The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1888. VOLUME XXXVII--NUMBER 46.

7,000 Men

COME OUT FOR PROTECTION

And March in the Mud and Rain for Miles.

The Finest Demonstration Wheeling Ever Saw,

And one that any City Might be Proud of.

PITTSBURGH'S REGIMENTS

Set the People Crazy with Enthusiasm.

The City on Fire with Glory and Pyrotechnics.

An Effort that is a Forecast of the Splendid Victory for Protection in November, when we will Break the Solid South.

Just a little sunshine,
Just a lot of rain;
Just a little street parade,
Just a little gain.
Just a little joint debate;
Just November 6,
And hurrah for Governor Nate!
Poor Fleming, sad his fix.

The Protection demonstration and reception to the Republican clubs of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia last night, was the greatest success of any campaign in the history of this city. Miles of decorations and fireworks, miles of handsomely uniformed clubs, marching with the precision of veterans; miles of brilliantly colored lanterns and flaming torches; miles of fluttering handkerchiefs, flags and shouting people; brass bands and drum corps innumerable and unlimited enthusiasm—that was the way Wheeling Republicans showed what they mean to do in November.

Special train after special train rolled into the depots all day. What if it was raining! Wasn't it going to rain harder for the Democrats next month? A little water couldn't dampen the intention to show Ohio and Pennsylvania Republicans that their brethren in this State meant to stand in line with them on election day.

At 6 o'clock, when the Plumed Knights, the Junior Plumed Knights and the Island Escort Club turned out to meet the visitors, there were 5,000 strangers in the city, and at the time the great parade started there were 10,000 strangers and at least 30,000 people on the streets.

But they made enough noise for one hundred thousand.

At every point along the line of march where the least advantage in the way of seeing could be obtained, there were crowds gathered.

Fireworks of all descriptions were put off at all available points and the star of Harrison, Morton and Protection blazed out brilliantly from the beginning to the end.

The Plumed Knights with their drum major, led the procession, acting as escort to the visiting clubs. They were immediately followed by the Americus Club, of Pittsburgh, with their beautiful red, white and blue umbrellas. How they did march and how they were cheered.

But for that matter, every visiting club covered itself with glory. The dude colored club of East Liverpool, and the McKinley club of the same place, received cheer after cheer. The Pittsburgh clubs all came to the front in the very best style. Their marching was superb and the music they brought with them excellent.

Wheeling is indebted to Pennsylvania and Ohio. Either State can call on this city at any time and the response will be instant and generous.

The second and third divisions, composed of Western Virgnia clubs showed up well. The cavalry was a feature and each person in line was a voter. Marshall county came up in force and the banner they bore promising one thousand majority for Protection in November is no idle boast now. The ward clubs turned out in large numbers and only added to the general enthusiasm. Protection Wheeling is proud of its success.

The parade wound up with a review of the visiting clubs by the marshals, in front of the INTELLIGENCER office. Then came serenades from bands and drum corps, cheers for Harrison, Morton, Goff and the State ticket, the escorting of the guests to the depots, and the greatest parade in the history of this city was over.

RAIN COULDN'T SPOIL IT.

The Way People Braved Bad Weather to Enjoy It.

All day it rained. At brief intervals telephone messages were received from out of town at the INTELLIGENCER office and the Republican club rooms asking if the parade would take place. They were told that it would, and it did.

The decorations, though nothing like as general as they would have been had the weather been fair, were beautiful. The old Lincoln star in a circle blazed in front of Thompson & Hibberd's, with the words beneath, "The Star of American Protection;" "Harrison, Morton, Tippecanoe, and Protection, too." Above floated a large flag with the motto attached, "Rally 'round the Protection flag, boys." The boys rallied!

The streets were packed with people, equally divided as to sex, and the ladies stood in the rain and on the muddy sidewalks, or even out in the streets, and waved their handkerchiefs and cheered.

Said a prominent Democrat after the parade, "I have lived here twenty-eight years, and it is the biggest thing I ever saw."

Pittsburgh visitors, and there were thousands of them, said it laid way over their late big blowout. Many old stagers said it beat anything they ever saw for style and neatness, and in size it was as big as could be handled. As it was, when the head of the parade came to Fourteenth and Market streets to disband, the tail had not reached Sixteenth marching north on Market, so that the line was fifteen squares in length. It required an hour and a quarter to pass a given point, and it is estimated that there were about 7,000 men in line.

THE PARADE.

"Young Tip" Gives the Command and it Moves.

The parade was formed with difficulty. It was too large to handle well. Then some of the trains were a little late, and it was not till 8:30 that "Young Tip," which had done salute duty early in

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

LOCATED AT WHEELING.

The Army Recruiting Station Transferred from Annapolis to this City—The Number of Recruits Wanted.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The War Department has issued an order transferring the army recruiting station under Capt. Allen Smith, Fourth Cavalry, from Annapolis to Wheeling. Captain Smith is now reported by the Department as in Wheeling looking for suitable quarters for a rendezvous. The recruiting party will consist of one lance sergent and two or more privates. About eighteen hundred men are wanted to fill vacancies in the service. Great difficulty is experienced in getting desirable recruits, mainly because the private soldier in the regular army is usually made a dog of by officers. This fact accounts for the great preponderance of a low type of foreign element now in the army, self-respecting Americans almost universally preferring the hard lot outside to the indignities of the service. The recruiting department hopes to get some good men who will not desert in the Wheeling section. Posters calling for recruits will be sent to postoffices within fifty or a hundred miles of Wheeling. Infantry recruits will be sent to Columbus and Cavalry to Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis for three months drilling before assignment to regiments.

FREE TRADERS ON THEIR METAL.

They Pass a Demagogic Resolution Against the Senate Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Speaker of the House to-day proceeded to call the States for the introduction of bills and resolutions. When Alabama was called Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, offered the following for reference:

WHEREAS, The Senate of the United States has reported a bill to revise the tax laws, which bill is more oppressive to the masses of the people and more in the interest of the monopolists than any measure ever proposed to any legislative body, of which we have a record; therefore be it

Resolved, The Democratic members of this House pledge themselves to continue their efforts to defend the people against this unequal, unjust and unwise legislation, which if enacted into law, must inevitably check and limit the sale of American products in foreign countries, stimulate and strengthen the operations of combinations and trusts, and prolong, if not perpetuate, the subjection of the people to the exactions of accumulated capital. And the Democratic members of this Congress, will maintain the contest upon this floor until the victory is won or the duties with which they have been charged by the people, lapse by constitutional limitation; and be it also

Resolved, That the Senate tariff bill should be discussed upon this floor, to the end that its features may be exposed and made known to the people.

After some discussion as to the propriety of the resolution, it was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Concerning Imported Confectionery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Treasury Department has made a ruling in regard to the classification of fancy boxes containing confectionery which has an important bearing on goods imported for the holiday trade. The Department holds that if importers at the approach of the holiday trade import goods in covering which are manifestly designed for use otherwise than in the bonafide transportation of the goods to the United States they should be assessed at the rate of 100 per cent advalorem, irrespective of any claim that such coverings are the "usual coverings" for the holiday season. So long as they confine themselves to making the ordinary coverings attractive, so goes the decision, the coverings would undoubtedly be free of duty, but when they go farther and import as coverings articles suitable for other uses and designed for other uses, the coverings become dutiable at the rate of 100 per cent advalorem, notwithstanding the fact that importers are guilty of no intent to defraud the revenue and are willing to pay duty on the coverings, either under the rule in the old tariff or as separate commodities (fancy boxes) under the law.

West Virginia Matters at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Special Agent Roome notified the Pension Office to-day that he had arrested and jailed Caswell E. Bradley for taking an illegal fee, six hundred dollars, from Eliza Kettle.

Bushrod C. Washington, of West Virginia, has been promoted to the position of topographer, at $1,000, in the Geological Survey.

G. C. Frooner, wife and two children, of Greenbrier; C. L. Levy and C. L. Long, of Charleston, were held up at the Pennsylvania station today as yellow fever suspects. They were all released.

Has not Faith in His Cause.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Considerable amusement was created tonight among a few Republican politicians now here, by a report that the accomplished young Assistant Secretary of State, Geo. Rives, has accepted the Presidency of Columbia College, provided Mr. Cleveland is not elected. It is maliciously said that he lacks confidence and is looking for another job. He wants a better birth than Assistant Secretary and is holding a college presidency open hoping for promotion in diplomatic service.

Took an Illegal Fee.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. VA., Oct. 15.—A. W. Roome, special examiner, arrested Caswell E. Bradley last night on French Creek, in this State, charged with taking an illegal fee of six hundred dollars from Eliza Kettle, a pensioner. Mr. Roome, accompanied by Special Marshal Springston, arrived here late last night with their prisoner, on their way to Clarksburg, where he will have a hearing.

An Accident and a Strike.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 15.—William Whitson, while assisting his father in the construction of a new steeple on the Catholic church, fell a distance of thirty feet, breaking his leg below the knee.

The laborers employed on the extension of the Cumberland Valley Railroad from here to Winchester, struck for higher wages to-day.

Master Brewer's Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The delegates who are to attend the Master Brewer's Convention are gathering to-day in the city and are being welcomed by the officers of the convention at Terrace Garden, which has been suitably fitted up for their benefit. The work of this convention begins to-night and closes on Wednesday night.

MOST men, otherwise strong in body and mind, will become unhappy and break down when afflicted with rheumatism. If they would only try Salvation Oil they would find relief at once. Price 25c.

SOME GLARING FRAUDS

That Enter Into the Indiana Campaign.

5,000 NEW MECHANICS THERE

Local Option will Cut the Prohibition Vote Severely—Railroad Men for Harrison—The State will go Republican—State Issues.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 15.—The hopefulness of the Republicans on the result in November increases as the election draws near. There is scarcely a doubt but that the party of protection will carry this State by at least 6,000 majority. This is a conservative estimate. There are some who profess to see at least 20,000 in sight, but this is through strongly partisan and ultra hopeful glasses. Ten thousand is the usual estimate of the average Republican.

The world outside takes it for granted that the sole issue here is the tariff. It is a mistake. There are State issues of fully as great magnitude, and which are playing no secondary part in this great political drama.

THE STATE ISSUES.

The local option question which is fathered by the Republican party will have the effect of reducing the Prohibition majority. The present liquor law is a very poor license statute. It meets with approval neither from the friends of temperance reform nor the liquor dealers themselves. The Republicans have come forward with local option as one of the planks of their platform. It was in a measure their issue in the last State campaign, but the plank was so evasive and uncertain that it had no effect whatever, in fact it provoked more of a feeling of distrust than confidence, and thus contributed to the partial overthow of the party. The efforts of the Prohibition party to help Democracy into power in this State are being counteracted by the local option proposition. The third party people are fighting more bitterly than ever in consequence, inasmuch as they see some of their best men, the candid, fair-minded men leaving the party and its female suffrage annex.

There are three other great State issues, viz: the insane hospital investigation, the mismanagement and crimes connected with the State Prison South, and the Marion county tally sheet forgeries.

In the insane hospital mismanagement a legislative committee was appointed on January 31, 1887, to investigate alleged abuses. The asylums were under Democratic control.

CRUELTY AND CRIME.

The result of the inquiry was the development of a most outrageous and criminal condition of affairs. The President of the Board of Managers, Dr. Harrison, was proven to be drawing $800 per year more salary than allowed him; his moral character was reported bad; patients were treated with the greatest cruelty, and fed on the foulest food; two of the trustees committed illegal acts, and in fact the whole institution was simply a vast piece of criminal mismanagement used by the Democrat lawmakers to supply offices for their friends and incomes for themselves. All the Democrats in the House voted against the adoption of this report, but it was approved by a vote of 53 to 37. The case made a tremendous scandal, and immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, Attorney General Michener brought suit against Dr. Harrison to recover the excessive salary which he had drawn, and the suit is now pending in the Supreme Court. He had also brought, and has pending in the Marion Superior Court, suits to remove Trustees Harrison, Grapen and Burrell for the illegal acts done by them.

REVOLTING REVELATIONS.

The affairs of the State Prison South developed more revolting testimony than even this. This institution under exclusive Democratic control was a perfect inferno. Beyond the question of repeated defalcations, amounting to $20,000 or more, and the petty stealings of salaried officials, the cruelties practiced were terrible. Of the cases reported to the committee, about twenty or thirty in all, the following are sworn samples: Goddard, a convict, was punished and killed and his body burnt in the furnace. The remains were seen by a convict, now confined, and his testimony implicates David M. Allen, the present steward, Mr. Kennedy, a guard now at the prison, and Mr. Jack Hilliard, then a guard, and at present residing in Jeffersonville.

Mungo, a colored convict, charged with stealing a file, was catted on the bare back, while on his hands and knees, by John Craig, then Deputy Warden, and a robust man. Mungo died from the effects of this castigation in great agony.

Charles David, convict, stated in the presence of the guard, without denial from the latter, that he had been imprisoned continually six months in the Craza House, and fought the rats for his life. These rats come through a small slot 2x8 inches, which is the only means of ventilation and light. He stated that he was for four days at a time without water.

POLITICIANS IN PRISON.

The tally-sheet forgeries are more notorious than either of the other cases. It was, in brief, wholesale election fraud planned in the interest of the Democratic party by Simeon Coy, Chairman of the Marion County Democratic Committee; John E. Sullivan, Democratic Clerk of the Marion Circuit Court; George W. Budd, the deputy of Sullivan; Albert Beck, law partner of the Democratic Representhtive in Congress from the Indianapolis district, and Democratic candidate for the office of City Attorney; Samuel E. Perkins, son of the late Judge Perkins, and a prominent Democratic politician and worker; Henry N. Spaan, a prominent Democratic attorney; Dr. Metcalf, W. F. A. Bernhamer, Stephen Mattler, and other Democrats of more or less importance. To be brief, Coy and Bernhamer are now serving sentences in the penitentiary.

The above are some of the State issues, and while they do not rise paramount to the question of protection to industries and labor, they rank with it.

HOW PENNSYLVANIA WILL HELP.

But in addition to all this, to the reduction of the Prohibition vote and the support of the protection Democrats, Pennsylvania will hold the honor of carrying this State for Republicanism. This is written advisedly. The gas belt of Indiana extends through half a dozen counties and a dozen large towns. Through Hancock, Howard, Madison, Delaware, Anderson and Noble counties the belt stretches in irregular form. Growing cities like Kokomo, Anderson, Marion, Portland, Muncie, Noblesville and Greenfield are doubling their capacity in industrial lines. Great glass-works are projected and in course of construction at various points, and the wave of progress is already waist deep in Central Indiana. What has been the result of this development? Thousands of experts, skilled gas-fitters, drillers, tool-dressers, glass-workers and other artisans have flocked out here from the gas fields of Western Pennsylvania. They have been here for periods varying from two days to eighteen months. There is on an estimate 5,000 of these men. Eighty-five per cent. of them are Republicans. There has also come upon the trail of these mechanics a swarm of men to dig ditches and lay gas-pipe. They are at least 90 per cent. of them aliens. Less than 5 percent. of them have a vote, but every one is a Democratic vote. Of these 4,000 or more men who are Republicans and skilled mechanics, about 60 per cent can vote next month, which, roughly, means 2,500 more intelligent suffrages for protection. This is what Pennsylvania will do towards help carrying this State against free trade, corruption and the whiskey ring.

5,000 MEN FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

And this new element in the gas belt is being looked after. It has not been neglected. The above estimate is made on the result of observations made by a practical mechanic and natural gas expert who is familiar with this field. He has visited every portion of it, and his figures are as correct as any can be approximately. Of the glass-workers a great factory has been erected at Kokomo, and is now in operation. Various new manufacturing establishments in Muncie have within two years doubled the population of her skilled workmen, and these having resided in the State for over a year will vote in November for the first time. A club of over 200 natural gas workers from Indianapolis alone called on General Harrison a week or so ago.

A great deal is therefore expected, and rightly, too, by the Republicans from this infusion of new blood into the politics of the State. It lessens the power of the floating vote and cripples the strength of the purchaseable element, which is generally subservient to Democratic ducats.

RAILROAD MEN'S CLUBS.

While this question of the relation of labor to the result next month is under discussion, it is worth while to notice the attitude of the labor element as a whole. It has been placarded all along the line as one of the Democrats' strong points that the railroad men of this preeminently great railroad State were against Gen. Harrison almost to a man. The cause of this was his unfavorable attitude to the strikes of preceding years. In regard to the latter it is needless to say that all the blathering stories of his alleged utterance to wade in blood up to his waist have been proven to be an outrageous lie, fathered by one Gould, an ex-Anarchist, now in New York State. As a further proof that there is no foundation for this the railroad men of the entire State are for him, as shown in the hundreds of railroad clubs organized for Harrison and Morton.

The beauty of all this is that the Democrats started their railroad lies a trifle early in the campaign. It gave the Republicans just the chance they wanted; viz., an opportunity to deny them and refute the slanderous falsehoods. The persistent mendacity of the paid falsifiers of the Democracy in the face of proofs furnished to the contrary, has had the result of drawing to Gen. Harrison the sympathy of the railroaders. They believe that he has been lied against, and as a result began working in his behalf. Thus the poisoned darts of Democratic falsehood have fallen harmless, and to-day the railroad men to a unit almost are enlisted in Harrison and Morton railroad clubs. At Richmond alone there is one club of over 600 members.

THE LABOR VOTE GENERALLY.

Of the workingmen in other ranks the forces of Charles Litchman, ex-Secretary of the Knights of Labor, Eccles Robinson and Alex C. Rankin, of Pittsburgh, and even old man Smith, ycleped "Broaday," have told the story of protection and free trade so effectively that the labor element is practically and wholly with the Republicans. The Democrats have been hard put to for labor speakers. They have not more than a half a dozen in the field, and these find it so hard to reconcile tariff reduction and good wages that their efforts are of little avail.

But the Democrats are desperate. If they see the faintest break in the Republican line that money can widen, the money will not be wanting. For this reason the Republican managers here at the rooms of the State Central Committee are taking every possible means to check fraud, to stamp it out in its incipiency. It is reported that at least $200,000 is to be thrown into this State ten days before the election by the Democratic National managers for the purpose of "influencing" the "uncertain" vote. If so Messrs. Coy and Bernhamer will have some distinguished fellow-convicts before long in the penitentiary at Michigan City.

Another Anarchistic Crank.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Fritz Sallapsky, an Anarchist and member of the Lehr Und Wehr Verein which was so conspicuous at the time of the Haymarket riot, came into the Larrabee street police station late last night considerably under the influence of liquor. "Here," he said, as he emptied the contents of a large leather pouch upon the desk, "here, you have taken my rifle from me, now you may have everything else I have got."

The Sergeant was somewhat startled to see in front of him a bayonet, two large revolvers, a large supply of cartridges and a book of instructions and tactics of the Lehr Und Wehr Verein. Sallapsky then became very violent in his denunciations of the police and was locked up in a cell where he spent the remainder of the night singing the Marseillaise.

A Dishonorable Race.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—It transpired that the recent Rowe-Temple bicycle races for the world's championship were not honorably contested. At Morgan's suggestion, Manager Alley, who has been handling Rowe, made an agreement with Morgan that Temple would win a race, Rowe win one and the third be a dead head. Morgan, it appears, planned to throw down Rowe and fell into the very trap which he had set, Alley had his mind made up as to what trick was to be played upon him and Rowe and met the head schemer with his own tools. He intended from the start, so he claims, that Rowe should go in to win the first two races, and win he did, though it was contrary to all arrangements. Alley, Rowe and Woodside have made affidavits to the above effect.

Another Man Gone Wrong.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—C. C. Nardin, for four and one-half years secretary of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, whose office is No. 517 Ogden Avenue, disappeared last Wednesday, and his whereabouts are unknown. Members of the society say that between $2,000 and $3,000 is missing. They say his bonds will fully cover the default.

Will be Settled All Right.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—It is stated that Germany, without directly intervening in the Tunisian schools question, will recommend that the French Government settle the matter amicably with Italy.

THE DRY GOODS MEN.

The Great Meetings they are Holding in New York City

FOR HARRISON AND MORTON.

The Songs They Sing and the Great Times They Have—Business Men who Attend—All Day Meetings—A Popular Fad.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—One of the best clubs going here in this campaign is that which the wholesale dry goods merchants have opened to business men who have an hour to spare at noon. It is not a particularly formal club and it does not depend on big contributions, big lists of officers and long prepared arguments, but it gets whomsoever will into an old store-room, furnishes plenty of campaign song sheets and a leader for the singing and then expects everybody to go in as the zeal of the party moves them. The President does not encourage the speeches for they come fast enough without encouragement, but he does throw in sharp remarks like a bright toastmaster at a good dinner and in general keeps things moving. The speakers are plenty because the meetings are of the kind that bring out all the latent oratory in a man, and they are good because they come hot from the contact with fresh crisp ideas. There are no dull minutes after the meeting once gets under way.

The only trouble is that the room is not big enough. It was a store-room once, extending back from Broadway some one hundred feet and just about the width of the regular Broadway store. A desk is placed near the doorway where documents, songs and badges are to be had, and in the rear is an organ which hurries up the conservative enthusiasts who can't keep time to the lively music. About half way back is a platform raised two or three feet above the floor, and ranged along it are half a dozen chairs for the speakers and the chairman. There is no other furniture, for the crowds never leave standing room.

STANDING ROOM ONLY.

About the time the meeting is to begin the organ starts up in the rear of the room and lures the visitors back past the platform. Others coming in from the front push solidly back against them and when President Fuller starts the meeting he always sees a solid jam of business men reaching all the way from the front to the last foot of space in the rear. They are thick enough to be uncomfortable under some circumstances, but judging by their singing and cheers, when they get under way, they feel all right. Two or three rousing songs lead them off always in the right direction. There are sixteen of them in the campaign sheet and anybody shouts out a choice. Sometimes "John Brown's Body" is the favorite tune; sometimes it is the solid old tune "Marching Through Georgia," or "Rally Round the Flag," or just as often it is the favorite "Old Folks at Home." The Germans have a very good song to the tune of "The Watch on the Rhine," of which a verse or two shows poetry as much above the ordinary campaign doggerel as the tune is above the Democratic howls that come from their rooms across the street. It opens in this way:

Dear native land, with lifted hand,
Before my God and man I stand,
With love for thee, all witness me—
I swear true faith and loyalty.

CHORUS.—Columbia, dear, there's none more true,
My life, my all I pledge to you,
Dear land, dear native land, 'tis my reward,
To live and die as Freedom's faithful guard.

A little closer to the popular pulse is "Marching Through Georgia," which ingeniously works in a few of Cleveland's shortcomings, in brief, bright lines before the rousing old chorus.

Harrison the soldier fought in many a mortal fray;
Harrison the soldier honors both the blue and gray—
Fishing, though, he never went on Decoration Day—
Under the banner "Protection."—CHO.

Harrison the soldier wore a Union Army suit;
Harrison the soldier faced the murderous salute—
Even tho' he never shirked or hired a substitute—
Under the banner "Protection."—CHO.

That song has the advantage of stating facts about Harrison and Cleveland; in contrast that anybody understands, and it usually has to be sung two or three times at each meeting. The audience like it and there are very few men in the crowd who don't join the hurrah in the chorus. Added to it and to the other songs also, the leader has a few verses which run on like the topical song in a comic opera. They are fresh, bright and unexpected, and they really illustrate Senator John Sherman's remark at the head of the sheet that "One good campaign song is worth a hundred speeches."

TALKING TO THE POINT.

Between the songs the speeches are varied. The other day they started off with John H. Pierce, a Knight of Labor from Chicago, then they had Judge Morris from Brooklyn, a Democrat of thirty years standing who had been kicked out of the party with Samuel J. Randall, then a very bright Hungarian business man named Schwartz, then a Philadelphia lawyer, named Warwick who is pretty well known on there as City Solicitor, then John P. Foster, the President of the League of Republican Clubs and then because the audience roared out "no" to a proposition to adjourn, a half dozen more speakers who kept it up until the merchants dinner hour had extended pretty well through the afternoon. The fact was that everybody had something good to say, and the crowd felt that they could not afford to miss it. The Chicago Knight of Labor was a big man with strong black eyes, a long ragged black beard and hands which looked as if they had not been long away from the machinist's bench. He talked for the tariff. He asked the dry goods men how they were going to push business when American workmen, reduced to the level of workingmen in other parts of the world, would only be able to buy the two yards and a half of unbleached cotton domestic which was sufficient to cover their competitors in India; and the grocery men how they would like to deal exclusively in rice which the American farmer would have to eat if it became necessary to compete with the grain-raisers of India.

FREE TRADE MEANS FREE COMPETILION.

Free Trade he said meant free competition, and everybody would have to produce as cheap as the cheapest. He did not want even to come down to the Southern level where the poor black man was kept in debt to his master and could not get away to better himself because of the law. That system might suit the Arkansas and Texas gentlemen who were so anxious to tell Northern merchants and manufacturers how to do business, but he did not think it would prevail among intelligent men who had the right to vote; not this year anyhow.

The Brooklyn convert, Judge Morris, did not make such an argument, but he talked like a man who knew from bitter experience why the Democratic Free Trade party was no fit stopping place for one who wished prosperity to his neighbors. Thirty years, he said, brushing back his gray hair from a high forehead, he had voted the Democratic ticket, but he could not stand Free Trade and Grover Cleveland. "I am a Randall Democrat," he said, "a Democrat of the old school; an admirer of the Democratic fathers; but if Jefferson or Jackson had been alive to-day they would not have been in harmony with the new Southern Free Trade Democrats. They would have been ostracised just like Sam Randall." Venturing on a few words about Southern outrages, the Judge said that he would be charged with waving the bloody shirt. "So long, however," he added, "as their shot guns and ruffians furnish the blood, we will wave the shirt," and the audience shouted approval.

Mr. Schwartz, who represented thousands of Hungarians in New York City, talked as a man who had no hereditary preferences for either party, but had come to America a stranger, studied its history and joined the party of equal rights and freedom for all. He was a strong-face scholarly looking man, with a great expanse of forehead and bright spectacles which did not hide a pair of honest, flashing eyes. He said the Hungarians as a people had been through centuries the most earnest fighters to keep alive the spark of liberty, and, in this their adopted country, they could not stay silent when the liberty they had come to find was again imperiled.

THE BOWERY PARROT.

Robert P. Porter was another of the speakers. He had come round to see the meeting but the crowd liked the *Press* and insisted on a few words from the editor. He talked briefly through a storm of applause, which almost drowned the end of every ringing sentence, and then he read them a short protective poem of which these are stanzas. It deals with a Bowery Parrot who has absorbed as much political economy as Grover Cleveland in learning to say "The Tariff is a Tax."

You may tell him that the duty is a thing of joy and beauty,
That it stimulates production, takes account of all the facts;
When we make a thing it's cheaper, when we buy abroad it's steeper,
But the parrot answers nothing but "the tariff is a tax."

You may tell him by what stages large production makes good wages,
Brings the buyer side by side with him who makes the thing he lacks,
Saving cost of transportation from a distant population;
But the parrot heeds it not, and says, "The tariff is a tax."

You may tell him that the farmer feels happier and calmer
When he sells his stuff at home than when for distant points he packs,
For a factory, hiring labor, is a profitable neighbor,
But the parrot will once more say "The tariff is a tax."

In the crowd at the meeting were delegations from Baltimore and Philadelphia anxious to see how it was run, and ready to start a similar meeting in their own towns. They were pleased enough with the result to promise to start the good work immediately.

LET HIM OFF EASY.

A Man Gets Twenty Years for Kicking His Mother to Death.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Michael Flaherty, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for kicking his aged mother to death in the Hudson County Court of Over and Terminer on Friday, was re-arraigned before Justice Knapp yesterday and sentenced to 20 years in the State prison, and also fined the amount of the cost of the case. Lawyer Black, his counsel, made an appeal for mercy. The Justice, in pronouncing the sentence, said: "The testimony of the witnesses showed that Flaherty is a brute, and the Court would have been pleased if the jury had convicted him of murder in the first degree. He deserves no mercy, and will get none in this court."

As Flaherty was being led from the room he turned to the Justice and asked appealingly: "Can't I say a word for myself?" The Justice bowed his head affirmatively, and Flaherty said: "Your Honor, I am not guilty of the charge." He broke down then and could say no more. The jury seems to have attached weight to the point made by the prisoner's lawyer in summing up that Flaherty could have had no motive for murder.

A GOOD FRESHET.

Much Coal Will Go Out of Pittsburgh—The Pilot Scale.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Oct. 15.—The rain of the past few days caused a slight rise in the rivers and about 4,000,000 bushels of coal were shipped to Cincinnati and Louisville to-day. The river pilots did not stand out for the advance in wages demanded in their new scale. A number of pilots were in demand this morning in addition to those under yearly contract. Joseph Walton & Co. called upon one of the "trippers" and stated that they would not pay the new scale. The pilot first offered to take the tow to Cincinnati for $125 pending a settlement of the scale. Capt. Walton replied that he would not employ him under those conditions. The pilot held a consultation with the members of his assembly and decided to accept the berth at the old rate of wages. A number of other pilots did the same thing; in fact the shippers had more applicants for work this morning than they had places for.

The members of the Coal Exchange will hold a meeting on Wednesday, when the pilots' scale will be considered.

Another Misplaced Switch.

CANTON, MASS., Oct. 15.—By a misplaced switch at the Central station here this forenoon, the train from Fall River was sent upon the track on which the train for Middleboro was standing. Three of the cars were badly smashed, and one car was driven into the brick wall of the Taunton locomotive foundry, knocking out a hole about thirteen feet square, and throwing brick and glass among the workmen. None were hurt but the molds were ruined by the debris.

A Lumber King Dead.

MENOMINEE, WIS., Oct. 15.—John H. Knapp, President of the great lumber firm of Knapp, Stout & Co., died here yesterday of cancer of the face. He had been forty-two years the head of the most prosperous lumber concern in the Northwest, having accumulated a capital of many millions of dollars. He was born in Elmira, N. Y., March 20, 1825.

A Blockade of Freight.

MINNNAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 15.—There is a blockade of 1,000 cars of rejected wheat here. The elevators refuse to accept it, and the stuff stands on the track. The roads have now agreed to let their cars go east of here if charges are prepaid, and it will be lifted.

An Irish Member Arrested.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Pierre Mahony, member of Parliament from North Meath, for inciting tenants not to pay rent.

The Pope to Hold a Consistory.

ROME, Oct. 15.—The Pope is making arrangements for the holding of a consistory, at which he will deliver an allocution concerning the visit to his holiness of the Emperor of Germany.

BLAINE IN INDIANA.

A Great Crowd Turns out to Hear the Plumed Knight.

HE ANSWERS MR. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary of the Treasury—He also Pays His Respects to the Sugar Trust—A Pointed Reference to the Campaign of 1884.

NEW ALBANY, IND., Oct. 15.—Inclement weather interfered somewhat with the demonstration here to-day over the arrival of Hon. James G. Blaine. At 9 o'clock Mr. Blaine and Gen. Hovey held a public receptian at the Windsor hotel around which several thousand people clamored.

The mass meeting was held at the intersection of Eleventh and Market streets. It is estimated from 10,000 to 12,000 people were present. Mr. Blaine arrived at 3:30 and was given an ovation. He was in good voice and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: Last Wednesday at Goshen I understood that Mr. Havemeyer, the President of the Sugar Trust, had appeared before the Ways and Means Committee when the tariff bill was up, and according to Senator Allison, had secured an arrangement by which six millions of dollars were put into the pockets of that trust. Mr. Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in a speech printed this morning in the Louisville papers, denies that Mr. Havemeyer ever appeared before the committee, or that any such arrangement as I have spoken of was made for his benefit. On page 6,503 of the *Congressional Record* for the current session, as issued July 10, a debate is reported, in which Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, member of the Ways and Means Committee, admitted that he had invited Mr. Havemeyer and his attorney to the room of the Committee on Ways and Means on the 12th of April to talk over the sugar tariff; and Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, another member of the Ways and Means Committee, admitted having met Havemeyer and his attorney at another time. Take Mr. Mills' denial, if he chooses, that Mr. Havemeyer never appeared before him; but here were two members of the Ways and Means Committee, who openly acknowledged that they had heard not only Havemeyer, but his attorney; and the attorney was skilled in every feature of the sugar tariff and not only knew what points were advantageous to the government, but also knew still better what points were advantageous to the trust. The latter points seem to have been adopted by the Ways and Means Committee, though perhaps Mr. Mills did not know it. [Laughter and cheers.] I find, also, in the papers to-day a report of a Democratic meeting in New York, before which Mr. Fairchild, the Secretary of the Treasury appeared to defend the policy of loaning sixty millions of the people's money to certain pet banks without interest. His defense consists chiefly, in proving that I overstated the amount those banks could make out of that transaction. He says that I calculated the interest on the whole sixty millions, whereas the banks are compelled to keep twenty-five per cent of it in their vaults. I think Mr. Fairchild answer is perfectly amusing, and it recalls the solilloquy of the man who drew a ten thousand dollar prize in a lottery a few years ago when the habit was to deduct fifteen per cent before paying the amount. "How lucky it was," said he, "that I did not draw twenty thousand. It would have ruined me to pay the premium." [Laughter and cheers.] Mr. Fairchilds does not frankly and manfully confront the issue. He does not state to the people how the banks could afford to buy Government bonds, when the Government itself could not afford it, if it was an advantageous proceeding for these banks to invest $60,000,000 for the Government to do do it. [Cheers.] Press this question upon Mr. Fairchild, for he has not answered, why if the banks could make two to two and one-half per cent upon the purchase of United States 4s, the Treasury Department could not make as much [cheers], when by doing what the banks do, he could have wiped out sixty millions of the public debt. [Cheers.]

You will all recall that during the campaign of 1884 almost every Democratic orator and journal declared the Republicans had four hundred millions of idle money in the Treasury, and one of the objects in turning the Republicans out was to set free that four hundred million? I never heard one of them put the sum less. But when they got into power they found no surplus at all, because the Republicans had constantly applied whatever surplus there was to the purchase of Government bonds and the reduction of the public debt. I think during the last two years of President Arthur's administration nearly three hundred millions of dollars were paid off, but immediately the policy of President Cleveland's administration was to accumulate a surplus; and they have proceeded to have one, even when bonds were "on call" at par and millions were lying idle in the Treasury, and at last when pressed to purchase the Secretary of the Treasury intimated a lack of authority, because the law for purchasing bonds at a premium was contained in a clause attached to an appropriation bill. I suppose that the President and Secretary forgot, when they were questioning this form of legislation, that the President's salary of $50,000 was enacted really in a clause attached to an appropriation bill. [Laughter and cheers.] If the plea of lack of authority were made seriously by the Treasury Department, it must be termed sheer ignorance.

Does not Secretary Fairchild know that a reduction of the rate of duties will largely increase the importation and largely increase the surplus? If he does not know let him recur to the cause that brought on the financial crisis of 1817, and the financial crisis of 1857, and if he is not satisfied with these illustrations in his own country, let him go back 175 years to the reign of Queen Anne in England, when Dean Swift informed the ministry that he might double the duty and halve the revenue, or halve the duty and double the revenue. [Cheers.]

Mr. Fairchild proposes, by way of getting rid of a surplus, to halve the duty and double the revenue. [Laughter and cheers.] I said before, and I repeat now, that if a Republican Secretary of the Treasury had loaned $60,000,000 to pet banks all over the country, without interest, the Democratic party, if they controlled the House of Representatives, would have moved to impeach him. [Cries of "That's so."]

Mr. Blaine concluded with some references to the tariff, and its relation to industrial interests in the vicinity of New Albany.

Mr. Blaine and his party leaves for Lafayette at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. He speaks at Tippecanoe battle ground Wednesday afternoon.

Crispi and Herbert Bismarck.

ROME, Oct. 15.—Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, to-day held a long and cordial interview with Count Herbert Bismarck.

THEY ADMIT DEFEAT

Democratic Managers at Washington Very Blue Over the Prospect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The Democratic managers are practically ready to give up the ghost. Their party, they admit, is in a comatose condition and will linger along until the 6th of November, when they expect to surrender to the inevitable. The best evidences of their condition are the quarrels and differences among the leaders. Chairman Barnum has been here for two days. In conversation with friends he has been very plain-spoken about Committeeman William L. Scott. He evidently has the most supreme contempt for the sagacity or the sense of "the Erie statesman." He charges Scott with having been the cause of getting the Democrats into their present hole.

It appears that Scott utilized what he alleged himself to have put into the last campaign as a fulcrum upon which to rest his manipulations to make himself solid with the President. In connection with his operations under the patronage of the President, Barnum says he has alienated more sound, better and more useful Democrats, and consequently has done more damage than can be repaired during this campaign.

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