

The Shah has left Paris for Baden. If all the stories are true, the Shah is rather a bad 'un himself.

There must be something terribly tragic about an electric execution when a big theatrical company orders a whole outfit and will use it in one of their plays, introducing a beautiful girl as the victim.

The Schuylkill valleys are just now experiencing an industrial boom, several of the iron works having started up this week with large forces of men at increased rates of wages. Reading, Seftert's station and Pottstown industries are among those that seem inspired with new life.

REV. JOHN JASPER, the colored minister of Richmond, whose views on the sun have made him celebrated, has been preaching since 1840. He was a slave when he professed Christianity, and his first religious labor was performed among his fellow workmen in a Richmond tobacco factory.

When the Susquehanna county Republican Convention met in Montrose the other day Hon. Galusha A. Grov made a speech in which he told the delegates that it is useless to try to fight for Prohibition in the Republican party; that true Republicans must accept high license and henceforth let Prohibition severely alone.

MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, in a recent speech before the American Bar Association, referring to the tardiness of justice in this country, said: "So far as I am aware, there is no other country calling itself civilized, where it takes so long to punish a criminal, and so many years to get a final decision between man and man."

We have been too apt to ridicule the Salvation Army. As everybody knows, there is a tremendous strike now in the city of London. This has caused much distress, not the least of which is hunger. And this among God's poor. But listen! The cable brings the intelligence that the Salvation Army over there is busily employed in feeding the hungry women and children of the strikers. The Salvation Army deserves applause for this at least.

This is a year of big figures in the crop world. There will be about 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn and almost 8,000,000 bales of cotton, to say nothing of the large crops of oats and potatoes. Taking in the aggregate these are the largest crops we have ever grown. There is an abundance for every man, woman and child in the land, millions for export to less favored countries. Truly, this is a land of abundance, a veritable Cannan.

THE "City of Paris," of the Inman Line of Ocean steamships, has not only beaten the record of all other steamships crossing the Atlantic, but last week it beat its own record by nearly four hours. Its time from Queenstown to Sandy Hook was five days, nineteen hours and eighteen minutes. It is a good thing to lower the records if it can be done safely. Modern civilization liberates time and distance, but often at the expense of safety. In ocean travel it is better to go slow than to go down.

A MASSACHUSETTS law provides that the physician shall receive a fee of twenty-five cents for each birth reported. This will help secure a better and more accurate compilation of vital statistics than obtains in this State, where physicians may or may not report births. That there is need of some system of registration that is reliable is conceded, and if the payment of a small sum will insure a complete list of these important episodes, that inducement had better be offered.

MURRO, one of the oldest towns in Southern Connecticut, on Wednesday last celebrated on a grand scale its 250th anniversary. Among the features of the parade were "Boats" representing the purchase of the town from the Indians; the old stone mill, for corn, of which the grinding-stones were brought from England and set up William Fowler in 1639; an Indian wigwam, an Indian canoe, a lot of squaws, all alive, and many interesting things. Among other features of the day was the baptism in the Wepowaug river, of a ten-year-old boy, the tenth William Fowler, on the spot where the settler set up his mill.

Every thousand Americans have gone to Europe this far this year, on tours of pleasure or business, and putting the expenditures of each while in the Old World, at \$100, it amounts to \$8,000,000 spent mostly to hotel service, and passage to and from the United States, which is a small average. Of this \$8,000, one half will spend \$300 cash, which will run the expenditures up to \$12,000,000 more, which will make an aggregate of \$20,000,000 thus far carried to Europe by American tourists this year. It is more money than is brought to the United States by individuals from Europe, visiting here in ten years.

Duluth is still young, and promises, are long, to even eclipse the glowing picture of its coming greatness drawn by the Hon. J. Proctor Knott in a speech in Congress, which made him famous. At the present time there are more than one hundred elegant new residences being erected in Duluth, to say nothing of the great number of inferior dwellings which are being rushed up to accommodate the

new arrivals. The new car works are just being opened, and six hundred men will commence work in them this week. It is estimated that 2,500 men will be needed in the shops to fill present orders before one year. Duluth is fast becoming the centre of the iron industries of the Northwest.

We can have little idea of the prominence of the Chinese in San Francisco, but it is graphically presented in the accounts of the festivities on Sunday in honor of the god of charity. Imagine in our own country, in one of the greatest of our cities, a solemn procession of a thousand Chinamen in magnificent costumes escorting a wonderful dragon a hundred feet long, ingeniously constructed so as to writhe and squirm along between its forty guards, and preceded and followed by gorgeously arrayed allegorical figures in the highest style of peculiar Chinese art. This procession passed through dense crowds of Mongolians, who looked on with superstitious awe and felt and looked as thoroughly un-American as if they had been on the other side of the Pacific.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, say the Lancaster *New Era*, a dozen varieties of tomatoes were all that were known to the market gardeners. To-day there is an exhibition of these vegetables in New York which includes more than eighty varieties, ranging from the "Strawberry," which is about as large as a hazel nut, to "Livingston's Perfection," which is as large as a good sized muskmelon. The colors are nearly as many as the names. Of course the greater number are red or shades of that color, but some are yellow, green and even brown. The shapes are also very many, and the tomatoes are named after the fruit they resemble, such as the cherry tomatoes, plum tomatoes, the pear tomato and the currant tomato. One variety, the peach tomato, has a light, downy skin, and at a distance resembles a peach. Careful selection of seed and hybridizing have wrought these results.

AN OLD-TIME NOVELIST.

A correspondent of a New York paper asked where he can obtain George Lippard's works. He has looked far and wide and has failed to find them. And yet only yesterday, so to speak, George Lippard was famous. In the last generation he was one of the most popular American novelists. He wrote book after book and everybody read them and eagerly called for more. Of all the sensational and lurid story-writers that this country has produced he was easily the best. His imagination was boundless and riotous. His style was blood-curdling.

Lippard leaped into the noonday blaze of notoriety at once, and became as popular in his day as Rider Haggard is in ours. He was no penny-a-liner from the slums, no dime novelist, no hack writer for the blood and thunder weeklies. He was a master of the mysteries of sensational story-telling, and he wrote good English. Daniel Webster was certainly a man of good literary judgment. If he could find Lippard's romances fascinating it is fair to suppose they had merit. The great statesman was an enthusiastic admirer of the novelist. He pronounced him a man of genius, and predicted enduring fame for his works.

But where are these once popular novels to-day, and who knows anything about their author? Even in New York, a city full of book stores, one has to appeal to the newspapers to answer the question. Just what happened to Lippard will befall many a man who is now working like a slave to win fame and fortune. To-day a man's name is ringing through the land; to-morrow it will be remembered by a few, and day after to-morrow men will write to the newspapers asking whether the man really lived or was only a myth. Such is fame in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. But men will long for it, fight for it and die for it to the end of the world.

Marriage Licenses.

John Keeth	Camden borough
Theresa Eme	Camden borough
Robert S. Jordan	Johnstown
Celia Rhoads	Johnstown
Isaac Kaufman	Somerset county
Susan Benson	Somerset county
Frank Pfister	Conemaugh borough
Kate Boxler	Woodvale
George Gates	Morreville
Margaret Woolf	Morreville
John Kessler	Conemaugh borough
Mary Wess	Croyle township
Frank McCaffery	Noio, Indiana county
Kate Flecker	Mitchell's Mills, Indiana county
John Price	Johnstown
Eden Davis	Pittsburgh
Sidney Clemence	Washington
Mary Heiman	Washington
Lewis Kring	Adams township
Lizzie Rhoads	Adams township
James Bowers	Lower Yoder
Annie Beecher	Copperside
Amos Campbell	Blacklick township
St. E. Mackin	Blacklick township
Lawrence Northeller	Richland township
Mary Sarius	Richland township
Lawrence Hammond	Nicktown
Jennie McCombie	Barf township
D. R. Kreame	Johnstown
Elizabeth Stewart	Johnstown
Daniel Williams	Pittsburgh
Kate Williams	Hastings
Samuel Lenhart	Johnstown
Marjory Phillips	Johnstown
Harry Lehman	Richland township
Mardia Orris	Richland township
J. J. McGeary	Gallitzin
Ed. Riley	Gallitzin
Daniel Hanlin	Ashville
Mary Hollis	Compport
William Livingston	Somerset county
Elizabeth Keener	Upper Yoder
Charles Williams Keepers	Stonycreek
Lizzie Beatrice Menser	Stonycreek
Charles Clock	Johnstown
Edward Waltz	Eldertownship
Martha Abel	Elder township

At Mt. Gretna.

Quartermaster J. R. Beane, a son of Capt. Hamilton, and Private Smith, from Camp Hamilton, were at the rifle contest at Mt. Gretna. Mr. Smith is a member of the team, and Quartermaster Beane kept the score. Twenty prizes, amounting to \$500 were distributed. Adj. Roff, of the 14th regiment, securing one.

THREE HUNDRED KILLED.

One Thousand Persons, Mostly Women, are Injured—The Explosion Caused by Taking Old Cartridges to Pieces. The explosion in a dynamite cartridge factory in Antwerp, on Friday, caused the loss of 300 or more lives, and the wounding of nearly 1,000 persons. Every employe in the immediate vicinity of the first explosion was blown to pieces, so that it is impossible to tell how the accident occurred, but it is probable that some one dropped a package of the terrible explosive. The cartridge factory was situated behind the docks upon which millions of cartridges were being loaded. It was adjacent to the petroleum stores, and two large Russian petroleum warehouses were set on fire and destroyed with their contents. The house is in the rear neighborhood, and the building was struck by flying fragments and set on fire. The structure was crowded with bankers and business men and they rushed out, trampling one another down in their fright. The factory was completely torn to pieces and all the building in the immediate vicinity shattered. The damage to property is enormous, but is lightly regarded in view of the dreadful loss of life.

The police, gendarmes and troops were at once summoned to assist the firemen in extinguishing the flames and extricating the wounded and the bodies of the dead. A strong cordon of troops kept back the crowd, but outside of this wall of bayonets was a pitiful throng of weeping wives and mothers. A large number of the employes were girls. The roll of the dead is simply the list of employes the building, less those found among the wounded and the few who returned to their homes. Of the killing there is but a mass of dismembered limbs and mangled trunks of bodies. The wounded are also horribly disfigured and many will die. As the wounded were brought out they were taken in charge by the priest and sisters of charity. All that the former in many cases were able to do was to slurve the dying. They were conveyed to the hospitals and everything possible done to alleviate their sufferings.

The explosion occurred in a work-shop where old cartridges were being taken to pieces. Men and women were actively engaged at breaking them up, and 25,000, 000 had been partly broken.

The dense black smoke from the burning petroleum hung all day like a pall over the city and Friday night it reflected the glare of the flames, which are still raging. The fire now covers two acres, the flames shoot up to an immense height. Amid the roar of the flames there is a continuous succession of loud reports, supposed to be from the ignition and explosion of packages of cartridges. Beyond the Russian tanks and Noble's sheds there are numerous houses burning. The shipping at the African and American docks is in danger. It will be impossible to extinguish the flames in less than twenty-four hours. Several vessels have been burned. Owing to the intense heat the firemen are unable to approach the flames nearer than one hundred yards.

The explosions continued until after midnight. At the American docks all the ships have been saved owing to the favorable direction of the wind. The stained windows of the cathedral are smashed and it is feared that the steeple will collapse. The whole vicinity is strown with debris. The dock sheds and hydraulic cranes are greatly damaged. The soldiers of the garrison and a large number of citizens are assisting the firemen. Many are dropping from suffocation. The scenes of the hospitals are heartrending. King Leopold has sent a telegram expressing sympathy and asking for particulars.

The explosion occurred in the Corvleian Cartridge factory. This establishment had been condemned by the Communal Council, but the deputation permanente allowed work to continue. The people are incensed at the deputation permanente for allowing work to continue in the cartridge factory.

The victims are mostly factory girls. Windows three miles distant were shattered by the explosion.

What Woman Can Do.

She can come to a conclusion without the slightest trouble of reasoning on it, and no sane man can do that.

Six of them can talk at once and get along first rate, and no two men can do that.

She can safely stick fifty pins in her dress while he is getting one under his thumb nail.

She is cool as a cucumber in half a dozen tight dresses, while a man will sweat and fume and growl in a loose shirt.

She can walk half the night with a colicky baby in her arms without once expressing the desire of murdering the infant.

She can—but what is the use? A woman can do anything and everything and do it well.

She can do more in a minute than a man can in an hour, and do it better.

She can say "no" in such a low voice that it means "yes."

Exaggerated Reports.

With all that is being said and printed by certain people here, and some people east and west of us, we do not believe there is any more sickness in Johnstown than is usual at this season of the year. In fact, we doubt if there are as many cases of malarial and typhoid fevers in and about town, as there are in and about such supposed healthy localities as mountain sections of this and Somerset counties. Taking the much larger population of Johnstown into consideration, our information justifies the statement that there are fewer instances of deaths here than in the aforesaid sections that boast so much about pure water and health-promoting air.

IMPORTANT COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Fifteen Leading Citizens Appointed by the Board of Trade to Uge Consolidation of the Boroughs, Drawing of the Titles, and to Procure Aid from the National and State Governments.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade, resolutions were adopted favoring the consolidation of the different boroughs in this vicinity under a city charter, to urge the rebuilding of the bridges, cleaning out the rivers, and providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to attend to this important duty.

The following is the work mapped out for this committee to perform: "To meet with the Councils and citizens of the several municipalities; to consult with Senators Cameron and Quay, and with Congressman Seull, and prepare and provide proper matter to procure aid from our National or State governments in dredging our rivers and protecting their embankments." President James Quinn, Secretary George W. Wagoner, and S. Dean Cannan, of the Board of Trade, were appointed to select the members of the committee. These gentlemen met yesterday afternoon and appointed the following named gentlemen to perform the duties mentioned: Herman Baumer, Scott Dibert, P. S. Fisher, John Hannan, Thomas E. Hows, Thomas L. Johnson, Charles J. Mayer, G. W. Muses, A. J. Moxham, James McMillen, John M. Rose, H. W. Storey, George T. Swank, L. D. Woodruff, B. L. Yeazley.

Johnstown Jewellers Working Hard.

"There's one Johnstown industry that is just booming," said a traveler who had passed through the Conemaugh Valley on his journey eastward. "The jewellers are up to their ears in business. They are toiling night and day, yet the pile of watches and clocks that are waiting to be repaired seems never to grow less. Many of the watches were carried through the flood by fortunate survivors; others were taken from the bodies of the dead; some of them passed days in the water, and are grown so rusty that the purchase of a new timepiece would be a far greater economy than the repairing of the old one. But every one regards a watch that has come through the Conemaugh deluge as an invaluable relic, and some persons are willing to expend twice the original price to have their watches put in good running order. To set straight a timepiece that has slept through days and nights in the bed of the Conemaugh, or floated on the surface of the river in the pocket of some person is a task that requires nice skill and rare patience. The work is necessarily very slow, but it pays well. In some cases one workman will spend an entire week over one timepiece, and, as every one of the half dozen jewellery shops of the town has one hundred or more battered specimens of the clock-makers' art awaiting their turns, it looks as if the jewellers' boom would last all winter."

A Grateful Visitation.

One of the most grateful visitations our town has been honored with was the timely moisture of the past few days. It came gently, mildly, and altogether unlike that which rushed down upon us in such an overwhelmingly destructive force on the ill-fated Friday of May 31st. The shower of Tuesday was supplemented by a tolerably steady down-pour of several hours on yesterday forenoon, which had not only the effect of allaying the several inches of dust, but of materially cooling the atmosphere. If the clerk, who is popularly believed to preside over the weather department, will only cause the clouds to pour out a sufficient quantity of the water they contain, to give our almost dried up creeks such an upward tendency as to carry off the refuse matter that now clogs up their channels, our citizens will be ready to vote thanks with a unanimous voice.

The Result of the Johnstown Flood.

George Nauman, attorney for M. S. and Abbe W. Davis, entered a suit this afternoon in the Court of Common Pleas against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The plaintiffs were passengers on the Day Express caught by the flood at Conemaugh which destroyed Johnstown, and all their baggage was swept away. The suit is brought to recover the value of the baggage. The statement of the articles destroyed has not yet been filed, but the loss sustained by Mr. Davis is about \$1,500.

The Rubritz-Custer Case.

In the case in which Jacob Rubritz had prosecuted Jacob L. Custer for larceny, which was tried at Court yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Although it is quite likely that the money belonged to Rubritz's father, as claimed, and was lost in the flood, yet there was no means of identifying it. The money will now be turned over to the Committee on Valuables, where, if Rubritz can substantiate his claim, he will likely get it.

Raised More Than Was Asked.

The Committee appointed to solicit funds for the institution of the South Fork Fishing Club investigation met last night in the John Thomas building. It was found that considerable more money had been raised than was at first asked. No further action was taken by those present.

The Johnstown School Fund—Somerset Herald.

A subscription fund was started at Berlin on last Friday, and by Saturday evening nearly one hundred dollars had been contributed. We hope to hear equally encouraging reports from other parts of the country. Full statements will be made later.

THE RELIEF FUND.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., September 8, 1889.
To the Editor of the *Johnstown Democrat*:

The editor of the *Johnstown Democrat* last night makes some statements regarding the delay in the distribution of the relief fund that will scarcely bear scrutiny. As Mr. Swank is a member of the Finance Committee these statements are somewhat significant. The public will note that this is neither an official, or semi-official statement from any member of this august body, and the occasion now to say something in defense of those who are responsible for the delay, in distributing the money card is with the suggestion that there is a purpose in trying to mislead the people.

Mr. Swank says: "There has been no objection done to the people of Johnstown by the withholding of the relief fund." The truth of this may be here determined by each individual sufferer himself, and if each is willing to say that the money will be more use to him in two weeks or a month from now than it could have been six weeks ago, then the statement is correct. It is believed, however, that in the case of small recipients, whose almost sole credit is the amount of money they will receive from the relief fund, that their business affairs could have been better handled had they had their money some time ago, and it would have been much more satisfactory to them. The poor man, who has nothing, could certainly have made better progress in providing shelter for his family if he had his money. He has no credit to go on with building operations, and not knowing the amount he may receive, he can make no promises. When he does get his money it will be so near winter that he cannot erect a home before the cold weather sets in and consequently himself and family may have to suffer throughout the winter, and yet this sage remarks that "no injustice has been done."

The next statement regarding the protracted payments that already have been made ought to be corrected coming from the same source. The Flood Commission only has that matter to adjust, and it would not be wise for those who have been put in class Four and Five especially, to bank too much on this information, as the arrangement may be changed altogether. Those in higher classes too are likely to have their classification changed, and no one is at this time sure of the amount he or she may get.

The statement that the final distribution will begin in two weeks is absurd and it is hoped it may prove correct.

The statement that a score of clerks "have been working every day, part of night, and some Sundays ever since it was possible for them to get, or for any one to let them have, the amount which was left to be had for distribution and on which they could base their estimates" is false as well as misleading. It is false because there are only five clerks working for the Board of Inquiry now, and the highest number for a long time was only nine. At one time there were more employed while the State Commission was paying out the money, but that was all finished long ago, and the few clerks now in the employ of the State Commission are preparing statistical matter only for the purpose of filing away in the archives at Harrisburg. It is misleading, because the Board of Inquiry is not making the adjustment as to the amount of money each will receive. This Board is only classifying the people as to their relative needs, and consequently need not know the amount which was likely to be had for the distribution and on which they could base their estimates.

On proof of this it is here asserted that not a single member of the Board knows anything near the amount of money for distribution. The members of the Board of Inquiry have worked faithfully but there was too much laid out for them to do, although at the present it does not look as if an attempt was made to do much, one of them being sick and another giving a large share of his time to his private law business. If the same plan was to be pursued there should have been several Boards and each have had a certain district to adjust.

It looks to the writer as though there had been a studied purpose in the delay. Perhaps it was because this vast sum of money on deposit would benefit the friends of Governor Beaver. Again it is said that certain persons here had private interests that were in such shape that they were not ready to take advantage of the distribution of this vast sum among the people, and holding positions of influence they manipulated the delay for their own advantage. One thing is certain this vast charitable fund which a generous people everywhere donated for the immediate use of the sufferers here, has not reached their hands as was intended. Many of the delays might have been avoided, and the money could have been put in the hands of the people long ago. Those who had the management of affairs either from incompetency or from sinister motives, signally failed to carry out the wishes of the donors of this fund, and therefore violated a great trust, and "the withholding of the relief fund" has done a great injustice to the people who were entitled to receive it notwithstanding the statements of Mr. Swank to the contrary.

A Sturgeon Caught in the River.

An immense sturgeon, weighing over two hundred pounds and measuring seven feet in length, was captured in the Susquehanna river below Pencilbottom on Monday morning last by Messrs. Burkins and McCoy. It was stunned by a blow on the head with a club, after which the fishermen passed a rope through its gills and they now hold it captive, allowing it to swim out into the river.

MILLVILLE

Report of the Regular Meeting of Council on Saturday Evening.

A meeting of the Millville borough Council at which all members were present, was held at the new Burgess Office on Iron street on Saturday night last. Mr. Thomas P. Keevy presided, with W. S. O'Brien as Secretary. The Burgess reported fines and costs to the amount of \$20. Treasurer Brinker reported expenditures for the month of August \$798.18, leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$6000.12. Bills due the Electric Light Company for June and Wm. Loyal & Son, which had been objected to at a previous meeting, were ordered to be paid. Mr. Graham stated that a certain Hamilton promises to clean the streets in a few days.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

John D. Jones, for police service	\$ 50.00
John D. Jones, for detaining prisoners	10.00
Andrew Jones, for police service	50.00
Van A. O'Brien, for police service	20.00
George A. Keene, for police service	20.00
J. D. Davis, for printing	15.00
Johnston supply house, for plumbing	147.29
Thames brother's, for iron chairs	89.00
James Jordan, for police service	41.00
Wm. P. Keevy, salary	24.00
James Kelly, for police service	50.00
Richard Wilkes, for police service	32.50
Wm. L. Wright, for police service	32.00
Chas. B. Brown, for hardware	9.40
Wm. Loyal & Son, for carpenter work	9.00
Johnston Electric Light Co., for light	187.00
Street Commissioner's check roll for August	246.00

First Ward Com. Councilman from the First Ward, handed in his resignation which was accepted. Mr. Conn intends to move to Prospect.

Messrs. Reese and Friedhoff, two of the Committee of five selected to confer with Millville Council regarding the construction of Lincoln bridge, were present. But as all the Committee were not there nothing was done except to arrange for a meeting some night this week to determine some line of action in regard to this important matter.

LOSS OF THE DAY EXPRESS

In the Johnstown Flood Caused by Negligence—Sue Entered Against the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Barney S. Tarbell on Saturday in Pittsburgh entered suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$50,000 damages for the death of his wife and three children, who were lost in the Johnstown flood. Tarbell states that he bought tickets for his wife, Mary E. Tarbell, and his three children, aged two, five and seven years, from Cleveland to Tyrone, Pa. They went via the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania.

On May 31, when the train they were on, the ill-fated Day Express, had reached Conemaugh, two miles east of Johnstown, the railroad officials, so he alleges, got notice of the danger from the flood and the anticipated bursting of the South Fork dam. The train was held at that point for six hours, and though they had ample time and fair warning, they failed to remove the train. It was overwhelmed in the flood, and Mrs. Tarbell and the three children were lost. Their deaths, it is claimed, were due to the negligence of the Railroad Company in not removing the train from a point of danger. Mr. Tarbell's attorneys are ex-Senator John J. Hill and Marshall and Isler.

Meeting of Johnstown Board of Directors

On Thursday night next the Directors of the Johnstown School Board will meet in the office of Superintendent Johnson to select teachers for the ensuing year. On Monday the 20th of September, the school term will begin. The Union, Adam, and Dibert street buildings will then be ready for occupancy. Its length is at the option of the directors, but probably will be eight months. There are already many applicants for positions as teachers, but those of our own town, will be the one most desired. Seven members of the corps of Johnstown Teachers, lost their lives on May 31st, and one, Miss Gregg has since died from a sickness the direct result of subsequent exposure.

Rev. Dr. Robert W. Oliver.

Rev. Robert W. Oliver, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Kearney Nebraska, and his daughter, Miss C. I. Oliver, whose arrival in the city was noticed a few days ago, are guests at the Red Cross House on Locust street. Dr. Oliver was the first rector in Johnstown. He was also the first rector of St. Luke's P. E. Church in Altoona, and built the old stone church which preceded the present structure, and the school house and parsonage. He was also the originator of the Mechanics' library, Altoona. He gladly met by old acquaintances here.

Wreck at Bolivar.

About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a freight wreck of considerable dimensions occurred at Bolivar on account of which Eastward bound trains were delayed three hours. A train of empty freight cars ran from a siding into an approaching train on the main track, causing the derailing of about fifteen coal trucks, and damaging them all more or less. Two engines were also badly damaged, one being thrown across the track. No one was injured, and travel was again resumed after the above mentioned delay.

Body Found.

The body found on Saturday afternoon in a cellar at the corner of Walnut and Chestnut streets, had in pocket of clothing a store book with the name of J. Tyler. From the clothing on the book the body has been identified as that of John Tyler. He resided in Stonerstown, and was at work the day of the flood in the Gautier Works. The remains will be interred to-day at 10 o'clock A. M. from Henderson's Morgue in Gray View.

Rev. F. P. Saylor, of the Evangelical Association Church, is still dangerously ill, but is believed to be improving.