

JOHNSTOWN

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF LOSSES 9000 LIVES AND \$30,000,000 IN PROPERTY.

HARRISBURG, June 3.—The Governor to-night issued the following:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Pa., June 3, 1889.—To the people of the United States: The Executive of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has refrained hitherto from making any appeal to the people for their benefactions in order that he might receive definite and reliable information from the centres of disaster during the late floods, which have been unprecedented in the history of the State or nation. Communication by wire has been established with Johnstown to-day. The civil authorities are in control, the Adjutant General of the State co-operating with them. Order has been restored and is likely to continue.

News-papers reports as to the loss of life and property have not been exaggerated. The valley of the Conemaugh, which is peculiar, has been swept from one end to the other as with the besom of destruction. It contained a population of 40,000 to 50,000 people, living for the most part along the banks of a small river, confined within its narrow limits.

The most conservative estimates place the loss of life at 5000 human beings and of property at \$25,000,000. Whole towns have been utterly destroyed, not a vestige remaining. In the more substantial towns the better buildings, to a certain extent, remain, but in a damaged condition. Those who are least able to bear it have suffered the loss of everything. The most pressing needs so far as food is concerned have been supplied. Shoes and clothing of all sorts for men, women and children are greatly needed. Money is also urgently required to remove the debris, bury the dead and care temporarily for widows and orphans, and for the homeless generally. Other localities have suffered to some extent in the same way, but not in the same degree.

Late advices would seem to indicate that there is a great loss of life and destruction of property along the west branch of the Susquehanna and in localities from which we can get no definite information. What does come, however, is of the most appalling character, and it is expected that the details will add new horrors to the situation. The responses from within and without the State have been most generous and cheering. North and south, east and west, from the United States and from England there comes the same hearty, generous response of sympathy and help. The President, Governors of States, Mayors of cities, individuals and committees, private and municipal corporations seem to vie with each other in their expressions of sympathy and in their contributions of substantial aid.

But gratifying as are these responses, there is no danger of their exceeding the necessities of the situation. A careful organization has been made upon the ground for the distribution of whatever assistance is furnished in kind. The Adjutant General of the State is there as representative of the State authorities, and is giving personal attention, in connection with the Chief Burgess of Johnstown and a committee of relief, to the distribution of the help which is furnished. Funds contributed in aid of the sufferers can be deposited with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Jacob C. Bomberger, banker, Harrisburg; or William R. Thompson & Co., bankers, Pittsburg. All money contributed will be used carefully and judiciously. Present wants are fairly met. A large force will be employed at once to remove the debris and bury the dead, so as to avoid disease and epidemic.

The people of the Commonwealth and others whose unselfish generosity is hereby heartily appreciated and acknowledged may be assured that their contributions will be made to bring their benefactions in the immediate and direct relief of those for whose benefit they are intended.

JAMES A. BEAVER.
By the Governor:
Charles W. Stone, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 3.—The development of every hour makes it more and more apparent 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 doubtless be found to have been too small. Over 1000 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 suburbs and the portion of the valley affected by the flood is, or was 50,000 to 55,000. Associated Press representatives to-day interviewed numerous leading citizens of Johnstown who survived the flood, and the consensus of opinion was that fully 30 per cent. of the residents of Johnstown and Cambria had been victims of the continued disasters of fire and water. If this be true the total loss of life in the entire valley cannot be less than 7000 or 8000, and possibly much greater.

Of the thousands who were devoured 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 who 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. 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

number of bodies that were to be seen floating in the river in the brief hour. That this estimate can never be accurate is understood when it is remembered that, in many instances, whole families and their relatives were swept away and found a 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 unfortunates ever found place on the pages of eternity's history.

All indications point to the fact that the death list will reach over 5000 names, and, in my opinion, the missing will reach 8000 in numbers," declared General D. H. Hastings to-night.

At present there are said to be 2300 recovered bodies. The great difficulties experienced in getting a correct list is the great number of morgues. There is no central bureau of information, and to communicate with the dead houses is the work of hours. The journey from the Pennsylvania Railroad morgue to the one in the Fourth Ward school-house in Johnstown occupies at least one hour. This renders it impossible to reach all of them in one day, particularly as some of the morgues are situated at points inaccessible from Johnstown.

THE RESISTLESS FORCE OF THE FLOOD.

The dam broke in the centre at 3 o'clock, Friday afternoon, and at 4 o'clock it was dry. The great body of water passed out in one hour. Messrs. Park and Van Buren, who are building a new draining system at the lake, tried to avert the disaster by digging a sluice way on one side to ease the pressure on the dam. They had about 40 men at work, and did all they could without avail. The water passed over the dam about a foot above its top, beginning at about half-past 2.

Whatever happened in the way of a cloud-burst took place during the night. There had been but little rain up to dark. When the workmen woke in the morning the lake was very full and was rising at the rate of a foot an hour. It kept on rising until at 2 o'clock it first began breaking over the dam and undermining. Men were sent three or four times during the day to warn people of their danger. When the final break came, at 3 o'clock, there was a sound like tremendous and continued peals of thunder, trees, rocks and earth were shot up into mid-air in great columns, and then the wave started down the ravine. A farmer who escaped said that the water did not come down like a wave, but jumped on his house and beat it to fragments in an instant. He was safe on the hillside, but his wife and two children were killed. At the present time the lake looks like a cross between the crater of a volcano and a huge mud puddle, with stumps of trees and rocks scattered over it. There is a small stream of muddy water running through the centre of the lake site.

The break in the dam is about 230 feet wide, and there is but a small portion of the dam left on either side. No damage was done to any of the buildings belonging to the club. The whole South Fork is swept away, with not a tree standing. There are but one or two small streams showing here and there in the lake. A great many of the workmen carried off baskets full of fish which they caught in the mud.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 4.—At 11 o'clock the first relief train, bearing thousands of pounds of provisions for the suffering and 2000 coffins for the dead, passed over Johnstown bridge, across the improvised trestle track, up the incline to the Johnstown depot. For the first time railroad communication is re-established between the stricken city and the outside world.

Twenty-five registry offices for the living were opened this morning. Up to noon 9000 out of 34,000 were registered.

Three hundred more bodies have just been found opposite Nineveh. This makes 700 bodies found at that point.

Out in the centre of the river, on the extreme edge of the mass which rests against the bridge, the Pittsburg fireman have a stream playing on the wreckage. They are literally in the middle of the river putting out a fire. Bonfires are burning everywhere. Fire is the agent employed to help the committees get rid of the refuse and broken wood. By means of fire the Cambria Iron Company has cleared away most of the lighter lumber, and will soon be able to work on the heavier piles. The completion of the temporary track and bridge, which permits the passage of trains over the river, has been a blessing, for it allows the men to work much faster than before, and to get tools and materials closer at hand.

This was the day set aside by the Citizens' Committee for the burying of all the unidentified dead that have been lying in the Morgues since Sunday at 10 o'clock. This morning the men who were in charge of the burying started to work, and have been busy all day. There are no pathetic scenes at these burials. The men who have been hired to do the work seem to do it just as a matter of business. The bodies are being interred in the cemetery nearest the place where the bodies were found.

About noon a procession of about 50 coffined bodies was seen going up the hill above the railroad. There were no mourners present and the sight was a ghastly one to behold. It will take several days to bury the bodies now in the different grave yards, as there were few graves dug until this morning, and no implements to dig with. However, a large detachment of men arrived from Pittsburg this morning, and they were put to work at digging graves immediately. Altogether about 300 bodies were taken to the different cemeteries this morning.

Thomas Williams, the husband who lost his wife and family, recovered his wife's remains and took them up the mountain, where he dug a grave and buried them himself. He said: "This is the most terrible thing I ever heard of; but when I buried them, all has been done."

Mrs. Fredericks, an aged woman,

was rescued alive from the attic in her house yesterday afternoon. The house had floated from what was formerly Vine street to the foot of the mountains. Mrs. Fredericks says her experience was terrible. She said hundreds of men, women and children floated down the torrent to meet their death, some praying, while others had become raving maniacs.

Wm. 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 14 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 mournful duty of digging his wife's and children's graves and burying them. In speaking of the matter this morning he said: "I never thought that 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 acts as undertaker, grave-digger and pall-bearer for his own family."

The saddest sight to be seen on the river bank this morning was the case of a Mr. Gilmore, who has lost his wife and family of five children. Ever since the calamity this old man has been seen on the river bank looking for his family. He insisted on the firemen playing a stream of water on the place where the house formerly stood and where he supposed the bodies lay. The firemen, recognizing his feelings, played the stream on the place for several hours this morning, and at last the rescuers got to the place the old man said his house formerly stood. "I know the bodies are there, and you must find them."

On went the rescuers after this, and at last one of the men picked up a child, this stirred the old man up and he exclaimed: "That is my child. There lies my family; go on and get the rest of them."

The workmen continued and in a few minutes they came to the remains of the mother and three other children. The heads were completely burned off, but there was enough of their clothing left to recognize them by. What was left was picked up and placed in coffins, the old gentleman following closely the men who were carrying the coffins.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—An earnest effort was made to-day to get some definite information as to the total number of persons whose lives were lost in the recent flood and its attendant horror of fire at the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge. The further the inquiry was presented, however, the more uncertain the ascertainment of any authentic figures became. There has been no general system of keeping records, and when it is remembered that the loss of life began six miles above Johnstown, and extends 20 miles below in a path ranging from 100 feet to a mile in width, it will be seen how difficult it would have been to adopt any such system in so sudden an emergency. Dead bodies have been found floating in the rivers into which the Conemaugh empties as far west as Pittsburg, and without doubt many of them still lie buried in the stream or are lodged under the debris and sand.

The whole territory in which these dead bodies have been located is so vast an extent, coming under the notice of so many different authorities, that no complete record could have been kept, especially in view of the fact that it was deemed expedient in many places to remove the remains from sight forever as quickly as possible.

AN ACTUAL COUNT IMPOSSIBLE.

An actual count of the dead is absolutely impossible. The streets of Johnstown to-day are covered in many places houses high with sand and rubbish and building material and household utensils, in the midst of which human remains are being constantly discovered. When these bodies are dug out, if they are in the immediate vicinity of Johnstown, they are removed to one of the five places that have been temporarily utilized as morgues. The best conducted of these is under the direction of the Rev. J. D. Beale, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, who has a force of 15 men washing the remains, embalming them and arranging them on hastily constructed benches for purposes of identification. The bodies at this morgue that are identified will be buried within a reasonable time, with a due regard for the precautions that are being taken to preserve health. Up to noon to-day 178 bodies have been received at this place. Those that are identified are buried; those not yet claimed are buried at Grand View Cemetery and other points, the graves being marked so that relatives who desire to do so may hereafter locate and remove them. The morgue under Dr. Beale's charge is in the Fourth Ward School House. There is another under the charge of a Committee of Pittsburg undertakers in the Presbyterian church; another at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where bodies are embalmed to be sent to the Prospect School House, and another at Conemaugh. From the latter place known bodies are being buried in the old Catholic Cemetery. At Diebert's soap factory, South street, Kermerville, which is the south side of Johnstown, dead bodies are also being cared for in large numbers.

The total number of bodies found in and around Johnstown is about 6000. These, of course, do not include about as many more that have been reported as found and buried from various points along the Conemaugh from Nineveh down to Johnstown. At none of the Johnstown morgues, however, was it believed that the number of dead would be less than 5000. The great number of missing are referred to as foundation for the belief that 6000 would be even a small estimate of the total number lost.

The faces and bodies of the recovered dead, in almost every instance, are torn, bruised or battered in such a way as to plainly indicate their utter helplessness against the tidal wave. A single glance at the fifteen acres of twisted iron pipes, battered locomotives, disjointed machinery, ruined houses and tremendous wooden poles resting against the Pennsylvania Rail-

road bridge, the representation in bulk of a great percentage of the life and property in Johnstown, Conemaugh and other points down the Conemaugh and Stony Creek, conveys the idea to the on-looker of an immense cage which became a charnel house, catching in its meshes thousands of human victims.

Where Johnstown's principal stores stood last Friday are now pitched 1000 tents, and before to-morrow night this number will probably be doubled. Under this shelter are accommodated the members of the militia and the thousands of workmen who are trying to clear the streets of this wrecked city. Over 5000 men are thus employed in Johnstown proper, about 1500 of these being the regular street hands employed by Contractor Booth and Flynn, of Pittsburg, the others being volunteers.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 6.—E. D. Entwistle, General Manager of the Johnson Steel Rail Company, was one of four men who worked row to row all day Saturday and rescued men, women and children from the great mass of debris collected before the bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He lives with his family in Hoxham, a short distance from Johnstown, but at the time of the flood he was walking along the south side hills commanding a view of the Conemaugh creek gorge, down which the torrent came. At that time a twelve-mile current was pouring down Stony creek. When the flood rebounded from the south side hills it turned the current of Stony creek, up which it ran for over a mile, carrying with it a mass of debris and houses, on which many people were seen.

On Saturday morning he got four boats, the only ones the flood had spared, and brought them down to Johnstown. He took one and William McClain, Corresponding Secretary of the Johnson Company, John Coffin, Civil Engineer for the Cambria Iron Company, and the Moxham Methodist minister, took the others. They worked from daylight to nightfall, and Mr. Entwistle estimates that they saved over 1000 lives. He himself having taken off over 300, he says that there was probably 2000 people on the upper end of the debris, and most of these were saved. He could not tell how many were on the end towards the bridge.

He related many individual instances of heroism. Daniel Morrell Stackhouse, a son of Powell Stackhouse, Vice President of the Cambria Company, well known in Philadelphia, was swept into the Union street School house, the only building left standing below Conemaugh creek. As soon as he found himself in comparative safety he stood by the window and dragged people off the wreckage floating by. Almost 200 people found safety in the school house, and, being forced to stay there over twelve hours without drinking water, much suffering was experienced. Rain water was caught in the palms of the hands of some of the refugees and then held to the lips of the crying children. They were taken out on rafts on Saturday.

At the headquarters of the Voluntary Registration Bureau to-day, it was learned that about 3500 people had registered since the despatch fixing the total number of persons accounted for as living at 12,000. This brings the total up to over 15,000, which is more than one-half of the estimated total population of Johnstown borough and the immediate vicinity. Mr. McConauehy, who has charge of the Registration Bureau, estimates from the way the returns are coming in, that a few more days would run up the total of living to perhaps 20,000. This would still leave a deficiency of nearly 10,000, it is proposed, as soon as the list can be gotten in shape, to have it printed and posted about the town and vicinity, so that it may be examined by people, who can report to headquarters if they find their names are not on the list. In this way, it is thought, a record may be secured of several thousand more who failed to register under the present arrangement.

Special inquiry was made to-day with a view of ascertaining the value of property that has been destroyed. Several intelligent men approximate the total loss from the place where the flood began to the place where its force was spent at between \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

AT WILLIAMSPORT.

THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED BY THE FLOOD.

MILLIONS OF FEET OF LUMBER CARRIED AWAY.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—A report just received from Huntingdon, Pa., says: The late news from suburban districts in this county, just received, show that destruction to property by the flood is infinitely greater than at first reported. The waters are receding and the Juniata river is passable in several places. Couriers have arrived bearing news of the unprecedented flood. From Bedford to Huntingdon, on the Roanoke branch, and in Lewistown, on the Juniata river, the devastation is the greatest in Central Pennsylvania, except, of course, in Johnstown.

Not a house is left that stood within reach of the swollen stream here. The damage to property will reach \$500,000, while the other towns in the county have suffered correspondingly. At Mapleton, the immense tannery of L. A. Roberts was damaged to the extent of \$200,000, and the loss to other property will reach \$100,000 more. The Powell furnace, at Saxton, sustained a loss of \$300,000, and at that place both the railroad bridges were swept away, leaving railroad communication with Bedford cut off. The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad sustained but slight damage. For a distance of three miles below here four miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks are destroyed, with bridges gone at Manayunk and Lewistown, the latter hav-

ing gone down during a heavy storm last night.

Railroad communication with Altoona on the west will be opened on a single track by to-morrow.

From here to the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers the sweep of the flood extended, filling this once beautiful valley with desolation and ruin. Growing crops in the lowlands were destroyed, and in Smith's Valley, this county, the farming lands, comprising an area of twelve by two miles, have been stripped of every vestige of soil. As far as known 300 houses have been destroyed in this county. Relief committees are now engaged and are seeking assistance for the destitute. Three families, comprising sixteen persons, living on the Roystown branch, named Dean, Heffner and Montgomery, are missing, and it is feared that they have been swept away with their homes.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 5.—This evening at six o'clock Lieutenant-Governor Stone reached here with seven car loads of provisions, which will be brought across the river to-morrow and distributed. Five additional cars are on the way and will arrive during the night. These cars have a lot of tents from Harrisburg.

A meeting of the ladies of the city has been called for to-morrow to arrange for receiving and distributing clothing, a full supply of which is expected to reach here very soon. Trains will run to Lock Haven and Renovo some time to-morrow.

The lost lumber committee of the Lumbermen's Exchange visited Ransom's Island, below the city to-day, and found in that locality over 12,000,000 feet of lumber and 20,000,000 feet of logs.

In a house that had lodged on Ransom's Island the body of a young woman was found. Her name could not be obtained. Some letters were near by her, signed "W. H. Jackson."

The city continues in darkness, but C. A. Byers, Secretary and Treasurer of the gas company, reached home to-day from Philadelphia, after driving over the mountains from Danville, and he promises to have the gas lighted again by Friday night. The electric light company also hope to have their lights burning again in a few days.

At the daily meeting of citizens to-day an additional committee of 53 was appointed to look after the needy. Cases of extreme distress were announced as existing, and many instances of sickness were furnished.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 5.—Despatches received to-day bring the news that all the logs and lumber of Sprague, Strilby and Bubb, and those of Tweed, supposed to have been lost, have all been saved, leaving these parties \$100,000 better off than they thought they were.

At Reynoldsville, on Sandy Creek, A. C. Hopkins & Co., of Lock Haven, lose their whole stock of logs and lumber, ten million feet. At Brookville, Wainwright & Bryan lose all their logs and lumber, twelve million feet. At Little Trout Run, on Big Pine creek, six men had been employed peeling bark. Since the water subsided a search was made for the men, and all were found in the cabin drowned.

One of the number, Enoch Wier, was a resident of Jersey Shore, where his body was taken yesterday. Joseph Cesserman, of the same place, had to be buried where found, his body not being in condition to be moved. The names of the other four were not learned.

No lives were lost by the breaking of Maynard street bridge but that of a boy named Geiger, who was killed and washed away. A man named Miller, who was on the bridge, is missing. All others who were on the bridge escaped.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 5.—Governor Beaver has received the following telegram from Mayor Mason, of Lock Haven:

"Your telegram received. Donations in the shape of provisions and money are what we need. Money is necessary to place the streets in a sanitary condition.

Both our reservoirs have been swept away. Our bridges are gone, the river bridge is down. Our merchants are in a deplorable condition, their losses ranging from \$500 up to \$2500. Houses, barns and stock swept away. Cannot reach Williamsport by wagon. Train will probably run to-morrow morning.

Additional contributions of \$100,000 have been received from New York. Up to date Governor Beaver has received about \$150,000 for the sufferers. Governor Beaver telegraphed Superintendent Gill this evening: Lock Haven is also in great destitution. We hope to reach them with food to-morrow. They will also need clothing and bedding.

It would be well if a depot of such supplies could be kept, so as to make shipments at any time as the need of other destitute places develop.

The Board of Charities has been summoned to Harrisburg for a meeting to-morrow, for the purpose of devising a plan for systematic and judicious distribution of the moneys contributed for the relief of the sufferers in different parts of the State. It is hoped that a plan will be devised which will give confidence to the public and entire satisfaction to the recipients of their charity.

cupped a first-floor office has lost all his books.

The cash contributions from our citizens amount to \$12,000. Notice has just been received from the Fair Brook Coal Company authorizing the Mayor to draw on the company for \$1000. A despatch from Grand Forks, Dakota, says a car load of grain has been sent from there for our sufferers.

BELLEFOUNTE, Pa., June 6.—About 40 lives have been lost in this (Centre) county. The damage to property will reach a million and a half dollars.

Word has been received from the Crescent Nail Works, on the Northern Central Railroad, that the place has been nearly all washed away. Many of the houses and a part of the nail works are gone. The water was up to the roofs of most of the houses. The population took refuge in a church on the side hill and in such buildings as were not too much in water. The people are left entirely destitute.

A few sacks of flour, which B. F. Carter and a few others had, were distributed, and some has since been carried over the mountain. Mr. Carter is now here asking for relief, having walked over the hills. Most of the men of the town have gone to work along the railroad, helping in repairing it, but their families are left at the place, staying wherever they can find shelter. About 60 people are in destitution.

The body of Calvin Miller, who has been missing since the Maynard street bridge went down, has been found at Montoursville, four miles below here. This makes two lives only lost at the Maynard street bridge, instead of the large number which was falsely reported as having been drowned there.

About 5 o'clock this evening, a crowd was standing on the sidewalk on Third street, where a lot of damaged goods were being sold, when the sidewalk which had been undermined by the flood gave way. Jacob Brookens, an old soldier, fell down head first into the cavern, and a heavy flagstone dropped down upon him and killed him. There is great danger of similar accidents, as the streets and sidewalks are liable to cavelln at any time.

Advices coming in show that the loss of property has been very heavy in all places near here. Morris, Tioga county, is a total wreck. The mills and part of the logs of Mr. Landis, the Dover Mill and the Blackwells Mill are gone. Many dwellings and buildings are swept away. The Pine Creek Railroad has suffered greatly. The track is torn away and a large amount of the embankment was washed out just west of the city, and all along up to Blackwell and beyond. At Salladesburg much damage was done. Houses and mills were flooded, and in some instances moved and greatly injured. The plank road was torn up, bridges carried away, and great destruction caused at every point.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., June 6.—The flood from above reached here on Friday evening, and before midnight the river had overflowed its banks and commenced to spread all over the city, carrying desolation and ruin into every home. The whole city was soon under water, and on Saturday morning the only way to get through the streets was in boats. From mountain to mountain the waste of waters spread out like one vast ocean, the river roaring and thundering on one side, and the Bald Eagle creek on the other. It was not until noon of Saturday that the highest point, and there was an average depth of five feet in all parts of the city. In many portions the water was 12 feet deep. The booms gave way under the great pressure and millions of feet of logs were taken adrift. Small houses and buildings were upset and other floating drift, which in many places, went crashing through doors and windows. The flood came up so rapidly that there was no chance to remove goods from store, and all the merchants had to leave heavily. People who lived in places where the danger of drowning was the greatest were removed to the court house in boats, and for more than 48 hours the greater part of the population were compelled to remain in the second story of their homes.

The city is in a terrific state. The houses are all filled with mud, from two to six inches in depth, and all day Sunday nothing was done but shovel, scrape and wash them out with the dirty water from the streets. The streets themselves are blocked with huge piles of mud and debris of all sorts.

Nearly all of the bodies of those drowned have been recovered. The farmers on the rich flats along the river have suffered terribly in loss of crops, barns, houses and live stock. The damage in the county, including Lock Haven, will reach millions of dollars. Business is at a standstill. Both reservoirs that supply water to the city gave way, and water famine seemed imminent, but the danger is over, and water is being turned into the main pipes from the stream itself.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Telegraphic communication with Bellefonte it again interrupted. A despatch from Williamsport says details of the effects of the flood in Centre county are very meagre. The first advices from there gave the number drowned in Nittany Valley at 36.

Antiquity of Beads.

The use of beads is of great antiquity, for they are found in the most ancient of Egyptian tombs as decorations of the dead, and beads supposed to have been used as barter by the Phenecians in trading with various nations in Africa are still found in considerable numbers, and are highly valued by the natives under the name of "Aggy" beads. Ever since the fourteenth century the manufacture of glass beads has been chiefly engrossed by the Venetians, and the glass manufacturers of Murano still produce fully nine-tenths of all beads made.

A curious iron key of ingenious workmanship has been placed in the National Museum at Washington. This is the first key to the National Treasury, and Alexander Hamilton himself is said to have designed it.