

AN AWFUL CALAMITY

Another Great Disaster by Flood-Johnstown, Pa., Nearly Blotted from Existence -8.000 Persons Dead-2,000 Burnt to Death in a Pile of Buildings and Debris in the Water-Harrowing Scenes Never to

One of those terrible scenes which occasionally occur to appal mankind took place on Friday afternoon and Friday night, 31st ult., at Johnstown Pennsylvania, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the Allogany Mountains, where is situated the Cambria Iron Works, the largest works of the kind in this country, and probably in the world. Johnstown had a population of about 25,000. The rains of Thursday and Friday had swollen the Conemaugh, (which runs through Johnstown) as well as all the streams of that locality, flowing into it .-About five miles above Johnstown is situated an artifically constructed lake belonging to the South Fork Fishing Club, a social club of wealthy Pittsburg gentlemen, who had a dam erected to form a lake about 3 miles long by 1 mile wide, where they built residences and where they resided during summer and hunted and fished. It is thought that the unpreceded fall of rain filled the lake to overflowing, and the bursting away of the dam let the large body of water out, which rushed into the already swollen Conemaugh, and thus the terrible accident occurred. It is estimated that about 2,500 houses were swept out of Johnstown and its immediate vicinity, and that the loss of life by drowning and other injury to residents of Johnstown and and other towns below, amounts to fully 8,000. When the disaster first appeared in the daily papers of Saturday morning 1st that the loss of life was thought to be about 200, people believed the account to be exaggerated; but a few hours later telegrams began to arrive that the disaster was an appaling one, and that the loss of life was frightful. Later advices proves this to be true. The utter annihilation of railroad and telegraph connection gave rise to the circulation of all kinds of terrible rumors, which, happily, were corrected later. It was twenty-four hours, however, before telegraphic communication was established, and soon the real state of affairs was flashed over the country. By Sunday night the waters had so far passed out | FIRST TRAIN TO JOHNSTOWN BY THE BALTIMORE the narrow gorges in the mountains that the recovery of bodies began to show how great a disas had fallen the locality. Hundreds of the bodies were terribly mutilated, no doubt caused by coming into contact with all kinds of floating debris. Hur dreds of bodies are no doubt buried in the mud and sand, and many more are no doubt hidden in deep holes and nooks and will never be found. It would be utterly impossible for the JOURNAL attempt to give but a tithe of the scenes which took place, as its columns would be inadequate to the had ten loaded cars. place, as its columns would be inadequate to the

THE BREAKING OF THE DAM. Johnstown, June 2d. Mr. Crouse, proprietor of the South For k Fishing Club Hotel, came to Johnstown this afternoon. He says that when the dam of Conemaugh lake broke the water seemed to leap, scarcely touching the ground. It bounded down the valley, crashing and roaring, carrying everything before it. For a mile its front seemed like a solid wall twenty feet high. The warning given the stricken city was sen from South Fork village by Freight Agent Dechert. When the great wall that held the body of water began to crumble at the top he sent a message begging the people, for God's sake to take to the hill reports no serious accidents at South Fork. Richard Davis ran to Prospect Hill when th water raised. As to Mr. Dechert's message he says ust such have been sent down at each flood since he lake was made. The warning so often prove useless that little attention was paid to it this time "I cannot describe the mad rush," he said; "at first it looked like dust. That must have been spray. could see houses going down before it like a child's play blocks set on edge in a row. As it came nearer ould see houses totter for a moment, then rise. and the next moment be crushed like egg shells against each other. At Woodville there was a row of brick tenement-houses 120 feet long and three stories high. It stood broadside to the current. A few tenants fled, but many went to their attics t watch the flood. To-day scarcely the foundation of the row of brick houses can be found." A squad of battery, under command of Lieut Brown, the forerunners of the whole battery, ar rived at the improvised telegraph office at 7.80 o'clock. He went at once to Adjutant Genera Hastings and arranged for proper protection. Doctors Wakefield, of the Cambria Medical Socie ty, Steward of the Allegheny Society, and Milligan, of the Westmorland Society, did good work. Dr. Milligan states that they treated three hundred patients to day. No surgeon's instruments could b procured in the city untill two o'clock this afternoon. Among their patients the doctors have many One man had a heavy iron bar driven through his leg beneath the knee, separating the two bones. A thigh amputation was made. woman has her knee and the lower part of her limb crushed out of all shape. A thigh amputation was necessary Dr. Milligan reported at 6 P. M. that 76 bodies had been taken out at Kernsville and 85 above the silk works. Chief Evans, of the Pittsburg fire department, ar

rived this evening with engines and several hose earts, with full complement of men. A large numof Plusburg physicians came on the same train. ROBBING THE DEAD. It is reported that eight ghoals, nearly all Hungarians, were discovered systematically robbing the dead wherever they found them.

SIGHTSEERS.

The rush of people to see the sights was treme. dous and interfered with the recovery of bodies and their treatment by the physicians, and word was sent to Pittsburg to the authorities to prevail upon people from going to Johnstown. THE LOSSES OF THE CAMBRIA COMPANY. James McMillin, Vice President of the Cambria

Iron Works, was met this afternoon. He is comzersation he said : "I do not know what our loss is. I cannot even estimate, as I have not the faintest idea what it may e. The upper mill is totally wrecked: damaged beyond all repairs. The lower mill is damaged to such an extent that all the machinery and buildings are useless. The mills will be rebuilt imme-I have sent out orders that all men that can must report at the mill to-morrow to commence cleaning up. I do not think that the building is insured against a flood. The great thing we want is to get that mill in operation again."

The Gautier Wire Works, which were completely destroyed, will be rebuilt immediately. The works are owned and operated by the Cambria Iron Company. The buildings will be immediately rebuilt and put in operation as soon as possible. The loss at this point is complete. The land on which it tood is to day as barren and desolate as if it stood in the midst of the Sahara desert. The Cambria Iron Company loses its great supply stores at this point. The damage to the stock alone will amount to \$50,080. The building was valued at \$100,000, and is a total oss. The company offices, which adjoins the store, is a handsome structure. It was protected by the dirst building, but, nevertheless, is almost totally destroyed.

The Dartmouth Club, at which employees of the works boarded, was carried away in the flood. It contained many occupants at the time. None were The estimate of the losses of the Cambria Iron Company given are from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000. But little of this can be recovered. TERRIBLE SCENES

The accounts of people clinging to floating houses, and to anything they could catch on to in the madly rushing waters, are of the most harrowing de-Women and children screaming and imdoring help when none could be given, made the stoutest hearts quail.

DISPATCHES OF TUESDAY 4TH. Johnstown, Pa., June 3d, 1889. The developments of every hour make it more and more appearent that the exact number of lives lost in the Johnstown horror will never be known. All estimates that have been made up to this time are conservative, and when all is known will boubt loss be found to have been too small. Over 1.00 bodies have been found since sunrise to-day, and the most skeptical concede that the remains of thousands more rest beneath the debris above Johnstown bridge. The population of Johnstown, the surrounding towns and the portion of the valley affected by the flood is, or was from 50,000 to 55,600. Associated Press representatives to-day interviewed numerous leading citizens of Johnstown who survived the flood, and the concensus of opinion was that fully 30 per cent. of the residents of Johnstown and Cambria had been victims of the combined disaster of fire and water. If this be true the total loss of life in the entire valley cannot be ess than 7,000 or 8,000, and possibly much greater. Of the thousands who were destroyed by the flames, and whose ashes rest beneath the smoking debris above Johnstown bridge, no definite information can ever be obtained, as little will be learned of the hundreds that sank beneath the current and were borne swiftly down the Conemaugh, only to be deposited hundreds of miles below on the banks and in the drift-wood of the raging Ohio. was cheaper for the company to rebuild occasional

NEVER TO BE RECOVERED. Probably one-third of the dead will never be recovered, and it will take a list of the missing, weeks hence, to enable even a close estimate to be made of the numbers of bodies that were seen floatng in the rive: in the brief hour. That this esti limate can never be accurate is understood when i remembered that in many instances whole famiies and their relatives were swept away and found common grave beneath the wild waste of waters. The total destruction of the city leaves no data to even demonstrate that the names of these unfortunate ever found place on the pages of eternity's

history.

"All indications point to the fact that the death list will reach over 5,000 names, and in my opinion the missing will reach 8,000 in numbers," declared Gen. G. H. Hastings to-day. DESOLATION IN KERNVILLE. Kenville is in a deplorable condition. The liv ing are unable to take care of the dead. The majority of the inhabitants of the town were drowned. A building of boards has been erected on the only street remaining in the town. This is the head-quarters for the committee that controls the dead.

As quickly as the dead are brought to this point they are placed in boxes and then taken to the cemetery and buried. VENGEANCE OK A MILKMAN. A supply store has been opened in town. A milk-man who was overcharging for milk this morning marrowly escaped lynching. The infuriated men appropriated all his milk and distributed it among

the poor, and then drove him out of the town. The body of the Hungarian, who was lynched in an orchard last night, was removed by his friends during the night. The inhuman monster, in order to secure his plunder, (rings) cut off four fingers of the lady's right hand. He was noticed before he established the force of the lady's right hand. caped and dropped the fingers into his pockets, where they were found when he was captured.— The act maddened the men, and they took him to an orchard on the hillside and hung him.

ONE STREET LEFT. There is but one street left in the town. About 155 houses are standing where once there stood a thousand. None of the large buildings in what was once a thriving little borough have escaped. One thousand people is a low estimate of the number of lives lost from this town. But few of the bodies have been recovered. It is directly above the ruins and the bodies have iloated down into them, where DESCLATED SCENES.

A walk through the town revealed a desolate sight. Only about twenty-five able-bodied men have survived and are able to render any assistance. Men and women can be seen with black eyes, bruised faces and cut heads. The appearance of some of the ladies is heartrending. They were injured in the flood, and since that they have not slept. Their faces have turned a sickly yellow, and dark lings surround the eyes. Many have succumbed to nervous prostration. For two days but little assistance could be rendered them. No medical attention reached them The wounded remained uncared for in some houses cut off by the water, and they died from their injuries alone. Some were alive on Sunday, and their shouts could be heard by the people

ALMOST A LYNCHING. A man is now in a temporary jail in what is left of the town. He was caught stealing a gold watch.—A shot was fired at him, but he was not wounded The only thing that saved him from lynching was the smallness of the crowd. His sentence will be the heaviest that can be given him.

Services in the chapel from which the bodies were buried consisted entirely of a prayer by one of the survivors. No minister was present. Each coffin had a descriptive card on it, and on the graves a similar card was placed so that bodies can be removed later by friends.

GO TO WORK OR LEAVE.

Three days have passed since the flood-gates were

nened and the waters rushed down upon the mountain city. Order is slowly arising out of chaos .-The survivors are slowly realizing what is the best course to pursue. The great cry is for men. Mer who will work and not stand by and do nothing but gaze at the ruins. The following order was posted on a telegraph pole in Johnstown to-day:

"Notice.—During the day men who have been idle have been begged to aid us in clearing the town, and many have not refused to work. We are now so organized that employment can be found for every nan who wants to work, and men offered work who refused to take the same and who are able t work must leave Johnstown for the present. "We cannot afford to feed men who will not work efuse to work will be ejected from Johnstown.

Officers were stationed at every avenue and railroad that enters the town. All suspicious-looking characters are stopped. But one question is asked It is, "Will you work?" If an affirmative answer i given, a man escorts him to the employment bureau where he is put to work. If not, he is turned back. The committee has driven one or two men out o the town. There is a lot of idle vagabond negroes in Johnstown who will no work. It is likely that a committee will escort them out of town. They have caused the most trouble during the past terrible days. It is a fact, although a disagreeable one, to say that not a few of the relief committee who came to this city came only out of curiosity, and positively refused to do any work but would hang around the cars eating the food. The loaders of the committees then had to do all the work. They deserve much credit.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

"By order of the Citizens' Committee."

AND OHIO. Johnstown, Pa The relief train from Pittsburg over the Baltimore and Objo Road reached here at 2 o'clock this more ing after an exciting ride up the mountain. All along the road at each town contributions wer made to the already well-filled cars of provisions .-McKeesport added two to the three laden from Pitt burg; two more were added at Braddock, three a West Newton, and so on all the way to Johnstown

When Johnstown was reached every one was anxious to get to work to assist in the work of rescue, A party was made up and started for the lower part the town. The path was covered with trees rocks, fences, parts of houses and every imaginable hing. Bureaus, beds, sideboards and farniture o all kinds were strewn from hill to hill. valley of Stony Creek for miles up from Johnstown is filled with debris of all kinds. The line of the altimore and Ohio has been cleared of debris, and t is piled up on each side as high as the top of the ears. When the lower part of the town was reached he seene presented was beyond description. Half has not been told, nor never will be, as to the extent of the awful wreck. From the Pennsylvania Raiload to Main street there is nothing standing but he stone church and the large brick schoolhouse. The Mansion House is gone, and over one hundred people were lost there. From the Baltimore and Ohio you can see for clocks in every direction, and between the depot and the point there is standing only a part of the Morrell Block and two small brick offices that were protected by the Morrell building. The town was at rest earl in the morning. Everyone was thoroughly exhaus ed with the terrible strain and the work of the last two days and nights. The town is under martial law, and everyone who goes about the place is cha lenged and required to give an account of himself. The water has subsided to a great extent and the streets in the main part of the town are free from water. The falling water has laid bare the terrible work of the flood, and the full extent of the disaster s only being ascertained now. The streets are one sickening, foul-smelling mass of wood and debris.

and the work of searching for bodies has only fairly begun. DESCRIPTION OF JOHNSTOWN AND THE COUNTRY BURROUNDING 1T. Johnstown was in the southwest part of Cambria county, at the forks where Stony Creek and Conemaugh Creek form the Conemaugh River. It was on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 39 miles southwest of Altoona and 78 miles east of Pittsburg. The people of the town were the employees of the Cambria Iron and Steel Company, their families, and small storekeepers. There was not one rich man in the town. Three-quarters of the 28,000 people lived in small frame tenement houses on the flats by the river around the works of the Cambria Company The Cambria Company owns almost all the land, and the business and professional men and the Superintendents of the Company live on the hills way up from the creeks. The creeks become the Conemangh River right at the end of the town, near where the big stone Pennsylvania Railroad bridge crosses the river. The borough of Johnstown was on the south bank

of Conemanyh Creek and the cast bank of Stony Creek, right in the fork. It had only about a-third of the population of the place. It had never been incorporated with the surrounding villages, as the Cambria Company, which owned most of the vilages and only part of Johnstown, did not wish to ave them consolidated into one city. These vil lages lay in a string along Conemangh Creek, which flows from the reservoir, or Conemaugh Lake. The first of the villages which the flood struck was ten miles above Johnstown borough, and on the flats made by the junction of a small creek with Conemaugh Creek. This village is occupied entirely by workingmen who lived on the flats in ten ments. It was known as South Fork. It had a population of about 1,400. Three miles below South Fork was Mineral Point, a cluster of workingmen's was part of Johnstown.

houses about half the size. Neither of these towns Conemaugh was the largest village on the creek between the reservoir and Johnstown. It is often spoken of as part of Johnstown, though its railroad station is two or three miles up the creek from the Johnstown Station. The streets of the two towns run into each other, and the space between the two stations is well built up along the creek Part of the Cambria Iron and Steel Company's works are at Conemaugh, and five or six thousand of the workingmen and their families lived there. The business was done in Johnstown borough where almost all the stores of Johnstown city were The works of the Cambria Company were strung along from here down into Johnstown proper.-They were slightly isolated to prevent a fire in one spreading to the others, and because there was not much flat land to build on. The Pennsylvania road runs along the river, and the works were built beride it Between Conemaugh and Johnstown borough was a string of tenements along the river which was called Woodvale. Possibly 8,000 workmen lived in | engines arrived at noon on Monday.

them. They were slightly built of wood, many of them without cellars or stone foundations. There were some substantially-built houses borough at the fork. Here the flats widen out somewhat, and they had been still further increased in extent by the Cambria Company, which filled up part of the creek beds with refuse and ashes from their works. This parrowed the beds of the creeks. The made land was not far above the water at ordinary times. Even during the ordinary spring floods the water rose so high that it flowed into the cellars of the tenements. and at times into the works. The reservoir, the breaking of which caused the flood, has served some what to equalize the depth of the main creek by holding the water back. The natural land was oc cupied by the business part of the town, where the stores were and the storekeepers had their residences. The borough had a population of about 9,000. On the north bank of the river were a-third as many people more living in tenements built and owner by the Cambria Company. Further down, below the nection of the two creeks, along both banks of the Conemaugh river, were about 4,000 employer of place where they flyed was called Cambria or Cambria City. All these villages and boroughs made up The Cambria Company employed about 4,000 men in its works and mines. Besides these were some railroad shops, planing mills, flour mills, several

the Cambria Company and their families. what is known as the city of Johnstown. banks and newspapers. Only the men employed by the Cambria Company and their families lived on the flats and made ground. The Cambria Company owned all this land, and made it a rule not to sell it but to lease it. The company put rows of two-story frame tenements close together on their land close to the works, the cheaper class of tene ments in solid blocks to cheapen their construction. The better tenements were separate build ings, with two families to the house. The ten ements rented for from \$5 to \$15 and cost possibly, on the average, \$500 to build.— They were all of wood many of them without cellers, and were built as cheaply as possible. The timbers were mostly pine, light and inflammable. It was not an uncommon thing for a fire to break out and burn one or two rows of tenements. But the different rows were not closely bunched, but were sprinkled around in natches near the senarate works, and it

BODIES PICKED UP AT PITTSBURG. On Monday it is reported 72 bodies from the Johnstown disaster had been taken from the water above and at Pittsburg. No doubt many of the bodies will drift into the Ohio and on down towards New Orleans. And many more will be hidden in holes and eddies where they will remain, or until completely decayed and float away by pieces.

than to put up brick houses.

Americans are a wonderful people to act quick he relief of distress. As soon as the real state of the disaster became known, organized relief was at once afforded. Car loads of provisions, clothing, medicines, &c., went forward at once and as soon, in fact sooner, than the railroad companies had their roads repaired to transport them, and, together with In New York, Philadelphia, Boaton, Baltimore, Washington, and in fact in nearly every prominent city in the country, prompt action has been taken to send forward money and aupplies. On Monday New York contributed \$100,000, Philadelphia over \$200,-000, Baltimore \$2,000. In a day or two all nearly physicians and nurses were soon upon the fated 000, Baltimore \$2,000. In a day or two all needed money and supplies will flow in, and there is evi-

LATER NEWS FROM JOHNSTOWN-BLOWING UP THE

dence now that millions will finally be the result.

reservoir above Johnstown, carrying death and devastation through the valley of Conemangh, and the sky is still overcast with heavy clouds. For thirtysix hours, without intermission, the fire engines have played upon the smoking ruins above the bridge, but the flames break out afresh at frequent intervals. To-day dynamite was used to blow up the wreck at the bridge in order to allow water to pass into the main channel and relieve the lower part of Johnstown proper. Nearly two thousand men are employed in different parts of the valley clearing up the prime and processing dillegent seems clearing up the ruins and prosecuting diligent search for the undiscovered dead. Three hundred more bodies have just been found opposite Nineveh. This makes seven hundred bodies found at this point. neumonia has broken out among the refugees on

At 11 o'clock a relief train, bearing thousands of pounds of provisions for the suffering and two thousand coffins for the dead, passed over Johnstown bridge across the improvised trestle and track up the incline to the Johnstown Depot. Rescuers in Johnstown proper continue to bring in bodies by the hundred. Many are identified and at once buried. GRAVE-DIGGERS NEEDED. What is needed here to-day more than anythin

else is grave-diggers. This morning hundreds of bodies were lying around, and there was no one to dig graves. This morning there have been at least fty funeral processions passed the Associated Press headquarters. It was not an unusual sight to see two or three coffins going along one after another, followed by a number of mourners, all in the same family. It is impossible to secure wagons or con veyances of any kind, consequently all funeral pro cessions are on foot.

William Gaffney, an insurance agent at this place had a very pitiful duty to perform this morning. On, his father's and wife's side he lost fourteen relatives among them his wife and family. This morning he got a man to take his deceased relatives to the grave, and he had the mornful duty of digging his wife and children's graves and burying them. In speaking of the matter this morning he said: I never thought I could perform such a sad duty, but I had to do it and I did it. No one has any idea of the feelings of a man who was undertaker, grave-digger and pall carer for his own family.

BODIES ROBBED. Bodies are recovered in Johnstown to-day tha have been robbed by the ghouls that flock to the cene. It was known that one lady had several hundred dollars in her possession just before the disaster, but when the body was recovered there was not a cent in her pocket. A YOUNG HERO.

Edward C. Hill, a young foundryman of Cambria, 27 years old, rushed to his boat when the flood was at its height and people were floating down the ruehing torrent in hundreds, and, senseless to the pleadings of wife and relatives, shoved his frail craft far out into the angry current. Gliding rapidly alongside a floating foof upon which a woman and two children were kneeling, with blanched faces and stony stare, he skilfully evaded the obstructions th every minute threatened to crush the craft, and lifting the terrorized creatures to his boat, shot across the current back to the bank whence he came. He repeated the journey seven times, until twenty-two lives had been saved by his indomnitable energy.— The next day, when the most of Johnstown was still inder water, Will ascended the stream to the desoute city, and again distinguished himself by many acts of heroism and endurance.

AID FOR THE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY. The Finance Board of the Pennsylvania Railroad company has authorized the purchase of provisions n Philadelphia for distribution among the destitute people along the lines of the road in the Susque hanna Valley, and ten or more carloads of provisions will be started to-night, to be given out to any persons in need or assistance. The cities of Lewistown, Williamsport and Lock Haven will be the principal points of distribution. This is an addition to what the City Committee is doing for the relief of those unfortunates in the region mentioned. PHILADELPHIA'S LIBERAITY.

Up to Tuesday night citizens of Philadelphia had contributed \$300,000, and the good work was still progressing. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is among the most liberal contributors. Contributions are cabled from Europe, and relief seems to be

JOHNSTOWN, June 4th. We extract the following from an interesting discription by a New York Herald representative on ednesday, June 5th: FREAKS OF THE TORRENT.

The great waste where the city stood looked ittle different to-day. Some attempt was made o clear up the rubbish, and fires were burning in a dozen places to get rid of it. Tents for the sol-diers and some of the sufferers were put up in the smoothe stretch of sand where a great, five story hardware store used to stand. The dead animals that were here and there in the debris were removed to the benefit of the townspeople's health. Curious things come to light where the rubbish was cleared away. The solld cobblestone pavement had been scooped up by the force of the water, and in some places swept so far away that there was not a sign of it. Behind a house that was resting on one corner was found a wickerwork baby carriage full of mud, but not injured or scratched in the least nor yet buried in the mud, but looking as if it had been rolled there and left. Very close to it was piece of railroad iron that must have been carried half a mile bent as if it were but common wire.— Exactly on the site of a large grocery store was a box of soap and a bundle of clothespins, while of all the brick and stone, of which the store was built. and all the heavy furniture it contained there was not the slightest trace. Many articles of wearing apparel were found here, but no bodies could be discovered in the whole stretch of the plain, from which it is inferred that most of the deaths occurred at the gorge or else the

lood swept them far away. REMINDERS OF A BROKEN HOME. One of the few buildings that are left in the part f town is the fine house of Mr. Geranheirer, of the Cambria Iron Company. It presents a queer spectacle—that is common here but has not often been seen before. The flood reached almost to the second loor and was strong enough to cut away about whole interior of the place can be seen just as the frightened inmates left it. The carpets are torn up rom the first floor, but the pictures are still hanging on the walls and an opon plane stands against the wall full of mud, a Brussels carpet being half way out of the second story on the side where the wreck was and showing exactly how high the water came. There was a centre table in the room and an open book on it. Chairs stood about the room and the pictures were on the walls, and half of the room was gone many milesawy.

SEVEN ACRES OF WEECKAGE. below the bare plain where the business block of Johnstown stood, and above the stone arch bridge on which the Pennsylvania Railroad crossed the river, are seven acres of the wreckage of the flood. The horrors that have been enacted in that spot, the horrors that are seen there every hour, who can attempt to describe? Under and amid that mass of conglomerate rubbish are the remains of at least one thousand persons who died the most frightful of deaths. This is the place where the fire broke out within twenty minutes after the flood. It has burned ever The stone arch bridge acted as a dam to the since. flood, and five towns were crushing each other against it. A thousand houses came down on the great wave of water, and were held there a solid mass of a Cyclopean vise. A kitchen stove upset. The mass took fire. A thousand people were imprisoned in these houses. A thousand more were on the roofs. For most of them there was no escape. The fire swept on from house to house. The prisoner saw it coming and shricked and screamed with terror, and ran up and down their narrow quarters in an agony of fear.

SIGHTS TO PREEZE THEIR BLOOD, Thousands of people stood upon the river bank and saw and heard it all and still were powerless to help. They saw people kneeling in the flames and praying. They saw families gathered together with their arms around each other and waiting for death. They saw people going mad and tearing their hair and laughing. They saw men plunge into the narrow crevices between the houses and seek death in the water rather than wait its coming in the flames. Some saw their friends and some their wives and children perishing before them, and some in the awful agony of the hour went mad themselves and ran shricking to the hillsides and stronger men laid down on the ground and wept. All that night and all the next day and far into the morning on Monday these dreadful shricks resounded from that place of doom. The fire burned on, aided by the water underneath, added to by frosh fuel coming down the river. All that time the people stood helpless on the bank and heard those heartrending sounds. What could they do? They could not fight the fire. Every fire engine in the town lay in that mass of rubbish smashed to bits. For hours they had to wait until they could got telegraph word to surrounding towns and hours more until the fire

WRRCKS OF FIVE IRON BRIDGES The shricks ceased early in the morning. Mor had began to search the ruins and had taken out the few that still lived. The fire engines began to play on the still smouldering fire. Other workmen began to remove the bodies. The fire had swept over the whole mass from shore to shore and burned it to the water. A great field of crushed and charred timbers was all that was left. The flood had gorged this i so tightly that it made a solid bridge above tho water. A tremendous, irresistible force had ground and churned and macerated the debris until it was a confused, solid, almost welded, conglomerate stretching from shore to shore, jammed high up against the stone bridge and extending up the river a quarter of a mile, perhaps half as wide. In this tangled heap and crush of matter were the twisted wrecks of five iron bridges, smashed locomotives, splintered dwellings and all their contents; human beings and domestic animals, hay and factory ma chinery; the rich contents of stores, and brick walls ground to powder—all the products of human industry, all the elements of human interests, twisted, turned, broken in a mighty mill and all thrown

WHAT A "HERALD" MAN SAW. walked over this extraordinary mass this morn ing and saw the fragments of thousands of articles. In one place the roofs of forty frame houses were packed in together just as you would place forty bended cards one on top of another. The iron rods of a bridge were twisted into a perfect spiral six times around one of the girders. Just beneath it was a woman's trunk, broken up and half-filled with sand, with silk dresses and a veil streaming out of it. From under the trunk men were lifting the body of its owner, perhaps, so burned, so horribly mutilated, so torn limb from limb that even the workmen, who have seen so many of these frightful sights that they have begun to get used to them, turned away sick at heart. I saw in one place a wrecked grocery store—bins of coffee and tea, flour, spices and nuts, parts of the counter and the safe ningled together. Near it was the pantry of a house, still partly intact, the plates and saucers regularly piled up, a waiter and a teapot, but not a sign of the woodwork, not a recognizable online of a house. In another place a halter, with part of a horse's head tied to a bit of a manger, and a mass of towels, a cake of soap in a dish, and a bit of carpet were taken to indicate the location of a hotel. I saw a child's skull in a bed of ashes, but no sign of

RECOGNIZED BY FRAGMENTS. In another place was a human foot and crumbling indications of a boot, but no signs of a body. A hay rick, half ashes, stood near the centre of the gorge. Workmen who dug about it to day found a chicken coop, and in it two chickens, not only alive but clucking bappily when they were released. A woman's hat, half burned; a reticule, with part of a hand still clinging to it; two shoes and part of a Close at hand a commercial traveller had perished. There was his broken value, still full of samples. fragments of his shoes and some pieces of his thentification, except by guess-work, or the locality where they were found. Articles of domestic use scattered through the rubbtsh helped to tell who some of the bodies were. Part of a set of dinner

body of his wife, was directed to her remains by DEAD BODIES CARESSED

Poor old John Jordan, of Conemaugh! Many a tear ran over swarthy cheeks for him to-day. All his family, his wife and children, had been swept from his sight in the flood. He wandered over the gorge yesterday looking for them, and last night the police could not bring him away. At daylight he found his wife's sewing machine and called the workmen to help him. First they saw a little boy's jacket that he recognized and then they came upon the rest of them all buried together, the mother's burned arms still clinging to the little children.— Then the white-headed old man sat down in the ashes and caressed the dead bodies and talked to them just as if they were alive until some one came Poor old John Jordan, of Conemaugh! Many! them just as if they were alive until some one came and led him quietly away. Without a protest he went to the shore and sat down on a rock and talked o himself, and then got up and disappeared in the

TO BLOW UP THE GORGE. Was this the only such scene the day saw? There were scores like it. People worked in ruins all day to find their relatives and then went home with horrible uncortainty. People found what they were looking for and fainted at the sight. People looked and cried aloud and came and stood on the banks all day, afraid to look and still afraid to go away. The burned bodies are not the only ones in the gorge. Under the timbers and held down in the water there must be hundreds that escaped the fire, but were drowned. To get at these the gorge is to be blown up with dynamite. The sanitary reasons for such a step are becoming hourly more apparent. It is the belief of the physicians that a pestilence will be added to the other horrors of the place if such a thing is not done. All day the bodies have been brought to shore. Those that were not recognized were carried on atretchers to the morgne. One hundred and twenty of the identified bodies were carried over the bridge in one procession.

DR. PIPER'S EXPERIENCE.

Dr. Jackson Piper, who was attending the Sanitary Convention held at Pittsburg, Pa., on Friday and Saturday last, gives his experience of the dreadul Johnstown disaster as follows:
The first intimation we had of the flood in the Conemangh Valley was the non-arrival of the 8 P. d. train at Pittsburg from Baltimore. The members of the Sanitary Convention were awaiting th arrival of Prof. Robe, of Baltimore, who was t have read a paper that evening. The rumors at that time were vague and unalarming. It was not until Sunday morning that the grave extent of the disas-ter was reached. Then excitement, alarm and dismay followed. The depots, hotels and churches were crowded with anxious enquirers. The first demand made was for food and clothes and coffins. I was amazed at the prompt action and liberality of the citizens of Pittsburg, and to me the ceaseless and melancholy procession of wagons oaded with coffins and boxes packed with food and clothes passing through the city, was depressing. I stood on one of the many bridges crossing the Alleghany River and saw the river freighted with the debris of the wrecks of the towns. Thousands lined the banks and bridges, and stood watching for hours and hours. The river was not clear until Monday norning. Twelve dead bodies were taken out a Pittsburg. The city lost twelve of its citizens, and many had friends and relatives in Johnstown. I could not leave the city by the regular routes, and had to go by way of Buffalo and New York, some 650 miles further, to reach home.

DAMAGE IN MARYLAND. Damage throughout western Maryland was very heavy. All the streams in that country were un-precedently high, overflowing their banks in many laces. The waters of Carroll Creek which flow through Frederick arose so rapidly that the people of the mountain city were summoned from their beds by the ringing of the bells in the towers of the fire engine houses. The Monocacy became so swollen that a large number of bridges which spanned it were carried away, and the loss to Frederick county in bridges alone will amount to about \$100,000. The water in the Potomac was higher than ever known before. It passed the highest mark reached in the three last great freshets of 1852, 1870 and 1877 by

DAMAGE TO THE B. & C. Everything along the river banks in the shape of small outbuildings, fencing, etc., was completely washed out at Weverton. Between Weverton and Sandy Hook the tracks are badly washed, and at a know that man does not control the powers of half dozen or more places they are covered to a the air: the Bible says that Satan does. We half dozen or more places they are covered to a depth of from 2 to 8 feet with immense boulders, earth and trees from landslides which occurred during Friday night. At Sandy Hook the waves dashed against the banks with a fory and force almost equal o those of the ocean at high tide, and the effect was quickly felt in the rapid destruction of property.—
It took but a short time to undermine the side tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio, and to topple them over bodlly into the water. Then followed the storehouse, the carpenter shop, two carthouses, a large dwelling occupied by Mr. Jno. Band, the blacksmith shops and lock-gate sheds, and in fact about all the property owned at this point by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. A number of buildings belonging to the B. & O. were also either washed or badly damaged. Scores of men and women were engaged for hours during the day in fishing out of the river large quantities of valuable timber and debris that was being constantly cast up against the banks. The vard at Sandy Hook was very much washed .-Large fissures appeared at various places.

GREAT DAMAGE AT HARPER'S FERRY. Between Sandy Hook and Harper's Ferry the racks were covered at one place to the depth of nearly 8 feet with earth, rock and trees from an immouse landslide of the night before. At Harper's Ferry the river spread out to wide proportions, and presented a scene of terrific grandeur. It was a central point of interest. Over in the town could be seen only the top stories of many buildings looming up out of the water. Main street was filled to a depth of probably 15 feet. Bolivar Heights and the hill tops just above the Ferry, where refuge was sought from the flood looked like a great camp of people, all intently and anxiously watching scenes of devastation that were being enacted below them. Never before was the water known to be so high. Its rise was estimated at about thirty-five feet. The telegraph office on the long platform was feet. The telegraph office on the long platform was carried away, and the platform and trestling itself appeared to be swaying and at the mercy of the

WAYOB. POTOMAC RAILROAD BRIDGE IN DANGER. At about 8 o'clock the railroad bridge spanning the Shenandoah River was completely destroyed, and this fact served to increase the interest in the magnificent iron structure across the Potomac, over the floor of which the water was pouring to a depth of from 2 to 4 feet. Its destruction appeared almost inevitable, notwithstanding the fact that it was heavily freighted down with nine large locomotives. Be tween 8 and 4 o'clock the structure was hit with terrific force by a large covered bridge, which came down the river from Shepherdstown. At 6 P. M. however, the bridge was still standing, with chances about evenly balanced.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL A WRECK. FREDERICK, MD., June 8. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in the opinion of many who have seen it since the waters have subsi-ded, is ruined almost beyond redemption. From Harper's Ferry to Sandy Hook nearly the entire towpath is washed out to a level with the bed of the river. Little more can be seen than a long ridge of scattered and broken rock. From Superintendent Biser it was learned to-day that the two lockhouses are gone at Great Falls, and that there are three breaks on Cabin John Level, and three breaks on Log Wall Level. Two locks are gone at Six Locks. he culvort on Cabin John Level is gone, and there is a break on the two-mile level above the falls.—
'he outlet lock below Harper's Ferry is almost entirely gone, and the towpath in many places is in a decidedly worse condition than ever before. The canal pay boat is safely stuck in the mud just opposite the railroad station house at the Washington Junction. A meeting of the Board of Public Works was held on Monday, but no action was taken, as the Board is awaiting more definite information. It is roughly estimated that the loss to the Canal will amount to anywhere between \$500,000 and \$800,000. It looks now as if the "old ditch" was doomed.

DANGER ON THE WESTERN MARYLAND AND ITS BRANCHES. Reports received by President Hood, of the Western Maryland Railroad, show that the road has been more seriously crippled than any time since June, 1884. There was a complete cessation in the running of trains since Friday afternoon except between Baltimore and New Windsor up to Saturday night, when service was opened to Mechanicstown Frederick county. The most serious break occurred between Mechanics town and Deerfield, along Owings' creek, in the Blue Ridge mountains, and it will take fully ten days before the company can repair the damages. These consist of the carrying away of some of the iron pier supports and portions of the superstructure and the disappearance of a considwashed away, and two culvert bridges also went.-The reports from the remotest points along the road are slow in coming in because of the damaged telegraph service in the mountain regions. The damaged tele-graph service in the mountain regions. The dam-age upon the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Road between Shippensburg, Pa., and Edgemont is not heavy, and trains were able to run through yesterday. The great iron bridge over the Monoca cy was in danger of being carried away by high water, which was several feet above its floor. A

heavy train of loaded cars was placed upon it to ALONG THE MARYLAND CENTRAL. On the Maryland Central Railroad the only trouble was a washout near Loch Raven. This did not interrupt traffic seriously, and the damage has been

DAMAGE AT WASHINGTON, D. C. The water in the Potomac rose so high that the lower portion of Washington was under water, which surrounded the Baltimore and Potomac Stawhich surrounded the Baltimore and Potomac Sta-tion at Sixth street, and came out on Pennsylvania Avenue, flooding cellars and doing considerable damage. The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad was unable to run trains between Baltimore and Washington for two days, the water being over their bridge on the Eastern Branch two feet. On Tuesday, however, communication was again restored. WEST YIRGINIA AND VIRGINIA. The storm swept over a wide extent and great damage was done throughout Virginia and West Virginia, in washing away bridges, washing out growing crops, fences, &c. The general destruction is greater than by the flood of 1865, when several

tates were devastated. OUR DITCH.

From all appearances it looks as though our redoubtable old ditch, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has, to use a familiar expression, "gone | to end the world's wickedness, yet take it for up," or down, we do not know which. At least | granted that such a consummation must be a she is hore de combat, or, more properly speaking, mule de combat. Whether our Board of Pubhorse's head tied to a bit of a manger, and a mass of hay and straw about, but no other signs of the stable in which the horse was burned. Two cindered a "ragin' canawl," we do not know. If not we are sorry that consideration of her interests by the Board is no more to form a page in the minutes. We hope our young Napoleon of the | may be fulfilled at any time. But these sim-Comptroller's Office will see that her banks are ple souls are not much accounted of, and generagain restored, also we'll not be able to take that their graves disappointed; after the manner of promised sail with him over its placid bosom, in one of his fast packets propelled by mule power. We are satisfied it would be a delight-continue as they were at the beginning of their continue as they were at the continue as power. We are satisfied it would be a delight-ful trip, and as we were a beatman once upon a time, we should be delighted to again resume pearance is itself the fulfillment of a predicthe rudder and from the mouth of the Cap- tion, are secure in their assurance that all tain's trumpet notify each lock-keeper of our approach, and summon him to give us speedy

Wouldn't it have been better for the State t have sold the tow-path to Hon. A. P. Gorman, when he was said to have nibbled at it a year or two singer The elements erem to be con-Pour days have clapsed since the bursting of the plates to do one man where in the intangible mass his house was. In one place was a photograph album with one picture still recognizable. From this the body of a child near by was identified. A man where the bursting of the who had spent a day and all night looking for the sound can awake them to givery again.

[Correspondence of the MARYLAND JOURNAL.] OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

The Johnstown Disaster -- The Lesson I Teaches-The Realm of Man's Dominion-The Satan Question-Our Cataclysms of Water and Fire-St. Peter's Statements -The Warnings of Nature-Curiosities of Creeds -- The Scotter's Security-An Old sides earthly joys and possessions. The mill-Question-A Strange State of Things-Our Faverable Fortune. BALTIMORE, June 7th, 1889.

The most terrible catastrophe which the ele-

ments have ever produced in this country, or,

as a London newspaper puts it, "the most overwhelming misfortune that ever befell a people to accomplish. The old question of a man's of the English race," namely, the calamity that will go down in history as the Johnstown disaster, is of course, the great theme that everybody has been recently discussing. It is civilizing centuries there still exist ghouls vicunnecessary to rehearse the dismal particulars | ious enough to plunder and mutilate the bodies of this dreadful affair, for all sorts of people have already devoured them with horrorstricken avidity. It was a story to excite all avengers of such desecration. But this rightthe deepest instincts of our humanity, though | eous indignation makes one wonder why it is the imagination is almost paralyzed in any effort to realize its ghastly terrors. this tremendous destruction of life and proper ty ought to bring home to us with great force. There is a strange inconsistency about this Not strange lessons in abstruse sciences, nor upon new themes which we have never heard mentioned before. We need, rather, a wider and deeper comprehension of some familiar facts, and a better understanding of certain old lessons that the world's moral teachers have been trying for ages to expound. Nor it only we who have recently received such lessons. All over Europe, in China, at Samos, in fact, almost all over the world, there have been floods, and fires, and terrific wind-storms, to the destructive powers. Either Satan must carrying dreadful desolation in their train. Our calamity is so near at hand that we Power. naturally realize it more vididly than we would even a worse one, at half the world's distance from us. If we were to read of even more deatructive occurrences as happening in Asia, we would only remark that it was very shocking and would proceed with our breakfast, and the discussion of the latest novel; it is only by having the waves of terror beat against our own doors that they are able to make any serious or lasting impression upon us. Indeed, it is more than probable that we shall soon be able to throw off the shock of this disaster, and forget all about its teachings: though it seems a thousand pities that the lessons sealed by the sacrifice of so many thousand lives, could ever lose any of their pathetic power.

The most obvious of these lessons is the fact that with all his wisdom and learning, and with all his power and skill, man cannot control the elements. The Bible tells us that the commission given to man in the beginning empowered him to rule over the beasts, and the birds, and the fishes; he was to have dominion over all the animal life upon the earth. But he seems never to have attended to that business very thoroughly; while on the other hand, he has tackled steam, and elecricity, and almost all sorts of chemical forces, in fact, has aspired to the performance of about everything else, and the control of all the elemental

Whereas, the Bible expressly informs us that Satan is the prince of the powers of the air. But there is something very odd about the Satan question, and this case illustrates it. profess to accept the Bible as infallibly true. and yet there are numerous members of various religious bodies who now smile in derision at the idea of the existence of any such personage. The Bible is full of Satan ; it might almost be said to be the joint history of that individual and man; for the first action in it, after the story of the creation, is the sin which Satan instigated; and we are told of his doings all through; how he persecuted Job; how he tried to induce Christ to commit sin; how he RYE prompted Judas to his perfidy; and finally, how PROVISIONS—Shoulders..... he world's history is to be wound up by the just punishment of this powerful evil-doer. If there is no satan, and never was, it would | POTATOES per bushel......... be hard to see what the Bible is all about, at | BUTTER... any rate; and as the poet says, it is time in that case to explain who it is that is responsible for all the mischief that is going on in the

"And who is doing the kind of work That the devil alone should do? Men don't believe in a devil now, As their fathers used to do, They've forced the door of the broadest creed To let his majesty through. The devil was fairly voted out, And of course the devil's gone: But simple people would like to know Who carries his business on.

So it seems that the old lake of infidelity which the old creeds thought they had dammed up securely, is trying to undermine its barriers and sweep all the old faiths away. And rightly interpreted, this is probably one of the reasons why so many of our recent religious conventions are discussing the question of a revision of their symbols of belief. Another lesson taught by the Johnstown horror, is the folly of ignoring the cry of "wolf" once too often. There appears to be in human nature a disposition to tempt fate. People can sleep upon the side of a volcano, or drive across the track of a rushing locomotive: they can trifle with all sorts of moral and physical perils without any due regard for the dangers they incur. They often even take a pride in the recklessness of their daring. And time and time again they may escape: till

after all a "sudden destruction comes upon them And to use this awful occasion in illustrating some further Biblical statements we may remind ourselves, by a Johnstown catastrophe of flood and fire, that the Scriptures of the Old Testament relate the story of a worldwide calamity of waters, while the New Testament predicts that the consummation of this age will be accomplished by a devastating fire. We are told that as it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be in the last days of the present age. Noah warned the people, year after year, that the destruction was coming. But their science probably demonstrated for them the impossibility of such an occurrence, as our science has similarly demonstrated since. But the storm came, and the waters prevailed, and the people were swept away from the face of the earth. And for nearly two thousands of years our preachers of righteousness have been rehearsing the prophecies of the Scriptures concerning the other grout catastrophe which is to come upon the world. How "the heavens and the earth, which are now, are kept in store reserved unto fire against the day of judgment; which shall come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, and the earth also, and all the works that are therein shall be burned up," preparatory to the appearance of "new heavens, and a new earth wherein dwellerable length of road-bed and tracks. The damages eth righteousness." Every Bible student on the Baltimore and Hanover Division of the road | knows that these exact words are in the Bible. were much lighter than on the main line, and three in the last chapter of St. Peter's epistles; and gangs of men are busy repairing the new road so that sorvice between Baltimore and Hagerstown may be established. Between New Windsor and Union Rridge about 1,900 feet of road-bed and tracks were known, too, that the early Christians always regarded these words as intended to stand for literal facts; and that all ages of the church have been looking for their literal fulfillment. Even down to the present day the whole or thodox church, at every Advent season, makes special proclamation of the certain approach of l this event, and warns the people to make arrangements for their safety in the emergency. And those who dig down in mines find that the earth grows hotter towards its center: even science reports, sometimes, that the whole interior of the earth is a vast lake of fire: the hot springs here and there spout out a message of warning; and the numerous volcanoes al

over the earth thrust out tongues of fire telling the same lurid tale. So that if the world had any reason for wishing to believe the Biblical prophecies, it would not be at all difficult for it to find the most excellent reasons for doing so. And yet what attitude do we find the world taking with regard to this question? Why, the people who imagine that they believe the Bible ignore the warnings that are as plain as words can make them; and some interpret such statements in what they call a spiritual sense, as referring to a better religious state to be inangurated in the world; while one sect of pious Christians actually asserts that the catastrophe in question has already occurred, having taken place in the year A. D. 1757; which, of course, they can prove to their own satisfaction. Of those who accept the Bible literally, and believe that whatever else it means, it means exactly what it says; the most part, indeed, though they think it would be very desirable long way off in the future. Their unspoken logic is that because the end did not come when the early Christians looked for it, we cannot

There are always, of course, a few persons who accept these prophecies as literal facts that ation after generation they have gone down to

men; but the unwise householder who made no provision for the time when "the floods came and beat upon his house, and it fell, and great was the fall of it."

But the trouble is that the world's smiling valleys of delusion, its work-shops and forges, its pleasures and business, absorb the general attention, and people do not heed anything else because they do not value anything beions of dollars' worth that have been swent away in the late distressing experiences ought to teach people something concerning the insecure tenure by thich they hold all earthly possessions. There is no lesson more needful for this age to learn than that of the harm which material things, misused, can be made profit in gaining the whole world and losing his own soul, remains yet to be answered. It is instructive, too, to see that after so many of the unfortunate dead; as it is also to find the corresponding fact of the existence of the that there is not a general uprising of virtuous souls against the too prevalent greed for plun-But there are several great lessons which dering the living, and the heartlessness which permits so much lacerating of people's feelings. state of things, somehow. The dark picture of this calamity is greatly relieved by the deeds of heroism which it called forth, and also by the vast amount of sympathetic charity of which it has been produc-

> **M**arried. GALLOWAY—BALDWIN.—In Baltimore, on May 6th, 1889, by the Rev. M. A. Fenne, Thomas C. Galloway and Miss Mattie Baldwin. Died.

CHELYS.

tive. And we in this favored region have

other calamity visits our continent, we are al-

There is a Reaper whose name is DEATH, And, with his sickle keen, He reaps the bearded grain at a breath, And the flowers that grow between.

SCALLY.—Suddenly, at Texas, Baltimore county on May 31st, 1889, John J. SCALLY, aged 29 years. Spungeon.—On May 31st, 1889, at the home of her mother, near Powhatan, Baltimore county, Annie Hammond Spungeon, daughter of the late John D. Hammond and beloved wife of Wm. Spurgeon. CUTCHER.-At Linwood, Baltimore county, on June 2d, 1889, AMELIA E., the beloved wife of Jos. F. Cutcher and second daughter of W. R. and Mary n the 73d year of his age.

Cole.—On Tuesday, June 4th, 1889, Louis M. Cole, McLain.—At Waverly, Baltimore city, on June 6th, 1889, Robert, husband of the late Jane McLain. CARTER.-In Baltimore, on June 6th, 1889. WIL-JAM CARTER, in the 84th year of his age, formerly f Long Green, Baltimore county. Wolfe.—In Shippensburg, Pa., on June 6th, 1889. Prof. J. E. Wolfe, husband of Belle Heisse Wolfe, The Markets. BALTIMORE MARKET. THURSDAY, June 6th. 1889

Family. Patapaco Extra.... Family..... ORN MEAL-City Mills .. WHEAT-Southern Red ... Western Red.. CORN-Southern White. Yellow... Western... OATS-Western .... Southern..... Sides..... Reported for the JOURNAL by N. B. Merryman, CLOVER HAY per ton..... 8.00 @ 8.00 @ 9.00 @ STRAW-Wheat .... 2.40 @ 2.50 Corn per barrel....

TOWSON MEAT MARKET. THE OLD STAND, York Road near the Post Office. We are selling to our customers and the public ho may favor us with a call

BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, SMOKED BEEF TONGUES. PORK, BACON, SMOKED SAUSAGE, &c. All of the best quality and at the lowest prices
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. Meats delivered within a reaonable distance REE OF CHARGE.

SAMUEL COLLINGS. Che Holitical Campaign. TOOLITICAL CARD.

The name of WILLIAM M. RISTEAU, 9th Dis trict, is presented to the Democratic Voters of Bal-timore county as a suitable person FOR SHERIFF subject to the decision of the Democratic Nomina ting Convention.

Acw Advertisements. TRAWBERRY FESTIVAL. The ladies of St. Francis' Church, Towson, wil old a STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL at the TOWSON GUARDS' ARMORY On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings

R. R. Boarman, Attorney, Towsontown. PRIVATE SALE VALUABLE FARM OF 309 T ACRES. N BACK RIVER NECK, BALTIMORE COUNTY The undersigned offers at private sale, all that tract or parcel of land situate in Back River Neck, Baltimore county, on the road leading from Stemmer's Run to Holly Neck, about 5 miles from Stemmer's Run and about 8 miles from Baltimore, containing 309 ACRES OF LAND, more or less. The ERS, &c., together with every requisite for a comiarm has a landing and two ducking points on Back River. Improved by a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, large Frame Barn, Wagon Mouse and Dwelling, large Frame Barn, Wagon Mouse and Dwelling, large Frame Barn, Wagon Mouse and Ohio Granary. Pump and well near the dwelling. bout 100 acres in wood the rest is cleared land .for particulars address

TUPPLIES BALTIMORE COUNTY ALMS HOUSE. OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS BALTIMORE CO.. TOWSONTOWN, MD., June 5th, 1889. SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be reeived by the Board of County Commissi Baltimore County, at Towsontown, until Wednesday, June 19th, 1889, At 12 o'clock M.,

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BREAD AND MEAT FOR THE BALTIMORE COUNTY ALMS HOUSE FROM JULY 1st, 1889, TO JULY 1st, 1890. The quantity and quality to be specified by the The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

THOMAS TODD,

JOHN SMITH,

L. A. MONMONIER. County Commissioners for Baltimore County True Copy-Test: M. F. CONNOR. Chief Clerk and Auditor. June 8.—2t

John Barrett, Jr., Rollettor, 906 Courtland St., Baltimore. TRUSTRE'S SALE FEE-SIMPLE PROPERTY. By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, in Equity, the undersigned. Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June, 1880,

At 41/2 o'clock P. M.,

ALL THOSE TEN LOTS OF GROUND. Situated in the 12th Election District of Baltimo county, and described as follows:

Beginning for the lat of said lots on the east side of Loney's Lane at the distance of eighty-five (85) fee northerly from the northeast corner of Philadelphia Turnpike Road and Loney's Lane, and at the corner of a ten-feet alley, and running thence north binding on Loney's Lane twelve (12) feet, with an even depth of seventy-nine (79) feet. Improved by TWO-STORY BRICK STORE AND ONE-STORY FRAME BACK BUILDING,

known as No. 1 Loney's Lane.

Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 immediately adjoin each other, each fronting about ten (10) feet on Loney's Lane and having a uniform depth of seventy-nine (79) feet to an alley. Said lots are each improved by a TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING AND ONE
BTORY FRAME BACK BUILDING, known as Now 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 18, 15, and 17, Loney's known as Nos. 8, 5, 7, 9, 11, 18, 15 and 17, Loney's The tenth lot immediately adjoins the above and fronts thirty-one (81) feet on Loney's Eane and runs thence southeasterly on the line of the Old Philadelphia Road fifty-three (58) feet until it intersects

known as No. 19 Loney's Lane; and also by TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING, pearance is itself the fulfillment of a prediction, are sequen in their assurance that all things will so continue through a future eterpulty.

But if in some fearful sterm of the world's wickedness the thin, weak walls that dam up the earth's internal floods of fire; walls that are even now quaking and leaking, should crounble and fall and the scenes of that appailing head fall and the scenes of that appailing preparations, them was would be to blame for the solid of a headlest algragate of the propagations, them was would be to blame for the felly of a headlest algragate of the propagations, them was would be to blame the felly of a headlest algragate of the propagations to bring the many that the folly of a headlest algragate of the heatstally internal to the felly of a headlest algragate of the heatstally internal to the felly of a headlest algragate of the heatstally internal to the felly of a headlest algragate of the heatstally internal to the felly of a headlest algragate of the heatstally internal to the felly of a headlest algragate of the heatstally internal to the felly of a headlest algragate of the heatstally internal to the felly of a headlest algragate of the heatstally internal to the fell o

Beal & Hersonal Property Sales.

P. E. Tome, Attorney at Law. 319 St. Paul Bt., Baltimore, Md. ATTORNEY'S SALE 466 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE TIMBER AND FARMING LANDS OF MRS. ANNA R. CALDWELL, WIFE OF DR. J. J. CALDWELL. WORTHINGTON VALLEY.

4th and 5th DISTRICTS OF BALTIMORE ABOUT 4 MILES from GLYNDON STATION. WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD, and about 21/4 MILES FROM FAIRVIEW, -on the-HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD.

The undersigned, as Attorney for the owner, will offer at Public Auction, at the office of J. SMITH ORRICK, Esq., Glyndon, Md., on Tuesday, the 11th day of June, 1889, At the hour of 3.30 o clock P. M., LL THOSE FIVE LOTS, The same being parts of the tract or parcel of land called "Dover," of which John T. Johns died seized, and which was conveyed from John I. Yellott and Stewart Brown, Trustees, to said Anna R. Caldwell, by deed dated February 12th, 1887, and of record among the Land Records of said county in Liber J. W. S.

LOT NO. 1 contains about 52 ACRES. lies west of the Dover Road, about 2½ miles from Fairview, between "Old Road" and Henry Bosley's land, rolling, cleared land and now in pasture. It great cause for thankfulness in the fact that when storm, or earthquake, or pestilence, or well watered and has a beautiful building site on most sure to escape with only a small tribute

No. 153, folio 531, &c., thus described:

LOT NO. 2 joins and lies south of Lot No. 1, is high and rolling, the cleared land in good state of be fond of us; or we are protected by a higher cultivation, balance in good timber, and contains 148 ACRES. This tract is improved by a good FRAME FARM HOUSE, TENEMENT HOUSE and BLACKSMITH SHOP, BARN and all necessary outbuildings. It has also ar abundance of fruit of every description and an in-exhaustible supply of pure water at the door. It is the well known AMBROSE FARM, and is one of

> The finest quality of Lime Stone, with kilns in close proximity, and there is wood enough on the farm to nay for it twice over. LOT NO. 3 is separated from Lot No. 2 by a couny road leading from Dover to Fairview, on the Hanover R. R., and adjoins the lands of S. Howard Cole, Charles Wheeler and John Gill, mostly in fine timber and contains about 1221/2 ACRES.

he highest and most healthful sections of the State.

LOT NO. 4 lies south of Lot No. 3, binds on east side of said county road, is mostly in fine timber and contains about 1181/4 ACRES.

LOT NO. 5. containing 30 ACRES. has on it one of finest Lime Quarries in the coun-

try and also a kiln in good order. Fine roads and easy of access, with right of way to Dover Road and within 21/2 miles of Fairview, Hanover Railroad. The timber on these lots consist of Poplar, Chesnut, White Oak, Hickory and Walnutin great abundance and of very fine quality. Mrs. Caldwell owns about 1,000 Acres in the Dover tract, and it is her intention to have sold, without reserve, the five lots thereof hereby advertised, for the reason that she has more land than she can handle with justice or lats of the same can be seen at the Clerk's Office. Towsontown, or upon application to J. Smith Orrick, Glyndon; Joshua Gill, Fairview; Dr. J. J. Caldwell, Dover P. O.; the Auctioneer, or under-signed, Attorney. The property is located in a good survey has been made for a railroad extending from the Green Spring Branch of the N. C. R. R. through the Caves property to Dover, Beckleysville to the Pennsylvania line, and the indications are that the same will be built in the near future. Persons desiring to purchase land or timber are invited to examine this property before day of sale, and the undersigned, Attorney, respectfully solicits correspondence about the same. Persons wishing to inspect these lands before day of sale can address Dr. J. J. CALDWELL, at Glyndon, or JOSHUA GILL, at Fairview, who will meet them at the train at any ime they may designate and convey them to the roperty.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and balance in twelve months from day of sale, the credit payments to bear inter est from day of sale and be secured by the notes of the

purchasers, with security approved by the Attorney or all cash at the outlon of the purchaser. A cash deposit of \$200 will be required on each lot of ground on day of sale. P. E. TOME, Attorney, 312 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md. GEORGE W. STOCKSDALE, Auctioneer, Reisterstown, Md. Mrs. Caldwell having rented her farm, offers

ALL THE FINE STOCK on the Dover Farm, embracing KENTUCKY MULES. WELL-BRED DRIVING AND WORK HORSES. JERSEY CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS

&c., &c., &c. Luther M. Reynolds, Attorney, 213 Courtland St., Baltimore. TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE-OIL REFINERY PROPERTY. OCCUPIED BY THE FIRM OF READ BROS. & CO.

AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF PRATT AND IN BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

We will, in execution of a deed of trust from Robt. F. Read, Chas. S. Read and George Smith to us, dated May 11th, 1889, and duly recorded among the Land Kecords of Baltimore County, sell by Pubic Auction, on the premises, On Tuesday, June 18th, 1889, At 4 o'clock P. M., ALL THAT RECTANGULAR LOT OF GROUND. fronting and bounding 204 feet on the south side of

dies will be pleased to have the public pay them a visit.

June 8.—1t

| Constitution of the late of t \$800. Improved by LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS, lapted in construction to the business of manufacturing Lubricating Oils, Paraffine Oils and Wax; and with the property above described, we will sell the entire plant of that firm, as used by them, having a capacity of charging 125 BBLS. OF TAR; OF CHILLING OVER 100 BBLS.; OF PRESSING 100 BBLS., AND OF HYDRAULIC PRESSING 30 BBLS DAILY. The plant comprises DELAMATER DUPLEX PUMPING ENGINES, A NEAFIE & LEVY FREEZ-ING MACHINE, a 100 H. P. BOILER, BLEACH By its connections with the Baltimore and Ohi and Pennsylvania Railroads, this property possesses unsurpassed railroad facilities. These works are now open for inspection to persons wishing to ex Taxes and ground rent will be adjusted to day o Terms of Sale. - 1/2 Cash on day of sale, balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.
LUTHER M. REYNOLDS,
CHAS. C. HOMER.

Trustees.

MATTHEWS & KIRKLAND, Auctioneers. May 25.—ts Thos. J. Hunter, Attorney, Towsontown, Md ASSIGNEE MORTGAGEE'S SALE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, VILLAGE OF HEREFORD, BALTIMORE CO.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Samuel A. Naylor to Thos. J. Hunter, dated April 1st, 1884, and recorded among the Land Mortgage Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 110, folio 282, &c., which mortgage has been duly assigned to me, I, as assignee of said mortgage, will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House door, in Towsontown, on Tuesday, the 95th day of June, A. D. 1889, At the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.. ALL THAT VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, ituate in the village of Hereford, on the York Turn pike, in Baltimore county, 21 miles from the city of Baltimore, having a front on the York Turnpike of 124 feet with a depth of 180 feet, and improved by a STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

Frame Barn and Stable, Chicken House and other This property is located in a healthy neighbor hood, and is convenient to Schools, Churches, Post Office and the N. C. R. W., and is a desirable property to a family seeking a home in a quiet and or-derly community.

Terms of Sale.—One-half Cash on the ratificaion of the sale, and the balance in six months from day of sale, the credit payment to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned, or all cash at the purchaser's option. A cash payment of \$150 will be required or the purchaser on the day of sale.
ELI MATTHEWS. Assignes of Mortgages. WM. M. RISTEAU, Auction

June 1.—ta Bensinger & Calvell, Solicitors, 17 E. Lexington St., Baltimore. MORTGAGEE'S SALE HANDSOME DWELLING, IN FEE, NO. 621 NORTH AVENUE, NEAR BUTAW PLACE.

By virtue of the power contained in e. mortgage from Catharine Kink to Henry L. Norris, dated July 17th, 1836, and recorded in Liber J. W. S.; No. 121, folio 228, &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Battimore County, the undersigned, Attorney named in said mortgage, will sell at Public Augion, on the Inceday afternoon, 11th day of June, 1889 At 5.80 o'clock, ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND

situate on the north side of North Avenue, distant 122 feet easterly from Eutaw Street extended, fronting 66 feet 5% inches on North Avenue with an irregular depth to a 20-foot alley; improved by a handsome DWELLING HOUSE, known as No. 52! North Ayenue.

Bernes:—One third Cash, balance in six and twelve months from day of sail, with interest; of JAMES & CALWELL

Beal Estate Zulen.

John I. Yellott, Attorney as Law, Towers town, and F. W. Hrune, Atterney Law, St. Paul Street, Baltimore. TRUSTERS' SALE VALUABLE BARM AND WOODLANDS, FOURTH AND EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICTS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, passed in the equity case of Hodges and others vs. Fitzgerald Caldwell and others, the undersigned, as Trustees will sell at Public Auction, at HITESHOES HOTEL, Reisterstown, Baltimore county, on Monday, June 24th, 1889,

At one o'clock P. M., THE FOI LOWING PROPERTY, BELOVGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN T. JOHNS. \_RIKRT. "THE BELLEVUE" FARM, situated near Mantua Mills in Worthington Valley. about five miles east from Glyndon Station, on the

Western Maryiand Railroad, and about the same distance from Cockeysville, on the N.C. R. R. Thi farin contains ABOUT 300 ACRES OF LAND, rincipally meadow, and is one of the best farms n said Vailey. It is well watered by the Western Run stream and numerous springs. The improvements consist of a large BRICK DWELLING, STONE TENANT HOUSE. with necessary Barns and outbuildings. There is good lime-stone on the place.

This farm will first be offered as a whole, the bid thereon reserved, and then offered in two lots of 100 acres and 200 acres respectively, with buildings on each lot, and sold as the respective offers may

"THE SNOW HILL" FARM, situated about a quarter of a mile from Mantua Mills, adjoining the Bellevue Farm, and well watered by Springs and Streams. It has upon it about 80 ACRES OF MAGNIFICENT HICKORY AND WHITE OAK TIMBER, and good LIMESTONE. It contains ABOUT 500 ACRES.OF LAND, large part of which is good Meadow with fine ex-

posure. The improvements consist of a BRICK DWELLING, WITH 16 ROOMS, SEVERAL TENANT HOUSES, NECESSARY BARNS AND OUTBUILDINGS. This farm has been divided into three farms t actual surveys made, varying in quantity from 102 acres to to 214 acres. The 214-acre lot has upon it the Dwelling House, Barns and Stabling and is a plendid farm.
The Woodland has been divided into four lots of The woodland has been divided into four loss of 9 to 38 acres respectively, which lots have upon them the finest lot of Hickory Timber in the county.

The tract will first be offered as a whole and the bid thereon reserved, and the farm will then be offered in lots as divided and sold to the best ad-

-THIRDsituated about two miles west from Reisterstown, on the Patapsco Falls, adjoining the lands of An-drew Banks, the Ivy Paper Mill property, and others. This farm contains 550 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS, About 300 acres is cleared land and the balance in l'imber. The quality of the land is good and the land productive. It is improved by a LOG AND STONE DWELLING, BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS. This property is now being surveyed and sub-divided and will be offered in smaller tracts if the highest bid on the whole renders it desirable. The woodlands will be divided into lots varying from 25 to 40 acres.
The owners of all this property wish to dispose of it and the sale means business. The property will be offered each farm separately will be fully protected.

This sale offers a good opportunity to persons de neighborhood, with easy access to Churches, Schools, the above named villages, the Western Maryland and Hanover Branch Railroads, and a tion, one-third in six months from the day of sale and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest; or all cash, at the option of the purchasers. A cash deposit of \$250 will be required on the day of sale on each farm sold. Any inquiry may be made of the undersign Trustees, or of the Auctioneer, who resides at Reis-

> siring to see it. JOHN I. YELLOTT, F. W. BRUNE. Tustees. St. Paul Street, Baltimore, GEO. W. STOCKSDALE, Auctioneer. Samuel B. Mettam, Auctioneer.

terstown, and will show the property to any one de-

TRUSTEES' SALE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ELECTION DISTRICT, BALTIMORE CCUNTY. The undersigned, Trustees, appointed by a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, bearing date the 21st day of May, 1889, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

On Thursday, June 20th, 1889, At the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., THE FOLLOWING LOTS OF GROUND, ocated in the Second Election District of Balti more county, on and near the Rolling Road, and near the properties of Benjamin Zimmerman and erard Emmart, and which are particularly decribed by descriptions filed among the proceedings n the cause of Stinchcomb and others vs. Emmart

and others, in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, vide Equity Docket No. 12. folio 49, &c : LOT NO. 3 contains ACRES, 2 ROODS AND 33 SQUARE PERCHES, MORE OR LESS. LOT NO. 4 contains ACRES, 2 ROODS AND 22 SQUARE PERCHES, MORE OR LESS. LOT NO. 5.

1 ACRE AND 3 ROODS, MORE OR LESS, as by reference to plat filed in above case will ap pear. The above lots are unimproved wood lots of excellent timber.

Terms of Sale as prescribed by the decree are:—\$100 Cash at the time of sale on each lot sold and upon failure of the purchaser or purchasers to pay said cash deposit at the time of sale, the Trus-tees shall re-offer immediately said property for sale at the risk of the former purchasers, the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash upon the ratification of said sale by the Court, with interest from day of sale. The title to said property is fee-simple and indis-

N. CHARLES BURKE, NELSON PERRY STINCHCOMB. Trusteen At the same time and place the undersigued, Trustee, by virtue of two decrees of the Circuit Court for Baitimore County, passed respectively on the 17th day of March, 1888, and on the 21st day of May, 1889, will sell at Public Sale,
A WOOD LOT OF 7 ACRES AND 17 SQUARE PERCHES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,
UNIMPROVED, and designated upon the plat filed among the pro ceedings in the cause of Stinchcomb and others vs. Stinchcomb and others as Lot No. 1. This lot is located on the Rolling Road, in the 2d District of Baltimore county, and adjoins or is near to the above Terms of Sale as prescribed by the decree:-\$50 Cash at the time of the sale, and in the event of

the purchaser or purchasers failing to pay said cash deposit the Trustee shall immediately offer said property for re-sale; the balance of said purchase mone shall be paid in cash upon the ratification of the sale by the Court. N. CHARLES BURKE, May 25 .- ts John Barrett, Jr., Solicitor, Baltimore. TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE
FEE-SIMPLE STORE AND

DWELLINGS. By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Balwill seil by Public Auction, on the premises. on Wednesday, the 19th day of June, 1889, At 4 o'clock P. M., THE PROPERTY LYING IN THE 12TH ELECTION DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, and which is described as follows, to wit: Beginning for the same at the northeast corner or intersection of Baltimore and Havre de Grace Turnpike Road (otherwise called Philadelphia Turnpike) and Loney's Lane, and running thence northerly, binding on Loney's Lane seventy-five (75) feet to an alley ten (10) feet wide; thence easterly, binding on said alley, with the use and privilege thereof, seventy-six (76) feet; thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet to the north side of said turnpike, and thence westerly, binding on the north side of said turnpike road seventy-six (76) feet to the place of beginning.

The above described property is in fee simple.—

The improvements thereon consist of a three-story
BRICK STORE AND DWELLING,
with one-story Frame Back Building, fronting about
fifteen (15) feet on the Philadelphia Road, with an fifteen (15) feet on the Philadelphia Road, with an even depth of seventy-five (75) feet, and five two-story BRICK DWELLINGS, with one-story Frame Back Buildings, each fronting about twelve (12) feet on the Philadelphia Road, with an even depth of seventy-five (75) feet to a ten (10) feet alley. This property is situated just outside the city limits, not far from Patterson Park, and in a neighborhood that s growing fast. Terms of Sale .- One third Cash, balance in equal instalments at aix and twelve months, with interest and satisfactory security, or all cash, at purchaser's option. A deposit of \$50 on each lot required from

purchaser at time of sale.
W. STARE GEPHART, Trustee JOHN BARRETT, JR., Solicitor. WM. SEEMULLER & CO., Auctioneers W. Frank Mitchell and John Grason, Ally's MORTGAGEE'S SALE

VALUABLE FARM SECOND DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY. By virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Columbus Widerman and wish to Rachel A. Hobbs, dated February 28d, 1884, and recorded among the Mortgage Records of Baltimore county in Liber W. M. I., No. 107, follows, &c., which said mortgage by said Rachel A. Hobbs, on the 9th day of May, 1884, was assigned to Milton W. Offatt and on the 90th day of May, 1884, assigned by mid Offatt to the undersigned, who, as assigned by mid mortgages, will offer for saie by public auditon 1877. The OUURT HOUSE DOOR IN TOWERTOWN,

On Monday, June 19th, 1889, At the hour of 12 o'clock M., ALL THAT PARCEL OR TRACT OF LAND, being parts of tracts of land called "Any Hilb."
Pleasant Springs," do., situated in Baltimore county and containing
125 ACRES, 2 BOODS AND 5 SQUARE PERCHES
OF LAND, MORE OR LEGS,
and being particularly described in said mortgage.
Improved by a
COMFORTABLE FARM HOUSE and OUTSUILDINGE. This property is occupied by COLUMBUS WI-DERMAN, is well improved and in an exemisant reighbechood: THOMAS J. GORSDON