CLAY COUNTY'S COAL MINES

Why Four of Them Are Shut Down and Miners Out of Employment.

Purely a Business Necessity—Decreased Consumption of Coal Because of Tariff Disturbance—Harrison's Election a Necessity.

A simultaneous attack has been made in the Democratic newspaper organs upon the Brazil Block Coal Company, an organization which controls some thirteen mines in Clay county, and employs about 1,600 men. It is asserted that the company is a Republican syndicate and that the managers have closed down certain mines for political reasons, having ascertained that a majority of the miners therein employed were Democrats. This is the gist of the charge made. Judge Thurman, in his public speech, alluded to the matter, and repeated, in elaboration, the substance of the allegation here outlined.

The Brazil Block Coal Company has been compelled to shut down certain of its mines for purely business reasons. Four mines have been closed down, and it so happens that a poll of these mines shows that the operatives were more than 60 per cent. Republican. It was entirely and absolutely a business necessity, and those who attack it for political reasons and assign it to Republican desire, have been compelled to ignore the fact that the president of the company, Mr. E. F. Lawrence, is an old and well-known Democrat. When the mines were shut down a notice, of which the following is a copy, was posted in each one:

"BRAZIL, Oct. 11, 1888.

"To the Employes at Chicago Mine:

"It has been the uniform experience of this company in the past, that at this season of the year the demand for coal has been such as to keep their mines employed to their fullest capacity. At this period this condition of things does not exist. Owing to the depression in the iron business, caused by the threatened change in the tariff laws of the country, the demand upon this company for coal has been very largely reduced below last year. The falling off in shipments to iron manufacturers by us, in the four months ending Oct. 1, 1888, compared with the same period of last year, is 72,842 tons.

"The mines of the company are now not employed to more than one-half of their capacity. Owing to this state of affairs it has been determined to close down, for an indefinite period, four of their mines, viz: Chicago, Gartsherrie No. 1 and No. 2, and No. 10. The men employed at these mines will proceed to square up their places, prop their rooms, and leave them in good condition by Saturday night next.

"This action of the company possibly may entail some inconvenience to its employes at the above named mines, but it is compelled to this action by circumstances which, no doubt, the men will appreciate by carefully considering the facts stated above. Everything will be done to give men thus thrown out of employment a share of the work at the other mines operated by the company.

"Details for the change of work can be had by application to the different bank bosses.

"Yours very respectfully,

"THE BRAZIL BLOCK COAL COMPANY."

This circular certainly shows the most careful and considerate spirit on the part of the company toward its employes. But the company went further, and attempted to see if patronage could not be secured which would enable the company to maintain full work at all its mines. Letters were addressed to two large coal-consuming factories asking them if it was not possible to increase their orders for coal. The following letter, addressed to the company at Brazil by the president, Mr. E. F. Lawrence, of Chicago, explains all this, as well as shows that Mr. Lawrence is a Democrat, as before stated:

MR. LAWRENCE'S LETTER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1888.

"Gentlemen—Inclosed herewith is copy of a letter addressed to J. C. Morse, president of the Union Steel Company—a similar one having been sent to O. W. Potter, president of the North Chicago Rolling-mill Company. You also have replies from the respective parties. The reason for having asked the question therein is that recently my attention has been called to an article published in the Indianapolis Sentinel, reflecting upon this company, by reason of its treatment to miners, and also one copied in the Chicago Herald here, purporting to be taken from one of your Brazil papers.

"The writer believes fair play to be a jewel, and notwithstanding the fact that he has been a Democrat all his life, and expects so to remain, he thinks it unfair to every one connected with the company, in making the statements referred to above.

"The reason for closing down mines, is that there is not demand for the output of the four mines now closed in addition to those now being operated, and that is the only cause for having discontinued the output at those shafts. Very respectfully yours,

"E. F. LAWRENCE,

"President Brazil Block Coal Company, Brazil, Ind."

THE LETTER TO MR. MORSE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1888.

"Jay C. Morse, Esq., President the Union Steel Company, City:

"Dear Sir—We have had to shut down some of our mines, in consequence of there being so light a demand for the coal. Is there anything that we can do with you, by which you can increase your consumption? We want to keep every man employed that we can, and for the time being are willing, if we can only get our money back. Yours truly,

"BRAZIL BLOCK COAL COMPANY."

MR. MORSE'S RESPONSE.

Jay C. Morse, Pres't. Robert Forsyth, Manager. H. A. Gray, Sec'y-Treas. M. J. Carpenter, Gen. Ag't.

THE UNION STEEL COMPANY,
302 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22, 1888.

"Brazil Block Coal Co., Brazil, Ind.:

"Gentlemen—In reply to your favor of the 22nd inst., stating that you had shut down some of your mines, in consequence of the light demand for coal, and inquiring if there was not some way we could increase our consumption, I would say that our steel works and rail-mill have shut down, owing to lack of orders, and to the disturbed and unsatisfactory state of the iron and steel market, consequent upon the political state of the country, and the uncertainty as to its future tariff policy.

"When running, we use, as you know, large quantities of oil, coal and coke, but while the steel-works and rail-mill are not running we use less coke, and but a small quantity of coal and oil, and until the present uncertainty as to the tariff is removed, and the presidential election decides whether the industries of this country are still to enjoy the protective policy of the past, or to suffer from proposed changes in the tariff, which we think unwise and adverse to the interests of this country, we cannot say when the mill will start up again, nor what amount of coal we shall need hereafter. For the present we need none, and our future requirements depend on the policy which shall be decided upon in the next month's general election. Very truly yours, JAY C. MORSE, President."

MR. POTTER'S RESPONSE.

O. W. Potter, President. R. C. Hannah, Secretary. E. C. Potter, Vice-Pres't. Jno. C. Parkes, Gen. Mg'r.

GENERAL OFFICES OF
NORTH CHICAGO ROLLING-MILL CO.,
"THE ROOKERY," No. 761,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1888.

Brazil Block Coal Company, Chicago, Ill.:

"Gentlemen—I am in receipt of your valued favor of the 22d inst., and in reply have to say that I am exceedingly sorry to be obliged to say to you that I can see nothing in the condition of our business at the present time that is in the least encouraging, so far as increasing the consumption of coal from your mines. I can only say that practically all the coal we are using you are supplying to us, but the volume of work we have to do has been so small comparatively the entire year, and our present demands are so limited, that it looks as though a partial or complete stoppage of our works is possible within the next thirty days. Just whether this is due to the present situation, politically, or whether to the normal condition of things, so far as our business is concerned, I am hardly prepared to answer. But this is not the first time a discussion of the tariff has been prominent in politics, and invariably, where this has been true, the manufacturing interests, and particularly those of iron and steel, have been depressed during such discussion, and if the discussion depresses our business, the enactment of a law looking to their destruction would be as serious to your coal industry as to our iron interests.

"Let us hope, therefore, that both interests may be put on a safer basis for the coming year, and years, by the election of Harrison and Morton, thereby reassuring both capital and labor interested in mining and manufacturing that their destruction is not yet the wish of a majority of the people of this land; and to this end, are not the miners in your own coal fields, in the State of Indiana, as much interested as our own miners of ore in Michigan and Wisconsin, and the employes in our works in Wisconsin and Illinois?

"This letter may seem to you as having drifted entirely away from your simple business question, but as I could hardly answer it satisfactorily to myself otherwise, is my reason for the above. Yours very truly, O. W. POTTER, President."

These letters tell their own story. The shut down in the Clay county coal mines was necessitated by the decreased consumption of coal caused by the interference with manufacturing by the tariff discussion and the pendency of the Mills bill. Mr. Potter says, bluntly, that the election of Harrison and Morton is a necessity in order that the mutual business of the great North Chicago rolling-mill and the Brazil Block Coal Company may be placed on "a safer basis." This correspondence is valuable and instructive. It brushes away at one stroke the outrageous lies coined by the Democracy, and shows plainly and distinctly the actual peril to manufacturing interests there is in a disturbance of the Republican system of protection. If the mere probability of the Mills bill produces such results, what would result if the pending contest, involving the integrity of the tariff system, should be decided in favor of "progressive free trade," on the basis of Mr. Cleveland's message, and the Mills free-trade bill? This is a question for the earnest consideration of workingmen, not only those of Clay county, but the country over.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Gen. Ben Butler Urges Greenbackers to Cast Their Votes for Harrison.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 29.—Gen. B. F. Butler spoke to what was undoubtedly the largest political gathering of the campaign in this city at the Detroit Rink to-night. The large building was completely packed, while several thousand people got no nearer than the outside doors. The General was in poor voice, and it was with difficulty that he made himself heard. He began by saying that he was an old man, and that his political days were over. He had been a Greenbacker, and was proud of it. There no longer existed any necessity for a Greenback party, as they had secured all they wanted. It made no difference to him, he said, who was President; a President could not do much harm, any way, but he preferred to see Harrison elected, because he believed in protection for capital and labor. The General then proceeded to an elaborate discussion of the tariff and the Mills bill. Referring to the Sackville West letter, he said it made no difference whether the Murchison letter was a forgery or not—the Minister's letter was not.

Meeting of New York Colored Republicans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—There was a large meeting of colored Republicans to-night at Cooper Union, which was addressed by a number of local white and colored orators, and at which a telegram from Gen. Harrison was read, thanking the colored people of New York for their cordial greeting, and stating that the colored man had had his fidelity tried by many fiery tests, but he had been steadfast always. Mr. Blaine, whose name was on the list of vice-presidents, sent a letter regretting his inability to be present. He wrote that he would like to remind the colored voters of the terrible struggle through which they were finally made citizens of the United States, and gifted with the right of suffrage. He would have been glad to recall to them that from first to last the Democratic party, North and South, in Congress and out, was the foe of the colored man, and hostile to giving him a single civil right. He would have been glad to remind the colored voter that to the justice of the Republican party, and to its courage and energy were due his great civil privileges, and that the colored men did well to stand by those to whom they owed everything that had raised them from their former condition of oppression and wrong.

Hon. S. A. McElwee (colored) spoke, declaring that the Democrats of the South deprived the negroes of their suffrage, and if Cleveland was re-elected, negroes could not live in the South.

A Question for the Lawyers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Another local political sensation was started this afternoon by the Evening Sun. By a State law all public offices are closed after 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday. Notwithstanding this law, the registration offices were kept open last Saturday all day, and over 33,000 persons registered. As it is impossible to separate those who registered before noon from those who registered later, the Sun states that the entire list may have to be thrown out. The Sun interviewed fifty of the leading lawyers in the city, and states that they all held that a registration office is a "public office" and within the scope of the Saturday half-holiday law.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

For Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair; warmer; northerly winds, becoming variable and southerly.

For Ohio—Fair; warmer; northwesterly winds, backing to southerly.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec
7 A. M.	30.12	43	58	S west	Clear.	.....
2 P. M.	30.06	65	31	West	Clear.	.....
7 P. M.	30.14	56	32	N'west	Clear.	.....

Maximum thermometer, 66; minimum thermometer, 38.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Oct. 29, 1888:

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	52	0.11
Mean	50	0.00
Departure from normal	—2	—0.11
Total excess or deficiency since Oct. 1	—217	*0.99
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—957	—3.60

*Plus.

General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29—7 P. M.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.			Precipitat'n	Weath'r
		Exp.	Min.	Max		
New York city	29.92	48	42	54	.....	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	42	40	46	.02	Cloudy
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.94	52	48	56	.....	Cloudy
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.02	52	40	58	.....	Clear.
Washington, D. C.	29.98	50	42	60	.....	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.18	60	54	68	.....	Clear.
Atlanta, Ga.	30.24	58	42	68	.....	Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.18	62	56	74	.....	Clear.
Pensacola, Fla.	30.22	62	56	70	.....	Clear.
Montgomery, Ala	30.24	62	46	70	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.24	62	44	72	.....	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	30.20	66	58	72	.....	Fair.
Little Rock, Ark.	30.20	66	42	74	.....	Clear.
Galveston, Tex.	30.22	70	62	72	.....	Clear.
San Antonio, Tex	30.12	74	64	82	.....	Cloudy
Memphis, Tenn.	30.22	66	44	74	.....	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	30.16	60	38	72	.....	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	30.14	62	36	70	.....	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.14	56	38	66	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.10	60	60	66	.....	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	30.06	52	40	56	.....	Fair.
Toledo, O.	30.10	48	40	58	.....	Clear.
Marquette, Mich.	30.18	38	34	44	.08	Fair.
S. Ste. Marie, Mich	30.08	36	34	40	.....	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	30.18	48	40	58	.....	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	30.16	66	42	70	.....	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	30.20	60	40	68	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.18	46	42	54	.....	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	30.18	42	34	52	.....	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.10	44	36	56	.....	Clear.
Moorhead, Minn.	30.08	44	.....	62	.....	Cloudy
St. Vincent, Minn	30.06	44	24	50	.....	Clear.
Davenport, Ia.	30.16	52	40	62	.....	Clear.
Dubuque, Ia.	30.18	48	40	60	.....	Clear.
Des Moines, Ia.	30.16	54	44	64	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.16	66	40	70	.....	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo.	30.14	68	46	76	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sill, Ind. T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge City, Kan.	30.12	64	34	78	.....	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	30.16	58	44	66	.....	Clear.
North Platte, Neb	30.06	56	34	72	.....	Clear.
Valentine, Neb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton, D. T.	30.08	52	36	64	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	29.88	56	34	64	.....	Clear.
Bismarck, D. T.	29.92	50	32	60	.....	Clear.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	29.72	58	34	62	T	Fair.
P. Arthur's L'd'g	30.04	46	28	42	.36	Cloudy
Qu'Apelle, N. W. T	29.80	38	24	40	.....	Cloudy
Ft. Assiniboine, M. T	29.68	58	36	70	.02	Cloudy
Helena, M. T.	29.80	56	44	72	.....	Cloudy
Boise City, I. T.	29.94	58	72	62	.....	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	30.04	54	38	68	.....	Clear.
Ft. M'Kin'ny, W. T.	29.78	66	48	74	.....	Fair.
Denver, Col.	29.98	66	40	76	.....	Clear.
Pueblo, Col.	30.06	64	34	74	.....	Clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.	30.18	54	36	64	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.80	58	40	72	.....	Clear.
Ft. Washakie, Wy	29.86	54	36	66	.....	Clear.

T—Traces of precipitation.

The Nun of Kenmare Becomes a Protestant

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 29.—The Times will tomorrow say that it is able to state positively that the celebrated Sister Mary Claire, the "Nun of Kenmare," has changed her religious views and is now actively opposing the Roman Catholic Church. The Times says: "Those in possession of the facts state that the Nun of Kenmare will soon give to the world an autobiography containing the account of her conversion to Protestantism, which will reveal many secrets of the Catholic Church. One informant says the book will be a 'thunderbolt at Rome.'"

Business Embarrassments.

YORK, Pa., Oct. 29.—Judgments aggregating $55,000 have been entered against Loucks & Wheeler. To-day the defendants made a voluntary deed of assignment. This involves the New York Manufacturing Company.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—McCrossen & Co., dealers in fancy goods at 60 Walker street, made an assignment to day to George Robinson, giving $4,500 preferences.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 29.—Batterson & Henzel, wall-paper, have assigned. Liabilities about $18,000, due to Eastern firms. Assets much less.

MONTREAL, Oct 29.—The Montreal Furniture Company, with liabilities of $225,000, is to be wound up at once.

They Don't Find Fault.

Boston Transcript.

Mr. Powderly does not discriminate between the parties, but makes a strong argument for the protective tariff. Certainly Harrison men will not find fault with his impartiality. Mr. Powderly, by the way, is a thoroughly practical protectionists. "I never have," he says, "bought a single article made across the ocean."

THE TWO PARTIES ON PARADE

An Arrangement Made by the Chief Marshals as to Movement of Their Lines.

Several Minutes' Start Have Been Allowed the Republicans and at Possible Points of Meeting the Courtesies Are to Be Observed.

The Republican parade, next Saturday night, promises to bring in line the best representation possible of the many clubs and organizations in the county that have aided in the active work of the campaign. The interest in the event is general, and reaches a large number who have not appeared in former parades. From present indications the procession will be more imposing than usual, as in some wards a rivalry exists as to the number of men each will turn out. There has been no change in the general order published yesterday, and the line of march will remain as then given.

As the Democrats will also have a parade on the same evening, the following agreement was made by the Republican and Democratic chief marshals:

It is hereby agreed between the undersigned, respectively the chief marshals of the Republican and Democratic processions of Saturday evening, Nov. 3, as follows: That the Republican procession shall move at 7:30 P. M., from the corner of Washington and Alabama streets, moving west to Pennsylvania, north to Ohio, west to Meridian, north to North, countermarch on Meridian to Circle, passing around the Circle by the east and south sides to West Market, and thence west to Illinois, where the parade will be dismissed. Republican clubs assembling north of Washington and west of Illinois, will march to their position in column by way of Indiana avenue and Ohio street. Republican clubs assembling south of Washington street and west of Illinois, will march to their places in column by way of Maryland street. Republican clubs assembling east of Illinois and south of Washington will reach their places in column by way of New Jersey street and Virginia avenue. Republican clubs assembling north of Washington and east of Illinois will reach their places in column by way of Alabama and Market streets.

That the Democratic procession shall move at 7:45 from the corner of South and Illinois street, thence north to Washington, thence to West, counter-march on Washington to Noble, thence countermarch on Washington to Pennsylvania, thence north to Market, thence east to Tomlinson Hall, where they will disband. Democratic clubs assembling north of Washington and west of Illinois, will march to their places in column by way of Tennessee and South streets. Democratic clubs assembling north of Washington and east of Illinois, will march to their places in column by way of New York and Tennessee. Democratic clubs assembling south of Washington and east of Illinois, will march to their places in column by way of East and South streets, and by Alabama south of South street. Democratic clubs assembling west of Illinois and south of Washington, will march to their places in column by way of Tennessee and Merrill streets. Democratic veteran regiment will march from the court-house west on Washington to Meridian, and south on Meridian to South street. Clubs first reaching the point of intersection of two streets shall have right of way without interference and shall clear the point of intersection without halting and without delay. This last paragraph shall apply to all clubs on their return after parade to places of dismissal of clubs.

N. R. RUCKLE,
Chief Marshal Republican Procession.
IRVIN ROBBINS,
Chief Marshal Democratic Procession.

The following staff appointments have been made for the Republican parade:

First Division—W. D. Wiles commanding. Chief of staff, J. E. Haskell. Aids: E. C. Atkins, H. H. Lee, Prof. C. C. Koerner, A. P. Hendrickson, Dr. J. J. Garver, D. P. Erwin, L. Weisenberg, John Carey, W. P. Henley, S. C. Carey, George Fessler, John Moore, H. Coughlin, G. W. Foraman, Jacob Fox, J. D. Parker, J. A. J. Cutting, W. A. Patterson, H. O. Howard, H. H. Gibbs, J. Hobson, J. A. Wright, John L. Evans. From Pike Township—John W. Reiley, Dr. Carson, Jasper N. Guion, F. M. Hollingsworth, I. N. Cotton, T. R. Moore. From Washington Township—John Stranger, Omer Boardman, Charles Culbertson, Martin Dawson, Henry Maxam, B. F. Osborn, Lincoln Smith. From North Indianapolis—Wm. Udell, Ed Armstrong.

Second Division—A. W. Wishard commanding: Chief of staff, Capt. Joseph R. Forbes. Aids: Charles W. Fairbanks, Louis Ruth, Henry Schwinge, Bertram H. Schwinge, P. J. Kelleher, Frank Richmond, Harvey Brown, Charles Whithoft, John W. Smith, David L. Whittier, Dr. S. E. Earp, Joseph Becker, Louis Kern, Jacob W. Loeper, Lee A. Fulmer, John E. Cleland, Gen. John Coburn, John Egger, J. S. Coffman, John Marshall, William Mohs, Gust Rosburg, Michael C. Staley, A. O. Despo, J. S. Cruse, Thomas Brock, John Lanversick, Geo. T. Anderson, David Smock, Horace H. Fletcher, Harry Clark, Ed S. Adams, Dr. A. J. Morris, Walter F. Cox, Harry Wilcox, Fred Merz, Wm. Aughinbaugh, R. R. Shiel, John T. Presley, Dr. R. H. Bigger, Dr. D. C. Bryan, Charles H. Brewer, Thomas Gentle, George Yoke, Thomas Schooley, John McGaughey, David Pearson, Frank Nobles, Eugene Rehm, Henry Goetig, Dr. Richard Bigger, Joseph B. Kealing, Rev. R. V. Hunter, Edward B. Crosley, Benj. D. Bagby, Joseph Earnshaw, Edgar Brundage, Daniel Chenowith, Harry Lehr, Dr. W. E. Jeffries, Frank M. Weadon, John Preston, George W. Seibert, Fred Kline, Frank Sipp, Simon Sipp, Dr. O. P. Pettijohn, William Long, William H. Doll, Hiram B. Howland, Mark C. Davis, J. H. Kerr, George Catterson, Charles S. Clark, Fred A. Lander, Ed S. Morris, Richard Langsdale, John Gray, Daniel W. Kneffer, Charles H. Black, Charles Hausserman, Joseph Ernst, John Gisler, Charles Hasley, A. H. Frank, Chester Bradford, Michael Moroney, Ed Harmon, Vincent Coffin, A. D. Shaw, John Hicks, Frank B. Alley, George Harvey, Thomas F. Ryan.

Third Division—John R. Rankin, commanding. Chief of staff, John L. McFarland. Aids: C. L. Divine, O. N. Wilmington, J. J. Twiname, H. McPeek, A. Duthie, Wm. Morse, C. F. Childers, Archie Lockwood, Samuel Hamilton, Wm. Petrie, E. G. Crawford, sr., W. A. J. Ross, Ed Fulmer, Orville Albro, J. T. Williams, Thos. Sherfy, John Reinchild, Andrew Barry, Wm. Cook, H. A. Pryor, John Lanferseick, L. P. McCormick, Chas. Lanier, Frank Wesley, John Hauslanger, P. J. Freaney, Harry Hubbard, Frank Deringer, John Nethery, H. D. McDonald, Wm. Ratcliffe, Robert Coyle, Chas. Perry, Geo. T. Anderson, John Stott, Robert Groff, August Rahke, Wm. Udell, Wm. Wilson, John T. Craig, James Goodlett, W. H. Holland, W. A. Conner, Geo. W. Crouch, T. J. Carter, J. L. Hicks, W. P. Cook, Henry Miller, M. J. Maroney, Joseph McCliman, E. G. Crawford, jr., J. C. Webb, Wm. Neil, Arthur Rhoades, W. N. Huey, C. A. Rodney, J. Lester Gabriel, A. Raphel, W. Summerfield.

Fourth Division—Charles J. Many comanding. Chief of staff, Will C. David. Aids: W. H. Short, Dr. Aus Morris, John Biegler, J. N. Scott, Ad Heretn, Charles L. Schmidt, Phin Jordan, Thomas F. Quill, Ed Routier, Clarence Foster, Ed Dickinson, Charles Bieler, M. M. Reynolds, Dr. T. L. Armstrong, Ed Steinhaur, James Moore, Hugh Goudy, Wesley Wilson, Wm. Stieglemeyer, John Flemming.

The Democratic meeting at Tomlinson Hall will be addressed by Senator Voorhees and Governor Gray, but there will be no Republican mass-meeting.

TO BE RID OF FLIES.

A Naturalist Tells Why the Screens Do Not Keep Them Out.

New York Mail and Express.

"How do the flies get into the house with screens in all of the windows and doors?" is a question asked by hundreds of housewives who are annoyed by the pests. A naturalist who has looked closely into the habits of the fly said: "The swarms of flies that are so troublesome during the latter part of the summer and in the fall hatch out in the house. The screens shut them in instead of keeping them out, and really do more harm than good. It is physically impossible to keep every fly out of the house in the summer time, but by exercising a little care thousands of them may be excluded.

"Nearly all the trouble is caused by about a dozen sluggish specimens that emerge from their winter retreats on the first warm days of spring. They may be found on the sunny windows of any room not in constant use. They should be killed at once, as they deposit the eggs from which the millions of summer flies are hatched. They are prolific insects, and one old fly is capable of populating a whole house with its progeny in a single summer. Instead of killing the first fly of the season many people make a pet of it. Its sluggishness and half-frozen condition excite pity, and it is not unusual for the most careful housekeeper to feed and warm it out of pure tender heartedness. A folded towel should be kept handy, and the early flies killed as soon as they appear. Then if care is taken to leave no particles of food and sugar scattered around the kitchen and dining-room, and to keep all substances on which flies feed covered, there will be no trouble from flies. Some families who take these precautions even dispense with screens in the windows and doors. If the flies come in from outdoors, they find nothing to live on, and seek more congenial quarters. It is best to use screens, however, as damp and rainy weather invariably drives flies into the house, and they are troublesome until it is clear and warm outside."

A Chinese Masonic Rite.

Portland Oregonian.

The Chinese Freemasons wound up their annual celebration and burned their devil yesterday morning. This distinguished order has heretofore waited till the hoodoo at the joss house was over, and then borrowed the boxes of figures, large pictures of sheol and other paraphernalia for their festival.

This year they imported a lot of figures of their own and are now independent of outsiders, and will neither borrow nor lend. The figures are much handsomer than those of the joss-house, and in each box is a wheel in which is a rat, which by making the wheel revolve puts many figures in motion, nodding their heads, rolling their eyes and cutting up various antics, wonderful to behold. The rats came from China with the figures and are specially trained for the work. They are smaller than the well-fed rodents to be seen prowling in the gutters of this city late at night, and, from their labors on the treadmill, have the fur worn off them in places, which gives them a disreputable appearance.

The Chinese Freemasons are a secret society, but altogether different in their objects and ceremonies from the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. They are a species of Nihilists or Anarchists, and their object is to dethrone the Tartar dynasty which now rules China and place a Chinaman on the throne. The lodges are numerous in China and are obliged to be very secret as to their places of meeting, as, if they are discovered, off goes the head of every mother's son of them. They live in hope of accomplishing their object in a few years.

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF.

How the Agriculturist Is Interested in the Diversification of American Industry.

New York Mail and Express.

Diversified industries are essential to industrial health of the Nation. The country is more prosperous to-day because there are a large number of different industries dependent upon one another and sustaining one another. In other words, the more numerous are the industries of a country the larger and more lucrative is the market for each. What is true of all is true of every one. The more diversified is agriculture the more prosperous are the farmers. Manufacturing towns demand a variety of farm products, and the beneficent influence of protected manufacturing industries has been finely illustrated by the growth of manufacturers and farms in the Southern States, which once raised cotton, rice and tobacco and bought all it wore and much of its subsistence. How rapidly the manufacturing interests of the South grew during the decade from 1870 to 1880, when the first impulse of Northern enterprise was felt, is shown by the following table comparing the per cent. of increase in the value of products in certain Northern and Southern States:

SOUTHERN.		NORTHERN.	
Delaware	22.17	Maine	0.42
Maryland	30.41	New Hampshire	4.14
Virginia	34.97	Vermont, dec. of	2.58
North Carolina	5.64	Massachusetts	13.94
South Carolina	69.77	Rhode Island	6.51
Georgia	16.81	New York	37.38
Kentucky	38.18	New Jersey	50.31
Tennessee	79.90	Pennsylvania	4.62
Alabama	4.02	Ohio	29.14
Arkansas	45.95	Indiana	36.26
		Illinois	101.76
		Michigan	27.30

As is now probably well known to the farmers of the country, the Mills bill discriminates against them and in favor of the farmers of Canada. There is a protective tariff in the Dominion which excludes our farm products, and it is suggested that our tariff should be abolished. Canadian potatoes now pay a duty of 15 cents a bushel. Last year 1,228,405 bushels were brought from Canada. The Mills bill purposes to make them free, while Canada charges a duty of 10 cents a bushel on potatoes imported from the United States. Wool is made free by the Mills bill. Last year Canada sent to this country 1,610,128 pounds of wool. Beans pay a duty of 10 per cent., and peas from 10 to 20 per cent. They are placed on the free list by the Mills bill. Last year 597,741 bushels of these vegetables were brought from Canada into the United States. Canada's rates on them are 15 and 10 cents a bushel. In other words, the Mills bill will open up our markets to the Canadian farmers, while the Dominion keeps out the farm products of the United States. The amount of farm products coming into the country from Canada is very great. For example, in 1887, the following were some of the important importations from the Dominion; 59,653 cattle, 450,175 sheep, 10,351,835 bushels of barley, 277,510 bushels of wheat, 13,682,914 dozen eggs, 209,203 bushels of malt and barley, 234,756 pounds of butter, 1,289,230 pounds of rice.

The farmers are more interested in the tariff than they realize. A little more rather than less protection would be good for them.

A WORKINGMAN'S VIEWS.

President Campbell, of the Glass-Workers' Association, Defends Protection.

Editor Pittsburg, Commoner and Glass-worker.

I arrived in Meadville on Oct. 18, and on the evening before W. L. Scott, of Erie, had been there. He made a speech in favor of the Mills bill, and in the course of his remarks said that the tariff on window-glass was too high, and the glass-workers were robbing the balance of the people of the United States; that the tariff should be reduced and the workingmen work for less wages. Mr. Scott is President and Cleveland is his right-hand man. He is the strongest man on the ways and means committee. He is the man who will not employ union men; he is the man who will not pay union wages; he is the man who has never paid union wages; he is one of the members of the ways and means committee, who has told manufacturers if they would go home and reduce their men's wages, the men could not strike so much, as their wants would compel them to work. He is the man who said that a tariff that would permit as high wages as the glass-workers and iron-workers get, should be reduced. He is back of the Democratic administration, who has valued window glass 24x30 at less price than 10x15, in order to make the duty appear high. Five years ago this fall the window-glass-workers were resisting a reduction of wages from 15 to 40 per cent., based on the fact that the tariff had been reduced. These are plain facts, and I call upon all glass-workers to pause and think before they cast their votes for Cleveland.

The lines have been drawn in this fight. It is not Democratic or Republican, but it is tariff for protection or tariff for revenue. The Republicans only have a majority of one or two in the Senate, and if Cleveland is elected that means the indorsement of the Mills bill. There is no doubt but what it would pass. Stop and think before you vote. Some of the Democratic papers are claiming that glass is not touched on two of the brackets. Some of them are claiming there has not been an importation in the lower brackets, while the Treasury Department shows over $14,000,000 worth. Glass-workers, every iron-worker and every workingman in the North should vote for protection this time. I would sooner see all the workingmen united and fighting the politicians than to be fighting the manufacturers, for just as soon as Cleveland is elected and the Mills bill becomes a law, we will have a fight for our wages.

The workingmen here in this State understand and realize the condition of things. They are doing all they can for Harrison and Morton. In Bernhard's Bay, every workman and the manufacturers have come over for Harrison and Morton and protection, and unless there is a big change between now and election day, New York will be won for Harrison and Morton. All the meetings I address are large and enthusiastic, and I believe victory will be with the protective tariff this year. JAMES CAMPBELL.

CANESTOTA, N. Y., Oct. 23.

PUGH'S STATEMENTS.

If Cleveland Is Elected, the Senate and the Supreme Court Will Be Democratic.

Birmingham, (Ala.) Special.

United States Senator James L. Pugh, of Alabama, spoke at O'Brien's Opera-house last night to an audience of fifteen hundred people. Among other remarkable statements he said: "If Cleveland and Thurman are elected, as I think they will be, we will have a majority in the Senate of the United States. We have the House already. If there are any newspaper reporters around I don't want them to publish this, but if Grover Cleveland is elected President the Supreme Court of the United States will have a majority of Democratic judges."

A little further along he said: "The Republicans are good people, but they should be in the penitentiary. This is going to be a white man's government. The Democratic party in the South is made up of the moral power."

Towards the close of his speech he said: "One great question arises and dwarfs every other question. You know the hatred of the Republican party towards the white people of the South. Their distrust of the South will remain as long as the Republican party is in power. The country can never be firmly reunited if the Republicans again obtain control of the government."

A Shocking State of Things.

New Haven Special.

By disarrangement of some electric wires Brown's meat and fish market became charged with electricity the other night. Even a cleaver on the counter gave forth shocks, and Mr. Brown determined to have some fun. On a hook hung the carcass of a lamb. A stout man inquired the price of a shoulder. Mr. Brown offered the whole lamb to him if he would carry it off. He threw his arms around it and tried to lift it. The shock he got nearly threw him to the floor. A basket of oysters touched a water-pipe. A young man came in to buy a peck, and was told to help himself. He lifted one and dropped it with a howl. A barrel of cabbage was also charged with the electricity. When Mr. Brown told a woman who wanted one that she might have it and welcome, she picked out the tiniest head she could see and set up screeching and groaning and rushed through the jeering crowd out of sight. Just at this time a lineman came along and soon found out where the trouble was. It took him a few minutes only to repair the wire, and business was resumed.

A Modern Instance.

Nebraska State Journal.

"Madam, are you a woman suffragist?"

"No, sir, I haven't time to be."

"Haven't time! Well, if you had the privilege of voting, whom would you support?"

"The same man I've supported for ten years."

"And who is that?"

"My husband."

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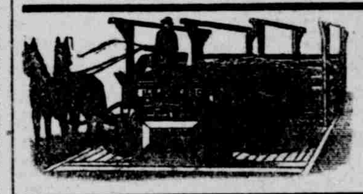

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