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OHIO'S GOVERNORSHIP FIGHT.

McKinley and Campbell Join in a Discussion at Ada.

SILVER AND TARIFF ISSUES DEBATED.

Free Trade's Aspostle and Protection's Champion Uphold Their Causes—An Immense Gathering Listens to the Discussion.

ADA, O., Oct. 8.—This town is in gala attire and filled with strangers, republicans and democrats, from the surrounding places, and those who came in by special trains from big cities in this state, to listen to a joint debate today between Governor Campbell and Major McKinley.

The union meeting was held in the vast amphitheater on the ground floor. Great taste was displayed in decorations. The governor's artillery salute was fired as the two distinguished leaders appeared.

The meeting was presided over by the chairman, J. M. Van Vleet of the Hardin county democratic central committee, on behalf of the democrats, and J. P. Howe of the republican county committee, on behalf of the republicans. Fully 7,000 people were pesent when the meeting was called to order.

Chairman Van Vleet made a brief speech announcing that Governor Campbell had gained the privilege of opening and closing by casting lots. The gentleman committed a slight bull by alluding, inadvertently, to Major McKinley as Governor McKinley, and the republicans cheered lustily, while the chairman blushed in confusion. Governor Campbell was then introduced and proceeded to open the debate.

Campbell Opens the Debate.

I regret [said Governor Campbell in opening] that I have not time to properly present the indictment of that overgrown monster which, masquerading in the garb of protection, subsists on the wage worker and agriculturist. [Applause.]

Yearly farming is growing more unprofitable, our commerce is swept away and that industry abandoned. Under protection the splendid palaces of protected manufacturers are crowning the hills while imported Huns, Italians and Bohemians are displacing all American citizens. Those who are some times called the "rotten rich" are defying the people and seeking through a venal press to destroy the reputation, the honor and the patriotism of anyone who may wage war righteously in the cause of the people. [Applause.]

We are rapidly reaching a condition which was predicted by Abraham Lincoln when he entered these words: "As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned; an era of high prices will follow; the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign until all wealth is aggregated in the hands of the few and the republic is lost." [Applause.] To convince you that that prediction is being realized I quote the utterance of a republican congressman (Butterworth) from Ohio, who said in congress that he could, upon the ten fingers of his hands, count the men who had added more to their wealth in the last ten years than all the men added to the wealth of all the agriculturalists in any state in the union. [Democratic applause]. The American Economist says that the number of people in the United States who own their own house has in twenty-five years fallen from five-eighths to three-eighths. How many years will it take for them to fall to one-eighth. The Progress of Boston says that when Egypt went down 2 per cent of her people owned 97 per cent of her wealth. The people were starved to death; that when Persia went down 1 per cent of her population owned all the land; that when Rome went down 1,800 men owned all the known world. In 1850 in this country the capitalists owned 87½ per cent of her wealth. Today they own more than twice that amount of her wealth. Yet he who goes before the people and without comment, without temper, points to those facts, that are statistical and undisputed, is sneered at as a "calamity croaker." [Laughter.]

Bradstreet, an authority in this country, says the total number of mercantile failures in the United States for the nine months of 1891 are 8,896, as compared with 7,538 in a like period of 1890, a gain of 17 per cent. This is under the McKinley bill. [Applause]. Yet in 1890, when Major McKinley accepted the nomination for congress, he said that if his bill passed the senate this country would witness a boom more marvelous than it had ever known. [Laughter]. Where is that boom? [Applause and "Free sugar, free sugar," from the republicans.] Were it not for the present abundant crops, the best in ten years, these failures would be a great deal worse than they are. One of the greatest causes of the depression and failures of the present year is that we are paying too much taxes. Major McKinley, on May 5, 1888, at Philadelphia, said that the tariff was a "tax." [Democratic applause.] Now who pays that tax? The major says this tax is not paid by the consumer. Now the supreme court of the United States, the authority in the land, has said who paid the tax. In the case of Brown against the state of Maryland they unanimously announced that "A duty on imports is a tax that is paid by the consumers." [Democratic applause.]

In 1878 William Richardson, once a member of congress and afterwards assistant secretary of the treasury, in reply to the inquiry of Senator Sherman said that "the importer adds the duty to the cost of the goods and the consumer pays it."

Blackboard Arguments.

[Governor Campbell here caused a board to be hoisted from the stage on which he demonstrated by methods of bookkeeping the alleged injustice of high tariff. A man goes to England and purchases goods to the amount of $5,000, the average duty on which would be $3,000, making $8,000 the total sum paid by the importer. Here another board was hoisted on which this $3,000 was charged up to "profit and loss," indicating that the importer did not charge the duty to the consumer and he would lose the $3,000 paid in duties, thus the foreigner had not paid the tax. Another board was hoisted on which it was shown that if the foreigner paid the tax the cost price of the goods when offered to the American consumer would be $5,000 instead of $8,000 which would be absolute free trade.] Now, when genuine reciprocity comes in we will have, not a little one-sided reciprocity with the little countries of South America, but substantial free trade with England, France and the world. [Applause.]

The duty on plate glass is 140 per cent, and last year we imported $600,000 worth of plate glass. That was the value of the goods in England yet upon that glass there was paid $793,000 duties or $83,000 more than the cost of the glass in England. Who paid that tax? Did the English manufacturer give us the glass and pay $693,000 beside to get us to take it? [Vociferous applause and laughter.]

At Chicago paper says that last week a Chicago firm received $1,400 worth of pearl buttons from Austria and the duty on them was just $3,000 or a trifle over 200 per cent. Who paid the duty? [Laughter.] Did the foreign manufacturer pay nearly $2,000 for the privilege of sending the pearl buttons to us? [Laughter and applause.]

The McKinley bill provides that 99 per cent of the duties in some articles has been refused, provided these articles are exported. Last year the Standard Oil company imported tin to this country upon which they paid more than $1,250,000 tax or duty. If they did not, if the foreigner instead paid that duty, then the United States has put its hands in its pockets and presented the Standard Oil company with $1,250,000 of our money; for this amount was refunded to the Standard Oil company.

There were manufactured in this country last year $5,500,000,000 worth of goods. If the tariff on dutiable goods is 50 per cent it is fair to presume, taking protected and unprotected industries together, that at least one-third of that sum is paid in lieu of duties to the manufacturers at home upon the American product. It is said all this is done for the upbuilding and maintenance of manufacturers. "How long, Oh Lord, how long," shall this upbuilding and maintenance go on?

[A voice—"For all time."—Applause.] Then it will not stop with eternity. [Applause.]

James G. Blaine Quoted.

I will read you a letter written by a man named James G. Blaine [republican applause] on the 10th of June, 1884. He wrote: "Nevertheless, facts are stubborn things, and the hard figures of arithmetic cannot be satisfactorily answered by airy figures of speech. The truth remains that the coarser descriptions of cotton and cotton prints, boots and shoes, ordinary household furniture, harness for draft animals, agricultural implements of all kinds, doors, sash and blinds, locks, bolts and hinges, silverware, plated ware, wooden ware, ordinary paper and paper hangings, common vehicles, ordinary window glass and glassware, rubber goods, coal, kerosene, white lead, lead pipe and articles in which lead is the chief component, can be and are produced as cheaply in the United States as in any part of the world." [Applause.]

I will call your attention to the length of time and the amount of protection many of these infant industries have had and are now having. Glassware of the common kind has been taxed since 1889. [Laughter.] The duty under the tariff of 1888 was 40 per cent. Major McKinley raised it to 60 per cent, although Blaine said seven years ago that it could be produced as cheaply in this country as anywhere in the world. [Applause.]

The fact is, this kind of ware is made cheaper here than anywhere else and is shipped all over the world. Yet 50 per cent of the former rate was added to protect it against a competit on that does not exist. [Laughter.]

Glass chimneys, from 45 per cent by the tariff of 1888, the major raised to 60 per cent. Knives were raised from 50 to 71 to 183 per cent by the McKinley bill, so that now the penknife men meet every month or so, organize and raise prices. We have been taxed 100 years on cotton cloth which Mr. Blaine says can be made here as cheaply as anywhere else. Yet under the McKinley bill the tax was raised from 42 to 62 per cent. Grain bags protected since 1824 paid 40 per cent under the tax of 1883, but was raised to 80 per cent; oilcloth, which has been taxed since 1824, was raised from 40 to 90 per cent; edging embroideries, ruchings and all those things that the women like and which used to be taxed from 30 to 35 and 40 per cent, are now all put up to 60 per cent.

Governor Campbell cited other products, which had been protected for long years, upon which the McKinley bill had placed a still higher tax. Continuing he said:

Something has happened in this country as a result of the increase of taxation. At the close of the war, when we had taxed everything that could be seen, felt or thought of, when we were willing to be taxed because the union was in danger, we had nearly gotten up to 30 per cent of taxation upon dutiable imports. In the twenty-five years that have passed since the war we have raised that 30 per cent, first to 47 and then under the McKidley bill to 60 per cent. So in those years we have doubled the taxation on the goods brought into this country. Who is benefited by it? What have the farmers of Ohio got out of it? [A voice: "Razzle Dazzle." Laughter.]

Governor Campbell here read from the certificate of the republican secretary of the republican state board of equalization, showing that in ten years the appraised value of farm lands has depreciated $98,000,000.

"Have other classes suffered alike?" he asked. [A voice: "Carnegie."] Yes, Carnegie has $30,000,000 of it. [Laughter.]

Surprise for the Governor.

In spite of this depreciation in farm lands, the report of Superintendent Porter of the United States Census bureau shows that in the ten years the state of Ohio has increased in wealth $243,000,000. How much have the farmers got of that? [Applause.] Is there a farmer in the sound of my voice who is better off now than he was in 1880? [Cries of "Yes, yes.] Where is he? [Cries of "Here, here," from various parts of the hall and laughter. "But he has mortgages and has seen more sheriff's sales," shouted a democratic agriculturalist, and a dozen others chimed in "Yes, right."].

I state it as a fact that not one farmer in 1,000 in Ohio is as well off today as in 1880. ["Right, right; that's a fact," shouted various voices.]

Last October the tariff of this country was raised from 47 to 61 per cent for the avowed purpose of benefitting labor and increasing its compensation. Will every laboring man in this audience who has had his wages increased since the McKinley bill went into effect please stand up and be counted.

[No one stood up, and the democrats cheered lustily.]

I want Major McKinley, when he replies, to tell this audience where these workingmen are who have got better wages under his tariff. [Applause.] In this country there have been more than 300 great manufacturing establishments which have reduced wages since the passage of the McKinley bill and I don't know one which has increased them. [Cheers.] In the iron industry we have had more strikes, which were unsuccessful, since the passage of that bill than in three years before. I hold in my hand a list of thirty establishments, including Carnegie's, working 36,300 men, in which organized labor has been banished. I will ask the major if he favors the banishment of organized labor from the great factories of the country? [Cheers.] He have said before that the United States Glass company, organized since the passage of the McKinley bill, and which has thrown out of employment already 500 men, is a trust. I say now that they are a trust by the r own confession. What did those companies consolidate for? To reduce expenses, they say. To control the product is what they organized for, and they do not like to be called a trust because trust is an unpopular word in this country. It is the duty of the democracy until after the high tariff laws were passed. The glass manufactured at Tiffin, Findlay and Fostoria, I understand, is made by Belgians imported into this country. I want to say now that if I had my way I would put a prohibitive tariff upon something [applause], and the first thing would be upon an alien who comes here without the intention of becoming an American citizen and with the intention of displacing American workmen. [Great applause and prolonged cheering.]

Major McKinley Takes the Stand.

Colonel Howe, republican chairman of the meeting, introduced Major McKinley as "an ideal, typical American, one known not only at home but abroad. [Applause.]

It gives me great pleasure [said Major McKinley, after the ovation which greeted his appearance had satisfied] to greet this great audience and a special pleasure to speak from the same platform and to the same audience as Governor Campbell, that we may present the cause that we respectively represent. The issues between us and between the parties for which at the moment we stand, are fixed not by ourselves, but by the platforms of our respective parties. One of them is the question of silver and the other the question of taxation.

Demands for Honest Money.

Upon the question of silver the democratic platform has declared for free and unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, as freely as gold is now coined and upon the ratios now fixed. The republican party stands opposed to that, insisting that it cannot be safely done until the great commercial nations shall have fixed the ratio between gold and silver. The republican party stands therefore for a dollar worth 100 cents, whether it be gold or silver or paper, and approves of the legislation of the last congress which requires the government to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month at its market value. That is a little more than the entire silver product of the United States, and for every dollar's worth of silver thus purchased the government issues its treasury note which shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and redeemable in coin at the will of the holder. The treasury note thus issued has behind it a dollar's worth of silver purchased at its market value. The difference between the commercial value of silver in the dollar and the coin value of the silver dollar went, under the silver legislation of 1878, to the treasury. The cost of the silver in the silver dollar averaged to the government 80 cents; the government putting its stamp on it and making it a legal tender for 100 cents, and the difference between what the government paid for the silver and the face value of the silver dollar amounted in twelve years to $57,000,000, which were to the benefit of the 65,000,000 of people. Free and unlimited coinage would give that profit to the silver producers of the world. You can buy the 371 quarter grains of pure silver, which constitute the silver dollar for 76 cents. Free and unlimited coinage would invite the silver producers of the world to bring their 76 cents worth of silver to the mints of the United States to be coined into a silver dollar, the government, by its laws, compelling this people to take it for 100 cents. The republican party says that if there is to be any profit in this matter of money making it should go to the government. When we sell our labor or our crops we want to get for them money as good as any the things we gave for that money, and we want the thing we get to be unvarying in value, and not only good today, but good every day of every week of every year, and good wherever trade goes. We want no short dollar.

There is a general notion that if we had free and unlimited coinage we would have more money. Instead of having more we would have less, for every dollar worth 100 cents would go out of circulation at the appearance of a silver dollar worth but 76 cents. A 100-cent dollar will not keep company with a 76-cent dollar.

Campbell as an Anti-Silver Man.

Governor Campbell said in one of his speeches that I had voted for free and unlimited coinage of silver. So I did in 1877. I voted to reinstate the ancient silver dollar to its coinage. Silver had been stricken from our coinage in 1873 by both political parties. In 1878, being in favor of both gold and silver as money, to be kept at parity one with the other, I voted for a restoration of the silver dollar. When I did it we had 8,000,000 silver dollars in circulation and silver was more valuable than it is today. We have 378,000,000 silver dollars today, and that is as much as we can maintain on a parity with gold with the price of silver that prevails throughout the world.

Governor Campbell and I voted together once. [Cheers and laughter]. We have voted together more than once. In 1886 he voted against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He is for it now. [Great cheering]. He was right then; he is wrong now. [Laughter]. He voted in 1886 that the nations of the world, by January, 1889, should by concurrent action fix the ratio between gold and silver the whole

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

FROM A TAMMANY PLATFORM.

Extended Remarks from Cleveland and Hill Inspire Enthusiasm.

REASONS WHY DEMOCRACY SHOULD WIN.

New York's Faithful Assembled in Large Numbers to Listen to Their Party's Leaders—What the Speakers Said.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The democrats of this city assembled in mass meeting in the large hall of the Cooper union this evening to ratify the nominations made at the Saratoga convention. An hour before the hour set for opening the meeting large throngs of men were massed before the entrances. When the doors were opened there was a wild rush that the 100 policemen were utterly unable to control. They waved their long night sticks and even brought them down with force on many heads, but all were in vain, the struggling mass of humanity forged on, and in ten minutes every seat, every inch of standing room in the large hall was filled. Among the large assemblage of men were about 100 ladies who were accorded seats in the front rows, and on the platform sat one lady.

The meeting was called to order by Charles W. Dayton, who announced that ex-President Grover Cleveland would be president of the meeting.

A committee sent to escort Mr. Cleveland to the stage soon reappeared conducting him. Tumultuous applause greeted the appearance of the democratic ex-president. In all parts of the hall men stood up and waved their hats, cheered, clapped their hands and stamped the floor with their canes. In taking the chair Mr. Cleveland said:

Cleveland's Speech.

My Fellow Citizens:—The democratic party has at all times been by profession and by tradition the party of the people. I say by profession and tradition, but I by no means intend to hint in the use of this expression that in its conduct and action it has failed to justify its profession or been recreant to its traditions. It must, however, be admitted that we have had our seasons of revival, when the consciousness of what true democracy really means has been especially awakened, and when we have been unusually aroused to a lively appreciation of the aggressiveness and activity which the people expect of those who profess democratic faith and who are thus enlisted in the people's cause.

We contemplate tonight such a revival and the stupendous results which have thus far attended it, the importance of them that we cannot be honest and sincere and fail to see that a stern and inexorable duty is now at our door. We saw the money of the people unnecessarily extorted from them under the guise of taxation.

We saw that this was the result of a scheme perpetuated for the purpose of exacting tributes from the poor for the benefit of the rich. We saw growing out of this scheme the wholesale debauchery and corruption of the people when it improvished.

We saw a party which had advocated and defended this wrong gaining and holding power in the government by the shameless appeal to selfishness which it invited.

We saw the people actually languishing the bonds of misrepresentation and misconception which held them, and we saw sordidness and the perversion of all that constitutes good citizenship on every hand and sturdy Americanism in jeopardy.

We saw a party planning to retain partisan ascendancy by throttling and destroying the freedom and integrity of the suffrage through the most radical and reckless legislation.

We saw waste and extravagance raiding the public treasury, and justified in official places, while economy in expenditures was ridiculed by those who held in trust the people's money.

We saw the national assembly of the people's representatives transformed to the mere semblance of a legislative assembly by the brute force of a violently created majority and by unprecedented, arbitrary rulings, while it was jeeringly declared by those who secured its functions to be no longer a deliberative body. Then it was that the democratic party, standing forth to do determined battle against these abuses which threatened the welfare and happiness of the people, called upon them to trust it and promised them that the warfare should be relentless and uncompromising. As a result of the struggle then entered upon, never has the resistless force of the awakened thought of our country men been more completely demonstrated, and never has the irresistible strength of the principles of democracy been more fully exemplified. From the west and from the east come tidings of victories. In the popular branch of the next congress the party which in the last house arrogated to itself the domination of that body will fill hardly more than one-fourth of its seats. Democratic governers occupy the enemy's strongholds in Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan. In Pennsylvania the election of a democratic governor presented conclusive proof of republican corruptions exposed and republican dishonesty detected.

[Continuing, the speaker said:] With all these results of a just and fearless democratic policy the work is not yet completely done. Any relaxation of effort within the lines established by the national democracy will be a violation of the pledges given the people by the democracy when it invited their cooperation and undertook their cause. The present was not wholly a state campaign, for if the democracy failed to retain ascendency in the Empire state, no matter upon what issue it was lost, it would be claimed as the verdict of the people against the principles and platform of the national democracy.

Mr. Cleveland paid a handsome tribute to the democratic candidate for governor, Hon. R. P. Flower, and in conclusion said:

We seek further to secure the Empire state in her democratic steadfastness and seek in a victory which shall redeem the pledges we have made to regard constantly the interests of the people of the land and which shall give hope and confidence to the national democracy in the struggles yet to come.

Mr. Cleveland was frequently interrupted by applause.

Governor Hill's Remarks.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cleveland's speech Governor Hill appeared, and turning toward him with a bow, and then to the audience, Mr. Cleveland said he had now to perform a work of usefulness and supererogation, but he did not think it necessary to say more and he could not say less as Governor Hill was there. As Governor Hill stepped forward to the reading desk he was greeted by an outburst of applause similar to and as prolonged as that with which Mr. Cleveland was received. When the applause had subsided sufficiently to permit him to be heard he spoke, in substance, as follows:

The present campaign involves the same contest as in year gone by—a contest between political honesty on the democratic side and political hypocrasy upon the republican side. [He then reviewed the planks of the democratic and republican platforms.]

Closing his discussion of tariff measures, Governor Hill said the republicans had the sublime assurance to assert that the tariff question is unsettled, notwithstanding the popular uprising of last fall. The question was not settled and could not be unsettled until it was settled rightly. Until then the tariff question was here to stay.

In dealing with the currency questions, he said:

The democratic party has planted itself firmly and soundly on the principle of bimetalism. We denounce the present Sherman silver law. The democratic party does not believe that the parity of the two metals or equality of all dollars can be attained by any law which encourages daily speculation in silver, which regards one metal not as money, but as merchandise; which prescribes how much a secretary of the treasury shall buy and how much he shall count out to the people; which establishes not coin but a paper currency—a new fangled legal tender—each dollar protected by whatever 371¼ grains of silver may be worth in the market.

Referring to the republican candidate for governor, Mr. Fassett, and to ex-Senator Platt in connection with New York's loss of the World's fair, Governor Hill said:

Senator Fassett deprived New York of the World's fair because he disliked the local officials whom the people had elected. He hated New York because it was a democratic city and he desired to humiliate it, and he succeeded.

In closing Governor Hill recalled the purchases of real estate in Chicago by Mr. Platt's friends, State Senators Vedder and Erwin, early in 1890, and cites the fact as explaining in part why New York lost the fair. The speech closed with a discussion of the local issues.

At the conclusion of Governor Hill's speech Frederick R. Coudert was introduced and addressed the audience.

WILL BE BURIED SUNDAY.

Arrangements for Parnell's Funeral—His Last Words.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It has now been decided that the funeral ceremony of the late Mr. Parnell will be held at the cemetery at Glasneven, a village about three and one-half miles north of Dublin, on Sunday next. The body will arrive in Dublin Sunday morning and will be taken in state to the city hall and from there the funeral will proceed. There is sure to be a monster demonstration. It has been finally decided to hold no post-mortem examination. Dr. Gowers said today that the dissolution was as plain a case as any he ever attended. The remains have undergone a rapid change—so rapid, indeed, that it has been found advisable to close the shell. There was no religious ceremony here.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, in an interview tonight, said that no movement had yet been made by either section of the Irish party towards a reconciliation and that nothing was likely to be done in that direction until after the funeral.

During the patient's delirium, some hours before he died, he talked constantly of Ireland and told what he would do for her if he lived. In a brief lucid interval, just before death, he said: (And they are almost his last words) "Let my love be conveyed to my colleagues and the Irish people."

When these words were subsequently communicated to a meeting of the delegates many of them burst in tears.

During an interview at his Brighton residence today Captain O'Shea declined to allude to personal matters. Regarding political issues, he thought the death of Parnell was apparently a disadvantage to the unionists, but ultimately it would be seen that it would not result in the reunion of the Irish home rulers.

"At the last conversation but one I had with Parnell," said the captain, "he assented with obvious pleasure to my suggestion that among his political friends the falsest was Dillon, the lowest Healy and J. P. O'Connor and the most contemptible Justin McCarthy."

"Will McCarthy keep the lead?" was asked by the interviewer.

Captain O'Shea, with an impatient gesture, replied, "Any one in political or private life who has had any experience with McCarthy must know that he is not only a mere figurehead but a peculiarly ill contrived one. His political position is extremely precarious."

"I have nothing to say about Parnell," continued the captain. "It was in April, 1886, that I found him out for what he was. Politically, he was never a man of ideas. His was not an original mind, but he was the most skilful assimilator of other ideas that I ever met."

Among the reminiscences of Parnell is a contribution from Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, member of parliament, Scotland division of Liverpool, who says he heard while in America that during the visit Mr. Parnell paid to the United States the Irish leader met at Newport one of the reigning beauties of the season, that he fell in love with and proposed marriage to her, and was accepted. But either the lady was fickle or marriage with a foreigner was hateful to her parents, and she married another. Parnell felt this blow most acutely.

Mr. O'Connor cites one instance of Mr. Parnell's conscious self-revelation when he said: "You know I was jilted. The lady's marriage has been unhappy. She has been separated from her husband for some years."

Mr. O'Connor says that Parnell was violently superstitious even at trifles. He would refuse to remain in a room if three candles were burning in it, and he regarded green as being peculiarly unlucky. When the freedom of the city of Dublin was conferred upon him he particularly requested that the lining of the casket in which the document was placed and handed to him should not be green.

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Insurance Men Hold an Interesting Meeting.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 8.—At today's session of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest Thomas B. Bryan, vice president of the World's fair directory, delivered an address on "Fire Underwriters and the World's Fair." "Fire Prevention by the Coroner Plan" was the subject of an address by C. C. Hine of New York, in which the speaker urged the passage of laws requiring coroners to investigate the cause of every fire and fix the responsibility therefor. The association was well pleased with its idea and will endeavor to secure legislation to that end. Other addresses were delivered by Seth W. Eggleston of Kansas on "As to Our Honesty," William E. Page of Minneapolis on "Insurance as a Profession versus Business," and D. W. Wilder of Kansas City gave some "Random Remarks on Fire Insurance."

The session closed with a paper on "Paul against Virginia," by Sylvester C. Williams of Denver, the paper being a review of the famous case of Samuel Paul against the state of Virginia, the plaintiff having attempted to act as an agent without a license. Mr. Williams used the case to argue in favor of the interstate rights of citizens and the assertion that insurance is a vital part of commerce and should be given its privilege as such.

MANY BEING ARRESTED.

Balmaceda's Sympathyzers Persecuted by Chili's Council.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.) Oct. 8.—[By Mexican Cable to the Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Colonel Carvallo, who was one of Balmaceda's officers at Coquimbo and who, while on his way to Peru, was taken from a British steamer at Iquique by the junta's police on the charge of misappropriating public money, is now in jail at Santiago. There are a number of other army officers of the Coquimbo division confined there. Arrests of prominent civil and military adherents of Balmaceda continue. The minor officials on the other hand are being released daily. It is the evident intention of the junta to liberate many of the political prisoners after the election on October 18.

There has not yet been any final choice of a presidential candidate to succeed Balmaceda.

The Argentine Republic has sold to Baron Hirsh 1,000 square miles in the province of Chaco for a Hebrew colony. The price paid was 1,000 gold pesos per mile.

Vindicated Their Officials.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 8.—The Brotherhood of Trainmen this afternoon completely vindicated Grand Master Wilkinson and Grand Secretary Sheehan in the matter of the discharge of old trustees. The old trustees said they accepted the decision of the convention in good faith, and shook hands with the grand officers as evidence of the restored harmony.

Throw Up Your Hands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 8.—Wells, Fargo & Co. have received information that the stage line between Linkville and Lakeview, Ore., was robbed last night by two men about a mile west of Lakeview. It is not known how much money the robbers secured.

Fifth Avenue Mansion Burned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Fire this morning destroyed the five-story brown stone mansion at 101 Fifth avenue, owned by Mrs. Haywood Cutting and occupied by August Belmont. The occupants had a narrow escape from death. Loss, $300,000.

ED NEAL'S LAST NIGHT ALIVE.

Morbid Watchers Outside the City Jail Wait for Nothing.

NO REST FOR THE CONDEMNED MAN.

He Could Not Sleep—Wednesday Night's Record—Changes in His Garments—Arrangements at the Jail.

The throng of morbidly curious ones hung around the corner of Eighteenth and Harney until after 9 o'clock, its numbers alternately increasing and diminishing with the arrival of new comers and the departure of those who had grown weary of their non-rewarded vigil.

At dusk a force of five deputies began forcing back the crowd from the immediate vicinity of the jail, and after succeeding in clearing the grounds between the court house and Harney street and the jail and Eighteenth street, allowed no more of the gazers to approach within the lines. From 9 until 11 o'clock the crowd very perceptibly decreased in numbers, but at the latter hour the theaters discharged their audiences, and the jail corner again became a center of interest and the streets were black with people gazing up at the heavily barred windows where shone the light that was illuminating Ed. Neal's last night on earth.

Within could be seen the figures of the death watches as they occasionally moved, but at the distance at which the crowd was kept it was impossible for them to tell whether or not they saw the condemned murderer himself.

At midnight the crowd again began to dwindle, and at 2 o'clock the place was deserted, save for the guards, now reduced to two in number, and the reporters who haunted the place awaiting they hardly knew what, under the head of possible developments.

At 1:30 Neal, who had been very restless, unable to sleep or to keep still, took a hot bath and after a few rounds of his cell again sought his bunk and tried to temporarily forget his impending doom in sleep.

A blanket was hung up at the southeast window, shutting in from the view of the outside watchers the rays of light that had been streaming forth, the candles themselves on either side of the wash bowl, and the large and beautiful bouquets of rarely perfumed flowers that some sympathetic soul had sent in to cheer Neal's last hours.

Jailor Horrigan and his deputy, Frank Boehme, occupied a folding bed in the jail office, where it had been set up for the occasion. They were stretched upon the bed fully dressed, with the exception of their coats, but they slumbered very little, as interruptions were frequent on the part of the watchful and restless newspaper men who sought eagerly, but without success, some report from the inside. Horrigan protested against each interruption, setting forth the fact that he had had no sleep for three nights, but invariably answered ever tap that fell upon the glass at the iron-latticed, heavily-curtained window of the office.

A window of the cell room containing the murderer's cage on the second floor was open and the condemned man could hardly have helped hearing the conversation that was carried on in the corridors below.

Sheriff Boyd was seen but little. At 1 o'clock a cab drove up and the sheriff emerged from the east door of the jail and was driven away. He remarked to one of the guards that he would be away but a half hour or so, as he wanted only a lunch and a short drive, but at 2 o'clock he had not returned.

A report started shortly after midnight that the prisoner had suicided and it spread rapidly by telephone. Both the jail and THE BEE office were besieged with inquiries as to the truth of the rumor and it was not verified. At the jail it was denied and at the same time branded as foolish in the extreme.

The absence of the woman, Jo Clark, was generally noticed and commented on. She did not put in an appearance during the afternoon or night. It was reported that she had purchased ground for two graves, and it was hinted that she was meditating suicide, but it excited little interest, and no one seemed to care particularly whether an additional chapter was added to the story of a man's life or not.

At 3 o'clock all was quiet about the grounds and no one was moving in the cell of the condemned.

Wednesday night, while Ed Neal showed no signs of weakening, it was very evident that his rest was not peaceful. During the early portion of the night the murderer chatted with Pat Lynch, the night watch. He talked about the weather, the growth of the city and the success of executions by electricity. At 10 o'clock he called for a drink of water. This was given him, and for two hours he lay upon his iron bunk reading a bible. As the clock struck the hour of midnight Neal arose and paced about his cell for nearly an hour. At the end of that time he said to the watch: "Pat, it seems as though I cannot sleep." He then filled his pipe and smoked for fifteen minutes. He sat upon the edge of his bunk and silently blew the clouds of smoke into the air. After this he made another attempt to sleep, but it was a failure. Again he resumed his reading, which was continued for some time. Just before 3 o'clock in the morning the book was laid upon the iron floor of the cell and a few moments later Neal was asleep.

He slept until 6:30 when he arose, washed his face and hands, combed his hair and slipped on his coat, just as Father Rigge and two Sisters of Mercy arrived to say early mass. They remained for nearly an hour and as soon as they left the jail Neal called for his breakfast. He ordered three eggs fried on one side, a baked potato, sirloin steak and coffee, which was prepared in the jail kitchen. The meal was eaten with a hearty relish. During the time the meal was being disposed of no spoke but once, and then he said, "Pat, I was hungry."

At 9 o'clock Neal sent for Sheriff Boyd, who at once visited the cell. As soon as he reached the grating the condemned man informed him that he was not satisfied with the selection of the suit that was made yesterday. He said that instead of a sack he wanted to appear in a three button cut-away. He had also selected a black four-in-hand neck tie, but that he wanted to change, as he said that he wanted a bright blue tock. Too much black carried the idea of mourning. The changes were made and when the man appears upon the scaffold he will be dressed in a plain black suit, white shirt, Byron roll collar and light blue necktie.

The sheriff asked Neal if he had any further instructions to give, and received the reply, "No, only I suppose I ought to be shaved."

Yesterday afternoon a barber visited the cell, where for the last time Neal was placed under the razor. Last night he was watched over by the same death watch.

At 6 o'clock this morning he will be visited by Father Rigge, after which he will have a breakfast of his own selection, and as soon as it is disposed of will begin making his toilet for his final appearance.

Yesterday was a busy day with Sheriff Boyd and all parties [illegible]ected with the jail. Hundreds of [illegible] have stood around the stockade [illegible] early morning, patiently braving [illegible]old northwest wind and anxiously waiti[illegible]r something, they knew not what. Sco[illegible] others have applied for admission to s[illegible] talk with Neal, many of them being [illegible]ents of the city, who apparently though[illegible] they had to do was to knock, and the [illegible] would be opened unto them.

One old man said [illegible] at he had come 100 miles out of sheer curiosity, and seemed heart broken when informed that he would not be allowed to pass the first guard.

The sheriff himself is driven almost to distraction and declared that if there was not a prospect for the cessation of the run of applicants he would throw up his job and take to the woods. When he reached his office a dozen men were present, who clamored for tickets to the enclosure to witness the execution. Those parties were doomed to disappointment and left the room muttering unkind things.

Sheriff Boyd explains that 3,451 men have applied for admission to witness the execution and regrets that he cannot accommodate them. He states again, that only the clergy, physicians, judges, jurors who sat at the trial, court officers, press representatives and a few outside sheriffs will be present.

Men are not alone the only ones who desire to witness the execution. A number of women have requested permission to be present, among them being the female members of the Jones family. None of these requests have been granted and no woman will be allowed within the enclosure.

Jailer Horrigan has all he can do answering questions and taking care of presents that are handed in to be sent to the doomed man. The jailer has a motley collection, consisting of religious books, neckties, bouquets, cakes, pies and numerous other articles. With a smile the jailer receives each article, but as yet nothing contributed today has gone further than the office of the jail.

In the enclosure in the southwest area way of the jail, Peter Efferodt and Charles Kemmer, who have worked since early Wednesday morning have completed their labors and there nothing remains but to carry out the order of the court. The gallows was finished at noon, and at 2 o'clock was tested as to its strength. The enclosure is 32x42 feet with board walls 16 feet high. In the extreme southeast corner stands the machine of death. It is erected four feet from the west wall of the jail and three feet from the south wall of the enclosure.

This engine of death is simple in construction, but will serve its purpose to the entire satisfaction of all, is the declaration made by Sheriff Boyd.

There are four pine uprights, eighteen feet high, 4x6 inches square. At the bottom they are securely bolted to heavy timbers. Eleven feet from the ground is built a platform 8 feet, 8 inches, by 6 feet 4 inches. On this the condemned will stand to take his final view of things in this world. In the center of the platform the trap is located. This consists of a door 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. On the under and west side it is firmly fastened to the west side of the platform with heavy strap hinges, allowing it to fall down. Along the east side there is a strong piece of timber, into which is bolted a heavy staple. This passes up through the floor of the platform and into it there is placed a thin strip of oak, the south end of which is bolted to a lever that passes down through the door, reaching to within six feet of the ground.

The man who performs the last act will simply press the lever towards the south, which will pull the oak key from the staple, relieving the fastening and the trap will fall, allowing the body to drop through the aperture.

Above the platform and fastened to the supports are bolted 4x6 timbers. To these, running east and west is the cross bar to which the rope will be attached.

The whole apparatus is painted a railroad brown, giving it a gloomy, forbidding appearance.

The scaffold will be reached by a flight of stairs on the north side, thus allowing the solemn procession to pass through the west door of the jail and up to the platform in full view of those who have been invited.

Most of those who have been requested to attend will be compelled to stand upon the ground to witness the execution, as only the condemned man, the clergy, the sheriff and his assistant will be allowed upon the scaffold.

Sheriff Boyd has thoroughly arranged everything for the convenience of the press. In the southwest corner of the enclosure, ten feet above, the ground and eight feet from the gallows he has had built a platform, which will be for the exclusive use of reporters.

As to the time set for the execution, no information has been given to the public, though it is known that it will not be earlier than 11 and not later than 3 o'clock.

The body after being cut down will be delivered to friends, should any come to claim it, but if not, it will be turned over to some undertaker and buried in the potter's field at the expense of the county.

Sheriff Boyd in speaking of an alleged confession now in the hands of Joe Clarke, a woman of the town, said that it was the most supreme rot imaginable. The Clarke woman has not seen Neal since he was locked in his cell. Not a line has passed between the two parties that has not first been inspected by the sheriff or one of his men. The Clarke woman, he thinks, knows nothing of Neal, his present or past history and has simply played her part to get a little cheap notoriety.

CHINA'S PEACE THREATENED.

Unless the Empire Can Raise Money Ruin is Probable.

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LONDON, Oct. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald's Shanghai correspondent, writing under date of August 22, discussing the situation specially with reference to Lihung Chang, the prime minister, says his preoccupation at present is the completion of a railway from Tietsin which, according to his present plans, is to end at Tongshan, but which, every strategetical reason indicates, ought to reach as far as Changhaikuan, a port which has not the inconveniences, like Port Arthur, of being frozen during the winter. So we are about to witness a duel in railway construction, not in friendly rivalry of commerce, but for purposes of war.

It is to be feared, however, that China will lose the race. Her plans are all drawn up and on paper, and everything is ready, but unless a foreign loan is made it is difficult to see now it can be realized. Should this railway project fail, everything indicates that China will be unable to resist its powerful northern rival, who will attempt at some time to secure a naval station of vast importance in the Pacific, and to annex the peninsula of Corea. China is in a terrible situation. She has the revolt in the interior which threatens her throne and her emperor. Abroad she is confronted with the European powers and one of these presents an immediate danger to her territory.

CALL ISSUED.

Republican National Committee Will Meet on November 3.

WASHINGTON D. C., Oct.