

SWEPT TO DEATH BY WHIRLING WATERS.

Destruction by the Late Seismic Wave in Japan.

Thirty Thousand People Killed in Five Minutes.

Death Came Without Warning, and Whole Towns Were Destroyed by Waves Thirty Feet High—Fishermen Out at Sea Had Their First Notice of the Catastrophe by Seeing the Corpses of Their Wives and Children Floating on the Waves.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The Tokyo correspondent of the United Press, writing under date of June 26th, thus graphically describes the devastation wrought by the seismic wave which recently visited the northeast coast of Japan:

Japan has been visited by a calamity of almost unprecedented magnitude. On the 15th of June, at half-past 8 in the evening a seismic wave struck the northeast coast of the main island, throughout a distance of about 200 miles and in five minutes 30,000 people were killed and 12,000 houses destroyed. That is the whole story.

Anyone can identify the locality of the disaster by a glance at the map of Japan. From the island of Kinko-San, on the south (near latitude 38.15 east, longitude 141.30) to Hachinohe, on the north (north latitude 40.30, east longitude 131.30), the coast of Rikuzen and Rikushu Provinces assumes a distinctly convex shape. Throughout the whole of this bow-like arc, nearly every town and village was visited by the wave, the portion between Mototsu (south latitude 38.40, east longitude 141.28) and Yamada (north latitude 39.28, east longitude 142) suffered most severely. The general direction of the wave appears to have been north by east, for after carrying devastation to the shore of the main island it left Yezo on the west, touching that island at Yermio Cape only.

In the case of inundations, cyclones or even earthquakes there is a record of more or less continuous mischief and of more or less successful struggle against the forces of destruction. But in the case of a seismic wave one stupendous blow accomplishes the whole calamity in an instant. At half-past 8 the inhabitants of numerous towns and hamlets along the coast were celebrating the "boys' festival" on the fifth day of the fifth month, according to the old calendar; at twenty-five minutes before 9 o'clock 30,000 of them had been swept out to sea or thrown dead upon the shore and 8,000 of their homes had disappeared or lay wrecked.

There was nothing to presage the disaster. From 11 in the forenoon until half-past 4 in the afternoon heavy rain fell. It was followed by a fine evening and a dark, calm night. There is much difficulty in obtaining perfectly accurate statements as to the times of phenomena that preceded the final catastrophe; they were too insignificant to seem worth recording. Several accounts agree, however, that at about half-past 7 three or four shocks of earthquake were felt, not violent shocks, though of the vertical kind that folks in Japan have learned to dread.

The barometer gave at the time no indication of anything unusual. Some twenty or twenty-five minutes later a booming sound became audible from the direction of the sea. It appears to have been variously interpreted. Some construed it as the noise of a coming gale; others supposed that a huge school of sardines had reached the offing, and others thought that there was a question of whales. Only a very few suspected the real significance of the sound and fled inland at the top of their speed. Rapidly the noise increased until it assumed the volume and deafening din of a great park of artillery and then, in a moment, waves from twenty to thirty feet high were thundering against the shore.

The places where the actual totals of deaths reached the highest figures were not always those that suffered most in proportion to their population. Of the three prefectures visited by the wave—Iwate, Miyagi and Aomori—Iwate had by far the largest aggregate of disasters, its list of dead amounting to 26,000. Some of the details, however, convey a more graphic idea of the facts than any general statement can suggest.

Kamaishi is a little seaside town, situated at the head of a rocky inlet two miles deep and directly facing the Pacific Ocean. Behind it is a precipitous hill. The inhabitants seem to have remained until the last wholly unconscious of what was pending. At a little after 8 o'clock in the evening a mountain sea was observed piling itself up at the mouth of the inlet and in a moment, with a thunderous roar, waves thirty feet high swept over the town.

Three times this avalanche of water rushed forward, the first incomparably the most terrible, and in less than two minutes the town was virtually annihilated. Out of 1,223 dwellings only 143 remained standing, and out of a population of 6,557 death had overtaken 4,700, and 500 lay wounded. In completeness of destruction this record heads the list. Scarcely less appalling was the work of the wave in a bay some five miles farther north. There, in the village of Futatsui, only 100 persons escaped death out of a population of 790, and only two houses out of as many hundreds remained standing.

At Yamada, 700 houses out of 900 were destroyed and 3,000 persons were killed out of 4,200. At Toni, 250 houses were swept away out of 263, and 1,103 persons were killed and 82 wounded out of a total of 1,206. In the Kissen district one town and eleven villages attacked by the wave had 6,280 persons killed and 1,560 houses washed away or wrecked.

At Hongo, the whole hamlet of 150 houses was annihilated and the sole survivors were a party of men that happened to be playing "Go" in a temple situated on high ground.

Such are the tales of death and ruin

that come from place after place, the terrible totals at this moment of writing being 29,073 killed, 7,737 wounded and 7,844 houses washed away or wrecked. In the prefecture of Iwate, where 36 towns and villages on the coast were visited by the wave, 25,413 persons were killed and 6,779 wounded out of a total population of 104,771, so that out of every three inhabitants one was killed or wounded. It is difficult yet to say whether males or females preponderated among the victims. Statistics from Miyagi prefecture show that out of 1,376 deaths in twenty villages, 876 were males and 500 females. On the other hand a traveler passing through the two hamlets of Tannoura and Funakoshi the day after the catastrophe, saw only thirty young men there. Not a living woman or a child was visible. On the road, however, within a distance of some 200 yards he counted corpses of women and children to the number of thirty-three.

There were some remarkable escapes. Men swept out to sea from one side of a bay were thrown up alive at the opposite beach; in one case several persons were deposited on an island nearly three miles from the town where the wave had torn them. A few saved their lives by clinging to balks of timber, and several getting wedged among the wooden debris of wrecked buildings, were preserved until the wave receded. At an inn in Oura a traveler, apparently the only man in the house, was grasped by four terrified women and the combined weight of the five furnished a steady point.

But such bright incidents were rare, whereas of inexpressibly sad happenings there are numbers. The parents of six children caused the little ones to throw their arms around the beams of the house. There they clung, the water reaching up to their shoulders. The smallest child, losing its hold, was swept away and its mother, springing after it, shared its fate. Presently the father, trying to fend off some of the floating debris that threatened to strike the children, was carried off and the five orphans alone remained. In another family of ten one child of eight drifted to a rock and was saved, and in another family of the same number, the father having carried a baby to a hill and found that none of the others followed, sat down the baby and ran back only to perish with the rest.

The story of a retired soldier is worth repeating. His experiences in the recent war had taught him to apprehend the raiding of Japan's coasts by a host of warships. Thus when the cannon-like roar of the advancing waters and the cries of the people reached him, he threw on his tunic and ran shorewards, sword in hand. Next morning his corpse was found much battered, but not separated from the sword.

Strange to say, fishermen plying their trade four miles from the coast did not observe anything to indicate the approach of a serious phenomenon, though only three miles out in the same district encountered heavy breakers rolling from the north. By-and-by one of the boats observed what seemed to be a large fish floating on the water, but on rowing nearer they saw it was a child lying on a mat. In the same manner three other children were picked up by a fisherman, who, to his astonishment, found that one of them was his own son.

Inexpressibly sad was the case of some fishermen, who, returning shoreward in the early morning after the catastrophe, received their first notice of what had occurred by finding the corpses of their wives and children floating in the water. At points closer to the center of the disturbance, however, the commotion of the water was perceptible to a much greater distance from the shore. Thus a party of fishermen that were out looking for tunny off the Shizukawa Coast, heard as they supposed the booming of big guns in the distance. Soon afterwards, looking eastward, they saw the surface of the ocean heave in huge masses, which after rising to mountainous heights broke in the middle and swept northward and southward, ultimately striking the shore with a deafening crash. The waves passed under the boats without swamping them, but the water in the vicinity of the shore remained so rough throughout the night that the fishermen could not make land until morning, when they found their wives and children dead and their homes in ruins.

The scene presented by the devastated districts is shocking. Wrecked houses piled upon each other; moss-covered roofs of thatched that sheltered happy families a few days ago in quiet country nooks are strewn pell mell on the sands; here, houses that have had their walls torn away stand, mere skeletons; there, others have been wrenched from their foundations, telescoped, and wreckage of other, tumbled upside down or heaped together in shattered confusion.

In one instance the immense mass of water, rushing up a narrow inlet, tore from their foundations the houses on either side and drove them with terrific force into the highland ahead, where they now lie, crushed into a confused mass of timber, thatch and wreckage of all kinds, the grave of many a mangled body. Horses and cattle lie wedged among the rocks and men and women wander about, stupefied and helpless, looking as though their minds and energies had been numbed.

Numerous corpses are still buried under the debris of ruined buildings or under heaps of mud and sand thrown up by the waves, and often when a body is disinterred no friend or relative remains alive to identify it. The Government is, of course, adopting vigorous measures of relief and liberal subscriptions are pouring into the newspaper offices, both vernacular and foreign, for when calamity overtakes Japanese the benevolence of the foreign community is invariably high handed.

As to the cause of the disaster, opinions are still divided. At first it was supposed that the disturbance had its origin in a sudden collapse of the sides of the subterranean crater known as Tuscara Deep. An officer of the United States navy some years ago found a trough-like depression off the coast. The heavy sounding lead took about one and one-half hours to reach bottom and indicated a depth of about five and one-half statute miles. On the other hand, considering that the wave was preceded by earthquake shocks, it produces the hypothesis that they were caused by the rolling of the wave itself. The most reasonable conclusion appears to be that a submarine volcanic eruption took place somewhere within the area of the ocean bounded by the 142d and 143d meridians of east longitude and the 39th and 40th parallels of north latitude.

It may be added here that since the catastrophe the fish seem to have deserted the upper waters, although a few can be caught now by using the deepest

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DAY OF GENERAL MOURNING IN OMAHA.

The Death List of the Terrible Accident Increased.

Thirty-One Bodies Have Been Taken From the Wreck.

Scene When the Funeral Train Arrived in the City—A Horse-Buyer Robbed of His Cash and Badly Hurt—An Open Switch Causes a Wreck Near Chicago and the Death of Five Passengers.

OMAHA, July 12.—This has been a day of general mourning in Omaha. The harvest of death from the Logan, Iowa, wreckers was taken has been increased, and the list of victims now numbers thirty-one.

The crowds of anxious people at the depots did not scatter with the break of day, although the excitement of the night wore off as relatives and friends of the dead ones became convinced of the worst. About 7 o'clock the first funeral train from the scene of the catastrophe arrived at the Union depot and there was an involuntary lurch forward to gratify a morbid desire to learn the news from those who had been in the disaster. The first train contained many of the more seriously injured and as the poor unfortunates were lifted in blankets from the car the groans of the wounded mingled with the agonized sobs of relatives and friends. It was a most touching scene. Some twenty bodies of police guarded the approaches and kept the crowd back. Seventeen bodies, laid on pine boards and covered with a plain muslin shroud, were taken one by one and placed in a long row on the floor of the baggage-room. Only friends of the missing ones were allowed admission. Those silent forms gave evidence of the force of yesterday's collision. Here, William Wilson, thirty-one years old, limbs without bodies, a gruesome spectacle, were gathered in that small space. Occasionally some one would recognize the features of a son or daughter. Kind friends would gently lead them from the room and the body would be ticketed and sent to the undertakers. Women fainted and anguish was pictured off times on the face of some gray-haired old man.

A complete list of the dead and injured is as follows: Dead—A. M. Gerard, 1839 Seventh avenue, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Owen Cavanaugh, Eighteenth and Charles streets, Omaha, aged 18; Willie Cosgrove, 1622 Nicholas street, Omaha; E. G. Winegar, a brakeman, Boone, Ia.; Fred Neilsen, Omaha; Lawrence Peterson, engineer waterworks, Council Bluffs; Mrs. Carroll, 1219 North Seventeenth street, Omaha; infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll; Mrs. Bradley, wife of moulder Union Pacific shops, Omaha; infant of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley; Dudson, son of Andrew Dudson, machinist, 13 years old; John Larson, 16 years old, 113 North Eighteenth street, "World-Herald" carrier; Patrick Scully, stationary engineer, Union Pacific shops, 2524 Center street; Miss Maggie Cosgrove, Eighteenth and Nicholas streets, Omaha; Charles J. Fitzgibbon, Valley, Ia.; William Wilson, thirty-one years old, Fifteenth street, Council Bluffs; Claire son of Robert Claire, boiler maker, Omaha, head torn off from mouth up, identified only by laundry mark; George A. Lawrence, tinsmith, Omaha; Walter Jennings, Missouri Valley, Ia.; John McDermott, machinist, 1612 Nicholas street, Omaha; Mary Trair, 1107 North Eighteenth street; Mrs. John Kahler, identified in Council Bluffs, where she lived; infant of Mr. and Mrs. Kahler, three months old; Phillip Carroll, 1425 North Seventeenth street, Omaha; John Kinzie, Forty-sixth and Cumming streets, Omaha.

Injured—Engineer J. D. Montgomery, bones broken, deep cut over eye; John Kahler, Council Bluffs, head cut and injured internally; Jack Taylor, Council Bluffs, head crushed, probably fatal; Mrs. Mary Scully, Omaha, chest and internal injuries, probably fatal; John McKenna, Omaha, severely injured; Leonard H. Mack, Omaha, head cut, severe injuries; Michael Shannon, Omaha, extent unknown; Henry Conrad, boy supposed to be stealing a ride, lives at Dayton, O., contusion of chest and arms; Conrad, his brother, similar injuries; Moses Baudo, Omaha, probably fatally; Samuel Dodson, Omaha, chest and arms injured; J. A. Lillie, Omaha, President of the Union Pacific Pilgrims, chest contusions; J. J. Fitzgibbon, Logan, Ia., legs and chest injured; Fred Kinsey, Omaha, face, neck and shoulder injured; Katherine Cosgrove, Omaha, badly shaken up; Mike Leonard, South Omaha, slight injuries; Stephen Meany, face cut, contusion of chest; Miss Jetter, badly injured; Teresa Tracy, eye badly cut; Robbie Buchtel, Omaha, nose broken; Lizzie Byles, Omaha, arm broken; Jack Kinney, Omaha, internally injured; Hurley, badly hurt; Oliver Colvin, Omaha, scalp wounds; Annie Colvin, his sister, back hurt; Eva Nielson, Omaha, limbs crushed; Fred Kinsey, Omaha, shoulder crushed, face cut; William Christensen, Omaha, legs and back injured; H. M. McMichael, Dayton, O., head cut, hurt internally; E. Messerschmidt, Omaha, limbs crushed; Miss Maggie Scully, arm

broken and body crushed; J. J. O'Hearn, Council Bluffs, breast crushed; Mrs. J. J. O'Hearn, head badly cut and internal injuries; Elsie Kahler, Council Bluffs, 7 years old, face badly cut, hurt internally; Patsy Carroll, Omaha, wrist broken, chest crushed; Mary Tracy, head badly cut and body horribly bruised, lives in Omaha; C. W. Johnson, Omaha, head cut and legs bruised; John Schindler, Omaha, chest badly crushed; N. C. Shin, Omaha, legs and arm hurt. The dead were taken in charge by the local undertakers, preparatory for burial, when they reached this city.

It is generally conceded among railroad men as well as others conversant with the facts that the blame for the accident lies with the conductor and engineer of the excursion train. Engineer Montgomery refused to talk, and to-day went to Boone, where he lives. The story is current, however, that Conductor Reed, of the excursion train gave the signal to go ahead without waiting for orders from the operator at Logan. The excursion train was to have waited for No. 2, the fast mail, and No. 38, the fast freight, to pass before leaving for Council Bluffs. When the limited mail passed he forgot about the freight, which is a regular train, so the story goes, and gave the signal to pull out. The fast freight was due in Logan at 6:43 o'clock and the excursion train started at 6:40. After leaving the switch it stopped and the switch was reset, and the excursion train was just getting well under way when the collision occurred.

Members of the picnic party state that the train was not going faster than four or five miles an hour. When Engineer Montgomery saw the other train he set the air brakes on all the coaches in his train, and the brakes were set when the collision occurred. Railroad men on the train say the fast freight was going about fifty miles per hour. The engine of the fast freight was forced through and over the engine of the excursion train and lifted itself almost clear of the rails. The baggage car was forced back through the first coach, the left-hand side of the baggage car passing outside of the left side of the passenger coach and the right side of the passenger coach. The passenger coach in line with the right row of seats. It was on this side that most of the fatalities occurred.

According to the rules of operating trains, Engineer Montgomery must, according to the statements of railroad men, share in the blame. The rules require engineers to wait for telegraphic orders before starting. They are not allowed to assume that the conductor has received orders, but must insist on getting orders which are supposed to be a duplicate of those given the conductor. If Montgomery assumed that the conductor had received the orders to leave, and pulled his train out on the conductor's signal under that assumption, that fact does not excuse him.

Montgomery was almost crazed with grief, and the rumor was current yesterday that he had tried to commit suicide, but had been prevented. An effort to verify this report was made, but it was denied by his friends.

AN OPEN SWITCH.

It Caused the Wreck of an Excursion Train, and Five Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, July 12.—An excursion train on the Wisconsin Central ran into an open switch at Altenheim, a suburb ten miles west of this city, this evening, killing five people and injuring about twenty. The names of the dead are: Charles Samuels, Chicago; Frederick Kette, Chicago; Miss Mary Arnold, Chicago; and Miss Holt, Chicago. The injured: Mrs. Fagin, Chicago, right leg broken; Edward Kelly, Chicago, left leg broken; D. E. Alden, left arm broken; J. H. Hulter, conductor of the train, badly bruised; Peter Connor, injured internally; Fred Gravel, badly bruised and internal injuries.

Ten or fifteen others were injured, but were taken away in carriages, patrol wagons and other conveyances before they had been counted. The train consisted of thirteen coaches and was returning from Schiller Park, where the Graded Assessment Club, a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, had given a picnic. The train was coming down a grade approaching Altenheim Station, and the speed was so great that the engineer could not stop in time to avert the wreck.

Standing on the siding were a switch engine and an unloaded passenger train waiting for the excursion to pass. When the heavily laden picnic train struck the engine and train the baggage car was telescoped by the next coach. Those who met death were riding in the baggage car, as no seats were to be had in the coaches.

It is not known who is guilty of leaving the switch open, but pending an investigation the police arrested Conductor Hulter, James Grant and William Dolan, the crew of the excursion train and the crew of the side tracked passenger train.

SLUGGED AND ROBBED.

A Horse-Buyer Loses His Cash and His Watch.

OTTUMWA (Ia.), July 12.—William Gray, a horse buyer for Crandall & Co. of East Buffalo, N. Y., was slugged at Williamsburg, Ia., last night and robbed of \$2,500 in cash and a gold watch and chain. He came from Preston to Williamsburg on a night passenger train about 11 o'clock. As he got off the train he was accosted by a man whose features he could not discern in the dark. As he went to town he was struck on the back of the neck with some hard instrument. When he came to his watch, chain and money were gone with the exception of \$40 in a trousers pocket which the robbers overlooked. Gray is badly hurt. No clue.

Incendiary Fire in Galveston.

GALVESTON (Tex.), July 12.—There was another disastrous fire on the wharf here to-day and property valued at \$150,000 was destroyed. The fire was of incendiary origin. Owing to this discovery it is believed the \$200,000 wharf fire of ten days ago was also incendiary origin. The property destroyed to-day was a shed owned by the Morgan Steamship Company which contained 2,000,000 yards of jute bagging.

New Jersey Town Burned.

NORTH CONWAY, July 12.—The business portion of the town of Bartlett was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss \$100,000.

Planing Mill Burned.

TOLEDO (O.), July 12.—McLaren & Sprague's planing mill and factory and the Toledo Knitting Works were destroyed by fire to-night. Loss \$150,000.

ANONYMOUS LIBELOUS PAMPHLET PUBLISHED.

Exploded German Court Scandals Started Again.

Period of Armistice in Diplomatic Warfare Over Turkey.

Christian Deputies in Crete Will Demand of the Governor Universal Suffrage and Recognition of a Cretan Flag—Luch Ado About Nothing in France and Belgium.

BERLIN, July 12.—The scattering of the whole of the great world of Berlin has seemed opportune for authors of libelous pamphlets to try the credulity of the public by issuing a brochure containing allusions to court scandals. Under initials which indicate the persons implicated in the scandals, the authors of the pamphlet rehash the old stories which were published long ago and have since repeatedly been shown to be untrue. Von Kotz and wife, who are staying at Edmandorff as the guests of the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, know nothing of the pamphlet and others of Von Kotz's friends declare that the publication of the stories were not authorized by him. The police are prohibiting the sale of the pamphlet.

With Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs in Switzerland, where he will go this week from St. Petersburg, Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, at his chateau at Alt-Ausse, Austria, the King of Greece at Aix les Bains, for which place he is about to start for a three weeks' sojourn, after which he will go to Copenhagen for another three weeks' stay, the Czar on the eve of visiting the European Capitals and all of the leading diplomats contemplating holidays, there will be a pause in the developments in the situation in the East, as might be expected. The "Politische Correspondenz," one of the official organs, has information that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky will devote his leave of absence exclusively to the repose which is necessary to restore his health.

There is no doubt that Europe has reached a period of armistice in the diplomatic warfare over Turkey, but the Governments are relying too much upon the slowing up of matters in Crete and the unlikelihood of a recurrence of important events in that island is the official impression here. Dr. Nicolaides, the official representative of the Cretan Reform Committee, who is now in Berlin, distrusts the present comparative calm and regards it merely as a brief truce before the breaking of the storm. The prospect of permanent peace in Crete, he claims, is in the intervention of the Powers and the granting of the autonomy to the island.

Apart from the opinion expressed by the doctor, reports have been received here from Crete to the effect that although the Christian deputies will attend the opening session of the Cretan assembly to-morrow they do not intend to engage in debate with the Moslem Deputies, but will present to Brevoitche Georgi Pasha, the newly appointed Christian Governor of Crete, who will preside, a document setting forth the claims of the Christian Cretans, to which will be added a demand for universal suffrage and the recognition of a Cretan flag with the cross thereon.

They will give the Porte a short time in which to respond to these demands and if the Porte's reply shall be unfavorable, as it certainly will be, the Christian Deputies will constitute an independent assembly. In the meantime the insurgents will seize the advantage afforded by the Turkish troops being forced into inactivity and occupy all of the strategic points in the island.

The fuss which has been made by the French and Belgian newspapers over the formation of a German military camp at Elsenborn on the German frontier, has no substantial basis. Two years ago, as was cable at the time, the Government purchased large tracts of ground at Malmédy and Elsenborn, which it was understood were to be de-

voted to making experiments in field operations and shooting practice with various kinds of guns. Since that time the houses upon the land purchased have been torn down and replaced by extensive barracks and roads and trenches have been constructed, but no fortifications whatever have been erected. There is no doubt but the position would be of great strategic value if Germany designed to strike at France through Belgium, but there is not the slightest sign of an intention on the part of Germany to create a stronghold there and the indignant protests of the French and Belgian press have been wasted.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

A Nebraska Farmer Beat Her Brains Out and Then Killed Himself.

AUBURN (Nebr.), July 12.—County Attorney A. J. Burnham returned to-night from the scene of the murder of Mrs. Hayden Roberts by her husband, near Peru, which occurred this morning. He says that the woman was killed by being beaten over the head with the stock of a shotgun until the same was broken and then the barrel of the gun was used. The murder was surely premeditated, for a note was found near the dead woman's body, signed by Hayden Roberts, and saying that his body would be found near the old salt basin in his father's pasture, about one mile distant. The person finding the note did not think to look at it until the middle of the forenoon.

Roberts had shot himself just back of the right ear and seemingly died without a struggle.

The tragedy is one of the most shocking that ever occurred in Nemah County, and saying that his body would be found near the old salt basin in his father's pasture, about one mile distant. The person finding the note did not think to look at it until the middle of the forenoon. Roberts had shot himself just back of the right ear and seemingly died without a struggle. The tragedy is one of the most shocking that ever occurred in Nemah County, and saying that his body would be found near the old salt basin in his father's pasture, about one mile distant. The person finding the note did not think to look at it until the middle of the forenoon.

BASEBALL HITS.

What Was Done on the Eastern Circuit Yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Baltimore played all around Louisville this afternoon. Attendance, 8,500. Score: Baltimore 7, Louisville 2. Batteries: McMahon and Clarke; Hill, Cunningham and Dexter, Miller. Umpire, McFarland.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—In the seventh inning, with the score 5 to 2 against them, Brooklyn bunched their hits, and aided by Miller's error succeeded in tying the score. In the eighth the Reds pounded Harper hard, making five singles and a double, scoring four runs. Score: Cincinnati 9, Brooklyn 5. Batteries: Ehret, Gray and Peitz; Harper and Grim. Umpire, Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The Browns got but four scattered hits off King to-day, while Washington batted Donohue safely nineteen times and won easily. Score: St. Louis 1, Washington 14. Batteries: Donohue and McFarland; King and McGuire. Umpire, Battin.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Spiders won to-day by a lucky bunching of hits in the fifth inning. Score: Chicago 2, Cleveland 5. Batteries: Briggs and Kittredge; Wilson and Zimmer. Umpire, Emslie.

Cloudburst in Kentucky.

AUGUSTA (Ky.), July 12.—About midnight last night there was a cloudburst four miles south of here on Big Bracken Creek, greatly swelling the little stream. Mrs. Henry Susco, 64 years of age, was caught in the swollen stream and drowned. Thousands of acres of tobacco and corn were destroyed.

Three Young Men Drowned.

BUFFALO, July 12.—A sailboat containing three young men capsized in Niagara River near the foot of Austin street this afternoon. The current in the river at this point is very strong and before assistance could reach them they were drowned.

Church Burned in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, July 12.—The Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, corner of Verona and Richards streets, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss \$150,000; insurance \$60,000.

Wild birds do not sing more than eight or ten weeks in the year.

Bed Lounges advertisement for John Breuner, 604-606-608 K ST., SACRAMENTO. Price \$15. Text: 'All kinds of Bed Lounges made nowadays. The ones we sell for \$15 are made right. Best French black steel springs and strongest twine used. Quite a difference between factory-made stuff and goods made in our workroom. When you buy \$15 Bed Lounges here your dollars are worth 100cents.'