site of the former village. As has been often stated, nothing is standing but the old woollen mills. The place it swept bare of all other buildings but the ruins of the Gautier wire mill. The boilers of those great works were carried 100 yards from their foundation. Pieces of engines, rolls, and other machinery were swept far away from where they once stood. The wreck of a hose carriage is sticking up out of the mud. It belonged to the crack company of Johnstown. The engine house is swept away and the cellar is filled with mud so that the site is obliterated. A German watchman was on guard at the mill when the waters came. He ran for the hillside and succeeded in escaping. He tells a graphic story of the appearance of the water as it swept down the valley. He declares that the first wave was as high the third story of a house. The place is deserted. No effort is being made to clean off the streets. The mire has formed the grave for many a poor victim. Arms and legs are protruding from the mud and, it makes the most sickening of pictures.

PITTSBURGH TROOPS SENT HOME.

Battery B of Pittsburgh arrived in the city this morning under command of Lieut. Sheppard, who went to the headquarters of Adjt-Gen. Hastings in the tower. As the officer approached, the General said:

"Who sent you here?"

"I was sent here by the Chamber of Commerce," replied the Lieutenant.

"Well, I want to say that there are only four people who can order you out, viz., the Governor, Adjutant-General, Major-General, and the commander of the Second Brigade. You have committed a serious breach of discipline, and my advice to you is to get back to Pittsburgh as soon as possible, or you may be mustered out of service. I am surprised that you should attempt such an act without any authority whatever."

This seemed to settle the matter, and the battery started back to Pittsburgh. In justice to Lieut. Sheppard it might be said that he was told that an order was issued by the Governor. Gen. Hastings said afterward that the sending down of the soldiers was like waving a red flag, and it would only tend to create trouble. He said everything was quiet here, and it was an insult to the citizens of Johnstown to send soldiers here at present. The Washington Infantry came in over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and when Capt. Shannon reported to Adjutant-General Hastings that gentleman said that there was no need for soldiers' aid. If any were needed he would order out the State Guard. He said he had nothing to do with independent organizations, consequently he could not advise them further than to say there was no need of any soldiers.

CAR LOADS OF PROVISIONS.

A train of five cars came in from Cumberland, Md., this morning loaded with provisions and thirty men to help clean up the débris. The relief train from Pittsburgh over the Baltimore and Ohio road reached here at 2 o'clock this morning after an exciting ride up the mountain. All along the road at each town contributions were made to the already well-filled cars of provisions. McKeesport sidetracked two to the three laden from Pittsburgh, two more were added at Braddock, three at West Newton, and so on, all the way to Johnstown, until when the latter place was reached the train had ten loaded cars.

A cold wave has struck the town and the people are badly in need of clothing. The newspaper men are among the sufferers. It is almost an impossibility to get anything to eat. There is nothing to smoke and only water to drink.

The citizens' committee are making desperate efforts to preserve peace. And the Hungarians at Cambria City are being kept in the house by men with clubs, who will not permit the Hungarians to go outside of their houses. There seems considerable race prejudice at Cambria City, and trouble may follow, as both the English and Hungarians are getting worked up to a considerable extent. Quite an exciting scene took place in the borough of Johnstown last night. A Hungarian was discovered by two men in the act of blowing up the safe in the First National Bank butding with dynamite. A cry was raised, and in a few minutes a crowd had collected, and the cry of "Lynch him" was raised, and in less time than it takes to tell it the man was strung up to a tree in what was once the central portion of Johnstown. Not content with this the Vigilance Committee riddled the man's body full of bullets. He remained hanging to the tree for several hours when some person cut him down and buried him with the other dead.

FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS.

The funeral of the following persons took place this afternoon from the English Catholic Church in Cambria borough: Terezia Laleam, 54 years old; Maria Laleam, aged 16; William Tush, aged 50; George Gritzer, aged 27; Mrs. Maria Dvorovistle; Mother Anna Tookor, and also most of the following:

Thomas Fagan, William Ronan, Thomas Souther, Mrs. Ronan, John Schmidt, Mrs. William Ronan, Jr., unknown baby, unknown boy, unknown girl, unknown woman, whose coffin bore a cross from Father Mollinger; A. Reis, baker; Rae Frank, unknown boy, unknown girl, unknown girl with neck and arm broken; John M. Kann, Gertee Riley, Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Slick, unknown young man, John Cleveland, and Julius Bishop.

These bodies are all more or less decomposed and have worn on their heads and bodies. They were all carefully wrapped in white shrouds and have neat, plain coffins. A young man from Allegheny City, together with a number of the citizens of Cambria borough, have charge of the bodies at the English Catholic Church, and are preparing them for burial as fast as they are discovered. Unfortunately they are keeping no description whatever of the unknown dead, as they are to be interred only temporarily.

At about 12 o'clock ten bodies were taken out of the wreck near the Cambria Library. On account of the battered and disfigured condition, some having faces crushed in, it was impossible to identify them. It is supposed they were guests at the Hulbert House, which is completely demolished.

Eight bodies were recovered near the Methodist Church at 11 o'clock this morning. Capt. Kuhn, attorney of the Cambria Company, claims that the population which the flood struck in Johnstown and surrounding towns will number some 25,000, which will entail a loss of about 5,000 persons.

For the first time since the flood men have been put to work on the débris at the bridge and are hunting for the bodies that have not been burned beyond recognition. This morning a man, woman and child were taken from the ruins. The child was clasped in the arms of the woman, and the trio were evidently husband, wife, and child. It is a most distressing sight to see the relatives of people who are supposed to be lost standing around watching every body as it is pulled out and acting more like maniacs than sensible people.

RUIN AND DESOLATION IN KERNVILLE.

Kernville is in a deplorable condition. The living are unable to take care of the dead. The majority of the inhabitants of the town were drowned. A lean-to of boards has been erected on the only street remaining in the town. This is the headquarters for the committee that controls the dead. As quickly as the dead are brought to this point they are placed in boxes and then taken to the cemetery and buried. A supply store has been opened in the town. A milkman who was overcharging for milk this morning narrowly escaped lynching. The infuriated men appropriated all his milk and distributed it among the poor and then drove him out of the town. The body of the Hungarian who was crucified in an orchard last night was removed by his friends during the night. The inhuman monster had cut off four fingers of the right hand of a woman's body. He was noticed before he escaped and dropped the fingers into his pocket, where they were found when he was captured. The act maddened the men, and they took him to an orchard on the hillside and hanged him.

There is but one street left in the town. About 155 houses are standing where once there stood a thousand. None of the large buildings in what was once a thriving little borough have escaped. One thousand people is a low estimate of the number of lives lost from this town. But few of the bodies have been recovered. It is directly above the ruins, and the bodies have floated down into them, where they burned. A walk through the town revealed a desolate sight. Only about twenty-five able-bodied men have survived and are able to render any assistance. Men and women can be seen with black eyes, bruised faces, and cut heads. The appearance of some of the women is heartrending. They were injured in the flood, and since that have not slept. Their faces have turned a sickly yellow, and dark rings surround the eyes. Many have succumbed to nervous prostration, and for two days but little assistance could be rendered them. No medical attention reached them. The wounded remained uncared for in some houses cut off by the water, and died from their injuries alone. Some were alive on Sunday, and their shouts could be heard by the people on the shore.

A man is now in a temporary jail in what is left of the town. He was caught stealing a gold watch. A shot was fired at him, but he was not wounded. The only thing that saved him from lynching was the emptiness of the crowd. His sentence will be the heaviest that can be given him.

Services in the chapel from which the bodies were buried consisted merely of a prayer by one of the survivors. No minister was present. Each coffin had a descriptive card on it, and on the graves a similar card was placed, so that bodies can be removed later by friends.

A STATUE OF THE VIRGIN UNSULLIED BY THE WATER.

The miracle, as it is called, that happened at the Church of the Immaculate Conception has caused a tremendous sensation. A large number of persons will testify as to the nature of the event. May devotions were in progress on Friday night when the water descended on Cambria City. The church was filled with people at the time, but when the noise of the flood was heard the congregation hastened to get out of the way. They succeeded as far as escaping from the interior is concerned, and in a few minutes the church was partially submerged, the water reaching fifteen feet up the sides and swirling around the corners furiously. The building was badly wrecked, the benches were torn out, and in general the entire structure, both inside and outside, was fairly dismantled. Yesterday morning, when an entrance was forced through the blocked doorway the ruin appeared to be complete. One object alone had escaped the water's wrath. The statue of the blessed Virgin that had been decorated and adorned because of the May devotion was as unsullied as the day it was made. The flowers, the wreaths, the lace veil, were undisturbed and unsoiled. Not a wrinkle was observable in its outlines. The marks on the wall showed that the water had risen to a height of fifteen feet, while the statue, which is only three feet high, had been saved from all contact which the flood. Every one that has seen the statue and its surroundings is firmly convinced that the incident was a miraculous one, and even to the most skeptical the affair savors of the supernatural.

CLEARING AWAY THE WRECKAGE.

The work of clearing away the wreckage is progressing rapidly along Main street, which had been choked from Adams street to the creek, the piles of débris being in places twenty feet deep. A wide path, along which wagons may move, has been cleared to the ruins of the Hurlbert House. On the wide stretches of mud, so far from buildings and ruins that there is little danger from sparks, piles of rubbish and broken boards are being burned. Bodies are found, singly and in groups, and the work of removing them goes painfully and persistently on.

Near where the temporary Post Office has been established at the head of Main street the information bureau has out out a sign requesting citizens of Johnstown to come and register, so that their friends may know that they are still among the living. This was a very necessary measure, and tends to reduce the confusion caused by persons hurrying about making inquiries of one another. Armed guards stand at the head of Main street and at pathways to other important points, and those who desire to pass must show their authority to do so. Work is going on vigorously at the Pennsylvania bridge, and a bridge of boards connected with ropes now spans the stream and connects the approach to Kernville with Johnstown. A rope ferry with two skiffs as means of conveyance, carry people over.

Postmaster Baumen is gradually getting his office in working order. A little mail matter arrived to-day, and it will now begin to come in with increasing volume. All the mail matter that was in the Post Office when the flood came down was washed away. There was a considerable sum in money and stamps in the safe, and it is expected that this will be all right when the safe is dug out.

THRILLING STORY OF ESCAPE.

Miss Lizzie Little, who is now at Hazelwood, tells a thrilling story of escape from death. In the house with her were her father, mother, Francis Murphy's son, Robert S. Murphy and wife, Mrs. S. H. McClay, and two domestics. The water came up before they had time to get out. With a noise like thunder the chimney fell, making a big hole in the roof, and just missing them. They stood in the room with the water up to their shoulders. Finally they got up through the hole on the roof. There was a quiver and a whirl, and the house was swept down stream. The house passed down the street, but was caught in the return current and swept back up to Kernville, where it was battered and lodged in a jam with other houses. A rope was passed to shore and those in the other houses fought to get to shore by it, but the family was finally saved, though all their possessions were gone. Just before the water had risen high enough to take the house away, a Jew threw two babies into the door, pleading with them to take care of them until he found his wife. The babes were saved, but of the father and mother nothing is known.

Nine families are all that are known to be left undivided by death of the 2,500 people of Woodvale.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

The body of Superintendent B. C. Cameron of the Cambria Iron Works was picked up this afternoon at 4 o'clock. John A. Little, travelling salesman; Charles Muhr, cigarmaker, Washington street, Johnstown; Mrs. John James, Johnstown; a child and sister, Johnstown; David Sweeney, Holidaysburg, Pa., were all picked up dead. Undertaker Flannery says that bodies are coming in the Morgue at the rate of one every three minutes.

Linemen who were engaged in constructing a telegraph line between Johnstown and Cambria City recovered a body at the north end of the railroad bridge which was completely crushed out of all semblance of a human being.

Dr. W. C. Beam's body has just been recovered, although his brother, Dr. L. C. Beam, one of Johnstown's leading physicians, has not been recovered.

Undertaker Flannery with a corps of eighty-five assistants has just arrived and tendered their services, which were heartily accepted.

At noon four trunks were the only vestige left to tell where sixteen houses were washed away and several lives lost. At East Conemaugh thirty houses were carried away by the flood. The loss of life is large at this point.

MUST GO TO WORK OR LEAVE THE TOWN.

Three days have passed since the flood gates were opened and the waters rushed down upon the mountain city. Order is slowly arising out of chaos. The survivors are slowly realizing what is the best course to pursue. The great cry is for men. Men who will work and not stand idly by and do nothing but gaze at the ruins. The following order was posted on a telegraph pole in Johnstown to-day:

Notice.—During the day men who have been idle have been begged to aid us in clearing the town, and many have not refused to work. We are now so organized that employment can be found for every man who wants to work, and men offered work who refuse to take the same and who are able to work must leave Johnstown for the present.

We cannot afford to feed men who will not work. All work will be paid for the same. Strangers and idlers who refuse to work will be ejected from Johnstown.

By order of Citizen Committee.

Officers were stationed at every avenue and railroad that enters the town. All suspicious-looking characters are stopped. But one question is asked. It is, "Will you work?" If an affirmative answer is given, a man escorts him to the employment bureau, where he is put to work. If not, he is turned back. The committee has driven one or two men out of town. There is a lot of idle vagabond negroes in Johnstown who will not work. It is likely that a committee will escort them out of town. They have caused the most trouble during the past terrible days. It is a fact, although a disagreeable one to say, that not a few of the relief committees who came to this city came only out of curiosity, and positively refused to do any work, but would hang around the cars eating the food.

AN AWFUL SPECTACLE.

A Drummer's Graphic Account of the Flood and its Terrible Work.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—C. W. Linthicum, a drummer for a Baltimore firm, arrived home to-day. He was a witness to the disastrous flood at Johnstown, of which he tells the following story:

"My train left Pittsburgh on Friday morning for Johnstown. The train was due at Sang Hollow at 4:02, but was five minutes late. At Sang Hollow, just as we were about to pull out, we heard that the flood was coming. Looking ahead, up the valley, we saw an immense wall of water, thirty feet high, raging, roaring, rushing toward us. The engineer reversed his engine and rushed back to the hills at full speed, and we barely escaped the waters. We ran back 300 yards, and the flood swept by, tearing up track, telegraph poles, trees, and houses. Superintendent Pitcairn was on the train. We all got out and tried to save the floating people. Taking the bell cord we formed a line and threw the rope out, thus saving seven persons. We could have saved more, but many were afraid to let go the debris. It was an awful sight. The immense volume of water was roaring along, whirling over huge rocks, dashing against the banks and leaping high into the air, and this seething flood was strewn with timber, trunks of trees, parts of houses, and hundreds of human beings, cattle, and almost every living animal. The fearful peril of the living was not more awful than the horrors of hundreds of distorted, bleeding corpses whirling along the avalanche of death. We counted 40 people floating by and dead without number. A section of roof came by, on which were sitting a woman and girl. A man named C. W. Heppenstall of Pittsburgh waded and swam to the roof. He brought the girl in first and then the woman. They told us they were his relatives. The woman had lost her husband and four children and the girl her father, mother, and entire family. A little boy came by with his mother. Both were as calm as could be, and the boy was apparently trying to comfort the mother. They passed unheeding over proffered belts, and striking the bridge below, went down into the vortex like lead.

"One beautiful girl came by with her hands raised in prayer, and, although we shouted to her and ran along the bank, she paid no attention. We could have saved her if she had caught the rope. An old man and his wife whom we saved said that eleven persons started from Cambria City on the roof, but that the others had dropped off.

"At about 8 P. M. we started for New Florence. All along the river we saw corpses without number caught in the branches of trees and wedged in corners in the banks. A large sycamore tree in the river between Sang Hollow and New Florence seemed to draw into it nearly all who floated down, and they went under the surface at its roots like lead. When the waters subsided 200 bodies were found at the root of this tree. All night living and dead floated by New Florence. At Pittsburgh 78 bodies were found on Saturday, and as many more were seen floating by. Hundreds of people from ill-fated Johnstown are wandering homeless and starving on the mountainside. Very few saved anything, and I saw numbers going down the stream naked. The suffering within the next few days will be fearful unless prompt relief is extended."

WAS THERE AN INDEMNITY BOND?

A Story of Three Millions Pledged by the Men who Owned the Dam!

JOHNSTOWN, June 3.—It is reported that the Sportman's Association, which owned the South Fork dam and Fishing Club grounds, was required to file an indemnity bond of $3,000,000 before its charter was issued. When the bill granting it these privileges was before the Legislature, the representatives from Cambria and Blair counties vigorously opposed its passage, and only gave way, it is said, upon condition that such an indemnifying bond was filed. This bond was to be filed with the Prothonotary of Cambria county. Father Boyle of Ebensburg says that the records at the county seat had no trace of such a bond. He found the record of the charter, but nothing about the bond. Tony Keating and other members of the association went to Ebensburg yesterday to examine their records. The association is composed of very wealthy people.

PITTSBURGH, June 3.—Following is a list of the members of the South Fork Fishing Club: H. C. Frick, Louis Clark, E. A. Meyers, W. T. Dunn, W. A. McIntosh, Col. E. J. Unger, Henry Holdship, John B. Jackson, Frank Bissell, John A. Harper, Oliver McAintock, William K. and Joseph R. Woodwell, Durbin Herne, Hillery J. Brunst, John Caldwell, Benjamin Thaw, Frank Semple, John W. Chalfant, Earnest Schartz, and others whose names cannot be given at present. As some members have transferred their stock within the past few months the names of the purchasers have not been reported to the officers. The officers of the club are Col. E. J. Unger, President; Col. J. J. Lawrence, Vice-President; Louis Irwin, Treasurer; E. A. Meyers, Secretary. The owners of cottages are D. W. C. Biddle, M. K. Morehead, P. C. Knox, J. H. Lippincott, James W. Brown, Louis Irwin, Charles J. Clarke, M. B. Suydam, J. J. Lawrence, Mrs. C. C. Hussey, Calvin Wells, Dr. Rankin, William Mullins, C. B. Shea, Joseph Horne, Walter McClintock.

GHOULS AMONG THE DEAD.

Fiendish Relic Hunters Robbing the Bodies of Articles of Clothing.

NINEVEH, Pa., June 3.—Some measures should be taken at once to effectually squelch the fiendish relic hunters. They are here in full force and large numbers, and some of the tricks they resort to in their efforts to secure mementoes of the flood are almost criminal in their cruelty. While working amid the smouldering ruins about the stone bridge at Johnstown this morning I saw a morbid monomaniac take the charred bones of an infant from among the smoking débris, and, wrapping them carefully in a newspaper, carry them away with a look of triumph on his face. At this place, where the dead almost outnumber the living some frightful deeds have been perpetrated by the searchers for relics. One man stole an old bandanna kerchief from about the head of a dead colored woman. Another removed a shoe from an old, gray-haired man, whose stiff and mangled corpse was found dangling in a tree, while still another possessed himself of the sheet which was thrown over the remains of a child, leaving the body at the mercy of a weeping heaven.

Nor are the relic hunters the only class who desecrate the dead. The heartless crowds of excursionists who have thronged the regions round about for the past few days would be more at home in a jail than anywhere else if their actions go for aught. Some of them have gone through the town singing, whistling, and cracking the coarsest of jokes, while others have trampled o'er the coffins strewn about the roads with an utter disregard for their sacred contents.

THE PAUL REVERE OF SOUTH FORK.

He Rode Down the Valley at Breakneck Speed to Warn the People.

SOUTH FORK, June 3.—It was John G. Park who first saw the danger that threatened the entire Conemaugh valley by the bursting of the dam and took all possible precautions to prevent a catastrophe. Early on Friday morning Mr. Parke, who is a young Philadelphian and an excellent civil engineer, discovered that the fast-increasing waters of the lake would either have to have an additional outlet immediately or that the dam proper would give way. Hastily securing a force of thirty Italians he set to work to prepare another sluice. In half an hour his purpose had been accomplished, but still the water continued to rise. Up and up it came, at the rate of six, seven, eight, and ten inches an hour. Something had to be done, and that quickly, too. Giving orders to his men to cut another outlet, Mr. Parke jumped on his horse and started at a breakneck speed toward the village below. As he rode he warned the people on every hand of their danger. Soon hundreds of families were fleeing to the hills for safety. Reaching South Fork station, he telegraphed the warning to Johnstown. Two men there started out on horseback through the city crying: "The dam, the dam is about to burst; flee for your lives."

Some heeded the warning; others laughed at it and said they had heard it before. To-night they either lie amid the still smoking ruins, in the waters of the Conemaugh, or in the crudely constructed coffins and rough boxes to be found on every hand. Mr. Parke said today:

"No blame can be attached to any one for this greatest of horrors. It was a calamity that could not be avoided. For several days prior to the breaking of the dam, storm after storm swept o'er the mountains and overflowed every creek and rivulet. The waters from these varied sources gradually flowed into the lake, and the dam was not able to stand the pressure forced upon it. On Friday morning I realized the danger that was threatened, and although from that time until 3 o'clock every human effort was made to prevent a flood, they were of no avail. When I at last found that the dam was bound to go I started out to alarm the people, and by 12 o'clock everybody in the Conemaugh region did know or should have known of their danger. Three hours later my gravest fears were more than realized. It is an erroneous idea, however, that the dam burst. It simply moved away. The water gradually undermined the embankment until there was nothing left but a frail bulwark of wood. This finally split asunder, and sent the waters hurling down the mountain, carrying death and destruction in their wake."

Troops Not Needed in Johnstown.

HARRISBURG, June 3.—Gov. Beaver arrived here this morning over the Northern Central Railroad from Annapolis, and has been in communication with Adjt-Gen. Hastings at Johnstown. He has received a call for troops from Sheriff McCandless of Allegheny county, who telegraphs that the situation is such that it is absolutely necessary to send at least four or five regiments of the National Guard to prevent pillage, robbery, and bloodshed. Adjt.-Gen. Hastings telegraphs:

Have perfected good organization. Do not think it necessary to call for troops.

The Governor, although perceiving no necessity for calling out the troops, has ordered the Fourteenth Regiment to be ready at a moment's notice to march to the scene of disaster. Gen. Hastings also telegraphed the following to the manager of the Postal Lines Telegraph Company in this city:

Better inform Gov. Beaver that this morning's reports give the number lost at Johnstown as between 12,000 and 15,000. The greatest disorder prevails. The place is infested with thieves and vandals, who are robbing the dead and appropriating everything they can lay their hands on. These people are eating almost everything in the shape of provisions sent here for the flood sufferers.

Later telegrams received by Gov. Beaver from Gen. Hastings indicate that the disorder in Johnstown is not as great as first reported. Troops will not be needed.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—At the request of Adjt.-Gen. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Capt. Greeby, Third United States Infantry, and Lieut. Miller, Fifth Infantry, have been detailed to assist the State authorities in relieving the sufferers from the flood at Johnstown. Those officers volunteered their services. No application for rations has yet been made upon the War Department by the Pennsylvania authorities, but they have applied for tents, which could not be supplied.

The following despatch was received this afternoon by Superintendent Gill of the Western Union Telegraph Company:

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 3, 4 P. M.

Am in direct communication with Johnstown by Sheriff Stineman telegraphs: "All quiet. Can control without troops." Burgess, Hurl, and Gen. Hastings agree with him. Good order prevails. No arrests made during last night or to-day. Relief well organized and carefully distributed. Medical and surgical help and supplies sufficient. Food and made-up clothing for men, women, and children greatly needed at once. Newspaper reports of loss of life and property not exaggerated. A large force will be at work to-morrow morning to clear away debris.

Will issue proclamation to general public in our own country and elsewhere for help. Have one subscription from England of $1,000. Governors of States and Mayors of cities are tendering sympathy and help. How a sorrow like this makes the whole world a kin.

JAMES A. BEAVER, Governor.

Officers of the Johnson Company Lost.

Two telegrams were received from Johnstown yesterday at the Johnson Company's office in the Mutual Life building in Nassau street. This company's works were in the Conemaugh valley. The first was from Mr. William McLane. It said, simply, "All saved." This was supposed to refer only to members of the officers' families, and not to employees. Later even this good news was overshadowed. The second telegram said:

Hoopes, Birkhirde, and Marshall, Maxham's brother-in-law, are lost. Maxham and McLane are working twenty hours a day feeding those left and burying the dead.

A. V. DUBOIS.

Mr. W. E. Hoopes was the Secretary of the Johnson Company; Mr. Birkhirde the auditor, and Mr. Charles Marshall was assistant chief engineer of the Cambria Iron Works. Mr. A. J. Maxham is President of the Johnson Company, and Mr. William McLane the Corresponding Secretary. Mr. Marshall had been married only about three months. It is supposed that the works were completely destroyed.

Getting Wires Into Johnstown.

The Western Union Telegraph Company got seven wires into Johnstown before sundown yesterday. This was accomplished by the greatest effort. Every man from New York who could by any sacrifice be spared, and who knew how to set a pole and string a line, has been despatched to the scene; and telegrams to all places within two days' reach of the point of disaster have been sent from here ordering all possible men to the wreck. Telegrams are taken subject to delay, and relief messages are preferred.

The worst wrecking of wires is along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Nearly all the lines below Washington have been damaged. Richmond was reached yesterday by way of Cincinnati and New Orleans.

The railroad wreck is so extensive that it will be long before the usual local lines can be reestablished.

The Johnstown Post Office Carried Away.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Postmaster at Johnstown to-day telegraphed the Post Office Department that the Johnstown Post Office building, with all the office money and stamps, was carried away in the flood. The Postmaster himself escaped with great difficulty.

Newark's Three Victims.

Among those reported to have died in the calamity at Johnstown are the parents of Dr. E. E. Potter of Newark, who lived in the ill-fated town. Dr. Potter started thither on Saturday.

In the list of the dead in yesterday morning's papers was the name of William Sheller of Newark, N. J. This is supposed to be William Scheerer, teller of the State Banking Company in Newark. He was on the way to his home from Tiffin, O., in the Chicago express, and when the train was delayed by the washout he managed to send three telegrams to friends in Newark. A short time afterward the flood swept down the valley and carried away a part of the train. Sheerer was an athletic young man, and his friends still hope he managed to save himself. He is the eldest son of a wealthy widow, and another son and a daughter live. His father was killed on the Morris and Essex Railroad several years ago at the Broad street crossing in Newark.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Citizens Looking Into the Proposition of the Montclair Company.

Fifty citizens of Jersey City met in the City Hall last night to discuss the question of a new water supply. Dr. Leonard J. Gordon presided. John R. Bartlett, the head of the Montclair Water Company, which wanted to sell the city a new supply of pure water, was present to answer questions about his company and the proposed contract. Lawyer L. A. Booream asked him whether the city's right to use Passaic water would be protected in case a contract was made. Mr. Bartlett told him it would. He asked whether Mr. Bartlett's company would use meters. Mr. Bartlett answered no. Nearly every one present asked a lot of questions, and finally Mr. Bartlett made a proposition similar to the one he made some time ago, but providing that the city should have the right to purchase his company's plant at the end of three or five years at cost with 6 per cent. interest and a fair business profit, the amount of profit to be decided by a Commission. John D. Carscallen, Major Zebina R. Pangborn, Jas. Flemming, L. A. Booream, Joseph A. Dear, and Col. John McAnerney spoke. All seemed to favor getting a supply of water from the Montclair Company.

Col. McAnerney said he had investigated Mr. Bartlett's financial standing, and had discovered that he was backed by practically unlimited means. Messrs. Booream, Carscallen, Dear, Flemming, and Gordon were appointed a committee to go over the Montclair Company's proposition with Mr. Bartlett, and to draw up a contract to be submitted to the citizens at another meeting.

BREAKING UP THE BIG FARMS.

The Grandins Selling Their Dakota Lands to Small Farmers.

HILLSBORO, Dakota, June 3.—The Grandins, who have about 100,000 acres in the Red River valley, two weeks ago placed their land on the market, and have already sold over $100,000 worth. The lands are being sold at from $20 to $30 per acre. They take in payment one-half of the crop each year, at its market value, until the lands are paid for. In no case will they sell to exceed 640 acres to one man, and they prefer to sell in 160 to 320 acre lots.

This plan does not yet extend to their improved land, of which they have 22,000 acres near Hillsboro, and 8,000 near Maysville, but to the wild land. If the plan works well, this is the beginning of a breaking up of the large farms in North Dakota, and is looked upon with favor. It gives to the country a class of well-to-do farmers, whose every interest is in the country, who become patrons of the schools and churches, and have an interest in social and political affairs beyond mere pecuniary interest.

The Grandins bought North Dakota bonds as an investment, when they were put on the market by Jay Cook, therefore their lands cost them $4 per acre, while the majority of purchasers of Red River Valley Railroad lands purchased bonds at from eleven to thirty cents on the dollar, getting their lands at from 60 cents to $1.20 per acre. It will be seen that the Grandins are getting their original investment back, with interest, and a very large margin besides.

THE COLORED MASHERS.

Deacon Williams Withdraws the Charge of Disorderly Conduct Against Them.

The twenty-three foppishly dressed young colored men who were arrested by Capt. Reilly's policemen on Sunday afternoon for loitering in the neighborhood of St. Mark's African M. E. Church, at 65 West Thirty-fifth street, were arraigned at Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. The seats reserved for spectators were occupied by young colored women, and there was much bowing and giggling between them and the prisoners as they stood in line.

Deacon Samuel T. Williams appeared against the prisoners. He told Justice Ford that they had been the cause of great annoyance to the churchgoers. The Deacon stated that the church held a meeting on Sunday night to consider the arrests. "We came to the conclusion," he said, "that the gentlemen had been justly rebuked, and that, being deprived of their liberty over night, they had suffered enough. Your Honor, I'll not press the charge of disorderly conduct against them, but I wish that you would severely reprimand them."

Justice Ford told the rudies that if they were brought before him again for the same offence he would send them to the workhouse.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In this morning's SUN I read an item of the outrage perpetrated by Capt. Reilly's men of the Ninteenth precinct. Instead of their being mashers, they are the most zealous members of Pastor Munroe's congregation and do everything in their power to advance the interest of the Lyceum. They were watching and waiting for sisters and friends when Pastor Munroe's unwarrantable action brought Capt. Reilly's men to the scene, who made the outrageous arrest. J. WILSON and L. CROSS.

A Great Benefaction to Poor Hebrews.

A meeting was held in the trustees' rooms of the Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, last night, to consider the best means to obtain a fund for the erection of a building on the east side for the benefit of poor Hebrews. Among those present were Mr. Adolph L. Sanger, Mr. Jesse Seligman, Mr. A. B. de Frece, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. Lewis May, Mr. Isidor Wormser, Mr. Samuel M. Schafer, Mr. Uriah Herrmann, Mr. Isidor Strauss, and Mr. Simon Borg.

It is intended to put up a building in the districts where the poor Polish Jews live, which shall be similar in character to the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Twenty-third street. Under the roof will be three societies—the Hebrew Free School Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Aguilar Free Library. Here the poorer Hebrews who have come from countries where they were oppressed and persecuted will be instructed in the English language and in American customs and manners, while their children will receive free schooling. Children between the ages of 9 and 14 years will be admitted to the free schools, and all the others will have the advantages of a large library, entertainments, and rooms for social gatherings. There will also be a free employment bureau.

It was determined last night to hold a big fair next fall, at which the necessary money will be raised. Mr. de Frece has agreed to advise an Executive Committee as to the best means of attracting crowds.

Mr. Isaac Wallach was elected chairman, and Mr. Schiff was made Chairman of the Executive Council.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—3:30, 93 Washington street, Fred Fayns's apartments, damage $500.

P. M.—2:45, 108 Fulton street, Reynolds & Co., paints and varnishes, damage $1,200; 6, 551 Cedar street, damage slight; 8, 280 Front street, Dyer, Pearson & Scott, furniture, damage $1,200; 8:10, 12 Bleecker street, Romer & Traub, manufacturers of steel caps, damage to building $400; 11:25, variety store of Frederick Spitz, 579 Division street, damage $100.

Fell from a Harlem Train.

Benjamin F. Hockover, a dry goods merchant of 21 West 122d street, fell from a south-bound Harlem special train at 125th street and Fourth avenue yesterday. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain.

HELP FOR JOHNSTOWN.

NEW YORK'S PROMPT RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR AID.

Mayor Grant Makes an Appeal to the Public for Funds, and the People and Members of the Exchanges Contribute Liberally—About $90,000 for the First Day.

New York's response yesterday to the cry for help from the Conemaugh Valley was prompt. Subscriptions aggregating something like $60,000 have already been reported by the Mayor and from the various Exchanges, and there are reports of private subscriptions whose results, not yet made known, will no doubt bring the total for the day's work in this city to nearly $100,000. And preparation was made yesterday for a thorough canvass to-day, when a large addition to the fund will be made.

The big Governor's Room in the City Hall was crowded at 3½ o'clock, the hour set for the meeting. Among the men there were Dock Commissioner Cram, Sidney Dillon, J. Rhinelander Dillon, Theodore Moss, Orlando B. Potter, Bishop Potter, Gen. Viele, John D. Crimmins, A. M. Palmer, J. J. Little, Chamberlain Croker, Morris K. Jesup, Comptroller Myers, the Rev. Dr. Armitage, William R. Grace, President A. E. Orr of the Produce Exchange, ex-Gov. Cornell, Andrew H. Green, Supervisor McLaughlin, A. B. De Frece, Edward Cooper, Henry C. Miner, Oswald Ottendorfer, C. N. Bliss, E. F. Shepard, Samuel Sloan, Eugene Kelly, Frederic R. Coudert, and Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Mayor Grant explained the object of the meeting and expressed a hope that New York would, with her accustomed generosity, respond promptly to the cry for help from the homeless and bereaved sufferers from the terrible flood. The Mayor was made permanent Chairman of the General Committee, and then, in a manner that showed how good a business meeting it was, George H. Scott, A. M. Palmer, J. Rhinelander Dillon, ex-Mayor Edson and ex-Gov. Hoadly of Ohio were appointed a committee to name fifty gentlemen to comprise a permanent Executive Committee.

While this work was going on Mr. Isidor Wormser stated that the Stock Exchange was ready to contribute $15,000. This started the ball, and Mr. Orr jumped to his feet with the remark that the Produce Exchange had $10,000 on hand to which the committee was welcome, and that the Exchange would immediately take steps to swell this amount. Mr. Orr also said that the Chamber of Commerce had appointed a committee of seventy-five, which would begin instantly a canvass of the members from whom subscriptions would be solicited. Then came a notice that the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company had $5,000 awaiting the pleasure of the committee.

"Put me down for $500," said ex-Mayor Grace.

"Put Seligman & Co. down for $1,000," called out Mr. Jesse B. Seligman.

"The *Staats-Zeitung* will give $1,000," said Mr. Ottendorfer.

"Cooper, Hewitt & Co. contributes $500," said Mr. Edward Cooper.

"R. H. Macy & Co. are ready with $1,000," said a representative of that firm.

It was suggested that the name of the committee be known as the "Conemaugh Valley Relief Fund," and during a discussion of this title several large subscriptions were made, and the Secretary had a rapidly growing pile of checks and greenbacks in front of him. Col. Shepard said that he had been able to send $10,000 by wire to the sufferers.

Mr. John M. Bowers submitted a resolution giving the committee power to use its own discretion in distributing the contributions.

A representative of Tefft, Weller & Co. contributed for his firm $500, with the statement that a committee had been organized in the dry goods district in the morning to collect subscriptions, but that upon hearing of the Mayor's committee it had been abandoned.

Chamberlain Croker said he'd give $500.

"I'll raise my subscription from $500 to $1,000," said Mr. O. B. Potter.

Then came a check of $500 from Tiffany & Co. and a cloud of checks and bank notes. It was perfectly clear at this point that the subscriptions would exceed $50,000, and a discussion ensued as to the best manner of making instant use of it. Mr. Cornell suggested that the Mayor of Johnstown be authorized to draw upon Mayor Grant for $50,000. Another suggestion was that a special messenger be sent straight to the scene of the disaster with the money. This telegram was finally sent to Gov. Beaver at Harrisburg:

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank and Treasurer of the Citizens' Committee, will pay your draft at sight for $50,000 or will remit currency if you prefer it. Telegraph him, direct what you wish. HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

The committee was informed that the Union Square Theatre was willing to give a benefit for the fund on next Friday, and Harry Miner announced a benefit for Thursday. Mr. Palmer said that the theatrical portion of the committee would get together and organize a big affair. Edwin Forrest Lodge of Actors has given $200. Later, A. B. de Frece was asked to manage a general entertainment to be given at all the theatres in this city, probably a week from to-morrow, the entire receipts to be given to the committee. Mr. de Frece said that he would have 100,000 tickets printed to be sold at $1 each. Mayor Grant thought every ticket could be sold. He wrote a letter to the Police Commissioners asking them to suspend the order prohibiting the police from selling tickets, so that they could join in swelling the fund from this source. A member from the Brewers' Association said that every brewer would be taxed a certain ratio on the number of barrels of beer he brewed each year, and that the amount, which would aggregate something like $7,000, would be handed to the committee.

The committee of five submitted the names selected to comprise the Executive Committee. It was resolved to increase this committee to 100. Among the members of the committee are: Cornelius M. Bliss, William R. Grace, D. Willis James, Elbridge T. Gerry, Eugene Kelly, F. D. Lamontagne, Theodore Roosevelt, William Steinway, Robert Bonner, George Ehret, Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, Sydney Dillon, Jesse Seligman, Elliott F. Shepard, Daniel Frohman, Richard V. Harnett, Edward Cooper, A. B. Cornell, Chauncey M. Depew, Oswald Ottendor