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Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 24, 1899.

Faure is Dead.

The President of the French Republic Expires of Apoplexy and the Enemies of the Republic Believe Now is Their Time.

Felix Faure, President of the Republic of France, died at 10 o'clock Thursday night, in Paris after an illness of three hours. Apoplexy was the cause. It had been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given Thursday night when a message was dispatched to the Premier, M. Dupuy, announcing that the President was ill. M. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elysee. All medical efforts proved futile, and the President died on the stroke of 10. Mme. and Mlle. Lucie Faure are distraught with grief, and were with the President from the moment of the attack until the end. He complained of feeling unwell before dinner, and the actual seizure took the form of cerebral congestion, gradually increasing in intensity, despite all efforts of the doctors to allay the symptoms. From the character of the attack, recovery, or even prolongation of life, was pronounced impossible from the outset.

DIED IN THE HARNES.

Nothing could have given the idea of approaching death. Up till the very last, M. Faure indulged in his customary habits of work, and even in his equestrian rides. He ate well and slept regularly. Nevertheless, several times recently he had been heard to exclaim, "How weak my legs are!" and "I can hardly stand."

He left his study about the usual hour at 7 o'clock (Wednesday), telling Mont Jarret, chief of his stables, that he would ride on horseback from 7 to 7:30 (Thursday day). He then retired to his private apartments, dined with his family, went to bed at 10 o'clock, got up at 6 and informed his valet that he would not ride.

M. Le Gall, his Secretary, on learning of this, hurried to the President, whom he found in his dressing room about 6:45 a. m. M. Faure said: "I do not feel ill, but I prefer to abstain from fatiguing exercise to-day."

Otherwise the President worked as usual and read the official documents and dispatches, with the newspapers, as was his custom, in order to prepare himself to preside at the Council, which assembled at 9 a. m.

M. Faure presided with his usual ability, and on their taking leave the ministers could not have imagined that they were pressing his hand for the last time.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST WORK.

He took his luncheon, as usual, at noon, returned to his study at 2, and spent the afternoon seated in a favorite armchair by the fire, conversing with M. Le Gall, who, about 5 o'clock, asked permission to depart. At 6 M. Le Gall returned, reporting himself to the President, who was then signing decrees presented by General Bailloud, according to his daily custom. The work of signing was then about over, and soon ended. General Bailloud had gone but a few minutes when the President called M. Le Gall, saying: "Come quickly; I feel ill."

When M. Le Gall reached him, the President was rubbing his forehead and saying: "I do not feel well." M. Le Gall asked where he felt pain, and the President replied: "I feel a general weakness. I am fainting."

Dr. Humbert, on arriving, gave ether inhalation. He did not consider the case serious, but on finding that his patient did not revive, he decided to inject caffeine. The President was apparently aware of the seriousness of the attack, for he murmured: "I feel my senses failing me. I am gone, all gone!" He expressed a desire to see his wife and children.

When Mme. Faure and Mlle. Lucie Faure entered the room the President exclaimed: "I am suffering greatly; I am lost!"

M. Faure, remained on the sofa, repeating that he had no illusions as to the issue of the seizure. His wife came to him and he bid her an affectionate farewell. It was a touching scene. He thanked her for the affection and devotion she had continually shown him, and then he bade farewell to his daughters, the doctor and his personal attendants, thanking all for their care and devotion, and asking them to pardon any hasty words he might ever have uttered.

On the boulevard the greatest emotion was displayed. All street vendors ceased their sales and hurried off to await the special editions of the papers giving details.

THE PUBLIC EXCLUDED FROM ELYSEE.

Parisians heard the news as they were leaving the places of amusement, but were utterly incredulous at first, so sudden and unexpected was the calamity. All the streets in the vicinity of the Elysee were filled up for several hours with private carriages, whose occupants waited anxiously for further information.

Francois Felix Faure, sixth President of the third Republic of France, was born January 20th, 1841, in Paris, and was the son of a cabinet maker. He was educated at a private commercial school and was sent to England for two years to learn the language and to become acquainted with English methods of business.

On his return to France, he went to Amboise and mastered the business of a carrier. When quite young, he married the daughter of M. Belluet, an attorney at Amboise. Almost immediately afterward he settled at Havre as a commission merchant, and he soon became a leading shipowner.

The better to fit himself for the discharge of his new public duties, he practiced public speaking by lecturing on history in an evening class for adults. He became President of the Havre Chamber of Commerce and during the Franco-Prussian war held the office of Deputy Mayor of the city.

FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNARDS.

In those troublesome times he was also captain of the Mobiles of the Seine-Inférieure, in which capacity he took part in the skirmishes near Havre, being recommended by Admiral Monchev for the Legion of Honor. He greatly distinguished himself by the promptness with which, at the head of volunteer firemen, organized by himself, he extinguished the conflagrations started at Havre by the communards. In doing this he was slightly wounded by a shell.

During the war, Gambetta sent him to England to buy arms for the Franco-Tireurs and Mobiles. He was deprived of his Deputy Mayoralty by the Broglie Cabinet of 1874, but he compensated himself for the loss of office by devoting increased attention to provident, educational and charitable institutions.

In August, 1881, he presented himself as a Republican candidate for Parliament in the Third District of Havre and was elected. He was appointed Under Secretary of the

Colonies in the Gambetta administration, formed in November of that year, and held the same office in the Ministries of M. Jules Ferry (1883), M. Brisson (1885) and M. Tirard (1887.)

PROMOTED IN NATIONAL COUNCILS.

In May, 1891, he became Minister of Marine in M. Dupuy's cabinet, and was appointed Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, a position to which he was several times elected.

On the retirement of M. Casimir-Perier, who resigned the presidency January 16th, 1895, he was chosen President by 430 votes as against 361 given to Henri Brisson, the election taking place January 17th, 1895.

All who came in contact with him have described him as extremely winning in character as well as in appearance. His presence was finer than that of any of his predecessors in the presidency of the third Republic. Black eyebrows and mustache contrasted with snowy, close-cut hair. His features were finely shaped, the figure tall and well knit, the eyes set and serious.

In 1897 M. Faure went to St. Petersburg to return the visit of Emperor Nicholas, and while there the definite announcement of the treaty of alliance between France and Russia was made. He filled many important public offices, but in the midst of almost general corruption he passed unscathed.

Ambassadors' Salaries.

Those of the United States and Great Britain Compared.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate is not so well known on this side of the Atlantic as some of his predecessors who bore the names of Lowell, Lincoln, Bayard and Hay. On the other hand, he has a great lawyer's record in his own country and he combines political integrity and personal distinction as notably as any former ambassador of the great Republic. It is accepted doctrine in the United States that the minister to Great Britain shall be a man of some private means, since the remuneration is but \$17,500, whereas our ambassador at Washington has nearly double that amount, or \$35,000 a year. Even this sum is small in comparison with posts of infinitely less importance.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff gets \$5,000 even at Madrid; Romie is \$7,000, or less by a thousand for Sir Philip Currie than his former post at Constantinople, which is worth \$8,000. That sum again is, absurdly enough, £200 a year more than our ambassadors gets at St. Petersburg. The ambassador in Berlin and Vienna have \$9,000 a year, and the prize of the diplomatic profession is Paris, which is now paid at \$9,000.

It must strike anybody that, considering our American trade and, above all, the imperial responsibility specially attaching to our representative at Washington, the United States should not be ranked in the matter of pay behind Rome, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople! It would be an open sign and seal of the virtual alliance of the Anglo-Saxon race if, when Sir Julian Pauncefote retires in April, the embassy at Washington should be raised to the first rank and put on a par with that of Paris, or at the very least Berlin and Vienna.

The compliment would be felt from Maine to California and from Lake Superior to the Mexican border. And the compliment would represent a fact—a serious fact—that in the future we must look for the closest sympathy not in Europe, but in America, and that no one less than our very best man (not that Sir Julian Pauncefote is less than our best) should speak for us in the mighty state which Washington founded and Lincoln ruined.—London Chronicle.

Terrible Discovery.

Dead Bodies of Two Women and Two Children Found Sunday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charles Fahrenkamp, aged 33 years; her two children, Florence and William, aged respectively ten and nine years, and an unknown woman, aged about 35 years, were found dead Sunday in a room in Mrs. Fahrenkamp's home 1316 North Fifty-second street. The gas was turned on and life had apparently been extinct for several days. Scattered about the first floor were remnants of cigars and cigarettes and empty beer and whiskey bottles.

The bodies were found by a next door neighbor who had found an entrance to the house. Mrs. Fahrenkamp was lying on the floor and her daughter nearby. The unknown woman and the boy were in bed. The last heard from the inmates of the house was on Thursday night, when the piano was kept playing until a late hour and the women were heard singing. On Friday morning Mrs. Wilson, living next door, was asked by Florence to assist her in raising her mother from the floor, where the child said she was sleeping. Mrs. Wilson told her she was unable to do so and suggested that the girl cover her mother and allow her to continue sleeping. The two women and the boy, it is believed, were then dead, and from the position of the girl, who occupied another room, it is thought that she was overcome by the gas while trying to lift her mother.

Mrs. Fahrenkamp's husband, who is a traveling salesman for the St. Charles Condensed Milk company, of New York, left home about a week ago on business for his firm.

How the Heart Beats at Night.

The main use of the coverings at night is to give the body the warmth that is lost by reduced circulation of the blood. When the body lies down it is the intention of nature that it should rest, and that the heart especially should be relieved temporarily of its regular work. So that organ makes ten strokes a minutes less than when the body is in an upright posture. This means 600 strokes in sixty minutes. Therefore, in the eight hours that a man usually spends in taking his night's rest, the heart is saved nearly 5000 strokes. As it pumps 6oz. of blood with each stroke, it lifts 30,000oz. less of blood in the night than it would during the day, when a man is in an upright position. Now, the body is dependent for its warmth on the vigor of the circulation, and as the blood flows so much more slowly through the veins when one is lying down, the warmth lost in the reduced circulation must be supplied by extra coverings.

How to Pronounce Them.

The following is the correct pronunciation of names thrown into prominence by affairs in the Philippines: Filipino is pronounced Fil-ee-pe-no, with the accent on the third syllable; Iolilo, I-o-l-o-i-o, with two accents one on the first, and the other on the third syllable; Aguinaldo, A-g-e-nal-do, with the accent on the third syllable, and the first 'a' broad, as in far; Panay, Pa-ni, with the accent on the last syllable, the 'a' broad, and the 'i' long as in file.

Sobriquets of the States.

Nicknames of the Different Commonwealths and Their Citizens.

Here is a list of the sobriquets of the States:

- Alabama is nicknamed the Land of Flowers, and the people are called Lizards. Arkansas, Bear State; Bears or Tooth-pickers (alluding to the fondness for the bowie knife.) California, Golden State; Gold Hunters. Colorado, Centennial State; Rovers. Connecticut, Nutmeg State, Land of Steady Habits, Blue-Laws State or Freestone State; Wooden Nutmegs. Delaware, Blue Hen State or Diamond State; Muskrats (only muskrats could get a hold in so small a State) or Blue-Hen Chickens. Florida, Gulf State or Peninsula State; Fly-Up-the-Creeks. Georgia, Cracker State; Buzzards or Crackers. Illinois, Sucker State or Prairie State; Suckers or Egyptians (from blackness of the soil). Indiana, Hoosier State or Hoosierdom; Hoosiers (a contraction of Husher, a Western name). Iowa, Hawkeye State; Hawkeys. Kansas, Garden of the West; Jayhawk-ers. Kentucky, Corn-Cracker State or Blue-Grass State; Corn-Crackers. Louisiana, Pelican State or Creole State; Pelicans or Creoles. Maine, Pole-Star State, Dirigo State or Pine-Tree State; Foxes or Down-Easters. Maryland, Old-Line State; Craw-Thumpers. Massachusetts, Old Bay State; Bay States-ers. Michigan, Wolverine State; Wolverines. Minnesota, Gopher State; Gophers. Mississippi, Bayou State or Mudcat State; Tadpoles (a caricature on the Fleur de Lis of the early French settlers, where three frogs stood erect, with the motto, "What will the frogs say?") or Mudcats. Missouri, Bullion State or Iron State; Bullions or Pukes (an inelegant term arising from the great rush to the Galena lead mines in 1827, when the State was said to have taken a "puke.") Nebraska, Black-Water State; Bug-Eaters. Nevada, Silver State; Sage-Hens. New Hampshire, Granite State; White Mountain Boys or Granite Boys. New Jersey, Garden State; Clam Catchers. New York, Empire State; Knickerbockers (from Washington Irving's character of Deidrich Knickerbocker). North Carolina, Excelsior or Turpentine State; Tar-Heelers or Tuckoes (corruption of an Indian name for the bread-plant. Ohio, Buckeye State; Buckeyes. Oregon, Web-Foot Country; Hard Cases. Pennsylvania, Keystone State; Buck-tails, Pennants or Leather-Heads. Rhode Island, Little Rhody or Sister Rhody; Gun-Flints. South Carolina, Palmetto State; Weasels. South Dakota, Whelps. Texas, Lone-Star State; Beef-Heads. Utah, Desert or Honey-Bee State; Mormons. Vermont, Green Mountain State; Green Mountain Boys. Virginia, Old Dominion, Mother of States or Mother of Presidents; Beadles (from having English beadies in their early court customs). West Virginia, Switzerland of America; Panhandleites or Snake-Diggers. Wisconsin, Badger State; Badgers.

Medical.

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