

After Postmaster-General Wanamaker has done something to improve the New York Postoffice he should turn his attention to fashionable seaside resorts.

IMPROVEMENTS.

One of the wonders of Johnstown is the vast amount of work having been done in the erection of new buildings. From dawn to twilight in the evening the sound of carpenter saws, chisels, hatchets and hammers are heard in all parts of town.

Where in the world did they all come from, and by what process was such an army of them gathered together; and where do they all find lodgings and boardings? We will not attempt an answer, but say we are glad they are here.

Under their faithful, industrious, skillful operations shops, houses, offices and barns are springing up like magic. At the same rate of progress, the waste places of town will soon be dotted all over with buildings.

No one not in town within the past ten days or so, has the least idea of the great numbers of buildings that have been erected, and are now in process of erection. In a hurried glance around town we noted down some of the evidences of our rapid growth.

Starting at the corner of Clinton and Washington, in a walk down the latter we counted eleven new buildings on the south side of the street, while the north side is taken up by the commissary's long warehouse, and the fine large new B. & O. R. R. building. From Franklin down to Market, fifteen new frame buildings have been put up, which include those occupied by the Company store on the right of the street.

Along Franklin to Stonycreek the street is adorned with ten, not including the block on the public square, with its seven store rooms opening on it. The portable houses shipped from Chicago are not included in the lists given.

Without going all over Johnstown, or up into Woodvale, or down into Minersville and Cambria City, or over into Kermville this hurried glance at our improvements will give some idea of the work accomplished in building up the town again within the last fortnight.

It might be proper to say that not many three or four-story houses have been erected yet, and, in fact, comparatively few that attain an imposing altitude. But diminutive as they are they subserve the temporary purposes for which they are intended; and in saying that we say all that need be said just now with reference to dimensions, height and style of architecture.

ECONOMY DEMANDED.

Elsewhere we have a few words in respect to necessary expenses in distributing money and other donated things. And while it may be the wish of all to get donations into the hands of the beneficiaries at the least possible cost, we have shown it cannot be done properly without the aid of accountants, clerks, stationery, etc., thus making considerable of a draft on the funds.

But in the meantime this fact is no excuse, much less a justification for any unnecessary expenses. The money contributed for the relief of sufferers ought to be regarded as a most sacred trust by all who have the handling of it, and not a dollar should be recklessly squandered. The closest practicable economy ought to be rigidly observed, so that as much of it as possible may reach those for whom it was so generously given.

All things considered we do not wonder that the people, donors and beneficiaries, are jealously watching the methods and agencies employed in getting every cent to its proper destination. This is the excuse for so many inquiries just now as to the means adopted by Judge Cummin in distributing the \$500,000 placed in his hands. The questions on almost every lip are, how much will be the total cost of five notary publics at a liberal salary, twelve or fifteen clerks at \$3 per day, (a day's work consisting of five hours), and railroad fare to and from a summer resort, and boarding there? Getting to work at 9 o'clock A. M. and shutting down at 3 P. M. leaves only a few hours to be devoted to the business in hand. A job that might be completed in a few days, and under the circumstances ought to be, is likely, at such a rate, to consume considerable time—at least, so say the people.

People are asking, is this right? Ought it to be tolerated? In the end the expense account will be carefully scrutinized.

WHERE SOME MONEY NECESSARILY GOES.

In a determination to hold everybody entrusted with relief funds to a strict account for the manner they are expended and the purpose to which they are applied, it is well for us to remember that the necessary incidental expenses make heavy drafts upon them. While as little tape policy should be practiced as possible, it should not be forgotten that the work pertaining to the duty of applying the funds requires the employment of competent clerks and accountants.

Let anyone go to the Alma Hall and see the many committees at work, and the necessary work they perform, he will see that no inconsiderable cost is involved. Committees and clerks could not be expected to give their time and do the work for nothing. The many articles found, assorted and labeled as published in yesterday's DEMOCRAT, shows that that useful and necessary work took days to accomplish. It is highly proper that the men who did this work should receive compensation. We refer to this particular case as an illustration, and as an example of how some of the contributed money must and should go. It is absurd to think that every cent donated will be handed over to flood sufferers.

All we demand, therefore, is that the utmost care and economy be practiced in doing necessary work, and that accounts be so kept as to facilitate the duties of an auditing committee.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

One of the cheering visible signs of Johnstown coming out of the flood all right, is to be seen in the evening around and about the Public Park. Several of the rooms being supplied with electric lights already are brilliantly illuminated from dark until 10 o'clock. No better evidence of the town's old time activity in business matters being restored could be furnished. When all the rooms are finished and occupied, a business aspect will be imparted to the place, that will go far to revive every drooping and desponding spirit.

The application of paint, which a few rooms facing Franklin street received yesterday, will add greatly to the favorable appearance of the block. All ought to be subjected to the same ornamental treatment, not only for appearance sake, but with reference to properly preserving them.

THE COMING STATE ELECTION.

Present indications give reason to think that there will not be much of a contest in Pennsylvania this year. No Governor nor Legislature are to be elected. Speaker Boyer will likely be the Republican candidate for the only State office to be elected, that of Treasurer. At present, the Democrats have no anxious candidate, but they will present one with some hope of success. There are so many Republican embarrassments that they may gain a victory through default. The great battle will be fought next year, when a Governor and Legislature will be elected, when retributive blows may come from Prohibition disasters. The Prohibitionists may remain under cover this year, but next year they will surely uncover. This is an off-year in Pennsylvania politics.

It seems evident that Harrison's Premier's great work is done. The Plumed Knight is losing his feathers. He can no longer soar aloft as was his wont. He is now a flightless caged eagle. He has ceased to be Mr. Blaine of old. He is no longer the Plumed Knight of the Grand Old Party.

The bruisers Sullivan and Kilrain and their principal participants, however heroic they may have been before the fight, are not very heroic now, but are cutting a very ridiculous figure. The great pugilists and their friends are not very comfortable at the present time. The Governor of Mississippi, who appears to be a man of sense and determination, is causing the bruisers and their abettors to get under cover.

It appears as though the idea of executing criminals by electricity, originated and embodied in a law by New York State, was going to extend everywhere. The State of Massachusetts has talked it over and amended its law on the death penalty so as to make it include electricity as a method of execution; other States are moving in the same direction. And now a motion has been brought before the Municipal Council of Paris, France, for the adoption of execution by electricity. Still New York hesitates to carry out its own law.

Aid Through Miss Lillian McGarry.

Will you be kind enough to acknowledge the receipt of 20 checks from the West Chester Normal School of \$5 each to twenty of our people?

These checks were sent to me by Dr. J. M. Phillips, Principal, for Rev. Bates and myself to hand to parties named in them. The money was contributed by students and teachers of the school, and I would like a public acknowledgement that I may send them copies of the paper with my letter. LILLIAN MCGARRY.

Aid From Phoenixville.

A musical entertainment, presided over by Miss Euen, at Phoenixville, Pa., the other day netted \$36. As the participants are friends of our Mr. E. B. Entwisle, of the Johnson Company, the amount was sent to him for distribution among flood sufferers.

LOCATING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

It betrays great ignorance of the teaching of the Bible, the laws of nature and the dictates of reason to impute to the providence of God the results of our own disobedience to those laws which He has imposed upon the universe and under which He requires us to live. This is being done by a great many who survived the terrible calamity of the 31st of May, 1889, by which so much loss and suffering has been visited upon the residents of the stricken district. It is nonsense for people to say that they want no more religion; that they have tried God and found him to be a failure. It seems almost certain that the people who indulge in such baseless assertions are uneducated, and do not know much of God or employ a great amount of religion.

What did God do in the matter? Why, by one cruel act of his providence he has robbed thousands of everything dear and precious—their property, their houses, their dear ones, everything, and left them helpless, stripped and sore.

If God is a God of love, and wise, and good, he never would have dealt with us in this manner. So some people talk and think they are wise. But they are mistaken. The disaster never came by divine appointment, but as the result of a violated law; the law of gravitation which is universal and dare not have an exception. The same law holds you to the ground and keeps you from flying off of the earth like mud from a revolving buggy wheel. That law was violated and the fearful consequences followed. God's love is not a caprice.

By disobedience we make an enemy out of our best friend, the law of gravitation, and will suffer accordingly. Well, who is to blame for this unsurpassed catastrophe? Who built the dam imperfectly, and with dangerous material? Who left it unrepaired? Who took more pains to protect the inhabitants of the lake than the lives of 30,000 men, women and children below the dam? What was the verdict of the coroner's inquest? Did it put the responsibility on God, or the men who owned and built the worthless dam? The man who calls this the act of God does not know what he is talking about. The laws of gravitation was understood by those who built and kept, or rather failed to keep that done. They knew that water would exert a given pressure on every part of the dam, and when let out must run down hill at a velocity determined by the pressure and fall. And they further knew that rain would fall and streams fill with water, and therefore should have anticipated what has occurred and by all possible means prevented the disaster. The blame of this awful calamity belongs to man, and it is folly beyond telling to put it upon God. God did not will the death of one man, woman or child that perished in the flood. It was through the carelessness of man. God will not reverse His good laws because man disobeys them. His law must rule. Anything else were disorder, chaos and ruin. We must know what to depend on, or else life were a hopeless uncertainty. He who acts in conformity to God's law shall live, but he who acts against his laws will suffer. There is no escape for the disobedient. The law of nature was transgressed by the South Fork Fishing Club and hence the disaster. The raging, devouring torrent needs no more the voice of a Canute than the cry of a pauper's child.

Locate the blame where it belongs. God permitted it to come, but not its origin. But does he not permit everything, homicide, suicide, theft, drunkenness, etc., but he does not cause them. Never neither did he cause the breaking of the dam.

City of Conemaugh.

Seeing that the committee appointed to report a plan of consolidation has reported that a city of the fifth class can be erected under the act of Assembly classifying cities, it is to be hoped that the different borough councils will acquiesce with the committee's report, and that an efficient effort will be made by all the surrounding boroughs to carry the full measure of the committee's action. There should be a prompt consolidation of all the boroughs. The whole people should speak with one voice, through one body. There should be no doubt about the success of consolidation. All the councils should agree on consolidation. Let them all acquiesce with the committee, and let them and the committee unite on another important feature of consolidation, that of naming the consolidated boroughs "Conemaugh." It is to be hoped that the new city will be named Conemaugh. G. NELSON SMITH.

One Body Recovered Friday.

Friday morning the body of a young woman was found near the residence of Mrs. Campbell, on Walnut street, and removed to the morgue. The following is the description: Height about five feet four inches, weight about 120, bare breast with three Rhine stones representing a three-leaf clover, button shoes, black hose, one ankle probably sprained, as it was bandaged and somewhat swollen, dark gray triclot dress and basque, trimmed with garnet ribbon, velvet, buttons same color, and white ticking skirt, muslin drawers, with lace gauze undershirt, long black hair.

Marriage Licenses.

James Gallagher.....Cambria Borough (Susan Redmond.....Conemaugh Borough) James Ramp.....Conemaugh Borough (Sennie Koppie.....Conemaugh Borough) Max Zimmer.....Conemaugh Borough (Rose Fitz.....Conemaugh Borough) Robert S. Boone.....Reade Township (Edith S. Miller.....Reade Township)

David Lavelly's Journey, May 31st.

Among those who had a perilous and exciting experience on the day of the flood is Mr. David Lavelly. He lived at 61 Water street, and was in his house when the merciless and irresistible deluge came. There were six feet of water in his yard before the dash from Conemaugh Lake came. Seated at the attic window he looked over the doomed city and bewailed the fate of the helpless inhabitants. The ringing of bells, and shrieking of whistles, mingled with the roar and fury of the oncoming mountain of waters was terrible beyond telling. He saw the Hager block and Swank's hardware store yield to the wrathful waves. About 4 P. M. or perhaps 4:30 his house was lifted and carried up Stonycreek to Grubtown, where he was rescued by friends. While on his journey up the stream the waters came into the attic to a depth of two feet, and, fearing the worst had not yet come, he made for the roof, on which he rode the balance of the way.

He had a narrow escape just as he got into the main channel of Stonycreek below P. A. Coblough's where he passed right between the bridge and the Unique Rink. Had either of these struck the house he would no doubt have perished, but fortunately he got through. Near the same place he saw a man climbing a telephone pole to save himself, but all in vain, for when he was about half way up the pole was hit by a log or car and plunged into the water no more to be seen. The cars near the turn-table of the B. & O. R. R., were floating on the water like store boxes. He saw a man in a tree that stood in Sandvale Cemetery. "I tell you I had a wonderful ride up that creek. How I got through and was saved is a mystery to me, but I got there all the same. My houses are all gone, but I don't care just so I had all of my family left." Mr. Lavelly was a heavy loser, having lost all his property, consisting of three houses and furniture.

The State Commission's Furniture, Etc.

Mr. S. S. Marvin, of Pittsburgh, one of the Governor's Commission, Mr. J. B. Kramer, Secretary of the Commission, Colonel S. M. Hill, James McMillen, Esq., Captain H. H. Kuhn, and other gentlemen, called at the DEMOCRAT office on Saturday, and asked us to accompany them to examine the various kinds of articles that the State Commission were distributing to the Conemaugh Valley sufferers. The two large buildings erected near the B. & O. Station are filled with the household furniture and goods that the Commission is distributing, and all the articles are good and fit to be in the houses of the best housekeepers anywhere. There are fine mattresses, blankets, stoves, bedsteads, chairs, tables, pillows, and almost every conceivable article necessary for furnishing a house. The goods and furniture are well-made, substantial, neat and comfortable.

Mr. Marvin is anxious that the needy people should be furnished these articles at once, and earnestly expressed himself to that effect, and if more were needed that more of the same kind would be sent here. We were informed that about eighty-nine outfits for houses had already been supplied from these warehouses. People who are in need of these articles can have them by making application to Capt. Kuhn, and giving him the evidence that they are in want of them. People who are suffering for these necessary articles should not hesitate about asking for them. They are intended for them, that is what they have been sent here for.

Saved at the Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Higson, five children and two visitors stopping with them had a thrilling experience on the day of the flood. They lived at 113 Walnut street. They were driven to the attic and on to the roof of the house, one corner of which afforded them a place to stand upon. Nine of them together, and they all expected to perish, as they were carried to the stone bridge, where everyone of them escaped. In going down the McConaughy brick block was passed, half of which was already torn away. Here they witnessed a painful sight. On a part of the remaining block stood Mr. and Mrs. Fink and their daughter Mamie. A few words only were exchanged, when the building toppled and all of them were buried, to be seen no more alive. Only one of the bodies have been recovered. The Higson house lodged at the bridge and all of them, nine in number, were rescued without even a wetting, except from the rain. Strange, indeed, how richly some people were treated by the waters. O! that the thousands found and unfound of the dead were here to tell their experience and deliverance.

Inquiries for Missing.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE CONEMAUGH VALLEY. - JOHNSTOWN, PA., July 18, 1889. To the Editor of the Johnstown Democrat.

A letter from the German Consul, Chas. H. Meyer, of Philadelphia, has been received by me, inquiring about the following persons: Julius Frederick, Wilhelm Zerniko, born in Hamburg, who worked for the Cambria Iron Company; also Gustar Schneider, born in Pownern. As the relatives of the above named persons living in Europe have inquired through Consul Meyer, any persons knowing of these persons will please notify me by mail or otherwise. GEORGE KEIFER, Secretary, No. 457 Bedford St.

The great Anarchist Herr Most has cut his hair, and his fellow Anarchists are now denouncing him as an aristocrat.

Will Continue to be Widely Sought After.

We are again in receipt of the Johnstown Weekly DEMOCRAT and gladly give it a cordial welcome to our sanctum. The DEMOCRAT office was so completely broken up by the flood that the paper has had an enforced suspension of about five weeks, but it has finally got fixed up again, and we trust that it nor its people may ever again have to undergo the horrors of the terrible 31st of May last. Mr. Woodruff, the editor, has the sympathy and best wishes of the fraternity throughout the State, and his paper has been and will continue to be widely sought after. Its many stories and incidents of the flood are thrillingly interesting and deeply heart-rending.

Brighter and Better Than Ever.

After an absence of a month the Johnstown DAILY DEMOCRAT emerges from the flood brighter and better than ever. We congratulate our friend Woodruff on his resumption of business and hope that the DEMOCRAT will speedily regain its old place in the affections of the people of Johnstown.

Not Correct.

The report that Commissioner Kirby has been in consultation with Commissioner Lloyd about the exonerating of taxes in the flooded districts, and that Commissioner Lloyd was adverse to the proposition, Mr. Kirby says is not correct. The Commissioners have not discussed the matter at all.

Father Field.

Father Field, Chaplain of the Red Cross and Iron Cross, made an interesting and able address to a large meeting near the Lincoln bridge, on Saturday evening. His subject was "High Wages and What to Do With Them." The workmen turned out largely to hear him. He particularly referred to the temperance question.

Brim Full of News.

The JOHNSTOWN DEMOCRAT has resumed publication after a suspension of only a little over a month. The daily and weekly are heartily welcomed to our table. They are brim full of news. The first issues gave a graphic description and most accurate account of the flood, and should be preserved by everybody. Mr. Woodruff is deserving of liberal patronage. We wish him much prosperity.

Baby Carriages Free on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued instructions to all baggage agents and baggage masters on the system east of Pittsburgh and Erie to receive and carry free of cost in baggage cars baby carriages, when accompanied by their owners. This is a concession in favor of the children which their parents will heartily appreciate; and it is but another manifestation of the constant endeavor of the company to make the road attractive to everybody.

Merit Where Merit is Due.

Sir:—I would be unfeeling and wanting in gratitude did I not publicly record the many acts of kindness, benevolence and charity I received from that most noble of women—Mrs. F. Jerome, President Yellow Cross Volunteer Nurses Association, 47 West Twenty-second street, New York city. I have been a heavy sufferer by the flood disaster, having lost all my property, furniture, clothing, etc. The lady above referred to having come here on her mission of charity and having heard of my calamity, kindly provided me with articles of comfort and sustenance—not only for myself and children, but also for that of an aged mother and orphan sister, who lived with me. I am not the only sufferer to whom she has so kindly administered comforts and relief. Scores of others can bear testimony to her many generous acts of kindness. E. M. C.

Excursion to Atlantic City via the B. & O.

The announcement that the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. will again, this summer, resume their select excursion to the most popular of our seashore resorts, will be hailed with delight by the public, who appreciate the advantages offered in these trips. The low rates, long time limit and the privilege of their best train service running on regular schedule, composed of fast express trains, elegant day coaches, Pullman's best equipment and vestibuled limited express trains are among the advantages afforded by the B. & O., and the stop-off at Washington on the return trip will allow the sight seer an opportunity to take in the points of interest in and about the Capital before returning home, and form a fitting termination to a week's sojourn at the shore. The second of these select excursions will be run on Thursday, August 1st, 1889, we give below a list of stations showing the time of trains and round trip rates of fare:

Table with 4 columns: Stations, Rate, Train Leaves, Train Arrives. Rows include Conemaugh, Rockwood, Johnstown, Somerset, Meyersdale.

Correspondingly low rates are made from other stations on the line. The tickets are good ten days with the privilege of a stop-off at Washington, D. C., on the return journey.

Chas. O. Scull, Gen'l. Pass. Agt., B. & O. R. R.

Arose From the Debris. The Johnstown DEMOCRAT has arose from the debris and is again circulating among its readers. May it never again be a victim of such a calamity.

PRETTY MUMMIES' EYEBALLS.

Parts of the Anatomy Used as Jewels by Peruvian Beauties. A man came into this office a day or two ago, says the Philadelphia "Inquirer," with a handful of what looked like dull reddish golden eyeballs. They were of various sizes. "Do you know what they are?" said he. "You will never guess nor do I believe there are many persons in Philadelphia who can tell you. They are taken from the mummies of the Incas of Peru. When I was stationed there some years ago, when in the naval service, I got a whole lot of them. The mummies were thrown up and in some cases destroyed by seismic convulsions. There are thousands of them about, particularly about Arica, Chile. These that I show you are taken from the skull, and are believed to be the real eyes of the Incas, and are respected as such.

"The women wear them made up into necklaces, scarf pins and other articles of jewelry. As a matter of fact, however, they are really the eyes of the octopus or devil fish. They are thoroughly desiccated or rather mummified by the air, and were put in ages ago to take the place of the natural eye, which the aborigines found would not last in that climate. In having them set as a piece of jewelry you must be very cautious. The workmen in trimming them down must beware of getting any of the dust in any cut he may have. If he does so blood poisoning is sure to set in and the termination may be fatal.

"By the way," continued the ex-naval officer, "I tell you a queer thing that happened down there. I have no doubt that you recollect the great tidal wave of about twenty years ago. The United States storeship Fredonia was sunk and the man-of-war Wateries lifted bodily and deposited several miles inland, crossing a railroad in its flight. When it was proposed to get her to the beach again the natives wanted such an exorbitant sum for cutting out about the railroad that the scheme was abandoned. Some time afterward another earthquake took place, which again lifted the Wateries bodily, carried her over the railroad tracks and deposited her back on the beach. It was found, however, that her condition was such that it would not pay to do anything with her, so she was left to rot and be broken up by the inhabitants.

Irrigating the Sahara.

There was exhibited in Paris recently a fac-simile of two enterprises commenced by the province of Algeria, which bid fair to revolutionize a large portion of the world. One was the representation in miniature of the third plantation of 10,000 palm trees, which has been made since 1880-81 in the desert of Sahara, as artificial oases on the lines of the principal routes of travel. These have all been perfectly successful. The trees have grown magnificently and become a source of refreshment and rest which put aside the risks and dangers of desert travel. The system is based upon the production of water from artesian wells, conducted through the fields in shallow ditches which nourish the roots of trees and plants, and change the plain of sand into a garden of shade and verdure. Later on other forms of vegetation will be introduced in the shadow of the trees, which will shelter the frailer growths, otherwise impossible under the fierce sunshines.

What a revolution this will make in the face of nature, and what a new field for the ingenuity and industry of man! It reminds one of the changes effected in our western and southern plains by the introduction of water, which makes a garden of beauty wherever it touches the barren sand. Long ago, in the time of the empire, there was some question of a process invented by De Lesseps and much encouraged by the Empress Eugenie, to form a great lake in the center of Sahara, by a canal cut from the Mediterranean. Whether feasible or no, the disaster of Sedan caused the collapse of this scheme also, and the possibility of success in the enterprise must be left forever in doubt. But it is strange to find this simpler method was not earlier attempted; or, now that its perfect feasibility has been proven, that it is not made of more general use.—Providence Journal.

Lincoln's Advice to a Naval Hero.

Among the inmates of the National Soldier's home at Togus, Me., is Richard Rowley, who was captain of the gun on the Kearsarge when she sunk the Alabama off the harbor of Cherbourg, France, and performed an act of bravery which probably saved his ship and her crew. The battle had raged for over an hour and a half, when a 100-pound rifle shell from the Alabama struck the gun which Rowley was sighting and fell on the deck, with the fuse still burning. In an instant Rowley picked it up and threw it into the sea, where it exploded just as it touched the water. The sailor's beard and mustache were burned off by the fuse, but he stepped back to his gun and sent a shot into the sinking Alabama. Capt. Winslow at once gave the order to man the rigging, and gave three cheers for Quartermaster Rowley.

The latter was greatly honored after his return to this country. Congress voted him a gold medal, he received other valuable gifts, and President Lincoln personally thanked him. For several days before his interview with the president Rowley had accepted frequent invitations to drink champagne, and probably showed the effects. As he arose to go Mr. Lincoln gave him \$100, saying: "Now don't drink too much liquor; drink just a little, but not too much. I know you old sailor's all like a little grog, but be careful and don't drink too much."—Harper's Weekly.

Coin Statistics.

The weight and bulk of the gold and silver coin now held by the United States treasury forms the subject of inquiry by a correspondent of a mathematical turn of mind and he finds that the weight of the gold is 601 tons of 2,000 pounds and the silver 8,000 tons. Packing it along the highway as cord wood is packed, the gold would make a barricade four feet high, four feet thick for a distance of 335 feet, and the silver, if similarly packed, would extend 4,248 feet or five-sixths of a mile. If packed in carts, one ton to each cart, the procession would be nearly thirty-three miles long, of which distance the gold bearing carts would cover only a half mile and the silver a fraction over thirty and a quarter miles.—Exchange.

Active Volcanoes.

Reports describe Mount Ruapehu, in New Zealand, to be in a state of volcanic activity. On the 29th of April an enormous cloud of steam was seen ascending from the summit. Since the terrible eruption at Tarawera in 1886 any new outbreak gives cause for much alarm all along this belt of volcanic country.

Another volcanic eruption is reported on the island of Okshima, the first news of which was brought to Yokohama by the mast of a passing steamer. This has been an active volcano since the year 684 A. D.