

Democratic Watchman

Terms 2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., July 15, 1892.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI STEVENSON.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie,
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.

THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS

Samuel G. Thompson, Clem's R. Ladwright,
Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Laferdy,
W. Redwood Wright, George R. Guss,
John O. James, Cornelius W. Hall,
William Nolan, James Duff,
Charles D. Breck, S. W. Trimmer,
Wm. G. Yuengling, Samuel S. Leiby,
Asst. Eastrop, T. G. Hipple,
Thomas Chalfant, W. D. Himmelreich,
P. H. Strubinger, E. D. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Gagan,
Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden,
John A. Mellon, Michael Lichel,
Thomas McDowell, Janet K. Folk Hall.

Democratic County Committee of Centre County for 1892.

- | Districts. | Committeemen. |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Bellefonte N. W. | J. G. Meyer. |
| " " S. W. | A. S. Garmann. |
| " " W. W. | Geo. R. Meek. |
| Centre Hall Bor. | James Coldren. |
| Howard Bor. | Abraham Weber. |
| Millsburg Bor. | E. H. Carr. |
| Millheim Bor. | Samuel Weiser, Jr. |
| Phillipsburg 1st W. | James A. Lukens. |
| Phillipsburg 2nd W. | H. W. Buckingham. |
| " " S. W. | W. H. Hess. |
| S. Phillipsburg. | C. B. Wilcox. |
| Unionville Bor. | E. M. Grist. |
| Sennett. | Frank Bowersock. |
| Boggs N. P. | Philip Confer. |
| " " E. P. | G. H. Leyman. |
| " " W. P. | William B. Lincas. |
| Burnside. | William Hipple. |
| College E. P. | J. J. Dreese. |
| " " W. P. | W. J. Krumrine. |
| Curtin. | N. J. McCloskey. |
| Ferguson E. P. | Daniel Dreibald. |
| " " W. P. | Frank Bowersock. |
| Gregg N. P. | J. C. Rossman. |
| " " E. P. | David Sover. |
| " " W. P. | William E. From. |
| Haines E. P. | John J. Orndorf. |
| " " W. P. | C. A. Weaver. |
| Hall Moon. | David J. Gates. |
| Harris. | James W. Swabb. |
| Howard. | H. M. Confer. |
| Huston. | Henry Hale. |
| Liberty. | W. W. Spangler. |
| Marion. | James S. Martin. |
| Miles E. P. | George B. Stover. |
| " " N. P. | J. B. Kreamer. |
| " " W. P. | U. S. Shafter. |
| Patton. | J. H. Beecher. |
| Penn. | J. C. Storer. |
| Potter N. P. | John J. Arney. |
| " " E. P. | James B. Spangler. |
| Rush N. P. | James Dumbleton. |
| " " E. P. | W. Collins. |
| Snow Shoe E. P. | William F. Brown. |
| " " W. P. | William Kerin. |
| Spring N. P. | L. H. Wian. |
| " " E. P. | Jesper Brooks. |
| Taylor. | John T. Merryman. |
| Union. | John H. McAlister. |
| Walker. | J. H. McAuley. |
| Worth. | W. H. Williams. |

In Politics to Stay.

It is not to be wondered at that the Republican press all over the country should raise such a howl against having the condition and situation of the employers and employees at Homestead held up as an example of the way protection protects, and that they should protest so vehemently against making any reference to politics in treating of this case. If we were in their situation or had promised as much for the workmen, in return for their votes for protection, as these journals did—we would probably do as they are doing, or—keep quiet.

There is no question that any political reference to Homestead is a painful probe into the rotten pretenses of the Republican press, that protection protects the laborer as well as the employer. Homestead has given a Kin tergarten exemplification of the false ness of this plea. It has knocked the "workingman's tariff" into emphereens, and it has left the advocates of a protective system without an idea of what to say in its defence or what course to pursue to get the people again to sustain it under the presumption that it is to benefit the many. CARNEGIE in his Scottish castle, and PINKERTON, with his protecting thugs, are two pictures that will not down when the poor man is hereafter appealed to vote for HARRISON and "protection," on the ground that protection is a good thing for the poor men of the country. They are illustrations of how this doctrine works, that will be effective in determining the votes of thousands of honest workmen, no matter how vociferously the Republican press may cry out against their use.

Homestead is in politics. It is there as an ink spot in a summer dress, to stay. It is there as an everlasting remembrance of the deception practiced upon the workmen of the country by the Republican party and as a practical illustration of the fact that Republican tariffs mean millions for CARNEGIE and PHIPPS, and FRICKS and low wages, or Pinkerton and death, for their workmen.

It is there, Republican press, you can neither get it out nor hide it away.

—The WATCHMAN should be in every home in the country.

Have Short Memories.

Ten days ago when Mr. CHRIS. MAGEE, the Republican boss of Allegheny county, returned from a short visit to President HARRISON and was asked what effect the trouble at Homestead would have on the election, he replied: "None at all. It is three months off and the workmen will have forgotten all about the matter by that time." And possibly Mr. MAGEE was right. Republican workmen have always seemed to have exceedingly short memories. They could never recollect the promises made by their party from one election to another. They forget that they have been lied to every campaign since they began to vote; that they have been deceived at every election since they have cast a ballot.

When this paper was a baby in the newspaper world, workmen were voting for protection under the promise that it would secure them steady employment and better wages. That was over thirty-five years ago. Many of them have been voting the same way ever since, with the same promise held out to them every year. And to-day there is not one of them who can point to a single instance in which better wages or steadier employment was secured them through "protection."

Here in Centre county there were more homes earned and saved by workmen about protected industries, under the low tariffs of Democratic administrations, prior to the advent of the Republican party and its high tariffs, than have been earned or saved since. The workman at our modern mills, who, under the highest protection these works have ever had, and is only receiving enough of pay to keep body and soul together, has proof of the above statement, in the fact that nine-tenths of the homes now owned by iron workers, or men who were once iron workers in this county, were earned and paid for under Democratic administrations and before the Republican party was known.

As it is in Centre county, so it is in every section of the country having tariff protected industries.

It is a knowledge of the fact that workmen shut their eyes to or forget these truths, that induces Mr. MAGEE and other Republican leaders to believe, that the lessons of the Homestead outrages—the graves of the Homestead victims—the condition of the Homestead workmen and the proven results in these cases that the tariff for which laboring men are asked to vote is intended only to make millionaires of the CARNEGIES, FRICKS and PHIPPS, of the country, will all be forgotten, and that they will walk up to the polls and vote for HARRISON and protection just as they did four years ago.

It may be that they will. But if CARNEGIE, in his castle in Scotland, and PINKERTON and his protection at Homestead, don't teach a lesson to laborers that they will remember three months, then there is no use in wasting ideas words or sympathy upon them.

An Inconsistent Position.

The Gazette, through correspondents and other ways, is trying to leave the impression that its party is in favor of a fence law, and we have no doubt that an attempt will be made to run Republican candidates for the legislature on this question this fall. When it is remembered that a Republican legislature and a Republican senate repealed the fence laws, we once had; that a Republican governor signed that repeal and that when the WATCHMAN protested against such legislation, as disastrous to the interests of the people, and oppressive and unfair to poor men, the Gazette defended it, and sought to deceive the public by asserting that it did not effect Centre county or this section of the State, the hollowness of its attempt now to be considered the champion of a fence law, is too palpable to deceive anyone. If the people of Centre county intend making an effort to secure the passage of a law that will take the place of the one blotted from the statute books by Republicans, they are not likely to select men from the party that committed that wrong against them, to right it. If the Gazette wants to be consistent, it will have to hunt up some other issue than the fence law, or get over the political fence and acknowledge that its party committed a grievous wrong, in repealing the laws we had on this subject.

—When the people of the State had over their \$22,000 per day as a contribution to keep a protected industry in blast and enforce the lowest possible wage rate upon the men required to run it, they will have a more enlightened understanding of who receives the benefits of protection.

—The WATCHMAN office is turning out better work than ever. Bring in your printing and let us make an estimate for it for you.

Facts That Are Easily Found.

The Democratic Watchman has been instructed to ascertain what the workingmen of the county are doing for the workingmen? It will greatly relieve its ignorance if it will make some inquiries among the Democratic lumbermen on the West Branch. They will be able to tell our hysterical contemporary why they are opposed to free lumber, and that will be enough. It needn't go away from its own neighborhood for solid protection facts.—Philadelphia Press.

Or if our down the river contemporary fails to get all the information it craves on the subject about Williamsport, it might come to Bellefonte and prosecute its inquiries. It would discover a projected mill here that three years ago gave employment to 300 men as silent as the Howard street cemetery. It would see a glass factory that prior to HARRISON's election gave work and good wages to seventy-five people, with furnaces and flattening ovens as cold as the ice bergs of the North Pole; and by going a half mile further up the Buffalo Run it could examine the stacks of the Bellefonte Furnace bill went into operation belched forth their flames constantly giving work to 300 employes, fireless and without a sign of life. These kind of "protection" facts it would find in abundance, but they are possibly not the kind the Press would care to say much about.

All For Pinkerton.

The Republicans are not altogether certain whether they should withdraw WHITELEW REID from their ticket, and substitute ROBT. PINKERTON or not. When REID was nominated they believed they had secured the most open and avowed enemy of organized labor in the country as their standard bearer, but events have proven since, that in that line PINKERTON wears the badge, and its a question now whether he is not receiving a warmer support from the newspapers and leaders of that party generally than REID. There are many leading Republicans who doubt the propriety of REID's nomination, but we haven't heard of one, who assumes to speak for that party, who is not solid for PINKERTON.

News for the Democrats of Centre.

Points Concerning the Primary Election and County Convention—Time for their Holding—Chairman, Etc.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places for holding the general elections in their respective election districts, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1892,

to elect delegates to the County Convention.

Under the rules the election will open at 2 o'clock, p. m., and close at 6 p. m.

The election will meet in the Court House in Bellefonte, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1892,

at 12 o'clock, noon, to nominate

Two candidates for Assembly.

One candidate for Associate Judge.

One candidate for Probationary.

One candidate for District Attorney.

One candidate for County Surveyor,

and to elect five delegates to the State Convention for 1893; a Chairman of the County Committee for 1892; and to transact such other business as the interests of the party may require.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

The number of delegates to which each election district is entitled, based upon the vote for Governor in 1890, is as follows:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------|---|
| Bellefonte N. W. | 3 | Haines, W. P. | 3 |
| " " S. W. | 4 | Hall Moon. | 1 |
| " " W. W. | 1 | Harris. | 3 |
| Centre Hall Bor. | 1 | Huston. | 1 |
| Howard Bor. | 1 | Howard. | 2 |
| Millsburg Bor. | 1 | Marion. | 2 |
| Millheim Bor. | 1 | Martins. | 2 |
| Phillipsburg 1st W. | 2 | Miles. | 6 |
| Phillipsburg 2nd W. | 2 | Mills. | 2 |
| " " S. W. | 1 | Patton. | 2 |
| S. Phillipsburg. | 1 | Penn. | 2 |
| Unionville Bor. | 1 | Potter, S. P. | 2 |
| Sennett. | 1 | Rush, S. P. | 2 |
| Boggs N. P. | 1 | Snow, E. P. | 2 |
| " " E. P. | 1 | Spring, S. P. | 2 |
| " " W. P. | 1 | Taylor. | 2 |
| Burnside. | 1 | Walker. | 2 |
| College E. P. | 1 | Worth. | 2 |
| " " W. P. | 1 | Haines. | 2 |
| Curtin. | 1 | | |
| Ferguson E. P. | 1 | | |
| " " W. P. | 1 | | |
| Gregg N. P. | 1 | | |
| " " E. P. | 1 | | |
| Hainey N. P. | 1 | | |

Necessary for a nomination, 53.

The attention of the Democratic voters of the county is called to following series of resolutions which were adopted by the last County Convention for the purpose of changing the basis of representation in the various district conferences, of which Centre county forms a part, and the manner of electing the delegates to said district nominating conferences.

The resolutions adopted read as follows:

Resolved, That hereafter the Democratic party of Centre county will insist that the representation in all district conferences or nominating conventions, from each county, shall be in proportion to the democratic vote of such county.

Resolved, That we favor making the nominating convention sufficiently large to properly represent the wishes of the people, and therefore favor the allotment to each county in the district of a delegate for every five hundred democratic votes or fractional part thereof over one-half cast at the last presidential election.

Resolved, That we favor the election of the district delegates to the nominating conventions, by the people at the primary elections, with or without instructions as the voter may deem best, and that said delegates be elected in single districts, so that each delegate will be responsible to the voters of his immediate district for his actions in the nominating convention.

Resolved, That the county Committee of Centre

county be, and the said Committee is hereby instructed, to apportion said county into ten Delegate Districts, each containing as nearly as may be an equal number of Democratic voters, without dividing an election district and to publish said apportionment a sufficient time before the primary election of 1892 to give the voters full and ample notice thereof.

Resolved, That at the primary election to be held in 1892 there shall be elected in each of said Delegate Districts in the county, one Congressional delegate, who shall attend the Congressional Conference or nominating convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the 22nd District of Pennsylvania. And that district delegates be elected at every subsequent election, whenever a district nomination is to be made.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed (of which the president of this convention shall be Chairman) to attend the next Democratic County Convention of the several counties composing our present Congressional Senatorial and Judicial Districts, and lay these resolutions before said convention, and request the co-operation of the democracy of said counties in establishing this reform in making district nominations.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of each of the counties composing the present Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial Districts of which Centre county forms a part.

In pursuance of the 4th resolution the County Committee met on the 2nd day of April last and apportioned the county into ten Delegate Districts as follows:

1st District—Miles and Haines townships.

2nd District—Millheim borough, Penn township and East and West precincts of Gregg township.

3rd District—North precinct of Gregg township, Potter township and Centre Hall borough.

4th District—Harris, Ferguson and College townships.

5th District—Patton, Half Moon, Taylor and Worth, Huston and Union townships and Unionville borough.

6th District—Phillipsburg and South Phillipsburg borough and Rush township.

7th District—Curtin, Liberty, Shoe and Boggs townships and Millsburg borough.

8th District—Curtin, Liberty, Howard and Marion townships and Spring township.

9th District—Walker and Benner townships and South precinct of Spring township.

10th District—Sennett borough and the West precinct of Spring township.

It will be observed that while the resolutions provide for the election of ten district delegates by the people at the primary elections, they fail to prescribe the manner of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for. In order to avoid confusion and uncertainty and to make uniform the manner of electing said district delegates the County Committee at said meeting authorized and directed its chairman to recommend some method of nominations. In pursuance thereof it is recommended to the voters of the ten several delegate districts apportioned as aforesaid that they meet at their several polling places on Saturday, July 23rd, being two weeks prior to the day of the regular delegates elections at 6 o'clock, p. m., and elect delegates or representatives to a nominating caucus in each of said ten districts, said caucus to place in nomination a candidate for Congressional Delegate to be voted for at the regular primary election to be held Saturday, August 6th. The number of delegates from each election precinct to said nominating caucus to be the same as to the county convention.

It was further recommended that the delegates to the said district caucus meet on Saturday, July 23rd, at six o'clock, p. m., being one week prior to the regular primary election, at the following named places:

First and Second Districts, at Millheim.

Third District at Centre Hall.

Fourth District at State College.

Fifth District, at Port Matilda.

Sixth District, at Phillipsburg.

Seventh District, at Snow Shoe.

Eighth District at Howard.

Ninth and Tenth Districts at Bellefonte.

L. A. SCHAEFFER, Chairman.

Who General Adlla Stevenson Is.

The Democratic Record of the Democratic Candidate for Vice President, Always Faithful to His Political Beliefs and Political Duties His Party will be Faithful to Him.

Mr. Stevenson's political career dates back to 1858, when he first met Stephen A. Douglass. He was then 22 years of age. He was a law student at the time in the office of Robert T. Williams. That was the year that the famous joint debates between Lincoln and Douglass took place. It was the year that Lincoln first earned a national reputation. Douglass was the unanimous choice of the Democratic party of the State for Senator and Lincoln was the unanimous choice of the Republicans and the Independents. Douglass came to Bloomington to make a speech. Stephenson was one of the committee appointed by the leading citizens of the town to receive him. That was considered a great honor. Douglass took a fancy to him and advised him to enter politics. Shortly after Douglass had gone, he started out on the stump and made speeches in all parts of the State. Douglass, it will be remembered, was successful in electing the Legislature and went to the Senate.

STUMP WORK HIS SPECIALTY.

Mr. Stevenson's next active political work was in the campaign of 1860 and he made quite a reputation then as a clear and logical speaker. In 1864, the leaders of the party in this part of the State placed him on the electoral ticket for General McClellan, again he went on the stump. In that campaign he made more than 100 speeches in all parts of the State. Again 1868 he was one of the principal speakers in favor of the Democratic ticket. In 1872 he stumped the State for Greeley. In 1876 for Tilden, in 1880 for Hancock and in 1884 he was one of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and was one of the committee that waited on Grover Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks and notified them of their nomination.

This was the first time he met Mr. Cleveland, and it was at the State Capitol at Albany. He was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General by Mr. Cleveland on July 7, 1884, to succeed Malcolm Hay. The duties of the office at that time fell on one man.

Mr. Hay's health failed under the task, Mr. Stevenson was asked to-day how many Republican postmasters there were in office when he was appointed Assistant Postmaster General. He answered: "I am not quite certain, but I think there were about 40,000. While I was Assistant Postmaster General I never decapitated a Republic-

can postmaster merely because he was a Republican, but when a majority of the Democrats of any town or district expressed a desire that a Democratic postmaster should be appointed in the place of a Republican then in office, if their desire could be gratified, I considered it my duty as a Democrat to oblige them. I didn't hunt up places, as I tell you, but I did do my duty as a Democrat."

HE LEFT 40,000 DEMS IN OFFICE.

"General," asked a reporter, "about how many Democratic postmasters were there when you left office?"

"I don't know exactly," was the answer, "but I think there were about 40,000."

It was while in the office of Assistant Postmaster General that Mr. Stevenson established friendships and acquaintanceships in almost every village, hamlet and town in the United States. He made himself popular in Washington through an absolute hatred of everything that savored of red tape. The latch string was always out. There were no doorkeepers; cards were not necessary to obtain admission. It was his custom to see upward of 100 men a day. Ordinarily the offices are closed at 2 o'clock, and no one is admitted on business missions after that hour. Mr. Stevenson did not follow that custom. He could be seen at any time up till the moment that he left his office.

In a crowd of young men who visited Mr. Stevenson this afternoon was one young man who tapped him on the shoulder rather familiarly and said: "To the victor belongs the spoils."

"That is not my sentiment," said Mr. Stevenson, "I believe that the administration is responsible to the people for all the acts of the officers of the Government and that therefore the office should be filled by friends of the administration and that the men who conduct the administration of public affairs should have the selection of their subordinates."

HELPED TO NOMINATE CLEVELAND.

In 1888 Mr. Stevenson helped to nominate President Cleveland, although he was not a delegate and did not attend the National Convention. After the nomination was made he threw his soul into the campaign and worked night and day for Democratic success. He made ten speeches in New York, and nobody ever kept account of the number he made in Illinois and other States.

After election when Mr. Wanamaker was appointed to the office of Postmaster General, Mr. Stevenson, in the absence of Don Dickinson, turned over the department to him, and at the request of the new Postmaster General, and much to his own inconvenience, he retained the place of Assistant Postmaster General for 10 or 12 days until his successor, John S. Clarkson, was appointed. This is a brief history of Stevenson's record as connected with national politics exclusively.

The Homestead Trouble—Continued.

Strikers Thunderstruck. Too Greatly Dazed to Think of Troops Marching on Them.

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 10.—At 11 o'clock to-night word was received here that Governor Pattison had called out the troops to be in readiness to go to Homestead.

The strikers are thunderstruck. They hardly seem to realize what it is asked of them. Each man who heard it asked in a dazed way, "Is that so?" They went to headquarters and are gathered there. There is a large crowd at the present writing, and men are running in all directions to find Hugh O'Donnell.

If the troops were to arrive at this moment, the men would hardly have time to see them pass. Not a word of fighting or resisting has been uttered.

THE SITUATION ACCEPTED.

The news of the military's coming came over the wires to this point at 11.01 p. m., and a few minutes later it had come to the ears of the strikers. At first the report was received with incredulity, but a few inquiries among the press representatives convinced them that it was true. Little groups gathered at the street corners and the situation was discussed in low but earnest terms. The hot headed strikers were at first disposed to be a little defiant, and there were occasional declarations that even the militia would be opposed; but when it was learned that the division ordered out numbered 8000 men, these declarations promptly gave way to "Oh, well, we have beat the Pinkertons anyway. They did not dare to come."

AFTER THE MILITARY ADVENT.

The leaders of the strikers are unusually uncommunicative.

"We cannot talk" was the response to all interrogations. Later the opinion was freely expressed by the rank and file that the militia would be received by no hostile demonstration and that an armistice would be declared until after their departure.

"But they will have to go away some time," said the leader of a little group near the depot, "and when they do, we would like to see them run the mill non-un."

NO HOSTILITY TO TROOPS.

Burgess McLuckie, who, with Hugh O'Donnell, is one of the leaders of the Homestead strikers, was seen late to-night and asked:

"How do you regard the latest news—the calling out of the militia?"

"That is right in our line. It suits us first rate."

"How will the militia be received?"

"With open arms."

"There will be no hostility?"

"None whatever. We will receive them in a fraternal spirit, and accord to them that respect due to the representatives of the grandeur and dignity of the great State of Pennsylvania. We have been expecting them, and we are glad they are coming. There will not be the slightest opposition to their presence, nor the least manifestation of unfriendliness."

SAY THEY'LL WIN ANYWAY.

"Do you fear that their presence will be taken advantage of by the company

in an effort to install non-union men in the mill?"

"I do not. Governor Pattison has said that the militia are not to be used as guards and he is not sending them here for that purpose. They will be kept here for a few days, and when it is seen how peaceable everything is, I predict they will be withdrawn. The Sheriff has been insisting that he could not keep the peace, and I suppose it has been finally determined to send the troops here to see how necessary they are. They will be received with respect. Our fight was against the Pinkertons, against invasions of our homes by an armed, illegal and disreputable private army."

PITTSBURG GREATLY EXCITED.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 10.—Intense excitement prevails over the ordering out of the State militia. Opinion is pretty evenly divided as to the action of the strikers when confronted by the 8000 members of the National Guard.

It is believed among the laboring element that the strikers will resist the State Guard to the last.

The two Pittsburg regiments and one battery are composed largely of workmen and there may be some difficulty experienced in getting the men into line. Their officers are confident, however, that those who do turn out will obey orders and fire, if necessary.

Cyrus W. Field Dead.

The Great Capitalist and Benefactor Passes to the Beyond.

NEW YORK, July 12.—After a long and exceedingly painful illness of body and mind Cyrus W. Field at 9.10 o'clock this morning breathed his last at his home near this city. Mr. Field at one time worth millions and one of the broadest minded capitalists of the country, enjoyed a reputation for progressive ideas and practical benevolence that was not confined to this city, this state, this country, but was spread throughout the civilized world. It was by the use of his fertile brain and plieoric purse virtually laid the first Atlantic cable, one of the greatest achievements of the century. That same cable has already flashed to the cities across the ocean, three thousand miles away, the news of the death of its founder. That one piece of work should immortalize him. The past few years he has had much domestic distress—the death of his wife and daughter while he was on the sick bed, and those heartaches being followed by the disgraceful conduct of an unprincipled and ungrateful son, broke down the ordinarily strong man. His death is greatly lamented here, where he was best known, which bears testimony to his great worth as a man and citizen.

Astor's Reported Death Incorrect.

LONDON, July 12.—The reported death of William Waldorf Astor is incorrect. Mr. Astor's health is in an improved condition.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—W. L. Foster, the State College merchant, is spending a pleasant vacation at Port Huron. He is the