

Democratic Watchman

Terms 2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 20, 1893.

P. GRAY MEEK, - - - - - Editor

Democratic State Ticket.

For Treasurer, FRANK C. OSBORN, of Allegheny.

For Supreme Judge, SAMUEL GUSTINE THOMPSON, of Philadelphia.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Sheriff, J. P. CONDO.

For Treasurer, JOHN Q. MILES.

For Register, GEO. W. RUMBERGER.

For Recorder, W. GALER MORRISON.

For Commissioners, (1) T. FRANK ADAMS.

For Coroner, DR. H. K. HOY.

For Auditors, (1) H. W. BICKLE.

For Surveyor, W. N. GROVE.

Coroner, DR. G. S. FRANK.

Enforce the Eight O'clock Ordinance.

The determination of council to enforce the old ordinance against the presence of boys under the age of sixteen years on the streets, after eight o'clock in the evening, is a good one, and now it parents do not have interest enough in the welfare of their children to keep them home at night the police will help them in their parental duty. There is no reason in the world why the youth of this town should be allowed to gather on the streets after dark to neglect their lessons, forego the blessings of home influence and learn bad from older ones, who perhaps would not be so if they had been kept at home more when they were young.

It has been freely commented that Bellefonte has a larger proportion of street loafing at night, among little boys, than almost any other town you can visit. Groups of children are to be found playing under nearly every electric light in town, innocent ones come in contact with the bad, contamination soon follows and many a mother has been almost broken hearted at hearing her little boy use profanity for the first time. Never thinking that she alone is to blame for it, for had she kept him off the streets at night he would perhaps not have learned until the effects of a christian home had made him dispise, rather than look in worshipful awe at, the bullying blasphemer.

The proper place for children under fourteen years of age, at eight o'clock at night, is in bed, but should they be permitted to forego the benefits which plenty of sleep brings to them in childhood, their parents should know where they are and not let them run at large, growing in vice. The police of Bellefonte have an opportunity now to do the town an inestimable good and it is to be hoped that they will enforce the ordinance to the letter.

The Daily Gazette Discontinued.

For three years and almost a half the daily edition of the *Keystone Gazette*, of this place, has been published by Mr. J. A. FEIDLER, but with the issue of Tuesday evening the publication was indefinitely suspended. The causes which led to its discontinuance were at once simple and conclusive; it did not pay, and public spirited though its publisher was, he found that it required more than a pat on the shoulder or a complimentary word to keep compositors and presses moving.

The *Gazette* will be missed in Bellefonte, for our town has had a daily publication for years and the local news mongers will be much at a loss to know just how to dispose of their surplus gossip hereafter. The venture of issuing a daily paper has been tried from three offices in this place; the *Republican*, *Democrat* and *Gazette*, all having found that there is neither advertising nor subscription in a town of this size to support a good live daily, and our people will have nothing else. Then too the afternoon daily cannot be more than a local paper for all the city papers beat it out with the foreign and State news.

At times during its issuance the *Daily Gazette* was pretty severely scored for publishing questionable news, but withal it was a good, live little journal, always enterprising and, as compared with the papers of many towns twice the size of Bellefonte, a paragon. The wonder to many who gave the matter a thought, was that it kept its columns as well filled as it did. The local news of town and county was always to be found there and now that it is no more our people will realize what a good little sheet it was.

To use a slang phrase, the Democrats of Centre county "know their onion." They don't intend to be fooled into voting for combination candidates and all will put their mark in the little O at the head of the Democratic column.

The death of M. GOUNOD, the great French composer, removes a character from the musical world whose individuality has always been peculiarly marked by the nature of his productions. Though like many other of the musicians, whose names have become famed, he was not successful at his first attempts, but later achievements will make his name always a synonym of musical greatness.

W. GALER MORRISON has served the people of Centre county in the capacity of Recorder for three years, and not a word can be said of his incumbency that is not highly complimentary. This should be enough to assure you that your vote for him will be a creditable one.

The Bolivian government has abolished slavery and the oppressed peons of that country will now blossom into peonies.

He Lost Millions.

Young Charles Fair's Escapades Have Cost Him an Inheritance—His Father's Affection—Completely Alienated by the Son's Prolonged Debauches—Reported Arrest is Untrue—And the Senator's Son, With His Newly Wedded Companion Are on Their Way to Other Climes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—In a few days New Yorkers will see Charles Lewis Fair and his bride, who have caused such a sensation on the Pacific coast in the last few days. They crossed the State line at 8 o'clock last night, and are thus safely out of the reach of young Fair's creditors and his long-suffering parent. The report of Fair's arrest on an insanity charge was untrue. It deceived everybody here, and if there was any intention to interrupt the bridal tour it was thus effectually defeated.

Ex-Senator Fair was too much under a cloud to have any definite plans and was too nervous to execute them even if he did have any. One thing, however, he was able to declare, and he made no secret of it. This was that Charles Fair's recent escapades have cost him nothing more nor less than his inheritance. On Monday night there was an alteration made in the old miner's will, and the alteration cut the young man's inheritance from something like \$15,000,000 to a paltry \$100,000.

The codicil amounting to revocation was drawn up by the ex-Senator's attorney. The clause in the will by which half the enormous estate was to go to Charles was stricken out and a substitute added giving him \$100,000. To emphasize this action a long explanation was inserted in the document. This set forth in strong and full detail that much of the father's affection, often and severely tried, had been alienated by the son's prolonged debauches, and the remainder had been completely eradicated by the young man's marriage to a disreputable woman.

Mr. Fair is not accessible, his condition being such as to preclude the possibility of any sort of a statement concerning his intentions. However, he expressed himself to a friend as being positive that Maud Nelson only married Charles for his prospective wealth, and that he should do all he could to prevent a consummation of her purpose. Mrs. Fair has always been thrifty. She had saved up a good bank account, and besides she has with her the proceeds of the sale of her flourishing establishment at 404 Stockton street.

Before the bridal tour began Charles drew his monthly allowance of \$1,000, and left orders with Richard V. Doyle, one of the executors of his mother's estate, to send the money to him until further orders at the Continental Hotel, Paris. The couple are traveling by the Southern route, and will probably stop over a few days at Chicago.

Two Were Killed.

Fatal Accident Near Huntington at an Early Hour Today.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., October 17.—Following closely the terrible and fatal accident which befell young William Doyle, of Mount Union, near Mapleton Depot, yesterday morning are the tragic deaths of Augustus Raymond and J. C. Egoft, which occurred at about the same hour early this morning.

Augustus Raymond resided with his four children here. He was a member of the Pennsylvania railroad construction gang, and when about to begin the day's operations was run down by Pacific express just below town and met a horrible death. The locomotive struck him on the head, smashing it into jelly and spilling the brains over the track. Both legs and one arm were broken.

Mr. Raymond was a member of company H, Forty-ninth regiment, and served four years in the late war. The last year of his service he belonged to Hancock's Veteran Legion. He came to this place from Germany, and was about 50 years of age.

Near Newton Hamilton, at the same time, J. C. Egoft, aged about 25 years, a middle division freight brakeman, was instantly killed. Egoft fell from a car, upon which he was riding, to the track, and a number of cars passed over his body, cutting it in two at the stomach. He is a son of Porter Egoft, of Harrisburg, a boss carpenter on the railroad, and about six years ago resided in Huntington. The body was prepared for burial here and sent to Harrisburg.

Died in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—Colonel Richard Henry Rush, who during the rebellion commanded the famous "Rush lancers," of which organization General McClelland said: "They are the eyes and the ears of my army," died in this city to day aged 88 years.

New York Visited by a Conflagration Last Night.

The Loss Will Be In The Millions—The Fire Started Shortly After 8 and Several Blocks Were Consumed Before the Flames Were Got Under Control by the Firemen—Many Tenements Were Burned.

NEW YORK, October 16.—One of the most destructive fires this city has seen since the great Crystal Palace fire of 1858, occurred this evening.

The fire extended from St. Raphael's Roman Catholic church on Forty-ninth street, west of Tenth avenue, to the north side of Forty-second street. The losses will amount well up into the millions.

The fire was discovered at 8.10 p. m. by a watchman employed by William Campbell & Co., wholesale manufacturers of wall paper, at 512 West Forty-second street, and 505 West Forty-first street. The fire started in the boiler house and gained great headway before it was discovered. It spread to the adjoining building, occupied by Nevins & Haviland, also wall paper manufacturers, on Tenth avenue and Forty-second street. Both firms were entirely burned out. Other buildings were No. 506 West Forty-second street, occupied by Dr. Leighton; No. 508 West Forty-second street, occupied by J. Wheelahan; No. 510 West Forty-second street, the Straphael club house; a dwelling, No. 522 West Forty-second street, occupied by W. Van Buskirk; No. 524 West Forty-second street, occupied by Arthur Short; No. 526 West Forty-second street, occupied by M. McGirr, all of which were totally destroyed. The boarding house run by Mrs. H. Cronin, on 527 West Forty-second street, was also partially destroyed.

The loss sustained by Campbell & Co. is estimated at \$500,000, but Mr. Campbell says it will, as near as he can figure up, reach \$2,000,000. Messrs. Nevins & Haviland lost \$175,000, and George A. Shastey & Sons \$250,000.

The glare of the conflagration illuminated the whole city. Factories, tenement houses and private residences were burned to the ground and the efforts of the firemen were directed early to prevent the spread of the fire over a still larger territory.

The fire originated in the engine room of Campbell & Co., manufacturers of fine wall paper. Sexton, the watchman who discovered the fire, ran for a fire alarm box and sent in an alarm. He then ran back to the building to warn four other men who were working there. He fell in the hallway, overcome by the smoke, and a policeman pulled him out into the street where he soon revived. In a twinkling the whole building was in flames, for its inflammable contents proved the readiest kind of fuel, while a strong breeze helped on the destruction. The building was eight stories in height and was built of brick. In the centre was a lofty cupola rising to the height of forty feet above the roof in which was a clock.

Philadelphia's Unemployed.

Action Taken Looking to the Relief of Distress Among Those Out of Work.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—City council to-day took action looking to the relief of distress among the unemployed in this city by adopting a resolution requesting the mayor and the heads of departments to push forward all municipal work, and to inform councils what sums of money are appropriated but which cannot be used this year, so that they may be made available for immediate use.

Whenever practicable citizens, or those who have declared their intention of becoming such, are to be given the preference on city work, the ordinance was introduced to suspend the laws preventing the opening of streets after December 1. This will undoubtedly pass and will be the means of giving employment to many men who would otherwise be compelled to remain idle during the winter months.

An important meeting of the Citizens Permanent Relief association was held at the mayor's office this afternoon, at which representatives of all the benevolent organizations of the city were present. The fact was brought out that applications for relief from unemployed and delicate persons has increased between 20 and 40 per cent. All indications point to a great deal of distress among the poor during the coming winter and the citizens' committee, which has a large fund on hand, will do all in its power through the organized charitable association to thoroughly canvass the city and relieve all cases of distress that may present themselves.

A Rabid Anti-Catholic Speech.

BELFAST, October 18.—Dr. Kane, the Orange grand master, made a rabid anti-Catholic speech at the national protestant congress in this city to-day. Rome, he said, demanded that the state establish and endow an ultramontane university in Ireland, but hoped that he would never see the disgusting spectacle of an English statesman conceding the impudent demands of the hierarchy, whose members had been the patrons and the strength of the leagues of hell that had successively started up in Ireland in recent years.

Will Meet in This City.

WILLIAMSPORT, October 18.—At the Epworth League convention now in session here, the following officers were elected: President, B. Connor, Williamsport; first vice president, Marion Lowe, Limestone Ridge; second vice president, Mrs. B. E. Staples, Jersey Shore; third vice president, Jesse Stewart, Tyrone; fourth vice president, W. H. Whitcomb, Harrisburg; recording secretary, Mrs. P. P. Strawinski, Newport; corresponding secretary, Marjiam P. Welsh, Hughesville; treasurer, Mr. Tressler, Bloomsburg. Altogether will be the next place of meeting.

Foreign Ships to Land Troops.

European Intervention in the Civil War in Brazil—Martial Law is Enforced—Another Victory Has Been Won by the Revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul—President Peizoto Is Trying to Buy a Swift Cruiser from the Argentine Republic. Many Foreigners Have Been Killed by the Insurgents.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 16.—Foreign warships in the harbor of Rio Janeiro are likely to intervene in the civil war, and land troops, according to the New York Herald's correspondent. Martial law is more rigidly enforced there now than at any time since Admiral Mello's squadron declared war against President Peizoto.

Another victory has been won by the revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul. In an engagement near Quarabai the Castilistas were routed with heavy losses. Two of the best officers of the revolutionary army were killed.

The newspapers here say that Peizoto is trying to buy from the Argentine the swift cruiser, *Twenty-fifth of May*, with which to strengthen his naval forces. Peizoto has formally protested to the government of Argentina against allowing the steamer *Cuidado de Porto* to leave for Rio with arms and ammunition for Admiral Mello's forces.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Herald's correspondent at Montevideo cables the following: Advice has been received here stating that the Brazilian armored cruiser, *Sete de Setembro*, which was bound for Rio to join Admiral De Mello's forces, ran ashore near Praia Grande. All the crew escaped safely, but as soon as they landed they were made prisoners by Peizoto's forces which were stationed there.

Further details of the bombardment of Rio have been received. The government forces suffered heavy losses, but the government is suppressing all reports of the casualties. The rebel admiral's flagship opened the bombardment. There was a contest for the possession of the government workshops of Armaco between the revolutionary forces and those of the government. When De Mellos realized that he could not obtain possession of them peacefully he opened fire. The bombardment was very destructive, and many buildings were badly damaged. Residents of the city fled in terror. Several of the shells from the insurgent fleet struck in the heart of the city, killing many of the inhabitants. A shell from the *Traizado* wrecked the buildings occupied by the Rio News and the American Bible society. Many foreigners were killed and wounded.

Among the buildings which suffered greatly from the bombardment was the police barracks, which was situated near the custom house. The government forces numbered 2,000 and repelled vigorously to the fire from the fleet. The land batteries had a few old Krupp guns mounted, and these were trained on the rebel fleet, but none of the rebel ships were injured. The insurgent fleet also bombarded Nictoroy, Domingos, Icarahy and Santa Rosa, suburbs of Rio. The fire on all of them was destructive to property. It is also known that there was great loss of life, but the facts are suppressed by the government officials.

Advices have been received of a sharp engagement between a detachment of the revolutionary forces and government troops near Ponta de Caju. The rebels were short of coal for their ships and sent a detachment to capture a supply which they knew was at that point. The land forces waited until the enemy got within range and opened fire. The contest lasted but a short time, when the land batteries were silenced. The naval detachment then captured the coal.

Owing to the English interests being involved, complaint was made of the attack to British Minister Wyndham in Rio. He detailed Captain Lang to make an investigation. After close inquiry he reported that there had been heavy losses, and that several of the government troops had been killed in the engagement.

Captain Boyton the American who was captured by the English war ships in attempting to blow up the Aquadaban, is boasting that the government paid him \$10,000 for making the attempt.

Sandbagged and Robbed.

A Harrisburg Man the Victim of a Trio of Thugs in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Hiram Stern, of Harrisburg, Pa., was the victim of a trio of Chicago thugs right before last and barely escaped with his life. Stern was on his way from Carbon, Wyo., where he has a large ranch. He says that as he had several hours to wait for his train he left the Union Depot and strolled out on the streets.

When near the corner of Canal and Madison streets he was suddenly struck from behind by what is thought to have been a sandbag. Although not rendered unconscious he was dazed for a moment and his assailants, who were three in number, overpowered him and rifled his pockets, securing nearly \$250, every cent of his money, his baggage checks, railroad tickets and valuable papers. He did not know a person in the city and being wholly without means was obliged to call on the police for assistance until he could get word to his friends.

Small-pox in New York.

Johann Most's Reputed Wife Ill With the Disease.

NEW YORK, October 15.—A woman who gave the name of Mrs. Lizzie Most was this morning taken from 266 Williams street, where she was ill with small-pox, and sent to North Brothers Island.

The woman has for the past six years lived with Johann Most, the Anarchist, as his wife, at No. 266 Williams street. Last Thursday she went to call on a friend, and on her return told Most that she had seen a little child very sick with fever and that she herself felt ill.

On Saturday the woman's condition became so bad that a doctor was called. The physician at once diagnosed the case as one of small-pox and notified the health authorities. Three other cases of small-pox were discovered in the tenement quarter to-day by the health officials.

Mello's Revolt.

A History of It From the Beginning Until the Present Time.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The steamship *Horrox* arrived here to-day from Rio Janeiro and brings a budget of news about the revolt of Admiral Mello's navy. The *Horrox* was at Rio from September 22. Part of this time, Captain Cardogan says, was out of the stream. The revolt broke out on September 6, but few shots were fired into the city of Rio during the time the *Horrox* was in port. There was however, a considerable bombardment of Natheroy, a suburb of Rio, across the bay, which place is the dwelling place of the wealthy merchants of the city. An arsenal located there was the object of attack. It was shelled by the rebel vessels and it is reported that 400 people had been killed. This however, could not be confirmed, as the ferry service between Rio and Natheroy was cut off by the rebel fleet. There was heavy musketry firing over the harbor. It proceeded then the rebels who sought to harass the land force. Whenever a body of soldiers were thought to be stationed, some of the boats would go near the shore and an effort be made to route them with small arms. Bullets were constantly whizzing over the water and of course some of them struck the shipping. Rarely did a big shot or shell endanger the foreign vessels.

During the time small launches go about the harbor with armed marines. There is constant firing from them. Everything Brazilian afloat is in the hands of Mello's forces. The foreign vessels anchored in the stream have much difficulty shipping a cargo and there are no tugs or steamboats to pull out the loaded lighters.

Captain Cardogan says that there was a state of panic at Rio. The banks would close in fright one day and open the next to close again the following day. Every one was uncertain as to the true state of affairs. All were anxious. The rebels had a partial blockade of the port. All craft flying the Brazilian colors were seized, but foreigners were not molested.

An editorial in the *Rio News*, of September 14, criticizes the United States government for its failure to keep one or more naval vessels at Rio.

The Limited Wrecked.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 17.—Four deaths have resulted from the collision of the Pennsylvania limited with a freight train in the yards of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad at Wellsville, Ohio, early this morning. The dead are:

George Carruthers, engineer, acting as pilot for the limited, instantly killed, leaves a widow and large family.

Robert A. Jackson, engineer of the limited, terribly scalded and died after four hours of terrible suffering. His son Elmer, fireman of the limited, was also frightfully scalded, arms and limbs broken and head cut; died within a few minutes.

Robert Ferree, express messenger, of New Philadelphia, O., both legs crushed and otherwise injured. Died while being taken home.

The injured are: Edward Fowler, train electrician, Chicago, both legs crushed and otherwise injured.

Alexander Frazier, Bellevue, Pa., baggage master, badly scalded and hurt internally.

Daniel Coughanour, engineer of the freight train, badly hurt by jumping.

The passengers on the limited were badly frightened. None, however were seriously injured.

No authentic story of the wreck has yet been received at the general office. From the meagre details received the dense fog prevailing is considered responsible for the accident. The crash occurred at the west end of the Wellsville yard. The freight train was crossing the track, almost at right angles with the approaching train. The crew of the freight train saw their danger in time to jump. The employees of the freight train claim that the danger signals were set to hold the limited without block until their train had pulled out of the way. The supposition is that the engineer failed to see the signal lights on account of the fog.

Salisbury Talks.

He Says There Are Graver Subjects Than the Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at Preston to-night, denounced the action of the Government in driving the home rule bill through the House of Commons to the exclusion of graver subjects. He instanced the great coal strike as a matter of much larger importance than Irish home rule. Lord Salisbury said that the attack on the House of Lords was a cowardly expedient to avoid consulting the country. He admitted that the House of Lords was not right, but he insisted that its existence was necessary to guard against one-man power. If however, the home rule does not appear at the next session of Parliament, it must be regarded as having been abandoned. In examining this measure you will not only consider its effects upon the finances of the country and the destruction of the liberties of the House of Commons, but its weighty external effects. You would be weaker in every negotiation and weaker on every shore of Europe directly you allowed an alien, hostile and independent nation to establish itself beside you. Your imperial power is in question. If you look around you will see the necessity for maintaining the power and prestige of England. If you will consider what has been passing in Asia, and what is now passing in the Mediterranean, you must agree that this is not the moment when England should step off her armor or appear in the sight of foreign nations weaker than she has been.

Admitted to the Fair.

CHICAGO, October 17.—Paid admissions to the World's Fair to-day were 278,146.

Train Run Wild.

The Air Brakes Refuse to Work and the Second Section of a Train Ploughs Through the First—Many Killed.

JACKSON, Michigan, October 13.—A terrible wreck occurred this morning about 9 o'clock, one hundred yards east of the passenger depot at this city. Hacks and undertakers' wagons are rapidly taking away the dead and wounded. An excursion train from the east was standing at the depot when another excursion train pulled in. The engineer lost control of his air brakes and could not stop his train and it rushed at a rate of forty miles an hour into the train ahead, plowing under and throwing the cars in all directions. Nine cars are in the ruin and the engine is smashed.

The number of dead is now placed at eighteen. The cars are terribly smashed, two of them being thrown across the track. One car was driven completely through another and the others were turned entirely over. Thousands of people were aboard the two trains and they were wedged in, in all kinds of shapes. Some of the cars were badly enough wrecked to kill all the people on board them, and it is miraculous, considering the shape the cars were left in that any at all escaped without injury.

Following are the dead and injured who have been identified: The dead are Maggie McManister, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Mrs. N. Bardsley, Canton, Pa.; Miss Harriet Breese, Pine City, N. Y.; Susie Hadley, Warrior Run, Pa.; James Woodbury, Bath, N. Y.; Mrs. Lloyd Woodbury, daughter-in-law of James Woodbury; Mrs. J. H. Keeler, Hammondport, N. Y.; George Hoffman, Lowellville, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles Starr, Elmira, N. Y.; Mrs. Anna L. Gibbs, Almond, N. Y.; Engineer Whalen has died of his injuries.

Injured: Mrs. Searle, Elmira, N. Y., badly injured about the head; Edward Fay, Mrs. C. W. Fay, Miss Laura Fay, all of Elmira, N. Y., all badly injured; Miss Blanche Beardslee, Canton, Pa., is in a precarious condition; I. N. Beardslee, Canton, Pa., Mrs. J. H. Gardner, Horseheads, N. Y., not badly; Mrs. Allen Harris, Troy, Pa., two ribs broken and bruised; Frank Farley, Columbia Crossroad, Pa., slightly; Mrs. J. A. B. Arlingham, Springfield, N. Y., arm and shoulder fractured. The dead and injured, have all been removed and are now lying at the hotels and morgues. So far it is known that thirty-four persons were injured, many of them, it is feared, fatally.

DETROIT, Mich., October 13.—The superintendent of the Michigan Central here says that ten bodies have been recovered so far and the number of injured has not yet been reported. The trains were the Delaware and Lackawanna day coach excursion specials. The first section had stopped to let the passengers take breakfast. It had been standing at the depot twenty-six minutes when the second section came crashing into it. The signal semaphore was up all right, but the engineer claims that his air-brake would not work and he was powerless to avoid the accident.

Gounod Stricken.

The Composer Prostrated by Apoplexy While Singing His Requiem Mass.

PARIS, October 16.—Charles Francis Gounod, the composer of the opera "Faust," was stricken with apoplexy on Sunday at his house in St. Cloud. M. Gounod attended mass yesterday morning. In the afternoon the organist Conturant and several singers went to his house. Gounod joined them in the performance of his requiem mass. He sang with great earnestness and full power. Almost at the last note his voice faltered and he fell to the floor. He remained unconscious until now. As he is 75 years old his physicians fear that he cannot recover.

Later.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—M. Gounod died this morning. He had been in a comatose condition for thirty hours, and the end was peaceful.

Charles Francois Gounod was born in this city, June 17, 1818. After the usual course of training in musical science, and the probationary attempts at composition common to professional novitiates, M. Gounod became known as a lyric composer for the stage by his pastoral of "Philemon and Baucis." This was followed by "La Nonne Sanguilante," "Sappho," and "La Colombe."

Marshal MacMahon Dead.

The Famous French Patriot a Victim of Old Age.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Marshal MacMahon is dead, a victim of old age.

Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, a Marshal of France and recently President of the French Republic, was born at Sully, July 13, 1808, and was the descendant of an ancient Irish family. After studying at the School of St. Cor he served in Algeria and became a Brigadier General in 1848. He served with great distinction in the Crimean War and was twice decorated for his capture of the famous Malakoff. In 1859, after the Italian campaign he received his highest title of Duke and Marshal.

In 1870 at the outbreak of the Prussian war he was in command of the First Army Corps. With other Generals he was defeated by the Crown Prince of Prussia at Woerth, and was chief in command at Sedan. He was taken to Germany as a prisoner of war and returned to France in 1871. He was made Commander-in-Chief of the army at Versailles, successfully conducted the siege of Paris against the Commune, and in 1873 was made President, resigning in 1879.

Married a Notorious Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., October 17.—Charles L. Fair, the only surviving son of ex-Senator James G. Fair, was last evening arrested at Port Costa, Cal., while on his way east to spend his honeymoon, he having been married clandestinely a few days ago in Oakland to a San Francisco woman of notoriety. He was arrested on a charge of insanity and brought to this city. His present whereabouts is unknown either to his wife or attorneys.