

X.P. rience stamps
THE GLOBE as the best
advertising medium in
Canada. The use of its
columns is constantly
becoming less a mat-
ter of choice than of **X.P.D.N.C.**

The

VOL. XLV—NUMBER 136 }
WHOLENUMBER 12250 }

TORONTO, TUESDAY

NEWS of the DAY

President Carnot yesterday opened the new harbor at Calais.

Storms and floods have occurred in the English Midland Counties.

Germans in East Africa have proclaimed active hostilities against insurgents.

The Daily News announces that Mr. Gladstone will not be able to visit America.

By a vote of 19 to 11 the City Council has decided against a Court House Commission.

President Harrison has appointed C. L. Knapp, of New York, Consul-General to Montreal.

The results of the annual examinations at the University of Toronto are published this morning.

Mr. Hugh Finlayson, Police Magistrate in Paris, and ex-M.P.P. for North Brant, died yesterday.

The annual exhibition of the Schools of Art of the Province took place last evening at the Normal School.

Last evening there was a lively anti-Jesuit meeting at Port Hope, addressed by Mr. Henry O'Brien and Mr. Barron, M.P.

Some estimates now place the Johnstown loss of life at from 10,000 to 12,000, but there is yet very little chance of estimating closely.

There will be found in another column a letter ably and strongly asserting the right of the Consumers' Gas Company, of Toronto, to do electric lighting.

The City Council broke up in disorder last night, after a heated discussion over a motion by Ald. Fleming to rescind certain proceedings of last Council meeting.

The Great Toronto Reform Demonstration to take place on June 29, will be held in Exhibition Park. Speeches will be made by prominent Liberals and \$200 will be offered in prizes for field sports.

The Chicago grain market was very steady yesterday, with closing prices about the same as Saturday. The visible supply of wheat decreased a million bushels this week, and is now 20,205,000 bushels, as compared with 26,425,000 bushels at the corresponding period of last year.

The New York Stock Market was quiet and irregular yesterday. The chief features were Jersey Central and Northern Pacific preferred, which show quite an advance. This market report is in an imperfect state, owing to the action of the Exchange in refusing to make quotations public.

CABLE NOTES.

Mr. Gladstone.

The Daily News is requested to announce that, owing to causes beyond his power to

THE GREAT FLOOD

Searching for Bodies in the Debris.

SOME HARROWING SCENES:

Fearful Devastation Along the Valley.

THIEVES GET LITTLE MERCY.

Estimates of the Loss of Life Still Vary—Some Place it at Ten Thousand or Over.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 3.—This morning opens up dark and dreary. Great drops of rain fall occasionally and another storm seems imminent. Every one feels thankful, however, that the weather still remains cool, and that the gradual putrefaction of the hundreds of bodies that still line the streams and lie hidden under the miles of driftwood and debris is not unduly hastened. This morning the peculiar stench of decaying human flesh is plainly perceptible to the sense as one ascends the bank of Stony Creek for half a mile along the mouldering ruins of the wreck.

Since ten o'clock last night the fire engines have been busy. Water has been constantly playing on the burning ruins. At times the fire seems almost extinguished, but flames suddenly break out afresh in some new quarter, and again the water and flames wage fierce combat.

The chief sensation of the morning has been the united remonstrance of the physicians against the extinguishment of the burning wreck. They maintain that hundreds, if not thousands, of the lifeless and decaying bodies lie beneath this mass of burning ruins.

"It would be better," they say, "to permit nature's greatest scavenger—the flames—to pursue its work unmolested than to expose to further decay the hordes of putrefying bodies that lie beneath the debris."

Adjutant-General Hastings stated this morning that he supposed there were at least 2,000 people under the burning debris, but the only way to find out how many lives were lost was to take a census of the people now living and subtract that from the census before the floods. He said:—"In my opinion there are anywhere from 4,000 to 8,000 souls lost."

A train of five cars came in from Cumberland this morning loaded with provisions

cars fitted up to feed the hungry and shouted for bread. At first those in charge tossed the provisions into the crowd and an awful scramble followed. Children were trampled upon and women were unable to get food. Finally the police stopped the throwing of food and forced the crowd to pass in single file before the car doors. It was very cold here last night; many poor women and children suffered. Two hundred and fifty bodies were prepared here for burial yesterday.

The Hungarians attacked the cars standing on the tracks last night to seize clothing and provisions. One was arrested and the others were clubbed.

Mr. Varner is a broken-hearted man; of a family of ten, five are missing.

The Hungarians and Negroes are causing the most trouble. All day yesterday they filled up with whiskey taken from the river on Saturday and were in a dangerous mood.

Searching for Lost Homes.

In the second ward there were 1,800 houses. Now there are seven standing.

One hundred and eighty bodies had been embalmed yesterday at Nineveh, and there is a report that 200 more have been discovered half buried in the mud on an island between New Florence and the place named. Hundreds of homeless people slept last night on the hillsides.

All day yesterday men, women and children were plodding about the desolate water, looking in vain to locate the boundaries of their former homes. Nothing but a wide expanse of mud, ornamented here and there with heaps of driftwood, remained for their contemplation.

Sympathy in England.

LONDON, June 3.—The Daily News, discussing the danger of artificial lakes, says:—"America, where everything is on a scale of vastness which we cannot experience, seems destined to suffer calamities of civilization, as it exhibits its triumphs, on the most colossal scale. The sympathy of the whole civilized world will be with the people of Pennsylvania in the saddest, most striking and most overwhelming misfortune that ever befell a people of the English race."

The other morning dailies refer to the disaster in a similar strain.

The Number of the Dead.

JOHNSTOWN, June 3.—The developments of every hour make it more and more apparent that the exact number of lives lost by the flood will never be known. The population of Johnstown, the surrounding towns and the portion of the valley affected by the flood was nearly 55,000. Leading citizens of Johnstown agree that fully thirty per cent. of the residents of Johnstown and Cambria were victims of the disaster. If this be true the total loss of life in the entire valley cannot be less than 7,000 or 8,000 and possibly much greater. Of the thousands devoured by the flames no definite information can ever be obtained. As little will be learned of hundreds that sank beneath the current and were borne down the Conemaugh, to be deposited hundreds of miles below on the banks and in the driftwood 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 admit of even a close estimate of the number of lives lost. The estimate can never be accurate, for in many

Globe

"All Aboard."—TORONTO
to LONDON—
and all inter-
mediate points—supplied with the
DAILY GLOBE regularly, and hours
ahead of
all com-
petitors.
—by—
Globe Special Train

DAY, JUNE 4. 1889.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

is reported that two spans of the Long Bridge have given way.

Heavy Losses.

CARLISLE, Pa., June 3.—Later information from the surrounding country shows that the loss by the floods will be over \$200,000. At Williamsgrove eight buildings have been swept away. Along the line of the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad for miles the roadbeds and tracks have been washed away. Fifteen bridges have floated away. The large dam at Laurel gave way, carrying small buildings, bridges, fences, trees, etc., with it, inflicting a loss of \$20,000 on Mullin Bros., paper manufacturers. The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company's loss will be heavy.

AT PORT HOPE.

Mr. H. O'Brien and Mr. Barron Address an Enthusiastic Meeting.

PORT HOPE, June 3.—While the burghers of Cobourg are sitting up to-night estimating the loss they have suffered by the floods of Saturday, the people of Port Hope are listening to a flood of oratory on the Jesuit Estates Act. The gentlemen managing the floodgates are Mr. Henry O'Brien, editor of The Canada Law Journal, and Mr. Barron, M. P. for North Victoria. When Mr. O'Brien got off the Toronto train, a brass band, a carriage and pair, all the boys, a good many of the men and a fair sprinkling of the maidens of the town were in attendance to welcome him. Accompanied by the Reception Committee, Mr. O'Brien proceeded to the Opera House, where the meeting was held. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Mayor Edward Peplow was in the chair and supporting him on the platform besides the speakers were Rev. Wm. McWilliams (Presbyterian), D. Reddick (Baptist), and Mr. J. Brundrette. Mayor Peplow welcomed and introduced Mr. O'Brien as one coming to stir up the enthusiasm of the people in a matter closely concerning their liberties. The boys cheered as the brother of the Muskoka Colonel stepped up and the older ones clapped their hands.

Mr. O'Brien began by saying he was glad the Chairman had called on Mr. Reddick to open with prayer. The movement now going on was one which was akin to a religious movement. The people of Ontario were making history; the question to which the people were asked to turn their attention was the greatest ever brought before Canadians.

The crowd here cheered again, and this action was of frequent occurrence all through.

The people of Canada were not called on to fight their Catholic fellow-citizens; they were called on to fight Jesuitism—that serpent more subtle than all the other creatures that lived. Just here the speaker changed the simile and likened the Jesuits to tigers; then the miners at work in a trench ready to explode their mine. Warning to his task, Mr. O'Brien reminded his audience that it was not so long ago that Wolfe gained the victory on the Heights of Abraham at the expense of his life blood, and expressed his belief that the people of Ontario at least had no desire

COBOURG'S LOSS.

Alarming Nature of Saturday's Storm.

SUDDEN RISE OF THE WATER.

Dams Swept Away and the Town Inundated.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE.

Estimates of the Damage Caused—Traffic on the Railway Resumed.

COBOURG, June 3.—The residents of Cobourg are beginning to recover from the shock they sustained on Saturday morning, when their peaceful and unoffending town was threatened with an inundation of extraordinary dimensions. About 2.30 on Saturday morning many of the townspeople were aroused by the noise of rain beating down like the sound of thousands of waterspouts. Such a storm never was known in the vicinity and has seldom been experienced in this country. It seemed as though a heavily surcharged cloud had selected Cobourg and the County of Northumberland as the special objects of its wrath, and certainly it "got even" with a vengeance. Such a storm could not pass without some disastrous results. Although the heaviest part of the rain passed over in about an hour, it was soon evident to the wakeful people that the creeks were bursting their bounds and

LAVING WASTE THE COUNTRY.

In the west of the town there is a large-sized creek flowing down from the north in zig-zag fashion, and there is also a smaller creek running into the business part of the town. About four miles up the large creek, at the Village of Baltimore, there are several mills operated by the stream, and after the rainstorm it was discovered that at one of the dams the water was flowing over the embankment. The earthwork was soon eaten away, and at 3.40 the water rushed into the valley with tremendous force. Fortunately there were very few houses in the neighborhood, but everything in the shape of fences, barns, bridges or culverts was swept along with the irresistible tide. The dams were successfully laid low. First was that of Hayes, where a saw mill was carried off, though the flour mill was left untouched. Then went Poe's dam and the Matting Factory dam (Wm. Mitchell, Toronto), though at these places the buildings escaped.

night and Sunday. These trains were all delayed by the washout and filled all the sidings and yards between Toronto and Montreal. When the damage was repaired they were hurried along, but the regular traffic and the one trace difficulty made it impossible for them to get through very rapidly. It is estimated here that the Grand Trunk damage will be covered by about \$10,000. The Town Council held a meeting on Saturday and made arrangements for the speedy repair of the streets, culverts and bridges. Mr. Wm. Battell, Chairman of the Streets Committee, is at present energetically engaged in superintending the exertions of four gangs of men in this direction. It will cost the corporation at least \$8,000 to restore things to their normal condition. The storekeepers and property owners also suffer to the extent of about \$10,000, while the county damages are said to be nearly \$7,000. In an occurrence of this kind, however, it is extremely difficult to arrive at a fair estimate of the harm done. The whole country for at least seven miles north and five miles east has suffered more or less, and in many cases farms have been completely ruined by the soil being washed away to the depth of two feet, leaving nothing but rock. In driving along the roads one would think fresh gravel had been placed on them, the earth having been carried away. Then, irrespective of the dams breaking down, the excessive rainfalls of the last few days have overflowed the small streams that intersect the country and washed gravel into the fields, broken down fences, carried away bridge supports, and otherwise showed a playful spirit of destruction. The lake shore, from the mouth of the creek to the new pier is perfectly black with the debris of the washout. The principal articles are bridge timber, fence rails, posts, gates and sections of buildings. To-day hundreds of townspeople and farmers were busy gathering and carting off this stuff, each one trying who could grab the most. They were not hindered, neither the corporation nor the Railway Company thinking it worth their while to save the pieces.

AT PORT HOPE.

PORT HOPE, June 3.—The floods were of a less dangerous nature here than at Cobourg. Many of the fields around are badly cut up by the torrents which swept down suddenly, caused by the terrible rainfall of Friday night and Saturday morning. All day freight trains have been moved westward at as rapid a pace as was found possible. The first news of the disaster to the Grand Trunk bridge at Cobourg came to Port Hope a few minutes after it occurred. Although quite a number of trains were in motion, fortunately none of them were on the road at the time between here and Cobourg, and special orders were immediately given to sent on all perishable goods by the old Midland road. It was daylight on Saturday morning before the full extent of the wreck at the bridge was known. By that time Chief Engineer Hannaford, Malcolm McFarlane, Bridge Inspector A. J. Bailey, his assistant, and H. B. Hollingshead, Assistant Engineer, with a force of about 200 men had arrived at the scene of the wreck. Mr. McFarlane brought a train load of

Some estimates now place the Johnstown loss of life at from 10,000 to 12,000, but there is yet very little chance of estimating closely.

There will be found in another column a letter ably and strongly asserting the right of the Consumers' Gas Company, of Toronto, to do electric lighting.

The City Council broke up in disorder last night, after a heated discussion over a motion by Ald. Fleming to rescind certain proceedings of last Council meeting.

The Great Toronto Reform Demonstration to take place on June 29, will be held in Exhibition Park. Speeches will be made by prominent Liberals and \$200 will be offered in prizes for field sports.

The Chicago grain market was very steady yesterday, with closing prices about the same as Saturday. The visible supply of wheat decreased a million bushels this week, and is now 20,205,000 bushels, as compared with 26,425,000 bushels at the corresponding period of last year.

The New York Stock Market was quiet and irregular yesterday. The chief features were Jersey Central and Northern Pacific preferred, which show quite an advance. This market report is in an imperfect state, owing to the action of the Exchange in refusing to make quotations public.

CABLE NOTES.

Mr. Gladstone.

The Daily News is requested to announce that, owing to causes beyond his power to resist, Mr. Gladstone is unable to visit America.

They Will Fight.

The Germans in East Africa have proclaimed active hostilities against the insurgents north of Bagomoyo.

Parnell's 5,000 Letters.

Counsel for The Times and for the Parnellites in the Parnell Commission investigation have begun the inspection of Mr. Parnell's letters written during the past six years. The letters number 5,000.

Floods in England.

Heavy storms of rain and lightning have occurred in the midlands of England. The lower part of Liverpool is under water. A bank building at Preston has been struck by lightning. Numerous accidents are reported from other places.

A Home Ruler Elected.

DUBLIN, June 3.—John Morrough (Home Ruler) has been elected without opposition to a seat in the House of Commons for the Southeast Division of Cork, made vacant by the retirement of John Hooper (Home Ruler).

Boycotted Farm Investments.

DUBLIN, June 3.—The Corn Union Defence Committee has declared a dividend of 30 per cent on its investments in and management of boycotted farms. The Committee announces that other farms are being acquired and that its purpose is to extend the scope of its operations.

New Harbor at Calais.

PARIS, June 3.—The new harbor at Calais was formally opened by President Carnot to-day in the presence of a great throng. The buildings and the wharves and all the vessels in port were decorated.

The Samoan Protocol.

BERLIN, June 3.—It is expected that the protocol drawn up by the Samoan Conference will be signed on the 8th inst. The American Commissioners are making preparations to leave for home.

The Rapid River Murder.

WINNIPEG, June 3.—The body of Neil Johnston, the supposed murderer of Humphrey Keeler, of Rapid River, in the Rainy River district, has been found suspended to a tree near Fort Francis. He evidently committed suicide.

Away Above the Record.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1.—The great

streams and lie hidden under the miles of driftwood and debris is not unduly hastened. This morning the peculiar stench of decaying human flesh is plainly perceptible to the sense as one ascends the bank of Stony Creek for half a mile along the mouldering ruins of the wreck.

Since ten o'clock last night the fire engines have been busy. Water has been constantly playing on the burning ruins. At times the fire seems almost extinguished, but flames suddenly break out afresh in some new quarter, and again the water and flames wage fierce combat.

The chief sensation of the morning has been the united remonstrance of the physicians against the extinguishment of the burning wreck. They maintain that hundreds, if not thousands, of the lifeless and decaying bodies lie beneath this mass of burning ruins.

"It would be better," they say, "to permit nature's greatest scavenger—the flames—to pursue its work unmolested than to expose to further decay the hordes of putrefying bodies that lie beneath the debris."

Adjutant-General Hastings stated this morning that he supposed there were at least 2,000 people under the burning debris, but the only way to find out how many lives were lost was to take a census of the people now living and subtract that from the census before the floods. He said:—"In my opinion there are anywhere from 4,000 to 8,000 souls lost."

A train of five cars came in from Cumberland this morning loaded with provisions and 30 men to help clean up the debris.

About 60 coffins containing bodies of unknown people are piled up on the platform at the general undertaking rooms.

The stealing by Hungarians at Cambria City and points along the railroad has almost ceased. The report of several lynchings and the drowning of two Italians while being pursued by citizens yesterday, put a damper on pilfering for a time.

While Deputy Sheriff Rose was patrolling the river bank yesterday he found two Hungarians attempting to rob bodies and at once gave chase. He found them taking to the woods, and pulled out a pistol and shot twice, wounding both men badly. It has been necessary to establish the headquarters of the Associated Press in a building which is being used as one of the morgues, and its telegraph operators are sending the news to the world while surrounded by the bodies of the dead. The Sheriff has taken charge of Johnstown, and armed men are this morning patrolling the city. The people who have property in the limits are permitted to enter the city if they are known, but otherwise it is impossible to get into the town. This regulation seems harsh, but it is a necessity.

The whole valley of Stony Creek for miles up from Johnstown is filled with debris of all kinds. The line of the Baltimore & Ohio has been cleared of debris, and it is piled up on each side as high as the tops of the cars. From the Pennsylvania Railroad to Main street there is nothing standing but the stone church and the large brick school house.

The Mansion House is gone, and over 100 people were lost there. From the B. & O. depot you can see for blocks in every direction, and between the depot and the point there is standing only a part of the Morrell block and two small brick offices that were protected by the Morrell building. The water has subsided to a great extent, and the streets in the main part of the town are free from water. The falling water has laid bare the terrible work of the flood, and the full extent of the disaster is only being now ascertained. The streets are one sickening, foul-smelling mass of wood and debris, and the work of searching for bodies has only fairly begun.

The Work of Relief.

The Relief Committee from Ohio

and of their former homes, ornamented here and there with heaps of driftwood, remained for their contemplation.

Sympathy in England.

LONDON, June 3.—The Daily News, discussing the danger of artificial lakes, says:—"America, where everything is on a scale of vastness which we cannot experience, seems destined to suffer calamities of civilization, as it exhibits its triumphs, on the most colossal scale. The sympathy of the whole civilized world will be with the people of Pennsylvania in the saddest, most striking and most overwhelming misfortune that ever befell a people of the English race."

The other morning dailies refer to the disaster in a similar strain.

The Number of the Dead.

JOHNSTOWN, June 3.—The developments of every hour make it more and more apparent that the exact number of lives lost by the flood will never be known. The population of Johnstown, the surrounding towns and the portion of the valley affected by the flood was nearly 55,000. Leading citizens of Johnstown agree that fully thirty per cent. of the residents of Johnstown and Cambria were victims of the disaster. If this be true the total loss of life in the entire valley cannot be less than 7,000 or 8,000 and possibly much greater. Of the thousands devoured by the flames no definite information can ever be obtained. As little will be learned of hundreds that sank beneath the current and were borne down the Conemaugh, to be deposited hundreds of miles below on the banks and in the driftwood 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 admit of even a close estimate of the number of lives lost. The estimate can never be accurate, for in many instances whole families and their relatives were drowned. At present there are said to be 2,200 recovered bodies. The great difficulties experienced in getting a correct list is the great number of morgues. There is no central bureau of information. It is impossible to reach all of them in one day, particularly as some morgues are at points inaccessible from Johnstown. At six o'clock this evening the 630th body had been received at the Cambria depository for corpses.

Kernville's Misery.

Kernville is in a deplorable condition. The living are unable to take care of the dead. As quickly as the dead are brought there they are placed in boxes and buried. A milkman who was overcharging for milk at Kernville this morning narrowly escaped lynching. Infuriated men appropriated all his milk, distributed it among the poor and drove him out of town. There is but one street left in Kernville. About 155 houses are standing where once stood a thousand. No large buildings have escaped. One thousand people is a low estimate of the lives lost there. But few of the bodies have been recovered. Only about 25 able-bodied men have survived and are able to render assistance. Men and women can be seen with black eyes, bruised faces and cut heads. The appearance of some of ladies is heartrending. They were injured in the flood and since that have not slept. Many have succumbed to nervous prostration. For two days but little assistance could be rendered them. The wounded remained uncared for in houses cut off by the water and died from their injuries alone. Some were alive Sunday, and their shouts could be heard by people on shore. Services in the chapel from which the bodies were buried consisted merely of a prayer by some survivor. No minister was present. Each coffin had a descriptive card on it and on the graves a similar card was placed. The Cambria hospital has now 300 patients. Two died yesterday. The hospital in the upper part of Johnstown is full to overflowing. Many have been carried to the surrounding houses. One patient died and several are very low. Hospitals have been established at Conemaugh and Mineral Point.

A Prominent Knight of Pythias.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The Chicago Knights of Pythias have received information

men and a fair sprinkling of the maidens of the town were in attendance to welcome him. Accompanied by the Reception Committee, Mr. O'Brien proceeded to the Opera House, where the meeting was held. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Mayor Edward Peplow was in the chair and supporting him on the platform besides the speakers were Rev. Wm. McWilliams (Presbyterian), D. Reddick (Baptist), and Mr. J. Brundrette. Mayor Peplow welcomed and introduced Mr. O'Brien as one coming to stir up the enthusiasm of the people in a matter closely concerning their liberties. The boys cheered as the brother of the Muskoka Colonel stepped up and the older ones clapped their hands.

Mr. O'Brien began by saying he was glad the Chairman had called on Mr. Reddick to open with prayer. The movement now going on was one which was akin to a religious movement. The people of Ontario were making history; the question to which the people were asked to turn their attention was the greatest ever brought before Canadians.

The crowd here cheered again, and this action was of frequent occurrence all through.

The people of Canada were not called on to fight their Catholic fellow-citizens; they were called on to fight Jesuitism—that serpent more subtle than all the other creatures that lived. Just here the speaker changed the simile and likened the Jesuits to tigers; then the miners at work in a trench ready to explode their mine. Warming to his task, Mr. O'Brien reminded his audience that it was not so long ago that Wolfe gained the victory on the Heights of Abraham at the expense of his life blood, and expressed his belief that the people of Ontario at least had no desire to be reconquered or to surrender one jot of their liberties. The orator in Mr. O'Brien then gave place for a while to the lawyer and for a half hour he discussed the constitutionality of the obnoxious measure. He claimed that the Act was a breach of trust; that it was contrary to the Act of Supremacy, that it was against the spirit and the letter of all the British laws of their forefathers, and as each point was made the applause of his audience showed the strength of the feeling on the subject under discussion. Somewhat of a chill set in when Mr. O'Brien touched on the veto question and urged the opinion, first expressed, he believed, by Sir Alexander Galt, that a veto power in the hands of the Central Government was the palladium of the liberties of the people, but the feeling wore away when the speaker got back again to the Estates Act itself. The preamble of the bill, he believed, was got up to lay down a principle that would result at no very distant time in the establishment of ecclesiastical courts and two systems of law in the country—on the Queen's, and the other operated by priests, Bishops and Popes. That kind of thing in England had resulted in the passage of laws by which they had Protestant rulers, Protestant members of Parliament, and no other—(thunderous cheering, amid which the rest of the sentence was drowned). Mr. O'Brien did not expect the interruption, or rather the interpretation, placed on his words. He hastened to say that, although such a cause had been found necessary in the past, it would not be so in future. He had the greatest confidence in the integrity of his Catholic fellow-citizens. The politicians were next pretty roughly handled. He had no hesitation in saying that an ecclesiastical power ruled in Ottawa alike under the Government of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and of Sir John Macdonald. The applause was most vigorous when the lecturer expressed his belief that it would not continue long. Politicians were in the habit of pleading the British North America Act, and the people found themselves always smack up against it. Hereat an elderly gentleman suggested the making of a new one, and a few noisy boys in the gallery left, apparently to get one made. Mr. O'Brien then strayed into the field of Ontario politics, and, plucking a few of the flowers that grew there, asked his audience to smell them.

undation of extraordinary dimensions. About 2.30 on Saturday morning many of the townspeople were aroused by the noise of rain beating down like the sound of thousands of waterspouts. Such a storm never was known in the vicinity and has seldom been experienced in this country. It seemed as though a heavily surcharged cloud had selected Cobourg and the County of Northumberland as the special objects of its wrath, and certainly it "got even" with a vengeance. Such a storm could not pass without some disastrous results. Although the heaviest part of the rain passed over in about an hour, it was soon evident to the wakeful people that the creeks were bursting their bounds and

LAYING WASTE THE COUNTRY.

In the west of the town there is a large-sized creek flowing down from the north in zig-zag fashion, and there is also a smaller creek running into the business part of the town. About four miles up the large creek, at the Village of Baltimore, there are several mills operated by the stream, and after the rainstorm it was discovered that at one of the dams the water was flowing over the embankment. The earthwork was soon eaten away, and at 3.40 the water rushed into the valley with tremendous force. Fortunately there were very few houses in the neighborhood, but everything in the shape of fences, barns, bridges or culverts was swept along with the irresistible tide. The dams were successfully laid low. First went that of Hayes, where a saw mill was carried off, though the flour mill was left untouched. Then went Poe's dam and the Malting Factory dam (Wm. Mitchell, Toronto), though at these places the buildings escaped. Coming down to the town Rosamond and Routh's woolen factory dam was laid low. At this place a dwelling house belonging to Mrs. L. Lloyd was thrown off the foundations, the verandah and fences of Mr. Routh's new house were swept off and the carriage house was carried clean down to the lake, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. It was at the woolen factory that the townspeople first learned of the threatened danger. After sweeping away

THE GRAND TRUNK BRIDGE

the flood soon overflowed the pond and dam, and once having started to give way there was no saving the embankment. The water tore down, carrying everything into the lake, the smaller creek branches off from the main one some distance north, and, this becoming overcharged, added its quota to the general destruction. The surest means of awakening people in towns or villages is the fire bell. The instinct of self-preservation and the desire to help a neighbor in distress will bring the most tired sleeper to the street, and when about four o'clock, just as the dawn was beginning to show itself in the east, the bell rang out from the Town Hall, young and old responded by bundling themselves out on the sidewalk. They soon learned what the trouble was. Flooded cellars and impassable streets told their own tale, and each one hastened to awaken others or discuss in an awe-stricken voice the possibilities of the next few hours. Many of those who turned out were clad only in their nightclothes, while others had only taken time to throw on a shawl or overcoat. All the cellars on King and Division streets, where the business houses are located, were flooded with water, and also the houses on many of the side streets. All the drains became filled up and the water flowed back into the houses. In several instances families had to be rescued from top story windows by means of row boats, but these places were, of course, in the valley, where the water had complete possession. As daylight advanced the people who had thought judgment day at hand got reassured and went back to bed, but although no lives were lost nor serious accident sustained, the verdict remains that the inundation was the severest that has ever visited this part of the country. The best way to sum up the number of bridges destroyed is to state that the only bridge remaining in the dis-

the excessive rainfalls of the past few days have overflowed the small streams that intersect the country and washed gravel into the fields, broken down fences, carried away bridge supports, and otherwise showed a playful spirit of destruction. The lake shore, from the mouth of the creek to the new pier is perfectly black with the debris of the washout. The principal articles are bridge timber, fence rails, posts, gates and sections of buildings. To-day hundreds of townspeople and farmers were busy gathering and carting off this stuff, each one trying who could grab the most. They were not hindered, neither the corporation nor the Railway Company thinking it worth their while to save the pieces.

AT PORT HOPE.

PORT HOPE, June 3.—The floods were of a less dangerous nature here than at Cobourg. Many of the fields around are badly cut up by the torrents which swept down suddenly, caused by the terrible rainfall of Friday night and Saturday morning. All day freight trains have been moved westward at as rapid a rate as was found possible. The first news of the disaster to the Grand Trunk bridge at Cobourg came to Port Hope a few minutes after it occurred. Although quite a number of trains were in motion, fortunately none of them were on the road at the time between here and Cobourg, and special orders were immediately given to sent on all perishable goods by the old Midland road. It was daylight on Saturday morning before the full extent of the wreck at the bridge was known. By that time Chief Engineer Hannaford, Malcolm McFarlane, Bridge Inspector A. J. Bailey, his assistant, and H. B. Hollingshead, Assistant Engineer, with a force of about 200 men had arrived at the scene of the wreck. Mr. McFarlane brought a train load of timber from Stratford and about 30 men skilled in bridge repairing. The heavy iron girders of the bridge could not be found, the raging waters of the flood having carried them away and, it is supposed, left a deposit of mud upon them. All day Saturday and Sunday the men worked at the repairs and about nine o'clock on Sunday evening the road was declared passable. The first train to pass over the bridge was the evening train from Toronto to Montreal and it is supposed the canal telegraphed to Toronto that the bridge had again given away had its origin in a message sent by one of the passengers on that train. The bridge has not given away, and at the time of writing long trains of freight which left Montreal on Friday night are passing safely over the place where the waters burst through. The pumping station situated on the creek which for the time became an irresistible flood, was completely destroyed, and the man in charge had to be rescued from his house, which was surrounded by the water.

Railways Blocked.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The railroad situation in Virginia is frightfully bad. There will probably be no trains south for several days. Numerous washouts are reported. The Town of Occoquan, sixteen miles below Alexandria, is six to ten feet under water. Senator Gorman, of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co., says the flood will undoubtedly cause the abandonment of the canal.

Bridges Destroyed.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Frederick County will lose in the destruction of bridges \$100,000, and between Knoxville and Harper's Ferry the loss will be \$500,000. At Harper's Ferry the people are still encamped on the hills. The railroad bridge spanning the Shenandoah was destroyed. The railroad tracks between Weverton and Sandy Hook are badly washed away and in places covered with two to eight feet of boulders, earth and trees.

Twenty-Five Drowned.

SUNBURY, Pa., June 3.—This city was flooded all of yesterday. The water is now receding. All bridges are down from here to Williamsport.

years. The letters number 5,000.

Floods in England.

Heavy storms of rain and lightning have occurred in the midlands of England. The lower part of Liverpool is under water. A bank building at Preston has been struck by lightning. Numerous accidents are reported from other places.

A Home Ruler Elected.

DUBLIN, June 3.—John Morrough (Home Ruler) has been elected without opposition to a seat in the House of Commons for the Southeast Division of Cork, made vacant by the retirement of John Hooper (Home Ruler).

Boycotted Farm Investments.

DUBLIN, June 3.—The Corn Union Defence Committee has declared a dividend of 30 per cent on its investments in and management of boycotted farms. The Committee announces that other farms are being acquired and that its purpose is to extend the scope of its operations.

New Harbor at Calais.

PARIS, June 3.—The new harbor at Calais was formally opened by President Carnot to-day in the presence of a great throng. The buildings and the wharves and all the vessels in port were decorated.

The Samoan Protocol.

BERLIN, June 3.—It is expected that the protocol drawn up by the Samoan Conference will be signed on the 8th inst. The American Commissioners are making preparations to leave for home.

The Rapid River Murder.

WINNEPEG, June 3.—The body of Neil Johnston, the supposed murderer of Humphrey Keeler, of Rapid River, in the Rainy River district, has been found suspended to a tree near Fort Francis. He evidently committed suicide.

Away Above the Record.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1.—The great flood of 1865 touched 24 feet 11 inches above low water mark, while this one went 26 inches better. This is the highest on record. The water is slowly subsiding. At Steelton, Mrs. Holstein and her infant were drowned. A man at the Halfway house was also drowned.

The Weather.

June 3, 11 p. m.—The pressure continues to decrease in Eastern Canada. Elsewhere it remains about stationary. Light local showers have fallen in Northern Ontario, the Upper St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces. The temperatures have not altered much, except in the Northwest, where there is a tendency towards warmer weather.

Maximum temperatures—Calgary, 78°; Qu'Appelle, 68°; Winnipeg, 73°; Toronto, 63°; Kingston, 66°; Montreal, 68°; Quebec, 68°; Halifax, 74°.

Probabilities—Moderate winds, mostly fair weather, with showers in a few places; stationary or a little higher temperature.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.—The readings of the thermometer at the Observatory to-day were as follows:—Midnight, 47°; 6 a. m., 48°; 10 a. m., 53°; 2 p. m., 60°; 4 p. m., 62°; 10 p. m., 52°; mean of day, 55°; difference from average, 5° below; highest, 63°; lowest, 47°. The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:—8 a. m., calm; 11 a. m., 7 miles, southeast; 12 miles, east. Rain, .10.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Date.	Steamship.	Reported at.	From.
June 3	—State of Pennsylvania	—New York	—Glasgow
"	3—Norwegian	—Father Point	—Glasgow
"	3—L'k Superior	—Father Point	—Liverpool
"	3—C'y Richmond	—Queenstown	—New York
"	3—Queen	—London	—New York
"	3—Spain	—London	—New York
"	3—Erin	—London	—New York

LONDON, June 3.—GLOBE train arrived at 4.40 a. m.—on time.

While Deputy Sheriff Rose was patrolling the river bank yesterday he found two Hungarians attempting to rob bodies and at once gave chase. He found them taking to the woods, and pulled out a pistol and shot twice, wounding both men badly. It has been necessary to establish the headquarters of the Associated Press in a building which is being used as one of the morgues, and its telegraph operators are sending the news to the world while surrounded by the bodies of the dead. The Sheriff has taken charge of Johnstown, and armed men are this morning patrolling the city. The people who have property in the limits are permitted to enter the city if they are known, but otherwise it is impossible to get into the town. This regulation seems harsh, but it is a necessity.

The whole valley of Stoney Creek for miles up from Johnstown is filled with debris of all kinds. The line of the Baltimore & Ohio has been cleared of debris, and it is piled up on each side as high as the tops of the cars. From the Pennsylvania Railroad to Main street there is nothing standing but the stone church and the large brick school house.

The Mansion House is gone, and over 100 people were lost there. From the B. & O. depot you can see for blocks in every direction, and between the depot and the point there is standing only a part of the Morrell block and two small brick offices that were protected by the Morrell building. The water has subsided to a great extent, and the streets in the main part of the town are free from water. The falling water has laid bare the terrible work of the flood, and the full extent of the disaster is only being now ascertained. The streets are one sickening, foul-smelling mass of wood and debris, and the work of searching for bodies has only fairly begun.

The Work of Relief.

The Relief Committee from Ohio are pitching their tents on the hillside. They have 900 tents, and they are being utilised as fast as erected. This morning a man, woman and child were taken from the ruins. The child was clasped in the arms of the woman, and the trio were evidently husband, wife and child.

It is a most distressing sight to see the relatives of people who are supposed to be lost standing around watching every body as it is pulled out.

The relief train from Pittsburg over the B. & O. road reached here at 2 o'clock this morning. At each town along the line contributions were made to the already well-filled cars of provisions. When Johnstown was reached the train had ten loaded cars.

Ten to Twelve Thousand Dead.

The latest estimates put the loss of life at from 10,000 to 12,000.

Danger of Starvation.

HOOVERSVILLE, Pa., June 3.—Words cannot depict the truth of the disaster here. Help must be had at once or many will starve. Subscriptions should be sent to C. D. Lewis, Chairman of Relief Committee.

Two Thousand Coffins.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—Coffin manufacturers here are worked to their fullest capacity. Yesterday ten carloads were sent containing 2,200 coffins.

Ghouls Punished.

JOHNSTOWN, June 3.—A man robbing corpses was strung up by a mob near Kernville last night, but was cut down before he was dead. Ex-Mayor Chalmerdick, of Johnstown, shot a man in Johnstown for robbing a dead woman's body. The man fell in the river and his body was washed away.

Ravenous for Food.

The four tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad below the stone bridge were filled yesterday with cars for two miles. Hundreds of men and women were wandering from Morrellville to Johnstown. The sufferers last evening surrounded the freight

corpses.

Kernville's Misery.

Kernville is in a deplorable condition. The living are unable to take care of the dead. As quickly as the dead are brought there they are placed in boxes and buried. A milkman who was overcharging for milk at Kernville this morning narrowly escaped lynching. Infuriated men appropriated all his milk, distributed it among the poor and drove him out of town. There is but one street left in Kernville. About 155 houses are standing where once stood a thousand. No large buildings have escaped. One thousand people is a low estimate of the lives lost there. But few of the bodies have been recovered. Only about 25 able-bodied men have survived and are able to render assistance. Men and women can be seen with black eyes, bruised faces and cut heads. The appearance of some of ladies is heartrending. They were injured in the flood and since that have not slept. Many have succumbed to nervous prostration. For two days but little assistance could be rendered them. The wounded remained uncared for in houses cut off by the water and died from their injuries alone. Some were alive Sunday, and their shouts could be heard by people on shore. Services in the chapel from which the bodies were buried consisted merely of a prayer by some survivor. No minister was present. Each coffin had a descriptive card on it and on the graves a similar card was placed. The Cambria hospital has now 300 patients. Two died yesterday. The hospital in the upper part of Johnstown is full to overflowing. Many have been carried to the surrounding houses. One patient died and several are very low. Hospitals have been established at Cone-waugh and Mineral Point.

A Prominent Knight of Pythias.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The Chicago Knights of Pythias have received information that Past Supreme Chancellor John Linton, of the Order in the United States, with his entire family (wife and four children) were drowned at Johnstown. A prosperous lodge was located at Johnstown and also one in Cambria City. The majority of the members are reported dead.

Many people in Toronto will remember Mr. Linton, who took a prominent part in the Supreme Lodge proceedings here in 1886. He was placed in the chair at the reception given by Mayor Howland and the Aldermen at the City Hall and was present, with other officers, at Dr. John S. King's reception to the Supreme Lodge. Mr. Linton was an extremely able and popular man.

OTHER FLOODS.

Devastation Caused by the Rain in Several Districts.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Potomac River rose three feet six inches above the high water mark of 1877. Some places the loss at a million dollars. Owing to the interruption of railroad traffic there is a scarcity of milk and other supplies. The river rose steadily from Saturday until 3 p. m. yesterday, when the water began to fall. At Point of Rocks the river overflowed into the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. It broke open the canal in many places and carried away many barges. The Canal Company's loss is \$100,000. The Anolstan Boat Club loses \$25,000. Their fine boathouse was carried away and destroyed. The Sharp-shine Shooting Club lost its new club house. The steam yacht Alma, valued at \$3,000, the property of local patent attorneys, was also wrecked. Great damage has been done at the Potomac Flats, which the Government had reclaimed at great expense. Communication between North and South Washington was totally interrupted, except by boat. Much damage has been done at the Navy Yard and at Harper's Ferry. One man is reported drowned. It

passed, as believed, by Sir Alexander Galt, that a veto power in the hands of the Central Government was the palladium of the liberties of the people, but the feeling wore away when the speaker got back again to the Escheat Act itself. The preamble of the bill, he believed, was got up to lay down a principle that would result at no very distant time in the establishment of ecclesiastical courts and two systems of law in the country—one the Queen's, and the other operated by priests, Bishops and Popes. That kind of thing in England had resulted in the passage of laws by which they had Protestant rulers, Protestant members of Parliament, and no other—(thunderous cheering, amid which the rest of the sentence was drowned). Mr. O'Brien did not expect the interruption, or rather the interpretation, placed in his words. He hastened to say that, although such a cause had been found necessary in the past, it would not be so in future. He had the greatest confidence in the integrity of his Catholic fellow-citizens. The politicians were next pretty roughly andied. He had no hesitation in saying that an ecclesiastical power ruled in Ottawa like under the Government of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and of Sir John Macdonald. The applause was most vigorous when the lecturer expressed his belief that it could not continue long. Politicians were the habit of pleading the British North America Act, and the people found themselves always smack up against it. Great an elderly gentleman suggested the making of a new one, and a few noisy boys the gallery left, apparently to get one made. Mr. O'Brien then strayed into the field of Ontario politics, and, plucking a few of the flowers that grew there, addressed his audience to smell them. He said whether they did not smell "Frenchy." French representation in the Eastern counties; the holding of the balance in Ontario politics by me; Hon. C. F. Fraser, the Pope of the Councils of Ontario; French language commonly used in the schools Prescott and Russell; those were all vices in the Ontario bouquet held up by O'Brien. But somehow the cheering was not quite so pronounced as during the earlier parts of his speech. The conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's speech was a fine effort. For the sake of home, of freedom, of blood-right rights, of an open Bible, he called them to stand up for equal rights to all. (Mr. Barron, M.P., thanked the audience for the reception accorded him as a representative of the little band that had been the friends of his satanic majesty. A man well known to some of them had all this row had been caused by a little piece of pork." The man who said that was by this time that the pork was not to be readily digested by the people of Ontario. He desired, for himself, to recall the idea that this agitation was against the Catholics. Among the Catholics he had many warm friends. It was against the spirit of a political Church that he professed. Ultramontaniam was the thing that threatened the liberty of the people. Mr. Barron read some of the statements of the Liberator, in which that gentleman expressed his belief that in Church interference with purely State functions lay great danger and misfortune for the people. At the close of Mr. Barron's address, and the usual vote of thanks and resolutions, these gentlemen were elected delegates to the coming Convention in Toronto: Messrs. E. A. Powers, Henry Rosevear, Wm. Garrett, R. B. Williamson, R. K. B. P. Ross, R. A. Mulholland, Wm. Jun., Jas. Evans, Robert Andrews, J. Reddick. The Treasurer was elected to receive subscriptions. The meeting seems to have "set the town on fire" in Port Hope.

was no saving the embankment. The water tore down, carrying everything into the lake, the smaller creek branches off from the main one some distance north, and, this becoming overcharged, added its quota to the general destruction. The surest means of awakening people in towns or villages is the fire bell. The instinct of self-preservation and the desire to help a neighbor in distress will bring the most tired sleeper to the street, and when about four o'clock, just as the dawn was beginning to show itself in the east, the bell rang out from the Town Hall, young and old responded by bundling themselves out on the sidewalk. They soon learned what the trouble was. Flooded cellars and impassable streets told their own tale, and each one hastened to awaken others or discuss in an awe-stricken voice the possibilities of the next few hours. Many of those who turned out were clad only in their nightclothes, while others had only taken time to throw on a shawl or overcoat. All the cellars on King and Division streets, where the business houses are located, were flooded with water, and also the houses on many of the side streets. All the drains became filled up and the water flowed back into the houses. In several instances families had to be rescued from top story windows by means of row boats, but these places were, of course, in the valley, where the water had complete possession. As daylight advanced the people who had thought judgment day at hand got reassured and went back to bed, but although no lives were lost nor serious accident sustained, the verdict remains that the inundation was the severest that has ever visited this part of the country. The best way to sum up the number of bridges destroyed is to state that the only bridge remaining in the district is the one over King street, on the road leading into the town from Port Hope. It is estimated that the bridges and culverts swept away number over 150. The bridge at the woollen mills is gone, also at Poe's mills, on Ontario street; Fox's bridge on Elgin street, Russell's bridge, near the Court House, and Hayes' bridge, on White street. In the heart of the town what saved the storekeepers was the fact that the warehouses were considerably raised above the ordinary level, and yet at one time, in addition to flooding the cellars, the water was from

FOUR TO FIVE FEET DEEP on the main thoroughfares. Parts of the town were converted into miniature lakes, but the water soon drained off. The Grand Trunk Railway, which seems to be pursued by misfortune lately, suffers heavily by washouts. The tracks lay across the pond north of the woollen mill and were supported on a stone and earth embankment from 400 to 500 feet long. A culvert ran through the centre, and under ordinary circumstances it was considered quite capable of admitting the current from the creek. The entire embankment and culvert, though heavily constructed, were demolished and the material scattered far and wide. Besides the cost of reconstruction, all traffic on the road was stopped for a time and of freight business completely disarranged. In order not to delay passengers the steamer Norseman, which runs from Cobourg to Rochester, was engaged on Saturday morning to ferry between this town and Port Hope, and no one was compelled to stay here over night. On Sunday over 200 men were set at work, with the result that early this morning

A TEMPORARY STRUCTURE was completed, over which the trains could safely pass. It is on such occasions that the magnitude of a railway's freight business is realised. It is customary to run many of the freight trains, especially those containing live stock, through on Saturday

express to Toronto that the bridge had again given away had its origin in a message sent by one of the passengers on that train. The bridge has not given away, and at the time of writing long trains of freight which left Montreal on Friday night are passing safely over the place where the waters burst through. The pumping station situated on the creek which for the time became an irresistible flood, was completely destroyed, and the man in charge had to be rescued from his house, which was surrounded by the water.

Railways Blocked.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The railroad situation in Virginia is frightfully bad. There will probably be no trains south for several days. Numerous washouts are reported. The Town of Occoquan, sixteen miles below Alexandria, is six to ten feet under water. Senator Gorman, of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co., says the flood will undoubtedly cause the abandonment of the canal.

Bridges Destroyed.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Frederick County will lose in the destruction of bridges \$100,000, and between Knoxville and Harper's Ferry the loss will be \$500,000. At Harper's Ferry the people are still encamped on the hills. The railroad bridge spanning the Shenandoah was destroyed. The railroad tracks between Weverton and Sandy Hook are badly washed away and in places covered with two to eight feet of boulders, earth and trees.

Twenty-Five Drowned.

SUNBURY, Pa., June 3.—This city was flooded all of yesterday. The water is now receding. All bridges are down from here to Williamsport. Three men from Williamsport report that 25 persons who were watching a bridge collapse lost their lives.

A Narrow Escape.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Last evening Secretary Halford received a telegram stating that Mrs. Halford and daughter were all right, but had lost all their baggage. They were on the train out of Pittsburg Saturday.

Two Lovely Black Eyes.

The trials of hanging committees in determining the places to be held by pictures at any exhibition, are great and manifold. An English artist says that when he once served as hangman, preparatory to an exhibition of the Royal Academy, his greatest embarrassment was connected with a picture sent him by an old Academician who had once done good work, but whose hand had now lost its cunning. It was the portrait of a clergyman, and was not so desperately bad but that it might be admitted, if one peculiarity could in any way be dealt with. His eyes were exactly like those of an owl; the eyeballs were intensely black, with a circle of light, bright blue encompassing them about. "We tried him on the wall," said the artist, "but distance lent increased terror to his expression; he glared at us so fearfully, that in regard for the consequences that might arise to unwary visitors, we hastily took him down again. 'Now,' I said to a brother hangman, 'what is to be done?' 'It's of no use asking the old gentleman to withdraw the picture—he won't.' 'No,' replied my friend, 'but I think we might take some of the enthusiasm out of those eyes.'" No sooner said than done. A finger was wetted, a little blacking taken from a shoe of one of the conspirators, the bright blue circle received a glaze of blacking and the glare of terror-inspiring fury was changed into a softened appealing expression. With that little alteration the picture took its place among the rest.—Youth's Companion.