic, has decided to discontinue the practice of printing a biennial roster of soldier and sailor veterans of the state. This conclusion was reached after it was found impossible to obtain a complete, accurate list of the veterans. The law makes it the duty of tax assessors to collect the information, but provides no compensation for the work, and it was discovered that in nearly every case a large number of names were omitted from the reports returned to the secretary of state. The assessors last year returned the names of approximately 10,000 veterans, and it is believed that this list is short not less than 5,000. Some counties refused to enroll the names and others sent lists that were admitted to be incorrect.

"The board thought it best to publish no roster at all than to send out one that is known to be incomplete," said Deputy Secretary of State McCartney. "It is true that the law requires the assessors to do the work, but many refused point blank to obey and we did not think we could gain very much by resorting to mandamus proceedings. The officers of the Nebraska department of the Grand Army of the Republic were consulted and they agreed with the members of the board that the publication of an incorrect roster would be a useless expenditure of funds. They say they can gather the information through the agency of their posts and do the work at a small expense."

William Leese Dead.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 17.—William Leese, formerly attorney general of Nebraska for three continuous terms and one of the best known citizens of the state, died at his home in this city after an illness lasting a month, of nerve exhaustion. He leaves a wife, two daughters and one son. Mr. Leese came to Nebraska and settled in Otoe county in 1868.

On Insanity Charge.

COLUMBUS, Neb., March 17.—Dan C. Kavanaugh, who was sheriff of this county for several terms and who as a political leader ranked second to no man in the county prior to four years ago, is confined in the county jail on an insanity charge. He attacked his wife, and had there not been interference, he might have killed her.

On Complaint of Little Girl.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 17.—George Mann, a drayman, was arrested for assaulting a 9-year-old girl.

New Bridge Across Platte.

SILVER CREEK, Neb., March 17.—Committees of the boards of supervisors of Merrick and Polk counties located the new bridge which is to be built across the south channel of the Platte river, two and one-half miles east of this village. It will afford the large population of what is known as the island a handy means of reaching this market. The contract for building the bridge has been let to Means & Tully, of Grand Island.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.
Cattle—There were fully as many cattle on sale as there were the previous day and packers did not take hold with as much life as they have on former days of this week. For that reason trading was a little slow and the morning was well advanced before the bulk of the offerings was disposed of. Steer buyers started in from the beginning to quote the market and they succeeded to quite an extent. It was noticeable that the market was rather uneven and in fact could be quoted all the way from steady to a dime lower. Some sales were made that looked just about steady, but as a rule the cattle sold all the way from weak to a dime lower in extreme cases. The cow market did not show much change. Canners in particular were hard to move at any price. There was not enough change in the quotations on bulls, veal calves and stags to be worthy of mention. The demand for stockers and feeders was about equal to the supply and no trouble was experienced in getting steady prices for the cattle showing quality.

Hogs—There was a good average run of hogs. The demand was in good shape, however, so that the market opened fairly active and steady and strong. Some sales, in fact, looked a little higher. The lightweight stuff was neglected, the same as it has been for some time past. Heavyweight hogs sold largely from \$6.25 and as high as \$6.40 was paid. Medium weights went from \$6.10 to \$6.20 and light hogs sold from \$6.06 down.

Sheep—There were only a few feeders in the yards and everything good could not be quoted steady. Quotations: Choice lightweight yearlings, \$5.50; good to choice yearlings, \$5.25; choice wethers, \$5.00; fair to good wethers, \$4.80; choice ewes, \$4.50; fair to good ewes, \$4.25; common ewes, \$3.90; choice lambs, \$3.50; fair to good lambs, \$3.25; feeder wethers, \$3.00; feeder lambs, \$2.80.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Market strong to a shade higher; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.00; fair to good, \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$4.75; western fat steers, \$3.90; Texas and Indian steers, \$4.50; Texas cows, \$3.50; native cows, \$3.00; choice hogs, \$6.00; fair to good hogs, \$5.50; hogs, \$5.00; calves, \$4.50; canners, \$2.50.

Hogs—Market opened 5c higher and closed with the advance lost; top, \$6.00; bulk of sales, \$5.50; heavy, \$5.00; mixed packers, \$4.50; light, \$4.00. **Sheep and Lambs**—Market strong to 5c higher; native lambs, \$5.00; western lambs, \$4.50; native wethers, \$3.50; western wethers, \$3.25; yearlings, \$3.00; choice wethers, \$4.00; choice lambs, \$4.00; culls and feeders, \$2.50.

RESIGNS TO ENTER POLITICS.

Civil Service Commissioner Rodenberg Quits Office.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—William A. Rodenberg of East St. Louis, Ill., today submitted to President Roosevelt his resignation as a member of the United States Civil Service commission, to take effect April 1. Richard Dana of Boston has been mentioned as a probable successor, but President Roosevelt has not yet announced his intention. Mr. Rodenberg's relations with the president and the other members of the commission have been cordial, and the latter today gave out a statement in which they announced there always had been harmony between the three commissioners and denying a report that a request for his resignation had ever been contemplated. Mr. Rodenberg called on the president several days ago and informed him of his intention to resign and re-enter politics, and the latter urged him to remain. Mr. Rodenberg formerly represented the Twenty-first Illinois district in congress.

Consul Won't Pay Taxes.

PARIS, March 15.—A dispatch to the Patrie from Lyons says there is much comment there over a conflict between the municipality and the United States consul on account of an attempt to impose certain new taxes on that official. The latter claims to be exempt by the convention of February 2, 1853, and refuses to pay. The municipality threatens to seize the consul's furniture unless the taxes are forthcoming.

Stone City Man Killed.

STONE CITY, Ia., March 15.—J. K. Baum, a stone cutter of this place, was killed by the cars between Stanwood and Mechanicsville. He had been working at Stanwood and had walked to Mechanicsville to church. He stepped off from one track to let a train pass and was struck by one going the other way.

Will Stop at Washington.

ROME, March 15.—It is now reported that Mr. Bbarretti, who called for New York, en route for Manila as apostolic delegate to the Philippines, will on his arrival in America receive orders from the vatican not to proceed beyond Washington on his journey.

Big Deal in Texas Cattle.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 15.—Frederico Terrazas, son of the former governor of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, is here closing one of the largest single firm deals ever made in this country. The sale will include 25,000 head of cattle, which will go to Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas. The terms are private. To transport this large number of cattle will require 550 cars, forty trains of fifteen cars each.