

Democratic Watchman

Terms \$3.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 16, 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 KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson, Glen's R. Walnwright,
Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright, George R. Guss,
John O. James, Cornelius W. Ball,
William Nolan, James Duffy,
Charles D. Breck, S. W. Trimmer,
Wm. Yuensling, Samuel S. Leiby,
Asur Lathrop, T. C. Hipple,
Thomas Chalfant, W. D. Himmelmreich,
F. H. Strubinger, H. H. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan,
Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden,
John A. Mallon, James L. Lieliel,
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—G. 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.	Committeemen.
Bellefonte N. W.	J. C. Meyer.
" " " "	A. S. Garmann.
" " " "	Geo. E. Meek.
Centre Hall Bor.	James Golden.
Howard Bor.	Ab. Weber.
Milesburg Bor.	James Golden.
Millheim Bor.	Samuel Weiser, Jr.
Phillipsburg 1st W.	James A. Lukens.
Phillipsburg 2nd W.	H. W. Buckingham.
Unionville Bor.	Frank W. Hess.
Unionville 1st W.	C. B. Wilcox.
Unionville 2nd W.	B. K. Henderson.
Boggs	Philip Confer.
" " " "	G. E. Leaman.
" " " "	James W. Lucas.
Burnside	William Hipple.
College E. P.	J. J. Ives.
" " " "	N. Krumrine.
Curtin	N. J. McCloskey.
Ferguson E. P.	Daniel Dresbell.
" " " "	Frank Bowersox.
Gregg N. P.	C. Rossman.
" " " "	David Sover.
" " " "	William R. From.
Hal Moon	John J. Ordorf.
" " " "	A. Weaver.
Harris	David J. Gates.
Howard H. M. Center	James W. Swabb.
Huston	Henry Hale.
Liberty	W. W. Spangler.
Marion	E. M. Martin.
Miles E. P.	George B. Stover.
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" " " "	R. H. Reed.
Patton	C. Stover.
" " " "	John J. Arney.
" " " "	James B. Spangler.
Rush N. P.	James Dumbleton.
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Snow Shoe E. P.	William P. Brown.
" " " "	L. H. Wan.
Spring N. P.	William Kerin.
" " " "	Jasper Brooks.
" " " "	W. P.
Taylor	John T. Merryman.
Union	Aaron Fahr.
Walker	J. H. McAuley.
Worth	W. H. Williams.

Hamilton's Attempt to Get Away from His Position on the Fence Question.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Sept. 7, 1892.
To J. A. Fiedler, Ed. of the GAZETTE.
Dear Sir—Since my name has been before the citizens of this county as candidate for the Legislature, I have been asked by various persons to define my position in regard to the fence laws of the commonwealth, and particularly to state whether I am for or against a fence law. I have no hesitation in saying that I am in favor of a Local Option Fence Law, which will permit the citizens of the various counties of the State to vote upon the question and determine for themselves whether they will have fences or whether they will not.
This will allow such counties as Lancaster, Berks, Chester and other similarly situated to abolish fences if they so desire, and will permit counties having a large amount of waste land to continue to fence if they see fit. In all cases it will put the determination of the question in the hands of the people where it properly belongs, and will prevent one section of the State from imposing a law upon other sections that the citizens of these sections do not desire. Such a law has the advantage also of being possible. No one acquainted with the situation in the Eastern and Southern counties of the State, where for many years fences have been abolished, except so far as the laws of the commonwealth, and particularly in Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks, Reading, Lancaster, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, this would not be successfully opposed.
But a Local Option Law is possible inasmuch as it does not interfere with the conditions that exist throughout the State, and therefore would doubtless receive general support. Such a law is in my judgment entirely constitutional and entirely fair to all the people and to every section of the State.
Besides it settles the question in accordance with the principles of free government, the majority deciding. Such a law as this will doubtless meet the approval of the thinking men of both sides.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN HAMILTON.

The above we got from the Gazette of last week, we give it in full, in order that Mr. Hamilton's supporters may not charge that we have either misquoted his statements or falsified his position.

When the WATCHMAN stated that Mr. HAMILTON, the Republican nominee for legislature, was opposed to a fence law it knew exactly what it was doing. It knew that he had been so open and avowed in his opposition to any legislation that would require either individuals, or corporations, to keep their property enclosed with fences, that he would not dare deny the fact, and the above letter is but confirmation of this paper's charges.

It will be seen that Mr. HAMILTON does not deny the position that we

have asserted he occupies, nor does he answer the question, "whether he is for or against a fence law." He evades that by stating that he is "in favor of a Local Option Fence law which will permit the citizens of the various counties of the State to vote upon the question and determine for themselves, whether they will have fences or whether they will not."

Now, if Mr. HAMILTON knows enough to be a representative at Harrisburg, he knows that no such measure as a "Local Option Fence Law," or any other kind of a local option law, could be enacted, for the simple reason that this kind of legislation, on any subject, has been declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. And he also knows, that since the new constitution went into effect, that every local option bill that has been attempted to be enacted into law, has either been vetoed by the Governor or declared inoperative by the Supreme Court. Consequently his answer to the question, he says he has been "asked by various persons," is no answer at all, but an evasion of it, intended to deceive the public with a promise that he knows he cannot fulfill.

If Mr. HAMILTON was honest in his professed desire to have the people vote upon this question, he would have told them that the only way they can express their preference, either for or against a fence law, is in their votes for members of the legislature; that if they want a fence law they must vote for Representatives who stand pledged to favor the repeal of the present law, as Mr. McCormick and Mr. Schofield do; and if they are opposed to fencing they can show it by voting for Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. Dale.

This is the exact situation, and all Mr. HAMILTON's theories, excuses or explanations, will not aid him a particle in getting away from the position he now finds himself in. He is opposed to the repeal of the present law, and the voter who casts a ballot for either him or Mr. Dale votes against blotting from the statute books, the unjust measure, the railroads, and thickly populated counties of the east, have fastened upon us.

What It Means.

Evidently Mr. BLAINE's letter, and Mr. HARRISON's acceptance, and Mr. McKINLEY's speeches, and the Republican party's tariff and its force bill ideas, have not met with the approval of the voters of that party in either Vermont or Maine. A loss of 9,000 votes in the former and of over 10,000 votes in the latter, after the extreme efforts that were resorted to, to hold them to their political faith, means more than the ordinary Republican will want to admit, or more than those who hope for the success of that party will dare to acknowledge.

It means that the people want a change; that they have lost confidence in Republican promises and Republican theories; that they have grown tired of waiting for the prosperity that a protective tariff was to bring, and weary watching for the fulfillment of the prophecies of good times that was made in such profusion but four years ago. It means in short that the masses have lost faith in the Republican party and are ready to look to the Democracy for relief.

From the efforts that are being made by the Republicans they evidently have an idea that Ohio needs close watching and vigorous efforts to keep it in the Republican column this fall. And we guess they are right. It required them to steal the day observed as the anniversary of Perry's victory; the date for holding a regular county convention; to have candidate REP. McKINLEY, a half a dozen congressmen and all the brass bands they could hire, to get up a respectable meeting, at Woodsdale Island on Saturday, and then mustered less than 2,000 people are told.

If you read Mr. BLAINE's letter, which was given in all of the Republican papers last week, you doubtless noticed the fact that he did not know that such a person as HARRISON was a candidate. After the election others will be in doubt if any such an individual was upon the ticket. In fact, every indication goes to show that he is neither "in" nor "on it" this year.

One Strike Off.

PITTSBURG, September 13.—The strike at Shoenberger's Sixteenth street mill has been declared off by the Amalgamated association and the men are returning to work at the employers terms. The works will be operated independently of the Amalgamated association hereafter.

Emperor William's Seventh Child.

BERLIN, September 13.—The empress gave birth to a daughter at 3.30 this morning, in the palace at Potsdam. This child is the seventh one born to the emperor and empress.

After Davenport.

His Methods as Election Supervisor to Be Thoroughly Probed.

John I. Davenport, the notorious Republican supervisor of the Federal elections in New York city, and author of the Lodge force bill, has begun to appreciate the fact that the Democrats propose this campaign, as they never did before, to carry the war into the enemy's country. During the closing days of the last congress Representative Ashbel P. Fitch got a resolution adopted empowering a special committee composed of himself and Congressmen Geissenhauer of New Jersey, DeForest of Connecticut, Ray of New York and Harmer of Pennsylvania to investigate Mr. Davenport and his doings. The Republican congressmen made a bitter fight against the resolution, for they feared it meant mischief, and now they know it. Mr. Fitch has not allowed such a legal weapon to grow rusty. He has called a meeting of the committee and the inquiry will be prolonged until this fortress of Republican iniquity has been tumbled to the ground.

It is the tremendous scope of the resolution which frightens the Republicans. Mr. Fitch is an able lawyer and knows what he is doing. The resolution empowers the committee to send for all papers relating to Mr. Davenport's acts ever since he got his law passed giving himself the place of United States supervisor of elections, and making himself irremovable and uncontrollable except by the Republican judge of the United States circuit court in this city. It also empowers the committee to bring all persons whom the majority of its members may believe to have engaged Mr. Davenport's services, and to get out of them under oath all the truth possible.

CAUSE FOR PERTURBATION.

It is this last point which perturbs Mr. Davenport and the Republican leaders. Most of the day he has been in consultation with Secretary Tracy and Senator Hiscock, two of the best lawyers on the Republican side, devising means of defense or evasion. It is understood that Mr. Fitch's committee has engaged Bourke Cockran as counsel, and that the intention is to put Mr. Davenport upon the witness stand from time to time and between now and election day, and make him give an account of his devious ways during this campaign. They propose to have him tell how many tugs and repeaters he appoints as his deputies, where he gets his money, and what he does with it, and the other secrets of his business. This alone will be of immense advantage to the Democrats of the State, as New York is the pivotal State to the Democracy of the country.

The creator of the Republican machine in this city, used to smilingly remark that John Davenport was worth 20,000 Republican votes every federal election. This was when he was un molested, when, as in 1888, he spent \$500,000 in this city alone, swore in deputies by the thousand, and kept an immense force of clerks at work for weeks making out complaints to bring Democratic voters before Republican judges and frightening them from voting. No one has ever been able to force him to an accounting. One of the auditors of the treasury tried it during Mr. Cleveland's administration, but Davenport defied him, and upon an examination of the law it was found that the government was powerless. He has been able to spend just as much of the government money as he pleased and be responsible to no one.

EXTENT OF HIS ENROLMENTS.

Nobody has been able to find out the extent of his enrolments, though it was stated after the election of 1888, and uncontradicted, that the national Republican committee made him a present of \$50,000 for his services. Davenport is the real author of the force bill. He has had a force bill in this city for nearly 20 years. He has used his powers, there is good reason to believe, to colonize thousands of Republican votes from Pennsylvania in this city; especially colored men, who are run into the west side of the city, where colored people are thick. As close as elections are in this state, over a thought of colonists may elect a President. This year, Davenport will have a hard time. He will be forced to show his hand from the start, and the exposure of his methods will have a good effect not only in this city and state, but all over the country.

Lieut. Peary is Safe.

He Returns from His Search for the North Pole.—The Expedition a Success.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Sep. 11.
Lieutenant Peary and his Arctic explorers are safe! They have returned from the land of the midnight sun after accomplishing in almost every detail the purpose for which the expedition was sent out in 1891 by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Lieutenant Peary furnishes an account of his journey from McCormick Bay up the coast of Greenland and in the interior. He pushed to within about 550 miles of the North Pole and made many important discoveries. His party fared well and with the exception of one man who was lost after returned in good health. The Kite's party found Peary near McCormick's Bay. The letter of Lieutenant Peary is as follows:
"The expedition brings back much ethnological material including tents, costumes, sledges, kayaks and dogs of the Northern Esquimaux. Meteorological and tidal observations and a large number of photographs of natives, and costumes and arctic scenery."

World's Record Broken.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—S. W. Flower of this city, swam 150 yards at natatorium this afternoon in 59 seconds, beating the world record.

Cholera at Our Door.

How the Pestilence Was Brought to the Shores of America and the Great Efforts That Have Been Made to Keep It From Reaching the City.—New Cases in Paris, Hamburg and Russia.—Latest Reports From All the Infected Ports.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 10.—Tuesday, August 30, 1892, will be a marked day in the American calendar. At 10 p. m., that date the Moravia arrived with cholera on board. It had broken out during her voyage from Hamburg, the worst cholera infected port in Europe.

When Health Officer Jenkins boarded her the stereotyped "all well on board" was given, but when he asked if there had been any deaths, he was thunderstruck when the reply came "no."

"Cholera" was given as the cause of death, and bit by bit the story of her voyage of death was told. She had left Hamburg on August 17 with every soul on board well.

ORDERED TO QUARANTINE.

On the evening of Friday, September 2, Doctors Jenkins and Tallmadge, the deputy Health Officer, made a trip down the Bay, not returning until next morning.

Before leaving Dr. Jenkins had left orders with the boarding officers to order any vessel arriving from Havre or Hamburg to be turned back to lower quarantine at once. The first vessel to arrive was the Stubbenhuk, from Hamburg, with her 258 passengers. She was ordered back to lower quarantine.

As day was breaking the Hamburg-American steamer Rugia came up. The magnificent express steamer Normannia, with 495 cabin passengers and 532 emigrants, belonging to the same line of steamers, also dropped anchor opposite the quarantine station.

At about 5.30 the doctor arrived up the Bay and visited the Rugia and then the Normannia. Whilst he was visiting the latter the Rugia hove up anchor and slowly turning steamed down the harbor toward lower quarantine. In a few minutes the doctor had landed and once again the appalling statement was made, "cholera and on both ships."

CHANGES FOR THE WORSE.

New York now had three vessels with cholera on board anchored at lower quarantine, but one was considered to have rid itself of the pest. Late that night Dr. Jenkins paid another visit to the new arrivals and found things worse. Two more deaths on the Normannia and one on the Rugia, and still the Moravia kept free.

On the 4th, however, things changed and the Moravia had a solitary case and death in one and the same victim. This death on the 4th was the last appearance of cholera up to the present on board the Moravia, and at present Dr. Jenkins thinks that it is successfully stamped out in that direction. If the Moravia was clear, neither the Normannia nor the Rugia were. On the same day there were two deaths on board the Rugia and two on board the Normannia.

The next day, the 5th, the steamers each had one; on the 6th the Normannia escaped any deaths and the Rugia had one. The same was the report on the 7th. In the meanwhile the cholera had struck among the crew of the Hamburg American Liner. One by one of the stokers of the Normannia began to fall, and finally it seemed to confine itself altogether to the steamer's crew. On the 8th the Normannia had two more of her crew taken, and one of the steerage passengers of the Rugia fell a victim to the dreaded disease.

ON THE WYOMING.

The steerage passengers of the Normannia had now been some days on Hoffman Island, and, as regards the cholera, they seemed to be for the last few days exempt. A sensation was caused on the 9th by the report of two deaths on board the Guion Liner Wyoming, which from all accounts had choleraic symptoms.

STARTLING NEWS.

At last a telegram arrived from Dr. Byron Dr. Jenkins and slowly he read out: "Have just been round ships; all O. K. except Scandia, just arrived. She has thirty-two deaths, twenty-nine in steerage, two among the crew and one in the cabin. I am now starting to transfer seven patients to Swinburne Island."

This was the last night telegram, but the official account to-night makes the list as follows: Dead 34, two since arrival; sick, 11; suspects, 12.

DAY OF TERROR.

In addition to the fact of the cholera itself there has been another horrible picture to be watched by the anxious relatives and the awe stricken passenger. Shut up on board the Normannia like rats in a pit were the cabin passengers. Day after day went by and they got no relief.

Day by day they heard the rumors of new cases, deaths and saw the bodies of the victims taken ashore before their eyes. They had written letters, sent out public appeals to be released from their awful prison, but without avail. The officials were not ready for the situation. They had not expected the pest to come on them in such dimensions and they had to take a breathing spell to get ready.

For seven days they were walled up without a trace of cholera in the cabins or saloons, and every day dreading that it would strike them down.

THE BOHEMIA COMING.

The next steamship of the Hamburg Line that will bring immigrants is the Bohemia. She is due on September 2 with eight cabin passengers and 682 in the steerage.

THE PURCHASE OF FIRE ISLAND.

Fire Island became the property of the State this afternoon, and the Surf Hotel and its thirteen cottages situated on its 125 acres became a hospital for the reception of quarantined cabin passengers during their detention.

The sum agreed upon as the price of the sterile strip of land, or sandspit, is \$210,000. D. S. Sammis, owner of the property and proprietor of the hotel, reduced his price from \$250,000.

Governor Flower sent a message to Dr. Jenkins yesterday authorizing him to rent or purchase land or buildings or Fire Island.

The hotel will accommodate 500 people comfortably and the chief and corps of assistants are to remain. The kitchen will have a capacity for feeding 2000 a day.

THE STONINGTON READY.

The Sound steambot Stonington, furnished by J. Pierpont Morgan for the reception of the Normannia's cabin passengers, started from the Hamburg dock in Hoboken at 10.10 this morning fully furnished with stores, and proceeded to Lower Quarantine. She reached there about 11.30 o'clock and preparations were at once made to take off the 280 first cabin passengers of the Normannia. The Stonington will lie inside the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook.

The state rooms on the Stonington will accommodate 234 passengers, and rooms with two berths in each have been put on the freight deck for the accommodation of those who cannot be placed in the regular state rooms.

REJOICING AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

There was great rejoicing to-day among the imprisoned passengers of the Normannia and Rugia at the prospect of their removal from the infected ships. Early in the afternoon the work of transferring the first cabin passengers of the Normannia to the Stonington was begun. The task was a tedious one and lasted well into the night.

The old war vessel New Hampshire will be ready by to-morrow, and to that boat will be transferred the second-cabin passengers of the Normannia and the Rugia.

THE WYOMING SURGEON STRICKEN.

Of the new cases reported to-day perhaps the most significant was that of the surgeon of the Wyoming, who was taken to Swinburne Island this afternoon vomiting and suffering from symptoms of cholera. When the Wyoming left Liverpool there were no signs of cholera whatever.

NO MORE STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Hamburg-American Packet Company has telegraphed to the agent of the Associated Press in this city declaring that the company has entirely stopped its steerage passenger business.

The steamers Bohemia, which sailed from Hamburg Sept. 1, and Poaria, which sailed from the same port September 5, are the only vessels of the company now on the way to the United States with steerage passengers. No change in sailing dates is intended by the company, and the only alteration in the company's arrangements is that its express steamers will now only carry cabin passengers from Southampton to New York and vice versa.

Some of the company's other vessels will carry saloon passengers from Cuxhaven.

HAMBURG, Sept. 12.—Four hundred and four new cases of cholera and 110 deaths are reported for yesterday. The statistics of all returns as to the totals to Sept. 10th give 10,328 cases of the disease and 5,305 deaths.

CABIN PASSENGERS TAKEN TO THE CITY.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 12.—The cabin passengers of the Wiland were transferred this afternoon to the steamboats Roosa and John Moore and taken to the city without delay.

WON'T LET THEM LAND.

FIRE ISLAND, Sept. 12.—Two attempts were made to land the passengers on the Cepphus, which were successfully opposed by the bay men. The steamer is anchored in the channel opposite the hotel.

CHOLERA ON BOARD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Dr. Walker, who inspected the French line steamer, La Champagne, corroborates the report of Dr. Jenkins that there is a case of cholera on board. The victim is a stoker of the vessel. The vessel will be ordered to the lower bay and a thorough investigation of her passengers will be made.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—There were reported in the city of Paris to-day 34 new cases of cholera and 22 deaths, while in the suburbs there were reported 6 new cases and 4 deaths.

Five Deaths in New York.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The board of health announced this afternoon that from a bacteriological examination made by Professor Herman Briggs on the bodies of several suspected cholera patients there have been five deaths from Asiatic cholera in the city of New York. The names are as follows: Charles McAvoy, who died September 6, address not known; Mrs. Sophia Wigman, died September 10 at 768 Eleventh avenue; William Wigman, husband of Sophia Wigman, who died at the same address on the following day; Minnie Levinger, a child, who died on September 11, at 11 East Forty-sixth street; Charlotta Reck, 33 years old, who died at 11 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning at 464 Second avenue.

A Harrisburg Rumor.

HARRISBURG, September 13.—It is intimated here that all of the troops will be withdrawn from Homestead this week. Previous to Governor Pattison's departure for Saranac lake he left certain orders for Adjutant General Greenland, who will be here this evening.

Plague Stricken Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—The cholera statistics show that 3,700 new cases of the disease and 1,869 deaths occurred throughout Russia yesterday. In this city during the same time, eighty-one new cases and thirty deaths were reported.

Found At Last.

The First Man Who Existed in the Union Army And he Lives in Snyder County.—His Name is General E. C. Williams.—He Also Served with Distinction in the Mexican War and Helped at the Battle of Chapultepec.

SELENSGROVE, Pa., September 11.—The first volunteer of the civil war is General E. C. Williams, of Chapman, Union township, Snyder county, Pa. His claim cannot be doubted, as the records prove him to be the first. He is also a hero of the Mexican war, and helped suppress the Philadelphia riots of 1844. At the outbreak of the Mexican conflict Williams raised a company and presented the roll to Governor Shunk, who refused to accept it, stating that it was not a regularly organized body; but after some persuasion by others the company was accepted and marched to the front. They set sail on a vessel for Lobos Island, Gulf of Mexico. After about forty days' voyage they arrived, but were not permitted to go ashore on account of the many cases of smallpox. As soon as they were sufficiently recovered the company began its march toward the city of Mexico. They had many skirmishes with the enemy, but the blue coats fought bravely and came out victorious each time. The important event of this campaign took place at Chapultepec. The brave General Williams, with brave determination, raised the first American flag on the citadel and kept it flying there until General Scott rode up the causeway. Others have tried to claim this distinction, but Williams holds the proof that the honor belongs to him. He served through the entire war and on his return home succeeded in bringing the flag with him, and later on presented it to Governor Curtin, on account of the part it had taken in the conflict, had it encased in a neat frame and to-day it occupies a prominent place among his army relics.

When the call for troops for the late war was made Governor Curtin ordered Williams to raise a force for the service and in a short time had camp Curtin fully equipped and men for duty responded rapidly. His date enlistment shows that he was the first volunteer of the war. The General's record is "first volunteer mustered in the United States service in the late war on the 15th day of April, 1861, in the executive chamber at Harrisburg, Pa., between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock a. m., by Captain S. G. Simmons, United States America, in the presence of Governor Curtin and all the heads of the departments," he was mustered over two days before the Logan guards or any of the other first five companies.

He is postmaster at Chapman and has held the office for twenty years. He is in the 73rd year of his age and expects to go to Washington on the 20th inst, to take part in the Grand Army encampment and review. He enjoys the best of health.

One of the Republican's Infants.

One of the weak and rickety protected infants is the copper trust. The report of the annual meeting of the Calumet and Hecla Company in Boston last week showed that its dividends for the year ending April 30 were \$2,000,000, or 50 per cent. on the par value of the stock. This is its usual dividend, though under adverse circumstances it has fallen off at times to the beggarly sum of \$3,300,000. There appears to have been a disposition on the part of some of the stockholders to want more dividends next year, and one of the speakers at the meeting put the cost of copper production at 8 1/2 cents a pound. This is the first information of the cost at the Hecla mines that has reached the public. It is probable that 8 1/2 cents a pound is an overestimate, however, as this is the best equipped property in the country, and several neighboring properties have in the past reported considerable cheaper production. But at this figure the Calumet & Hecla does do well. It produced last year about 70,000,000 pounds of refined copper, and the average selling price was 12 1/2 cents per pound. The new profit, therefore, was about \$2,760,000.

It is gratifying to know that there is a prohibitory tariff on copper, and none is imported. The tariff ranges from 3 cents a pound on copper ore to 1 1/2 cents a pound on bars, ingots and pigs, while in brass the duty is 1 1/2 cents a pound on all its forms. It is also a fact that American copper is generally quoted in the London market lower than in the United States. But for all that, under McKinley's prohibitory tariff, this feeble infant, the Calumet & Hecla, pays 250 per cent. dividend on the par value of the stock, and distributes annually in dividends in the neighborhood of two millions of dollars.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Attend the ball game to-day.

The "Silver King" will be the attraction on next Tuesday night.

J. D. Hicks Esq., of Altoona was nominated for congress, by the Republicans of that District, on the 213th ballot.

It took 61 ballots to nominate Geo. W. Rhine, of Altoona, the Democratic candidate for Senate from that District.

Pumps are busy at work emptying the shaft of the Houtzdale mine. When the water is all out operations will be resumed.

Jas. Haley, the man who was found murdered on a lonely Blair county road, was for eighteen years a resident of Houtzdale.

Mr. Charles Brown is the champion tomato grower this season. Judging from a specimen he brought into this office, one day last week, which weighed 2 lbs and 2 oz and measured 21 inches in circumference.