

TWO MANUFACTURERS

One Threatens, the Other Expresses His Independence and Pluck.

Mr. John McClary Ably Replied to by One in His Own Business.

The Illogical Contentions of the Stove Combine Apologist.

A Molder's Pertinent Remarks on the Question at Issue.

Mr. John McClary failed to send his second letter to the ADVERTISER, detailing his "reasons why his factory would necessarily close under Unrestricted Reciprocity," but as this journal is anxious to give to the public the defense of the Combine at its best, we have no hesitation in reproducing Mr. McClary's arguments, as they appear in our city contemporary:

To the Editor of the Free Press.

Sir,—First, we manufacture a large line of tinners' supplies than any firm in the U. S., with less than one-quarter of the volume of trade. To compete in their market we are, geographically, at a disadvantage to reach their large centers of trade. We make hollow ware. This would have to be discontinued. Why? Hollow ware with our competitors is a distinct business; we could not compete. We manufacture frying pans and stoves. These are a distinct business; we could not compete. We manufacture a large line of stoves and furnaces. This is a special and distinct business; we could not compete with our opponents. First, they hold a return of 3 per cent. on invested capital, large, wealthy houses spending on new patterns and new designs for stoves an amount which we could not cope with. We manufacture a large line of stamped tin goods. In this we could not compete unless works were removed to or near New York. That your readers may form an idea of the condition of this business, I may say I attended a sale of property of the late John D. Locke, pioneer of the trade, at White Stone, 30 minutes' ride from New York City, situated on the water, a large plant, well equipped with machinery, said to have cost \$300,000. This plant was sold for \$38,000. Why was this plant allowed to be so sacrificed? As to buildings, I was unable to account, being so favorably situated for ordinary manufacture; as for machinery, which I judged to have cost \$200,000, I could understand; it would take \$200,000 working capital to run the plant; the condition of the trade was and is such that 5 per cent. could not have been earned on the working capital, to say nothing of the cost of plant, hence this sacrifice. This is the enticing field we are invited to share in this line.

We manufacture spoons. This is in most cases a distinct business. We could not compete. We manufacture refrigerators. From the same cause we could not compete. The final result probably would be permanently closing our works, necessarily meaning the discharge of all employees. What effect would this have on their homes, with a similar result on other factories? I judge it would be, dwellings owned by mechanics would be left to the tax collector, while their owners would be seeking work at the lowest wages. You may say, then, you require consumers to pay your increased cost of production. I say "No." These goods are given to consumers at the lowest prices, as American consumers get their supplies. Tin and other household goods have been reduced to consumers in our market more than one-third in the last fifteen years. This, by other than manufacturers and merchants, may appear a contradiction. Suppose you have a secure market pressed to narrowest living margin by house competition; suppose you let loose stronger and better equipped opponents with a secured trade at home, one-tenth of their products is precipitated on our limited trade. The first effect is demoralization of business, reducing the narrow margin to absolute loss, necessitating closing before your working capital is squandered, if you are fortunate enough to possess it.

The above conclusions are based on unavoidable economic tariff. While the tin business would be swept out of the country, let us look at the consumers' side. Tin goods, entering into every household extensively, especially among the poor, while our consumers enjoy advantages of this product produced from free tin plates, under Unrestricted Reciprocity after July next fully 70 per cent. will be enforced by Americans, under the McKinley Bill, which tariff would necessarily accept, adding fully 40 per cent. to the cost to our consumers above present home prices. To deny this would be too absurd even for an electrifying cry. No clearer positive proof of this is needed than an examination of the bill as applied to tin plates, which was passed by the United States Congress for the declared purpose of giving an excessive protection intended to lead to producing at home \$10,000,000 of imported tin plate. To pretend that this duty would not apply to us would be to assume that we could manufacture these goods from free raw material and overcome their artificial price under such a ridiculous supposition, leading lines of stamped tinware could be manufactured here, delivered finished, and sold in packages at a profit, by absolute weight, below the cost of the same number of pounds of raw material to their manufacturers.

Similar results would follow in other lines. Let the low-priced "blue ruin" party maintain on these facts.

My next will be on the furniture trade of the city and country. JOHN MCCLARY.

But, as Mr. Paterson pointed out last night, there is another side to this great trade question than the Combine side, which either whines or threatens when it cannot have its own way.

There are, as the ADVERTISER has before now pointed out, many hundreds of manufacturers in Canada who hold now, as the "protectionist" manufacturers held when the N.P. was introduced, that all they need to develop and increase their business in an extended market, which can be obtained by Unrestricted Reciprocity. What better reply than the following could be given to Mr. McClary's statements:

From Doherty Manufacturing Company, Stoves, Furnaces, etc., Barrie.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

We hear that Mr. McClary is supporting the N.P. candidate of London. This is most remarkable. At a meeting of the Stove Combine, held in the Rossin House, Toronto, about four years ago this month,

the writer listened to Mr. John McClary addressing those present, and he then contended:

"IF THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS CONTINUES HE FOR ONE WOULD BE WILLING TO SELL OUT HIS PLANT FOR FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR."

Probably Mr. McClary's ideas are in the negative, that he believes if the present state of affairs are continued a little longer all the other foundries will be wiped out and he alone be left to tell the tale. Is this his idea, or has he lost his former good judgment?

Since the meeting referred to took place, what are the facts?

Stove works, Dundas, cost \$25,000, gone down; can be bought for \$5,000.

Stove works, Belleville, cost \$60,000, offered for \$10,000.

Stove works, Parkdale, cost \$30,000, turned into other business.

Stove works, Peterboro, cost \$50,000, gone down.

I VENTURE TO PREDICT THAT ANOTHER FIVE YEARS OF HIGH TARIFF ON RAW MATERIAL AND LIMITED MARKET IN CANADA WILL BE VERY APT TO ACCOMPLISH MR. MCCLARY'S PURPOSE, BUT WHETHER EVEN HE WILL BE LEFT TO ENJOY THE MILLENNIUM IS ANOTHER QUESTION.

Reciprocity or no Reciprocity things can't be any worse. Therefore let us get a \$5,000,000 market in exchange for a \$5,000,000 one.

I see one man willing to run the risk of results. Yours Truly,

T. DOHERTY.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

In perusing John McClary's letter I was very much struck by its shallowness. First, he says that in the States manufacturers are in such a high state of efficiency that they require a larger market for their production, and will if reciprocity is carried flood Canada with these goods at a price so much lower than Canadians can do. What then?

That market, he previously said, was so much overstocked already as to require our market to sell in.

Suppose they do sell cheaper, why should Mr. McClary complain? Does he not buy his labor in the cheapest market? When he built his factory, the first thing he did was to call for tenders. That is, he went to the cheapest market. It did not trouble him a bit whether the man could pay his labor or himself for his trouble. Not a bit. It was who would give him the most work for the fewest dollars. Then why should he seek work at the lowest wages, while our consumers enjoy advantages of this product produced from free tin plates, under Unrestricted Reciprocity after July next fully 70 per cent. will be enforced by Americans, under the McKinley Bill, which tariff would necessarily accept, adding fully 40 per cent. to the cost to our consumers above present home prices. To deny this would be too absurd even for an electrifying cry. No clearer positive proof of this is needed than an examination of the bill as applied to tin plates, which was passed by the United States Congress for the declared purpose of giving an excessive protection intended to lead to producing at home \$10,000,000 of imported tin plate. To pretend that this duty would not apply to us would be to assume that we could manufacture these goods from free raw material and overcome their artificial price under such a ridiculous supposition, leading lines of stamped tinware could be manufactured here, delivered finished, and sold in packages at a profit, by absolute weight, below the cost of the same number of pounds of raw material to their manufacturers.

Similar results would follow in other lines. Let the low-priced "blue ruin" party maintain on these facts.

My next will be on the furniture trade of the city and country. JOHN MCCLARY.

But, as Mr. Paterson pointed out last night, there is another side to this great trade question than the Combine side, which either whines or threatens when it cannot have its own way.

There are, as the ADVERTISER has before now pointed out, many hundreds of manufacturers in Canada who hold now, as the "protectionist" manufacturers held when the N.P. was introduced, that all they need to develop and increase their business in an extended market, which can be obtained by Unrestricted Reciprocity. What better reply than the following could be given to Mr. McClary's statements:

From Doherty Manufacturing Company, Stoves, Furnaces, etc., Barrie.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

We hear that Mr. McClary is supporting the N.P. candidate of London. This is most remarkable. At a meeting of the Stove Combine, held in the Rossin House, Toronto, about four years ago this month,

the writer listened to Mr. John McClary addressing those present, and he then contended:

"IF THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS CONTINUES HE FOR ONE WOULD BE WILLING TO SELL OUT HIS PLANT FOR FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR."

Probably Mr. McClary's ideas are in the negative, that he believes if the present state of affairs are continued a little longer all the other foundries will be wiped out and he alone be left to tell the tale. Is this his idea, or has he lost his former good judgment?

Since the meeting referred to took place, what are the facts?

Stove works, Dundas, cost \$25,000, gone down; can be bought for \$5,000.

Stove works, Belleville, cost \$60,000, offered for \$10,000.

Stove works, Parkdale, cost \$30,000, turned into other business.

Stove works, Peterboro, cost \$50,000, gone down.

I VENTURE TO PREDICT THAT ANOTHER FIVE YEARS OF HIGH TARIFF ON RAW MATERIAL AND LIMITED MARKET IN CANADA WILL BE VERY APT TO ACCOMPLISH MR. MCCLARY'S PURPOSE, BUT WHETHER EVEN HE WILL BE LEFT TO ENJOY THE MILLENNIUM IS ANOTHER QUESTION.

Reciprocity or no Reciprocity things can't be any worse. Therefore let us get a \$5,000,000 market in exchange for a \$5,000,000 one.

I see one man willing to run the risk of results. Yours Truly,

T. DOHERTY.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

In perusing John McClary's letter I was very much struck by its shallowness. First, he says that in the States manufacturers are in such a high state of efficiency that they require a larger market for their production, and will if reciprocity is carried flood Canada with these goods at a price so much lower than Canadians can do. What then?

That market, he previously said, was so much overstocked already as to require our market to sell in.

Suppose they do sell cheaper, why should Mr. McClary complain? Does he not buy his labor in the cheapest market? When he built his factory, the first thing he did was to call for tenders. That is, he went to the cheapest market. It did not trouble him a bit whether the man could pay his labor or himself for his trouble. Not a bit. It was who would give him the most work for the fewest dollars. Then why should he seek work at the lowest wages, while our consumers enjoy advantages of this product produced from free tin plates, under Unrestricted Reciprocity after July next fully 70 per cent. will be enforced by Americans, under the McKinley Bill, which tariff would necessarily accept, adding fully 40 per cent. to the cost to our consumers above present home prices. To deny this would be too absurd even for an electrifying cry. No clearer positive proof of this is needed than an examination of the bill as applied to tin plates, which was passed by the United States Congress for the declared purpose of giving an excessive protection intended to lead to producing at home \$10,000,000 of imported tin plate. To pretend that this duty would not apply to us would be to assume that we could manufacture these goods from free raw material and overcome their artificial price under such a ridiculous supposition, leading lines of stamped tinware could be manufactured here, delivered finished, and sold in packages at a profit, by absolute weight, below the cost of the same number of pounds of raw material to their manufacturers.

Similar results would follow in other lines. Let the low-priced "blue ruin" party maintain on these facts.

My next will be on the furniture trade of the city and country. JOHN MCCLARY.

But, as Mr. Paterson pointed out last night, there is another side to this great trade question than the Combine side, which either whines or threatens when it cannot have its own way.

There are, as the ADVERTISER has before now pointed out, many hundreds of manufacturers in Canada who hold now, as the "protectionist" manufacturers held when the N.P. was introduced, that all they need to develop and increase their business in an extended market, which can be obtained by Unrestricted Reciprocity. What better reply than the following could be given to Mr. McClary's statements:

THE TUPPER FAMILY.

Why Sir Charles Tupper Works So Hard to Keep His High Tax Friends in Power.

Wholesale Fattening at the Expense of the Canadian People.

The Auditor-General is a servant of the Dominion Government, and he examines the accounts of the creditors of the Government, bill by bill. Below will be found a summary from his report of the money paid to Sir Charles Tupper and his family in the year 1888-89. The report for 1889-90 has been prepared and printed, but it is held back by the high tax leaders, because it is deemed against their interests to make known the contents to the people at this time. It is, however, believed that the Tupper family last year received an even greater slice of public money than in any previous twelve months. A change of Government would compel the Tupper family to make a living for themselves, greatly to the benefit of the people who have to pay the taxes on necessities of life to maintain these expensive luxuries. Hence the great anxiety of Sir Charles Tupper to prevent a change, hence his present opposition to the Reciprocity party, and his earnest protestations that one-half the people (who take a different view from him) are traitors and anarchists. But to the record.

The following is the list of the Tupper family to Canada for the year 1888 as per Auditor-General's report:

1. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner, London, Eng., salary, \$10,000.00

Costs of office, \$1,000.00

Travelling expenses, \$3,250.00

Costs of report, page 729, \$210.00

Emigration (see Auditor-General's report, page 129), \$1,000.00

Emigration (page 129), \$237.31

Total, \$14,087.31

2. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Fisheries, salary, \$7,000.00

Travelling expenses, \$80.25

Travelling expenses, cab hire, \$21.25

Travelling expenses, \$159.00

Seasonal allowance, \$1,000.00

Total, \$8,260.50

To Wallace Graham, of the firm of Tupper & Graham, Halifax—(see page 729), \$607.24

Total, \$14,300.29

3. Major D. R. Cameron (non-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper), commandant of Military College, Kingston, Ont., salary, \$4,000.00

Lodgings, \$500.00

Travelling expenses, self and family, \$55.31

Costs of report, page 729, \$455.31

Total, \$4,950.62

4. Major D. R. Cameron (non-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper), commandant of Military College, Kingston, Ont., salary, \$4,000.00

Lodgings, \$500.00

Travelling expenses, self and family, \$55.31

Costs of report, page 729, \$455.31

Total, \$4,950.62

5. Major D. R. Cameron (non-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper), commandant of Military College, Kingston, Ont., salary, \$4,000.00

Lodgings, \$500.00

Travelling expenses, self and family, \$55.31

Costs of report, page 729, \$455.31

Total, \$4,950.62

6. Major D. R. Cameron (non-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper), commandant of Military College, Kingston, Ont., salary, \$4,000.00

Lodgings, \$500.00

Travelling expenses, self and family, \$55.31

Costs of report, page 729, \$455.31

Total, \$4,950.62

7. Major D. R. Cameron (non-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper), commandant of Military College, Kingston, Ont., salary, \$4,000.00

Lodgings, \$500.00

Travelling expenses, self and family, \$55.31

Costs of report, page 729, \$455.31

Total, \$4,950.62

8. Major D. R. Cameron (non-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper), commandant of Military College, Kingston, Ont., salary, \$4,000.00

Lodgings, \$500.00

Travelling expenses, self and family, \$55.31

Costs of report, page 729, \$455.31

Total, \$4,950.62

9. Major D. R. Cameron (non-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper), commandant of Military College, Kingston, Ont., salary, \$4,000.00

Lodgings, \$500.00

Travelling expenses, self and family, \$55.31

Costs of report, page 729, \$455.31

Total, \$4,950.62

10. Major D. R. Cameron (non-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper), commandant of Military College, Kingston, Ont., salary, \$4,000.00

Lodgings, \$500.00

Travelling expenses, self and family, \$55.31

Costs of report, page 729, \$455.31

Total, \$4,950.62

11. Major D. R. Cameron (non-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper), commandant of Military College, Kingston, Ont., salary, \$4,000.00

Lodgings, \$500.00

Travelling expenses, self and family, \$55.31

Costs of report, page 729, \$455.31

Total, \$4,950.62

12. Major D. R. Cameron (non-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper), commandant of Military College, Kingston, Ont., salary, \$4,000.00

Lodgings, \$500.00

Travelling expenses, self and family, \$55.31

Costs of report, page 729, \$455.31

Total, \$4,950.62

13. Major D. R. Cameron (non-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper), commandant of Military College, Kingston, Ont., salary, \$4,000.00

Lodgings, \$500.00

Travelling expenses, self and family, \$55.31

Costs of report, page 729, \$455.31

Total, \$4,950.62

RISING RIVERS.

Dwellers in Flooded Houses Fire on Passing Steamers.

The Loss at Wheeling Estimated at \$1,000,000—Hundreds of Houses Submerged.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 20.—It drives the owners of submerged property to desperation to see a boat steaming up the great river, exciting the water with her wheels and causing big waves to come surging against the flooded houses, increasing the danger to life and property. As the steam of water has passed the first ward of Moundsville yesterday the waves dashed against several houses that were in the midst of the water and in grave danger. The residents fired about 100 shots at the boat and made several holes in the woodwork of the pilot house, but did not hit anybody.

Boat "Haw" passed along a similar demonstration was made. People all along the river, it is said, are armed and declare they will make trouble for all steamers coming up the river while their houses are flooded. The damage by the flood in this vicinity will reach \$1,000,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The flood from the Upper Ohio has reached here, and has raised the river five feet and one inch in the last 24 hours. Light rain is falling, causing apprehension here.

PATSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 20.—The high water here has forced over 100 families to desert their homes. In some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory or mill except one in operation, and the loss in injured machinery and raw material is very great. The Marietta branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is abandoned. Water covers the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling, except in a few places. It is not expected to resume traffic for four days at the earliest. Marietta has all its business portion under water and in some cases houses are completely out of sight, and in others the water has reached to the second story. Not a factory