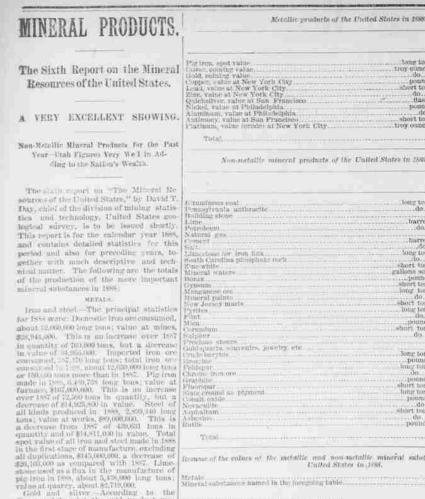
Yet to Come.

Quantity. Value.

troy ounces



16

arrey agont 82,710,000, d silver - According to the the mint, the gold product was w ounces, valued at \$53,157,000, at the same as in 1887, being an ady \$55,800. The silver product 52 the ounces, of the commer-f valuet additionals. United States from

The production i. The production rarm pig lead, was lat \$0,050,000, new works and the led to a further production of size

product, was 33,250 From Collifornia 200 Basks from Unitariory price v Bask, makina No new valuable a 1988, and with that the yield of

iry remains un-lications of further wh in Nevada and product includes eted in ores, and 5518. The cor-is s103,200, product, 'hefud-

stal product, deriver exported areas and rais, worth \$18,441, cold pounds, worth of value in that year r porportion of ex-o and ere. The price of and ere are price dired at 82 per pound. product declined from 1,500 tens in 1888. The

s producs s from ores in this of 255,450 tons, valued at amount some 25,500 tons as unitances ores. Or annullarous from ores. Of annullarous from ores. Of annullarous in a status

105,199 29,000 109 000 \$5,00 \$5,00 \$0,00 at New York City 2356.045,603 Non-metallic mineral products of the United States in 1880 (spot values). Value: Quantity. long tens 21,100.008 41,624,610 40,087,000 27,340,018 14,75411.5 .tarrels. 64,839 75,600 110,000 15,250 56,000 51,000 31,000 31,000 31,000 2500 15,44 15,000 371,590 2,000 2,000 STALUEL S licenses of the volues of the metallic and non-metallic mineral substances produced in the United States in 1688. 305,914,36 8526,159,93 Satimated value of misstral products unspecified. B0001.0000.000

OCHIMINOUSL.

cin mSS, being and The sliver products (of the continuer, solution, multiple of all coals from minnes in the cover the product of slates, exclusive of slack coal the product of all coals from the sin the Context states, exclusive of slack coal the product of slows, and therease is SUSSES toos, valued and that. The product in ISSS was 98,000 short, there shows not the almost slows, solution of the script is imported functions, making the slows, and the slows, slows, solution of the script is imported functions, making and slows, and therease is SUSSES toos, valued and the slows, and the slows, slows, slows, slows, slows, solution, slows, and therease, slows, slowslows, slows, slows, slows, slows, slows, s

OWNERS DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OWNE OWNER OW

Building stone.—Direct returns from evolutorys of the various kinds of building tongs show that there was but a standl gain a value over the figures of 1887. The show of the show produced in 1888 is a range of the show produced in 1888 is

raise of the stone produced in 1885 is SELEAUXO, as SAUDOR more than in the pre-e-ding year. Bryck and the, -Value, 848,213,000. This figure corresponds only a small gain over list. This is due rather to increase in the number of mininfacturing binnts than to increased production at the older and more important sources of supply: in fact, many of the latter show a failury of in produc-tion. Prices also were generally some-what lower than in 1887. Line – The production is estimated at 0.087,400 bairrols, with an average value of 0.56,400 bairrols, with an average value of 0.56,400 bairrols, with an average value of 0.56 are the value of the years pro-duct. These figures are not increased pre-ouch the leading line regions as in coefficient to be been the rains are used in barrels for 1887, and the gains are been by the barrols of barrows and the start of minor importance. Comput. The amount of comput per-ficient in the leading Wine regions as in coefficient of the years, which at 715, outs per barrol, making 84,530,650 as the value of the years product. AMENETY MATHIALS.

ABRASIVE MATERIALS.

Hahrstonrs.—The product which is used as grinding connect, plaster, paints, feed, ic., comes from New York, Pennsylvania, al North Carolina, and is valued at 150,000. Grindstones.—Ohio and Michigan furnish Brindstone from which

enctically all the product in long tons, es une made. Tho used alightly, 41,000

Johnstown was When the classic Horace wished to exress with greatest emphasis the extincpress with greatest emphasis the extinc-tion of Troy, he simply wrote "Hion fuit." The brevity and the past tense im-plied that absolutely nothing was left. And this is almost true of Johnstown— quite true of two considerable towns

bove it.

The production of parts and small incounts of the production of parts and production and miles of mad corpes by the thousand. Yes, literally, the surfue such as each as eenen. No other calamity of anything like such as proportions has ever cocurred in North. America. Its on fourt is production of Lines production of Lines production of parts and production of parts and production of parts and production and production and production production of the parts and production of the parts an

only parallels on the western continent infine-rial earth — The product came prin-ipally from Maryland, and amounted to 5000 short tons, worth, before shipment, 15 500.

 Life and the second seco is the product was \$,20,000 gallons, worth \$1,261,473. Totas.—The total value of the minerals produced in 1888 was \$900,650,831. It is recognized that this is the sum of the values of substances taken in various stages of manifacture and hence with it is the most valuablements for comparing the total products of different years. The resonant is an increase of noarly \$50,000,000. Against the earthquake, the cyclone and beyond the value of the product in 1887. In that year nearly every mineral industry showed an increase and hence an increased

A View of Johnstown Before the Waters Reared the other side of the latter, and they had not been incorporated because the com-Waters Roared. pany owned most of the villages and only a small part of Johnstown, and therefore objected to consolidation. TOPOGRAPHY OF THE VALLEY. A Pen Picture of Desolation and Woe-Hero ism and Crime-Many Romances

Increasors objected to consolication. There was not a very wealthy family in either place, The inhabitants of the valley were employes of the Cambria Iron and Steel company, their families and only such professional people and traders as were necessary to the common life of such a community. A very large proportion were Catholics, but there were fine churches of sweeral other doere fine churches of several other de-minations.

Following up the gorge of Conemaugh creek, one would have found a house here and there, and a village of 700 peoplo seven miles up, called Mineral Point —on the first available level. Three miles farther up was South Fork (a stream came in there from the south) with 1,400 people. On the other side of the creek and near Johnstown was Cone-maugh, and stretching from one to the other was a tenement district, known as Woodvale. The works of the company were scattered between the two large rowns the cost of the alout was orf were scattered between the two large towns; the cost of the plant was esti-mated at \$5,000,000, and they employed 5,000 persons in all capacities. Floods had eccasionally swept through the lower sections of these towns, and since the refuse of the works had choked the bed of the stream the overflows had been more frequent. Following up the gorge of Consmangh creek and frequently crossing the stream runs the Pennyrlcrossing the stream runs the Pennsyl-vania railroad, but it leaves the creek several miles below the reservoir. All the contry has a rapid slope towards the creek and all around the reservoir is an upland busin; all the water falling on the new is hundred concerning seedle. five or six hundred square miles would flow with torrent-like rapidity into reek or reservoir, and the latter stood 300 feet higher than Johnstown. It was death's own magazine. The reservoir once belonged to the old

Pennsylvania canal, and when the canal company abandoned it it was given to the railroad company, and eventually became railread company, and eventually became the property of a sporting organization known as the South Fork Fishing and Franting club. They added to the old dam till the entire structure was 100 feet high, ninety feet thick at the base, and twenty at the top, and about one-fifth of – mile long. The lake thus created cov-ered at least eight square miles. When it was suggested that the dam might break meat people on the line theoretic ti break most people on the line thought it would do little more damage than an or-dinary flood. Granted that the dam was weak, it was scientifically certain that it would give way at the bottom, as the ressure was intenso there on account of pressure was intenne there on account of the depth of the water. It was also plain that if there should come a long rain, filling all the streams, and then a sudden and heavy rain, the dam would break just about the time when the inflowing creeks of the whole basin were pouring their largest volume into the Conemaugh. All these conditions were filled on the list of May, and the whole dam gave way at once: a volume of water relied down t once; a volume of water rolled down is gorge which, the few survivors say, came like a wall 100 feet high," and vept all before it.



THE CONEMAUOR RIVER.

Many columns have been written of the awful scenes. Thousands of persons, dead and alive, floating on the turbid torrent, some on trees and logs, some or fragments of lumber, doors and pieces of furniture. All the acts that ennoble manhood were witnessed in the hour of danger; many that degrade it were perpetrated after the flood subsided. Husband gave up their lives to save their wives parents to save their children, children to save their parents, and men took most daring risks to rescue total strangers. All the heroism of common life was display-ed. And after the flood came a few ghouls to rob the dead, and after them the citizen



QUARRY DRILLS, WELL-BORING MACHINES, DIAMOND CORE DRILLS, WATER WHEELS, LOCOMOTIVES, STEAM MOTORS

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and the other a little south of west. At their junction the valley is broad enough to allow a considerable flood to escape

provided it had free course; but the immense stone bridge of the Pennsylvania railroad, with the embankments leading to it, forms an obstruction, not very

that this Johnstown calamity might have ized a rude system of justice, arrested

Contraction of the start

Atites SJohnstewn, Workingmens Homes. MAP OF PLOODED DISTRICT.

To understand how the destruction resconsisted on the country relief poured in and the whole region was soon

As so complete, one must get a com-plete view of the topography. In the southwest part of Cambrin county, Penn-sylvania, Story creek and Conemangh river -Story creek units to form the Conemangh river -Story creek lowing userly due north and the schema like a towns and crites are thick with mourn-ers. Here is a hushand who, being ab-sent from home, has lost his whole fam-ily; there a wife who has lost all of hers, and yonder a child who is the last of a large family. Through all the valley men and women are wandering in an mourning women than desting and an men and women are wandering in an uncertainty worse than death, seefing to identify their own among the hun-dreds of corpses; thousands do not yet inow if those near and deat to them have escaped or are lost. Thousands of bodies probably will not be found—the skeletons may be uncarthed years hence. Many a rescued child, too young to know its own maye, will be an unknown for life, Many a romance will grow out of this awful tragedy. In all American history there has been no such calamity. J. H. BEADLE.

great apparently, as there would seem room enough under the bridge for the volume of the largest river, but too great for the extraordinary flood on this occa-sion. Turning to the left, up Conemaugh creek, the valley narrows very rapidly; the high, rocky and abrapt hills close in on the stream till they leave a more gorge, and wherever there is level land in the bottom of this gorge there is a town. In many places, too, the hills can-not be scaled. Thus the unfortunates were imprisoned, as it were, in the bottom of a narrow trough, down which was

in the Petitey/Function diffusion and the maximum average being in the Penasyline and the mines at \$807,508; a alight in crease in requirement over the previous year. The book of the maximum average being in the penasyline and have the previous year. The book of the maximum average being in the maximum average being in the maximum average being in the mines at \$807,508; a alight in the maximum average being in the penasyline and have the previous year. The book of the maximum average being in the being average being in the maximum average being in the being average being in the maximum average being in the being average being in the maximum average being in the maximum average being in the maximum average being in the being average being in the being average being in the maximum average b



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