

PESTILENCE THREATENED.

Several Persons Taken Alive From the Ruins.

DEATH ESTIMATE NOT LESSENERD.

But One-fifth of the Debris Yet Looked Over.

WARNINGS THAT WERE NOT HEEDD.

The Very Latest This Afternoon. It was found yesterday that four and even six families were being crowded into a single house, that as high as fifty slept in one room, that the doors and windows were left closed to shut out the stench and dampness, and that as a result pneumonia was gaining an alarming foothold. Dr. E. M. Carrington, of the U. S. Marine Hospital, estimates that in a hundred cases of the disease there are a hundred cases of the disease in Johnstown. He ascribes it to crowded rooms, damp cellars and exposure. The cold drizzle that fell intermittently yesterday added to the gravity of the situation. Mr. Sibbet, of the State Board of Health, inspected the river towns above Johnstown as far as Connelleville. He finds there is no immediate danger of the disease from dead bodies except at Rockwood, where an immense collection of wreckage is full of corpses.

The coroner's jury yesterday proceeded to the South Fork and investigated the cause of breakage of the reservoir dam. Witnesses testified that slight breaks had appeared in the dam several times in past years, but had each time been clumsily repaired with straw, sticks and rubbish. The general impression is that the jury will declare that the Pittsburgh Fishing Club, that owned the reservoir, was guilty of gross negligence. In that event many suits for damages against the millionaire club will follow. An insurance agent estimates that the accident insurance policies alone for this place amount to \$2,000,000.

The Altoona gang, by the use of dynamite, have located the day express which was swept away at Conemaugh. The ruins of the train lie about one hundred feet from the fourth buttress from the western end of the stone bridge. Parts of the parlor cars have to-day been found, as well as traces of the passengers. About 9 o'clock the baggage of Miss Annie Chism, of Nashville, Tenn., was found. She was a missionary on her way to Brazil for the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. It is evident many lives were lost on this train—more than at first supposed. The whole train affair is still a mystery.

There was a small riot at the labor camp this morning on account of there not being food enough for the men or utensils to cook it with. Mr. Flynn, who is at the head of the labor bureau, made a speech to the men and stated that it was almost impossible to get things down from the railroad.

Scenes and Incidents.

"This is my last message." This is the telegram which Mrs. H. M. Ogle, manager of the Johnstown telegraph office, sent just before she was swallowed up in the flood. Long after the danger was imminent, and longer after death was almost certain, Mrs. Ogle sat in the Johnstown telegraph office, over which she had presided for nearly a quarter of a century, and sent warning telegrams down the fated valley to the towns and villages below. The warnings were little noticed, but Mrs. Ogle did her duty to the last. Before her death she was fairly received in Pittsburgh it is thought the telegraph office went over the crest of the flood. The flood swept away eight million gallons of whiskey.

During the work of removing the rubbish from the Johnstown Methodist Episcopal Church a man and his wife were found clasped so tightly in each other's arms that it was found necessary to bury them together. Just as the flood struck the city a wedding was going on, and the principals were drowned just as the ceremony was completed. The minister and nearly all the witnesses escaped.

When it is remembered that previous to the heavy rain of the week Johnstown's reservoir contained some seventy-six thousand million gallons of water some idea of the force of the terrific avalanche of water may be formed, when it is known that the great reservoir was drained in an hour after the dam gave way.

Long relief trains are rolling into Johnstown almost every hour. From east and west, north and south, come whole train loads of clothing and provisions, accompanied by special messengers, having funds and large corps of volunteer physicians. Several hundred destitute people are being well cared for at Camp Hastings, on Eberburg road.

The special train of the Masonic Relief Association was sent from Pittsburgh. The brethren in charge spent the morning distributing the food and clothing brought among the Masonic sufferers.

Poor old John Jordan, of Conemaugh! Many a tear ran over swarthy cheeks for him to-day. All his family, his wife and children, had been swept from his sight in the flood. He wandered over the gorge yesterday looking for them, and last night the police could not bring him away. At daylight he found his wife's sewing machine and called the workmen to help him. First they saw a little boy's jacket that he recognized and then they came upon the rest of them all buried together, the mother's burned arms still clinging to the little child. Then the white-headed old man sat down in the sabb and caressed the dead bodies and talked to them just as if they were alive, until some one came and led him quietly away. Without a protest he went to the shore and sat down on a rock and talked to himself, and then got up and disappeared in the hills.

The one thing that most impresses the thoughtful now is the supreme danger that threatens Pittsburgh and all the region dependent on the Allegheny River below the Kiskiminitas for its water supply. Only those who have seen the valley of the Conemaugh since the flood can appreciate this danger of disease from the polluted water.

Where Johnstown's principal stores stood last Friday are now pitched 1,000 tenta-

and before to-night this number will probably be doubled. Under this shelter are accommodated the members of the militia and thousands of workmen who are trying to clear the streets. Over 5,000 men are now thus employed in Johnstown proper. Contractor Flynn, who has charge of the army of laborers, said: "It will take 10,000 men thirty days to clear the ground so that the streets are passable and the work of rebuilding can be commenced."

How strikingly frequent is the reference in the death list to "Mrs. Jones and six children" and "Mrs. Smith and five children." In the morgue the little ones lie in dozens where the adults are in half-dozen, but there is and has been a much greater difficulty in recovering the bodies of the children. Being lighter and smaller, they have often been swept into out-of-the-way recesses that are almost inaccessible. The drift of opinion among physicians, engineers and railroad men is that from 1,000 to 1,500 of the bodies will never be found.

A grey-haired woman who applied for clothing at Johnstown asked that she might be given a black dress in exchange for the one first given her. "I have lost all my family," she added by way of apology, as the tears streamed down her wrinkled face, "and I would like to have a black dress if I could get one. My husband and four children are in that awful pile by the stone bridge, and I am alone now." A black dress was found for her.

Just below the bare plain where the business block of Johnstown stood, and above the stone arch bridge on which the Pennsylvania Railroad crossed the river, are seven acres of the wreckage of the flood. The horrors that have been enacted in that spot, the horrors that are seen there every hour, who can attempt to describe? Under and amid the mass of conglomerate ruins are the remains of at least 1,000 persons who died the most frightful of deaths. This is the place where the fire broke out within twenty minutes after the flood. It has burned ever since. The stone arch bridge acted as a dam to the flood, and five towns were crushing each other against it. A thousand houses came down on the great wave of water, and were held there a solid mass in the jaws of a Cyclopean vise. A kitchen stove upset. The mass took fire. A thousand people were imprisoned in these houses. A thousand more were on the roofs. For most of them there was no escape. The fire swept on from house to house. The prisoners saw it coming and shrieked and screamed with terror, and ran up and down their narrow quarters in an agony of fear.

Thousands of people stood upon the river bank and saw and heard it all and still were powerless to help. They saw people kneeling in the flames and praying. They saw families gathered together with their arms around each other and waiting for death. They saw people going mad and tearing their hair and laughing. They saw men plunge into the narrow crevices between the houses and seek death in the water rather than wait its coming in the flames. Some saw their friends and some their wives and children perishing before them, and some in the awful agony of the hour went mad themselves and ran shrieking to the hillsides and stronger men lay down on the ground and wept. All that night and all the next day and far into the morning of Monday these dreadful shrieks resounded from that place of doom. The fire burned on, aided by the water underneath, added to by fresh fuel coming down the river. At that time the people stood helpless on the bank and heard those heartrending sounds. What could they do? They could not fight the fire. Every fire engine in the town lay in that mass of rubbish smashed to bits. For hours they had to wait until they could telegraph word to surrounding towns and hours more until the fire engines arrived at noon on Monday.

At Ninevah yesterday 746 bodies were buried.

Physicians claim there are several hundred cases of pneumonia.

The damage to the Cambria Iron Works, it is now said, will not exceed \$300,000.

Eddie Fisher, a youth who lost his mother and five sisters, today, in a fit of despondency, threw himself from the roof of a building and was killed.

ESTIMATING THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS.

Up to last night about 2,500 bodies had been found, while 2,000, at the lowest calculation, are in the burned debris in the river; 3,000 are in unsearched sandbanks around the Cambria Works; from 1,000 to 2,000 are scattered in the valley from Woodville to the bridge, and 2,000 or 3,000 below the bridge, between Johnstown and Bolivar. Hundreds were carried down to the broad rivers in the tremendous current and never came into the hands of the living. Chief Adjt.-Gen. Hastings: "In my opinion the number is greater than we can now show figures for."

William Jones, of Braddock, thinks at least 10,000 to 12,000 were lost. The statement that 18,000 persons had registered at the registration bureau yesterday was incorrect. One of Gen. Hastings' aides admitted twice or more that the list had to be revised, and that the total was not more than 13,000 and perhaps 12,500. This statement not only comprehends the population of Johnstown and adjoining townships, but was about 33,000, but embracing the population of which was at least 45,000. Chairman Hicks, of the Altoona delegation, who has been all over the district, says the loss is 12,500 to 14,000.

A mother and daughter were rescued alive yesterday afternoon suffering from nervous shock and hunger. They were at once removed by rescuers and placed in charge of friends. Both will recover.

ENGINEER PARK'S STORY.

Resident Engineer Park, who was on the spot when the dam broke on Friday, says: "On Thursday night I noticed that the dam was in good order and the water was nearly seven feet from the top. When the water is at this height the lake is nearly three miles in length. It rained hard on Thursday night and I rode up to the end of the lake on the eventful day and saw that the woods around there were teeming with a seething cauldron of water. Col. Unger, the President of the Fishing Club that owns the property, put 25 Italians to work to fix the dam. A farmer in the vicinity also lent a willing hand. To strengthen the dam a plough was run along the top of it and

earth was then thrown into the furrows. On the west side a channel was dug and a sluice was constructed. We cut through about four feet of shale rock, when we came to solid rock which was impossible to cut without blasting. Once we got the channel open the water leaped down to the bed rock and a stream fully 20 feet wide and three feet deep rushed out on that end, while great quantities of water were coming in by the pier at the other end. And then in the face of this great escape of water from the dam it kept rising at the rate of 10 inches per hour. At noon I fully believed that it was practically impossible to save the dam, and I got on a horse and galloped down to South Fork and gave the alarm, telling the people at the same time of their danger and advising them to get to a place of safety. I also sent a couple of men to the telegraph tower, two miles away, and sent messages to Johnstown and Cambria, and to other points on the way. The young girl at the instrument fainted when the news reached her and was carried away. Then, by the timely warning given, the people at South Fork had an opportunity to move their household goods and betake themselves to a place of safety. Only one person was drowned in that place, and he was trying to save an old wash tub that was floating down stream."

DR. GRAFF BELIEVES IN FIRE.

Dr. Graff was given charge of the Sanitary Commission this morning. Dr. Graff talked at length on the different plans of sanitation for the flooded district, and finally said: "There is but one sure, safe plan—burn everything. I think the order will be issued this evening to burn everything all over the district." Dr. Graff's plan of disposing of the debris above the bridge is to scatter oil over it and burn it. Yesterday workmen found three members of Benjamin Hoffman's family, who occupied a large residence in the rear of Lincoln street. Benjamin Hoffman, the head of the family, was found seated on the edge of the bedstead. He was evidently preparing to retire when the flood struck the building. He had his socks in his pockets. His 20-year-old daughter was found close by attired in a night dress. The youngest member of the family, a 3-year-old infant, was also found beside the bed.

It seems almost incredible that so many bodies remain unidentified. Thousands of people from the different sections of the State have seen them, yet they remain unidentified. At Ninevah they are burying all the unidentified dead but in the morgues in this vicinity no bodies have been buried unless identified.

UNHEEDED WARNINGS.

Among the reports from Johnstown is one to the effect that Herbert Webber, employed as a sort of guard by the South Fork Club, had more than once reported to the club that the dam needed looking after. Here is the story: He had repeatedly, he declared, called the attention of the members of the club to the various leakages at the dam, but he received the stereotyped reply that the masonry was all right; that it had been "built to stand for centuries," and that such a thing as its giving way was among the impossibilities. But Webber did not hesitate to continue his warnings. Finally, according to his own statement, he was instructed to shut up or he would be "kicked out." He was given to understand that the officers of the club were tired of his croakings, and that the less he said about the dam from thence on the better it would be for him. Webber then laid his complaints before the Mayor of Johnstown, not more than a month ago. He told him that the spring freshets were due, and that if they should be very heavy the dam would certainly give way. Webber says that the Mayor promised to send an expert to examine the dam then, and if necessary to appeal to the State. Somehow the expert was not chosen, the appeal was not made at Harrisburg and the catastrophe ensued. Webber goes on to say that had the dam been repaired after the spring freshets of last year the disaster would not have occurred.

Rev. Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Johnstown for ten years. He declares that danger has been apprehended from the bursting of the reservoir for twenty-five years. About twenty years ago an alarm was given in the middle of the night and the inhabitants were all ready to fly to the mountains at a moment's notice. The danger passed, however, and the town escaped. But it was a common thing for the streets to become filled with water from the river, and this fact helped maintain a fatal feeling of security until the flood from above was actually heard roaring down the great gorge.

The reported drowning of Blind Tom and his manager in the disaster is denied. Blind Tom is now in Canada.

It had been reported that the entire family of Prof. Seymour, the phenologist, who spent a few weeks last winter in Hamilton, has been lost in the Johnstown disaster. Mr. Seymour left last week for the scene of the flood, and word has since been received from him confirming the report.

One of the most troublesome things to deal with at Johnstown is the great jam above the stone bridge. It is 1,200 feet long, about 400 wide, and from 12 to 20 feet deep. It is regarded as certain that in this immense mass of crushed buildings and debris the bodies of thousands of victims of the flood are buried. It is proposed to blast a channel through the jam by means of dynamite cartridges, and to divert into the river. By means of this current the debris is to be taken away piecemeal. But the work will be slow and difficult.

Philadelphia's relief fund exceeds \$550,000.

New York city's relief fund has already gone beyond \$400,000.

Wm. Roberts, M. D., Physician to the Manchester, Eng., Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, Professor of Medicine in Owen's College, in speaking of kidney disease, says: "One-third die of uremic (uric acid) poisoning; a considerable number of dropsy; one-fifth from secondary pneumonia, pericarditis (inflammation of the heart sac), or pleurisy, exhaustion, indigestion, or the complications of apoplexy, hardening of the liver, bowel ulcers, etc." The foregoing are only a few of the common symptoms of advanced kidney disease, and this explains why Warner's Safe Cure cures so many different symptoms, called diseases, and why it has such popularity. Ask your friends and neighbors about it.

POISON, ROMANCE, MYSTERY.

The Extraordinary Family History of Mrs. Maybrick.

ACCUSED OF HUSBAND MURDER.

A London cablegram says: There is now in the county jail at Liverpool Mrs. Florence Maybrick, aged 26, the widow of a wealthy Liverpool cotton broker, who was nearly twice her age. The whole affair is a mixture of poison, romance and mystery. Her husband is said to have been an arsenic eater. Her friends say he died from natural causes; his friends say she killed him with arsenic. They met about seven years ago on a steamer from America. She fell down the saloon stairs and he caught her. The acquaintance thus begun ripened into love, and they were married in a few weeks. He died two months ago. The doctors who attended would not give a certificate, an inquest was held and an open verdict was returned. The body was buried, but rumors induced the police to re-open the case. Another inquest was held, at which the evidence showed that Mrs. Maybrick purchased arsenic at chemists; that the medicine, part of which she had given her husband, contained arsenic; that arsenical fly papers were found in her room soaking in water; that a letter to her lover, named Brierley, in very endeavoring terms, was intercepted, telling him all was safe, that he need not leave the country; that she attended her husband up to the time of his death, with a certified nurse; and that she was in charge of hired nurses; and that she had told the doctor she disliked her husband, after whom she often quarrelled. She was finally committed for trial at the assizes for wilful murder on Thursday. If she did poison her husband her homicidal tendency may be hereditary. Her mother was Miss Holbrook, of New York city, who went to Mobile, Alabama, before the war on a visit to her uncle, Rev. J. H. Ingraham, the author of the book entitled "The Prince of the House of David." She married there William G. Chandler, a wealthy merchant. They lived happily together until Frank Dubassy, a captain on the Confederate side, turned up. Chandler fell ill, no one attended him but herself, and it is said she killed him. She moved to Macon, Georgia, and married Dubassy. He was sent to Europe as a representative of the Confederate Government. Two days after sailing he died. At her request the body was thrown overboard. In two years she returned to New York, made a great scandal with an actor, returned to Europe, and married Baron Von Rogge. They led an adventurous life together. She separated from him, and lived as the wife of an attaché of the British Legation in Teheran, Persia. Mrs. Maybrick was a daughter of Chandler, and has a fortune in her own right. Her mother had a mania for collecting poisons, and gathered specimens in all parts of the world, and she had an intimate knowledge of the nature and effect of each deadly agent. Maybrick was well known in New Orleans, and was a brother of the popular song writer, "Stephen Adams."

IS THIS ALL GOSPEL?

A Modern Prophet's Eloquence Saves Him From Severe Punishment.

A last (Friday) night's Waukesha, Wis., despatch says: The eloquence of Simon B. Needham, whose predictions of the second coming of Christ and the birth of a child on the date specified was incidentally connected with his arrest on a charge of illegitimate parentage preferred by Mrs. Clark, to-day saved the prophet from a long term in the penitentiary. Mr. Needham addressed the court at some length, giving a summary of the history of his life. So eloquently did he tell his story that when he withdrew his special plea of guilty and admitted his guilt Judge Sloan inflicted the nominal punishment of three days in the county jail. The case was called late in the afternoon, and considerable time was spent in finding twelve men who had not formed an opinion as to whether or not the prophet is insane. When a jury was finally secured Mr. Needham took the stand and asked the Judge the privilege of relating the history of his mother and himself, which was granted. Mr. Needham started his narrative with a statement that surprised people who had known him for years, stating that his mother was a slave, and that he was born in slavery. He told of their escape from bondage and their flight to Canada, told of his early struggles for an education, of his religious opinions, and of his arrest and imprisonment in Canada for seven years for preaching his opinions to the world. He said he was ready and willing to make Mrs. Clark his wife, owing to the divorce recently secured by Mrs. Needham, could be done lawfully.

WHAT CRONIN BELIEVED.

Evidence of Patrick McGarry at the Inquest.

A last (Wednesday) night's Chicago despatch says: In the Cronin inquest today Patrick McGarry, a friend of Dr. Cronin, testified as to what Cronin told him regarding the investigation by a committee of the Clan-na-Gael at Buffalo of charges that Alexander Sullivan appropriated funds of the Clan to his own use while a member of the Executive Board or "Triangle." McGarry said Cronin informed him that the charges were not only of misappropriation of funds, but that the Triangle had sent men to their death and to British prisons. The witness could not remember the exact amount of money mentioned by Cronin, but it approximated half a million. The witness then told of his visit to Toronto after Cronin's death, and the result of interviews with Reporter Long. The latter at first denied having sent the misleading despatches, but subsequently said he had sent a statement of the lives of a gang of raftermen, nineteen in number, under the charge of Elisha Cooke, pilot, started to cross the river at the head of the Long Sault to join their raft, which was lying on the south shore of the river. The boat was overloaded considering the weather. The wind at the time blew a perfect hurricane and they had not proceeded very far before the boat became full of water and sank, leaving the human cargo floundering in the water. A number clung to the boat and were saved through the exertions of Wm. Cooke and Peter Leroy, who succeeded in reaching them by means of another boat. The remainder of the crew struck for the shore, but five of them sank and were lost. Their names are Eli Robillard, sen., Joseph Cooke, Louis Lemay, Geo. Sarasin, of Grenville, and a Mr. Windsor, of Cumberland.

WILLING TO TEST ELECTRIC DEATH.

An Albany despatch says: Gen. Austin Lathrop has received a letter from a Philadelphia man who said that he was poor and out of work, and that he had a large family to support. He had just seen a statement in some newspaper that Gen. Lathrop had some doubts whether the electrical apparatus which was to be placed in the three State prisons to execute murderers would destroy life instantaneously. If Gen. Lathrop would guarantee that the writer's family should be paid \$5,000 in cash on his death he would submit himself to a trial with the electrical machine. In case Gen. Lathrop should look favorably upon this offer, he would request him to insert a personal address to "A. E." in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Every Man to His Trade.

Jinks (at a variety entertainment)—"That fellow in front of us was about the only one who didn't applaud that good old song, 'Don't Despise a Man Because He Wears a Ragged Coat.' He must be a regular aristocrat, isn't he?" Blinks—"Well, I dunno. Maybe he's a tailor."

Emma Juch was plumply asked her age by a Pittsburgh reporter, and responded: "Well"—with a laugh—"I will tell you truly, for I have nothing to hide. I don't look to be 21, do I?"—"You must certainly do not."—"Well"—with brilliant smile—"I am just 27."

"If you have nothing else to do, see how rapidly you can say, 'Soup soothes theosophists thoroughly!'"

The fire at Seattle burned out 2900 firms and persons, most of whom lost all.

THE CZAR'S AMBITION.

He Gives More Than a Gentle Hint to the Shah—Big Dowry for a Princess.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Prince George, the Czar's favorite son, and probably his successor, in view of the weak brain and general debility of the Czar, will soon begin a tour of the world, starting from Paris, where his presence is intended to mark the Czar's adhesion to the French alliance. It is declared that the Czar is definitely committed to a pan Slavist policy, involving critical developments which are bound to have a violent end. It is said that the Czar told the Shah, and hotly too, that if while in England he should make any concession unfavorable to Russia, 100,000 soldiers on the frontier would be made to march into Persia.

It is reported that during the Shah's visit a secret treaty was made between Russia and Persia for the temporary annexation of Northern Persia to Russia in certain cases.

The Czar has bestowed a dowry of a million rubles on Princess Miliza of Montenegro, who has been betrothed to Grand Duke Peter of Russia.

Signor Crispi appears to have obtained a definite pledge of German aid in the event of hostilities with France from a colonial or any other dispute. Austria is only committed to the first treaty, and is not bound to make common cause with Italy in every quarrel with France.

A London cablegram says: The Czar's extreme favoritism to the Prince of Montenegro has aroused the anger of all his southern neighbors, and in none of the Balkan States does the ill feeling run so high as in Servia. The Servian Russophiles are especially angry and ex-Queen Natalia is thrown into a state of unenviable rage, alternating with that of fear for the stability of her son's throne. Prince Karageorgewitch, the pretender to the throne of Servia, is a son-in-law of Prince Nikita, of Montenegro, whose ambition has been for years to found a Slavonic Empire in the Balkans. With the husband of his daughter as the ruler of one of the Balkan States, and the Czar at his back, the goal of his ambition would seem to be not very difficult of attainment.

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FIVE RAFTSMEN DROWNED.

An Overloaded Boat Capsized in the Ottawa River.

A Grenville (Que.) despatch says: A sad drowning accident took place here at noon to-day, by which five men lost their lives. A gang of raftermen, nineteen in number, under the charge of Elisha Cooke, pilot, started to cross the river at the head of the Long Sault to join their raft, which was lying on the south shore of the river. The boat was overloaded considering the weather. The wind at the time blew a perfect hurricane and they had not proceeded very far before the boat became full of water and sank, leaving the human cargo floundering in the water. A number clung to the boat and were saved through the exertions of Wm. Cooke and Peter Leroy, who succeeded in reaching them by means of another boat. The remainder of the crew struck for the shore, but five of them sank and were lost. Their names are Eli Robillard, sen., Joseph Cooke, Louis Lemay, Geo. Sarasin, of Grenville, and a Mr. Windsor, of Cumberland.

Oklahoma Hotel Rules.

1. Gents going to bed with their boots on will be charged extra.
2. Three raps at the door means that there is a murder in the house and you must get up.
3. Please rite your name on the wall paper, so that we know you've been here.
4. The other leg of the chair is in the closet if you need it.
5. If you are too cold put the oilcloth over your bed.
6. Carcases lamps extra; candles free, but they mustn't burn all night.
7. Please don't empty the sawdust out of the pillars.
8. If there's no towel handy, use a piece of the carpet.—Spokane Globe.

Henry Lair, a Mercer County (Ky.) farmer is 6 feet, two inches. His wife is two inches taller. Each of their seven sons is taller than their mother, the tallest being 6 feet, 3 inches.

At Mr. Spurgeon's church in London on a recent Sunday earnest prayer was offered for the conversion of the Prince of Wales. Evidently the need of this conversion was deeply felt by his audience, for a chorus of "Amen" broke forth from the tabernacle worshippers.

Considerable damage was done by a cyclone in Western Missouri on Saturday.

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