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—AND TO—  
**Cleanse the System Effectually,**

—SO THAT—  
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Mattresses and Bedding of all kinds in stock and made to order. No. 12 E. Second St. Maysville, Ky.

## Growing in Number.

The Calamity of Johnstown Greater Than Reported.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

No One Able to Tell Its Extent at This Time.

IT IS NOW BELIEVED THAT FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERISHED.

At Least Three Thousand Bodies Will Never Be Recovered—Clearing Up the Wreck and Recovering the Bodies of the Victims—Trying to Obtain the Number of Lives Lost—Relief Pouring in From Every Direction.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 5.—While the total loss of life at Johnstown and the surrounding boroughs of Cambria, Morrellville, Kerrsville and Conemaugh will never be known, yet a fair attempt is now being made to ascertain it within a reasonably fair limit. This is being done through a bureau of registration. Twenty-eight agencies, with sixty men, have been established within the flood district, and all survivors have been notified to register themselves and their families at once.

This work was begun at 4 o'clock Monday, and at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning 6,500 persons had registered. There were 29,500 people residing in Johnstown and the boroughs named before the terrible catastrophe. When the work of registration is finished, which may be to-morrow night, then it will be known about how many persons are missing. The work is very carefully and thoroughly done, special care being taken to prevent duplications.

Fifteen Thousand Lives Lost.

Superintendent Morgan, of the Cambria Iron company, who is regarded as an exceptionally level-headed man, has returned from a tour of the entire flooded district. He declares that only about 15,000 persons are now alive where 29,500 lived and had their being before the flood.

Adj. Gen. Hastings maintains that the death list may not exceed 8,000, and of this number he thinks 3,000 bodies will never be recovered. Mr. McConeghy, the chief of the bureau of registration, says that he is convinced that the number who perished is fully 10,000 or more.

Departments of Distribution.

Gen. Hastings has instructed his assistant, Maj. A. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, to organize the following departments of distribution: Beef and meat, clothing, tinware, flour, coffee, sugar, and tea. Maj. Spangler has also organized a separate department, including Kerrsville, Woodvale, Cambria City, Morrellville, Conemaugh and other towns, and in each of these he will establish branch depots, and from these assistants will distribute the necessities to the worthy.

This scheme will enable those in charge to give to all who are needy and prevent imposition. The principal depot of distribution is at the Pennsylvania passenger station. A portion of the platform has been wired off, and large tables, filled with all kinds of good, substantial cooked and uncooked food arranged along the whole length of it. Uniformed police are on guard, not only to repress the eager crowds, but also to prevent the incoming of loafers, who are very abundant. Those asking aid are admitted to the wired passage way, and as fast as their wants are attended to, their baskets filled and addresses taken, they are hustled out at the other end, where also are stationed several officers who narrowly scan each outsider, in order that he or she may not duplicate their visit in the same day.

Actual Needs of the People.

Maj. Spangler said: "We have an abundance of everything except boots and shoes, and these should be a supply of them sent to us immediately. The railroads are forwarding us stuff by the train loads as rapidly as they can move them, and on the whole we are doing very well. Each applicant is supplied with a day's rations, either for himself or for his family. Those who do not have families and are hungry are given sandwiches and lunches from the supplies we keep on hand all the time. Money is of no use just now. I may say that many applicants have money and are willing to buy, but there is nothing to buy in the city and we can sell nothing.

Hard at Work.

Local pride has been stirred up, and all are coming to ask for work. Residents where houses have been left them are clearing them out themselves and getting ready to repair them. It begins to look like business again here. Apathy is giving way to anxiety, and anxiety to a feeling of emulation which will bear legitimate fruit in the rebuilding and renewing of this thrifty city.

At the Hospital.

Dr. W. B. Lowman, of Johnstown, is in charge of the medical relief corps. He is assisted by over 300 physicians. Dr. Lowman said: "The first day or two very few injured people were seen. They are coming in now by the score. Sickness is getting alarming, and we see our duties multiply hourly. Nervous prostration, pneumonia and a train of fevers will be and are the most frequent and pneumonia is sure to be very prevalent, because of exposure in the water

and dampness. There are over 2,000 sick in the general hospitals here and in the boroughs already, and there will be three times as many. We must arrange to disinfect the city immediately. Two carloads of disinfectants have already been received from Pittsburg, but a train load will be required.

Number Still Increasing.

The list of the recovered dead kept up its appalling growth yesterday, but the list of the recognized is not so large as the previous day owing to the fact that many of the bodies recovered were either burnt beyond recognition or decomposition has set in. The ascertained list of 2,300 bodies Monday was augmented by 138 more in Johnstown, Cambria and Kerrsville, a large number at Woodvale, and, it is said, thirty-two at Ninevah and vicinity. The undertakers are becoming fagged out, many having worked day and night for seventy-two hours.

Clearing the Streets.

Capt. W. R. Jones and Evan Jones held a consultation yesterday and arranged the scheme for clearing the streets.

"How are you going to do it?" asked the citizens' committee.

"Men and fire will do it," sententiously replied Evan Jones. "We have about 2,000 in all. We'll just gather up and cast all this truck out on the flats there, and, making a nice big pile of it, set fire to it; that's all. The wind will scatter the ashes and there won't be anything to remind you of your trouble."

In an hour a hundred tents were up, and the 200 men were tearing down the mountains of lumber and logs, and piling them ready for the flames. Great billows of flames have been licking the lowering clouds all day and last night. The streets are passable to all parts of the city, although the debris is by no means removed, nor will it be for several days; but it will go. There will be clear ground next Monday between the rivers, upon which Johnstown people may again build and again grow rich and great. Some philosophical residents have even come to regard the flood in the light of a solid advantage, and if it had not swept so many lives from the earth they would think it was absolutely so. Johnstown is sure to rise again.

The action of the Cambria Iron company has been infectious. Those that have money will rebuild of themselves, and others who have not, but have good property, will borrow the means and plunge in again with as much activity as those who have. There are no mortgages on any real estate to speak of. The city owes nothing, in fact is in great financial shape. Those who have money can lend it here to private citizens at good interest, or invest in bonds issued to pay for new bridges, new buildings, new streets and whatever else new needed. In a year or two Johnstown will be more than herself again. The population lost will be replaced by people who will be wanted in the Cambria iron works and in new factories and industries that will be started.

This is the feeling of all prominent Johnstown business men, and it is bound to count. Secretary Stackhouse, of the Cambria Iron company, is superintending the work of the 900 men who are clearing away the debris in and about the company's works. When asked what he thought of the destruction at present, he said: "Our loss will not be quite as much as the lower works as we at first supposed, probably less than half a million dollars. Our upper works are completely demolished and for that reason we have given all our efforts to placing our lower works in operation at the earliest possible moment. I think we will be in good running order in less than thirty days. We are sparing no expense in prosecuting the work and are paying very little attention to the loss of our property. Our machinery has suffered very little from the flood."

Clearing Away the Wreck.

Arthur Kirk, of Pittsburg, has begun preparing to clear away the raft of wreck above the bridge. "I can give no idea," he said, "of the length of time it will take to clear it out, but it will be a work of weeks. I have had some experience in blasting wrecks, but this is a job of unprecedented magnitude. I cannot tell yet to what extent the current of the river, as we bring it back to its channel, will assist the dynamite. The solid raft is about 400 feet wide by 1,200 long, and, since the burning down to the water, it is about twenty feet thick. Say that it will average fifteen feet of tree trunks, heavy timbers, locomotives, railroad iron, machinery and wire from the works, all tangled and wedged together as only a flood can do it. The work of a flood is the work of a maniac, without plan or intelligence. It has no beginning and no end. There is no keystone to it. Every great stick of timber, every mass of iron is a separate key.

"With the dimensions I have named, the solid raft contains about 7,200,000 cubic feet to be blasted and wrenched away. Our plan is to begin with the raft in the first archway of the stone bridge, removing the light wreckage and ashes, and taking out such bodies and fragments of bodies as may be brought to view. Then we will bore holes in the large trees and timbers at that spot, load them with dynamite and blow them to pieces. When we have broken up a small space in that archway we will turn the water into it by means of a bracket dam across the new channel.

"We will work up and across stream, and destroy the raft piecemeal, taking out the remains as fast as we uncover them. The bodies will not be injured by the dynamite. It is the nature of that explosive that, though very powerful, its effect is limited to the matter immediately surrounding the charge, differing from black powder, which tears up a wider area though much less completely. The current may wash some bodies away as sections of the raft break up, but no others that are in there will be lost. I have 200 men and the work will be pushed as fast as possible.

"The" an tary question is becoming a serious one to the cities down stream as well as here. The water that washes among these decaying bodies goes on down to the influent pipes through which the people of Pittsburg and Allegheny get their drinking water. It is horrible to think of."

"Not a house was wrecked nor a life lost in the Conemaugh valley until the dam burst and the lake rolled down upon us. The flood was receding," said Abraham Gilmore to-day. His brother, W. J. Gilmore, was also present. Behind them, waiting to be coffined, lay W. J. Gilmore's family. The body of his wife, with her head burned off, the trunk of his oldest boy, the body of his daughter, the feet of his two youngest children and part of the legs of his niece, the daughter of Samuel Falls, who had been visiting at his house, and the body of his mother-in-law, Mrs. David Prosser.

"The flood from Stony creek had come and gone. The water was about three feet higher than it was two years ago. We had five feet of water in the house, and had noted that it had gone down an inch. We were joking back and forth with our neighbors. We had no warning. We were looking up stream when Conemaugh lake came down. We saw the wall of water come pouring over the iron bridge. In a moment it struck the town, hurling the town of Woodvale before it; the houses went in a twinkling."

W. H. Pickrelle, operator at Mineral Point tower, one and a quarter miles west of Mineral Point station, and two

miles south of this side of South Fork, was at his post when the flood came.

The tower is situated at quite a distance above the head of the stream. His family live at Mineral Point, and he had been very anxious about the condition of the South Fork dam. About 10 a. m. May 31, he sent a special message to his family to warn them not to remain in the house. He also sent several messages in the forenoon to Dougherty, the operator at South Fork, asking about the condition of the dam. The replies were to the effect that their watchman at the dam said there was great danger, but that the operator's opinion was that there was not much danger. About 1 p. m. Pickrelle received a message from South Fork operator that the dam was in bad condition. At 1:32 p. m. he received this message from South Fork: "The water is running over the breast of lake dam in center, and the west side is becoming dangerous."

"DOUGHERTY"

The last message received from South Fork, and in fact the last message received at Mineral Point from any one up to the present time was received at 2:25 p. m.:

"The dam is getting worse and may possibly go. J. P. Wilson."

Mr. Wilson is superintendent of the Argyle Coal company. Pickrelle sent this message to East Conemaugh as soon as he received it, together with instructions to have it circulated among the people there at once. The operator at East Conemaugh wired back at 2:30 p. m.:

"O. K. J. O."

These being the letters used to denote the name of the East Conemaugh operator, Mr. Montgomery.

The Damage at Woodvale.

The resident portion of Woodvale borough is completely wiped out. The property loss is estimated at \$1,500,000. On the hills above the wrecked village is presented the worst spectacle of the hour. Here are clustered the several thousand inhabitants who escaped, and unless aid is given them soon they must perish of want. Starvation stares them in the face. They are so far above Johnstown that the relief parties have not yet reached them, and only a few provisions have been brought up to them by the other survivors in Johnstown. Several have lost their mind, and it is feared that the horrors of death by starvation or the worst horrors of madness, must soon overtake them unless at once relieved. A large number of lives were lost here.

Cautionary Proclamation.

The state board of health of Pennsylvania has satisfied itself by inspection that the waters of Conemaugh, Allegheny and the Ohio rivers must become contaminated as a result of the recent disastrous flood at Johnstown. It therefore earnestly urges all persons who are obliged to depend upon these streams for their water supply to use no water for household purposes which has not been previously boiled. By order of the board. BENJAMIN LEA, Secretary.

Communication Opened.

BLAIRVILLE, Pa., June 5.—Communication with the outside world was re-established to-day. The 300 passengers on the Pennsylvania railway, who have been stranded at Altoona, will be transported in wagons to Ninevah, forty-two miles distant.

LOSS GROWING HEAVIER.

Three Trains Destroyed Instead of Two. Other Losses.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—It is now a settled fact that three trains were caught by the flood at Johnstown. The day express, which left Pittsburg at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, appears to have been the least affected, though the reports concerning the fate of its passengers are very unsatisfactory in details. The limited and a local passenger train are shrouded in a mist that can only be lifted when perfect communication has been established. Train Dispatcher Culp stated that the trains in question are believed to be safe at Altoona although the officials have no positive information in regard to them. Train 3 was known to have reached Wilmore, and as 20 and 14 were at Sonman, he thinks there is no reason to doubt that they reached twenty-five miles farther east.

The officials still contend that few of the passengers on the day express were lost. They say that four more have been found in a cottage on the hillside

above the town, but that they do not know their names.

There are quite a number who have not yet turned up, but the railroad men still have hopes that they will be found safe. On the other hand, passengers who were saved, figure out that twenty to forty persons were drowned from the day express alone.

Every train that arrives from Pittsburg brings hundreds of people, who come for no other purpose than to see the sights, and thousands more would come if they could get through the gates at the Union depot, and thousands of others along the road would go if the conductors would let them on the trains. Now too many come as it is, but a few days more will put the town in condition to receive them.

Relief Coming In.

The local relief committee yesterday had its hands full of work, and its coffers rapidly filling with contributions, the heavy drain on which, however, removed all possibility of their breakage causing a disastrous flood of money. The cash torrent, however, swept away hunger and cold from the destitute, who poured into Pittsburg on every train from Johnstown last night and during the day, and the big, open hearts of the Pittsburg public provided them with temporary homes. Every public institution was called into requisition, and many private houses have opened hospitable doors to the homeless.

The workmen at Johnstown are being cared for, as clearing the wreck is an absolute necessity, as much for a sanitary precaution as a humane one.

The committee has received from Capt. W. R. Jones, manager of the Edgar Thomson steel works, one of his Napoleonic telegrams as follows: "Send by special train without delay a good steward and twenty cooks, with cooking utensils. My principal difficulty is to feed our men. We are making things hum. Support me promptly and fill my wants."

This curt but expressive intimation was answered by an immediate raid on the hotels and restaurants, and in a half hour the culinary chefs were captured and shipped on a special train.

There were 1,000 workmen sent out on a special train armed with picks, shovels, etc., and they created a decided sensation as they marched down Fifth avenue. The tools and equipments on the train were valued at \$50,000.

The Pittsburg ladies have taken the work of relief in hand, and it may be assured that it will be done as efficiently as tenderly. An organization has been effected and preparations made on a scale commensurate with the occasion. A force of men were mustered in in relief to meet every incoming train from the east with carriages, and the sufferers are taken at once to the Second Presbyterian church, where they are fed, and those who need it clothed. Their bodily wants relieved, they are taken from this place and placed in the various temporary homes which afford accommodation.

A Relief Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The meeting for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers yesterday afternoon brought together many prominent public officials, army and navy officers and citizens, and resulted in generous contributions and donations of money, provisions and clothing. President Harrison presided, and made a brief but eloquent and impressive speech that touched the sensibilities of all who heard him, and elicited from his audience frequent applause. His arrival in the hall was the occasion for loud applause. District Commissioner Douglas called the meeting to order, and introducing the president to the audience, invited him to preside over their deliberations.

President Harrison, in taking the chair, spoke at some length of the great disaster and closed his remarks with the following suggestions:

"I suggest therefore that a committee be constituted having in charge the speedy collection of articles of food.

The occasion is such that the bells might well be rung through your streets to call the attention of the thoughtless to this great exigency, in order that a train load of provisions may be dispatched to-night or in the early morning to this suffering people.

"I suggest, secondly, as many of these people have had the entire furnishings of their houses swept away, and have now only temporary shelter, that a committee be appointed to collect such articles of clothing, and especially bed clothing, as can be spared. Now that the summer is on it can hardly be spared a blanket or a coverlet.

"And third, I suggest that from the substantial business men and bankers there be appointed a committee who shall collect money, for after the first exigency is past there will be found in those communities many who have lost their all; who will need aid in the reconstruction of their demolished homes and in furnishing them so that they may be again inhabited.

"Need I say in conclusion that as a temporary citizen of Washington, it would give me great satisfaction if the National capital should so generously respond to this call of our distressed fellow-citizens, as to be conspicuous among the cities of our land. I feel that as I am now calling for contributions I should say that on Saturday, when first apprised of the disaster at Johnstown I telegraphed a subscription to the mayor of that city. I do not like to speak of anything so personal as this, but I felt it due to myself and to you that I should say so much as this."

As the president concluded his address a number of vice presidents, secretaries and the treasurer of the meeting were selected, and working committees were appointed. It was an enthusiastic meeting, and the responses to the president's call for immediate subscriptions were prompt and liberal. The district bar gave \$4,537; Attorney General Miller, \$100; J. W. Thompson, \$500.