NEXT SATURDAY

THE DISPATCH WILL COMMENCE THE PUBLICATION OF

A New and Brilliant Story of Love and War, Romance and Adventure,

—BY—

G. A. HENTY,

AUTHOR OF

"The Lion of the North," "With Clive in India," "True to the Old Flag: a Tale of the American War," "Through the Fray: a Story of the Luddites," "In Freedom's Cause: or With Wallace and Bruce," "Under Drake's Flag," "The Bravest of the Brave," "The Dragon and the Raven," "Facing Death," "In the Reign of Terror," "By Sheer Pluck," "For Name and Fame," etc., etc.

The publication of this thrilling Novel will be COMMENCED ON SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889, And will be continued weekly.

Our new and forthcoming work of Fiction will be entitled

— THE —

Curse of Carne's Hold,

A Story of Adventure.

And from our perusal of the manuscript we have no hesitation in declaring that the story will be enjoyed by all classes of readers. Their sympathies will be at once aroused in the characters first introduced to their notice, and in the circumstances attending a lamentable catastrophe, which breaks up a happy household in grief and despair. The hero of the story, broken hearted and despairing, flees to the Cape, determined if possible to lose his life in battle. He joins the Cape Mounted Rifles and in active service finds the best solace for his dejected spirits. Romance is again infused into his life by his success in rescuing from the Kaffirs a young and beautiful lady, whom he gallantly bears on horseback beyond reach of their spears.

From this point the story takes up novel and startling developments. The hero's affairs in the old country are adjusted by a surprising discovery, and "The Curse of Carne's Hold" is brought to a happy and satisfactory conclusion.

The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1889.

THE WORK SHOULD NOT STOP.

The transfer to the State, of the sanitary work at Johnstown, in the line of clearing the streams and removing the debris, is what was desired by all concerned. Yet there is danger that the misunderstandings of the situation may hinder the work, if not materially nullify the necessary part of it that has been done.

It is right that the State should furnish the funds to prosecute the sanitary work, and it certainly seems more appropriate that whatever extraneous control of the situation at Johnstown is necessary should rest in the hands of the State rather than of a committee which has only the official character that is given it by the fact that it met the emergency. But it does not follow that the immediate direction of the work should be changed. The men who have started the work and directed to the necessary end will, if the policy of the State is an intelligent one, be requested to continue their labors.

The transfer of work should not include a stoppage of work. How far the general discharge of the men employed at Johnstown is due to the apparent policy of the Governor, that he is going to reform all that has been done, may be an open question. There is no question about the fact that the dubitations, delay and red tape of the State Executive has produced such results as that of taking away the relief funds which Chicago has raised for the sufferers, as was done yesterday.

RUMOR IN WAGES DISPUTES.

The view of the proposed reduction at the Homestead steel works taken by the employes, as stated in another column, is certainly a very pleasant one. They regard it as a large joke and decline to take it seriously. The renewal by the firm of an extension of the time for signing their scale seems to lend a mild if not hilarious aspect to the affair so far. It undoubtedly would rob wage disputes of half their asperities if they could be treated on the humorous basis, and taken as a jest clear through. Unfortunately this has not been the usual way of looking at them heretofore, and there is consequently the danger that the fun of the thing may disappear as the dispute progresses. Still it would be a novel and pleasant way of solving the labor question to put the whole thing on the jocose basis—provided always that it is kept out of the field of professional humor.

AN ENDURABLE HARDSHIP.

We observe in some of our Eastern cotemporaries a new outbreak of regret that the 30 per cent tax on works of art will prevent quite a number of the paintings belonging to M. Secretan, which are soon to be sold, from coming to this country. It is stated that a considerable number of wealthy Americans in Paris at the time of the sale would purchase these works of art if it were not for the duties which add 30 per cent to their cost, when they are brought into the United States.

The 30 per cent duty on paintings may be an impolitic tax, but at the same time it has no aspect to the mass of the people such as to make it a subject for general lamentation. So far as the sale of the ruined copper speculator's art treasures are concerned, we have no doubt that this country can get along and preserve the prosperity of the masses just as well without them as with them. It is also tolerably evident that the successful American speculators who are likely to buy the unsuccessful French speculator's paintings are just about as well able to pay 30 per cent duties as any class that can be named. The balderdash which has been written about the necessity of admitting paintings for the instruction of the people in art, is somewhat damaged by collision with the fact that the law permits paintings, brought in as gifts to public institutions, to be admitted without the duty. Therefore, as the 30 per cent will be paid entirely by the wealthy class, which imports paintings exclusively for its private pleasures, the comparison of that rate with the duty of a hundred per cent tax on sugar, which has to be paid by the common people, is not likely to impress the general mind with the hardships of the lower rate.

The importation of works of art is a commendable use of wealth, but we can hardly specify any class which is better able to pay a 30 per cent duty than the one which buys foreign paintings exclusively for its private delectation.

THE GOVERNOR'S STRANGE POSITION.

Governor Beaver's proposal as a substitute for calling the Legislature together to deal with the Johnstown problem is meeting with anything but a flattering reception. His objections to convening the Legislature are singularly untenable. At first the Governor was reported as saying that the floods rendered transportation of the members to the State capital impossible for an early date, which is simply puerile and absurd. The next argument made by him against an extra session was that to appropriate money for the Johnstown sufferers would be unconstitutional. This is equally irrelevant. As a matter of truth and fact, the State is not being asked to make a charitable appropriation for Johnstown or any other point to the extent of a single penny. On the contrary, what is wanted is that the State shall appropriate money for its Board of Health to discharge the duty rightfully falling upon it of cleaning the bed of its streams, removing the debris which threatens pestilence, and doing other proper State work which is now being done out of the funds specifically contributed by the generous public to clothe, house, feed and financially aid the unfortunate survivors of the dread calamity.

In place of the State keeping the Johnstown sufferers, it is the money of the Johnstown sufferers which is now doing State work. Nobody pretends that an appropriation for the Board of Health would be unconstitutional.

To attempt to fathom the motives which lead Governor Beaver to reject the proposal for an extra session is waste of time. The public are not so much interested now in the peculiar mental turn which leads the Governor to view the matter differently from nearly everyone else, as in the fact that if he does not act, serious and forever regrettable complications are likely to arise. The Governor's only alternative proposition, to which he pins his faith, has the misfortune of being about the only really unconstitutional, and possibly impracticable, one offered. He would have the State Treasurer advance $1,000,000 as a relief on the bonds of 200 volunteer citizens. The people of the State who want to see the utmost promptly done for the sufferers would not criticise even this, if it were not offered as something so much easier and more constitutional than the extra session. But as a matter of fact it has the fault that the loan would not be authorized by the Constitution; that if the bonds were to be several, in place of joint, that is to say only for $5,000 each, the State Treasurer might consider the possibilities of some of the signers becoming insolvent before the Legislature could be got together two years hence to make the loan a gift; while if the bond is a joint one it makes each signer liable for the whole amount of $1,000,000.

The public have acted nobly in their contributions for the relief of Johnstown. It is plain to everyone that there is a feeling of deep irritation and annoyance at Governor Beaver's refusal to take the simple course of getting the Legislature together, and securing at once a direct appropriation. If he can get his bond-loan scheme through at once, the people, even now, while not likely to see wherein it is at all better or as desirable as a direct appropriation, will, still on account of the sufferers, bid him Godspeed. But if, as we fear, he is to dally with the matter, then, indeed, he will have a responsibility upon him the full extent he apparently has yet to realize.

Act, Governor, act!

A PERTINENT EXAMPLE.

The disclosures made by the Cronin inquest in Chicago, that some hundred thousand dollars of the Clan-na-Gael's fund was lost in stock speculations by the custodians, affords fertile ground for some pertinent moralizing.

In the first place it should suggest to contributors to those funds, that the money which they have been raising for the supposed liberation of Ireland was thrown away. Intimations of this sort that the contributions of Irish men and women were used simply for the support of professional patriots, have already been made, and they seem to be pretty thoroughly indorsed by this disclosure. It would puzzle even an Irish intellect to understand how Ireland can be liberated by the purchase of five thousand shares of Chicago and Northwestern stock at 126.

The other point is on the inevitably demoralizing character of gambling. Whether these funds were wisely contributed or not, they were trust funds. If men of eminent character among the Irish have used the trust funds, placed in their charge, in a way which would have been just as useful, if they had coppered the ace or played it in a jack pot, the lesson is so obvious that it hardly needs to be specified.

THE SUPREME COURT OVERRULED.

The reported decision of a United States District Judge in Missouri that the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law forbids the levying of a greater rate on the local traffic of a road, than the proportion of the through rates, which that road receives jointly with other companies, necessarily creates a considerable stir among railroad men. If no through rate can be made which is lower than the sum of the local rates, it will occasion a universal revolution in railroad methods, and will do a good deal to justify the opposition to the long-and-short-haul clause which was made by railroad men at the time of its adoption.

But before accepting this decision as final, it should be remembered that the authority of a district court is not by any means equal to that of the United States Supreme Court; and it so happens that the United States Supreme Court united with the Supreme Court of Illinois, in declaring a principle which is practically conclusive, in the exactly opposite direction from this decision. It is plain that under the long-and-short-haul clause, if a through rate is considered as a single rate,—say from New York to Omaha,—the law simply requires that none of the intermediate rates shall exceed the total through rate. If the through rate on the other hand is considered to be a group of rates levied by the different roads, the position of the United States district judge applies. But in the case of Wabash vs. Illinois, decided in the United States Supreme Court, both the United States Supreme Court and the Illinois Supreme Court held that a through rate was "one contract and one voyage," which affords a practically conclusive rule for the construction of the long-and-short-haul clause in this particular.

The decision of the District Judge has already been made the subject of an outcry against the inter-State commerce law. But before that outcry extends much further, it should be recognized that the question has already been practically decided by the United States Supreme Court, the other way.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION.

The work of the past ten or twelve days in the line of destruction presents a remarkably appalling total. Leaving out of the question the fearful total of mortality, estimates, which of course cannot be taken as exact or official, put the losses at Johnstown at $30,000,000; those to railroads in other sections of the country at $1,250,000; and the damages at various cities, outside of the Johnstown district, from flood at about $13,000,000 more. Add to this the loss by the destruction of the town of Seattle by fire, stated to be $15,000,000, and we have a loss of nearly $60,000,000 in the period of a few days. Losses of such an immense character will naturally exhaust the surplus production of a considerable portion of the year. It is gratifying to know that a few months' production of the United States will make up such a loss as this; but it is also evident that very frequent repetitions of such losses would be greater than the industry of the country could stand.

IT is calculated to throw new light on an old subject to learn that the Stewart will litigation was settled because the lawyers in the case were afraid that the estate might be seriously impaired by the expenses of the suit. The danger is quite credible; but the anxiety of the lawyers over it, makes a severe draft on the public credulity.

A VERY unfounded fling at the management of the Pittsburg relief work is made by the Chicago *Times*, as follows: "Money, clothing and provisions are flowing into Pittsburg fast enough. They do not appear to be flowing out of Pittsburg fast enough, however. Perhaps the Pittsburg committee has constructed another dam." Everybody who has paid any attention to the work of the Pittsburg committee knows that it has strained every power to forward all the relief that comes into its hands at once to the Johnstown sufferers. The dam which holds back the relief has been constructed by an altogether different agency.

THE first Battenburg baby has already been made a Colonel of a German regiment; and the perniciously humorous American press is consequently declaring that of course it must be in the infantry service.

NO BETTER evidence of the gratitude and good will between the sections that have aided each other in great calamities, is needed than the noble efforts of Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., to repay the charity shown them when they were afflicted by disaster. Charleston has sent a train to Johnstown loaded with clothing and provisions for the sufferers, and Jacksonville has made a liberal contribution in proportion to its size and wealth. Such acts are as far above the attempts of some Southern papers to make sectional points out of the event at Johnstown, as the heavens are above the infernal regions.

WE feel justified in expressing our belief that the universal opinion of Western Pennsylvania concerning Governor Beaver is a deep and abiding regret that he cannot be a candidate for re-election.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unanimity of our Philadelphia cotemporaries that the Legislature is not wanted at this time, it seems pertinent to say that when the device is resorted to of taking money out of the State Treasury on the bond of private citizens, there is a good deal of room for the opinion that it would be better to call the Legislature together and adopt the constitutional method of appropriating the necessary funds.

IT seems legitimate to remark that the alleged Christian scientists who have undertaken to abolish the Christian institution of marrying in Michigan are really practicing unchristian science.

IT is interesting to learn that Mr. John L. Sullivan pronounces tea a powerful nervous irritant and an undesirable beverage generally. Prof. Sullivan's record is one of total abstinence from this deteriorating liquor; but it is understood that he will continue to pay homage to old Monongahela whisky as the conqueror which he has learned by experience to be able to knock out any man.

THE latest report about the seal fisheries dispute warrants the confident belief that England and the United States will be able to settle the matter without making the fur fly.

A GOOD deal of anxiety is expressed by the organic press that Missouri's new anti-trust law will smash the trusts and smash other business with it. The fact is, however, that if Missouri has nerve enough to enforce the law it will place business on a firm legitimate basis, and abolish the advantages to special classes secured by the trust device.

OTHER cities are claiming superiority in the amount of their contributions to the Johnstown sufferers; but no one can deny that Pittsburg got there first.

THE opening of the new Baltimore and Ohio depot which took place yesterday is a marked advance on the old and dingy building which has done duty as a passenger station in this city for many years. The improvement was a long time coming; but when it comes in the shape of a handsome addition to the city architecture it was all the more welcome.

THE bullish statement of the pipe lines is perhaps intended to prepare the public for a slump in the petroleum market.

GENERAL JUBAL E. EARLY is now informing public assemblages in the South, that he was a greater man than Phil Sheridan. The whole country will unite in applauding the excellent judgment shown by General Early in not advancing his claim until the present day when foot-racing has become a leading field of competition for fame.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

Some Facts About the Extraordinary Condition of the Storms of May 31.

ONE of the features of the Johnstown disaster which is sure to come into greater prominence as the inquiry into the causes of the bursting of the South Fork dam becomes more searching, is the extraordinary weather for the week ending June 1. The weather for several days prior to May 31 was especially remarkable upon the ridges of the Alleghenies and through the valleys starting from the eastern slope of those mountains.

Some of the figures of the barometric reports have been given, and it has been the custom of everybody who desired to demonstrate the adequacy of the dam under ordinary circumstances to lay stress upon the immense proportions of the rain-fall in the water shed of the South Fork lake and the streams that fed it before the disaster, but yesterday considerably more than mere figures or broad assertions based upon them happened to be brought to my notice by the Rev. Mathew B. Riddle, of the Western Theological Seminary.

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DR. RIDDLE was a passenger upon the limited westbound from New York on that awful Friday. The limited, as will be remembered, did not get further west than Lillys, less than 20 miles east of Johnstown. It was then sent back to Altoona. But of the train and its passengers there is nothing new that need be told here.

Dr. Riddle tells me that the Susquehanna and the Juniata were amazingly high at the time he passed them. But he was particularly struck with the immense banks of black clouds which lay along the Blue Ridge and every other succeeding range of mountains that he encountered till the crest of the Alleghenies had been left behind.

The clouds that were so massed seemed to be motionless. Most of the time it was raining pitchforks. What Dr. Riddle saw the reports of the signal service show to have been the condition of the atmosphere for more than 48 hours previous.

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FROM what Dr. Riddle suggested, but which he wished to be understood is not his positive assertion upon a full knowledge of the facts, added to the memoranda of the signal service officers in this city, it appears to me that the following should serve to prove conclusively that there were rains and storms of unprecedented violence and under almost unparalleled conditions, on the Alleghenies to the eastward, and over a field oblong in shape, stretching from the Potomac near Falling Waters, W. Va., to Buffalo in the North and Albany in the East.

On the 29th of May an area of barometric depression made its appearance in the Southwest, and steadily moved upward and eastward until it seems to have concentrated upon the Alleghenies on May 30. It would have traveled eastward then, but it was opposed by the high barometric condition of the atmosphere on the Atlantic coast. The winds were blowing from the west, where a high barometer existed also. Thus, as it were, there was no outlet for the storms in the area of low barometer. They hung suspended over the Alleghenies and its eastern valleys principally, but lapping over sufficiently to contribute to the western watersheds of Pennsylvania's great mountain range. And while the storm clouds were piled along the mountain sides and crests by the law of nature, the moisture was sucked in from the sea coast, where the barometer was high. Thus were caused the long-continued rains and cloudbursts which resulted in the floods on the Susquehanna and Juniata.

It should be remembered that if the South Fork dam had not broken there would have been no high water of a startling character in the Allegheny or the Conemaugh. The heaviest part of the storms fell on the eastern side of the Alleghenies, although so close to the dividing line that the sources of such streams as the South Fork in some instances were affected by the deluge.

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THERE does not appear to be full authority yet for the statement that the rainfall in the neighborhood of South Fork was 6½ inches on May 31. The last telegram received from the lady who furnished the Signal Service river report from Johnstown was that at 12 o'clock midday 2½ inches of rain had fallen. But it is established beyond a peradventure that the rainfall on the mountains was extraordinary. Dr. Riddle says that the conditions which kept the area of the depression so long at a standstill almost above the Alleghenies and Central Pennsylvania were such as are not likely to occur more than once in 50 years.

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IN some places the storms were of different character. At Falling Waters, W. Va., for instance, a cyclone wind storm scooped the water of the river. In the regions in which we are now so vitally interested it was the steady downpour of rain upon the ground, already soaked beyond its capacity to absorb, that caused the trouble. HEPBURN JOHNS.

GRASPING THE TERRITORY.

The New Salt Syndicate is Reaching Out for a Monopoly.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

WARSAW, N. Y., June 10.—Land agents working in the interests of the proposed salt union, called the North American Salt Company, have commenced securing options on all desirable salt land lying adjacent to the Erie, New York Central, Rochester and Pittsburg and Delaware and Lackawanna Railroads, in Genesee and Wyoming counties. They only make offers on land which lies over salt reasonably near the surface. No attempt is being made to gain control over the territory where weak or impure brine is found.

A good many leases have already been secured. Some farmers are not decided as to what is for their best interest, and ask for time to consider the question. No one else stands ready to take their property at the liberal prices offered, so they will undoubtedly fall in with the rest. The new move causes some excitement among outside owners of plants.

PERSONAL FACTS AND FANCIES.

REV. DR. PHILLIPS BROOKS goes abroad again this month, and will come home by the way of Japan.

GASTON PLANTE, inventor of the electrical accumulator, is dead. He was a brother of M. Francois Plante, the musician.

FATHER A. A. LAMBING, of Wilkinsburg, has arrived in Johnstown to assist Fathers Davin and Tahaney in their arduous labors.

IT has been decided in Russia that women may be physicians; but they must confine their services to children and adults of their own sex.

ROSA BONHEUR is another one of the famous people of the world who celebrate their seventieth birthday this year. She is still painting industriously.

FRANZ VAN DER STUCKEN will give a concert of music by American composers, done by American performers, in Paris during the exposition, and hopes to hire the Tricadero for July 4.

HENRY GEORGE has made a wonderful impression on the Britishers. The London and provincial press agree in saying that he has swayed the masses more powerfully than any man who has appealed to them from the platform in a generation.

MR. DAVID LAURIE, of Glasgow, has refused $10,000 for the famous "Alard" Straduarius violin, but $12,500 has now been offered on behalf of an American, and the matter is under consideration. The "Alard" formerly belonged to J. B. Vuillaume, the expert, who gave it to his son-in-law, M. Delphin Alard, violin professor at the Paris Conservatoire, who sold it to Mr. Laurie. It is dated 1715.

CAPTAIN RIGIO, who recently died at Grand Isle, La., is said to have been the last survivor of Lafitte's famous band of pirates. He was the oldest inhabitant of the island, having lived there from the time the band was dispersed. In his early days he participated in most of Lafitte's raids, but when the band was broken up took to cultivating oranges and other fruits, and made a snug little fortune.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S motion to abolish perpetual pensions has shown up the peculiar history of one of them. On the list is a small pension standing to the credit of a Scottish peer for the fulfillment of a sinecure office. For two generations not a penny has gone into the family coffers. This peer's grandfather, being in need of ready money, sold the pension to a Portsmouth money-lender, whose heirs and assigns draw it to this day.

N. S. Wood at Harris' Theater.

Although "The Boy Detective," in the title role of which N. S. Wood has appeared over 3,000 times, has been seen scores of times in this city, two large audiences applauded the gallant hero at Harris' Theater yesterday. Mr. Wood is as manly a young fellow as ever, and his company on his present visit is a carefully selected and competent one. "The Boy Detective" will be given all this week, and "The Boy Scout" follows next week.

DEMOCRACY OF DISASTER.

Reflections, by a Well-Known Gentleman, on Barriers Flooded Away.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Two hundred of us, more or less, found ourselves between Friday and Sunday mornings, May 31, June 2, caught and caged in the mountain town of Altoona, nearly 250 miles from Philadelphia and 120 miles from Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. To all of us it was a sudden and surprising, and to many a terrible arrest of their persons and plans.

First came those on Friday morning's "limited" from the East, turned back from Cresson by news of a land-slide further on, deplored at the time, but a disappointment which tidings of the late destruction at Johnstown turned to profound thankfulness. Then came those by the afternoon "limited," also from the East, stopped at Altoona by explicit orders that no trains should be moved east or west till further notice. How little could trainmasters or passengers have imagined how long it would be before that further notice would be given! How long not the most skillful engineer or conductor can yet tell.

About 9 in the evening came the "Fast Line" from the East, after which telegraph poles and bridges (some of the latter but a few minutes only after the passing of the trains) sunk with their poles and piers into the undermining floods of the swollen Juniata.

Saturday morning, and for days after, came little companies of those coming East from Pittsburg on the "limited" and the two sections of the day express, who had mercifully escaped the terrible ingulfing of the South Fork deluge; each with his or her tale, all alike in danger, terror and deliverance; but each unlike the other in its details. All was heard with a quick and tender sympathy that frequent repetition made only the more tender and earnest. Introductions were either not needed, or were most slender and informal. Acquaintances were made in an hour, and in some instances ripened into a heartfelt interest and affection which, under ordinary conditions, it would have taken weeks or even months to form. None thought of asking of another's station or circumstances in life, whether capitalist or laborer, uneducated or educated, poor or rich, professional man or layman. A common peril and loss and a common deliverance softened all hearts and melted all the customary barriers to freest human intercourse.

Is it so, that our heaven-born Christianity must find in some terrible common disaster only the speediest realization of its own ideal of a common brotherhood and of an earnest mutual sympathy? Must it be, alas! that the melted barriers shall be instantly rebuilt as strong and high as ever, so soon as the dreadful suffering and danger shall cease to be vividly remembered? If so, then this most sorrowful of our late human tragedies will have failed to teach us its most important and Christ-like lesson. ADDISON BALLARD.

INGRAM, PA., JUNE 10.

FASTED OVER A WEEK.

A Canary Found Alive in Its Cage Amid the Ruins.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—Sunday noon a member of the Beaver Falls relief corps, at work in the ruins of a house on Main street, found a bird cage containing a live canary. The wires of the cage were but little bent, although it was discovered under at least five feet of timber and rubbish. When found the little creature was lying on the back of the cage apparently dead, but in a few moments, greatly to the surprise of the rescuer, it came to.

A dish of water and some cracker crumbs were hastily found, which the bird devoured with great relish, after which it hopped and chirped around the cage. To all appearances it was no worse for its experience. The seed and water dishes were both empty when found, and it is highly probable that the bird had neither food nor water during its long imprisonment. It is now at the camp of the relief corps. MORTON.

THE CRANK A TRUE PROPHET.

A Man Who Predicted Years Ago That the Dam Would Break.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—A few years ago a man in Johnstown, called a crank, opposed the construction of the Pennsylvania viaduct. He predicted that in case of floods the obstruction would be the cause of a great loss of life. He even went so far as to bring suit against the road before a justice of the peace, who was lost in the flood.

The suit was ignored, but the prediction the crank made at that time has become history. If the world were full of such long-headed fellows humanity might fare better. ISRAEL.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

A Book Containing Language That Seems Prophetic, Found Among the Ruins.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—A peculiar and strangely interesting incident in connection with the flood was noticed to-day at the ruins of the Methodist parsonage. A visitor picked up a book which had been washed from the library shelves and torn in two by the angry waves. It proved to be the last half of a history of Grenada, and on the top of the first page occurred these lines:

"To his feet, and he looked back and saw the houses falling in every direction and in a moment the town was in ruins."

A noticeable coincidence, to say the least. MORTON.

PENSIONS OF DEAD VICTIMS.

Private Dalzell Writes an Open Letter of Instruction.

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—Private Dalzell has written to the Associated Press. He says that widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers were drawing pensions on the date of the great calamity are entitled to the accrued pensions due the soldier at the time of his death and no longer. This also applies to those whose pension claims were pending.

He further suggests that all the insurance companies should publish a list of the persons having policies in their companies in the flooded districts, because in many cases the policies are lost.

THE ELKS RAISING MONEY.

A Fund to be Collected for Sufferers at Seattle and Johnstown.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Dr. Hamilton E. Leach, Exalted Grand Ruler of the B. P. Order of Elks, has issued the following notice:

To All Lodges B. P. O. Elks:

In view of the great calamity that has befallen our countrymen and brothers, I hope each lodge will raise a subscription, to be made a consolidated fund for the relief of our brothers of Seattle as well as Johnstown. All moneys can be forwarded to me and properly receipted for.

HAMILTON E. LEACH, E. G. R.

A CALL FROM LOCK HAVEN.

Money Needed at Once to Clean the City and Prevent Sickness.

LOCK HAVEN, June 10.—At a meeting of citizens held to-day a resolution was adopted requesting that the following be given to the Associated Press:

To the People of the United States:

This city has been devastated by the recent great flood, and immediate assistance is needed. Our streets, alleys and homes are in a frightful condition, and money is needed at once to save us from epidemic. We are receiving a generous supply of provisions, but Lock Haven alone is not the only place to be supplied from these. Many people in the nearby small towns have lost nearly everything they had, and are dependent upon us for money and provisions.

We need disinfectants badly, and money with which to hire teams and men from a distance to help clean our streets and cellars. There was not a square inch of land within the corporate limits of the city proper that was not submerged, and when the water subsided it left a layer of mud and filth which, under the strong sun of to-day, creates a stench that is almost unbearable. The contents of vaults and cesspools are in cellars in our main thoroughfares, and nothing will save us from a frightful epidemic unless help comes promptly and generously.

ESTHER ALL BROKEN UP.

The Beautiful Colored Queen, in Two Persons, Grows Jealous.

As to *Esther*, the beautiful though somewhat dusky Pittsburg queen, she is in trouble. Both of her, so to speak, feel jealous. "Esther" (the cantata) was most favorably given in Avery Mission Church nearly two months ago, under the direction of that cultivated musician, Mrs. H. T. Neale, and by the colored choirs of Avery and Brown chapels. On the strength of the notice that fine performance was accorded by THE DISPATCH, another colored cantata company has advertised to produce "Esther" at the Bijou to-night, with the original Miss Kate Kelly in the title role, but without Mrs. Neale's trained company of singers.

Still, they advertise it as the company that was "so highly complimented in THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH of April 24." Hence, the other *Esther* and her friends feel badly, and say that all this is done to hamper them in their production of the cantata at Liberty Hall, East End, Thursday evening, and at Salisbury Hall, Southside, the 20th. Thus two beautiful *Queen Esthers* have fallen out.

DEFENDING THE GOVERNOR.

A Correspondent Who Thinks He and the Water Are Just Right.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

A question for the hour: Would it not be advisable to take a calm view of the situation as it now is, and instead of appealing to men's prejudices and fears, make a plain statement of facts, and then to try and find the best way out of a bad situation?

Now, is it best to abuse Governor Beaver for not calling a special session of the Legislature to do what by an express provision of the Constitution it cannot do? See article 3, section 18.

"No appropriations, except for pensions or gratuities for military services, shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes to any person or community."

The State does not, and cannot, undertake to make good the losses sustained by individuals or communities by floods, earthquake, hurricanes or fires. This fact is so patent that it needs no argument.

But because the State cannot, as a State, come to the relief of the suffering, it does not follow that they cannot be assisted by individuals and societies. Of course, the State, to a limited extent, has control over sanitary matters; but is the sanitary condition of the river such as to warrant the Governor in calling a special session of the Legislature?

I think, if we take time to examine the situation, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that, as far as the water in the river is concerned, it is in a better condition that before the rise. We all know that the drainage of all the cities and towns on the Allegheny and tributaries is directly into the river. When the great rush of water came all of the accumulations of weeks would be swept into the river and pass down stream, and are now well on the way to the gulf, leaving the water that is now coming down comparatively pure.

Not more than 2 per cent of the water in the Allegheny comes from the Conemaugh. That stream has been patroled by hundreds of people searching for dead bodies, and if any remained in the channel they would have been found before this time. All of the bodies that remain have lodged outside of the channel of the stream, and are covered by the debris or sand, and can be found, if located, when they will affect the water.

All of the wreckage that can be burned should be burned at once. It cannot injure the dead, and ought not to outrage the feelings of the living. One live man is better than a hundred dead ones, and to move all of the wreckage by overhauling and taking it out piece by piece will certainly cause several deaths.

We do not hesitate to dig through or build over a cemetery when the public good, or even private gain, seems to require it. Then why should we hesitate in this case, when the public health seems to demand it? Let that part of the business be disposed of as soon as possible, and apply the contributions of a generous public to the relief of the people, and providing shelter for them until such time as they can get to work and provide for themselves.

ALLEGHENY, June 10. FESTINA LENTE.

A HEROIC SCHOOLMA'AM.

The Life-Saving Success of Miss Love, a Johnstown Teacher.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

The disaster at our place has brought many a noble heart to the front. Among the heroes and heroines I would place the name of one of the Johnstown teachers, who, after getting to a garret and finding herself beyond the reach of the water, set to the work of saving others, and succeeded in getting in 18 or 20 souls, all of which are well. Not satisfied with this she gave away every article of clothing she had on, except a dress, and, when rebuked for it, said:

"I will keep myself warm by keeping constantly in motion."

After getting out of her prison house, this brave woman offered her services to the physicians, and was stationed in the Bedford Street Hospital, and stuck to her post until compelled to leave from exhaustion. She belonged to no class of nurses, but her kind words and tender touch will never be forgotten. When she bade us good-by she said: "I would not go now, but there are so many here that know more than I do." God bless her! She was there in the toughest time.

Please publish this, for if any one deserves special mention it is Miss Love, a Johnstown teacher. A HOSPITAL INMATE.

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.

THEY QUIT CONTRIBUTING.

Citizens of Cambridge, Pa., Take Governor Beaver's Advice, and Wait.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

The citizens of this place (Cambridge) intended to send you quite a sum of money for the Johnstown people. We see in the morning paper, though, that Mayor Grant, of New York, has telegraphed Beaver to draw on him for $50,000, and Beaver answers to the Mayor, stating to leave the money where it was, as they did not need it just now. That being the case, we have refused to collect any contributions until such time as the Johnstown people may need it. But, judging from the tone of Beaver's answers to telegrams, Johnstown must be well supplied. FRANK MAYER.

CAMBRIDGE, PA., June 10.

AFTER THE RAILROADS.

New Castle Sails Into Obnoxious Tracks in Very Lively Style.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

NEW CASTLE, June 10.—Some time ago the City Council of New Castle instructed City Engineer Miller to remove all railroad tracks crossing South Jefferson street not authorized by the Councils. The Western New York and Philadelphia road has long occupied this street and the City Engineer could discover no ordinance that authorized it to do so. This road had three tracks crossing this street besides the main line track of the road. Engineer Miller, with Street Commissioner Norris, the city police force and a gang of 30 laborers, proceeded to the point in dispute and before the officials of the road had time to raise any objection tore up one track. This track is known as the engine house track, and at the time there were three engines and a passenger train standing on it at a point a few feet from where the city officials were at work. This shut the W. N. Y. & P. cars and engines from the main line. The other two tracks were soon torn up. The second track torn up is the one used by the Pittsburg and Western Railroad to get to its depot in this city, and this road was obliged to get the mails and let off passengers a half mile from its depot all day. It was about 3 o'clock this afternoon before the W. N. Y. & P. got its engines off the siding and at work. Passenger traffic was not interfered with, as the trains ran from Oil City and backed up again.

Roadmaster McGuire, of the Western New York and Pennsylvania road, endeavored to tear away the obstructions placed on the track by the officials, but was notified by the Chief of Police that he would be arrested, and he desisted. When the City Engineer went to tear up the tracks of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie road George Tenner, manager of Oliver Brothers' large furnace in this city, notified him that he would hold the city responsible for the loss should the furnace chill by reason of being cut off from its means of getting stock. The Engineer said he would give the Pittsburg and Lake Erie time to prepare for the inevitable. The Pittsburg and Western is in bad shape, as it has no track of its own into the Union depot and the one used by it is torn up, with no prospect of the damage being repaired.

PALACE CAR TOURISTS.

A Wealthy Party That Has Just Covered All of America.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Dr. Seward Webb's tour of 20,000 miles in palace cars is drawing to a close. Dr. Webb, his wife and three children, his brother, Mr. Frank Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Purdy, Mr. Julian Kean, Mr. George Bird, Dr. James W. McLane, their maids and valets, numbering 16 in all, make up the party. The four magnificent cars in which the journey is being made are now, in coming East on the Canadian Pacific from Vancouver, destined to Shelbourne, W. T., where Dr. Webb has his summer residence. They have traversed something like 20,000 miles since April 6, when they left the Grand Central depot for Niagara Falls, the first point of interest on their route.

From this point they passed no interesting place unnoticed in the United States, British America or Alaska. By living in their train, stopping but a short time at resting places and visiting rapidly all the most delightful attractions, they have traversed this almost incredible distance in so few weeks. At the time of starting it was arranged to include El Paso, Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico in the list of places to be visited, but, owing to the extreme warm weather, the route was changed, and, instead of going South, after having covered the United States, they turn in opposite direction and visited Alaska.

Bank Papers and Records Safe.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Controller of the Currency has received a letter from National Bank Examiner Pierce, saying that the debris has been removed from the First National Bank of Johnstown, Pa., and the vault and safe opened and examined, showing that the funds and securities, books, records and papers are all safe, although somewhat damaged by water.

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

A New Place of Amusement.

[NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.]

NEW YORK, June 10.—The corner stone of the new West End Theater in Harlem was laid this afternoon by Tommie Russell, the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" of the last theatrical season. It will be built after the Byzantine style of architecture. A big square Moorish tower will adorn the main corner of the building. The seats will be arranged according to a new plan, which will afford to everyone an unobstructed view of the stage. An elevator in the tower will lift the persons from the ground floor to the roof garden between the acts.

Hewitt is Not Mayor Yet.

The German flag was hung out over the City Hall this morning, because to-day is Pfingst Monday, and Mayor Grant wishes to catch the German vote. All the German societies of the city have celebrated the day by going into the country. The Beethoven Männerchor went to Washington yesterday, so that they could sing in front of the White House this afternoon. Two other societies have gone to the Lehigh valley. Almost every picnic park pavilion and dance hall on Manhattan Island have been engaged for German balls and banquets this evening.

Fuller's Tale of Woe.

In the electric sugar trial to-day Lawson N. Fuller began to tell how William E. Howard and Professor Friend had induced him to invest $6,500 in electric sugar stock. Mr. Fuller got very near to Prof. Friend's secret, he thought, before he gave up his $6,500. The Professor took him to the Brooklyn refinery and showed him a big box called "Jumbo," and said to contain machinery which could refine 20,000 barrels of sugar daily. Once Mr. Fuller and a friend heard Prof. Friend refine sugar behind a curtain before which they stood. After considerable fussing, he brought them some clean, white sugar. They