

Democratic Watchman

Terms 2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 26, 1892.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI STEVENSON.

OF ILLINOIS.

State Democratic Ticket.

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't R. Wainwright,
Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright, George E. Guss,
John O. James, Cornelius W. Bull,
William Nolan, James Duffy,
Charles D. Breck, S. Trimmer,
Wm. G. Yeungling, Samuel S. Leiby,
Azur Lathrop, T. C. Hipple,
Thomas Chalfant, W. D. Hummelreich,
P. H. Strubinger, H. B. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan,
Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden,
John A. Mellon, Michael Liebel,
Thomas McDowell, Janet K. Polk Hall.

Democratic County Ticket

FOR CONGRESS,
Hon. GEO. F. KRIBBS,
Subject to the decision of the District conference.

For Associate Judge—C. A. FAULKNER,
For Legislature—JNO. T. MCCORMICK,
JAS. SCHOFIELD,

For Prothonotary—W. F. SMITH,
For District Attorney—W. J. SINGER, Esq.,
For County Surveyor—HORACE B. HERRING.

Democratic County Committee of Centre County for 1892.

Districts.	Committees.
Bellefonte N. W.	J. C. Meyer.
" S. W.	A. S. Garmann.
" W. W.	Geo. R. Meek.
Centre Hall B.	James Colquhoun.
Howard B.	The Weber.
Millsburg B.	E. H. Carr.
Millheim B.	Samuel Weiser, Jr.
Philipsburg 1st W.	James A. Lukens.
Philipsburg 2nd W.	H. W. Rockingham.
3rd W.	Samuel W. Hess.
S. Philipsburg.	E. B. Wilcox.
Unionville B.	E. M. Gries.
Benner.	J. C. Henderson.
Boggs N. W.	Philip Confer.
" E. P.	G. H. Leyman.
" W. P.	James W. Lucas.
Burnside.	William Hipple.
College E. P.	J. J. Dreese.
" W. P.	N. Krumpholtz.
Curtin.	J. A. McCloskey.
Ferguson E. P.	Daniel Dreibolts.
" W. P.	Frank Bowersox.
Gregg N. P.	C. Bossman.
" E. P.	David Sower.
" W. P.	William R. 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 Hais.
Liberty.	James Strangler.
Marion.	James S. Martin.
Miles E. P.	George B. Storer.
" W. P.	John K. Kremer.
Patton.	U. S. Shaffer.
Penn.	J. C. Reed.
Potter N. P.	John J. Arney.
" S. P.	James B. Spangler.
" W. P.	James Dumbelton.
Rush N. P.	W. Collins.
" S. P.	William P. Brown.
Snow Shoe E. P.	William Kerin.
" W. P.	L. H. Wian.
Spring N. P.	Jasper Brooks.
" S. P.	John T. Merryman.
" W. P.	Adon Fair.
Taylor.	H. McAuley.
Union.	W. H. Williams.
Walker.	
Worth.	

The Republican County Ticket.

We don't know just why the Republicans made the county ticket they did. In fact we doubt if those who made it could give a satisfactory reason to themselves for their nominations on Tuesday. Without doubt they are respectable citizens. But it is a ticket that fails to represent the sentiments of the party; that is almost worthless when it comes to work; that is badly located and that it will grow weaker every day until the election turns it down under an adverse majority that will literally blot out the Republican party in Centre county.

Mr. AL DALE who heads the ticket is a resident of this place who has had his shingle out as a practicing attorney for about fifteen years—we doubt if the records would show that he ever tried a case in court. Personally he is a clever gentleman, and a good citizen, and has a large and respectable Republican relationship throughout the county, nearly all of whom, with himself, have kicked like steers at times when their party ticket did not suit their peculiar views. Most of his time, Mr. DALE puts in complaining of dyspepsia and the balance of it is occupied in telling what a political rascal General HASTINGS has always been. If elected he would represent the wishes of the Republican lawyers about Bellefonte, and do as the Republican bosses told him.

The other candidate for legislature is Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, for years business manager up at the State College. Of later years he has kind of retired from active duties and lives quietly and pleasantly in one of the prettiest homes in the county, near the College. He is a gentleman of high character, but of cranky notions on all kinds of subjects, and who, if elected, would misrepresent every farmer and every poor man in the county, who favors a fence law. He is one of the original agitators of the repeal of all laws requiring fences to be kept up, and favors that kind of

legislation that would prevent any poor man or tenant farmers from either raising or owning a cow. While he is an intelligent citizen, he is not the kind of a representative the people of this county want at Harrisburg.

Their candidate for Prothonotary, Mr. JOHN C. MILLER, is like Mr. DALE, a resident of Bellefonte. Some years ago he moved from Huntingdon county and has since coming to this place devoted his time to book-keeping. He is a gentleman of excellent character and would possibly make a reasonably good prothonotary if elected. He has always been an unrelenting, uncompromising Republican, and as such must look to his party friends for the support he expects to receive. The Democrats of the county owe him nothing and that is about what he will get from them when the election takes place.

No attorney in Bellefonte would accept a nomination for district attorney, against Mr. SINGER, and the honor of being overwhelmingly defeated was conferred upon Mr. GEO. W. ZEIGLER of Philipsburg. We don't know much about Mr. ZEIGLER. He has shown up but little as a practicing attorney, and we doubt if in nominating him, his party had any idea of making any fight for his election.

For Judge, Mr. SAMUEL T. GRAY, a very respectable farmer, and worthy citizen of Patton, was put upon the ticket, and for county surveyor, Mr. CLEARER, a quiet unprogressive gentleman of Unionville, was named. Neither of these men have any special strength nor will they add a single vote to the ticket, the tail end of which they are supposed to ornament.

Just what reason Republicans will give why any Democrat should vote for any of these candidates we are anxious to see. While they are all men of good character and ordinary ability, there is not one among them, the least particle better, in any way, than is his Democratic competitor. They represent the ideas of the Republican party. They are now and always have been the opponents of Democratic principles and Democratic men. They are entitled to no consideration at the hands of the Democracy and they will receive none.

Colored Democrats.

As the WATCHMAN goes to press this week the executive committee of the Colored Democratic State League is holding a session in Reading to fix the time of meeting of their annual convention. The boom that the late elections in the South, at which the colored vote was so largely cast for the Democratic ticket, has given to colored Democratic organizations throughout the North, leads the men at the head of the State League to hope that here in Pennsylvania, colored Democratic clubs will become as numerous and popular as elsewhere, and that hereafter the colored vote of the State will not be at the command of the Republican party without recognition or even the thanks of the men who have controlled it for years. It is about time that the colored voter was discovering that his ballot counted just as much as that of any other man, and that as long as he slavishly follows the dictum of Republican leaders, just so long will that party consider him its special property, to use as its needs require, until election times and after that cast him aside as amounting to nothing until the next campaign. The organization and prosperity of colored Democratic Clubs is a good sign for the colored people of the entire country. They show that political, as well as personal, slavery is dead, and that the colored man intends to think and vote for himself hereafter.

Huntingdon county politics is increased in interest by the addition of a regular county ticket representing the People's party. Whether it will develop any particular strength or not remains to be seen. Its announcement and the efforts of those at its back, are giving to the QUAY crowd, that control the politics of that county and has loaded down its taxpayers with an almost unbearable debt, no little trouble and uneasiness.

It won't do to say that Governor BUCHANNAN of Tennessee, who is now a candidate for re-election on the Peoples' party ticket, is without a friend in his state. He has one, who has every reason to be exceedingly friendly, but unfortunately for the governor, he is in the penitentiary and his influence won't reach far. He is Col. KING the murderer.

Its but a little job to see that you are properly registered now, and it says an immense amount of disappointment hereafter. Go and tend to it at once, and be satisfied that you have done your duty.

The Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democratic Congressional Conference for this district met in Ridge-way on Tuesday last. We have not been furnished with the official proceedings as yet, but learn through conferees who returned about the time the WATCHMAN was ready for the press, that everything passed off harmoniously and that Hon. GEO. F. KRIBBS of Clarion was nominated on the third ballot.

When the conferees first met it was discovered that considerable difference of opinion as to the representation each county should have existed. Centre claiming 10 delegates and Clearfield 13 under the new plan, as recommended by these counties, while Elk, Clarion and Forest insisted on the old conferees system, of three representatives from each county.

Two conferences were organized, but no attempt to nominate a candidate was made in either of them, until after an agreement was reached by Clarion accepting the same basis of representation that Centre and Clearfield asked. When this was settled the conference organized by this and Clearfield county, dissolved, and the delegates were admitted to the conference of the other counties. Representation was then agreed upon as follows: Clearfield 13; Elk 10; Clarion 8; Forest 2; and Elk 5; Elk, however, refused to accept the increased number and remained in the Conference with but 3 votes. The balloting for nominations resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Williams of Centre.....	10
Brislin of Clearfield.....	7
Truby of Clearfield.....	6
Kribbs of Clarion.....	5
Siggins of Forest.....	2
Horton of Elk.....	3

The second ballot was the same except that Elk withdrew their candidate and voted for Mr. KRIBBS. On the third ballot four of Clearfield's conferees and four of Centre's—Messrs. Weber, Irvin, Graham and Meyer—voted with Clarion and Elk, giving Kribbs 19; Williams 6; Truby 3; Brislin 6; and Siggins 2.

The nomination of Mr. KRIBBS was then made unanimous and the conference adjourned.

It is Working that Way.

Mr. WEBB of the New York Central, like Mr. FRICK of the Carnegie company, says there is nothing to arbitrate between his company and the striking switchmen, and that all that asks is "protection in carrying on its business as it pleases." This is about all that the most radical anarchist could desire or wish—protection in doing as he pleased. It would be a fine country we would have if this principle was enforced, and every fellow who has a little money, and whose greed or crankiness, or crookedness in conducting his business, created trouble, was furnished with an army to stand at his back, until he starved-out or subdued those he would neither confer with, nor allow their differences to be considered by a board of arbitrators. And yet this is about what Republican teaching and Republican practice is bringing about.

Afraid of Results.

It don't look as if they were loaded down with hope of carrying their states when JERRY RUSK refuses to be a candidate for governor in Wisconsin, and STEVE ELKINS declines a nomination, for the same position, in West Virginia. Men of their caliber don't throw away certainties nor refuse positions that greater citizens would be proud to fill. If either of them believed the Republican party would be successful, in their respective states this fall, they would have accepted the opportunity offered with a greater delight than a darky would that which the open door of a hen coop would present to him.

The Clinton county Democrats did not have a very large ticket to nominate at their convention on Tuesday last, but they were careful in what they did do, to do it well and to give to the party and the people excellent and worthy candidates, whose nomination will be endorsed by every good Democrat in the county, and whose election will be certain to secure good officials and a satisfactory performance of public duties. For Congress, Hon. S. R. PEARLE was named; for Assembly, JAS. C. QUIGLEY; for District Attorney, T. T. ABRAMS Esq., and for County Surveyor, F. J. DAVIS. Mr. McNaull was continued as county chairman.

The Philadelphia Herald in urging the re-nomination of congressman McALEER, gives as one of the reasons "that it is a party custom to give a representative more than one term." Now if the Herald will enlighten us as to which party Mr. McALEER gave his support and assistance, the last time he was a candidate, we can form an idea as to which organization it alludes to in referring to party custom.

The Pittsburgh Post calls attention to the fact that the \$1,000, sent that journal by Mr. THOMAS COLLINS of this place, to be waged upon the election of CLEVELAND, remains in that office and as yet has found no taker. It has been there three weeks and if any of the Republican politicians who are blowing about the certainty of HARRISON'S success, honestly believe what they pretend, it offers them an excellent opportunity to win that amount. A little more sand or a little less wind, gentlemen.

Don't be too lazy or careless to see that you are registered now, or you may feel like kicking yourself all the balance of the season, because you couldn't vote for the next President.

Some of the Important Features of the Baker Ballot Law.

The voter who wants to go to the polls in November with a pretty fair understanding of his duty and what will be required of him under the new law should carefully remember the following important features of the Baker act:

1. Number in Room—Only ten voters are allowed in the voting room at once, outside the enclosed space, and only four voters in excess of the number of compartments are allowed inside the enclosed space at once. Section 22, 24.
2. Giving Name, &c.—Voters must go first to the officers in charge of the ballots and state name and address. The right to vote must be proved and the voter allowed to pass the guard rail before he can receive a ballot. Section 22.
3. Preparing Ballots—Voters must prepare their ballots forthwith, and in the compartments. Section 23.

A cross (X) marked in the square at the right of a party name indicates a vote for all the candidates of that party.

A cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the name of a candidate indicates a vote for that candidate.

Crosses must be marked in the proper squares only.

If candidates of different parties are voted for the squares at the right of the party name must be left blank.

Names must not be crossed out.

Names must be inserted in the proper blank spaces only, and not in spaces where names are already printed.

Names can be inserted by writing, hand stamp, sticker or any other means, not infringing the secrecy of the ballot.

Names inserted can be marked, but this is not necessary.

Names printed on the ballot must not be inserted.

(Note.—When a candidate has died or withdrawn and a substitute is nominated after the ballots are printed, the new name is to be printed on an official sticker. See section twelve. This should obviously be inserted over the name of the deceased or withdrawn candidate.)

4. Help in Preparing Ballots.—Voters unable to prepare their own ballots can be helped to do so, but only in case of actual disability, which must be explicitly declared to the judge. Section twenty-nine.

(Note.—To preserve order this should be done before the voter enters the enclosed space.)

A voter desiring help must himself select another voter of the district to help him. Section twenty-seven.

A voter who receives such help without being actually unable to prepare his ballot will be liable to indictment for unlawfully showing his ballot. Section 31.

A voter who attempts to influence the vote of one whom he is helping will be liable to indictment for unlawful electioneering. Section 24, 31.

(Note.—A voter who, in helping another, prepares the ballot otherwise than as desired, will be liable to indictment for forgery.)

5. Folding and Giving in Ballots, &c.—Ballots must be folded so as to show only the endorsement. Section 26.

Where a ballot has been spoiled accidentally another can be obtained in its place by surrendering it. Section 26.

No ballot, whether marked or not, can be taken from the room. Section 26.

(Note.—As the constitution provides that every ballot "shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received," each voter must give up each ballot to the inspector to number and deposit it, as has been the rule heretofore. By the new law the inspector must, in the presence of the voter, fasten the corner securely down over the number, and voters should see that this is done and that the ballot is then placed in the box.

6. Challenges should be made before a voter receives his ballot, if possible, but it may be made at any time before he casts it.

A Victory in Two Duels.

A Couple of Artists Successfully Shot Down by a German Army Officer.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Lieutenant Horn had trouble early last week with Herr Treuholtz, a sculptor, and Herr Pertz, a painter. The differences were caused by the officer's slighting remarks concerning the members of a club in Breslau to which Pertz and Treuholtz belonged and were aggravated by the Lieutenant's reflections upon women of the artist's acquaintances.

Horn brought matters to a head by insulting both men in public. They challenged him, and both duels were fought with pistols Thursday. In the first duel Treuholtz was severely and perhaps mortally wounded; in the second, Pertz was shot dead. Horn is under military arrest.

A Few Instances of How the Tariff has "Protected" Labor.

We give in connection herewith a memorandum that ought to open the eyes of workmen to the way tariff is protecting them. It is simply a partial list of wage reductions that workmen have been compelled to submit to since the McKinley bill went into effect.

January 1, 1891, Lackawanna iron and coal company, Scranton, 20 cents a day.

Carnegie's Homestead works, 10 per cent.

Otis iron and steel company, Cleveland, 30 per cent.

January 22, Cambria iron company, notice of reduction of 10 per cent.

January 29, Bethlehem iron company notice of reduction of 10 per cent.

February 1, Pennsylvania steel company, Steelton, 37 1/2 to 10 percent.

February 1, Brooks iron company, Birdsboro, reduction of 7 per cent. refused and works closed.

Buckeye mower and reaper works, Akron, Ohio, 30 to 40 per cent.

Crane iron company, Allentown, 10 per cent.

February 13, Ellis & Lessing steel company, Pottstown, puddlers refuse to accept reduction of 50 cents a ton; works closed.

March 12, Glasgow iron company, Pottstown, notice of 25 cents reduction in puddling and 7 per cent. in plate mill.

Scranton steel mill, reduction of wages.

Laborers at the Crane iron mill, Catawqua, being paid \$1 a day.

March 16, Potts Bros.' iron company, Pottstown, puddlers 7 per cent.

Lehigh iron company, Allentown, 10 per cent.

March 19, puddlers of Glasgow iron company and Pottstown iron company, Pottstown, accept reduction of 25 cents.

March 25, Chesapeake mail works, Harrisburg, strike caused by proposed reduction.

April 2, Reading iron company, Reading 3 to 5 per cent, puddlers 25 per cent.

The Iron Age says the recent reductions at Carnegie's Edgar Thomson steel works were: 65 instead of \$1.06 per 100 tons; vessel repairs 28 cents instead of 37; ladlmen, 89 cents instead of \$1.19. Others reduced in the same proportions.

April, nail works at Bellefonte, 25 per cent.

May 7, Crane iron works, Catawqua, 10 per cent.

May 14, Brooks iron company, Birdsboro, notice of reduction of 10 per cent.

June, Emma blast furnace, Cleveland 10 per cent.

Aug. 13, Arcade file works, Sing Sing, 30 to 50 per cent.

October 22, Carnegie's Edgar Thomson steel works, steel blowers 40 per cent, repairers 40 per cent, vesselmen 38 per cent.

November 25, Carnegie's Edgar Thomson steel works, scrapers reduced \$10 per month and ladlmen, 30 cents a day.

Hainesworth steel company, Pittsburgh, 15 per cent.

November 28, Jones & Loughlin, Pittsburgh, 15 cents a day.

February 18, 1892, Chesapeake nail works, Harrisburg, puddlers 50 cents.

February 20, Pottsville iron and steel company, 10 per cent.

Central iron works, Harrisburg, reduction of 7 to 11 per cent. refused; shut down.

February 25, Reading rolling mill, notice of reduction of 10 per cent.

Columbia iron and steel company, Uniontown, demands a reduction of 25 per cent.

March 2, tin plate manufacturers decide that wages on black plates must be reduced.

March 8, Lebanon rolling mills announce a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent.

March 9, Moorehead & Co., Sparksburg, puddlers 50 cents.

March 17, Mallet foundry company, Reading, notice of reduction of 8 to 10 per cent.

All iron furnaces at Birmingham, Ala., announce a reduction of 10 per cent.

April 6, the Iron and Steel Manufacturers' association propose a reduction from \$5.50 to \$4 for puddling.

April 7, Carnegie's Twenty-ninth street mill, Pittsburgh, blacksmiths strike against a reduction of 10 per cent.

April 10, notices of a general reduction in all the furnaces at New Castle.

Blast furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenandoah valleys have reduced wages 10 per cent.

Carnegie's Edgar Thomson works, fifty of the best paid men discharged upon the introduction of labor saving machinery, axle hammer men strike against a reduction of 7 to 9 per cent., blacksmiths reduced from \$3.60 to \$2.76 a day and their assistants from \$1.80 to \$1.60.

Mellvaine & Sons' plate mill, Reading, puddlers reduced 25 cents.

April 17, Reading iron company, Reading; Pennsylvania bolt and nut works, Lebanon iron company and the West End and Lebanon rolling mills, Lebanon, 5 to 10 per cent.

May 12, Hoover's rolling mill, Norristown, puddlers 50 cents.

June 17, tin plate manufacturers demand a reduction in wages of workmen in the tin plate and sheet iron industries.

June 28, Allentown rolling mills, puddlers 50 cents; others proportionately.

During June and July several iron and steel manufacturing companies refused to sign the scale in force until that time, claiming that they could not afford the wages demanded.

The lock-out at Homestead needs no special mention.

August 8, the Amalgamated scale agreed to for the coming year, which reduced finishes wages from 10 to 28 per cent.

August 18 the employes of the Penn Iron works at Lancaster, resumed work after a shut down of ten months, with puddlers wages reduced to \$3.65 per ton.

Will Reduce Miners' Wages.

PITTSBURG August 22.—The river coal operators at a meeting to-day decided to reduce the wages of their miners to three cents per bushel. It is expected the miners who number 10,000 will strike.

Labor Troubles at Buffalo.

All Quiet, Troops Not Needed and Railroad Still Crippled.

BUFFALO, August 22.—Third Vice President Webb, of the New York Central Railroad, boarded his special car this afternoon and started for home. As he stepped into his carriage at the Iroquois Hotel, preparatory to leaving the city, he said: "The strike is over; all that remains is the lawlessness and violence."

Almost at the moment he was saying this seventy switchmen employed by the Western New York and Pennsylvania on the Buffalo and Pittsburgh divisions gathered up their dinner pails and wearing apparel and went home. They had previously given notice that cars from the Central, Erie and Lehigh Roads would be refused if offered, and until to-day the notice was studiously respected. The Central, however, insisted on its right to send trains into the Western New York and Pennsylvania yards and as a result the latter for the first time disregarded the mandate of its workmen. At 4 o'clock a Central train was backed and the yardmen went home.

STILL ANOTHER STRIKE.

This is the second strike of the Western New York and Pennsylvania switchmen within a fortnight. They went out with the yardmen of the Erie and Lehigh, but returned when the ten-hour day was established by the road. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the Lehigh division of the Reading system received another set-back in the shape of a strike on its coal trestle. Thirty-five men employed in shunting cars and assisting at the dump went out in sympathy with the switchmen.

The arrival of Grand Master Sargent, of the Firemen, and the prospective coming of Messrs. Wilkinson, of the Trainmen; Clark, of the Conductors; Arthur, of the Engineers, and Ramsay, of the Telegraphers, to hold a grand council in which the question of calling out all the railroad organizations will be discussed, put the switchmen in excellent spirits. They believe a decision favorable to a strike will be made and that their cause will be won. It is known that Sargent favors such a decision and that Wilkinson isn't averse to it. The matter will then rest with Chief Arthur, Chief Ramsay and Grand Master Clark.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Shortly after the tie up on the Lackawanna this afternoon, the switchmen waited on Superintendent Seabert and offered their services to protect the company's property. They were willing to be sworn in as special patrolmen and to patrol the Lackawanna yards until the present difficulty was settled. Mr. Seabert replied that he did not think the company would require guards, military or otherwise, and thanked the men for their offer.

One hundred and forty switchmen struck to-day in the yard of the Lackawanna and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh. Thus within two weeks past switchmen have struck in all the yards centered here. The men who went out have been replaced as far as possible by others, who are now doing the work in all the yards.

General Doyle was seen at military headquarters to-day. He said he did not anticipate that any additional troops would be called here unless something occurred which could not be foreseen. He had a strong hope that the railroad companies which had been temporarily crippled by the desertion of their former switchmen, would be able to handle their business in two or three days as they were before the strike began.

An American Missionary's House Burned in Asia Minor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Secretary of State to-day received a cablegram from the United States Charge at Constantinople, informing him that the house of Dr. Bartlett, an American missionary, at Bourdour, province of Konia, Asia Minor, has been burned, and that the lives of the missionaries are in danger. He believes that if prompt action is not taken the missionary cause and lives of missionaries will be in serious danger in other places.

The building of Dr. Bartlett's residence was originally stopped by the local authorities. On application being made for permission to complete the house, it was refused, unless Dr. Bartlett would furnish a bond or guarantee to neither hold religious worship nor instruct children on the premises. The withholding of the permit was claimed to be under orders from Constantinople. The legation applied to the British Legation for such permission, claiming that treaty rights of Americans extended not only to the purchase of land, but to the enjoyment of the same. The permit was finally granted by the Sultan and it appears that immediately after the receipt of this permit by the local authorities, the house was burned.

Secretary Foster promptly cabled the Charge to make urgent demand for effective protection, indemnity, punishment of the guilty parties and reprimand of the authorities if found remiss. The United States cruiser Newark and Bennington, now on their way to Genoa, will be ordered to the vicinity of the outrage to support this demand.

Good News for Cleveland.

Nebraska Mayor Speaks of the Outlook in His State.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., August 22.—Mayor Ireland, of Nebraska City, Neb., had a very pleasant call at Gray Gables this afternoon and gave Mr. Cleveland a very encouraging statement of the situation in his State. Mr. Ireland says that the outlook in Nebraska is very flattering.

The Democratic and Alliance parties will not fuse, but the majority of Democrats will support the electoral ticket nominated by the Alliance. The total vote is about 225,000 divided about equally between the three parties.

The present situation shows that Harrison will lose his eight votes in that State, as also in South Dakota. Iowa is a very close State but it looks as if Cleveland would receive the electoral votes. The free silver question will certainly cause Harrison to lose Colorado and Nevada.