THEY ACTED WELL.

The one hundred and twenty three members of the Presbyterian Church, last night, who refused to vote for the centance of the resignation of Rev. David J. Beale, D. D., as pastor of that congregation, merit and should receive the plaudits of this entire community. Since the flood, and it is not necessary to go farther back than that, the ministers of Johnstown, so far as we know, have endeared themselves to their congregations and the public generally, and none more than Dr. Beale.

The Presbyterian Church of this place has been fortunate in its pestors, they have been carnest, able Christian ministers, and David J. Beale is as good a man as ever preached from its sacred pulpit. His conduct as a minister and a citizen is worthy of emulation, and no one has ever truthfully assailed his Christain character. During the chaotic and, trying times of the great calamity he showed himself to be a maply He shirked no work however man. hard, unpleasant, and difficult it was to The distressed and suffering perform. people had no kinder or more sympathizing friend and able counselor. Dr. Beale's noble work at the Fourth Ward Morgue during the food entitles him to the gratitude of every citizen of the Conemaugh If he never performed another act what he did there should entitle him to the unbounded praise of this whole community.

The large majority that voted in the church meeting last night against the resoultion to accept his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, notwithstanding the means that had been resorted to to injure this faithful pastor, gives but a faint idea of what an immense majority of the people of Johnstown, who are not members of his congregation, would vote in favor of his remaining here. The people of Johnstown have every confidence in Dr. Beale, and whether he concludes to stay here or not, he will retain their respect and admiration.

A BIG GATHERING (F GOVERNORS.

At no former time or on any occasion were so many Governors congregated as at Washington this week. New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maine, Maryland, Delaware, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Iowa, and several of the Territories were all represented by their Governors or proxys. The occasion was to adopt measures for the esection of a mammoth memorial structure commemo-rative of the settlement of this country and the origin and progress of the Nation A bill was drawn up and unanimously adopted, asking Congress for the neces appropriation of funds to carry into effect at the earliest possible moment the project. It was resolved to erect a monument that would not only be highly ornamental, but commemorative of all the great events in the Nation's history during the past one hundred years. The structure is to be erected on ten scree of ground in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, the title of which is to be securely vested in the United Sictes.

Apropos of the coming together of so reat a number of governors, a Washing Apopos of the coming of a Washinggreat a number of governors, a Washingtion paper says, "the time clapsing between drinks is not nearly so long as it
was when there were only the Governor
of North Carolina and the Governor of
South Carolina to do the talking."
Wonder what that means? Do you think
there is anything significant in it? Here
a Johnstown it would be impossible to
imagine what the drinks" refer to.
Probably it is some new invention down
at the Capitel.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE / XTRA-ORDINARY.

A wee bit of humbuggery is practiced by certain city dailies in publishing Mr. Talmadge's sermons under their guise of journalistic enterprise. A Pittsburgh paper, last Menday morning, says. "We publish this morning a sermon delivered by Dr. Talmadge at Capernaum on yesterday." How did said paper know he preached it yest rday? Was it wired from Capernaum to its office? That's what it would have readers believe. It might turn out that the preacher was sick what it would have readers believe. It might turn out that the preacher was sick or failed to get their on time, and, therefore, did not preach, as was the case a few weeks ago when the some paper said. We lay before our readers the sermon Dr. Talmadge preached at Athens yesterday forenoon. It so happened he did not preach that sermon or any other at that place at that time. Would it not be well leaves for for such unterprising papers. preach that sermon or any other at that place at that time. Would it not be well hereafter for such enterprising papers to say, "the sermon we print this morning is to be found in Dr. Talmange's book of seraous, which he wrote us he would preach at Jerusalem on the day and date named." And, then, by way of a P. S., add, that in the event of the Doctor's not reaching Jerusalem on schedule time, the sermon was not preached there. Then nobody would be deceived.

Ebensburg Social.

street, last Tuesday evening. "The Tuesday Evening Club" tendereff a progressive euchre party with compliments to Lieutenant Nicholson and family and M. D. Kittell, Esq., and wife. Prizes were awarded to Mr. M. D. Bearer and Miss Flo Parrish for the largest number of games on, and to Mr. H. H. Myers and Mrs. very costly, being both ornamental and At 11 o'clock refreshments were served and it is needless to say that the twenty couples present did ample justice The Club will meet pext Monday evening at the residence of M. D. Kittell, Esq. Tuesday evening being the eve before Christmas

HENRY GEORGE.

HE LECTURES TO A LARGE AUDIENCE AT MOXHAM.

The Land For the People" the Subject Last Evening-Much Interest Manifested -What Single Tax Men Propose-Effects of the Application of the Single Tax-Questions and Answers-Effect of Cheap Land on Wages-Much Enthusiasm Aroused.

A large and intelligent audience greet ed Henry George in the Laying-out Hall, Moxham, Tuesday night to hear his lecture " The Land for the People." The 800 chairs ih the hall were filled, and there were many others present.

J. Moxham, President of the Henry George Club, of Johnstown, in a short and telling speech, introduced Mr George, who spoke substantially as fol-

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : I think it in possible that anyone who has been in Johnstown before, as I have been, should return without some feeling of sadness and awe. The true spirit should pluck from such disasters the lessons of endur-ance and endeavor. The highest and noblest thing that a man can lay before himself is that he can do something to make his fellow-man better than before

We, as single-tax men, indulge in the hope that the time may come when there shall be no such thing as that fierce struggle for mere existence as now makes life so degraded for so many hundreds of thousands of human beings. We nope that the time may come when not the few but the many—yes, all—may be rich, not in the sense of each one's having more than his fellow-man, or more than he can use, but that he shall have enough to satisfy his wants. If it be but a hope it is a noble hope ; if it be but a dream it is an elevating one.

When we see how hard the lives of most people are, hardly one in a hundred yes, one in a thousand being able to enjoy what this age of progress offords. we can not look with pleasure upon things as they are. There are reas why so many deny Christianity. The worse-than-atheism preached from most of our pulpits to-day, that things are as they are because, of the ordination of Nature, they must be so, is the cause of it. It is preached that the few only can enjoy and that the many must toil for their enjoyment. Our belief is that it is not the decree of Nature that makes so many lives miserable. The Maker did not intend this earth as a fool's paradise, but a place where man is given a sphere where his endeavor will meet with a reward. There are social laws, the obedience to which brings happiness, and the disobence of which brings pain and unhappiness, just as surely as the disobedience

Ordinarily we mean by rent the sum paid for the hire of anything, usually for the use of land. In Political Economy it means that which is paid for the use of land alone, exclusive of any of the things produced by human exertion. One thing is always observable in regard to rent-it always advances where population grows. If I tell you that in ten years Johnstown will have a population of 500,000 people, and then ask what things will have increased in value by that time, I should get the answer that clothing-furniture, houses, etc., will not. They tend to decay. The tendency of improvement and invention is to che the production of those things. But land would have enormously increased in value. The law of rent is the law of increase of land values. One piece of land is more valuable than others, because it is more desirable. Land that can be got for nothing can command no price rent. Yet naturally it may be good land. Land in a town like this may have a certain value, but land in Pittsburgh will have a greater value, and land in New York a value still greater. This is due to the centering of population and industries. would have no value.

equalizing the burdens of life. It meant the taking for the use of the community the value added by the community to each man's property without subtracting from the rewards of labor.

We, by our present system, make land individual property. We give to individuals the same right in the possession of the earth that we give to men in the produc tions of their labor. Hence arises the de sire to take up land and hold it, and grow rich by exacting a price for it, that some one must pay. We have in this country a population of 65,000,000, and we could, without over-taxing our producing ca pacity, support 1,000,000,000 of people. Yet read any of our daily newspapers A very pleasant affair occurred at the even in the best of times, and you learn of residence of Miss Maggie Rhey, on Centre lots of men who are not able to get all the work they want. Then in hard times when we have one of those industrial de pressions, there are armies of unemployed men in the country. Then comes the talk of too many men, and the peopl look almost with reverence upon the m who gives employment to workingmen Tais has made men of capital to think give every man an opportunity to make a M. D. Bearer for the largest number of they do a charitable act when they employ working men. Some people think of work as such a good thing that we ac tually keep a wall along our coasts and boundary lines to keep out the things made elsewhere. And we are even be- do to us coming jealous of the admission of foreigners themselves, lest they should di- lecture, invited those present to propound

duces, brings forth, the very things that we all want-food, clothing, houses, etc. There can be no shortness of for work so long as men have wants. There is most need of work in times of business depres sion, but then there is least of it. It is not over-production, but something that prevents men from getting what they want, that brings the ills of the panic For instance we want to build houses. How do we do it? By putting together the raw materials taken from the earth Production is a relative term. Man could not create the finiest mote that floats in the sunbeam. We produce coal by mining it, we produce fish by pulling them out of the water, we produce cloth by putting together the materials out of which it is made. All our productions are, in the last analysis, found to be the union of land and labor.

Some ask, Is there not land enough in this country? Go from the Atlantic to the Pacific-yes; begin right in New York, and you will find land unused. Yet people are so crowded that moral or physical health is impossible. Not four per cent of the people live in separate houses, and still one-half of the land in the city is unused. The trouble is that they who would use it can't get it. Whenever there s a disposition to use land in a certain locality, there will you find the high price of land. There you will find the dog in the manger. The value of the land m the future will be counted upon. An artificial monopoly will be created. We as a people have not chosen to take advantage of the beneficent measure of equalizing man's means of obtaining the use of the earth. We have put a premium on forestalling land.

We single-tax men have a simple remedy. We proprose to take for the use of the community the value that the community creates. We do away with the incitiment to a monopoly of the land. We can leave as it is our treatment of land. e can take as rent what John Stuart Mill calls the unearned increment. At present there is in all the States a direct tax that falls on real estate. We would take the tax on the land alone for revenue for all public purposes. We came to it by removing one tax after another till we have but one tax left-that on land-and increase that till we take as nearly as may

be the whole rental value. I do not mean to tax all land. Land only can have a special value as it is more disirable than other land, and it is this excess of desirability that we propose to The user of land, as a mere user. tax. can not profit by the advance of the price

Here Mr. George referred to the present systems of taxation, among them the tariff, and the evasions, test-oaths and perjuries connected with the system of customs duties. He said the whole system reeks with fraud. A custom house oath, he said, has become proverbial. He also spoke the proposition to tax men according to their wealth, and of the evasion and corruption that must attend such a practice.

Continuing, Mr. George said: In the taxes we would abolish we would take away these temp ations to fraud and deceit. You can't hide land; its value can readily ascertained. A man can sit in an office and collect a tax on land.

We all want wealth, and with the great majority of us it is a perfectly legitimate want. The great majority of the people have not as much wealth as they need, nor have they lessure enough. By wealth I mean those things that human labor pro-We say that there is in this country now more wealth than when Columbus discovered it. We do not mean that there are more people or more land. It will be seen what is meant by wealth.

The effect of a tax should be consider ed. Tax houses and they will be fewer Tax horses and fewer people will be able to own them. Tax land as much as you please, and there will be no less of it, and what is more it will be easier to get. These who hold it would find it heaver to holo. He who produces anything can Land on which a house would bring no claim it as against all others, it is the remore in rent than what it cost to build it, sult of his own exertion. Herein con-Dr. Nulty says that the law of rent is carry the land title back to Him who made the most beneficent measure known for it? If we all arc here as children of the sists his right of ownership. Who can portionate share of the land?

If the whole human race of to day chose to give away their title to the earth, how would that debar the child of to-morrow from its share of the earth? If a house belongs to the man who, builds it, how can we tax it without violating his right of property? The value of improvements the value of buildings is value brought by human exertion. The value attached to land is its superior desirability.

In the Johnstown disaster the thing made by labor were swept away, the land If it had been known that no people would settle here again, land values would have gone down. It is the purpose of the single tax to make land of value only Then we should cease to hear of the tramp, cease to hear of the fierce competition that everywhere keeps wages down

If we would avoid the darkening prol lem confronting our civilization we must good living. He must also have inde pendence. What we see in our reform is the the only practical recognition of the great maxim of the Creator that we should do to others as we would that they should

Mr. Moxham, at the conclusion of the minish the amount of work we have to to the lecturer any questions that they What is it that work does? It pro- might wi h to have answered concerning

the application of the single tax

This question was asked: If the single tax would so much decrease the land values, would there be enough left from which to raise taxes?

Answer--Yes. There are two values to land, selling value and using value. The land would still have a using value, although it had no selling value.

capital have a great advantage over the Question-Would not the man with large man of small capital?

Answer-Literally he would, but not so great proportionately as he now has. we tax the lending of money, the lender invariably puts it on the borrower. All tax on capital comes off the con consumer. Taxing capital never taxes capitalist, but gives large capitalists an advantage over small ones because it takes so much more capital to conduct the business. The small capitalist is unable to carry on the business. Our proposal is a stroke at the foundation of great fortunes. All great fortunes have come from getting possession of There are, it is true, some great fortunes that have spreng from the monopoly of The rich are in favor of taxfranchises. ing everything.

Question-Does not the consumer in the

end pay the tax? Answer-He does. A man here in Johnstown builds a house and they not only put a tax on the house, but an additional tax is put on the land. Take the axample of those now holding valuable land unused. Put a heavy tax on it, and they will be more auxious to sell it. When men go hunting for purchasers, are prices likely to be higher low. Increase of the tax on land has a tendency to force land into the market, hence to make it cheaper.

Question-Is not the using value an index to the selling value?

Answer -Yes; the using value fixes the elling value. Over and above its using value there now is a speculative value When it is expected that people will be wanting land, the [expected using value is put upon it, not its present using value, Question-If it is an injustice to tax building and othea products of human labor is it not wrong to require a tax on land, which must be paid by the pro ducts of labor? Answer-The tax is not had by the pro-

ducts, but in the products of labor, it is taking what now goes to the monopolizer. In reply to the question as to how much he thought the application of the single tax would increase the wages of the common laborer, Mr. George replied that if he were to give his answer the audience would think him imaginative. Wages in general, said he, can only be permanently raised by raising the wages of the common laborer. The greatest industries are those which take from the earth the raw materials. The common laborers do this work. Wages were higher here in colonial times, before we had a tariff, than they were elsewhere, because land was free, or at least there was easy a to it. God never made a laborer till he had first made the opportunity to labor.

Here Mr. George had a tilt with a questioner as to whether the application of the single tax would not place our industries at a disatvantage, while other not yet adopted measure. The discussion turned on the tariff and was quite animated. The questioner wanted to know how were to be prevented from being with foreign goods. flooded George said that he for had no object to being flo one object to being flooded, even if the goods were given and nothing required in exchange. But he thought that foreigners always wanted something in exchange, when they shipped goods here, and the making of those things employed labor.

The speaker was several times interrupted by heariy applause during the lecture proper, and some of his telling hits in answering the questions put to him elicited storms of applause.

Marriage of Russell Uhl and Miss Sadie James.

Wednesday morning at half-past nine o'clock at the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Russell Uhl was married to Miss Sa James by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Beale in the presence of a goodly company, many being detained on account of the rain. Among those present we observed the father, mother and sister of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Uhl, and Miss Mame Uhl, of Somerset, and Mr. Mrs. Eben James, parents of the bride and her brothers and sisters, Rev. Dr. James H. Baird, of Philadelphia, Hon. John M. Rose Capt. A. N. Hart, Mrs. W. H. Rose and daughter, Miss June Rose, and Mrs. Jas. S. Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Kellar, Mr. Harry Slick, Supt. W. S. Steel, and other friends of the bride and groom. Dr. Beale seemed to be in the best mood and performed his part of the ceremony in his happiest style. After ngratulations by the company present the happy pair took Day Express on an extended wedding trip to Philadelphia and other places. We wish them all happiness and joy in their new state.

Mr. D. W. Cobaugh, of Adam street, received a dispatch Wednesday afternoon that Robert, aged eleven years, son of R J. Cobaugh, of Glenwood, had been killed by the cars at that place. Mr. Co-baugh, father of the unfortunate boy, was formerly an engineer on the Pennsyl-vania Railroad, but has been running on the B. & O., with-headquarters at Glen-wood the past three years.

JOHNSTOWN . OUNCIL

Abstract of the Proceeding of the Regular Meeting Held Tuesday Evening. The Johnstown, Couucil met in regular

ssion Tuesday evening--President Ken nedy in the chair. At rolt call the following members were present : Messrs. Bolsinger, Chandler, Cover (B. F.), Fos ter, Freidhoff, Fronheiser, Horner, Shumaker, Shryock, and President Ken-Messrs. Cover (C. B.), Leffler, nedy--.11. and Roberts came in later. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Rev. Glasow, for the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church, Mr. John Henderson, and W. H. Bates each obtained a permit to tap sewers as per petition, the work to be "done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The petition of Mr. Stephens McCann for a pro rata adjustment of tax on his billiard tables was referred to City Solicitor.

The petition of Mr. Henry Raab for leave to put down a line of sewer pipe from his property to the Market street sewer, was referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys.

A number of property holders of Main street, below Market, petitioned the Council to have the grade of the lower end of Main street raised to correspond with the change of level made by the re cent embankments made along the Stonycreek. The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

A petition of the Vigilant Fire Com-

pany to pay them the \$700 appropriated to them, was laid on the table.

A message from the Burgess was then read, stating that \$153.60 had been collected for fines and costs during November, and that the money had been paid over to the Treasurer. He also called attention to the bad condition of Poplar and Horner streets, recommending that the Street Commissioner be instructed to put those streets in better condition. He also presented the decree of the Court annexing portion of Stonycreek and Upper yoder townships to Johnstown borough The message was then considered, and one-half of Poplar street between Horner street and the Poplar street bridge was ordered to be cindered. The same was done in connection with Horner street, from Hickory street to Cedar. The decree of the Court referred to in the message was read and ordered to be filed.

The Chief-of-Police reported fifty-four arrests and the same number of convictions during November.

Treasurer Caldwell reported balance and receipts to November 4th, \$11.601 36; disbursements, \$1,610 75; balance on hand, \$9,990 61.

The Committee on Public Safety ieported the old Merchants' Hotel unsafe. The report was referred to the Borough Solicitor, with instructions to notify the owners of the building to have it removed. The same was done in regard to the Market street school house

Mr. C. B. Cover, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts and Claims, reported having examined bills and recommended the following for payment:

the following for payment.		
Irwin Horrell, Burgess, November	50	00
John T. Harris, Chief Police, November.	50	00
S. R. Varner, police, November	50	00
John D. Jones, police, November	50	00
John Beaner, police, November	50	00
J. J. swank, police, November F. M. Stearn, police, November	50	00
F. M. Stearn, police, November	50	00
John L. Decker, police, November	50	00
James Barnes, police, November	50	00.
John Glass, police, November	50	00
James James, police, November B. F. Spangler, police, November	50	00
B. F. Spangler, police, November	50	()()
David Jones, police, November	50	00
Christ H. Block, police, November	50	00
Irwin Horrell, Burgess, expenses	2	55
John T. Harris, boarding prisoners	20	35
B. F, Robb, Market-master	34	50
C. Bader, salary, November	62	50
Street Commissioner, labor	293	65
Street Commissioner, hauling	83	15
H. H. Kuhn, Solicitor, quarter ending De-		
cember id	50	00
James N. Rea, Clerk, quarter ending De-		
• cember 1st	62	50
James Mills, hauling, Lincoln bridge	2	50
Nimrod McElcar, cleaning the market		
house, seven months	23	25
S. C. Bailey & Son, plumbing, April	8	80
S. C. Bailey & Son, plumbing, November	13	81
W. B. Dibert, hardware	11	30
W. J. Rose & son, putting lock on Borough		
Scales Office		25
John H. Waters & Bro., sewer pipe, May	76	71

The bills were ordered paid, and the bill of the Electric Light Company, for November, \$300 was ordered paid also. A special bill of \$21.36 for lighting

Council Chamber was not ordered paid. A proposed ordinance was then pre sented by Mr Roberts, reading as follows:

Town Council of the Borough of Jos and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the

authority of the same.

Section 1. That the consent of the Borough of
Johnstown be and is hereby granted to the
Johnstown Passenger Rallway Company to lay
out and construct a single or double track, with
the necessary curves, switches, turnouts, sidtings, and turn-tables, along and over the following streets and public ways of the borough, in granting the consent of the Borough of John town to the Johnstown Fassenger Railwa Company to construct its tracks on or along the streets of the borough, passed by the Counc. June 20, 1882, and accepted by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Johnstown Passer ger Railway Company, adopted September 1882, namely: Wainut street, Main street Washington street, Franklin street, Jackso street, Adam street, or so much of said last and the Street of the September 1882, passed to the September 1882, namely: Washington street, Franklin street, Jackso street, Adam street, or so much of said last and the September 1882, passed to the September town to the Johnstown Passenger Railwa street, Adam street, or, so much of said instnamed streets as is necessary to lay out the
most convenient routes through the centre of
the borough; and if in the judgment of said Railway Company, a line should be built to the
foot of the proposed incline plane at Vine street,
consent is hereby given to build by the most
convenient route to said point. The consent of
the borough is also hereby given to the extension of said street railroad, by the most convenlent route, to and through what was formerly
Moxham, now a part of the Borough of Johnstown.

SEC. 2. That the consent of the borough is leal contrivances to enable it to operate its cars by electricity over and along the routes of the street railway tracks as they are now constructed or extended or may hereafter be constructed to restended, and also over and across the bridges along said routes. The new bridges to be constructed shall be built with not less than fifteen feet of space between the floor of the bridge and the top bracing of the bridge, as the Your wasted cheeks may have all the plumpness and bloom of health through your use of Ayer's Saraparilla. This time-honored remedy still leads the van. It improves digestion, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system. Give it a bridge along said routes. The new bridges to be constructed shall be built with not less than and invigorates the system. Give it a bridge along said routes. The new bridges to be constructed shall be built with not less than intree feet of space between the floor of the bridge as the bridge and the ton bracker of the ordige, as the

use of electric cars requires this space.
SEC. 3. The consent of the borough is also given to said railway company to construct throughout the roads as they are now or may hereafter be extended a double track (except hereafter be extended a double track (except on Clinton street, where it may construct a single track) to gauge of four feet and eight and one-half inches, using what is known as a girder rat at four and one-half inches broad on the surface, to be laid to the satisfaction and approval of the proper authorities, the tod surface of the rail to be flush with the grade line of the street, and not to project above the pavement. SEC. 4. The restriction against the use of sait on the said railway companies tracks for the purpose of removing ice or snow is hereby modified to the extent that a sufficient quintity of sait may be used on the rails to melt the ice or snow, but sait shall in no wise be used in such quantity as, in the judgment in the Borough Council, will be objectionable to the ordinary troilic of the streets.

be in force from and after its passage and the receipt from the Johnstown Passenger Railway Company of a written acceptance of the con ditions hereof, filed with the Clerk of th Passed first and second readings and

referred to the Committee on Ordinance and the Borough Solicitor, to report on the same at next meeting.

It was agreed that when Council adjourns it adjourn to meet on Friday night, December 20th, to consider the ordinance opening Locust street from Market to Park Place.

Council adjourned at 9:10 P. M.

DR. BEALE AND THE PRESBYTERIAN "CHURCH.

They Decide by a Vote of a 123 to 67 to Retain Him as their Pastor-Exciting Discussions. Wednesday the congregational meet-

ing at the Presbyterian Church to take action upon the dissolution of the pastoral relations with Dr. D. J. Beale, which had been continued from two weeks preceeding, was re-convened. Dr. Beale opened the meeting by reading a paper citing the past and present prosperity of the Church and his reasons far asking the congregation to concur in his resignation. the conclusion of the reading, Mr. John Fulton arese and objected to Dr. Bea'e's presiding. That raised an aproar and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. Fulton became quite personal, challenging Dr. Beale's veracity and honesty Counter charges were made by his friends. At one time it looked as if the meeting would break up in a row. Dr. Beale stuck tenaciously to his determination to preside, and finally in desperation declared he would do so, if necessary to call in an officer.

The friends of both parties supported their champion vigorously and there was as much dirty linen washed in public as would put to shame a ward political meet

Finally a motion prevailed that a vote by ballot be taken upon the resolution to accept the resignation. Slips had been prepared and Messrs. Jolly and Ray were appointed to distribute them and count vote. It resulted in sixty-seven in favor and one hundred and twenty-three against-a majority of fifty-six in favor of retaining Dr. Beale. Under the circumstances it was a decided victory for him.

After the vote had been announced the Doctor in a most pleasant manner thanked the congregation for their gallant support, but said he would hold the matter in abeyance. He intimated that it was his ultimate intention to insist upon his resig nation being accepted. He further marked that he did not wish to be kicked out, but as he desired to promote the best interest of the church, he would step down and o u

From the temper manifested a division of the church is one of the effects likely to happen in the near future.

DROWNED AT BRIDGE NO. 6.

Arthur Doous, a Carpenter, Falls Into the Conemaugh and Goes Under. Wednesday morning about 9:45 o'clock, as Arthur Doous, a carpenter employed by T. B. Brown & Company, a Bridge No. 6, was walking across the river on stick of timber, he fell into the water and was drowned.

The water at that point is very swift, and Doous was carried down stream faster than his fellow workmen could run. None of them saw him fall, but hearing the splash, they looked and saw him in the river. They attempted to rescue him, but after he crossed the second rapids, about 150 yards below where he fell in, he disappeared. A party of men spent all day in searching for the body. but vesterday evening at dark they had not yet found it,

Doous was an Englishman, having just recently come to this country, and about twenty-four years of age. He has brother working somewhere about Johnstown, but he is not yet aware of the fate of the unfortunate man. Efforts are being made to find the brother.

How the Soldier Gets There With the New New Xork World

Mr. John W. Jacobus, through the kind aid of Senator Evarts, is to be rewarded for his services to the Republican party with the office of United States Marshal for the Southern District, of New York, now held by Gen. M. T. McMahon. This now held by Gen. M. T. McMahon. This office was sought by Gen. Henry A. Bar num, whose wounds, received in the war are a constant manace to his life. But Gen. Barnum has not rendered as valuable service to his party as has Mr. Jacobus, who has spent his money and stood as a "foriorn-inope" candidate for a number of offices. The disabled soldier is of less consequence than the active politician, and Mr. Jacobus is the "leader" of his district.