

ARD'S DAY TO WIN.
The Colors of Yale and
the Race and Boodle
Galore.
GE OF WATERS IN IOWA.
Are Swept Away and Hun-
reds of Families Rendered
Homeless.
Weekly Review Reports a Slight
encouragement in the Busi-
ness Outlook.
ANOTHER BOAT-RACE.
Harvard Surprised All by Beat-
ing Yale.
LONDON, Conn., June 25. The
annual four-mile, eight-oared,
away race between the Yale and
Harvard university crews was rowed this
afternoon on the Thames course from Win-
chester to the point to the west of
Gale's ferry and was won by
Harvard by eleven lengths. Time,
21:57. Yale's time, 21:57. The record
now stands: Yale nine victories and
seven defeats, Harvard seven victories
and nine defeats. Yale holds the time
record. Harvard's plucky victory is the
greatest surprise that has occurred in
college athletics for many years. Good
judges of rowing conceded the race to
Yale almost to a man, and so strong was
this sentiment in favor of Yale that
steaks of Yale money left at the pool-
room went uncovered even at odds of
100 to 70 and 100 to 60.
Harvard took the lead at the start and
went ahead with a rush and their shell
went ahead. The Crimsons' supporters
on the observation train and on innum-
erable steamers became frantic with
excitement, which as Harvard continued
to gain a commanding lead continued to
increase. As the excitement spread some
very reckless work was done by the
various steamer captains. There were
collisions and that there were no serious
results is simply a matter of good luck.
Two miles up the river the tug boat
Gypsy ran into the side of the press boat
Mannawaterket, the shock throwing
twenty-five to fifty people off their feet.
At the finish where the channel was
crowded with all sorts of craft the
Mannawaterket in trying to avoid a
collision with the Rhode Island struck
the tug America a hard bump amidships
knocking many people sprawling over
the decks. Fortunately no one
went overboard and no one was seriously
injured. The scenes at the finish were
of the most noisy character, Harvard
men being wild with joy, while thou-
sands of Yale supporters were decidedly
crestfallen over their unexpected defeat.
The scenes along the river were of an
unusually brilliant and lively character.
An observation train of 55 cars carried
an immense crowd, while at the least 75
steamers, steam yachts and big sailing
yachts either followed the crews over the
course or were anchored in desirable
positions. Favorable places along the
west bank were crowded with sight-seers.
Promptly at 11:30 the crews came down
river toward the stake boats, Harvard
padding in their shell and Yale in their
launch. Harvard backed into position
at 11:31, and Yale after embarking at
the float came into place at 11:40. The
crews were at once cautioned and given
the word. Harvard caught the water
first, and setting a fast stroke of forty at
once pushed the bow of their boat
slightly in front. Yale started with a
thirty-eight stroke and though they put
a great deal of power into their strokes,
the Yale boat did not move as quickly
as was expected. Harvard held her fast
stroke for a short time during which
they had 150 yards from the start,
increased their lead to nearly one length.
For a few strokes, both crews caught the
water and splashed quite badly. Then
settling down each crew gave a very
pretty exhibition of rowing. Harvard's
however, were clearly sending their boat
along at a better speed than they have
ever shown in practice and were gradu-
ally creeping away from Yale stroke by
stroke. Yale's work on the other hand
was much inferior to that seen in their
daily practice pulls and there was a per-
ceptible hang and settling of the boat
after each stroke. After a half
mile Harvard led by a clean length,
Harvard pulling 38 strokes and Yale
34, the time being, Harvard 2:27 and
Yale 2:33. All during the second half
Harvard continued to gain and it be-
came apparent that, barring accidents,
the Cambridge crew would win. Here
the steamers crowded in on the boats
and the wash caused both to do some
ragged work for a few strokes. Nearing
the mile flag, Harvard, pulling 36 and
Yale 34, had increased their lead to nearly
three lengths.
Time at mile flag, Harvard 5:01, Yale
5:11.
From the mile to the mile and a half
Harvard continued to gain foot by foot,
and it became a question of how many
lengths Harvard would defeat Yale. At
the mile and a half flag Harvard was
pulling 36 and Yale 35. Time at this
point, Harvard 7:40, Yale 7:55.
In the next half Harvard did strong
and steady work and increased their lead
to nearly six lengths. Yale's boat con-
tinued to settle and hang and it was now
a procession. Just after passing the navy
yard, the tug Cassie got squarely into
Harvard's course and they were obliged
to make a wide swerve. Yale, however,
profited little by this incident and Har-
vard getting back to their course con-
tinued to widen the space between their
boat and that of Yale. At the two mile
flag Harvard was 10:40 and Yale 10:41.
Harvard pulling 38 strokes and Yale 35.
At two and a half miles Harvard had
gained an additional length, pulling 38
strokes per minute and Yale 35. Time,
Harvard 12:55, Yale 13:14. After pass-
ing the three-mile flag Harvard kept up
their fast stroke, pulling it very cleanly
and increased their lead until at the
three and a half mile flag they had a
good lead of ten lengths.
Time at three and a half miles, Har-
vard 18:23, Yale 18:55.
After passing the three and a half mile

flag both crews settled down for a final
spurt and here again Harvard showed
their superiority in every way over the
New Haven crew. Both crews were do-
ing excellent work but Harvard's shell
continued to show a steady gain and
they passed the finish pulling 40
strokes a minute while Yale
pulled 37. Harvard's crew rowed at once to their
quarters, and Yale paddled up to Gale's Ferry.
Officials were: Referee, Wm. A. Meikel,
ham, of Columbia; judges, Sexton, Har-
vard, Cook, Yale; timers, Adams, Har-
vard, Adee, Yale. Harvard's friends were
wildly enthusiastic over the result.

THE IOWA DELUGE.
The Terrible Destructive Force of the
Waters—Hundreds of Families
Homeless.
FORT DODGE, Ia., June 25.—An eye
witness of Tuesday's flood who has just
arrived from Cherokee, states it is neces-
sary for one to see to have the least idea
of the great amount of damage done.
"Why," he exclaimed, "it is simply ter-
ribly wonderful the way that immense
body of water swept things before it.
Houses were but bubbles on its crest. I
was at Cherokee when the cloud burst
came and in less time than it takes to
tell it the flood was upon the town.
Houses were seen to tremble, swing half
around and be carried along by the
torrents. Trees were bent and broken
like reeds and not a thing could stop the
terrific onward rush of water and all
this occurred before the people could
possibly realize what had happened. The
most remarkable feature of the disaster
is that any of the people in the track of
the flood escaped with their lives. As far
as I know no lives were lost at
Cherokee and the immediate vicinity."
The storm raged between three
hundred and four hundred families
homeless in and about Cherokee. These
were being cared for in the Masonic, G.
A. R. and Knights of Pythias halls at
Cherokee. The Illinois Central's loss is
12,077 feet of road bed and 97 feet of
piling. This does not include the bridge
taken out over the Sioux river. The
amount of damage will reach a quarter
of a million dollars.

A DEVASTATING FLOOD.
A Town in Iowa Nearly Swept Away and
Great Damage Done Elsewhere.
BOONE, Iowa, June 25.—At the Chi-
cago & Northwestern headquarters in
this city was received today the first di-
rect news from the scene of the floods on
the Maple River branch of the road. The
dispatch is from the operator at Merville,
and says the town is almost wiped out.
Water runs into the depot windows and
is up to the ceilings of all the buildings.
All the houses in the flat portion of the
town have been swept away and the rail-
road turn-table is washed from its place.
There are miles of track gone between
Merville and Kingsley, also most of the
small bridges and the bridge over the
Sioux river. This destruction is now
being supplemented by another storm,
raging at present in the same vicinity
and extending south to the main line of
the Northwestern. It is raining very
hard and the storm is traveling east.

An Appeal for Help.
CHEROKEE, Ia., June 25.—Five
hundred people are rendered homeless
and destitute in this city by Tuesday's
flood. The resources of the citizens have
been taxed to the utmost to meet the
present requirements of these people and
outside aid must be given to avert hard-
ship. Mayor H. D. Bloom has issued an
appeal to the public for aid and tele-
graphed the governor for 100 tents. Con-
tributions may be sent to Mayor Bloom
who will acknowledge receipt and place
it in the hands of a responsible execu-
tive committee which has been appointed
to distribute aid.

A FATAL CYCLONE.
It Dashes a Building to Pieces and Kills
Several Men.
MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., June 25.—The
Patterson Coal company breaker, located
at Natick village, two miles north of
this city, was destroyed by a cyclone this
afternoon and the following persons were
killed: J. N. Blossom, Hawley, Pa.; J.
Bently Dodson, Mickshiny, Pa.; Richard
Roberts, Luzerne, Pa.; Wm. Lodge Luz-
erne, an Italian unknown and another
stranger, all still under the debris. The
breaker was located on the summit of a
big mountain about 1,600 feet above the
sea level. It ran almost due east and
west. The structure was 300 feet in
length and the highest point was 105
feet. Lodge Roberts and two
unknown men were slaters and were
engaged in roofing the breaker at
the time of the accident. The other
men killed were carpenters and met
their death while employed at work on
the interior of the breaker.
Shortly after noon the sky in the north
became black and the darkness grew in-
tense. The men perched on their high
tower gazed on the advancing storm ex-
pecting to come down in time to avoid
the ruin. A flash of lightning illumined
the horizon, a thunder-peal shaking the
ground followed, and the next minute a
terrible wind-gust gathered up the
mighty structure as though it was a
feather, and, whirling it around, dashed
it to ruin. The men were mangled al-
most beyond recognition. The breaker
was one of the largest in the region, its
capacity being about 40,000 tons per
month. The cost of erection exceeded
\$100,000. The loss falls on Wilkesbarre,
Pittsburg, and Philadelphia capitalists.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.
It is Within 16 Inches of the Highest
Point Reached in 10 Years.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 25.—The river
has risen steadily since Saturday and at
noon today is within sixteen inches of
the highest point reached in ten years
and is still rising. If the river should
overflow the French bottoms it is ex-
pected a new channel will be cut through
leaving many farms on an island and
diverging the stream from the Kansas
shore two miles. If the present rate of
rise continues twenty-four hours the
stock yards and hundreds of houses in
South St. Joseph will be inundated. The
situation is serious as to the packing
interests as well as to hundreds of small
farmers on the low lands.

PARNELL HAPPY AS A CLAM.
He Proposes to Clinch His Marriage
with an Early Religious
Ceremony.
HE NEVER FELT BETTER IN HIS LIFE.
Will Turn His Attention to the Irish
Industrial Question—Coming
to America.
Jockey Britton Meets a Fatal Accident
—A Fatal and Destructive
Cyclone.
PARNELL HAPPY.
Now That He is Happily Married He Will
Again Turn His Attention to Politics.
LONDON, June 25.—Parnell, during his
interview at Brighton today upon his
marriage to Mrs. O'Shea, said he found
it impossible to procure a marriage
license for any country church and in
order to prevent delay he thought it
best to have the ceremony performed at
the registry office at Steyning near
Brighton. Parnell added the church
ceremony would be celebrated in London
so soon as he and Mrs. Parnell were able
to put in a fortnight's residence there.
This would probably be after the elec-
tions at Carlow for the successor in
parliament to the late O'Gorman
Mahon. Parnell also, referring to the
religious ceremony which is to take
place in London, said that in the event
of his case he would do his best to pre-
vent outsiders from being present,
"especially reporters," he added with a
smile.
Asked if he intended to take an active
part in the Carlow election, Parnell re-
plied: "I shall certainly go to Carlow, in
fact, I start tomorrow night if I can pos-
sibly manage to do so. I am confident
that we shall win."
This election, it may be stated, is the
only election since the O'Shea divorce
proceedings in which Parnell has had a
chance of winning. He will take Mrs.
Parnell with him to Carlow if he can
possibly do so, but Mrs. Parnell is known
to be a bad sailor and, on the other hand,
she is compelled to remain near her law-
yers owing to the coming trial of the
will suit in which she and her brothers
are interested in respect to the Eltham
property.
Parnell intends in future to devote
special attention to the Irish industrial
question in which he is more interested
than any other question at present. Re-
cently Parnell has given a general sup-
port to Balfour's Irish land bill, believing
that it is a well-conceived measure and
that it will be well carried out. Parnell
believes the measure referred to will
greatly benefit both Irish tenants and
Irish land owners. In conclusion Par-
nell said he intends if possible to visit
the United States during the coming
autumn. He is of the opinion that the
sentiment of the Irish and Irish-Ameri-
cans on the other side of the Atlantic is
in his favor, consequently Parnell will
try to attend the Irish national conven-
tion to be held at Baltimore, Md., during
the fall.
When Parnell was asked what he
thought would be the political effect of
his marriage to Mrs. O'Shea, he said he
had not given the question thought and
did not intend to think what the effect
of his marriage would be. He and his
wife, Parnell explained, were perfectly
happy, and he was now experiencing
greater happiness than ever previously
during the entire course of his life. The
reporter with whom Parnell had this in-
terview adds: "I never saw Parnell in a
more healthy condition or better spirits."

PARNELL'S STANDING.
His Friends Think With His Moral Posi-
tion Assured His Political Restora-
tion is Only a Matter of Time.
(Copyright 1891 by New York Associated Press.)
LONDON, June 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Par-
nell entertained some friends yesterday
evening at Walsingham Terrace and re-
ceived today several intimates. Parnell
has sent greeting to a number of ad-
herents in the house of commons expressing
pleasure that the prolonged period of
suspense is over and thanking them for
their steadfast friendship during his
troubles. He writes under apparent
conviction that his marriage will rapidly
enable him to be reinstated as Irish
leader in parliament. A strong impres-
sion prevails in the same direction in
the house of commons in spite of the know-
ledge of the fact that the Catholic clergy
will not accept the marriage as con-
ferring his office. English liberals are
ready to hail him as the man doing his
best to atone for his faults.
Parnell's tonight did not require to
sound the opinion of members on the
marriage. From every side congratula-
tions poured in unsolicited on their
moral rehabilitation. Friends in the
house of commons have sent to Brighton
an invitation to Parnell to make an early
appearance in the house of commons.
When his return is likely to be greeted
with cheers. If the feeling in parliament
reflects the sentiment of the country the
marriage will become a big political
event. No immediate restoration of con-
fidence between Parnell and the liberal
faction is possible, nor is it probable the
leader feud will end without long oppo-
sition from some of his now irreconcil-
able enemies; but the marriage has de-
prived his foes of one of their most po-
tent weapons of attack. His moral po-
sition assured political restoration, it is
generally believed, becomes a matter of
time.
The future plans of Mr. and Mrs. Par-
nell indicate that after a period of
seclusion it is their intention to enlarge
their social life. Mrs. Parnell talks of
leaving Brighton and taking a large
house in London. If she wins the prob-
able she will be rich and able to
entertain. Those knowing her best say
she aims to form a political and artistic

salon to create which she has capacities
equal to her ambition. It has long been
known she has been a valuable polit-
ical ally of Parnell with whom she has
discussed every turn of affairs more in-
timately than with any member of his
party. It can be predicted with certainty
that under her open guidance Parnell
will immediately modify his tactics. In
the fight with the McCarthys reconci-
lation will be the watchword. The first
contest—Carlow—will be fought on the
Parnell side with greater attention to
personal amenities. A letter from E.
O'wyer Gray indicates this change. He
renews his appeal for a reconciliation and
urges that the Carlow contest be fought
on both sides in such a way as will not
be used hereafter as an argument against
the capacity of Irishmen to adjust their
own domestic and national affairs. Mc-
Carthy has practically withdrawn from
the leadership of his party.

TERRIFIC POWDER EXPLOSION.
Lightning Causes the Explosion of Two
Thousand Kegs of Powder.
GALVESTON, Tex., June 25.—About 11
a. m. today during the prevalence of an
electrical storm which passed over the
city a bolt of lightning descended strik-
ing and exploding the powder house of
the American Powder company, contain-
ing two thousand kegs of powder. The
explosion caused the Hazard &
Dupont and the Luffin & Rand powder
houses to explode and the fire works
magazine of the Victor Curtiss. Although
these powder magazines were
located near Eagle Grove, four miles
west of the city, the shock of the ex-
plosion caused houses to rock in
the city as if in the throes of an earth-
quake. Glass was broken, doors flung
open, plaster fell from the wall, goods
came tumbling down from shelves,
caused by the swaying of the buildings,
and the people stood aghast, at what they
knew not. A telephone message from
the scene of the disaster told the cause
of the perturbation and dispelled the fear
that had seized upon the people. Chaos
and ruin marked the line of the disaster.
Where the powder house stood there is
not a vestige of the building left, and the
site of the American powder magazine is
marked by a hole in the ground 120 feet
in circumference and from twenty-five to
thirty in depth. Scantlings four by
four were hurled through the air
half a mile by the terrific force of
explosion and brick and other debris
is scattered over a large area of territory.
Buildings in the immediate neighbor-
hood and for three-quarters of a mile
are badly wrecked and a number of per-
sons hurt, one man fatally. The office
of the stock yards was badly wrecked
and fourteen head of cattle and other
stock were killed. Total loss, \$20,000.

Timber Yard Burned.
MINNEAPOLIS, June 25. A Tribune
special from Cloquet, Minn., says: At
2:30 this afternoon a fire was discovered
in the yard of the Nelson Lumber com-
pany near the mill. A strong wind was
blowing and the fire spread rapidly
through the yards and toward the mill.
It looked at one time as if the whole
town must go. The whole fire brigade
turned out promptly and through their
most desperate exertions the fire was
confined to the lumber yard. Over 25-
00,000 feet of dry lumber were burned.
The loss is estimated at half a million.
Many persons were injured during the
fire which is still burning, though under
control.

THE CHILIAN INSURGENTS.
They Will Not be Recognized by this Gov-
ernment.
WASHINGTON, June 25.—Don Pedro
Montt, the Chilean congressional envoy,
allowed another day to pass without
making his appearance at the executive
mansion or department of state. It now
begins to appear the mission with which
Senor Montt and his associates are in-
trusted is regarded as a failure in so far
as their official recognition by the United
States government is concerned, and it is
improbable they will be received in any
capacity either officially or unofficially
by any executive officer of the govern-
ment.
A person well versed in diplomatic
precedents and thoroughly acquainted
with the history of the department of
state this afternoon said the reason for
the adoption of this course by our gov-
ernment was broader than any of the
questions involved in the present case
and was founded upon a uniform line of
precedents running back to the date of
the civil war. Early in the history of the
rebellion the confederacy sent representa-
tives to London and Paris to secure
recognition for their cause. Sec-
ond, then secretary of state, promptly
instructed Adams and Dayton, United
States ministers at London and Paris
respectively, to notify the governments of
Great Britain and France that the recep-
tion of these confederate agents either
officially or privately, would be regarded
by the United States as a cause for the
breaking off of diplomatic relations.
Further than this Seward refused to re-
ceive the joint notes of the British and
French ministers referring to the state
of the civil war in the United States and
undertaking that their governments
should act strictly as neutrals. The
secretary's rejoinder to this last state-
ment was that the governments could
only act as friends of the United States.
Later on Seward refused to hold any in-
tercourse with Emperor Maximilian, then
striving to establish his empire in Mexico
or even to receive from him a letter of
condoleance on the death of President
Lincoln.
So it has been the uniform custom of
the United States government, and the
custom which will not in the judgment
of diplomats be broken in the case of
the Chilean insurgents, to refuse to re-
cognize the revolutionary movements in
American republics. It is said in diplo-
matic circles that this custom is founded
upon good policy and tends to conserve
American interests. Revolutions among
our neighbors on this hemisphere, it is
asserted, obstruct commerce, injure
American residents at disturbed points,
and bring about untold complications,
so that good policy dictates an adherence
to an established government as long as
it can maintain itself in power, which,
it is assumed, it can not longer do
against the will of the majority of the
people.

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THE GREAT FALLS
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GREAT FALLS, having the greatest available water-power on the American
continent, is designated to be the chief industrial city of the northwest. The Montana
Smelting Company having erected a Silver-Lead Smelter costing \$1,000,000, now
employs 300 men.
The Boston and Montana Consolidated Company has begun the construction of a
Copper Smelter with extensive Refineries and facilities for the manufacture of
Sheet Copper and Copper Wire, to cost \$2,500,000, and will employ within a year
1,000 men.
Ground has been selected and operations begun for the construction of the
Butte & Boston Copper Smelting Works. At Great Falls soon will be in operation
the largest Copper Smelting and Manufacturing Works in the United States.
GREAT FALLS is now the terminus of four railroads—the Great Northern,
the Montana Central and the Great Falls and Sand Coulee line, now extended to
mines of precious metals in the Belt mountains, and the Great Falls & Canada, con-
necting Great Falls with the great Coal Fields at Lethbridge, North West Territory,
and with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
It is the Commercial Center of Northern Montana,
It has a population of over 6,000 and is growing rapidly. Enterprises now under
way and to be inaugurated will greatly increase the population this year.
The great water-power improvement is now completed and upon such a
stupendous scale as to furnish power for scores of manufacturing institutions and
employment for thousands of men.
No town in the Rocky Mountain region offers greater inducements to the settler
or investor, and all such are respectfully invited to come and see for themselves.
For information regarding GREAT FALLS and surrounding country, address
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