tried that husiness since. [Voice in the audi-ence, "He'll get a dry hole this year, toa."] Anyway, there is no competition in the oil busi-ness. When the Standard says thumbs up, it's thumbs up. When it says thumbs down, it's thumbs down. I cannot be jealous then in DUSIDESS.

## DEFEATED BY BOODLE.

2

In nolities I am not fealous. I have made certain charges and have been defeated by boodle for a nomination for Congress. Later, I have been tendered one by Knights of Labor, Tailors' Union, Farmers' Alliance, with assur-ance of a Democratic endorsement. I declined because I thought the defeat of Delamater of more importance to the Republican party than my own nomination to Congress. Next, when Hon. L. F. Watson died I was offered the Republican nomination if I would withdraw from the fight against Delamater. The necessary thing to be in politics under the boss system was to keep quiet. Do your own thinking, but don't think out isud. [Voice, "Ah, there."] I repeat, I am not jealous. I am a man with extensive busi-ness interests throughout this State, and in other States, and I look at this matter from a business man's point of view. Tailors' Union, Farmers' Alliance, with assurcan find plenty of men in the penitentiary who pleaded not guilty. \* No honest man would stand up before the people and say: "I plead not guilty, vote for me. The tariff in dauger." [Great applause and cheers]. Why, when Pattison was Gov-ernor, I don't know that the tariff suffered or the neople either, but the great corporations walked a chalk line and thieves were not pro-tected. Elect Pattison and there will be no more fooling with the money of the treasury, and corporate power will keep in the bounds of the law.

business maa's point of view. Mr. Emery then passed to his famous charges of April 4 last, and said he would prove Delamater a briber, perjurer and po-litical forger, some of the most radical crimes on the calendar. He declared himself anxious also to prove these charges in

The Rable affidavit, Sheldon affidavit, the two Robinson affidavits and the warrant for the arrest of S. M. Hoag were shown by the stereopticon, read and cheered.

THE IDENTITY OF X, Y, Z.

Passing to the X, Y, Z business, he said he supposed they had heard of them. He had been in this city last week and saw a colored company carrying a transparency hearing the legend, "Emery's X, Y, Z "Those were Black Diamond coons," said a voice in the audience.] He wanted to give the names of those persons and he wanted to say, in answer to the charge that he had long concealed this information, that he had first heard these charges in March,

The speaker explained fully who Hon. L. C. Beach, Hon. Homer J. Humes and R. H. Odell were and their standing in the community. Beach and Humes, he said, were better mea than Mr. Delamater, and more honorable men.

The speaker next read a statement made by Beach of how Andrews had been elected State Chairman. It started with the Billingsley bill. Delamater was to let it go through the House, and then take a stand on high grounds against it in the Senate. In 1887 Dela-mater had told him, Beach, he was to be the candidate for Governor in 1890. Beach then recites how he was employed to work up the State. In 1888 he had been sent by Andrews and Delamater to Chicago to work among the delegates for Quay as National Chairman against Chris Magee. While he was gone Andrews had put \$5,000 into Crawford county to elect himself to the State Legislature. Later he told him he had Quay all right; he had his (Quay's) son appointed to a good place on the pipe line at Beaver,

## READY TO PROVE HIS CHARGES.

Emery said he had names of a large number of reputable citizens of Crawford county who would go on the stand and swear to the truth of the charges against Delamater. They had been called - \$2 drunks. He wanted to say some of them had been as honorable members of the Legislature as Mr. Delamater. Great cheering greeted this. He hoped he would be sued. He cited decisions to show the ground taken that such suit would have no tanding in court, was not tenable. And Delamater would arrest him here he would stay until Monday to be arrested, and pro-duce his witnesses in 24 hours [vociferous cheering], provided he does not spirit them out of the State. If he would arrest him he would produce a man who had been offered money to suppress his evidence.

[Cries of "Give it to him."] The speaker said he could take up no more time, but was answered by a chorus of "Goon." He said he hadn't put his foot in it: he knew where he stood, "It be'll nly come at me. Oh! how I'd like to-This in a voice of suppressed belligerence. The audience went wild and cheered michtily.

DISPROVING ODELL'S AFFIDAVIT. The forged conference report and Eutan's letters were shown on the screen the andience making side remarks and enthusiastic demonstrations. He then passed to the ed it as an in Odell affidavit and denoun

there is not a slave that tramps the soil, excep Quay's slaves. [Great cheers.] You have had a chance to vote for me, and you will. I will never shake hands with a hever and a chance to vote for me, and you never will. I will never shake hands with a man I don't like. You are called on to elect a Governor, and what should he be. [A voice: An honest man.] That is right. One who is not only pure, but above suspicion: like Cresar's wife, not talked about. Who has Quay put up? Delamater. When I saw the W. in his name I thought it was for Washington, but his parents haptized him Wallace. [Great cheers.] Washington never told a lie. [Loud laughter.] When an honorable man makes charges against him, and invites him to sne him, what does he say? "You're a liar." [Great cheers.] You can find plenty of men in the penitentary who pleaded not guilty.

A BLAST FOR BEAVER.

I don't like this term governor. We have a

very peaceful General to govern us at present.

but he doesn't govern me or Emery. He should

# Major McKinley Discusses the Tariff.

Question to the Delight of a Large Audience,

BUT NEVER MENTIONS DELAMATER

Enthusiastic Republicans Pack Carnegie Hall to the Doors to Hear

THE

the Great Ohioan.

# HE PULLS FOR STONE AND DALZELI

## The Major Leaves His Own Hot Campaign for His Low of Pittsburgers.

but he doesn't govern me or Emery. He should execute the laws, but God knows he is not doing it now. [Loud laughter.] I am a Republican of the Republicans, I learned it when I sat at my mother's knee, and at night when I heard my father pray for the freedom of the negro. I am always amused at the tariff. I am not a free trader. It is not the office of Government to build up colossal private fortunes, and to grind the poor. What has Delamater ever done that he should wan' to be Governor? When Pattison retired the Republican organs said he was as good a Governor as we ever had. If you want any higher authority I will get you Smith's Broadar. Before I came here I met McKinley. He is fat and prosperous, but I had to ask him to ex-cuse me, as I had two Independent Republican meetings to attend. If the election were held to night and the homest consciences of the people prevailed, Delamater A great crowd and a greater welcome awaited Hon. William McKinley at Carnegie Hall last night. It was a grand ovation, and, as one stanch Republican remarked, it was meet that it should be given a great protectionist in a beautiful building which protection had made it possible to build.

Carnegie Hall was packed to the doors by people who were anxious to hear what the framer of the great tariff bill had to say in defense of the instrument which bears his consciences Delamater held to-night and the honest consciences of the people prevailed, Delamater would be snowed under with thousands of votes. Why, we had a candidate for Gov-ernor in our own county, Ed. Montooth. Of the Republicans in this county, they were all for him, and I want to say that half his delegation was bought out by Quay when they got to Harrisburg. name. It was an enthusiastic crowd, and upon the entrance of Mr. McKinley, accompanied by Colonel W. A. Stone, the hall

COMPLIMENTS TO QUAY.

Will you, young man, put Quay's tab around your neck and he his serf? What has Quay done? He is too greedy. First, he served Cur tin until his sun went down. Then he flopped to the Camerons until he became as great as Don, and then he set up for himself. He was elected to the United States Senate. Will elected to the United States Senate. Will some paper tell me what great measure bears the imprint of his genius? We have two great Senators at Washington, Cameron, the son of his father, and Quay, the father of his son Dick. Half the time Quay is not in the Senate, and I think we ought to thank God that it is so. [Applause.] The balance of the time he wrote letters to secure offices for his friends. He is a Christian man, for he provides for his new honschold (Great 4 molume 1) Triends. He is a Christian man, for he provides for his own household. [Great Applause.] Now then a word to the young usen. I want you to say that you will respect your own man-hood and allow nobody to boss you. [Cheers.] I want you young fellows to assert your free-dom, and yote for an honest man. Three cheers for Robert E. Pattison. When Mr. Marchail, wayad his arm

When Mr. Marshall waved his arm around his gray locks every man in the house rose up, and there was one long, loud cheer for the Democratic candidate. Entery and Mapes were not forgotten, and the crow gave them at the close the greatest ovation of the meeting. Men jumped upon the high stage, and, grabbing Emery's hand, shook it heartily, and urged him to keep up his good work.

## OUAY ON THE RUN. MR. MAPES SAYS THAT THE SENATOR IS

BADLY FRIGHTENED. A Scheme to Buy Up Democratic Votes Exposed-He Declares Philadelphia is All Right-Predictions That Delamater Will be Beaten.

When Chairman Mapes, of the Independent movement, was introduced, he made one of the best speeches he has yet produced in the campaign. He is an interesting talker and was listened to with great He said that Quay attention. at isst was thoroughly frightened and realized the extent of the revolt. He has called all his lieutenants ab out him and is now moving heaven and earth to elect his man, Delamater. He referred to a circular issued by Andrews to by Andrews

county chairmen, asking them for a list of Democratic workingmen a list of Democratic workingmen in their bailiwicks with a view to getting them to vote for Delamater. Mr. Mapes

organization, and therefore in the beginning of this Government the most vexed question that tried the statesmen of the time was the question as to how the money should be raised to conduct our Government, and it has been a vexed question ever since, dividing political parties and dividing the people throughout the United States. It requires in this country to-day \$360,000,000 every 12 months to pay the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Govern-ment. It requires about \$1,000,000 every 24 hours. That much must be raised somehow and from some source to keep the wheels of our Government in operation. The Governet can raise money but two ways-by using its credit to raise it, or by invoking the power of taxation which is vested in the Congress of the United States. No one would justify the using of that power in a time of profound peace to raise \$350,000,000 annually required for public purposes. The exer-cising of that power is only justified in case of national emergencies that arise to the very life of the nation itself, and it would not be justified or justifiable to borrow this sum of money, but we must raise it. The Government cannot, by its flat, make money, and the only means, therefore, it has, is by taxing our own neople on the products of

PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

be raised to pay the expenses of that political

noney, and the only means, therefore, it has, is by taxing our own people on the products of our own people, or the taxing of the products of some other people. There are two systems of taxation. One is the internal revenue system, which was resorted to in time of war, and which was never resorted to but three times in our national listory—a system of direct taxa-tion, which taxes our property, which taxes our iands, which taxes our income, our occupations and our business. OBJECTION TO DIRECT TAX.

No political party would think at this time of advocating a system of direct taxation for the

advocating a system of direct taxation for the purpose of making this great Government free of the \$360,000,000 which are necessary to its ex-penses every 365 days. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party any longer advocate the adoption of a system of direct taxation. So that the only other system left is that system of putting a tariff or duty upon foreign products, accepting a mar-ket or seeking a market in the United States. The advocates of a Democratic revenue tariff insists that this tax shall be levied on what is known as the revenue princievied on what is known as the revenue principle, having in view revenue only, dismissing every other consideration except the simple one of putting money into the public treasury.

panied by Colonel W. A. Stone, the hall rang with the shouts and applause of hun-dreds of Republicans who shouted for the principles as well as for the man. The immense organ, under the touch of the master hand of Leonard Wales, rang out the beautiful and soul-stirring strains ot national airs. One by one they were recled off as one great piece of music, changing rapidly from "My Country Ths of Thee," which was being produced at the time of the entrance of the speaker, to "The Star Spangied Banner," and ending up on "Yankee Doodle." As the changes were made from one to another, the crowd fairly products which are a necessity to the people of the United States, which cannot be produced by our own people or in our own workshops, Take the items of tea, coffee and sugar. We made from one to another, the crowd fairly went wild with enthusiasm, showing their appreciation of the efforts of the organist. must buy those great articles abroad. They

M'KINLEY UNDER THE WEATHER. Mr. McKinley has been spending his time in his own canvass, and nothing but treasury. his appearance need be offered as evidence TALKING ABOUT SUGAR.

that he has been making a great canvass Take the article of sugar. We produce 8 against the odds imposed upon him by the per cent of the sugar we consume, 92 per cent gerrymandering of the State of Ohio. He comes from abroad. Ninety-two pounds out appeared to be overworked by the strain of every hundred mus: be imported and only eight pounds are produced at home out of every hundred, and so any duties, however small in placed upon him and for that reason greatly abbreviated his address. During the course of the address and when Mr. McKinley was dwelling upon the manifold beauties of a high protective tariff, an old man arose in the audience. He an old man arose in the audience. He

an oid man arose in the audience. Its was really a distinguished-looking gentle-man. Tall and straight as the tabled ar-row, his snowy locks overhanging his shoulders and shading a splendid bearded face. Evidentiy the old gentleman was a Bareblicar and an arthousistic one Ha Republican and an enthusiastic one. He as to encourage your people to go abroad and buy rather than buy the domestic article or that which is produced in the workshops of this country. Take for example any article, I care not what it is. Take that glass. (Here the Major picked up the drinking glass from the Major picked up the drinking glass from the table and continued)-The duty on that is 60 per cent. That is a Republican protective tariff. [Applause] That was put there pot alone for revenue, but was put there for the Mr. McKinley-This bill was in regard to articles of commerce and not men. But

alone for revenue, but was put there for the purpose of encouraging our people to en-rage in the business and in the manu-facture of that kind of ware in the United States. [Applause.] Every dollars' worth of that kind of ware that comes into the United States from any country of the world puts 60 cents into the public treasury. Now that duty was put there, as I said a moment ago, not alone for the purpose of revenue, but it was put their to encourage and protect and defend our own people who were engaged in this kind of industry. [Applause.] And i am glad to say it has succeeded. [Applause.] And we have got in this country some of the best glass factories, and they are right here in your own city, that can be found anywhere through-out the world. [Applause.] FITTSHUEG'S GLASS HOUSES. I really believe that before many years there This reply was greeted with applause, and when the old gentleman tried to talk further he was interrupted, hissed and hooted, and was compelled to sit down, though not be fore having declared that his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and as for him-selt, he had fought for his country once and DELAMATER'S NAME UNUTTERED.

One peculiar feature of the address of Mr.

PASSION LET LOOSE. organization, and therefore in the beginning An Eight-Year-Old Boy Hurls a Knife at a Little Girl, With Whom HE QUARRELS ABOUT A FLOWER, Sadie Lewis Stabbed Through the Lung and

Seriously Injured.

# CARRYING KNIVES MUCH TOO COMMON

SUNDAY. OCTOBER 19.

"I want to go home and eat," was the plaintive cry of diminutive Moses Harris, when arrested by Detective Robinson on a charge of murder yesterday afternoon.

About 2 o'clock yesterday alternoon Moses Harris, who is 8 years old and doesn't look it, was playing on Townsend street with his 11-year-old neighbor, Sadie Lewis. Moses, unlike his famous namesake, is anything but meek, and will resent an insult or injury. fancied or real, with all the force that lurks within his 50 pounds of flesh and blood. Moses became tired of the limited range of amusement offered by the street, and wanted to possess himself of a weed which flourished luxuriantly in the front yard of Sadie Lewis' residence, at No. 32. The coveted plant has a long and interesting latin name, and is more familiarly known by the children on the hill as "Indian tobies." Sadie objected to the invasion and a quarrel resulted, the main arguments of which were, "I won't, either," and "You're another." Moses asserts, with vehemence, that Sadie was the aggressor, and the latter is lying too near

the portals of death to make any statement to the contrary.

STABBED IN THE BACK.

Moses became violently enraged, and drawing a heavy knife from his pocket, opened it. Sadie saw the ugly-looking weapon, and fled, but before she had gone many feet Moses hurled it at her. The aim was too true, the blade entered the little girl's back under the shoulder blade, and penetrated the left lung. The child was picked up by an elder sister and carried into the house. Dr. C. C. Lange was called in, and after a superficial examination, pronounced the wound highly dangerous, and probably fatal. A certificate to this effect was immediately sent to the office of Inspector McAlesse, who detailed Detective Robinson to attend to the

case. The detective went to the girl's home, and after learning the details started to find the boy, who lived across the way, at No. 29 Townsend street. Moses had disappeared. His mother knew nothing of his where-abouts, and the neighbors were equally obtuse. Finally the detective learned the boy had been hurried away by a man with a big nose and a long whip. The description was charmingly indefinite, but the detective was not daunted, and he

started on a skirmish along Forbes avenue. Near Magee street the detective met a man with a pronounced nose and a long, lithe whip, and, in police parlance, promptly "held him up.

"The boy who did the cutting on Town-

send street. "I don't know anything about a cutting or a boy.' "Oh, you don't. Well, suppose you come

with me and tell the Inspector that." It was a bold bluff on the part of the de-

tective, for he was not sure he had the right man, but it went. When the man, who gave his name as Abraham Broudie, reached Municipal Hall, his knees became weak, and, after equivocating a little, finally con-fessed that he had taken the boy to No. 40 Chestnut street. Broudle was placed in a cell at the Central station, and the detective

MIXED UP HIS DATES. DRINK HAS THE DROP. In Applicant for Naturalization Papers Who Was Slightly Off in Figures-He Couldn't Judge Fetterman Says That Prohib-Keep Track of His Wanderings and itory Liquor Enactments A man applied to Judge White yesterday

for naturalization. He said he had been born ARE RENDERED QUITE NUGATORY in Ireland, and was 32 years old, 16 years of his life having been spent in Ireland, and the other 16 in the United States. During

the progress of the interrogation the man said he had been born in June, 1857, which would make him a little over 33 years old. He next said he had been in Pittsburg 16

years, having come in 1870. The Judge thought this would make the Pittsburg res ence 20 years, and so told the applicant who thereupon thought he must have made an error in his calculation

Subsequently, Judge Whitelasked him to tell more of his sojourn in this country, and the man said he had spent three years in Baltimore, learning a trade, and became indentured there in 1869, and had not been back since. "But," said the Judge, "you say you have been in Pittsburg since 1870, and I want to know how you made three years in one?"

1890.

Their Duration.

The man was nonplused. He was confident he had been long enough in the coun-try to be entitled to citizenship, but failed to locate himself satisfactorily during the time, to the Judge's satisfaction. Finally the applicant, in answer to a question, said he became possessed with the desire to become a sitizen about two months ago, and the Judge decided that as he had managed to get along for 16 years outside the fold, he would not suffer if he waited enough longer to find out something more about his age and whereabouts during the 21 years. It was developed during the examination

that the applicant was like many other aliens—he had become suddenly imbued with a desire to become a citizen for reasons best known to himself. There was no politics in this case.

# TOLL-HOUSES SHOULD GO.

# A Large Affirmative Vote at the Exposition

Last Night. The last voting topic at THE DISPATCH headquarters in the space of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, at the Exposition, was "Should all the toll houses on roads in Western Pennsylvania be removed." The crowd was such that many people could not get near the stand in the vening, but a good vote was cast, with only 28 nays to 193 ayes. Some of the affirmative reasons were,

'Let us have free roads in a free country.' "We should ride free, when taxes are so high." "The law of this country is free-dom." "Free or better roads." "Provided **"**" the city paves the street afterward."

The only negative reason was, "The roads would be poorer than ever. decision is in line with what I said at first.

ALEX. HUTCHINSON. Of the Merchants' Hotel, Well Repres

existing at present, must be repassed to be effective. I feel sure that prohibition can be carried again in Kansas and Iowa." The Merchauts' Hotel, Water street, oppo-site new B. & O. R. R. depot, has been well patronized by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers who are visiting the city The following names, taken from the office register, are of well-known members of the B. of L. E. who are enjoying the hospitality of that excellent hotel:

of that excellent hotel: C. D. Vanneman, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. W. Quinn, Illinois; J. Rafter-Keyse, W. Va.; F. E. Brooks, Galesburg, Ill.; C. H. Salomons, Aurora, Ill.; James M. Roddick, Toronto; Ash Kennedy, Manitoba; C. F. Justis, Baltimore, Md.; George Talbot, Goodland, Kan.; G. C. Ferguson, Mason City; C. C. Suter, Garrett, Iod.; H. Muriel, Chilicothe, Mo.; Wm. Printer and wife, Ottowa, Ont.; T. B. Wardwell and wife, Massachusetts; W. H. Jones and wife, Massachusetts; W. H. Jones and wife, MODUETTE CARPETS Worcester, Mass.; Richard Brown and wife, Bellville, Ont.; J. B. Lytle and wife, Mon-Bellville, Ont.; J. B. Lytie and wile, Mon-treal; E. E. Davis, Seattle, Wash.; M. Manion, Lorain, Ore.; E. L. Vandresar, Pekoa, Wash.; P. H. Ray, Sioux City; P. H. Riley, Savanna, Ill.; W. R. Lowe and wife, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. B. Gates, New Haven, Conn.; H. Reddie and wife, P. J. Sheir Sodelia, Mc. Genera, Taele and NO EFFECT UPON THE IMMENSE P. J. Sheir, Sedalia, Mo.; George Teale and wife, J. L. Jeffries, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Golden, Johnstown, Pa.; R. M. Haseltine, Austin, Minn.; C. C. Brainard, F. K.

WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. Under the Wilson Bill, Making Further Legislation Necessary. A man can claim anything he wants in his advertisements. OTHER LAWYERS WHO DON'T AGREE are ready to prove all we claim. Compare our prices with the regular wholesale prices. We are so The decision of the Kansas and Iowa Fedmuch below wholesale prices that eral Courts, that until new laws are enacted retail prices are left out of sight. the present prohibitory acts in those States are null and void, gives the original package

business another decided boom, When Judge Fetterman was asked yesterday, if Silverman could not now be released, he replied: "No, for his offense was committed before the Wilson bill was passed. This decision is in line with the original one. The point is that under that decision all prohibitory liquor enactments were rendered nugatory. The Wilson law does not revive them, or put new life into them. Prohibition must be re-enacted in Iowa and Kansas. I don't think it can be done in either State. The sentiment on this subject has changed, and it looks to me

as if the people were tired of it. "There is a case at Suterville, in Westmoreland county, that this late decision

covers. The man sold the liquor in original packages since the Wilson bill became law. I will detend him on this ground, and until Pennsylvania re-enacts new liquor laws any map can seil, provided he keeps within the bounds of the original package decision.

William M. Price, one of the local Pro-hibition leaders, said: "There is not a new point in this decision. I held in the beginning that the Brooks law in this State was to any man who can prove our not worth a pinch of snuff. I suppose the Kansas case will be appealed to the Su-preme Court, but I don't think the court will recede from its original opinion. Prohibition must be resubmitted to the people in Kansas and Iowa. There is no doubt about its success in the former State, but I am afraid of Iowa. The Republican party in Kansas will have to support prohibition or go under. In Iowa the conditions have changed, and if a vote were taken I don't believe the Prohibitionists would win. As for the Brooks law in this State, my

opinion is that it could not be passed again, either. The people have had enough of it, and I claim that the old law was a better B. C. Christy, who worked hard for the prohibition cause, said: "I think the peo-ple will soon begin to see just what the original package decision means. This late

The court decides that the Wilson law is

not retroactive, which is good sense as well as good law. All prohibitory enactments

SPECIAL SALE

BEST QUALITY

AT \$1 10 PER YARD.

While the passage of the McKinley

vance all grades of Carpets, it will have

Tariff Bill will have the effect to ad-

STOCK NOW PILED IN OUR

BIG HOUSE.

That you may have cause to long re-

member the low prices prevailing at onr house in 1890, we have placed a lot of

5,000 yards SMITH'S best quality MO-QUETTE CARPETS on sale at

\$1 10 PER YARD.

We have here a large stock of Teas for sale and a full line of samples of all our Groceries (in fact, but few grocers have as many goods in their store as we show for sample). We would be pleased to take your orders for groceries, and will guarantee prompt delivery and entire satisfaction. We can give you better attention here than we can in our large stores in Allegheny, and you will be free from the confusion of our shipping department. Send for our large Weekly Price List and order by mail. The prices we quote above are only sample prices, and we can save you money on everything you buy. Orders amounting to \$10, without counting sugar, packed and shipped free of charge to all points within 200 miles. A discount of 5 per cent allowed on all orders amounting to \$30, outside of sugar and meat. Get up clubs and save this 5 per cent.

# -MARSHELL

Our Prices. | Wholesale Prices. Per doz. Corn (2-5 cans)....5 80 Corn.... Tomatoes (3-5 Per dom

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MARSHELL

THE CASH GROCER,

1 80 Calif Gage Plums, 2 00

If you buy a case of each of the above (omitting cherry grapes from mine, as they have none), you will pay me \$32 90. You will pay the wholesale grocer \$39 70, or over 20 per cent more.

To convince the most skeptical that our claims are true, we make the following offers: We will give a case of each of the above goods goods are not as good as those sold by wholesale stores at the prices I name. We will also give a case of each of above goods to any man who can prove we do not quote the correct wholesale prices of the above goods.

Visitors to the city, and our Pittsburg friends, should stop in at our

PITTSBURG

TEA DEPARTMENT. NO. 99 FIFTH AVE., (Two doors from the postoffice).

# nuisanc

by the Visiting Engineers.

A DETECTIVE'S BOLD BLUFF. "Where's that boy?" asked the detective. "What boy?" was the interrogative re-

went after the boy. Moses was playing unconcernedly in the back yard when Detective Robinson arrived, but when told that he

To prove this he read the following letters in conclusion of his speech: MEADVILLE, September I, 1890.

MKADVILLE, September I, 1890. Hon. Lewis Emery: MY DI ARSIR-In obedience to you? request of August 25, handed me by Mr. Bench, I started at My Dran Sin - In obedience to you? request of August 5% insuded me by Mr. Bench, I started at once for Milwankee. I did not get huck till last night, and was too tried to write till to-day. I told Mr. Odeil that you had been informed that he, Udeil, had learned of Mr. D's croshedness in the election of 1865 and that to prevent bim from publishing the facts and sending the evidence to the Senate to prevent his inking the origin at Mr. D had prom-ted to pay him SL 300 after he had taken his seat. And that in January of Feiriary 1867, he did pay the 51,3%. We takked the matter over for some time, and indeed the whole situation around he?-.

nd that in January of the matter over for some  $le \mp 1, 3c$ . We taked the matter over for some not, and indeed the whole situation around her-, at 1 could get no statement. He would not a good nosition on the Mitwankee bestaad (1 think if is), and that he would not aix in this afford any more. I fold him 1 had no doubt be could get as miny thousands, now from doubt be could get as miny thousands, now from behavior as he did hundreds in 1857 to say he got holding in 1857. No one can bhane Mr. Odeli

Detainater as he did bundreds in 1857 to say he get nothing in 1857. No one can blance Mr. Odel for not wanting to be mixed up in this unfortunation of the same and i were college classmates more personally. It is his political methods that have been and it were in the same and the same

NO MONEY WAS OFFERED. MEADVILLE, September 29, 1890.

Hon. Lewis Emery: My DEAK SIE-1 was surprised on reading

Odell's allidavit published the other day. But Ishall take no notice of it. It can do no good, No money was offered. Nor did you in any way authorize me to offer any. But remember

suthorize me to offer any. But remember his affidavit denies nothing. He was not asked to state what he knew about the elec-tion, but what took place between him and Dela-mater after election, and after Delamateration taken his seat. Then you gave me a letter of instructions, which i have just found. It explains is what you wanted from tidelt, and I asked him for nothing else, for I knew he knew from his own knowledge nothing else. I will make no statement and get in con-troversy with no one solong as I am let slow. I else. I will make no statement and get in con-troversy with no one so long as I am let alone. I shall do all in my power to secure the election of the best specimen of a man and a Democrat I now know in Pennsylvania. Pattison is growing stronger every day and I feel his election is assured. Yours truly, H. J. HUMES, Pennad answer, H. J. HUMES,

Round atter round of cheers was given for Emery as he thanked the audience for its attention, and hoped he had some friends in it. It was a perfect ovation, and the hard kicker from McKean county retired, looking gratified with the answer to his EDeech

# A BLAST FROM MARSHALL.

## QUAY AND DELAMATER CALLED DOWN BY THE LAWYER.

An Appeal to the Young Men to Vote for Pattison-Introduction of the Tariff Into The Coal Miners of Luzerne County Workthe Campaign Ridiculed - His Speech Loudly Applauded.

When the speakers stepped on the stage "Glorious Old Tom" Marshall was not among them. Disappointment was expressed on all sides, and some were heard to ask "where is Marshall?" Later in the evening he entered the hall, and sat in the front row. Few knew of his presence until Senator Emery, toward the shall was present and would speak next. At once there were loud cries for the venerable lawyer, and when the crowd caught a glimpse of him coming on the stage, they gave him a great reception. Mr. Marshall had been in Lawrenceville addressing meeting, and this is why he had not been there from the commencement. Without any introduction he started in his vigorous,

characteristic style, and said: I've been here before, gentlemen. I knew your fathers, of many of you, at least. I was here when the Republican party was baptized. Then we put on the baouers, free men, free inhor and free lands. We lifted the party from of the nation.

NONE BUT POLITICAL SLAVES. That party has freed the slave, and to-day

deciared he could not be elected by Republican votes, and he felt sure the honest Democratic workmen could not be bought. This statement was received with loud cries

## of "No! No!" Continuing, Mr. Mapes said:

Continuing, Mr. Mapes said: "I hear sometimes, and especially since I came West today, the question anxiously asked. 'What about Philadelphia?' Take care of the West and we will take care of Phila-delphia. Roll up your majorities in these Western counties, where this revolt is so wide-spread, and we will take care of Philadelphia. We have one of the best organizations there to prevent frand that has ever been made in this State. Detectives are employed: the best lawyers in the State have been retained. A large sum of money has been piedeed, and we large sum of money has been pledged, and we assure you that the men who pollute the ballot assure you that the men who pollute the hallot box there will do it with the penitentiary doors 'taring them in the face. Philadelphia is all right; we will take care of that. Roll up your majorities here, and when the vote is counted on election sight you will find that every part of the State has done its duty notly, and that it has overthrown finally and forever Mr. Quay and his rule in this State. Do not be alraid of Mr. Quay's boodle; his methods are known, his plans are exposed, and when his netarious methods are brought into the broad sunlight of publicity they lose their force and danger. The cause and candidates that have as hope but in boodle may well put crepe on the door and appoint the day for the funeral. The cause is already dead and the candidate defeated, but we wish and earnestly desire that the defeat shall be a crushing one."

# WANAWAKER WILL BE HERE

# Preparations of the Americus Club For Its

The Americus Republican Club's meeting in Liberty Palace Rink, Frankstown avenue, near Station street, next Thursday evening, bids fair to eclipse anything of the kind attempted in this city since the opening of the campaign. Invitations have been accepted by Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster General of the United States: Hon. Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia, the largest woolen manufacturer in America; Hon. John S. Robb and S. U. Trent, Esq., all of whom will be present and make addresses.

and Democrats held a mass meeting in Turner Hall, Butler street, last evening, Mr. J. McCann presiding, Thomas M. Marshall made a ringing address, in which he insisted that if Delamater was innocent he should attempt to dispute the charges against him. D. J. McCarthy, a miner of Luzerne presence until Senator Emery, toward the close of his speech, remarked that Mr. Mar-of the warmth with which the old miners of Luzerne county were working for Pattison. W. J. Brennen and Charles A. Fagan, Esqs., also spoke.

nee for legislative honors in the Sixth district, having been indorsed by Independent Republicans, yesterday accepted the nomi-nation, and says he hopes to overcome the 1,000 majority staring him in the face.

## Diamonds

What for? Why, for holiday presents. Well, where can I buy them? Why at Gallinger's, 1106 and 1200 Penn ave. P. S.-A full line of musical instruments.

McKinley was the absence of one name that of Mr. Delamater. Not once did that name pass his lips, and all reference to the nominee for Governor was so remote as to be entirely lost in the depths of his other arguments,

foreign pauper labor?"

will be an embargo on pauper labor.

was willing to do so again if need be.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S SPEECH.

On the stage were to be found about 50 of the prominent Republicans of the two cities. The Chairman and Secretary of the County Republican Committee, and Colonel W. A. Stone were among the number, and there were numerous others equally as prominent in the affairs of the party. Chairman Por-ter, of the County Republican Committee, announced as the President of the meeting Mr. John S. Slagle, who was received with loud applause. Mr. Slagle said, in his in-troduction of Mr. McKinley: I had hoped when I promised to preside at this meeting to see more young men present, am an old Republican myself and I see man

inis meeting to see more young men present, I am an oil Republican myself and I see many old men here to-night, men who were present at the opening of the first campaign in the Re-publican party. From the day the Republican party was born there has not been an election that I have not gone out to the defense of that most sacred right of suffrage. I laid down the principle of having taken part in the solution of the solution and voted for a Democrat. But I sincerely repented of it be-fore the day was over. I went home, and in the solitude of my own room I solemnly pledged myself that, with God's forziveness, I would never do so again. [Applause.] Now, my friends, I'll not take the time of the gentlemen who can tell us all about the workings of a pro-tective tariff. I now have the honor of intro-ducing to you the Hon. Willium McKinley. The author of the new tariff bill was re-

# Thursday Night Meeting.

ceived with tumultuous applause. Hats, handkerchiefs, canes and umbrellas were rang with the shouts of the enthusiastic crowd. Three times did Mr. McKinley essay to speak and as many times did the ap-plause break out anew. At last when order was restored, Mr. McKinley said: ir. President and My Fellow Citizensi

The club will leave Market street and Fifth avenue promptly at 7 o'clock on train of cable cars for Hotel Kenmawr, where the distinguished guests will be received, the distinguished guests will be received, and, after a short parade, escorted to the place of meeting. The stage has been neatly decorated with flags and bunting, and 1,500 chairs, in addition to those already there, will be placed in the hall, so that the audience may be comfortably seated.

ENTHUSIASM IN LAWRENCEVILLE.

ing For Pattison's Election. One thousand Independent Republicans

Indorsed by Independents.

W. C. McFarland, the Democratic nomi-

ciety is the question of how the money is to

PITTSBURG'S GLASS HOUSES. Supposing, my fellow-citizens, you are im-

posing the duty looking to revenue and revenue Sixty per cent of a tariff on that kind of only. ware would be altogether too high. Sixty per cent on that kind of ware discourages this kind of importation from the other side. Now, if it is cent on that allot of ware discontages this kind of importation from the other side. Now, if it is only revenue you are after, instead of only 60 per cent you make the tariff 10 per cent. What is the result? Increased importations from the other side. This country under a 10 per cent tariff duty, would be the dumping ground for the glassware of all the world. Every shiploan of this kind of ware brought into the United States displaces that quantity of glass which ought to be made by our own people in our own factories. [Ap-plause.] Now, that, my fellow citizens, is the difference between the two systems, the one looks to revenue and revenue only, and the other has some concern for the occupation of our own people. our own people.

Here the speaker reviewed the histories of the two kinds of tariff, and said that after a trial of the Democratic kind the United States was looking for an indorser for her

paper. Continuing, he said:

paper. Continuing, he said: Now, after 29 years of protection, we have got to pay a premium to the bondholder to get him to give up his bonds. [Cheers and ap-plause.] We have not only, my fellow-citizers, got a surplus revenue in the public Treasury, but we have a matchless credit. A Voice-Was that not under a Democratic

A Voice-Was that not under a Democratic President from Pennsylvatiat Major McKinley-1 will answer the gentle-man very briefly. That was under a Demo-cratic President from Pennsylvania, but in the message that that Chief Executive sent to the halls of Congress he bore testimony to the dreadful condition that reigned throughout this nation from one end to the other. He said: "The low revenue fariff policy of my own party has put out the fires in our furvaces, and sent the men employed therein tramping the streets and country roads of our lands." [Tremendous cheering and applause.] The author of the new tariff bill was re swinging in the air, while the auditorium [Tremendous cheering and applause.] A LITTLE TIN PLATE.

Mr. McKinley took up the question of the tariff on tin plate, and predicted its pro-duction in this city within the next 18 months. He cited the time that the old Whig party put a tariff of 5 cents a yard on calico, and soon calico was being made all over New England, and the price per yard If anything could relieve me from the wears-ness which I feel after more than a fortnight of was less than it was before. On this line of campaigning, it would be this magnificent meeting and your most generous welcome. I argument he predicted that tin cups now worth 5 cents each can soon be had two for 5 cents. Continuing he said:

I have got a pretty hard time running for Congress down in my Democratic district, with

Congress down in my Democratic district, with 2400 majority against me. A volce-Oh, never mind: you'll get there ! Mr. McKinley-But I believe I am more cer-tain of being elected down there than I would be if that district was on the other size of the ocean. [Applause.] But I am pot running on that side. [Lauguter.] Mr. McKinley then referred to the amount

Mr. Mc.K.niey then referred to the amount of business transacted by Mr. Reed's plan of quorums. He referred to the silver bill, the anti-lottery bill, the anti-trust bill, and the other bills passed by Congress to help the people. His mention of John Sherman's name in connection with the antitrust bill brought out tremenduous applause. He closed as follows:

campaigning, it would be this magnificent meeting and your most generous welcome. I have come here to speak to night, running away from my own district, where I am much more sorely needed than you need me here, because I love the people of Pittsburg, and I love the principles of the great Republican party. Political parties are necessary to a government of free people. They are the agencies of public weal. We cannot, in a Gov-ernment like ours, get on without political as sociation. We are too numerous in popula-tion. We are too extended in territory for each individual to act for himself in public af-fairs, and so under our system of Government by populations. We cannot always find a political organization that represents every phase of conviction that an individual dirac may have. I doubt if there is a gentleman in this audience who finds in any one of the political organizations of the ountry everything of which he would have not retribuing which he would have in the individual citizen and for the nation at political organization which represents more inter and so as sensible me we must find that political organization which represents more inter orselves with that political again the political organization which represents more inter orselves with that political organizations. This impossible under our form of govern-ment for all the people to act in their indi-yound capacity in public affairs, and therefore it is that under our legislation every 150,000 popular branch of Congress, every 150,000 popular bran He closed as follows: I want you to clect your Representative, Col-onel Stone, who is to succeed that other distin-guished Representative, Colonel Bayne, of whose services you have all heard tell and with whose services I am somewhat familiar. He was a member of the committee that made this tarif and I want you to fight for your repre-sentative as the representative of the Repub-lican party when you go to the polls in next No-vember. Vote for the whole ticket and you will all feel better, as your President said he felt when he voted the straight Republican ticket. Fellow citizens, I thank you. As Major McKinley stepped back to take his seat the entire audience seemed to ruse and shouted as with one voice. Mr. Porter called for three cheers for the Major and they were given with a will. Scores of men climbed over seats and

ject of taxation. Taxation begins with every Government, whether it is a government of the city, of the county, of the State or of the mation. THE QUESTION OF TAXATION. The very first consideration, or the very first question that addresses itself to any political concist is the question of the test means is to any political bowl followed them as far as they could be addressed to any political

cutting his playmate he began to cry and pleaded hunger as a reason for a respite. The boy was taken to Central station and placed under the care of Matron Brennan, his tender age saving him from incarcera tion in a cell. It was not long until Moses' father, Samuel Harris, appeared at the Inspector's office in a state of great excitement. Harris styles himself a "dealer in foreign fruit." In disposing of his merchandise, which par-

tially consists of the satisfying banana and the juicy but occasionally acid orange, Harris employs half a dozen men with teams. He is reputed to be quite wealthy. In reply to questions Mr. Harris would repeat, "I can only say I wish this had not happened." He said he knew nothing of the facts in the case, but stated that Broudie was one of his employes. Harris turnished bail in \$1,000 for his son's release.

A SOLEMN WARNING. Inspector McAleese had the child brough

before him, and questioned him. The boy was reticent, but the Inspector's reputation for making any one talk who is not actually dumb was not tarnished. Moses cried a little, then braced up, and finally said: "She scratched my face and pinched me."

When asked where he got the knife he replied: "I had it," but it did not know where it had gone to. Harris placed the boy's hat on his head,

and suggestively running his index finger around the child's neck, said: "Don't you ever use a knife again. If you do they'll hang you. Won't they, Inspector?" "They will, indeed," gravely replied the

Inspector. The Harris family, who are Hebrews, as is the Lewis girl, live in a three-story brick on Townsend street. The family is large, and share the building with one or two more families. Detective Robinson, in talking to Harris, told him that his boy bore

a bad reputation in the neighborho which the man replied that his neighbor were no friends of his. The detective was told that earlier in the day Moses had cut another little boy's finger with the same weapon which came so near ending Sadie Lewis' life.

Late last night the wounded girl was resting easily, and the attending physicians thought it might be possible to save her life.

THE BOY AND HIS KNIFE. Inspector McAl eese said last night that of all the boys arrested, and they are many, al-though most of them are released and their cases are thus kept from the public, nine out eases are taus kept from the public, nine out of ten are armed. "The revolver," he said, "has gone out of fashion, as the crusade against the sale of such weapons to children is beginning to have its effect. Nearly every boy carries a knife, and some of them are very weak bedring warpons. Of some

ugly-looking weapons. Of course, every boy wants a pocketknife, but parents should be very careful not to allow a child with a passionate temper to have one. It is only a few days since we had another boy, about 7 or 8 years old, from the same neighbor hood, who had cut a playmate in the leg. hood, who had cut a playmate in the leg. Superintendent Dean, of the Anti-Cruelty Society, said last evening: "I have very few cases from among these people. They feed and clothe their children, and see that they are educated, but they do not always watch their conduct as closely as they

might.'

Scores of men climbed over seats and tables up on the stage in an attempt to get to shake hands with Mr. McKinley. While many succeeded, hundreds were denied that Diamond street and Cherry alley. Lawyer

Yost is the victim this time. This makes the fourth within a few months, Messrs. Shafer, Sipe, and Broe having lost theirs previously. The same thief, it is supposed, stole a clock from Mr. Sipe.

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those who cannot visit us in person. It's growing in popularity daily, and large numbers are enabled to secure anything we sell at exact same price as though they were in the city. Send for a copy of our beauti-ful catalogue, the finest ever issued by any house in this country. It contains much that you ought to know about matters of dress and will put you in direct contact with the largest and cheapest stock of clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes in the GUSKY'S,

Country. GUSKY'S, 300 to 400 Market st., Pittsburg, Pa. FINE UPRIGHT PLANO \$200.

quare Plano \$150-Square Plano \$125. A magnificent 7% octave upright piano, of latest improvements would piano, and handsomely carved case; this instrument is in perfect order and will be sold fully warranted for \$200, cover and stool in-cluded. Also a splendid square piano for \$150 and one square at \$125, suitable for a beginner. Three rare bargains at the music store of J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537 Smithfield street. Two parlor organs at \$40 and \$50. The

celebrated Sohmer pianos, the superb Colby and Schubert pianos at reasonable prices.

WANTED-Partner, either active or silent, with cash capital of eight to twelve thousand dollars, to take an interest in a well-established business, on one of the best streets in the city; object, to increase our facilities. Address Q. R., Dispatch office.

STILL further additions this week to our lines of novelty plaids and stripes at 50c a vard HUGUS & HACKE. TISSU Overcoats. Fall and winter overcoats, at Pitcairn's, 434 Wood street. ALL lovers of delicacies use Angostura Bitters to secure a good digestion. TISSu

Who Ever Heard of any house selling fine kersey, melton and beaver overcoats at \$10? The P. C. C. C. are doing it. Your choice of 10,000 garments in every shade. PITTSBURG COMBINATION CLOTHING COMPANY, corner Grant and Diamond streets, opposite the Court House.

Children's Aprons. Special sale of the above. See them on center tables, first floor. Also special values

n ladies' and nurses' aprons A. G. CAMPBELL & SONS, 27 Fifth ave. Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves.

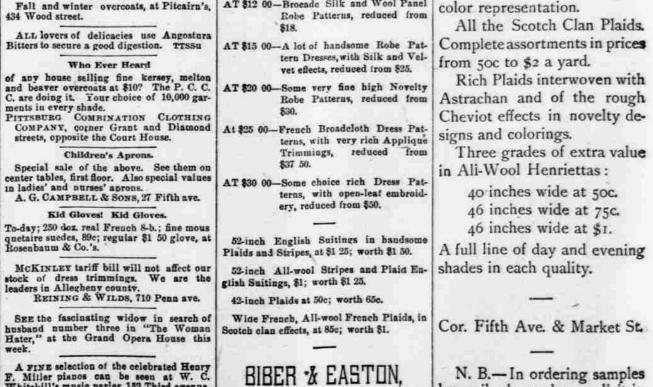
REINING & WILDS, 710 Penn ave. Can't Keep From Stealing.

SEE the fascinating widow in search of Another overcoat has been stolen from husband number three in "The Woman Hater," at the Grand Opera House this the law offices on the northeast corner of

week A FINE selection of the celebrated Henry

F. Miller pianos can be seen at W. C. Whitehill's music parlor, 152 Third avenue, Pittsburg.





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