

Y DAILY JEFFERSONIAN.

FINDLAY, OHIO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1883.

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ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

THE FLOOD

Covers the North and East Quarters of Town—Houses Nearly Inundated Property Destroyed—The Main Street Bridge in Danger.

Perhaps at no former period in the history of the town, was there so widespread desolation as at present. The oldest inhabitant fails to remember anything like it. A resident of forty years standing, says the water rose eighteen inches higher than at any previous freshet within his knowledge. Peter Byal, a still older resident, describes it as eight inches higher than the freshet of July, 1834. From this fact alone the reader can perhaps imagine the scene. From a window near the roof, on the east side of the old elevator, the best sight of the flood could be had. To the east the water was spread out as far as the first street beyond Eagle Creek, all to the north and west being under water. To the north nearly everything in sight was surrounded with water; in some places one story houses were nearly submerged, and the water was correspondingly high on higher houses. On East Main Cross street, as far west as East street, everybody had to be moved out of the houses, during the night.

About one o'clock, Saturday morning the Court House bell was rung to summon assistance, and at that time the families of J. L. Downing, C. Ritter, George Mathews and Mr. Peacock, were removed and similar scenes were enacted on East Cory street, where the water extended still farther to the Westward, the residences of Mr. Rex and Mr. Marvin, and all others on the North side of the street being under water as high up as the second story. On the opposite side of the street, the ground being higher, the residents suffered less, though houses were surrounded with water nearly up to the eaves in the rear of the Sherman House, and all suffer more or less from damage to property. Further North the powder house and Bacher's ice house, which stand near the bank of the river were partially submerged. North of the river and the mill race, the water seemed to be everywhere, extending up Main street nearly to the L. E. & W. railroad crossing. North of that the water was quite deep, and came flooding down from the deep cut on the line of the T. & I. railroad. Attempts were made to cut a ditch across Main street to let the water off to the Westward, South of the river, and west of Main street, Washington, Corey, West Main Cross, Crawford, Putnam, Sandusky, Hardin and Lincoln were flooded so that the pavements were covered, and the water, in some cases, stood up around the houses, the cellars of all being more or less filled with water. To add to the perplexities and dangers of the night, the water which had gathered around the gas works, about ten o'clock reached the fires under the retorts, surged into the gasometer, and soon after the city was shrouded in darkness. It will be several days after the water recedes, before the company will be able to furnish gas, and coaloil will have to be relied upon for illuminating purposes.

Friday afternoon the storm was inaugurated with snow and sleet, changing into rain as night came on, and the rain fell almost incessantly until midnight of Saturday. Saturday morning the streets were a glare of ice, telegraph and telephone wires were weighted down and broken, trees and shrubbery literally swayed under the load of ice, broken branches strewed the streets and lawns, and in many cases trees were broken off and entirely ruined. Saturday morning revealed a scene of beauty yet of desolation, but few ventured out unless impelled by business to do so. Then came the warning notes,

THE RIVER IS BOOMING

and it at once became the center of attraction. The streams all over the country were emptying their contributions onto the solid ice of the river; then Eagle creek broke up and the ice gorge at its mouth backed up the water until fears were entertained for the safety of

the railroad bridge across the creek, but the breaking up of the ice in the river, before noon relieved the pressure somewhat.

In the afternoon the ice below the bridge gave way, but a gorge was formed down the river and for a time the river rose a foot an hour. In the evening it was raising at that rate, and people living in the flooded district began to take alarm, and some moved out. This was the case on East Cory street, but most of the residents on East Main Cross, believing themselves safe remained, only to be removed in the night as already described. About two o'clock it began freezing, but the water continued to rise until about five o'clock Sunday morning, when it reached the sleepers under the Main street bridge, and remained stationary for some time. About ten o'clock it had fallen eight inches, and at noon about twelve inches. All travel between the city and North Findlay was cut off except to follow the railroad track and cross the railroad bridge below, and East Findlay was even more isolated.

LINES ALL DOWN

Was the notice placed upon the door of the telegraph office, and at noon Sunday they were still in the same condition, although it was understood that the L. E. & W. Railroad had succeeded in getting its line in operation as far as Muncie for railroad business.

SUFFERERS BY THE FLOOD.

Mr. Borgee, Mr. J. S. Peacock, Amos Dickerson, George Mathews, C. Ritter, Mrs. Longworth, Hi Davis, Ed. DeBrant, John L. Downing, Jule Bushong, Jackson Robbins, Fred Spaythe, George Spaythe, James Morrison, Mr. Conley, J. Cooley, Ned Reynolds, Henry Nickum, Mart Tisdale, Frank Routson, Bill Guliver, Malon Lookabaugh, Dem Marvin, Russel Marvin, Mrs. Guliver, E. R. Barnd, J. D. Rex, Lib Sebastian, W. K. Marvin.

In East Findlay, Dan. Moyer, Sam. Folk, Sam. Moore, Dan. Thomas, Hen. Lathan, Hen. Spangler, Frank Klaber, Sam. Sager, Andy Emenager, and others.

In North Findlay, L. C. Smith, Henry Bacher, Mr. Hagler, Lon. Bacher, Mrs. Kwis, Wm. McCaughey, Thomas Scott, David Fowler and several others. Mr. Hurtig was driven from his house in the West End, and all his geese and chickens were drowned.

NOTES.

There is a diversity of opinion as to how much greater this is than previous floods. First of January, 1847, is referred to as the largest ever before seen in the county. Jacob Carr says the present is from six to ten inches higher while A. K. Marvin maintains it is from four to six feet higher. Mr. Byal's conclusions dating back to 1834, is perhaps the surest. He said that flood was the greatest, previous to this. However there is abundance of water, and no more need be desired.

Many families in North Findlay moved up stairs. Wm. McCaughey, Mr. Kwis, Lon Bacher, with their families moved out. Mr. Hagler said he had staid there twenty-five years and had never moved, and he wouldn't now. He remained in the house until noon Sunday when he was induced to take a ride in a boat to terra firma.

L. C. Smith and family were obliged to move. A side door was forced open when some of the furniture floated out. Mr. Smith had seven pigs in a pen in the yard, one of which weighed 500 pounds. They were overlooked and drowned, value \$300.

E. Bacher had a pair of mules in a shed up the river, near his ice house. When found they were afloat. Some boards were torn off the shed and the mules were rescued.

Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, when rescued, were found standing up in bed, the water having risen up to the bed railing.

When the flood began to creep over the river banks, J. W. Davis sent a man to his powder house to put the powder on a box for security. Soon after the water covered box and all, and the powder was ruined.

The floor in A. P. Schack's residence, on Sandusky street, settled about ten

inches, owing to the effects of the water on the underpinning.

A portion of the railing and some of the flooring of the foot walk of the Main street bridge were carried away by the ice and logs. The race bridge was badly damaged.

Many of the cellars in town were flooded with water.

The under part of Rex's livery stable was filled with water and rubbish, and his buggies were all under water; damage heavy.

"I knew it was coming," said a number of "old ones," when talking of the flood yesterday. "Such a winter was sure to bring it."

The water drove innumerable rats into the slaughter house of Joe Feldkircher, and the boys had a jolly time killing. They slew eighty fat fellows.

Out-houses and wood piles were badly wrecked.

Mr. Moore, proprietor of the saw mill in East Findlay, is, perhaps, the heaviest loser. His mill is a wreck and his loss in logs heavy. Altogether, his loss is set down at several thousand dollars.

The railroad bridge of the L. E. & W. was moved about three inches at the north end. Several trains passed over it on Sunday evening however, and all appeared safe.

The train due at 3:22 Saturday afternoon did not arrive until Sunday evening.

It is thought the losses alone, in bridges, in this county will reach nearly \$100,000.

But little has been heard from the county.

Several cords of wood lodged in the brick yard in North Findlay.

When the fire alarm rang, Saturday night, Charlie Davis, in his hurry to get out put his vest on where his pants should have been, and then hunted all over the Commercial House for his vest.

Ed. Hayes South of town lost sixteen fine hogs—drowned.

Two trunks filled with clothing and other articles, and also a suit of clothes, floated out of the window of C. Cooley's house and were lost.

Several bridges in the vicinity of Rawson were washed away by the flood.

Ike Davis was the first man to drive a team over the main street bridge, after the water began to subside.

Salomon Fry, of Blanchard township lost all his hogs, a number of sheep and a cow in the flood.

The blacksmith shop, on the north side of the bridge, occupied by Biggs Bros. was completely destroyed. The shop is laying flat on the ground.

"Your Skin Cure is superexcellent. It is fast curing my daughter's ring worm, which had spread all over her body."—Mrs. E. L. D. Merriman, Blue Hill, Mass. Druggists keep it, \$1 per package.

Nearly 2,000 miners, drivers, and laborers are now idle because of sickness of the coal business.

SCROFULA.

A remedy that can destroy the germs of scrofula, and when once settled has the power to root it out, must be appreciated by those afflicted. The remarkable cures of young children and the more wonderful cures of those of middle age and late in life, as illustrated by our printed testimonials, prove HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA to be a reliable remedy, containing remedial agents which do not irritate but cure scrofula and eradicate it from the blood.

WARNER, N. H., Jan. 21, 1879.
Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: Gentlemen—For ten years previous to the early part of 1877 I had been in constant sufferer from scrofulous ulcers or sores, which had finally reduced me to a helpless condition, as described in my letter to you in September of that year. The continued excellent health which enables me to keep house for my aged father and to enjoy life, keeps alive my intense personal interest in HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, and I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the permanent cure this wonderful medicine effected in my case nearly two years ago, while living in Lowell, when all my physicians gave me up as being in an incurable condition. One thing before I close, I have recommended your Sarsaparilla to hundreds, and I think more than a thousand cases, and my faith in its efficacy in curing scrofula has become absolute by the wonderful cures it has effected on me from my own. I trust you will not mind my making the merits of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA known everywhere, for it is a remedy you owe to mankind. With best wishes to you and your family yours,
SAMUEL C. WHITTIER.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

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MACISTS

Standard Patent
hand.

INSON'S
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Liver, Bowels, Kid-
testify to its efficacy in
and pronounce it to be
MAN. Guaranteed to
WANTED
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afflicted with Impure Blood,
each and Lungs; which your
Mrs. Z. JONES.

HOICE!

Seyfang,

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