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THE HOCKING SENTINEL.

VOLUME 48 LOGAN, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889. NUMBER 9.

THE SENTINEL.
LEWIS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS - - - $1.50

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

AMENDMENT NO. 4.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That propositions shall be submitted to the electors of this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1889, to amend Section 25 of Article II, Section 18 of Article III, Sections 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 16, and to create Section 11, of Article IV, Section 12 of Article VIII, Sections 2 and 4 of Article X, and Section 2 of Article XVI, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, so they shall read as follows:

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 25. The regular session of each General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday of January next after it is chosen.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 18. Whenever the office of secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, or attorney general becomes vacant, for any of the causes mentioned in Section 15 of this Article, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment for the residue of the term, or until the disability is removed.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 2. The Supreme court shall, until otherwise provided by law, consist of five judges, a majority of whom, competent to sit, shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, except as herein provided. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus, and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. The judges of the Supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and for such term of even years as may be provided by law. Whenever the number of such judges is increased, the General Assembly may authorize the court to organize divisions thereof, not exceeding three, each division to consist of an equal number of judges; and such an assignment of cases shall be made to each division as a majority of all the judges may direct. A majority of each division shall be necessary to form a quorum; but whenever all the judges hearing a case in any division shall not concur in a decision, or whenever a case involves the constitutionality of a statute, or the construction of the Constitution of this state or of the United States, it shall be reserved to the whole court for decision.

SEC. 6. The state shall be divided into judicial circuits of compact territory, bounded by county lines, in each of which the same number of circuit judges, residing therein, shall be elected by the electors thereof, and for such term of even years as may be provided by law. The Circuit court shall be composed of such number of judges as may be provided by law, and shall be held in each county at least once in each year; and more than one court may be held at the same time in any circuit. A circuit judge may be assigned to hold court in any circuit. The Circuit court shall have the same original jurisdiction as the Supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. A Probate court shall be established in each county, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and held by one judge, elected by the electors of the county, whose term of office shall be four years, and who shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 9. Justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors in each township, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the odd years, and their powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Their terms of office shall be four years, and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election. Vacancies occurring in the office shall be filled by appointment until the first day of January after the next election for township officers.

SEC. 10. All judges, other than those provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district for which they may be created, but not for a longer term than six years.

SEC. 11. The judges of the several courts provided for in this Constitution shall be elected in the even years, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and their terms of office, whether chosen for a full term, or to fill a vacancy, shall commence on the first day of January next after their election.

SEC. 12. The judges of the Common Pleas courts shall reside, while in office, in the district for which they are elected, and their term of office shall be six years.

SEC. 13. Whenever the office of a judge of any court provided for in this Constitution becomes vacant before the expiration of the term for which he was elected, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be chosen for the unexpired term, at the first election for members of the General Assembly held more than thirty days after the vacancy occurs.

SEC. 16. The clerk of the Common Pleas court of each county shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all the courts of record therein, except the Supreme court; but the General Assembly may authorize the judges of the Probate court to perform the duties of clerk of such court. [see Art. X, § 2.]

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 12. So long as the state shall have public works which require superintendence, there shall be a board of public works, to consist of three members, and whose term of office shall be for such number of even years as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected in the even years, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, by the electors of such county, in such manner, and for such term of even years, as may be provided by law. When a vacancy occurs in a county office it shall be filled by appointment for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 4. Township officers, and elective municipal officers, shall be elected in the odd years, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, by the electors of each township or municipality, in such manner, and for such term of even years, as may be provided by law. When a vacancy occurs in a township or municipal office it shall be filled by appointment for the remainder of the term.

ARTICLE XVI.

SEC. 2. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in each twentieth year thereafter, the question "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter, or amend the Constitution," shall be submitted to the electors of the state, and, in case a majority of all the electors voting at such election decide in favor of a convention, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide, by law, for the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section; but no amendment of this Constitution, agreed upon by any convention assembled in pursuance of this article, shall take effect until the same shall have been submitted to the electors of the state, and adopted by a majority of those voting thereon.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 2. The governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer of state, and attorney general, chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1889, shall hold their offices until the second Monday in January, 1892; and the members of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly shall hold their offices until the first day of January, 1893. The term of office of the auditor of state in office when this amendment takes effect shall terminate on the second Monday in January, 1892.

SECTION 3. The terms of office of the judges of the Supreme court which would, but for this amendment, have terminated on the ninth day of February, in the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, shall, respectively, terminate on the first day of January, in the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, and 1905; and their respective successors shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November preceding the expiration of their terms of office.

SECTION 4. The terms of office of the several judges of the Circuit court which would, but for this amendment, have terminated on the ninth day of February, in the years 1891, 1893, and 1895, shall, respectively, terminate on the first day of January, in the years 1891, 1893, and 1895; and their respective successors shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November preceding the expiration of their terms of office.

SECTION 5. The present terms of office of the several judges of the Probate court shall terminate on the first day of January, 1891, and their successors shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1890.

SECTION 6. The terms of office of the several judges of the Common Pleas court in office when this amendment takes effect shall terminate on the first day of January of the odd year, and those of the superior courts in the even year, nearest the time when their respective terms of office would, but for this amendment, have terminated; and their respective successors shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November preceding the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SECTION 7. The judges of the several courts, and all state, county, township, and municipal officers, in office when this amendment takes effect, shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified.

SECTION 8. At such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Biennial Elections—Yes," and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Biennial Elections—No."

NOAH H. ALBAUGH,
Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives.

WM. C. LYON,
President of the Senate.

Adopted April 15, 1889.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO, } OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, Daniel J. Ryan, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1889, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL.]

DANIEL J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

FRANK BLASIUS

The - Clothier!

Ready for the Spring Trade!

A Complete Stock of

New Goods, Piece Goods,

For Merchant Tailoring.

CLOTHING READY-MADE!

For Men, Boys and Children. Hats, Shirts of all description. Under-wear, Neck-wear, etc. We call special attention to our large and

Complete Assortment of Hats!

in prices from 0 cents to 4.00, Silk Hats 5.00 to 5.50 The latest styles of Stiff Hats in blackand in colors. The English, Dunlap, Knox and Youman styles of

STRAW & MANILLA HATS.

If you want to save money on Clothing or on a Hat, call and see us. Clothing is cheaper this spring than ever before, and Wool and Woolen Goods rising in price. You will do well to buy early this season. If you want first-class goods cheap, call on us. We keep the

Sweet & Orr Overalls and Pants,

For Workingmen and Farmers, the best and cheapest in the world. We do the largest business in our line in Logan and can give you the lowest prices. Our mot to is Good Goods Cheap for Cash.

F. BLASIUS.

Logan, March 28, 1889.

Joe. Mattox,

THE TAILOR.

Announces to the citizens of Logan and vicinity, that he has a splendid assortment of

SPRING PIECE GOODS,

in all the latest novelties, for SUITINGSS, OVERCOATINGS, and TROUSERING.

He is well prepared with good city hands, to make Suits to order, in the best manner as to workmanship and fit at the lowest possible prices. A call before purchasing, will be to your advantage.

Rooms Kessler Building, Main treet, Logan, Ohio,

READ THIS!

If you cannot read this print distinctly by lamp or gaslight in the evening, at a distance of 20 inches, your eyesight is failing, no matter what your age, and your eyes need help. Your sight can be improved and preserved if properly corrected. It is a wrong idea that spectacles should be dispensed with as long as possible. If they assist the vision, use them. There is no danger of wearing too well, as long as the print is not magnified; it should look natural size, but plain and distinct. Don't fail to call and have your eyes tested.

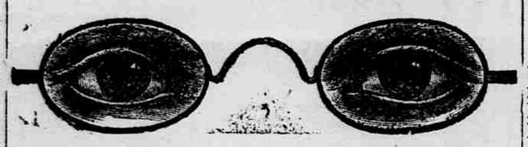
BY KING'S NEW SYSTEM,

AND FITTED WITH COMBINATION SPECTACLES,

THEY WILL CORRECT AND PRESERVE THE SIGHT.

PEDLERS CANNOT GET THESE GOODS.

FOR SALE ONLY BY



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Logan, August 2, 1888—tf

Silk, - Silks,

We are offering our entire line of

SiKs, SATINS AND PLUSHES,

---at---

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

to Close them out.

Our stock of Silks and Satins is the largest in Logan, which we will sell

REGARDLESS OF COST.

If you are needing anything in this line, improve this opportunity and save from 30 to 50 per cent.

J. O. TIPTON,

Bishop Block, Logan, O.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Marble & Granite Works,

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Eisele & McLain

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Italian Southerland Falls and

DARK BLUE MARBLE.

Peterhead, Hill Ofare, Clark's Island, Concord, Barre, Quincy, and other New England Granites a Specialty. Lime, Plastering Hair, Plaster Paris and Cement, for sale.

Opposite Rochester's Store, LOGAN, O.

Fresh Arrival of Spring and Summer

PIECE - GOODS

And Ready-Made Clothing!

ALBERT BECKER

Wishes to announce the arrival of his large and well assorted stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, Piece Goods, Hats, Caps and Gent's Furnishing Goods in all the latest styles and patterns.

Please bear in mind that he is better prepared than usual with good city hands to make suits to order in the best manner as to workmanship and fit at the lowest prices possible.

ALBERT BECKER.

March 1—3m 2 doors East Rempel House.

A. E. WORK & CO.

Boots and Shoes.

In December, 1887, we introduced into this market, a Ladies Fine

DONGOLA BUTTON SHOE AT $2.50,

that has proved to be the best hoe for the money ever sold in Logan, as we have never heard anything but praise from those that have worn them. We now offer and have sold quite a number of pair of a Ladies Fine,

Dongola Button Shoe at $1.69

that out rivals anything we have ever seen in a cheap, all sowd shoe. Ladies, you want to examine this shoe. We have ladies fine shoes for

$1,25, 1,33, 1,69, 2,00, 2,25, 2,50 2,75, 3,00, 3,25, 3,40 & 3,75.

in flexable and Hand Turns. Ladies Oxford ties in all styles and prices from $100 up. We have a lot of Misses Walking Shoes that we will close out at 25, 50 and 75c; also a lot of Misses Lace Goat hoes at 90c. Our line of Men's Congress and Lace in Kangaroo and calf, were never better or lower in price. Also a nice ne of Men's So. Ties and Prince Alberts. e are bound to be the cheapest Shoe House in Logan, quality and style considered.

See Our Mens Buff Congress at $1.25.

A. E. WORK & CO.

May 9th, 1889—1 year.

JOHNSTOWN!

The Valley of Death!

Estimate of the Loss of Life.

EPIDEMIC FEARED.

Graphic Story of the Loss of the Day Express.

A THOUSAND FUNERALS ON ONE DAY.

A Very Thrilling Scene.

JOHNSTOWN, June 7.—Immense bonfires were scattered all over the ruined district to-day, that being considered the quickest and most economical way of getting rid of the debris. Men by the thousands carry the lumber to a safe distance, where it is set on fire. As the debris is entered the revelation of death increase, and when the ruins of the Hulbert House, a four story brick structure, of which no two bricks remain together, are opened, it is expected the find of bodies will be large. It is positively known that 55 guests were in the hotel, of whom only 5 were saved.

The next building north was the four story brick Hagan block, from the ruins of which quite a number of bodies already have been taken. This morning a young man named Howe was standing watching the work with an earnestness that attracted the attention of your correspondent, and when asked if he had friends in the ruins, said that his father, mother and younger brother were in there. While talking, the body of a woman was taken out.—Howe was called to see if it was his mother, but he failed to identify her, although resident bystanders all united in saying it was Mrs Howe, as also did a surviving brother. The poor fellow was completely dazed by the overwhelming catastrophe.

Across the street from the hotel was the wholesale and retail hardware and machine shop and store of J. Swank & Son. To the rear was the boiler room and there occurred an incident of heroism. Charley Horner, a lad of 12 years, and employed in the boiler room, heard the alarm, ran for the whistle and began to sound it. The building floated away several blocks, taking the boiler along with it, but the whistle kept ringing thro' the air, for the boy kept pulling the cord until the building collapsed, fortunately without injuring him, he afterwards being taken off on a raft.

A DREADED PLAGUE TO SUCCEED THE HORRORS OF THE FLOOD.

To day opened warm and almost sultry and the stench that assails one's senses, as he wanders thro' Johnstown, is almost overpowering. Sickness in spite of the precautions and herculean labors of the sanitary authorities, is on the increase and the fears of epidemic grow with every hour.

"It is our impression," said Dr. T. L. White, assistant to the State Board of Health, "that there is going to be a great sickness here within the next week. Five cases of malignant diptheria were located this morning on Bedford street and as they were in different houses, they mean five starting points for disease.

"All this talk about the dangers of an epidemic is not exaggerated as many suppose, but is founded upon all experience. There will be plenty of typhoid fever and kindred diseases here within a week or ten days, in my opinion. The only thing that has saved us thus far has been the cold weather. That has now given place to summer weather and no one knows what the next few days may bring forth. Even among the workmen and attendants, there is already discernable a great tendency to diorrhoes and dysentery. The men are principally living upon salt meat, and there is a lack of vegetables. I have been here since Sunday and have not tasted fresh meat but once since that time.

The prompt cremation of dead animals, as fast as discovered, is another thing which we have insisted upon. The immediate erection of water closets throughout the ruins for the workmen was another work of the greatest sanitary importance and has been attended to. They, too, are being disinfected at frequent intervals.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

Conservative men are of the opinion that the number of people destroyed will reach from 12,000 to 15,000. Their views of it is based on many fragments of evidence obtained from 100 citizens, being careful to select as intelligent men and women as could be found. They were asked to estimate the per cent of loss to the total population, to tell how many people of their acquaintance have disappeared, how the gatherings of residents on the streets and in public places compare with the same in former times.—Their statements of facts and estimates were proved as far as could be and the pendulum of calculation seems to be beating time when they swing from 12,000 to 15,000. It must be remembered that a large proportion of this loss is made up of children. 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 dozens, 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, as they are more easily carried away. A very great proportion of the children have been swept down the river and their bodies driven in under overhanging banks, under thickets and in other places where there is only a sparse population and where the search is not carried on in a careful and organized manner. As an illustration of this, just above New Florence some fragments of clothing were in full view of the path on the river bank.—Hundreds of people passed the place for three days looking for bodies, but thought it was only shreds of worthless cloth they were looking at. Finally somebody poked at the rags with a stick and a swirl in the current brought a 2 year old babe to the surface. The drift of opinion is that from 1,000 to 1,500 of the bodies will never be found.

Gen. Hastings sent the following telegram to Gov. Beaver: "Fully 3,000 men are at work clearing away the debris. Bodies are now being rescued in large numbers. The citizens' committee organized and the work is systematic. A detachment of 20 men of the 14th regiment was detailed to guard supply trains. Provisions are pouring in and it is difficult to take care of them. There is no suffering from want of food or shelter. Contributions of money are more desirable than anything else."

LIVING IN TENTS.

The 900 army tents brought on from Ohio have been divided and two white walled villages now afford shelter to nearly 6000 homeless people. Mr. Scott, the dictator, said he proposed to clear Jonstown of all wreckage and debris of all descriptions and turn the town site over to the citizens when he had completed his work. In conversation Supt. Duncan of the street rail way, declared that as soon as the people recovered in a measure from the dazed condition in which they have been since the catastrophe, immediate measures will be taken in the direction of rebuilding. This will be a gigantic and costly work, but Mr. Duncan expects to see a new city spring from the ruins of Johnstown.

A THOUSAND FUNERALS.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., June 5.—The gray mists had scarcely arisen from the hills this morning until a thousand funerals were coursing their green sides. There were no hearses, few mourners, and as little solemnity as formality. The majority of coffins were of rough pine. The pall bearers were strong farmers' teams, and instead of six pall bearers to one coffin, there were generally six coffins to one team. Silently the procession moved, and silently they unloaded their burdens in the lap of mother Earth. No minister of God was there to pronounce a last blessing as the clods rattled down, except a few faithful priests who had followed some mangled representatives of their faith to the grave.

A fact that has heretofore been overlooked in the awful strain is the soild condition of the corpses. Fully one third of those recovered have been so mangled, bruised or charred that identification was impossible. In an ordinary flood this would not have been the case, but here human bodies were but the filling in of a mountain-like mass of houses, railroad tracks, trains and other debris which went crunching and crashing through a valley three miles long. How any of life's clay retained form or semblance is enigmatical.

All day long the corpses were being hurried below ground. The unidentified bodies were grouped on a high hill west of the doomed city where one epitaph must do for all and that the word "Unknown."—There are hundreds of these graves already, and each day will increase the proportion. The possibility of identification diminishes every hour.

Fires are raging over the tangled graves of hundreds, and the partial cremation of many bodies is inevitable. Others are becoming so blackened in their contact with the debris, or through putrification that a grinning skeleton would show as much resemblance to the persons in life as they.—Almost every stroke of the pick in some portions of the city today resulted in the discovery of another victim, and although the funerals of the morning relieved the morgues of their crush, before night they were as full of the dead as ever.

Wherever one turns the melancholy view of a coffin is met. Every train into Johnstown was laden with them, the better ones being generally accompanied by friends of the dead. Men could be seen staggering over the ruins with shining mahogony caskets on their shoulders. Several stumbled and fell into the manpits. The hollow houses of the dead went bouncing over the stones like drums in a funeral march. The coffin famine appears to be alleviated.

GRAPHIC STORY OF THE LOSS OF THE DAY EXPRESS.

PITTSBURG, June 7th.—E. W. Wilmot, an extensive orange grower of Redland Cal., arrived in this city from Johnstown last evening. He was accompanied by his wife and 4 months old babe.

Mr. Wilmot and his family were passengers on the day express that left this city Friday morning last, which was caught in the flood at Conemaugh. He tells a thrilling story of how the wall of water struck the train and gives a graphic account of how lives were lost and saved in the wild rush for safety.

To a reporter he said: "Our train was held at Conemaugh, at about 10 o'clock, by the news that a landslide had occurred ahead of us. The railroad people could not move, as they did not know when the track would be cleared. In a short time, however, the wires went down, and we could see the poles falling all along the line. Next we saw the water rising, and a bridge a short way from the train was soon carried away. After the wires went down there was no telling when we would get away, as the conductor could get no instructions. It was about noon that we first heard that the reservoir was unsafe, but we did not think it was so serious. The break did not occur until four o'clock.

At that time we could not move one way or another. There were two freight trains ahead of us and another just behind. The passengers, however, all kept cool. There was not the least bit of excitement as far as I could see. Finally, at about 4 o'clock, the locomotive whistle shrieked, and I knew danger was coming. I rushed to where my wife and baby were and, grasping the child, called to my wife to follow me. The water was like a huge wall and was not 500 feet from us. Everybody jumped. It was every man for himself and God for us all. The break was a most sudden one. I ran down the valley with the child in my arms and my wife close behind. I come to a small creek that had become swollen, and jumped over that, then I looked for my wife. When she got to the creek she hesitated at first, but a man behind her called out, 'jump, jump for God's sake!'

SAVED HER LIFE.

That determined her, she jumped and cleared the creek. The water was then close upon us, but we succeeded in getting away.

"We really had an advantage, as our train was on the outside, but many of the passengers of the other trains were drowned. As ours was a vestibule and people had to crawl under the train or run around it, we lost eight of our passengers. It was a hard thing to see the ladies trying to crawl under the train to save their lives. One of the ladies in our train that was lost came from New Orleans. She is now lying at the Conemaugh morgue.

There were also two old ladies from Chicago, both of whom were drowned. I lost all my baggage, but I am perfectly satisfied to let it go, but thank God I have got my wife and child.

The way in which the water lifted up that train and hurled it to distruction was something horrible to see. I never want to witness again.

Mr. Wilmot leaves this morning for New Haven, his former home.

DYNAMITE USED.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—The enormity of the devastation wrought by the Conemaugh flood is becoming more and more apparent with every effort of the laborers to resolve order out of chaos. Over one hundred men have been engaged in an effort to clear a narrow passage from the death bridge upward through the sea of debris that blocks the Conemaugh for nearly half a mile. Every ingenuity known to man has been resorted to by this crew. Giant power of dynamite was brought into requisition, and at frequent intervals the roar of an explosion reverberated thro' the valley, and sticks, stones and logs would fly high in the air. Gradually a few of the heaviest timbers were demolished, and the fragments permitted to float downward through the center arch.

At nightfall, however, the clear space above the bridge did not exceed an area of sixty feet in length by forty feet in width. When one reflects that fully 25 acres are to be cleared in this way, the task ahead seems an interminable one. But there is no royal road, and if the hundreds or thousands of bodies beneath these blackened ruins are to be recovered for Christain burial, the labor must be continued with increased vigor.

There are many conservative minds that recommend the use of the torch in this work of clearing the river, but they are not among the sufferers, and when such counsels are heard by those whose wives, children, sisters and brothers rest beneath this sea of flotsam and jetsam, the suggestion of cremation meets a wild furore of objection. It is only in deference to the unreasoning mandate of grief that the herculean labor of clearing the river by means of dynamite and the derrick is persisted in.

There is no hope in the calmer minds that this task can be pursued to the end. The progress of a day is hardly discernable, and ere many days have elapsed there is little doubt the emanations of putrid bodies will have become so frightful as to drive the hardest workman from the scene. Until that time arrives, however, there is no hope that this grief-stricken populace will abandon the cherished hope of again gazing upon the forms of the loved ones whose lives went out in the fire and flood of the Conemaugh. The pleadings of sanitarians and the logic of engineers alike fail to find an echo in the minds of the grieving and afflicted; but in a few more days the sterner logic of nature will assert itself, and in the face of impossibility the task of cremation will become a Christain duty.

A NERY THRILLING SCENE.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.—Pale and wan, but with a smile upon her features, was the lady that a Cooperstown merchant helped from the train at the Union Depot last evening. The merchant was her husband, and he finds her hair whitened since she left him for a short visit two months ago, but there is noticeable a certain tenderness in his care of her.

W. A. Crawford, that is the merchant's name, holds his wife's hand as she tells the story, and their daughter clings to his arm.

"My little family left me," he said, "two months ago for a visit in Harrisburg. On their way home, they stopped at Johnstown to visit friends—the family of Mr. John Fulton, general manager of the Cambria Iron Company. They were there when the flood—"

And here Mr. Crawford stopped. There was all the pent-up emotion of the suspense and torture and danger of long hours and days in his faltering voice. His wife came to his help.

"Yes, daughter and I were visiting Mrs. Fulton. Mr. Fulton was away at Connelsville. We had had some warning of the high water, and had taken up the carpets. Shouts and cries warned us for our lives. We made for the roof of the house. It was a three story brick structure. How we got our children up there I shall never know. I remember Mrs. Fulton was the last to come up through the hatchway to the roof, and that her clothing was drenched. But there we were at last, Mrs. Fulton, her two little girls, myself and daughter and a hired girl—there alone upon the roof of that floating house, borne upon by a flood of rushing water.

"What did I do? I came up here, I shut my eyes and clasped my little girl and prayed. It seemed but a moment, another floating house bore crashing down upon us. We could feel the house beneath us passing out from under us, leaving us with the roof alone between us and the water,

[CONTINUED ON 4TH PAGE.]