If it is anything in reason you can obtain it cheaply and quickly by advertising in THE

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

DISPATCH columns.

Freight Trains Collide on a Bridge and Are Dashed to the Creek Below.

OVER A SCORE ARE KILLED.

Many Returning Johnstown Workmen Are Entombed in the Rnin.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER

A Heavy Fog Prevented the Signal From Being Seen Until it Was Forever Too Late.

ONE OF THE RULES VIOLATED.

The Flagman Was not the Regular Specified Distance From the Train Which He Was Guarding.

A LIST OF THE KILLED AND INJURED

Another horror has been added to the summer's long list. During a fog one freight train dashed into another on the bridge at Latrobe. Thirty-eight cars were precipitated to the creek below and immediately took fire. A number of workmen returning from Johnstown were on board. Ten bodies have already been recovered and a number of injured rescued. A careful estimate places the total number of the killed at about 25. With a few exceptions the train crews escaped with slight hurts. the train crews escaped with slight hurts. man, have not yet been reached. Eight or a long and peaceful sleep later and woke the flagman who should have warned the ten men have been out on the boiler of the apparently refreshed and bright. His

approaching train was not at the proper

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

railroad bridge across Lovalhanna creek at

the west end of Latrobe reminds one of a

section of \*Johnstown just after the flood.

Thirty-eight cars are strewn along the right

bank in one confused mass. In the creek

the top of a locomotive is just visible, cov-

ered with ashes and intermixed with car

trucks, tops of cars and wreckage of all

The cause of all this destruction can best

be told by a dispatch sent by Chief Train-

Master E. Pitcairn to Superintendent Rob-

The accident was caused by engine 1,513 run

ming into two cars on the main track, which

were left standing there by shifter 308 while it was at work at the Latrobe Coal Company.

The Fireman Was Flagging,

was not the distance required by rule, but

extra 1,313 was running at a very high rate of speed, and could not have easily have stopped.

Approaching the block the engineer and 34 of

the 38 cars of the west-bound freight went over

the bank with the two rear cars and the

caboose of the train hauled by engine 1,316.

The westbound freight was in charge of

Conductor Alfred Barnhart, Engineer Elmer

The latter engine hauled 36 cars.

went back about 400 or 500 yards, which

ert Pitcairn, as follows:

distance.

tower or not. The operator in the tower said that the engineer whistled for the track and a clear track was given him to go shead, and then the flagman of the Derry shifter flagged them. He was then only 300 yards from the cars on the main track.

A Violation of the Rule. According to rule the flagman should be 900 yards from the train he is guarding. The west-bound train rushed on with terrific speed, heeding nothing, and crashed into the cars left by the shifter. The east-bound freight thundered by, and the last two cars and the caboose were caught by the jam and whirled into the river. A car of lime was the last to go over, but it immediately took fire and the flames were added to the horror

The alarm was rung, and the local fire department was speedily rendering all the aid in its power. With this force the flames were soon extinguished, but not before, as it afterward proved, many human beings had succumbed to their force. During the time the fire was raging most fiercely arms and legs could be seen protruding from the wreck, and this impelled the eager workers to fresh efforts. There are some who assert that cries for help were heard from the con fused mass, but the majority say that nothing of the kind could possibly have been distinguished above the general din.

The Great Loss of Life. Until Conductor Barnhart told his story, it was supposed by those on the ground tha comparatively few lives had been lost in the disaster, it being thought that none but the ordinary train crews were on board. But this proved to be a sad mistake. The conductor stated that about 45 men, who had been employed in Johnstown, had got on the train to go to Pittsburg.

When the train stopped at Derry, the conductor ordered all of these men to get off, and saw that they did so. But his back was no sooner turned than they again boarded the cars and concealed themselves. Mr. Barnhart said to THE DISPATCH correspondent that he thought that it was entirely probable that three-fourths of the whole number were on the train when the fatal collision and leap over the bridge occurred.

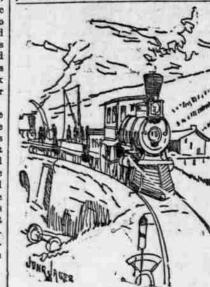
As fast as the bodies were taken from the wreck they were taken to the undertaking establishment of P. J. Stader and put in neat black coffins. The coffins were placed in a slanting position, and throngs passed in and out trying to identify the burned and charred remains.

The Work in the Rulus.

The debris of the wreck is being rapidly cleared away, although the bodies of Engineer Caldwell and George Fralick, the fireman, have not yet been reached. Eight or

the westbound freight saw the signal at the jured ones, who were taken from one car, stated that 11 others were in the car, and in another box car, it is stated by one of the

rescued, that there were 15 or 20 men. Shortly after work was suspended for the night THE DISPATCH correspondent again visited the scene of the ruin and found a dozen street gamins searching the ruins for cigars and other plunder, and as he ap-proached the end of the bridge two men



neaked away in the dark. A gang of robbers was on hand before the fallen engine

had hardly given its last puff. . Three of them were arrested by the authorities and the others told that life would be short for them if they did not

SIMON CAMERON DEAD.

The Veteran Statesman Passes Away as Daylight Fades Out of the Sky-A Peaceful Death Amid Kindred.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. MOUNT JOY, PA., June 26 .- General Simon Cameron died at his country place at Donegal Springs to-night about 8 o'clock. His end, as presaged in these dispatches, was quiet and peaceful. He passed away as one going into a deep sleep and quite without any struggle. His son-in-law, ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVesgh, his daughters, Mrs. MacVeagh and Mrs. Hamilton, his grandsons, James Cameron and Simon B. Cameron, his granddaughter, Mrs. Wallas, and other members of his immediate household were with him. He was very low during the morning, but had

THE ILL-FATED DAM AN UNPRECEDENTED FLOOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Know of Its Construction. COLONEL ROBERTS ON THE STAND

Eminent Engineers Tell What They

Attributes the Disaster to the Unprec edented Fall of Rain.

JOHN G. PARKS SAW THE AWFUL BREAK

and Describes it to the Jury, and Mr. Coffin

Four important witnesses appeared yesterday at the inquest held by Coroner Evans, of Cambria, over the body of Mrs. Hite. Colonel T. P. Roberts and John G. Parks, of Pittsburg, John Fulton, of Johnstown, and J. L. Coffin, of Moxham, give their views as to the condition of the dam. The unprecedented rainfall is one point strongly developed, causing an unprecedented rise of water. Mr. Coffin considers the dam was always a menace.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) JOHNSTOWN, June 26 .- At 7 o'clock this evening, in the old shed at the corner of Napoleon and South streets, which had been used as the postoffice and Kernville headquarters, Coroner Evans, of Cambria county, resumed the inquest over the body of Mrs. Lawrence Hite. This unfortunate lady was selected as a good subject to represent the victims of the flood. A lantern was placed on a center table, and the reporters gathered around the flickering light. One of the boys acted as clerk, for which he will receive \$1.50 from the county.

A store box was used as a witness stand, and from this perch, with their teet dang-ling in the air, such dignified men as John Fulton, general manager of the Cambria Iron Works, and Colonel T. P. Roberts, of Pittsburg, delivered their testimouy. A small crowd of people made up the audience. Probably never before was a Coroner's inquest held in such a place or under such circumstances. While the work of taking testimony was in progress, Generals Hastings and Wiley rode up on horseback, and paid their respects to the aged Coroner, Four witnesses were called, and the complete testimony will be found below:

The inquest was adjourned until Monday to give the jury an opportunity to see the dam and take further evidence. Their leading questions were concerning the security of the reservoir and whother hay had been used to close up leaks.

LEAKS CLOSED WITH HAY.

John Fulton was emphatic in his state ment that it had been, and he said he saw it put in in 1880. Colonel Roberts stated that hay was one of the best materials that could be used to stop leaks, and it usually lasted for some time. He found hay had been for some time. He found hay had been placed between the interstices. By reading the expert testimony offered one can easily see what caused the dam to break. Mr. Fulton produced a copy of THE DISPATCH of June 17, 1889, and read as his testimony his report to the Cambria Irou Company about the condition of the dam in 1880, when he made a thorough examination. He to marked that it was one of the things that had escaped the flood.

John G. Parker, Jr., of Pittsburg, who

saw the dam break, testified: saw the dam break, testified:

I was at Conemaugh Lake when it broke. I found the lake of surprising height on the morning of the flood, the waters being up over the roadway at the club house. I heard a roaring at the head where the sfreams were coming in. Found both streams boiling full of water. Both streams are usually 30 feet wide and 18 inches deep. That morning the woods for 250 feet were covered with water from 50 to 60 feet deep. I walked up the streams for half a mile and found the branches of trees stripped off.

COLONEL UNGER AT WORK. I went down to the dam and found Colone Unger with 20 Italians digging a new waste weir through the original ground at the south end. The water was rising from eight to ten inches per hour. The water rose so rapidly that the new waste weir could not relieve it fast enough, although it cut its way down to solid rock. The water soon commenced to

solid rock. The water soon commenced to come over the dam, and at 11:30 there was six to eight inches of water running over for a width of 75 feet.

I was afraid the dam would go and rode down to South Fork and warned the people there and at Johnstown by telegraph of the danger. It was 12 o'clock when I got to South Fork. I then returned and the water had risen considerably, running over in some places eight to ten inches deep. It was cutting the outer face of the dam vertically and horizontally. The riprap on the outer face retarded this washout quite considerably, but as the volume increased it was washed away.

THE FATAL WORK.

wearing process continued from 12:30 until 3 o'clock, cutting down the front of the dam. It continued until it had cut a hole ten feet wide and about three feet of the inner fac of the dam, when it cayed in, when the water rushed through this gap and cut both sides and bottom of the embankment, and kept on for 45 minutes until the dam was drained. It broke between 2:45 and 3 o'clock. There were no trees or logs in the river to retard the water. The feet deep. The wasts weir was cut through solid rock around one side of the dam. I never solid rock around one side of the dam. Inever expressed my opinion about safety of the dam. The dam was perfectly able to withstand the pressure of the water, but it ran over and washed it out. It was an extraordinary flood. Colonel T. P. Roberts, of Allegheny, was called, and testified as follows:

I visited the dam for the first time on the lith of this month. I didn't take any instruments with me except the hand level and tape line. The dam from the foundations up is nearly 75 feet high. It has recently been holding a depth of 62 feet of water at the lower end and then there appeared to be about 5 feet of deposit below this level. The top width of the dam is from 19 to 20 feet; the base was nearly 300 feet at the base. The material in the dam looking toward the northeast end appears to be of decomposed clay in layers, and that seems to be carried up to the upper edge of the road and then carried down to the lower edge. This part seemed to be of good work. The lower half had a larger proportion of earth, and a very heavy riprap of stone on the lower slope, designed more for weight and support for the upper half. The appearance of the opposite side of the dam is quite different. This seems to be earth, fallen down since the washout, so you can't see so well the arrangement of the upper slope. I didn't test with rods, but in trying to push a stick in I found the material very compact. expressed my opinion about safety of the dam

"The top of the dam was nearly level. I could see evidences of an overflow on the south end.
These marks indicated a rise of seven feet and
about one inch above the ordinary summer
lake. I think this was the level of the water when the dam broke. No earthen dam will stand an overflow of any quantity of water. There were evidences that the water had run

There were evidences that the water had run over the top. A great many earthen reservoirs have been built and are in use, but they are always designed with an outlet at the end of sufficient capacity to discharge flood waters. The overflow was the cause of the breaking of the dam, but even if the old pipes had been in I think they would have added very little to the security of the dam in this case.

"I think this: If that dam had been built as well as the portion remaining it would have gone out anyhow. A rock dam would be only advisable where it had solid rock in the foundation and on the sides, but if any portion of the masonry rested against earth the tendency to leak would be along the line, and unless a dam is made of solid rock in front and on the sides, I would advise an earthen dam, but provided with waste wiers. I think the cause of the trouble was water leaking along the old onlyert, developing a leak, and the dam fell in. I think the breaking of the dam added tremendously to the extent of the flood, or, rather, contributed to it. I think had it broken in the

summer time it would have done very little damage. The Conemaugh was in

at South Fork that morning, overflowing its banks and filling the streets of Johnstown several feet. The water was moving at the rate of six miles an hour. The two bends in the river had the tendency of checking the water, and the water would pile up. It would give a greater volume in Kernville. The viaduct acted as a dam, and the water rose about 120 feet, and when it broke it made a wave nearer Johnstown and much higher than the original wave. The greater portion of the water went around the bend at Mineral Point. The time of the flood wave from the reservoir to Johnstown appears to have been one hour, and the distance by the meanderings of the stream probably 12% miles.

"I snoke about estimating the preceding flood."

by the meanderings of the stream probably 12% miles.

"I spoke about estimating the preceding flood at six miles an hour, and then the flood wave came twice as fast. This would act like a broom pushing everything before it, whereas if the river had been low the wave would have diminished in height at any point. It is the only flood I ever saw that maintained an average height coming from head waters. The area of the lake I was unable to ascertain. I believe it was about 500 acres. I think the depth would average about 30 feet; 466,000,000 cubic feet was the capacity of the old dam. The water weighs the same no matter how far it runs back. The pressure is according to the depth.

of the valley above the dam. I believe it is 420 square miles. I understand that there is evisquare miles. I understand that there is evidence showing that the water at the dam rose at the rate of ten inches an hour. Engineers designing waste wiers, generally provide for five incues of rain in 24 hours. That is an excessive water fall. I don't think that we ever had it at Pittsburg. I think that is about the amount the engineers calculated for at this place."

follows:

He examined the South Fork dam since May 3l, and found the part left to be of fair, good construction. He did not measure the slopes, but he thought they were about 2 to l on the inner slope and ll to l on the outer. The top was about 20 feet wide, and these dimensions approached too near the danger line. With these dimensions there would be danger if the dam was of good construction. The danger arises from water working through. He referred to the Mississippi lovees as sometimes breaking. The waste weir in the South Fork dam was obstructed by timbers placed across it, set corner-wise and having spikes on their upper corners. There was also evidence of stone placed under the timber, and it may be that this stone work was intended to slightly raise the level of the water in the reservoir. There were no means of drawing off the water in case of weakness. This is not safe engineering, I consider this the most hazardous leature of the construction. Gravelly clay is the best material to use in earthen dams.

TO MAKE A SAFE DAM.

TO MAKE A SAFE DAM. clay, intermixed with gravel. There was no central puddle wall. The central part which was washed away seems, from the character of the drift below, to have contained a large amount of stones and shale, which is considered very poor material for earthen dams. The Spring Valley Water Company dam, in California, is 90 feet high, with central puddle wall. The South Fork dam, constructed throughout like the standing portion, with waste wier kept perfectly clear, with ample discharge gates, and under the constant supervision of a competent engineer, I would consider safe as long as it was used to furnish water to a great public highway, but, as reconstructed, I certainly would not consider it a safe structure. In 1882 I visited the South Fork dam and noticed considerable leaking at its central portion. A leaking earthen dam is never safe. But even if the dam was thoroughly constructed without, I would not consider it safe when thousands of lives depended on its security and when the only reason for its existence was for the pleasure of a few men. Anything added to it adds strength somewhat, but without a careful examination of the bottom and sides, it would be impossible to say that a stone wall could be impossible to say that a stone wall could be impossible to say that a stone wall could be impossible to made massive beyond all precedent.

THE MILLIONS LOST.

ssor Rose Gives an Estimate-50 New Business Places Next Week-Bird Houses From Chicago Ridiculed-Cambria In-

loss of property by the flood in the region at more than \$30,000,000, though he admits it s a most difficult matter to make a correct

Master Carpenter Hughes expects to have families were billed to take them, but when they saw the bird houses only eight accepted them. The committee was misled and they

LITTLE HOUSES FOR BIG FAMILIES, They understood the houses would contain four rooms, three of which would be furnished and the blanks were so filled out. Most of the families number from eight to twelve, and it is impossible to put half of them in the shanties. The larger houses are minus the roof and by the time they are shingled and put together the cost is \$220. The smaller ones will average \$150. Master Carpenter Hughes told General Hastings that for the money paid for the portable frauds he could build respectable houses o two stories containing four rooms, and they could be constructed before the Chicago hovels arrive. General Hastings thinks the houses are not what they should be and he telegraphed Governor Beaver to that effect. When the parts of the houses are fastened together the windows have to be severed out. ogether the windows have to be sawed out. The carpenters are mad, and the egg shells have become a laughing stock. Two hundred of these houses were ordered by Governor Beaver and 100 by the Pittsburg Chamber

more be ordered. They suggest that the funds for this purpose be used in building FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES.

Chicago firm hasn't the houses on hand, and they are making them as fast as they can. Meanwhile the people are suffer-ing and good houses could be built in a short time. The people cannot use the houses, and that settles it.

location of the Gautier works are held under advisement. The one is on the Bishop tract, near Sheridan station; the other is the old site in Conemaugh. The impression is strong that the works will be rebuilt at Conemaugh. The directors in the party are E. Y. Townsend, President; C. S. Wertz, R. F. Kennedy, R. F. Wood, J. M. Bacon, Young Drexell, Paul Stackhouse and Joseph Wharton, a heavy stockholder.

The Shaking Up of Trust Stocks. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, June 26 .- Wall street coninued to-day to talk about the movement trust securities. It was evident to some

A FOUR-TIME WINNER motions to make the nomination and unanimous.

Joseph Benson Foraker is Once More Placed in the Field

AS A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. The Nomination Made on the Second Ballot After a Struggle,

SOME EXCEEDINGLY EXCITING SCENES.

ampson Gets the Place, and the Balance Was Filled

For the fourth consecutive time the Republicans of Ohie have placed J. B. Foraker n nomination for Governor. This result was not attained without a struggle, but the opposition proved to be no match for the tactics of his friends. The nomination was ratified by acclamation, although there were number of dissenting voices. Foraker made a speech of acceptance, intimating that he would not be a candidate for Sena-

COLUMBUS, June 26.-It was Foraker against the field, and the field lost. The opponents of the Governor developed a great deal of strength, but it was largely unorganized, and failed to withstand the pressure brought against it. The convention was called to order at 10:10, with much confusion prevailing over an effort to get the delegates seated. The first demonstration was when Major McKinley entered the hall.

The temporary organization of the con



an Conger returned brief thanks for the onor. General C. H. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the report, as already sent to THE DIS-PATCH. The report was signed by the whole committee, and the reading was received with much applause. The platform was unanimously adopted.

Nominations being in order, Senator Kerr, of Mansfield, took the stage and offered the name of E. L. Lampson, of Ash tabula, in an eloquent speech. Colonel Bob Nevin, of Dayton, captured the convention in a strong speech placing the name of Congressman E. L. Morey. His speech was a scathing arraignment of the Democ-racy of the Miami Valley and sulogistic of

his candidate. PLENTY OF FAVORITES The call of the roll of counties for the presentation of candidates proceeded slowly. In addition to the nominating speeches, each candidate was favored with three o four seconds, all of whom took the full time alloted them. The following names wer-offered: Colonel J. B. Neil, of Franklin county; Captain Wilson Vance, of Hancock county; General R. P. Kennedy, of Logan county, and General Asa Jones, of Mahon-

ing county.
B. H. Cox, of Hamilton, created some what of a sensation in the convention by seconding the nomination of General Ken-nedy. He claimed that a good per cent of heer. He claimed that a good per cent of the delegates from that county were for Kennedy and that he was the strongest man before the people. He was hooted and dis-couraged by the other members of that delegation, all of whom have quietly posed as the special advocates of Governor Foraker. Congressman McKinley received an ovation as he came to the stage to present the name

of General Jones.

The names of Judge O'Neall, of Lebanon and General Dawes, of Marietta, completed the list of regular candidates for the nom-ination. General C. H. Grosvenor offered the name of Dawes in a pointed speech. It was 'learned that the friends of Governor Foraker had determined to not formally present the name of their candidate but will begin at once to vote for him when the roll

THE FIRST BALLOT.

A call of the roll on nomination for Governor was ordered and the convention found itself in great confusion. The first four counties showed a majority of the votes cast in each to be for Foraker. The first ballot resulted as follows: Foraker, 207; Kennedy, 127; Dawes, 96; Morey, 47; Jones, 96; O'Neall, 59; Lampson, 89; Vance, 45; Neil, 37; Gibson, 23; General Bushnell, 1.

At the conclusion of the ballot an effort was made to take a recess, but this was howled down by the Foraker delegates and a second ballot was ordered. Kennedy had quite a number of accessions and his friends became enthusiastic before the call was half through. Foraker lost in some counties

and gained slightly in others.

It was known before the call concluded that Foraker had gained probably less than 30 over the first ballot. When the additions were being made Adams county asked to change her vote and cast the whole number (7) for Foraker. The Chair wiled that the (7) for Foraker. The Chair ruled that no changes could be made until the additions had been made and then changes would be

THE PLACE FOR WORK. This was the point at which the friends of Foraker had set to do the work. The dele-gates were all on their feet and the opposi-tion to Foraker joined in the din and endeavored to stem the tide. The changes were finally begun, and Adams, Ross, Lucas and others came to Foraker solid. The ma-chinery of the convention was so arranged that the Secretary only recognized the coun-ties which wished to change to Foraker. Everything was going in a swimming manner for Foraker when Columbiana

manner for Foraker when Columbiana county secured recognition and cast 15 votes for Kennedy. This brought a new element of coafusion into the convention, and it was a contest as to which could make the more noise. The Chair refused to proceed with business until order had been restored. This being partially secured, the changes continued in the direction of Foraker.

Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Lucas, Montgomery, Ashtabula and other large counties changed their votes to Foraker solid. The delegations which desired to change rushed in the direction of the stage, and, as nothing could be heard, several delegations' votes were handed up on paper. Alter it became apparent that Foraker had a majority of the votes at the convention the friends of several of the other candidates tried to make

NOT EXACTLY UNANIA

The Chairman, securing partial or asked if it was the desire of all the other candidates that Foraker should be declared a nominee by acclamation. This met with a mixed chorus of "Yes" and "No." giving evidence of considerable feeling. Finally about all the candidates were withdrawn, and on motions by Congressmen McKinley, Grosvenor, Thompson and others, who were mixed up in the rush of recognition, Foraker was declared the nominee of the convention amid the greatest confusion.

The Chair announced they were unable to tell exactly how many votes the Governor had received, but it was about 600. The band struck up "Rally Round the Flag," and the convention joined in a general joilification, which lasted for some time. General Grosvenor, McKinley and Mayor Gardner, of Cleveland, were appointed a committee to bring Foraker before the convention.

After a considerable wait by the convention.

After a considerable wait by the conven After a considerable wait by the convention the committee presented Governor Foraker to the convention amid wild demonstrations. When quiet was restored Foraker proceeded to speak in a careful and measured tone. He said that the Republicans of the State had again nominated him for Governor, and he was there to accept the trust. It was, he said, not of his own seeking, in fact his plans and aspirations were all in

ANOTHER DIRECTION.

A party which had heaped honors upon him, he felt, regardless of his wishes, had the right to call him to duty in any capacity at any time. He believed he understood what this call to duty meant; it meant that he was to be a candidate for Governor and that alone. This last expression was received with much favor. The Governor said he thought he knew what the nomination meant, as he had been there and understood something about the work. The stood something about the work. The balance of the speech was devoted to State and national questions, during which he aroused much enthusiasm.

aroused much enthusiasm.

After Governor Foraker had completed his speech there were loud calls for McKinley and General Grosvenor. The latter came to the iront first and pledged himself to the support of the ticket, and said it was the duty of all to take hold and win a victory in November. Major McKinley was still more brief in his remarks, but urged upon all their duty and the support of the ticket.

FOR SECOND PLACE.

The name of F. L. Lampson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and who had made the canvass for Governor, was placed in nomination for Lieutenant Governor by Senator Kerr, of Richland county. There was an evident desire in the convention that no other name be offered, as it was pretty generally understood, and had been so represented, that the Governor preferred Lampson for a running mate.

son for a running mate.

S. A. Conrad, of Stark, was also offered as a candidate. Private J. M. Dalzell, of Noble county, was presented for the honor, but before the call of the roll for the ballot had progressed far the names of Daizell and had progressed far the names of Daizell and Conrad were withdrawn and Lampson nominated by acclamation. The balance of the ticket was filled by nomination of the present officers. A large number of delegates had left the city as soon as the head of the ticket was disposed of and the balance of the work claimed but little interest. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman and Segretary of the convention. nan and Secretary of the convention.

About all the defeated candidates and the

delegates left the city on the late trains. A majority of the Republicaus seem well satisfied with the day's work, and where formerly some feeling existed, there were expres-sions that they would go in to win.

A RICH REWARD.

William Walter Pheips Appointed Minister to Germany-His Commission Preby the President.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATU WASHINGTON, June 26 .- Mr. William Walter Phelps, accompanied by Secretary Blaine, visited the White House to-day, After the usual greetings the President presented a formal document to Mr. Phelps with the remark, "This is your reward." The reward proved to be an appointment as United States Minister to Germany.

Mr. Phelps was highly gratified both with the appointment and the manner of its presentation, and so expressed himself to the President. Going over to the Department of State, his commission was immedi-



ately made out, and he qualified as United states Minister to Germany. Mr. Phelps will not proceed to his new post for some time, but feeling that he has earned a rest and needing time for the adjustment of his private business, will go to his home in New Jersey in a day or two.

Mr. Phelps was born in New York City on August 24, 1839. He graduated from Yale and afterward secured the valedictory at the Columbia Law School, 1863. Entering active practice he became counsel for a many content of the great depression in the iron trade at present. Edward H. Wilson, of the iron commission firm of E. H. Wilson & Co., Walnut street, below Fourth, to whom Robbins & Son are indebted to the extent of about \$10,000, is the assignee. A meeting of all creditors will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Lawyer Sparhawk's office. Fourth and Chestaut streets. Whatever the credit-

ing active practice he became counsel for a number of railroad and other large corporatians before he was 30 years old. Governor Reuben E. Fenton offered him a Judgeship, which he declined, and in 1869 the death of his father compelled him to retire from practice and give his time to the management of the large estates and the trusts con-nected with it. In 1872 he was elected to Congress from the district in New Jersey in which his country house is located. He continued through the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congress. In 1881 President Garfield sent him as United States Minister to Austria. Mr. Phelps has just returned from Germany, where he represented the United States on the Samoan

A GIGANTIC PAILURE. The Eureka Improvement Company of St.

Paul Assigns. ST. PAUL, June 26 .- One of the greatest failures in the history of the Northwest occurred to-day, the Eureka Improvement Company, of this city, making an as-signment, with liabilities between \$700,000 and \$1,000,000. The assets have not been estimated. Most of the outhave not been estimated. Ansat of the out-side creditors are in Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and New York. The com-pany was engaged in land deals and an elec-tric motor enterprise.

Mrs. Harrison to Attend the Funeral CAPE MAY, N. J., June 26 .- Mrs. Ha ison expresses herself as pained at the death of Mrs. Hayes. Inquiry at the Wansmaker cottage this evening elicited the reply that it was probable that she would attend the funeral, although much

THREE CENTS ONE MORE SUSPECT.

rominent Member of Camp No.

ADER OF DR. CRONIN.

His Place of Confinement Has Been Kept a

HE MAY HAVE BECOME AN INFORMER.

The Coils Are Tightening Around Burke, the Prisoner

One more arrest has been made in connection with the Cronin tragedy. Lawyer Beggs, a prominent member of Camp 20, Clan-na-Gaet, is now in custody. He was taken before the grand jury yesterday, but his evidence was not satisfactory. Burke has been remanded to await the arrival of extradition papers.

CHICAGO, June 26 .- John F. Beggs, Senior Guardian of Camp 20, Clan-na -Gael, is under arrest. The police have kept the arrest a secret, and to-night refused to tell where Beggs was immured. Beggs' arrival at the grand jury room to-day in a police patrol wagon was the first intimation that he had been taken into custody.

The prisoner is a well-to-do lawyer and has had some prominence as a politician. He was certainly at liberty last evening. The impression gained ground that he was arrested late at night on orders from State's Attorney Longenecker, whose theory that a committee of Camp 20 tried and condemned Dr. Cronin as a spy has become the principal phase of the investigation.

It was thought that he was taken from

his home to the Warren avenue police station, in the extreme western part of the city, and kept there until to-day, when he was brought before the grand jury.

AN UNSATISFACTORY WITNESS.

The indications were that Beggs' replies to interrogatories in the grand jury room did not throw any light on the theory that Camp 20 "removed" Dr. Cronin as a spy. When the Senior guardian came out of the jury room he was quickly taken off again in the patrol wagon under guard. Chief Hubbard to-night, when importuned

by newspaper men who desired to inter-view the prisoner, said Beggs did not wish to be seen. On this foundation, rumors spread that Beggs was the Camp 20 informer, whom the authorities have inti-mated they were in communication with. The idea that Beggs had turned informer was not, however, credited to any wide extent.

Dr. J. P. Cass testified that he had a fast horse which Dan Coughlin and Burke, shortly before the murder, tried to hire for all night service. He insisted that they put up \$400 guaranty, but this was refused, and the men departed in anything but a good humor. Dr. Cass identified a picture of Burke as Coughlin's companion. Patrick O'Brien, a saloon keeper; J. B. Bell, of the Western Union, and representatives of the Postal Telegraph Company were also called

PLACED ON THE STAND.

Dennis O'Connor, of Camp 20, was a witness in whom great interest was taken. He is a commission merchant and treasurer of all funds raised in Chicago. Patrick O'Brien, a tall, fine-looking man, reputed to be Senior Guardian of the Twenty-second street camp, was also a notable figure. Thomas Murphy, Treasurer of Camp 20, and father of the young lady who thought she saw Dr. Cronin down town several hours after his disappearance, was examin

during the afternoon. police of this city have secured a clew to the whereabouts of the man to whom Martin Burke sent a dispatch from Winnipeg. It was addressed to Rhyneton, Hancock, Mich. The assertion is made that the man is well known there, and that he has left the place, but that the police are on his track and expect to arrest him soon. It is further given as a rumor that a large number of letters written by Detective Coughlin now under a secret to parties in Hancock, have fallen into potice hands. It has been discovered that on May 14, while Martin Burke was in Joliet, Ill., a man named Patrick Cooney sent him from this city a money order for \$10. It is sup-posed that this is the same Patrick Cooney

for whom the police are looking. At Winnipeg to-day Burke was again remanded to await the arrival of the extradition papers, which are now on the way.

A RELIC OF 1873.

An Iron Firm That Became Involved in the Panie of That Year Compelled at Last to Assign-More Than \$100,000 of Debts.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, June 26 .- John T. Robbins and Henry F. Hall, trading as T. Robbins & Son, manufacturers of pig iron, plates, skelp, bands and bar iron, at Beach and Vienna streets, made an assignment today for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are estimated at \$114,800, while the assets are but \$47,500. The firm's failure is attributed by its counsel, John Sparhawk, Jr., to the great depression in the the assignee. A meeting of all creditors will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Lawyer Sparhawk's office. Fourth and Chestaut streets. Whatever the creditors desire the firm to do will be done, but as yet it is not known whether the business will be continued as before the failure. The business was first established by Stages business was first established by Steven business was first established by Steven Robbins in 1857, and several years afterward his son John T. Robbins was taken into the firm. During the panic of 1873 the affairs of the firm became badly involved and John Robbins, a brother of Stephen, was called upon to heal the breach. He advanced the firm \$170,000, and with this assistance it was enabled to show a clean record. Eighteen months ago Stephen Robbins died and Henry F. Hall was admitted as a partner, but the business as a partner, but the business was continued under the old name. Eight years ago John Robbins, who had loaned the firm so much money, died, and the estate made a claim for the indebtedness. Robbins & Son had been all along attempting to get rid of this loadstone, but trade was not in the right condition to warrant it; but recently they executed a mortgage on their plant for \$50,000 in favor of the estate, which released them from the balance of the debt. To-day the Kensington National Bank, which has loaned the firm \$14.800, issued execution on a judgment note for that amount, payable on denand. This is the only judgment which has or will be con-fessed. Besides this amount the firm's lia-bilities are believed to be about \$100,000.

No Cause for a Killing.

HELENA, ARK., June 26,-Thomas Crosby, who killed Constable J. W. Gregory in Phillips county last week, has been committed to jail without bail by the examining Justice to await the ac-tion of the grand jury, which sits in No-vember. There was no cause for the killing, it appeared, other than the receip Crosby of a mysterious White Cap warr

Caldwell and Fireman G. F. Frock. The bodies of the engineer and fireman have not yet been found, but the conductor escaped uninjured? The rear brakeman of the eastbound freight had his wrist broken. None others of the crew were injured. When the when the position of the shifter was discov-

SCENE OF THE WRECK AND THE RELIEF TRAIN. engine trying to extract the body of a mar whose heels stick up out of the water. The body is pinioned by the locomotive resting on it. Another body has just been pulled LATROBE, June 26 .- The scene at the

out of the wreck, all burned beyond recogni-The following is the description and identification, where that has been possible,

GEORGE CORGAL, aged 25, of Jersey City on his person was found receipt for dues to I. C. G. T., signed by Allen Snyder. HUGH KELLY Philadelphia; his father is puddler at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg.
UNKNOWN MAN, about 35 years old, 5 feet
11 inches in height; weighs about 170 pounds;
short black mustache and black hair.

JOHN CRITCHLOW, of Homestead, age about 35 years; a leg and arm were burned off. UNKNOWN MAN, dark hair, heavy mus-tache, aged about 40 years, 5 feet 4 inches UNKNOWN MAN, dark brown hair, smooth face, about 25 years old. UNKNOWN MAN, head almost burned off.

CHARLES R. FURGESON, on inside of memorandum found in the pocket was the name of "Charles E. Harden Miller," Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.
MYERS MERHOOD, aged about 35 years.
BENJAMIN EMERICH, supposed to be the
front brakeman, aged about 25 years; had a

silver watch and revolver. They Escaped With Their Lives. The following persons were more or less

injured in the wreck, and some of them

seriously so:

F. A. YEIS, laborer from Johnstown, of Brad dock, left arm broken near shoulder. JOHN CLEARY, laborer, of Pittsburg, crushed across the hips; he will recover. PAT FLANNIGAN, cut and bruised, but not P. FITZGIBBONS, of McKeesport, has a bad

scalp wound, but not serious.

PETER MANDRY, scalp wound and hurt internally. He lived in Johnstown. The whole side of his skull was crushed in.

JOHN MULLEN, of Philadelphia, scalp wound and bruised. LEWIS WIBEL, of Indiana, Pa., flesh wound above the left eye.

JAMES M'CURDRY, Canadian, about 46 years

old and married, hurt on hand and back. JOHN H. MILLER, front brakeman of Con-ductor Barnhart's train, hurt on back and ETER CAVANAUGH, a Homestead steel worker, was on freight going west; cut and braised all over, but not serious.

JOHN HOWARD, of Pittsburg, was bruised, but is not in danger. Everything indicates that about 25 peo-ple in all have been killed. At 10 o'clock to-night the work in the debris was practically suspended, but will be resumed in the morning. The water in the creek at the point where the accident occurred is about 12 feet deep and it is expected that 10 or 12 bodies are in the bottom of the creek held

there by the wreckage. Fingman Miller Given His Story.

John H. Miller, a flagman on the freight, states that the proper signals were given others of the crew were injured. When the specident happened there was a thick fog, and Engineer Caldwell answered, but Salvation Army that they would not be and it is not known whether the engineer of the speed was too high. Four of the in-

He thought the veteran, though low in the morning, was much better late in the afternoon and he felt a strong hope that he of the bodies recovered up to the present

ness. Telegrams were sent to relatives and

friends in various parts of the country and friends in various parts of the country and some messages of inquiry received the news as answers. The tuneral will take place at Harrisburg, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. The burial will be in the cemetery there where Mrs. Cameron and the children who preceded their payents to the grave lie at rest. their parents to the grave lie at rest. PASSING AWAY IN PEACE. Always slender, he is sadly worn after almost seven days passed very nearly without food or drink, but his features were so strong and striking that he looks much like his old self even in death. It would have been a great boon to the dead statesman if he could have looked upon his absent son, Senator Cameron once, but almost at the end the expression of his eyes and coun-tenance gave token of his gratification that he lay down to his last sleep in the midst of his own kindred. He appeared to be faintly conscious quite up to the last. The story of his illness and its incidents were told completely and accurately in the telegrams printed in THE DISPATCH. Any extended

degree a resume of those dispatches. The General died, in his favorite sleeping chamber, a large, old-fashioned room on the south side of his country house, which is three miles distant from this town.

A dispatch from Harrisburg says the

London Police Will Not Permit Them to Ob struct the Streets.

breathing was regular and deeper than it had been, and ex-Congressman J. B. Packer, of Sunbury, who is married to one of his nieces, left for home this evening after hav-

ing spent some hours at Donegal in and about the sick room. SINKING AT SUNSET,

would live for a day or two more and that his life might eyen be prolonged until the arrival of Senator J. Donald Cameron, who sailed from Liverpool for home to-day. But the apparent revival was only the return of false ostrength that so often precedes death. Just about 7 o'clock as the sun was going down over the fields, wet from a light rain, he suddenly began to sink. His phy-sicians, who were with him all day, realized that the end was near at last. All the members of his household were summoned and gathered about his bedside. He did and gathered about his bedside. He did not again revive, and they saw him sink by degrees until about 8 o'clock, as darkness closed, his breathing growing fainter and fainter, ceased, as Mr. MacVeagh expressed it, just as if the old statesman were a little child dying of some long and painless ill-

funeral will not take place until & Cameron arrives.

SALVATION SOLDIERS SCATTERED.

LONDON, June 26 .- A band of members of the Salvation Army was attacked and dispersed by the police this evening, while marching along the strand on its way to Exeter Hall. The musical instruments carried by the paraders were smashed and sev-eral of the "soldiers" were injured. A number of paraders were arrested. The police

PROTECTION FROM WIND ONLY. "The loose stone on the upper slope is design solely to prevent a washing by the wind and don't add any strength. I don't know the area

John Coffin, a mechanical engineer of 12 years standing, from Moxham, affirmed that he was a member of the American Society

Gravel may be used with safety if there is enough clay mixed with it. The standing work of the dam seems to be constructed of clay, intermixed with gravel. There was no central puddle wall. The central part which

ISRAEL

spected. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 26.-The assessed value of property in Johnstown alone, acording to the books, is \$1,262,270, and Mr. J. M. Rose, Esq., who was the Assessor of the city for four years, says this amount must be multiplied from 8 to 12 times to get at the real value of the property. He estimates the actual valuation of Johnstown at \$12,000,000. He states further that it cost \$3,000,000 to build the works at Woodvale outside the houses there. He places the

the 50 business houses ready for occupancy next week. There have been 670 applica-tions for houses. Twenty-four of the Chi-cago dog kennels have arrived. As many

The finance committee met this afternoon and recommended to the Governor that the 300 portable houses be hurried up and no

The directors of the Cambria Iron Com-pany inspected the works to-day. They stopped at Cresson last night and held a meeting there to-day. The two sites for the location of the Gautier works are held under

that somebody had been landed by the sugar certificates. They still whiszed and shot about in a violent way, one moment being 117 and the next 113. The closing figures were 11514. Lead Trust was banged down seven-sights per cent and had another lively day.