

GOVERNOR BEAVER has issued his proclamation fixing upon Tuesday, May 20th, as the time for holding the election for a successor to the late Hon. Samuel J. Randall in the Third Congressional district.

BISMARCK has been out of office now for several weeks and yet the universe rolls on the same as ever. This proves that the belief which some men have that if they should happen to die or resign things would stop right away, isn't true.

CLOYVELLY in Devonshire comprises the "Quaint Corner of England" which Julian Ralph has described, and Charles Graham and Bert Wilder have illustrated, for the number of Harper's Weekly to be published May 7. The article will be contained in a four-page supplement.

A suit against the Pittsburgh Glass Company, engaged in the manufacture of plate glass, has brought to light the fact that the concern paid 34.75 per cent. dividends last year. With even a plum of that kind in its mouth the glass industry has not yet dropped its cry for more.

HERE is a piece of sense from the Indiana Messenger, a staunch Republican paper in a Republican county: "To oppose the nomination of Delamater is not a 'kick' against the party. The present one is a contest within the party lines and is the proper place to enter protests against the nomination of candidates, who, if nominated, will put the party on the defensive during the entire campaign. That is a kick in the interest of the party and against the machine methods of Mr. Delamater and his friends."

HENRY WATSON'S VIEWS.

Speaking of Democratic hopes for the next election, at Charleston, S. C., the other day, Hon. Henry Watterson said: "I believe that the disintegration of the purely war party of the Northwest will continue; but as to the hopes of a Democratic victory at the next election, I have not changed my views that the Democratic party will still have to look to and rely most certainly on States like New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Connecticut. It will require them, with the united South, to carry the election, taking the new States into the Republican account."

He regards the outlook in 1892 as encouraging. If New York comes to the Convention united for Cleveland, there is no doubt that he will be nominated, but if such be not the case, the party must look elsewhere for a nominee. "It would be suicidal to take the nominee from New York State if it were divided, and there were an evident determination of any considerable body to knife the party. Outside of Cleveland there is no one whom I think of now as the nominee, but no one knows what may happen. I believe if Cleveland should go back to the White House he would go as a Democrat, and not as Mugwump, though I have nothing to say against the Mugwumps, and mean no disrespect to them in this reference. I simply mean that I take no stock in the ideas of civil service reform as they were advanced by the great Mugwump leaders and newspapers and accepted by Mr. Cleveland, believing as I do that this is a representative Government based upon party responsibility, and not a Government of mere individuals holding their places by a kind of divine right of their own assumption and assertion."

DOES NOT AGREE WITH THE COURT.

Neal Dow, the great temperance leader of Maine, is very much exercised over the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States with regard to the importation of liquors in original packages which we published in our telegraphic columns the other day. He says: "I was much surprised at the decision for it was not in harmony with the previous utterances of the Justices of the Supreme Court. It ignores entirely the police power of the several States, and the Justices of the Supreme Court have always recognized that as having full authority and power in all matters relating to the health, life and morals of the people. Some of the Justices have referred to the fact that navigation and commerce are interfered with and at times absolutely stopped by the quarantine regulations even of cities by the local police power. Not only are ships stopped, but their crews and passengers are held for days, and even for weeks. The owners of the ships are put to a large expense, not only by the detention of their vessels, but for fumigation. The local police power may seize the entire infected cargo of a ship and destroy it. The local authorities prevent cattle, if sick with an infectious disease, from being brought into the State or if such cattle are brought in, they may be killed. The local authorities may arrest passengers, whether by land or sea, if sick of a contagious disease, and put them in hospitals or isolate them in a pest house. In short, the police authorities may do whatever the local power deems necessary for the protection of the health, life and morals of the people, and to secure the good order of society, and this right has always been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States. But this decision of the majority of the members of the Supreme Court ignores entirely that great controlling principle. This will lead to one very good result. Congress will now feel itself compelled to concede all the powers needed to the States."

A PRIEST IS THE VICTIM.

He is Out One Thousand Dollars and Has a Baby on His Hands.

The Rev. Father Ariens, pastor of the St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Bridgeport, Conn., is out \$1000 and at the same time has a pretty one-year-old baby boy on his hands, the parents of which he does not know. It is seldom that unco men visit that city, but in this case they did and chose as their victim the pastor of one of the principal Catholic churches.

A few evenings ago Father Ariens was called upon by two well-dressed, middle-aged men, apparently Frenchmen. One of the men said that he and his wife had decided to separate. The mother wanted to keep the child, but she being a Protestant and he a Catholic, he would not agree to such arrangement, fearing the child would be reared as a Protestant. For this reason he had come to Father Ariens for advice.

The man offered to give the priest \$1,000 if he would take the child and care for it until it should be called for, which would be in a short time. The frankness and apparent honesty of the man disarmed the priest. He thought the matter over and decided to accept the offer, intending to send the child to the sisters at St. Joseph's convent in Hartford, and also pay them the \$1,000.

The men left the house apparently delighted with the scheme. Next morning a cab drove up to the pastor's residence, and a pretty woman dressed in black appeared at the pastor's door with a baby in her arms. The housekeeper received the child in accordance with the orders of Father Ariens, and no questions were asked. The woman entered the cab and drove away.

Late in the afternoon the two strangers arrived at the parochial residence, bringing with them a trunk filled with children's clothing. On the top of the clothing was a tin box, and the lid being lifted, revealed a stack of greenbacks. The arrangements made were again talked over. The anxious father insisted that the clergyman himself, and his friend should go to Hartford, and that the first should pay \$1,000 to the sisters in their presence. The money the men had brought should remain in the safe at the priest's house in this city, until they returned.

The priest counted out \$1,000, \$400 of which he had borrowed from one of his parishioners the previous day in order to have the amount on hand. The man picked it up and after counting carefully threw it in the trunk on top of the clothes, alongside of the other \$1,000. The next moment he asked the priest to step into an adjoining room, as he wished to talk with him privately. After a moment the man asked to be excused, as he wished to consult his friend about a certain point.

Father Ariens waited five—ten—fifteen minutes, but the man did not return. He went into the parlor, and the men, trunk and money were gone. No one had seen them leave the house. The child was in the hands of the priest and he was in a pretty predicament. He decided to say nothing about the matter, and thus it has never been reported to the police. But few in the city know the facts.

The party operating the game were undoubtedly professionals, but as Father Ariens cannot or will not give a description they are, of course, safe. The child, which was probably taken from an orphan asylum, is still at the priest's home.

Married Over a Coffin.

At the residence of Thomas A. Moore, in St. Louis, an unusual event occurred Sunday last in the marriage of his daughter Lavine and John Fenton, which took place over the funeral bier of the young lady's mother. Hardly had the marriage rite been performed when the solemn funeral service was read, and at 2 o'clock the funeral cortege with the bride arrayed in all her nuptial glory, moved from the house towards Bellefontaine Cemetery, a sad bridal tour for the young couple. The explanation of the unusual occurrence was furnished by the groom himself. Twelve weeks ago, however, the young lady's mother became dangerously ill, and during her delirium seemed anxious that her daughter and Mr. Fenton should be married immediately. When her mother died the young lady overcome by remorse, proposed that the marriage be performed immediately. Accordingly the wedding was arranged and took place as described. The lady is nineteen and her husband twenty-seven years old.

A Good Thing all 'Round.

Philadelphia Record.

The decision of the Supreme Court as to the traffic in liquor between States will have two important results: First—it will afford the people who desire to drink beer or whiskey in prohibition States the opportunity to get better liquor. Second—it will make the prohibitory liquor agitation a national instead of a State or local question.

The moral and political effect of the decision is likely to be of immediate benefit to the country. To improve the quality of the tippie in Maine, Kansas, Iowa and other States similarly situated, is no light thing. To thrust a new bone of contention into the inner councils of the grand old party, which will hereafter be obliged to carry protection on one shoulder and prohibition on the other, augurs well for future peace and prosperity.

WHEN the United States Courts get hold of it, there is a danger that electrical execution will be the slowest death on record.

SENATOR BECK IS DEAD.

He Expires Suddenly in a Washington Railroad Station.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—James B. Beck, United States Senator from Kentucky, dropped dead in the Baltimore and Potomac Station in Washington Saturday.

He had just arrived on the Limited Express from New York, and was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Major Goodloe, of the United States Marine Corps. He got off the train with the rest of the passengers and walked with his daughter the entire length of the platform and through the gate leading to the station proper. He seemed to walk with an effort and to breathe with labor, but these symptoms were the usual accompaniments of exertion with him for some months past.

After passing into the station the Senator and his daughter stopped, and were joined by his private secretary, who had brought a carriage to take them home. A few words were exchanged with regard to the care of baggage, when the Senator suddenly turned pale, and with the remark "I feel dizzy," fell into the arms of his companions. They could not support his weight, and he dropped to the floor, where he swooned away.

His daughter was naturally alarmed and screamed for help. Willing hands were numerous, as the station was crowded at the time, and the limp and helpless body was borne into the office of the station master, about twenty feet away. Great excitement ensued and, although it was apparent that the Senator was dead, half a dozen messengers were immediately dispatched for physicians and all the remedies at hand were applied, but all to no effect. Dr. Chamberlain was the first physician to arrive, and he was soon followed by Dr. Wells and others, but there was nothing for them to do except to examine the body to determine the cause of death.

A superficial examination only was possible at the time, but this was sufficient to satisfy the physicians that death resulted from paralysis of the heart, and immediately followed the attack. The news was telegraphed to the Capitol, and subsequently spread like wildfire to all sections of the city. Representatives Brackinridge, Caruth, Stone, and others of the Kentucky Congressional delegation repaired to the station at once and arranged for the removal of the body to a more suitable place.

The body was removed from the station to the house of Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky on Capitol Hill. Later it was taken in charge by an undertaker and embalmed. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral. Major and Mrs. Goodloe have expressed a willingness to leave this matter in the hands of the Kentucky delegation in Congress, which will hold a meeting to-morrow. Whatever arrangements may be made as to the time of the funeral, the body will be removed to Lexington, Ky., Senator Beck's home, and will be interred there, where his wife and a daughter lie buried.

Mr. Beck left a son named George, who at present is somewhere in Wyoming, but the telegraph has been put to use and he will be informed of his father's death. The only other child left by Mr. Beck is his daughter, Mrs. Goodloe.

When the news of his death was received in the Senate Chamber it produced a great shock. It was at 4:30 o'clock that Senator Harris sent to the desk of the presiding officer and had read a bulletin reading: "Senator Beck dropped dead in the Baltimore and Potomac Depot." "In view of the sad news contained in that announcement," said Mr. Harris, "I move that the Senate do now adjourn." The motion was agreed to, and the Senators gathered in knots to discuss the startling event. Orders were also given that the flag should be placed at half mast.

Senator Beck had not been regular in his attendance upon the sessions of the Senate for two years, and was in his seat but few times this Congress. The last legislation of general importance with which he was connected was the Under-valuation Bill, which passed the Senate in March, 1888. "He worked on that measure with constant devotion says Senator Allison, who was associated with him until it was disposed of. "One morning shortly afterward he came into the room of the Appropriations Committee, saying he had been sick the night before and was not then feeling well. That was the first time he had ever been known to be sick, and from that time forward he was never a well man again. He was no able to be present at the opening of the special session of the Senate, in March, 1889, and was sworn in by President Pro Tem Ingalls some days afterward. He visited the Capitol occasionally since the opening of the Fifty-first Congress, but took no part, except to vote, in the proceedings. His last appearance in the Senate Chamber was on the day the case of the new Montana Senators—Sanders and Power—was settled."

James Burnie Beck was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, February 13, 1822 and received an academic education. He came to America in 1838, and for a time worked as laborer on a plantation in Kentucky. But he was both mentally and physically vigorous, and spent time in study, so that he was able in 1846 to be graduated as a lawyer at Transylvania University. He began the practice of law in Lexington, Ky., and held no office until 1866, when he was elected to the Lower House of Congress. He was three times re-elected and then was elected to the United States Senate, taking his seat March 5, 1877. He has twice been re-elected to that body, and his present term would have continued until March 3, 1895.

THOUSANDS OUT.

Several Big Strikes Inaugurated in Chicago—Wood Workers, Molders and Other Trades Involved.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Ten thousand employes in the sash, door and blind factories, planing mill and other such lines of business, went on a strike this morning for the eight-hour work day.

There are about 25,000 of them all told in the city, and it is understood that the remaining 15,000 will strike before night unless their demands are complied with.

All the hands at C. J. & L. Meyers & Co.'s manufacturers of sashes, doors and blinds, went out on strike this morning. The employees number 400. The yards of the firm are at the North pier. The men demanded eight hours' work with nine hours' pay as a substitute for the ten hour system. The firm declined to accede and offered eight hours, and informed the men that they would take the matter of pay under advisement. The men refused this offer. The 400 strikers are composed of machinists, cabinet makers and carpenters. There will be a meeting between the employers and a committee of the strikers this afternoon.

It was reported this morning that all the employes at the sash, door and blind factory of Palmer & Fuller had struck. Palmer & Fuller employ 500 men. Their demands are similar to those of the employes of the Meyers Company. It was also said that 300 men at Hinsey & Weiss' factory, at Twenty-second and Brown streets, had gone on strike.

The Strike of this morning covers the southwest division of the city and the mills on the north pier. The demand is for eight hours' work and nine hours' pay. The move was decided upon last night, and around all the planing mills this morning were idle knots of men. In most instances the men quit work without notifying their employers. Among all the planing mills there was but one where the men were at work this morning and that was at A. Bennett's.

At W. S. Beahel's some non-union men were at work this morning. Five hundred strikers started for the place to "clean out the establishment," as they said. Mr. Beahel, becoming frightened, sent for the police, and the patrol wagon was sent to the scene of the prospective trouble.

Trouble is feared at many of the establishments. Before night, the strikers claim every planing mill employe in the city will strike. The planing mill men number all the way from 22,000 to 30,000 men.

HUNDREDS OF MOLDERS STRIKE.

The signal was given this morning and the iron molders in most of the large manufacturing establishments of Chicago went out on a strike at 7 o'clock, or rather they declined to go to work at the old rates.

The fire under the furnaces of the Malleable Iron Works were banked this morning, the seventy-five molders there having declined to resume work. They asked for the eight-hour day and a uniform rate of wages. This was refused. There are 1,600 men employed at the Malleable Iron Works, and if the molders strike continues long the entire plant will be compelled to shut down. The men simply declined to return to their places this morning, and pickets were posted about the works to see that no non-union men went to work.

At the McCormick Harvesting Machine Works 150 molders declined to go to work. All the molders' helpers are also out, and the strike threatens to implicate the balance of the employes, to the number of 1,500 men. These molders also posted pickets at this place and any attempt to put non-union men at work will be met by a desperate resistance.

The strike spread to Bomen & Richardson's establishment, and 150 molders refused to go to work. All the molders at Griffin's iron foundry also struck. Eighty men were employed there. The Illinois Steel Company granted 200 of their molders the eight-hour day and a strike was averted. The molders employed at the Deering Reaper Works and a number of machinists struck this morning.

The Fairbank Canning Company has refused the demands of the 500 employes for the eight-hour day, and a strike will be inaugurated Monday. Eighty coopers struck this morning.

PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The second day of the carpenters' strike opened this morning with nearly 3,000 men refusing to work unless their demand for an advance of five cents an hour was acceded to.

There are almost 7,000 carpenters in the city, and nearly all of them are identified with the three organizations. These are the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters, and the Carpenters' Protective Association.

One of the biggest victories which the strikers have so far gained was won this morning, when the journeymen bricklayers came into line and issued orders that none of its members should set the door or window frames on any job of which the boss had refused to pay the advance rate.

From time to time reports were received from the various committees, showing that the bosses were gradually coming to terms.

The Hospital Located.

The Hospital Committee of the State Flood Commission has decided to locate the Memorial Hospital in the Eighth Ward. This site had been formerly selected by the Connaugh Valley Hospital Association. The money paid for the site was about \$4,500.

BONES OF THREE BODIES.

Uncovered Yesterday by the Dynamiters Near Sang Hollow.

The following particulars were obtained from an interview with Mr. Samuel Carney, the gentleman who has charge of the dynamiting operations in the river about and below Coopersdale:

Yesterday the crew, consisting of Mr. Carney and four assistants, while operating in the old canal near Sang Hollow, below Coopersdale, found some of the bones of three different bodies. They were brought up and pronounced by Dr. Matthews to be the bones of human beings. There is no doubt that the remains of many bodies still lie buried in the debris along the river which in most places is from two to three feet deep.

The debris consists of all kinds of rubbish. All manner of household articles—broken chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, clothing, etc.—are to be found. An odor that is scarcely endurable to those doing the work arises from the wrecks. Some who have seen the accumulation are afraid that if the debris is not dislodged it will become the source of disease.

DIED IN BALTIMORE.

Mrs. Lydia Long, Wife of the Late Samuel Long Comes to Her Death in That City.

Two weeks from to-day Mrs. Lydia Long, of this city, went to Baltimore to have a surgical operation performed. She died there yesterday morning. The immediate cause of her death is not known to her friends here.

Mrs. Long's husband, Mr. Samuel Long, was well known throughout the city. He was employed by the Cambria Iron Company as a butcher, and was drowned in the flood.

Mrs. Long is survived by several children. Of the sons Elmer, is a company butcher, Walter is in the painting business with John A. Benton, and Samuel is in the city. Of the daughters, Kate is married to Robert Layton, of Pittsburgh, and Ida M. is the wife of Robert M. Bell, of this city.

The body of Mrs. Long will arrive here this morning at 5:23 o'clock. The time for the funeral is yet unknown.

THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Members of the Committee Looking for a Site to Build a Memorial Hospital.

Messrs. Jas. B. Scott and Reuben Miller, members of the Hood Hospital Association, accompanied by their architect Mr. Geo. S. Orth, arrived in the city last night and they were met at the P. R. R. station by Mr. James M. Millan, Dr. W. B. Lowman, Dr. J. C. Sheridan and Postmaster Baumer and were driven about the city. The object of their visit is to select a site for the new hospital.

After the party had looked over the ground Mr. Scott said that they had not yet decided which of several places to take. He said they were waiting on some reports and as soon as received, the committee would select a site.

The three gentlemen after calling on Dr. Beale at his residence, took the late train for Pittsburgh last night.

GOBNS OPPOSED TO DELAMATER.

The Pittsburgh Times (Republican) prints a dispatch from one of its staff showing a decided revolt against Senator Delamater among the Republicans of Lebanon county. J. P. S. Gobin, the State Senator from that district, said it was hard to tell, with the feeling prevailing at present, whether Delamater could get a majority at all in Lebanon county, despite the fact that Harrison had 2,500 and Lebanon was one of the two counties in the State not affected by the revolt of 1882.

"There is a general impression," continued the Senator, "that what strength he has he got as the personal candidate of Senator Quay and by the determined work of the State Committee, aided by distribution and the promise of distribution of federal patronage. There is a feeling of resentment against methods which are as obnoxious to Lebanon county Republicans when used for one man as when they are used for another, and which are no less resented when used in Cambria, Schuylkill, Wayne, Berks or Allegheny than if they were exercised against ourselves."

What is the Motive?

To the Editor of the Johnstown Democrat.

In view of the coming contest for the county superintendency there is one matter that excites some question in the minds of those who know of it. The present County Superintendent, through whose hands has passed considerable money for those school districts that suffered loss by the flood, claims on that account that he is deserving of their support for re-election. Recently he visited some of the directors in those districts and stated that he had more money for them. To some he said he had \$700. Some of them have been borrowing money to keep open their schools. Now why is he keeping that money, if he has it? Does he think that those men will feel obliged to vote for him in order to get it? Wouldn't it have looked better if the money had been handed over before the election for County Superintendent? People will draw their own conclusions.

Want Sunday Trains.

The people of Somerset and those living along the line of the Somerset and Cambria branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, are very anxious to have a Sunday train. A petition has been sent to Superintendent Patton, and he is considering the advisability of putting on such trains. Somerset is an important point for summer tourists. A number of local people are in the habit of going Sunday there.

WHY SHOULD OUR BUSINESS MEN CONCENTRATE.

Stores Might be Successfully Conducted in Other Localities Besides on a Certain Square or Two.

There exists, for some reason or other, an inclination on the part of our business men to huddle together, as it were, about a square or two in the vicinity of Main street, between Franklin and Clinton, and on Clinton. Just why other parts of the city could not be used as well for business purposes, is a query not clearly understood.

Of late business places have been springing up to a limited extent on Railroad, Franklin, and Bedford streets, but as yet the old centre of the town is sought as the most desirable place for a business stand. This tendency on the part of merchants to concentrate, has the effect of raising rents to a very high figure in the central districts, which if the business houses were extended to other places, say down Main further or on other streets not now used for such purposes, less rent could be charged for what are now considered central locations. Good stores in other parts of the city would command a share of trade just as readily as in the so called centre of trade. This might not be true at the outset, but the customers would soon get disabused of the notion that a store is not a first class one because it is not located in some particular district.

HURRAH FOR JOHNSTOWN!

Our Stock Carries the Day at the Hollidaysburg Races Yesterday.

Yesterday there was a running race at Hollidaysburg, for \$1,000 a side, between McGinty horse, owned by John Pender, of this city, and McCoy horse, of Hollidaysburg. The Johnstown animal came out ahead, and great was the joy among the Johnstown sports of whom a large number was present, as they pocketed the boodle.

The parties returned on the train yesterday evening in a very happy state of mind, and are now on the outlook for more fun.

Important Surgical Operation.

Carrolltown News.

On Wednesday afternoon Dr. M. J. Buck, of Baltimore, assisted by Drs. J. V. and A. J. Maucher and Dr. G. H. Sloan, of this place, performed an important and difficult surgical operation at the Gray Hotel. The subject was John Gray, eldest son of ex-Sheriff J. A. Gray, aged fifteen years. About nine years ago, as the result of a severe attack of scarlet fever, sores of a scrofulous nature appeared on different parts of his body, and finally settled in his left side near the breast, and also in his left leg above the ankle. The swelling in his left side or breast, after discharging matter for years, and from which several pieces of bone were removed, healed up about two years ago, but the diseased limb continued to discharge pus and to cause him much inconvenience.

At 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the patient was chloroformed and placed on the operating table. At precisely 4 o'clock Dr. Buck inserted the scalpel and making an incision six or seven inches in length from the ankle joint upward, exposed the lower third of the tibia and proceeded to remove the diseased portion of the bone. The disease embraced a portion of the bone two and a-half or three inches in length, approaching the ankle joint, and almost the entire circumference, all of which was successfully removed and the wound dressed in the short space of half an hour. Beside the surgeons named there were present during the operation, Mr. Jas. Scanlan, Mr. J. W. Sharbaugh and the writer.

On Thursday morning Johnie was resting well, without pain, and it is confidently hoped that from the present will date his relief from what must have remained a lifetime affliction.

The "Mail and Express" Fund.

The Committee on the Mail and Express fund have now considered over the two thousand cases. They have been compelled to set aside nearly half of this number as being those who were not contemplated by the donors of the fund. It is believed that checks will be sent out to the more needy ones, among whom the money will be distributed, within the next week or ten days.

It is likely that the committee have been imposed upon by some persons and the number being so large, will necessitate giving to each one sparingly.

They are so anxious to get the work closed up, that they are devoting as much time as is considered deserving to their duties.

For Johnstown's Hospital.

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

James B. Scott left the city this morning bound for Altoona. He was joined by Reuben Miller, at Liberty, who will accompany Mr. Scott, to the Mountain City. There they will examine the Altoona Hospital, and will later visit Johnstown with other members of the Hospital Commission, for the purpose of selecting a site for a hospital to be located there. It will be remembered that the Commission, some weeks ago, decided upon a site, but the exorbitant price demanded by the owner compels the Commission to look further.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The Following Have Been Granted Since Our Last Report.

- Frederick John Deerbeck,..... Brownstown
- Margaret Shrom,..... Johnstown
- Charles Leventy,..... Stonycreek twp
- Julia Von Luene,..... Johnstown
- Thomas B. White,..... Johnstown
- Samuel E. Grubb,..... Johnstown
- Sarah B. Goughnour,..... Johnstown
- Laura M. Croyle,..... Johnstown
- John Clatt,..... Johnstown
- Mary Harties,..... Johnstown