

Somerset Herald.

SOMERSET, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1889.

OF DEATH.
OF CLEARING UP
RAPIDLY PUSHD,
EVERYWHERE
 Recovered in
 Heap of Rubbish.
 DEAD BODIES
 Physicians and Doctors
 the Morgans.
MARTIAL LAW.
 Are Away All Objec-
 Characters.

Committee Issues a Card In
 Ask That the Generous
 New Funding to Be Con-
 siderable Funds Are Pre-
 scribed the Work of Secu-
 rity Men. With Modern
 needed to Clear the
 7-3-The Chamber of
 is in charge of circular-
 to his charge of circular-
 reports that it will
 for thirty days, with
 clear the city of destruc-
 cesses and the cur-
 and place the city
 condition. This will
 now in the hands
 which does not include
 suffering and destitute
 of all of which has
 led to.

Johnston and
 the borough practically
 at noon. Al-
 declared martial law,
 in the permitted
 is has an order
 ground. The sight-
 together and the
 except to newspaper
 have business,
 guard and soldiers
 line. They are
 themselves like veter-
 approaches relig-
 stop any one
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Several hundred of the laborers at the
 point struck a well stocked saloon in the
 week this morning and for half an hour
 the amount of work done by them was
 very small. Bottles of wine and jugs of
 whiskey disappeared with startling
 rapidity. A man, who stood by a whiskey
 barrel, drank six tumblers full without
 stopping for breath. He is now enjoying
 a truce over on the hillside. While it
 is impossible to stop the drinking so long
 as liquor comes as it does directly in the
 path of the workers, the discipline in re-
 gard to drunkenness is very severe, and
 any one found under the influence of
 liquor is harshly dealt with. The vast
 majority of the workmen realize that so-
 brating is an absolute necessity and act
 accordingly. All who were found drunk
 today were sent out of town under
 guard.

All roads leading to Johnstown are
 crowded with cars and wagons bearing
 provisions and clothing for the sufferers.
 The freight traffic within miles of the
 stricken city is paralyzed and the mer-
 chants of the surrounding towns have
 almost exhausted their stocks. Orders
 for goods of every description have been
 sent into Pittsburgh, but unless they are
 for survivors of the flood they will not be
 shipped.
 The different commissary departments
 are constantly crowded with applicants
 for food and clothing. Bread, meat and
 clothes is still greatly in demand, there
 not being enough in the supply stations
 established to relieve the hundreds of
 applicants. The men who are in
 charge of the supplies are suffering from
 a great many impositions practised by
 the lower class of people here. This is
 owing to a similarity both in dress and
 person. These imposters go from station
 to station, and secure goods four or five
 times a day, while others, whose finan-
 cial position have not been blighted by
 the great disaster, stand aside and watch.
 They do this until the pangs of hunger
 compel them to get what is due them.
 Repairing the Water Works.
 Sheriff McCanness, who has been ap-
 pointed adjutant general to assist
 William Flynn, who is now general in the
 work of cleaning up the main portion of
 the town with 10,000 workmen, says it
 will be necessary to build a temporary
 city for their accommodation. Tents
 have already been erected, and now a
 large gang of workmen is engaged on
 the water pipes. They are being re-
 paired and put in shape for supplying
 the workmen with clean drinking water.
 In speaking of the work, Adj. Mc-
 Canness said: "We have a big work before
 us. It is no small thing to supply drink-
 ing water, especially when all the
 water, excepting, as is polluted as to
 be unfit for either drinking or washing
 purposes. The water pipes of the town
 are, fortunately, in a very fair con-
 dition, considering the magnitude of the
 disaster, and I think that we will have
 everything in good shape soon. Another
 thing that is bothering, as is the sanitation
 of the camp. We are using disin-
 fectants freely and are digging drains in
 all directions to carry off the refuse, but
 even with all this precaution this will be
 a very unhealthy place."

parent that a large number of the survivors
 will not take the trouble to go and
 register at one of the stations, consequently
 the plan of having registers
 make a canvass was adopted.

The great number of bodies not identi-
 fied seems almost incredible and impos-
 sible. Some of these bodies have laid
 for four days in the different morgues.
 Thousands of people from the different
 sections of the state have seen them, yet
 they remain unidentified. At Nineveh
 they are burying all the unidentified
 dead, but in the morgues in this vicinity
 no bodies have been buried unless they
 were identified.

Four bodies were dug out of the wreck
 of the rail mill opposite Cambria City.
 They could not be identified, as they
 were mangled in a horrible manner. At
 the headquarters it is reported that pro-
 visions are running very short.

An Effective Blast.
 At 7:45 o'clock the first blast of gun-
 powder was fired at the bridge. It
 proved more effective than any of the
 charges of dynamite heretofore used and
 hurled fragments of debris 20 feet into
 the air. Mixed with it was a round
 fragment, which looked like the trunk
 of a human body. It fell back into the
 water with a great splash and glided
 with the swift current under the bridge
 before it could be pulled in with pike
 poles. Explosion after explosion of
 dynamite followed the blast of gun
 powder, the detonations coming so close
 together that they might almost be
 taken for the continuous discharge
 of artillery, for the whole valley echoed
 with the report. The fourth pier from
 the western end of the bridge has been
 entirely cleared of debris, and the stream
 flowing without interruption.

The air in the vicinity of the viaduct
 is filled with smoke and dust, which
 is wafted across the small plateau where
 stands the city buildings, in which
 the Western Union telegraph office and
 the newspaper headquarters are situated
 in enfilading circles.

The Scene at Morefieldville.
 A walk through Cambria City to More-
 fieldville, a distance of over seven miles,
 affords an opportunity to witness one
 stretch of devastation. The bodies of
 three children were recovered yesterday,
 and are now lying in the St. Columba
 Catholic church.

It is now evident that if the stone
 bridge of the Pennsylvania railroad had
 not been a barrier to the hundreds of
 frame houses, wrecks of others and the
 immense trees and logs washed down by
 the flood, the whole town of Cambria
 would have been obliterated. Many of
 the houses which were washed from
 their foundations, and are now in lea-
 ning positions, are occupied to-day by
 persons who survived the flood.

Burgess O'Neill says that out of a popu-
 lation of 3,000 fully 1,900 people are
 missing, and are supposed to have been
 drowned.

At Morefieldville everything is quiet to-
 day and no bodies have been found.
 This town was not badly damaged, as it
 lies above the course taken by the flood.

Struck a Bonanza.
 Several hundred of the laborers at the
 point struck a well stocked saloon in the
 week this morning and for half an hour
 the amount of work done by them was
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 fectants freely and are digging drains in
 all directions to carry off the refuse, but
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 a very unhealthy place."

Defending His Race.
 Johnstown, June 7.—Joseph Stefanks
 of Connellyville denies that his country-
 men, the Hungarians, are guilty of the
 vile charges credited to them since the
 awful catastrophe. In substance he
 says:
 "I have read a thorough investiga-
 tion into the facts, traced each report,
 and I am entirely satisfied that no Hun-
 garian has been guilty of any of the
 offenses charged against him. Think of
 it for a moment! How could we have
 the desperation to rob or mutilate dead
 bodies when our race, like Americans, is
 a liberty-loving people?
 "When our women or children apply
 to any of the relief committee they are
 refused food and clothing because they
 are Hungarians; yet those of our race
 who live in Bradock, McKeesport and
 the Connellyville village district have
 subscribed as liberally in proportion to their
 means as any other part of the Ameri-
 can people. The stores here in which
 our people used to deal, refuse them
 credit and demand cash payment. They
 are practically starving. Some of us
 have money in the local banks, yet it is
 not available owing to the terrible
 condition of the city."

Twenty-Five Bodies Together.
 At Grandview cemetery they are bury-
 ing the bodies twenty-five in a trench.
 The location of each body, with the
 name and description, is marked with
 a board. Where the dead have friends a
 few follow the bodies to the grave, but
 the average of followers is not more than
 two. No services are held and the bodies
 are lowered into the trenches without
 any ceremony.
 Mr. Kennedy found a boy alive in one
 of his tours. The little fellow was
 nearly exhausted for want of food and
 drink, but he will live. Mr. Kennedy
 also says that the debris is being re-
 moved rapidly. Dr. Carrington, an-
 other inspector, spent most of the day
 about the Pennsylvania depot. He dis-
 covered the bodies of some horses that
 could not be buried without destroying
 what is left of the town. He burned
 eight truck loads of wet and dirty cloth-
 ing, taken off the bodies, and a few
 boxes and old hives. Some dead horses
 were found that are too deep to reach.

The Board of Health.
 PITTSBURGH, June 7.—The state board
 of health has moved its headquarters to
 this city. They consider this a bet-
 ter point than Johnstown from which to
 direct their efforts to counteract as far
 as possible the effect on public health
 which must follow the pollution of the
 Conemaugh and Allegheny rivers
 through the decomposition of the hun-
 dreds of bodies which still lie in the
 mud above the Johnstown viaduct. Dr. Lee,
 secretary of the state board of health,
 says that a large force of men will be
 sent up the river in boats from various
 points to search the heaps of debris for
 the bodies of men and animals. These
 will be buried at once. "We have
 plenty of funds at our command," said
 Dr. Lee, "and we will spend whatever
 is necessary to vigorously prosecute this
 work."

Well Dead When He Heard the News.
 NEW YORK, June 7.—A cable special
 from London to The Mail and Express
 says: Great consternation was caused
 in the West Cornwall region by the
 news of the Johnstown disaster, a whole
 colony of Cornish people had settled
 around Johnstown. One man, whose
 sister and six children lived there and
 who had himself only recently returned
 from America, fell dead upon suddenly
 hearing of the catastrophe.

As to the Loss of Life.
 From a Careful Survey of the Scene, It Is
 Believed the Total Loss of Life
 Will Run Up to 12,000.

JOHNSTOWN, June 7.—Some doubt has
 been expressed as to the estimate that
 12,000 to 15,000 people have been lost in
 this flooded district. Of course there is
 at present no way of determining with
 any degree of exactitude how many are
 dead, but the guessing is reasonable and
 conservative, and based on close figur-
 ing.

In the first place it must be understood
 that this is the greatest disaster in history,
 and no one brain can compass its
 details. Its possibilities are boundless,
 its misery infinite, and its destruction
 just in the unfathomable darkness of
 death. At least 2,500 bodies have been
 found; 2,000, at the lowest calculation,
 are in the burned debris in the river;
 3,000 are in the unscorched sandbanks
 around the Cambria village, down along
 the river and in the lower part of John-
 stown; from one to two thousand are
 scattered in the valley, from Woodvale
 to the bridge, and a thousand or two are
 below the bridge, between Johnstown
 and Belvoir. Hundreds were carried
 down to the broad rivers in the tremen-
 dous current and may never come into
 the hands of the living. Said Adj. Gen.
 Hastings this morning: "In my
 opinion the loss is greater than we can
 show figures for."

What a Steady Worker.
 That steady worker, William Jones of
 Bradock, thinks that at least 10,000 to
 12,000 were lost. The statement that
 15,000 persons had registered at the
 registration bureau was incorrect. One
 of Gen. Hastings' aids said that at 10
 o'clock that so many persons registered
 twice or more that the list had to be re-
 vised, and that the total was not more
 than 15,000 and perhaps 12,500. This
 registration not only corresponds to the
 population of Johnstown and adjoining
 towns, which was about 35,000, but en-
 braces places further away in the flooded
 region, the total population of which
 was at least 45,000, including villages,
 straggling hamlets and farms.
 Chairman Hicks of the Allegheny delega-
 tion, who has been all over the district
 since Sunday morning, says the loss is
 15,000 to 14,000, and he bases it on talk
 with scores of all sorts of people. The
 absence of former residents and of a
 fixed and familiar population is most
 striking. There are thousands of
 strangers and workmen from a distance
 here, but for the past three days the one
 perpetual question has been: "Where
 are the people? Here are about 10,000—
 where are the rest?"

They Are Easy to Find.
 JOHNSTOWN, June 7.—While in this
 city the recovery of dead bodies is still
 going on as fast as ever in fact the aver-
 age number of corpses seems to increase
 every day in the places lower down the
 Conemaugh the climax appears to have
 been reached. At Sand Hollow only
 three bodies were found among the debris,
 but 125 others were buried on the
 hill above the town. But the work is
 still going on, and the rubbish is being
 rapidly cleared away. At Morefieldville
 two injured persons were put on the
 train, to be transported to the West
 Penn Hospital in Pittsburgh.

A Slow-Giving Governor.
 Manager J. B. Scott said last evening
 that he was in favor of paying the men
 Saturday evening. The Finance Com-
 mittee, however, does not think it is
 wise; but their action will be subject to
 Mr. Scott's decision. During the day
 Gov. Beaver telegraphed that he had
 \$250,000 at his disposal. He wanted to
 know how much to send to Johnstown,
 so that he could give some to William-
 port and Lock Haven.

A Call for Aid.
 BERLIN, June 7.—The Nord Deutsche
 Allgemeine Zeitung, in an editorial on
 the Johnstown flood, closes with a call
 upon German generosity in aid of the
 sufferers. "America," it says, "has
 never been slow or niggardly in respond-
 ing to the voice of distress when it arose
 in Europe. Let us now show Americans
 that Germans, too, can be generous."

William Flynn, who is the relief committee
 at Pittsburgh that they are short of tents. Many
 men are sleeping on the ground. Mr. Flynn
 remarks that fishing clubs are being organized
 and Allegheny lead all the tents to be sent
 to Johnstown.
 At present notices are being posted all over
 the city, asking for carpenters, stone-masons
 and bricklayers, but they do not matter.
 The laboring men here is a king, and he has
 the respect of the community, for its salvation
 depends upon his work for the next sixty days.

A Hard Rule to Enforce.
 Since the sheriff of the county issued
 the order that no passengers should ar-
 rive here unless possessing a pass from
 authority there has been unbounded
 dissatisfaction and trouble. Bolivar is
 the farthest point to which the Pennsyl-
 vania railroad will sell tickets unless the
 citizens' committee pass is flashed.
 Notwithstanding that deputy sheriffs
 and other authorities are there to
 prevent this order being violated, anx-
 ious ones elude them and get here just
 the same. Many who have friends and
 families among them neglected to ob-
 serve this order or were not aware of its
 existence and had to walk eighteen
 miles. To tired women this seems rather
 hard. Discrimination was shown in a
 few cases so far as the passengers having
 tickets for intermediate points between
 Bolivar and this point. Warning is
 given, however, that they will be ejected
 if the order is not obeyed.

Typhoid Gets a Start.
 Dr. Shibbet reported one case of typhoid
 fever out of town. A man from South
 Fork reports that they have plenty to
 do and clothes to wear in that town. J.
 K. Taggart of Leisenring sent up 100
 tents. The Methodist and Presbyterian
 churches unquestionably saved a great
 many lives. The Methodist church is a
 fine stone structure, about the center of
 the town. The church checked the
 force of the current and divided the
 Presbyterian church also acted as a bulwark. Both of these
 buildings are standing, but damaged
 somewhat.

Too Proud to Ask for Supplies.
 JOHNSTOWN, June 7.—Dr. Field of
 Philadelphia expresses himself as follows:
 "The only way to alleviate the
 distress of these poor people is to go
 around and visit each family. I have
 been traveling around visiting them, and
 it is almost impossible to picture their
 sufferings. I have found families almost
 starving, having nothing to eat in the
 house, and too proud to let their condi-
 tion become known. I know
 of a number of families that
 were without any bed clothing,
 and they suffered from exposure. I
 found one family that was absolutely
 without any blankets or food, and you
 can imagine what they suffered. They
 quietly endured their sufferings, though,
 and I tried to assist them. I understand
 that the supply depots are giving out
 and that the supply depots are out of
 meat and clothing. Unless they get
 some more their suffering will be ter-
 rible."

A Treacherous Pole.
 A horse, supposed to be the one upon
 which Robert Wickesham was riding
 when the flood overtook him, and he
 climbed a telegraph pole, was found
 upon the premises of a farmer back of
 Woodvale. The horse had apparently
 been in the woods for several days,
 and was almost starved. Upon his back
 was a saddle, which was supposed to be
 owned by Mr. Wickesham. The farmer
 will keep the horse until called for. Mr.
 Wickesham was the chief draughtsman
 at the Johnson Steel company's works.
 Wickesham was seen to climb up the
 pole until he reached the cross-arms,
 where he rested. He apparently thought
 he was safe, and yelled to a number of
 people to run up the hill with the
 water's reach. In a few minutes the
 pole "sagged" and tipped over.
 Wickesham still clung to it and the
 pole began to drop lower and lower.
 All of a sudden the pole gave a lurch
 and fell into the water. Wickesham dis-
 appeared from view and was seen no more.
 The people living in the row of frame
 houses on the hillside opposite saw him
 as he went down.

On the hillside above the wooden mill
 are scattered any number of freight cars,
 cabooses, tenders, etc. A train of cabo-
 oses coupled together, standing on
 their wheels on the hillside in the midst
 of high maple trees, is an unique con-
 ception, but such is the sight to be wit-
 nessed. How the Pennsylvania railroad
 will get their cars and engines out of the
 trees and up from the bed of the river
 nobody can tell. For a long time it has
 been the latest of the male portion of
 Woodvale that it was the only borough
 in the state, of 2,500 people, that did not
 have a church or a saloon within its
 borders.

Money Easy to Find.
 JOHNSTOWN, June 7.—While in this
 city the recovery of dead bodies is still
 going on as fast as ever in fact the aver-
 age number of corpses seems to increase
 every day in the places lower down the
 Conemaugh the climax appears to have
 been reached. At Sand Hollow only
 three bodies were found among the debris,
 but 125 others were buried on the
 hill above the town. But the work is
 still going on, and the rubbish is being
 rapidly cleared away. At Morefieldville
 two injured persons were put on the
 train, to be transported to the West
 Penn Hospital in Pittsburgh.

An Editor Kills a Politician.
 JACKSONVILLE Fla., June 7.—A long
 standing feud between Capt. J. W.
 Douglas, a prominent Democratic poli-
 tician of Dayton, and J. H. Benjamin,
 editor of the Deland News, had its out-
 come in the fatal shooting at New
 Smyrna of Douglas by Benjamin.
 Angered by an attack upon him, which
 appeared recently in Benjamin's paper,
 Douglas assaulted him, knocking him
 off the pier into the marsh and jumped
 on him. While he was holding
 Benjamin's head under water, Benjamin
 managed to draw his revolver and shot
 his assailant dead, the ball entering
 his heart. There is much excitement.

\$20,000 They Won't Get.
 BOSTON, June 7.—The decision of the
 attorney general regarding the constitu-
 tionality of the resolve passed under
 suspension of the rules of both houses of
 the legislature appropriating \$20,000 for
 the relief of the flood sufferers was re-
 ceived by the house yesterday afternoon.
 The attorney general states that the act
 as passed is unconstitutional. The legis-
 lature will, of course, accept this
 decision, and as final adjournment is
 close at hand the matter of appropriating
 for this purpose will have to be
 dropped.

Food on the Moon.
 OTTAWA, ONT., June 7.—In a private
 letter, the solicitor for the seized British
 vessels in Behring Sea, says: "There
 will be serious trouble if the United
 States fleet attempt the seizure of British
 vessels this year, surrender in mid-ocean.
 They will assert their rights and force
 must be used to capture them. That
 force will be met by force is almost cer-
 tain, and then real trouble will begin."

LOCK HAVEN'S BIG LOSS.
THE STREETS INUNDED AND IN DARKNESS.

Many Persons Lose Their Lives—The Dam-
 age Sustained Will Run Up Into the
 Millions—Williamsport Streets in Bad
 Condition—A Man Falls Through a
 Sidewalk and Killed.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., June 7.—The flood
 reached here Friday evening and by
 Saturday morning the whole city was in-
 undated, people going around in boats.
 The highest water was at noon Saturday.
 The booms gave way, letting millions of
 logs drift. Small buildings were upset
 and the drifting matter injured many
 dwellings. There was no time to remove
 goods from stores and the upper parts
 of their houses or, if they feared to re-
 main in them, went in boats to the court-
 house. The water was from five to ten
 feet deep. The city is now in a muddy
 and dilapidated condition. James Guil-
 ford was the only person drowned here,
 but twenty-eight were drowned in the
 vicinity, namely: William Conner, wife
 and two children and two children of
 Jacob Kohner at Wayne town-
 ship; Robert Armstrong and sister
 at Clintonville; John Harter, Andrew
 Egin, Mrs. Rhein and two
 girls at Monksville; Mr. and Mrs. Alex-
 Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Emer-
 Lisher, Mrs. Henry Snyder, A. Salom, Mrs.
 Luther Leyler and three children at Cedar
 Springs. Mr. Leyler was lodged in
 a tree and saved. He saw his wife
 drown two rods away. Mrs. Charles
 Cole and two children; Mrs. Clem. Bar-
 ner and two children at Rose. Most of
 the bodies have been recovered.

Farmers along the river have suffered
 great loss of crops, barns, dwellings and
 live stock. The damage in this county
 will reach into the millions. The reser-
 voirs of drinking water are ruined, but
 river water is being utilized. Business
 is at a standstill. There is no gas or
 electric light. Aid is being received and
 people are beginning to recover their
 hopefulness. If hot weather comes
 soon there will be great danger of sick-
 ness. A number of manufactories have
 resumed work, but the lumber industry
 is temporarily paralyzed.

One More Victim of the Flood.
 WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 7.—The
 sidewalk in many parts of the city have
 been so undermined by the flood as to be
 exceedingly dangerous. Last evening
 while a crowd was congregated on Third
 street, where a sale of damaged goods
 was in progress, the sidewalk gave way
 and Jacob Brodzans, an old soldier, was
 precipitated into a deep opening below
 and crushed to death by the flagstones
 which fell upon him.

A \$5,000,000 FIRE.
**The Business Portion of Seattle, W. T.,
 Consumed by Fire.**
 TACOMA, W. T., June 7.—The most
 solidly built part of Seattle was destroyed
 by fire, and at 10 o'clock the flames were
 still burning. The fire started in the
 Denny block, on Front street, and as a
 strong wind was blowing up the bay, it
 soon spread beyond the control of the
 fire department. The opera house and
 Coleman blocks soon followed the Denny,
 and the flames spread on to the end of
 the row, destroying the Western Union
 and Postal telegraph companies' offices,
 the largest dry goods store, a bank, a
 jewelry store and the newspaper offices.
 It then jumped across the street to the
 Occidental hotel, the largest in the
 place—a four-story stone building—and
 soon reduced it to ashes. All the build-
 ings destroyed were substantially built
 of brick and stone, most of them being
 three, four and five stories high.
 At 10 o'clock the fire was still spread-
 ing and it seemed likely to take the
 whole business part of the town.
 Engines have been telegraphed for to
 this city, Portland and Port Townsend.
 One engine was sent from here at 4
 o'clock and all the assistance possible
 was sent over by train and boat. All
 the buildings south and east of the Occi-
 dental for several squares are of wood,
 and some of them old and dry and burn
 like tinder. The loss is estimated at
 \$5,000,000.

Congressman Reed Heard From.
 WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—In the
 press dispatches this morning, a tele-
 gram from Council Bluffs, Ia., ex-
 pressed a fear for the safety of Congress-
 man Reed of the Ninth Iowa district,
 who, it was thought, was lost in the
 Johnstown disaster. Congressman Reed
 and his colleague, Gov. Gear of Iowa,
 left for home at 11:30 Tuesday night.

FLOOD BRIEFS.
 An acre of debris was cleared away Thurs-
 day.
 Coal was distributed yesterday to the needy
 and 2,000 people contributed \$9,000 additional on
 Thursday.
 The Paris Johnstown fund now amounts to
 2,000 pounds.
 Joseph Gross, a wholesale liquor dealer, is
 probably drowned.
 Sightseers must keep away. The room is
 needed for actual workers.
 The money at the disposal of Governor
 Beaver amounts to about \$40,000.
 A large number of relics of the flood have
 been picked up at Portsmouth, N. H.
 Water has to be carried 300 yards with which
 to wash the bodies lying in the depot.
 Department Commander Thomas M. Stewart
 has established headquarters on Main street.
 A fund for the relief of the sufferers by the
 Johnstown floods has been started at Vienna.
 There will be no inquests held on the thou-
 sands of bodies found in the Conemaugh valley.
 Detective Roger O'Mara says there is not a
 crook in town, but are numerous on the out-
 skirts.

Col. Elliott F. Sherman of the New York
 Mail and Express contributed \$30,000 to the
 sufferers.
 Richard Lawrence, a traveling man for the
 Eagle Feed company, New York, is among
 the missing.
 An impression prevails that Governor Foraker
 did more for the sufferers than did
 Governor Beaver.
 It is reported that another Hun was shot on
 Wednesday for robbing the dead. The body
 was rolled into the river.
 There is no longer any doubt as to the fate of
 Mrs. Jane Allison and her daughter, Florence,
 of Pittsburgh. Both are drowned.
 Clothing of every description is needed. All
 clothing sent to the Chamber of Commerce,
 Pittsburgh, will be forwarded to the flooded district.
 Mrs. Edward Dries and Miss Tydvil Thomas,
 sister of David Thomas of the Pittsburg, Vir-
 ginia and Charleston railroad, are supposed to
 be drowned.
 The Fins Fire Insurance company has con-
 tributed \$7,000 for the Johnstown sufferers.
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company has con-
 tributed \$1,000.

THE CRONIN CASE.
**A Personal Friend of Alex. Sullivan the
 Principal Witness.**

CHICAGO, June 7.—John A. Beggs, the
 lawyer who has figured in the case as a
 personal friend of Alexander Sullivan
 and who went east on a mysterious
 mission for the latter, was the principal
 witness at the coroner's inquest. Under
 a close cross-examination he admitted
 that he was the present senior guardian
 of Camp 29 of the Clan-Na-Gael. There
 was no roster of the camp in existence.
 He could not swear that he did not meet
 Detective Coughlin on the day of
 Cronin's disappearance, nor on the fol-
 lowing day, pleading faulty memory.
 He remembered, however, that he was
 at the Grand Pacific on the night in
 question with a party of friends. At a
 camp meeting in January he said there
 were several attacks by inundo upon
 Alexander Sullivan and in response he
 pitched into the speakers and handled
 them without gloves, telling them that
 if they wanted to abuse Sullivan they
 should mention his name and not attack
 him under cover in a cowardly manner.
 He repeated the story of going to New
 York May 14 and meeting a man named
 Powers, who told him that he had met
 Starkey, the fugitive jury briber. From
 thence he went to Spring Valley, N. Y.

Witness Emphatically Denies
 that he had sent a dispatch from that
 point signed with his initials and to the
 effect that he had met Dr