INDIANA PROGRESS.

Terms $1.50 Per Year.

The Largest Paper in the County

WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1892.

Nearly forty-six thousand men desert from the German army every twelve months.

Molasses burns with a high heat in combination with the dry stalks of the sugar cane, and its substitution for coal as a fuel is practiced in certain sections of the South.

Sea-otter is costlier than seal-skin and is growing scarcer. The handsomest sea-otter is deep black, studded with silver hairs, and most of it goes to the Russians, who pay extravagant prices for it.

Ex-Governor Gilpin, the first Chief Executive of Colorado, says he has seen his State grow from nothing to a population of 750,000. All this has happened in a little more than thirty years, and the Governor himself is not yet an old man.

They publish some strange books in England, which makes the New York Press wonder where the market is found for them. Take, for example, a new book just announced from the pen of H. C. Barkley, entitled, "Studies in the Art of Ratcatching!"

Statistics show that 47,000,000 of people die every year, and that to each and every one of these 47,000,000 must be allotted 2x6 feet of ground, making a total of nearly twenty-one square miles of the earth's surface that is each year taken up for buria purposes.

No nation in the world, in any age, notes the New York Mail and Express, has reduced a national debt so speedily as the United States. In 1870 the national debt was $2,386,000,000. In 1890 it was $998,000,000, a reduction of $1,398,000,000 in twenty years. Before the century closes the debt will be entirely discharged. Our present per capita of $28 is less than that of any other nation.

United States Consul Baker of Buenos Ayres says that none of the immigrants to Argentina become naturalized. They call themselves citizens or subjects of the nation in which they were born. The minister of foreign affairs has called attention to this matter, which he thinks is a grave question and liable to cause complications, as the immigrants in ten years should, under the law, become subject to military service.

The New York Sun says: "Though Southern iron does not directly compete with the irons made at Pittsburg and with the furnaces that have for years made Bessemer and mill iron in the North, there is an indirect effect. Furnaces that would run on foundry were it not for the competition of Southern iron, are making Bessemer and forge, and these compete with the other furnaces in the country making the same grade, so that indirectly Southern iron does affect all Northern furnaces, though there is no direct competition."

Among the many monuments to Washington is one which every visitor to the Cape Verde Islands will remember as one of the most colossal and marvelous freaks of natural sculpture in existence, says the St. Louis Republic. Along the further side of the harbor of San Vicente (the principal town) rises a bold ridge of dark gray volcanic rocks, the crest of which form an exact likeness of our immortal George, seeming as if lying face upwards, as if in a peaceful sleep. The hero's large, bold features, the backward wave of the hair, his massive shoulders, and even the frill of the shirt-front are all reproduced on a gigantic scale with wonderful exactness. This strange monument, sharply outlined against the deep blue of the tropical sky, is one of the first objects that meets one's eye in approaching the island. Its gigantic proportions, with the boundless ocean for a background, forms a portrait wonderfully true to nature and overpowering in its magnificence.

A naturalist writes: So far from "all the songs" of the warblers being love songs I should say that comparatively few of them were that. First of all, I am convinced that they sing as human beings do, for the love of it. There is magical rivalry immense! I have seen and heard a blackcap and a whitethroat singing against each other on the same tree, and I believe that it ended in their flying at each other, but the boughs intervening, I could not be sure. Then robins, when they have their young about—a time of great trial and anxiety to the old ones—sing continually to let them know where they are to be found and keep them together, and I have noticed that there is one long, low, oft-repeated, and most pathetic note (they call it "weeping" here) which is used to draw a young one out of danger, and it is very effective. Not that they rely on that only; they will sometimes dash down violently on the little one and drive it away if it approaches one too rashly.

Plenty of Snow in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, WYO., June 6.—A blinding snow storm raged here yesterday and the snow is eight inches deep on a level. The storm is general throughout the State, the crops are all practically destroyed and it is feared there will be loss of life in the mountains.

Bunny green is the latest fashionable color in lawns.

WHIRLPOOL OF DEATH

TITUSVILLE AND OIL CITY DEVASTATED

By Water, Burning Oil and Fearful Gases.

CLOUD-BURST AT HEAD OF OIL CREEK.

Hundreds Perish and Many Hundreds More Missing.

OIL CITY, PA., June 6.—The most appalling disaster in the history of this unfortunate city fell upon it Sunday like a thunderbolt, resulting in the destruction of life and property, which, as yet, can only be approximated, so great and widespread has been the ruin.

At 11:30 o'clock Sunday morning a large proportion of the population was enjoying the beautiful Sunday morning along the banks and bridges of the Allegheny river and Oil Creek, which empties into that stream. The cause of this unusual outpouring of the population was a curiosity to see the rapid rise in both the creek and the river.

Word had reached here early in the morning that a heavy cloud-burst had occurred at Spartansburg, above Titusville, and that a great flood, sweeping down upon that city, had drowned many. But few details had been heard here at the time mentioned—11:30—yet hundreds lined the banks of the two streams, just where the two streams joined.

Suddenly the older heads in the crowds noticed a thin covering of oil floating on the surface of the water, while at the same time an ominous wave of gas, arising from the crude, refined and distilled benzine floating down, swept up from the flood, and began to permeate the whole valley.

"Stand back, stand back!" shouted a commanding voice, and the people slowly and unwillingly began to retreat from bridge and bank. They were very slow—too slow—for the volume of oil began swelling and rolling, while waves of the subtle gas began coming, almost strangling those near by.

Just then a man on horseback pushed his way through the crowds, waving his hands and repeating in a voice of thunder, "Stand back." It was known that the refineries lining the banks for miles had been wrecked, and with a presentiment of evil, with one accord there was a dash for safety.

Presently, far up the stream came one dull, sullen report, and immediately after two more. Instantly the great crowds realized that the oil had taken fire, but they were an eternity gaining this knowledge, as compared to the lightning speed of fire. What followed is indelibly imprinted upon the minds of every panic-stricken spectator, but no human tongue can picture the transcending horror of the scene.

At the upper end of the city, a tiny tongue of flame rushed from a hovel fire on the banks and shot across the creek like a streak of lightning. A dull, booming explosion followed, and immediately the flame flew up and down the creek. The surcharged air was cleared of gas in an instant, only to be filled with an element far more fatal and horrifying.

It seemed as if the very heavens had burst into flame after the first explosion, which then became a solid mass of flame along creek and river for two miles up and down—a fire that rolled and beat against bank and buildings and towered high up until the very hills were lost to sight in the hell of flame.

Oil City is hemmed in on all sides by steep hills, and it seemed as if none could escape the furious element, which began catching up buildings along the creek like so many wisps of straw. Thousands poured out of their homes at the sound of the first explosion, and had hardly gained the street when the second and third reports were heard.

The entire valley was like one vast gas reservoir. People were hurled about and thrown down or tossed from side to side by the force of the explosions. Windows crashed and buildings swayed as if upheaved by an earthquake while more terrifying than all was the midnight darkness that covered the city like a funeral pall.

This intense blackness lasted but a few seconds, when it was replaced by a glaring light and the heat of the burning gas and oil, when again a lowering cloud settled over the valley from the black waves of smoke. These terrifying transitions from light to darkness and intense heat occurred in scarcely a moment of time, but it seemed an eternity to the people, who believed that their last day had come. Thousands prostrated themselves or were hurled to the ground, while thousands struggled bravely against the elements towards home and kindred, that they might die together.

The next instant they were prostrated by a second explosion, only to rise to their feet again and face what all considered their doom. Huge waves of flame rolled up the river banks and began licking up one house after another. The flames began lapping from one roof to another, then from scores to hundreds, until within three minutes almost the entire portion of the Third ward was in flames.

Fully 3,000 people lived in that ward, or were lining the banks of the river and creek at the time, and after the first dull stupor, a scene of madness followed. Men forgot who and what they were and fought down the weaker like demons in their mad rush for safety. Women and children were swept to the ground and trampled under foot by horses and men.

"To the hills, to the hills!" was the cry. The insane wave of shrieking humanity started up Center street, leaving the moaning, mangled forms of many of the weaker where they had been trampled in the dirt. Behind them came the flames in great waves that overtook many faltering footsteps, while the blistering heat grew fiercer every moment with the added fuel of hundreds of houses.

Then behind this maddened crowd came a few brave men, who tenderly picked up those trampled under foot, or assisted sick and helpless to higher ground, once that was reached in safety, came anxiety for friends and relatives who had been along the river banks watching the flood when the mass of fire and smoke fell upon the city.

Over 100 are known to be dead. 67 bodies have been recovered; 40 of them being fully identified. It is impossible to ascertain just who is missing, as the people have became so widely scattered. At least 100 persons are injured, many of them fatally.

The following is a list of the identified dead who have been viewed by the coroner's jury:

Daniel Sullivan	E. V. R. Planke, of Carthage, N. Y.
S. L. Dorworth	Charles Baker
Charles Miller	H. D. Daugherty
James W. Bristol, of Toronto, Canada	Edward Mills and daughter
William E. Shaffer, of Franklin	Samuel P. Streck
Harry Holmes, of Jamestown, N. Y.	Mrs. Edward Mills and her son
Bartholomew Lyon	Mrs. Briggs and infant
Mrs. Kate Lyon	
W. D. Eaken and two of his sons	Walter McPherson
	James Burns
William Lyon	Edith Freeman
6-day-old infant of D. Coplin	J. B. Reinbold
	Edward Keating
Mrs. Flora O'Leary	Myrtle Hawks
John O'Leary	Frank S. Watson
Emma Briggs	Eugene Fritz
W. B. Wicks	Frank Haselfritz
Mrs. Mary Mills and her five children	Mrs. Coplin
	Child of John Roach

THE TITUSVILLE HORROR.

Nearly Half a Hundred Dead and Several Hundred Unaccounted For.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 6—Titusville was visited on Sunday by one of the most appalling fires and overwhelming floods in the history of this country.

Over 50 dead are recovered, perhaps 50 more not yet found, and at least $1,000,000 worth of property destroyed by fire and flood, is the sum total of this terrible disaster. It is quite possible that the loss may reach $2,000,000, but it is impossible now to make an estimate even approaching the actual loss, as every hour adds to the total.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

Following is a correct list of the dead:

Mrs. C. P. Casperson	Mrs. Mary Haehn and four children, Mamie, Gertie, Peter and Clara
George Pease	
Mrs. Lena Osmer and two children	
Two children of Jos. Speigle, of Warren	Mrs. Fred Campbell and two children
Mrs. Fred Reide and daughter, Amelia	Frank Whalen, wife and daughter
Frankie Foster	Mrs. John Quinn and two daughters, Nellie and Mamie
Fred Cuppy	
Frank Whalen's son	
Mamie Quinn	Aunty Furman (colored)
Mrs. Nellie McKenzie	
John McFadden	Mrs. A. Jacobs and child
Mary McFadden	
Mrs. Fred Leures	Mrs. Delia Rice
Infant of Mr. and Mrs Wm. Eckert	Unknown man and boy
Fred Leures	Mrs. Jacob Bingheimer and eight children, Jacob, Jr., 9 years; Katie 15; Leslie 13; Edward 11; Gertie 9; Harry 7; Walter 3; baby, 5 days
Baby of Mrs. Jacobs	
Miss Gertie Cohn	
Henry Reihl, of Buffalo	
Mr. Engelosky	
Lute Reide	
Oliver Edgar	

As near as can be gathered from the reports as they come in the loss by destruction of property will aggregate fully $1,500,000. All this loss is in this city, with the surrounding country yet to be heard from.

A large number of the most extensive and prosperous manufacturing establishments now lay in ashes, and hundreds of homes and business places are utterly wiped out, while the streets are filled with a hungry, homeless, weeping and distracted people, mourning the loss of loved ones who have perished in the rush of waters or the firey billows of flame which engulfed them in the twinkling of an eye as they were struggling in the vain endeavor to save their homes.

The scenes of the day completely beggar description. Parents and children stood by, without power to aid, and witnessed each other struggle in the clutches of the flood until eventually they went down to rise no more. As sad and thrilling scenes as ever took place in the valley of the Conemaugh three years ago have been repeated here today, while thousands of people looked on without the least chance to avert them.

People do not as yet realize the enormity of the great catastrophe that has befallen them. It is too full of horror for them to grasp in a moment. Fully 200 people are as yet unaccounted for but in the crush, hurry and confusion it is impossible to give actual figures.

Five men were seen to perish together. The sight was witnessed by fully 2,000 people, all powerless to render aid. The men had hold of a piece of timber and were struggling to make the shore. Just as it looked as though they would reach it a neighboring tank of oil exploded, and the burning oil quickly enveloped the doomed men, death came almost instantly. Scores of cases of a like fearful nature are reported.

HOW IT STARTED.

About midnight Saturday historical old Oil creek began suddenly to rise. Heavy and almost incessant rains have been prevalent throughout this entire section for the past six weeks. This, however, does not seem to have been the cause of the sudden rise in Oil creek, although at first it was thought to be the case. Late reports say that the huge mill dam, owned by Thomson & Eldred, and located at the little town of Spartansburg, seven miles above this city, suddenly burst. This body of artificial water was one and one-half miles in length and one-fourth of a mile wide and quite deep. That great body of water, thus suddenly let loose, made of this valley, in the course of a few moments, a regular inland sea. The avalanche of water descending when most of the inhabitants were sleeping, completely and at once shut them off from the higher portions of the city. Notwithstanding this state of affairs the danger of the city was underrated, no one having the slightest idea that the flood, dangerous as it was, was to be soon augmented by fire. This, however, was true, for at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, immediately following three terrific explosions which shook the city to its center, a great light went up from the direction of the Crescent refinery, located on the north side of the creek in the East End, and owned by John Schwartz & Co.

A second look showed the entire plant to be one vast sheet of solid flame, the light from which illuminated a full half mile of surrounding blackness and showed to the assembled and horrified spectators the full extent of the great calamity that had befallen their city. The tongues of flame shooting 200 feet and more straight into the heavens; the shrieks and agonizing cries of the helpless human beings caged in their dwellings like rats in a trap, in the middle of that rushing and mighty water and within the very shadow of death from burning oil, benzine and naphtha that threatened at any time to engulf them.

Oil creek, now swollen to 500 times its natural size and reaching from one hillside to the other, presented an appalling picture. Floating swiftly by on its bosom were all sorts, manners and kinds of animate and inanimate objects—tanks, stills with the steam in them and blowing off; houses, barns, horses, cows, chickens, everything almost being borne onward with a rush. Clinging to various objects, such as driftwood, pieces of boards, timbers and any other object they could lay hands on, were scores of human beings, their white and terror-strick countenances, desperate struggles and plaintive, soul-piercing cries all combining to create impressions in the minds of the beholders never to be effaced or forgotten.

About one hour from the time the Crescent works caught another alarm was sounded, and it was found that oil discharged from an overturned tank further up the creek had scattered itself over a broad enough expanse of water to reach the Crescent fire, where it at once ignited, and in a moment a large acreage of the creek was one vast sea of fire. This blaze soon spread to the International Oil Works owned by J. P. Thomas & Co., and they were soon in a blaze. Then came the large refining plant and soap factory of Rice & Robinson, which the flames in a short time reached and consumed. The wind was in the right quater and on sped the fire, arriving in due time at the Oil Creek refinery and wax plant.

The fire destroyed the large furniture factory, store and store room of Casperson & Rowe, located on South Franklin street; the Dullen Hotel, opposite the Western New York and Pennsylvania passenger depot; the Western New York and Pennsylvania freight depot, and about 75 private dwellings.

Figuring the loss on Wood's plant, the total in the city will probably approach close to $1,500,000. It is partly covered by insurance.

The loss in the county by washouts and loss of bridges will be enormous. There is not a county or township bridge for many miles that is not washed away, and the roads in every direction are nearly impassable.

The Western New York and Pennsylvania and the Union and Titusville roads have not attempted to run trains and will be obliged to spend an enormous amount of money before traffic can be run in any direction.

A REVIEW OF TRADE.

Business Generally Has Improved to Some Extent.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The tone of commercial reports from various parts of the country indicate that business has to some extent improved. Collections throughout the country are better, and excepting the bursting of a speculative corner at Chicago, there has been no especial excitement of any kind in business. The fictitious prices established for corn at Chicago lasted just long enough to bring into that market enough of the actual grain to bury the speculators, and the corner broke with great losses, not merely to the operators, but also to the brokers. Wheat has declined half a cent, the Western receipts being unusually large, though the exports from the eastern ports have also been quite large. Oats are a shade lower, pork products unchanged, and oil a little lower. The stock of cotton in the country continues far beyond the record of previous years, and there is every reason to believe that even a great reduction in the yield will scarcely reduce the aggregate supply for the year below the quantity usually required for consumption.

At Boston business is more active. At Philadelphia there is an increase in sales of iron and hardware is quite active, while the drygoods trade has improved with the weather and wool is strong. Trade at Baltimore is generally good, with some improvement in retail business and increase in the export trade in cattle. At Pittsburg finished products of iron and steel are in good demand, though prices are the lowest ever known and the glass trade is fairly active. The drygoods trade at Cleveland is excellent and other trades fairly active except on iron and ore. At Cincinnati tobacco sales are unusually large, and whiskey is active.

General business at Chicago is greatly in excess of last year's record, and while receipts of other breadstuffs are relatively small, there is great increase in wheat and flour, cured meats, dressed beef, lard and cattle.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 207, as compared with totals of 198 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 224.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
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ORIGIN OF PENNSYLVANIA'S FLOOD AND HOLOCAUST.

Another Fish Dam Held to be Responsible for the Awful Calamity.

TITUSVILLE, June 8—As in the case of Johnstown, it was another fish dam that caused the awful calamity at Titusville, Oil City and the entire valley of Oil Creek. Over the divide, other dams have spread devastation even worse, but with no loss of life. To-day I visited Spartansburg dam, the primary cause of this tremendous loss of life. Like the South Fork body of water, which scattered death in Johnstown, the Spartansburg dam was a famous fishing ground. It was well stocked with bass and was a resort for sportsmen from Corry, Erie, Titusville and Westetn New York. Heavy wire netting with small meshes had been put up over the water weirs to prevent the bass from escaping, and this, more than anything else, caused the increased body of water to give way. With the rising flood the drift caught on the wire, clogging it so that the water was backed up sufficient to tear away a new course at the side of the real dam which still stands. Thus, it is the second great calamity inside of three years that has been caused simply because a few people wanted a place to idle away their summer hours.

Spartansburg dam was built originally to furnish power for their grist mill. It is greater in extent than the South Fork dam. It is shaped like the bottom of a flatiron. At the breast the real dam is scarcely over 100 feet wide and is still standing. This part was built on a wet dam, but at the sides it was after the style of the South Fork pond. It was not intended to overflow. It was above the wet dam and over the water weirs that the netting was stretched. This caught the drift and forced the water back until it overflowed the dry ends and they melted like so much snow. The residents there declare that when it broke the water was six feet above the real dam.

There was no cloudburst there. D. N. Colegrove, editor of the Spartansburg paper, thus describes the growth of the flood.

"It had been raining heavily for several days. At 2:30 Saturday the heaviest rain storm ever known here visited us. It almost fell in sheets. The dam was already swollen. From then until 10 o'clock it rained steadily. At 11 o'clock we could see it was eating away the walls at the side of the flume. The water was then over 20 feet deep all over the area while below the creek was full to the banks. Then the crash came. The booms let go and the hundreds of thousands of logs washed down against the trestle of the Western New York and Pennsylvania road. By 11:30 all the water had gone and below we could hear it tearing away the bounds in its course to Titusville."

The flood swept everything below. The dams on the west branch of Oil Creek, as well as on Shirley creek, gave way, and the united forces of all these streams poured down on Titusville. On the way it carried off eight bridges in Oil creek valued at over $20,000, while on the smaller creeks dozens of small wooden bridges were caught up and simply torn to pieces. When the flood left Spartansburg dam it tore away the main street of the town, and a pile of boards crashed through M. Beilmer's tannery. The hide house was swept away and 4,000 skins were taken clear from there to Titusville. The ground was literally eaten away from under the W., N. Y. & P. tracks and the ties and rails were left hanging high in the air. Solid rocks were torn from the hillside and carried down the stream. Every vestige growth was cut off. Below was a beautiful meadow but from it everything had disappeared and now it is but a honeycombed waste. The damage at Spartansburg will possibly reach $10,000. The flood next caught Lamb's dam and woolen mill about a mile below. It is gone. Added to this flood, was that from Shirley creek and Five Mile Run, where a dozen dams were washed away. J. M. Kerns' mill is damaged and the bridge wrecked. Bridges and dams were also swept away at Hydetown. At Patch's Hollow, where Shirley creek and Five Mile run and the Triplet, as the third stream is known, all join, the water was spread out over a path 500 feet wide. To-day it was a stream that scarcely measured 10 feet. Here Goodrich's dam broke and 200,000 feet of timber broke loose. D. L. Thomas, who has charge of Shelmadine Mineral Spring there, had his house and barn floated off, but escaped with his life.

The loss in Oil Creek valley can hardly be estimated. At least $40,000 worth of bridges have been swept away, some, in many instances, being completely ruined by the flood. In Spartansburg it was reported that at Riceville, on the west branch of Oil creek, a dam had burst and that two men had been drowned while trying to save logs. They were Canadians and brothers. Their names are given as John C. and Frank Faquar. This is the first loss of life reported above Titusville.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

Pathetic Scenes at the Cemeteries. Many Occupy Places in a Common Tomb.

Up to Tuesday midnight 61 dead bodies had been recovered at Titusville, Pa. During the day there were 27 interments. Governor Pattison arrived during the afternoon and held a conference with the relief committee. He estimated that fully $100,000 would be needed for instant relief.

At Oil City 41 dead bodies had been recovered. There were two deaths during the day, and of the 11 injured in the hospital several are expected to die. The names of 15 missing were officially announced and search for them is still in active progress. Thirty bodies were buried during Tuesday. The total loss of property in this vicinity is estimated at $1,500,000.

On Wednesday rain extinguished the fires at Oil City. They had burned for 72 hours. Business houses resumed operations. Merchants contributed liberally to the relief of the destitute. Two hundred men started to clear away the debris. Tramps arrived in large numbers and terrorized the citizens. The total relief fund amounts so far to $47,000. At Titusville 29 victims were buried. Eight hundred destitute are being cared for by the Relief Committee. Three more bodies were recovered. The total list of missing to date is 61. Sixty-five per cent. of the relief fund is to be spent here and the balance at Oil City. Labor is scarce and many bodies are supposed to be in the debris.

President Harrison has telegraphed to Gov. Pattison expressing his sympathy with the flood sufferers and transmitting the sum of $200 as his personal contribution to the relief committee.

OIL CITY, June 8, 1892.—There were three varying episodes connected with the horrible calamity which has befallen this unfortunate city. The first of these episodes was the frightful death, the second was the heartrending identification, and the third was the intensely solemn interments. The last awful act of this terribly realistic tragedy was enacted at the graves to-day, with a pathos that seared the mind of man at the recital.

The people of the city are bowed down with the terrible grief, to the lowliest position of humble contrition. There is an expression of the greatest grief upon the face of every passerby. Everyone exhibits the same emotions. The faces of the very school children, as well as those of their elders, bear the same unmistakable imprint of sorrow.

The buildings are draped in the heavy black folds of mourning. The houses bear the same pitiful aspect and the moving breezes from the valley set the graceful draperies in a rythmic motion that is conducive to tears in its very self. Oil City is as a city of the dead. The calamity and its dread results are upon everybody's tongue. Naught else is thought or spoken of. Politics, business and serial matters are relegated to other times and the only words heard are those of sympathy with the dead. The two cemeteries lay picturesquely upon the side of a lowering hill and separated by a rude wood fence. Thirty interments took place to-day between the hours of 9 and 6 o'clock. Every hour and half hour marked the approach of some weeping funeral procession. Some walked over the rough, stony ground and others rode in carriages. Some came in with their faces drenched with tears, and their hands spamodically clasped. Others came in with their eyes bent stoically before them and their dry, parched lips motionless. The scene was indescribably pathetic. Words will never tell the tale.

The grave diggers looked worn and weak. A special staff of 15 men were started to work Monday morning in the Grove Hill Cemetery and a special staff of eight worked in the Catholic burial grounds. The men worked steadily from Monday morning at 8 o'clock until to-day at noon, when the last ominous receptable was finished. They obtained neither rest or repose and their condition was most sorry to say the least.

The entire Mills family, including the father, mother and five daughters, were interred with the corpses of little Johnnie Brunsell and Simon McPherson. There was but one earthly garb for the entire number. The grave was dug into the side of the hill, and at the upper end was six feet in depth, while at the other scarcely more than three. Space was left for other members of the Mills family who are expected to be found, and the immense tomb was filled.

Individual scenes at the twin cemeteries were of such numerous occurrence that it would require volumes to tell of them. A number of ladies and young girls fainted, and one poor woman with the terrible imprint of woe almost indelibly impressed upon her drawn features, threw herself upon the coffin wherein some loved one reposed, and was only taken away with difficulty.

MOURNING AT TITUSVILLE.

A Mother and Eight of Her Children Interred in One Grave—Pathetic Scenes at the Funerals.

TITUSVILLE, June 9.—Bingenheimer, whose wife and eight children were laid away in Calvary Cemetery where eight other members of the Catholic Church were also interred, is now alone in the world. Never was a more impressive sight witnessed, and the memory of this singular cortege will never be effaced from the memory of those who witnessed it. The Catholic Cemetery is situated on the south side of the creek and the only means of crossing the stream was by the railroad bridge.

The hearses conveyed the caskets from the church to the north end of the bridge, where they were placed on a rude handcar and, followed by the mourners, were pushed across the bridge. The first four caskets that made this strange journey contained the remains of the nine members of the Bingenheimer family, followed in turn by the remains of Mamie Quinn, the girl found yesterday; Mrs. Canty, the last body recovered: Mary Hoehn and her four children, and lastly John and Mary McFadden.

On the south side of the bridge the bank is precipitous, and much difficulty was experienced in getting the caskets placed in rude farm wagons awaiting the entire number. Then, through the heat of the sun, the procession followed the rough road to the cemetery, three miles away, where, amid screams of agonized anguish, the remains were consigned to mother earth in a beautiful spot overlooking from a great height the scene, where, but a few hours before, the victims were living, entirely unconscious of the awful fate awaiting them.

In all 29 funerals were held to-day. Money has poured in rapidly to-day, the treasurer having received $7,500, making a grand total of about $40,000 thus far contributed.

As the wagons moved up the hillside, followed by the hundreds of mourning friends, the awfulness of the calamity that had fallen upon the community sank deep in the hearts of the people.

FOUR MORE BODIES FOUND.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 8—Four more bodies were recovered to-day, those of Mrs. John Linner Mrs. Johanna Carty, John C. Hawks, (whose wife and daughter were taken alive from the ruins but afterwards died,) Frank Eakin. This swells the list of the discovered dead to 63, of which all but two are identified. These two are burned to a crisp. It is expected that many more corpses will be found.

TWO MORE VICTIMS FOUND.

The dead body of a man was taken from the Allegheny river near Franklin, Pa. His hands and face were horribly burned and he was evidently one of the men blown into Oil creek by the explosion of Sunday.

Coroner McDowell received a telephone message last night from Natrona, Pa., saying that the body of a man was found floating in the Allegheny river. Both hands were burned off, and it was supposed the body was that of an Oil creek victim.

PATTISON'S CALL FOR HELP.

A Proclamation From the Governor Asking Aid For the Srticken Cities.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 7—The following proclamation was issued by Govenor Pattison.

WHEREAS, The people of Titusville and Oil City and adjacent portions of the oil region have been visited by a terrible calamity from water and fire, carrying destruction to life and property and leaving homeless and destitute hundreds of our fellow citizens:

Now, therefore, I, Robert E. Pattison, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby issue this my proclamation, recomending to the citizens of Pennsylvania prompt action for the relief of their fellow citizens, and I do hereby request and direct all citizens, societies, committees and agencies desiring to aid in this work to put themselves in communication with the authorities of Titusville and Oil City.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State this 6th day or June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and sixteenth.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

REPORTS NOT EXAGGERATED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 7.—The following message was received at the executive department this evening from William McNaughton, president of the select council, and Willis P. Benedict, president of common council of Titusville: "Our misery is greater than we can find words to express. The Press dispatches are not exaggerated in the least; indeed, not half of the misery and distress has been told."

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Bostons are making a runaway race of it.

The twelve city circuit has already proven a success.

VAN HALTREN, of Baltimore, leads the League batsmen.

THE Louisvilles are only a shadow of their former greatness.

CORKHILL, of Pittsburg, never played as well as this season.

HALLIGAN, released by Cincinnati, has been signed by Baltimore.

CHAMBERLAIN, of Cincinnati, is the coolest pitcher in the profession.

RUSIE, of New York, is not pitching the same kind of ball as last season.

THE Bostons have won more games by one run this season than any other team in this country.

KEEFE's work, so far, for the Philadelphias shows him to be anything but a played out pitcher.

THE Chicagos miss Pfeffer, of Louisville, very much. Canavan does not fill his shoes by several sizes.

MORE trouble with umpires has occurred in Cincinnati than in any other city in the League circuits.

BOSTON and Brooklyn are the only teams which have not up to date released one or more players.

THE Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, has come out in favor of Sunday baseball, on the ground that it will tend to keep men away from the saloons.

WARD, of Brooklyn, is playing as well, if not better, than when he was with the New Yorks. His base running in particular is very fast.

LEFT-HANDED pitchers are no more of a terror to Brouthers, of Brooklyn, than right-handed ones. He slugs them all with delightful consistency.

EVERY city is supporting its local team admirably, and financially the returns exceed any previous year in the history of professional ball playing.

THE young women at the Bryn Mawr (Penn.) College have organized two baseball nines, but have decided to play only with the Vassar nine and against each other.

IT will be noticed that fully eighty per cent. of the games this season are won and lost by a single run. The batting is small, ridiculously so, and a home run is rare. Have the pitchers, knowing that releases mean retirement, braced up and improved wonderfully, or have the heavy hitters lost the cunning of their eagle eyes?

SHOULD the Bostons win the first championship they'll have a warm season in the second half. Every one of the other eleven clubs will "lay for them," will save up their best batteries and take most desperate chances to win from them. Such has always been the fate of a champion team. There is a long, weary, trying summer before the Boston team.

THE game of baseball which was played at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the widow of the late "Hub" Collins was a success in every way. Over $3000 was realized. The competing teams were the Brooklyns and the St. Louis, the latter nine being made up of those who had at one time played under Von der Ahe's banner. The Bridegrooms were defeated by a score of six to one.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHOLERA is raging in Persia.

THERE is a water famine in Maine.

THE maple sugar counties in Ohio are increasing.

BAD harvests are reported in many Russian provinces.

THE Mississippi is changing its course near Memphis, Tenn.

FRUIT and other crops in Spain have been ruined by hailstorms.

THERE is a decided falling off in the cotton acreage in South Carolina.

THE new British coinage will bear the Queen's head without her crown.

A COMPANY has been formed for the business of insuring burgiar-proof safes.

MAPLE sugar makers must file their bonds for next year's bounty before July 1.

WITHIN the past few weeks seals have been caught off the Connecticut coast.

THE Texas crop report shows an increase in corn and a decrease in the cotton acreage.

PROTESTANT natives in Africa are waging a war of extermination on Catholic missionaries.

SUCCI, the fasting man, has become insane. He has been committed to an asylum in England.

TOO much silver in Havana has caused a great depreciation in the white metal throughout Cuba.

HIGH-WATER MARK TABLET

DEDICATED AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

A Memorial to the Brave Men Who Met There in Mortal Combat.

At Gettysburg, Pa., under a cloudless sky and in the presence of thousands of spectators, the "high water-mark" tablet at the "copse of trees" was dedicated on Thursday. The exercises were in keeping with the character of the memorial whose consecration services they were.

Col. J. B. Batchelder, government historian of the field and the originator of the present occasion, then briefly pictured the result of the first and second day fight, and in describing the battle of the third day told about the "Copse of Trees"—why called the "High-water Mark." Mr. Snope of Gettysburg presented the tablet to the Battlefield Memorial association. At the close a gun boomed, a bugle sounded and the flag fell from the tablet. The crowd cheered and then John M. Vanderslice, on behalf of the Memorial association, accepted the monument. Ex-Governor Beaver delivered the oration, and James Jeffrey Roche of Boston read the poem. Short addresses were also made by Generals Schofield, Slocum, Webb and Veazy. The Marine band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the Rev. R. W. McKnight, D. D., pronounced the benediction.

The monument stands about midway of the federal lines on July 3, 1863—that is midway between Round Top and Cemetery Heights and is just in the rear of the "clump of trees" which were pointed out by General Lee to General Pickett as the objective point of the federal line, which it was hoped the flower of the Virginia infantry would break through, while the confederate cavalry attacked the same point from the rear.

An open bronze book surmounts the monument. It weighs 1,272 pounds and is supported by a pyramid of cannon balls. The left page bears a legend describing the assault and that on the right tells of the repulse. The whole rests on a highly polished plinth and base of Maine and Massachusetts granite with a massive water table of Gettysburg granite. A wall of granolithic cement, enclosed by dressed granite curbing and approached by hammered granite steps, surrounds the monument. In the center of each space on the side stands a 12-pounder Napoleon gun, with pyramids of cannon balls. Three bronze tablets on the plinth of the monument tell an interesting story. On the south side are the names of all the regiments that marched in the charging column, while on the north side are the names of the regiments and batteries which met or assisted to repulse the assault. In front is a tablet containing the names of the States that made appropriations to erect the monument.

AIDS TO AGRICULTURE.

Features of a Bill Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—A feature of the bill making appropriations for the support of the agricultural report for the fiscal year 1893 reported by Chairman Hatch to the House, is that section providing that the monthly crop report issued on the 10th of each month shall be confined strictly to a statement of the percentage totals, without comment or argument, and that it shall be submitted to the secretary of agriculture, who shall officially approve the report before it is issued or published. Another feature transfers from the secretary of the treasury to the secretary of agriculture the supervision of the admission of animals for breeding purposes; such animals as the secretary of agriculture deems worthy of introduction into the United States for breeding purposes shall be admitted free of duty.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear	[illegible]	[illegible]
High Mixed ear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed ear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelled Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—No. 1 White	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 White	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 White	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE—No. 1 Pa & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLOUR—Fancy winter pat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Spring patents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Straight winter	[illegible]	[illegible]
XXX Bakers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baled No. 2 Timothy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed Clover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timothy from country	[illegible]	[illegible]
STRAW—Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
FEED—No. 1 W'h Md ₩ T	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown Middlings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bran	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chop	[illegible]	[illegible]

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER—Elgin Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy country roll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice country roll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low grade & cooking	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHEESE—O F'll cr'm mild	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Goshen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin Swiss bricks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin Sweitzer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limburger	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES—Fancy, ₩ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair to choice, ₩ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
BEANS—Select, ₩ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pa & O Beans, ₩ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima Beans	[illegible]	[illegible]
ONIONS—		
Yellow danvers ₩ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yellow onion, ₩ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish, ₩ crate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CABBAGE—New ₩ crate	[illegible]	[illegible]
POTATOES—		
Choice from store, ₩ bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irish on track ₩ bu	[illegible]	[illegible]

POULTRY, ETC.

DRESSED CHICKENS—		
₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed ducks ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed turkeys ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
LIVE CHICKENS—		
Live chickens ₩ pr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Ducks ₩ pr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Geese ₩ pr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Turkeys ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
EGGS—Pa & Ohio fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
FEATHERS—		
Extra live Geese ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
No 1 Extra live geese ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

TALLOW—Country, ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]
SEEDS—West Med'm clo'er	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mammoth Clover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timothy prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timothy choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue grass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orchard grass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Millet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckwheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAGS—Country mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
HONEY—White clover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckwheat	[illegible]	[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS	[illegible]	[illegible]
EGGS	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER	[illegible]	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEAT—New No. 2 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2 White	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
EGGS—Pa., Firsts	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Patents	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE—Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—Ungraded Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—Mixed Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
EGGS—State and Penn	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIVE-STOCK REPORT.

EAST LIBERTY, PITTSBURG STOCK YARDS.

CATTLE.

Prime Steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair to Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulls and dry cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy rough calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fresh cows, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP.

Prime 95 to 100-lb sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common 70 to 75 lb sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS.

Philadelphia hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Yorkers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roughs	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

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DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

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Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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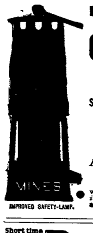

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PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EDWIN BOOTH's fortune is estimated at $300,000.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA of Spain is the most corpulent royal personage in Europe.

PROFESSOR CHILD, of Harvard, is the foremost American authority on the English language.

PRINCE GEORGE of Wales wears a beard to please his mother, of whom he is devotedly fond.

SIR HENRY PONSONBY, Queen Victoria's Private Secretary, gets $10,000 a year and house rent free.

GENERAL MILES thinks the great relay bicycle run from Chicago to New York a great achievement.

JOSEPH MARTIN, the French explorer, whose field of operations has been Central Asia, is dead at Khokand.

WHENEVER Gladstone goes to Court he attires himself in the uniform of an elder brother of the Trinity house.

COMMODORE HENRY BRUCE, of Massachusetts, who entered the United States Navy in 1818, has been "unemployed" for fifty-five years.

THE late Dr. Amelia B. Edwards bequeathed her valuable library to Oxford University, at the same time endowing a chair of Egyptology.

THE Baroness Burdett-Coutts, although eighty years old, declares her intention of coming to the World's Fair at the head of the Philanthropic section.

COMMODORE WILLIAM P. MCCANN, who has recently been retired from active service, procured his midshipman's warrant by his personal intercession with President Zachary Taylor.

DR. T. V. MCGILLICUDDY, formerly Indian agent at Pine Ridge, the man who broke up the Sioux sun dance habit as brutal to the spirit of civilization, is now a banker at Rapid City, South Dakota.

FREDERICK L. AMES is said to be the richest man in New England, and to aspire to be the greatest landlord in Boston, holding in that city some such position business-wise as the Astors in New York.

"MIDDY" MORGAN, known all over the country as an authority on live stock, about whom she had written for the newspapers for more than twenty-three years, died of dropsy in St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, N. J.

GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON, hero of both the Mexican and the Civil wars, is now living in peculiar seclusion in Washington. He has a snug little apartment in a hotel at the capital, and for two years has not been seen, it is said, by over a dozen persons.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE boot and shoe interests are quite prosperous.

A GOOD sewing machine is supposed to do the work of twelve women.

FIFTY-EIGHT THOUSAND women belong to the trade unions of England.

RAILROAD builders in Cuba propose to build their own cars hereafter.

THE long continued Durham (England) miners' strike has ended. The men lost.

THERE is an increase in activity in a good many of the cotton mills in the Gulf States.

IRON moulders are agitating for the formation of an International Union of their trade.

THE American Flint Glass Workers' Union has at present 7218 members, 6463 of whom are employed.

THE Order of Railroad Telegraphers has decided not to admit commercial operators to membership.

THE builders of locomotives are quite busy again, and two or three of the larger works have a summer's work secured.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has granted Chief F. M. Arthur six months' leave of absence, with full pay.

THE National Agricultural Society of Hungary has arranged a trial for reapers and binders, to be held on July 9th and 10th.

IN a prominent New York City dry goods firm, where 1200 clerks are regularly employed, the young women refer to one another as "sales persons."

THE Boston Waiters' Alliance will sustain men employed in hotels who refuse to sacrifice their mustaches in compliance with the order of hotel proprietors.

MINERS of the Schuylkill (Penn.) coal regions are jubilant over an increase of [illegible]

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

Indiana Progress, June 15, 1892, Pg. 3, Indiana, Pennsylvania, US

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