FRIDAY.

## FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG A TARGE

Objects of Attack, and He

EVEN SNEERS AT RECIPROCITY.

A Claim That Both Parties Are Divided on the Silver Question.

M'KINLEY ACCUSED OF INCONSISTENCY

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SIDNEY, O., Sept. 17 .- A crowd estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000 people attended Governor Campbell's meeting this afternoon, which formally opened the Democratic campaign in this State. The weather was glorous, and the Democrats have nothing to complain of on that score. Excursions were run from various points, and the meeting consisted of a good sprinkling of the Democrats in the Miami Valley.

The city was elaborately decorated, both Democrats and Republicans contributing to th's feature. Speaking stands were erected on the four sides of the Court House Sircamers strelehed across the streets which



Here," and bade everybody welcome. The Gubernatorial party consisted of the Governor and Mrs. Campbell, General Warner, of New York; John A. McMahon and Congressman Outhwaite, of Ohio,

A RESIDENCE NAMED FOR HIM. They arrived at noon, and were driven to the palace residence of Hon. John Laughlin, whose residence was christened Mount Campbell two years ago in honor of the Governor. Governor Campbell was introduced by Hen. H. L. Hersberger, candidate for Representative in this county, who said was on the 17th of September that the Duke of Wellington gave Napoleon Bona-

parte his Waterloo. On this, September 17, be contended, the now began, in which Wellingto Campbell would give to protectionist Napoleon McKinley his everlasting Waterloo. The Governor was enthusiastically greeted. He really looked in fine form, an occasional quiver in his voice being the only token of his recent illness. The Governor spoke two hours and twenty minutes favoring the free coinage of silver, free wool and Democratic doctrines generally.

BRICE ON THE GROUND.

In the evening the crowds in town were largely augmented by excursions from Bellefontaine, Lima and other points having Democratic clubs. Senator Brice came over from Lima escorted by a delegation of 500. He called upon the Governor and the other distinguished persons. Short speeches were then made by Governor Campbell and Senator Brice and Messrs. Outhwaite, Warper, McMuhon and others.

In interviews these Democratic leader all profess the greatest confidence in their ability to carry the Buckeye State in November. They say that the campaign on their part will be an aggressive one from this time on, and that the Republicans will be kept busy meeting the arguments they will advance. The appearance of Senator Drice here is regarded as an announcement that no stone will be left unturned to com-pass the defeat of the champion of proection, but the Republicans are also the alort, and will take steps to counteract to-day's meeting.

A MULTITUDE OF WORDS. The entire report of the Governor's speech contains fully 20,000 words, and would take up about two pages of THE DISPATCH. State issues were practically ignored, and the orator rushed upon the important national questions at once, his opening sentences being as follows: "One of the most encouraging features of the pending campaign is the universal apprehension exhibod by the Republican lenders with respect to the tariff. Their concerted efforts to more that issue, or to treat it as secondary and unimportant, are exceedingly suggestive. Less than a year ago, when the author of the most oppressive tariff in our history was defeated for re-election, the Republic ans, with an almost unanimous voice, deanded his nomination for Governor. fore the convention met it was whispered that the election might be jeopardized by the nomination of one who was the incarnaflun of protection in its most aggravated

It was not only too late at that time for a reconsideration, but, undoubtedly, a large majority of the delegates did not favor it. hey did not then realize the deep-scated natred of the people for excessive and unjust taxation. staggered by the depression in wool, the dition which had prevailed in the money market since the passage of the tariff bill, they yet harbored the hope that the enor-mous crops here and the failure abroad would result in a temporary spurt of prosperity, for which, as usual, they could credit the So the nomination, being in other repects unobjectionable, was duly made.

ATTACKING M'KINLEY'S SILVER RECORD. Campbell then proceeded to accuse his opponent of inconsistency in opposing free silver saying: "Especially is this remark-able state no later than February last, at Toledo, he vehemently inveighed against Mr. Cleve and on account of the very same etter for which he now commends him. He years at the head of the Government, he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our great products, discrediting silver, and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration to sellice to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterward, and to the end of his admin-

istration, persistently used his power to that | SUGAR FOR M'KINLEY,

PITTSBURG ATARGET

istration, persistently used his power to that end.

"In his opening speech, Major McKinley plays a number of variations, in a high key, upon the 'dishonest dollar,' the 'shord dollar,' and the 'Socient dollar,' the 'short dollar,' and the 'Socient dollar,' and the 'Soci

CLAINS BOTH PARTIES ARE DIVIDED. "The truth is that in Ohio (notwithstanding the declaration in their platform) and everywhere else—especially in the Central and Western States—the Repulican party is seriously divided upon the free coinage of silver. In the United States Senate the vote on that question stood 16 Republicans for free silver and 25 against it. The Republican conventions in many States, beginning with Indiana and moving westward, have declared in favor of it. Doubtless also the Democratic party is equally divided. There is an honest difference of opinion concerning the time and manner in which silver can be restored to the place in our coinage which it occupied prior to its stealthy demonetization in 1873; but the entire Democracy desire to see this done with honesty and as speedily as existing conditions will permit. We do not intend that this subject shall go undebated, neither do we intend that our enemies shall divert us from the decisive issue of the tariff. The Ohio Democracy propose to defond bi-metalism which is the right of both metals to unlimited coinage, although we may differ among ourselyes as to the means of reaching such coinage." silver and 26 against it. The Republican

ourselves as to the means of reaching such coinage."

After 15 minutes more devoted to the silver question the Governor turned his attention to the surplus, and said, among other things: "The great Democratic surplus as gone. There is not enough left for Mr. Foster to furnish a respectable 'remnant counter.' The United States of America resorts to juggled bookkeeping in order to conceal the barrenness of its coffers. The Secretary under whose administration this poverty stricken condition exists has boastfully said that 'this is a billion dollar country.' His empty treasury vaults will forever be pointed to as a legacy bequeathed to that country by the 'billion dollar congress.' The gentlemen who constituted that unenviable body left nothing behind them but the reserves which they could not use."

ATTACK ON PITTSBURG INDUSTRIES. The tariff now claimed Campbell's 'attention, and he proceeded to deliver a lengthy lecture on the subject, going back to 1894. After awhile, however, he got into present tense, and said: "As an illustration of the effects of high protection, it may be said that the United States Glass Company, the combine into which all the glass fectories." combine into which all the glass factories

that the United States Glass Company, the 'combine' into which all the glass factories of the Ohio Valley were recently merged, will make a sweeping change. Hereafter all the molds made by the trust will be made in three factories. The mold shops in over 25 other factories will be closed. This change will throw over 1,000 mold makers out of employment. The newspapers also announce that the fiint glass firm of Doyle & Co., of Pittsburg, has joined the 'combine.' It is claimed that the accession of Doyle & Co., will make the combination strong enough to control production, dictate prices and freeze out small competitors.

"In reference to glass, Mr. McKinley said at Lakeside: 'If you want to break down the great glass interests of this country, then you want, to tear down the 60 per cent protective tariff and put up the 10 per cent revenue tariff, and it won't be 24 months before the fires have gone out in every one of your glass factories throughout the United States.' At the time he was uttering this sentiment a citizen of Lakeside was holding a stock of glass fruit jars. Before the new tariff passed he offered them for sale unsuccessfully at 55 per gross. After the law passed he was offered \$16 per gross. The increased cost of this glass by the time it reaches the consumer will be fully 300 per cent, but not one doilar will go to the labor which produced it.

HARPING ON SUGAE AND TIN. "When you speak of these serious matters to a Republican politician, his unvarying rappy is, but you get your sugar cheaper.' If it were a good thing, as the Republicans, including McKinley, claim, to have made

including McKinley, claim, to have made sugar free, why did he, in the debate upon the bill, May 20, 1890, say, 'I would have preferred, Mr. Chairman, if the article of sugar could have been left in the traiff schedule upon the dutable list!'

"While free sugar is only a humbug, the action of Congress with reference to the tariff on tin amouns almost to a crime. The former duty on tin plate was I cent per pound; the new tariff increases it to 2:210 cents per pound. No tin plate was made in this country then; and none is made now,

cents per pound. No tim plate was made in this country then; and none is made now, except for political effect, and a greatly en-nanced cost. The tin badge which you see at political meetings is made from imported iron, dipped in imported tin by imported workmon. The only thing about it which is 'American' is the easily gulled citizen wh

'American' is the easily guiled citizen who wears it.

'During the fiscal year 1889 the value of tin plate imported was \$21,222,653, and the revenue therefrom was \$7,357,809. Upon this basis the additional duty will be \$8,829,300, making the total cost of a year's consumption of tin ware aggregate the sum of \$37,409,813. This enormous addition to the cost of living comes principally from farmers and laborers. It is defended upon the pretense that tin ores can be mined in this country; tin plate factories established; and labor have a wider field. A scrutiny of the facts will show that so far as furnishing a large field for new labor, it is an utter imlarge field for new labor, it is an utter i

EVEN RECIPROCITY ASSAILED. "Mr. McKinley said at Niles: There is contained in the new law a reciprocity provision by which the administration already made valuable treatises with Brazil. San Domingo and Spain.' If this be correct (atthough we dispute the value of these treaties) Mr. McKinley is the last man in America who should say so, for he constructed the bill and passed it through the House without one syllable relating to re-House without one syllable relating to reciprocity. With respect to this provision, the Major is in the same position as upon the tree sugar clause, to wit: He is entitled to no credit, yet he boasts prodigiously of their benefit to the country. Free sugar and reciprocity—real reciprocity—are unadultered free trade. Strauge, is it not, that the two free trade features of the bill are put forward as its chief merit.

"The mild form of reciprocity embodied in the new tariff applies only to hides, tea, coffee, sugar and molasses, which are already on the free list. The bill provides that if the countries producing them impose duties and exactions on goods shipped from this country, then the President may, if he sees fit, restore the duty on the five articles above enumerated. This would be gratuitously taxing ourselves yet more—a perfect instance of countries of the pose, to write the

taxing ourselves yet more—a perfect in-stance of "cutting off the nose to spite the face." Besides the countries producing the face." Besides the countries producing the foregoing articles have precious little commerce with us. If we are going to have genuine reciprocity, or actually reciprocal trade relations with foreign nations, why waste our sweetness on Cuba and San Domingo? Let us have reciprocity with Canada, England, France, and Germany, where our trade is great. That would be Democratic reciprocity. Jefferson promulgated this doctrine during Washington's administration—a century ago. It was also a leading theme in Jackson's messages. Douglass proposed a plan of reciprocity with the nations of this continent 40 years ago. Secretary Macy negotiated a reciprocity treaty with Canada which was abrogated by the outbreak of the war after several years of successful operation. The Democrats at the last session of the Seanaccessful operation. The Democrats at the ast session of the Senate voted unanimously or this kind of reciprocity, but were met with a solid Republican negative."

## SOLDIERS AS PINKERTONS.

Ohio Guardsmen Charged With Acting a

Such in the State Uniform, COLUMBUS, Sept. 17.-[Special.]-Complain was made to Adjutant General Dill this afternoon that several members of Battery B, of Cincinnati, are at Raymond, W. Va., acting as Pinkerton guards and wearing the Ohio National Guard uniform. The miners are on a strike there, and the company has imported 80 men to guard their property, but secretary McBride, of the United Mine Workers, who held the conference with the Adjutant General, says the reports of a threatened outbreak have been greatly ex-

The Adjutant General stated that if any members of the Battery were in West Virginia wearing the Ohio uniform they would be severely dealt with, but if there as citi-

Enthusiastic Workingmen Roll Barrel of It on the Stage

AS A PRESENT TO THE MAJOR.

Two Immense Meetings Held at Bellefon taine and Piqua.

A DISPLAY OF AMERICAN TIN PLATE

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH ... PIQUA, O., Sept. 17 .- At 6 o'clock this morning in Bellefontaine more than 100 echoing anvils fired simultaneously apprised the people of that town that to-day Major McKinley, the champion of American industry, was to appear among them. The day could not have been finer. People began to arrive there from every direction, until by noon more than 5,000 were on hand to welcome the hero of the day. Major Mc-Kinley arrived from Bucyrus at 12 o'clock. He immediately entered a carriage and was driven over the principal streets, followed by a long line of delegates from the neighboring towns. At 2:30 he mounted a stand erected in front of the Court House, and for nearly two hours spoke to the people upon the great question of protection and honest

money.

At the close of his speech a barrel of sugar was rolled up and lifted upon the platform, which Judge West, in one of his characteristic speeches, presented to the Major on behalf of the workingmen of that city, they taking this method of expressing their appreciation for what he had done toward the reduction in the price of this article.

BIG SAVING ON SUGAR.

BIG SAVING ON SUGAR.

A recent estimate made by the dealers of Bellefontaine shows that \$1,500 has been saved the consumer who buys his sugar here since the McKinley bill went into effect. A large crowd accompanied Major McKinley this evening to Sidney on his way to Piqua. Hon, R. G. Horr, of Michigan, delivered an eloquent speech at the Bellefontaine Opera House to-night.

Major McKinley received a grand ovation in this manufacturing city this evening. A happy local feature was the appearance of thousands of badges, consisting of a small tin plate, with the inscription that "It was made of California tin, Missouri lead and steel sheets rolled at the Piqua rolling mills, the coating being done by the Cincinnati Corrugating Company, of Piqua. Not an atom of foreign metal in this plate." These badges were worn and proudly displayed in every direction.

No hall in Southwestern Ohio would hold the people who wanted to hear McKinley, and the weather being warm a stand was erected facing the public square. The stand was profusely decorated with American flags and large sheets of Piqua tin. Seats for several thousand people were hastily constructed on the square, and when McKinley stepped on the platform he overlooked a sea of humanity that surged far beyond the seats and of reach of the speaker's voice.

AN OVATION FOR M'KINLEY. The famous Piqua Republican Glee Club rendered three of their original catching songs, and then the meeting was opened by Hon. Stephen Johnson, who was the Green back candidate for Governor in 1877. He

back candidate for Governor in 1877. He briefly and happily introduced the "next Governor," who was greeted by a roar of applainse from 10,000 throats.

McKinley alluded with satisfaction to the convincing demonstration of the establishment of a great new American industry which the occasion afforded. He entered upon an exposition of the two great questions of the campaign, the silver and tariff issues, and with forcible language upheld the cause of bonest currency and American labor. The vast sudience followed his words with the utmost attention, the slightest interruption from any movement in the crowd being instantly hushed.

A prominent feature of the meeting was the interest interrest manifested by working-

the intense interest manifested by working-men, and it seemed as though every one of the numerous factories in the city had turned out en masse. Major McKinley con-tinued speaking to an audience which kept on increasing rather than diminishing, and whose satisfaction was often shown by round after round of applause.

JONES WON'T PAY THE FREIGHT. The Lieutenant Governor Bolts the Ne

York Democratic Ticket. Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 17.—In response to inquiries as to his position regarding the Democratic ticket, Lieutenant Governor Jones to day prepared a statement for the press, but he declines to specify just what steps he proposes to take to declared purpose. He says that his political action has always been controlled by his sense of duty as a citizen, never recognizing conflicting party obligations. He beinterests of the people been sacrificed, but that the existence of the Democratic party that the existence of the Democratic party has been jeopardized; for behind the nominations and in absolute control of the party were men whose every sentiment of patriotism is subject to either their personal ambition or their selfish greed, and the administration of public affairs is shaped to perpetuate their rule.

"There is but one way to dislodge these party of the party.

"There is but one way to dislodge these usurpers. The temporary defeat of the party will be harmless compared with the effects of their control. For the welfare of the State and in the interest of the Democratic party to me, my duty appears clear, which is to oppose the election of the nominees of the Staratoga convention to such an extent as may be within my power, and in such manner as may seem best to accomplish that purpose."

A BIG DAY AT COLUMBUS.

Senator Sherman Addresses an Immens

Audience on the Tariff. COLUMBUS, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The crowning glory of the week at the fair grounds was the Republican demonstration to-day. The crowd was large beyond expectation; the weather was peared gathering. The com-favorable for a great gathering. The com-bined attractions of the day drew 40,000 peo-bined attractions of the day drew 40,000 people. Almost everybody wanted to hear Ohio's matchless statesman, Senator Sher man, speak, and all the seats and shady spots around the speaker's stand were oc

The cheers that were given spoke volume: in proof of the esteem in which the Senator is held by his countrymen. He devoted him-self to the discussion of the tariff issue, and made plain to the farmers his views.

General Gregg at Huntingdon. HUNTINGDON, Sept. 17.-[Special.]-General David Gregg, the candidate for Auditor General on the State Republican ticket stopped off here this evening and was the stopped off here this evening and was the guest of his uncle, David McMurtrie. At 8 o'clock a public reception was tendered the General in the Court House, and the large anditorium was packed to suffocation. The guest was in his most happy mood and made a host favorable impression. He will leave to-morrow morning for the Grangers' picnic at Center Hall.

Probable Recruits for Robinson SOMERSET, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—At a meeting of a small number of Republicans held here to-night, the Lincoln Republican Club was organized, and delegates were elected to the Scranton convention without instruc-tions. This is the second Republican club organized here, the delegates of the former having been instructed for Dalzell, and it is thought the one organized to-day was in the interests of Robinson.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Betting on the election began on the Produce Exchange to-day. One let of \$100 to \$30 was made on Flower. Most of the other bets were on

The Mississippi Alliance Disintegrating. WEST POINT, MISS., Sept. 17.—A call was is-sued to-day by the President of the West Point Sub-Alliance for a special meeting to be held at once. Members of this Sub-Alliance are

almost unanimous in their determination to give up their charter and get out of the atmosphere of politicians who are using the order for partisan ends. This action may be taken as significant, and is the first of a series of similar acts upon the part of many other sub-alliances, which means the dissolution of the Alliance throughout the State.

PITTSBURG

A PATCHED-UP PEACE.

BOYD THE ROCK ON WHICH NE-BRASKA'S DEMOCRACT SPLIT.

Cool Heads Avert the Danger by Temper-ing the Platform to Appease Both Fac-tions—Grover Cleveland the Magic Name Which Heals Dissension GRAND ISLAND, NEB., Sept. 17 .- It was

early 9 P. M., hotter than Texas, and everybody in shirt sleeves when the Nebraska State Democratic Convention came to order here this evening for a session that it was feared would last till daylight. Strenuous missionary work, persistently continued to head off a possible serious split regarding the attitude of the party toward the farmers, particularly in the railroad question, was

particularly in the railroad question, was apparently to a large extent responsible for the extraordinary late start.

The fortunes of a famous leader—ex-Governor Boyd—hung trembling in the balance to-day. It was whispered that a resolution would be offered indorsing Boyd's veto of the bill passed by the Farmers' Alliance Leg slature establishing a maximum scale of freight rates on railroads. Predictions were freely made that if the resolution indorsing his veto were presented his deposiwere freely made that if the resolution in-dorsing his veto were presented his deposi-tion by the courts would be nothing to the dethronement he would suffer as a Demo-crat. A strong effort was made during the day to stop the Boyd fight before it could fairly begin.

Frank P. Ireland, who was not opposed to Boyd, was made Temporary Chairman. A peace spike was swiftly driven by the convention ordering that all resolutions be referred unread to the Committee on Platform. J. H. Broody was nominated for member of the Supreme Court, and F. A. Brogan for Regent of the State University. This completed the ticket. During one of the speeches the mention of the name of Grover Cleveland created such enthusiasm that it was found necessary to adjourn for half an hour for refreshments. The hall was cleared in 38 seconds by the watch.

After the recess the Committee on Resolutions submitted its repor, which was adopted. After as exordium returning thanks to Almighty God for past blessings, the platform congratulates the State upon the defeat of the prohibitory amendment, and the whole country on the defeat of the force bill, and rejoices that within three months Congress will again become a deliberative body; denounces reciprocity as one-sided, favors free coinage of silver, favors anti-trust legislation, and renews devotion to the interests of the laboring classes, favors the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and liberal pensions, and condemns the McKiniey bill. The plank regarding the Boyd Gubernatorial contest reads thus:

"We denounce as suggestive of partisan prejudice the indecent haste shown in issuing the writ of ouster against Hon. James E. Boyd, the chosen Governor, denying to him that courtesy and fair treatment usually accorded to the meanest criminal in the land; and, we regret that a man could be found within the bounds of the State willing to claim upon a technicality with equity an office to which another was called by the Frank P. Ireland, who was not opposed

o claim upon a technicality with equity an office to which another was called by the

office to which another was called by the votes of the people."

When this last plank, the subject of Governor Boyd and maximum freight law were read enthusiasm of the convention was at too high a pitch to tolerate for an instant the thought of a split, and a last vestige of fear of such a calamity quickly vanished under the spell of oratory, which made occasional deft allusions to the Hon. Grover Cleveland.

It was now nearing midnight and the convention had no other business in sight, but it had come prepared for a daylight adjournment, and a genuine Democratic love feast was the feasil. The convention did not adjourn until long after midnight.

A MINE SUPERINTENDENT KILLED.

His Murderers Were After \$5,000 in Gold Bars, but Were Foiled. NEVADA, CAL., Sept. 17 .- S. Galavotti, Suerintendent of the Derbec Drift mine, was murdered by highwaymen this morning while coming to this city with \$5,000 in gold bars, just cleaned up at the mine. Galavotti and J. D. Ostrom ware in a two-horse buggy, ascending the South Yuba river grade, six ascending the South Tuba Tiver grade, six miles from this city, when a rife shot was fired from the bank above. The ball entered the back of Galavotti's head and emerged the back of Galavonn's head and emerged from his mouth, eausing instant death. Ostrom urged the horses into a run up the steep grade just as a second shot was fired. The bullet entered the neck of one of the horses, but a turn in the road soon took the team out of the range of the shooters.

Ostrom continued to force the team up the state of the same and the same and

Ostrom continued to force the team up the grade, holding his companion's dead body in the vehicle with one arm, and being soaked from head to foot with his lifeblood. Reaching the Mount Vernon House, Ostrom left Galavotti's body, hid the bullion in the bush, and then rode to this city to notify the officers. Squads of armed men are starting for the scene of the murder.

MANUFACTURING RAIN AGAIN.

The Government Balloon and Its Occupan

Lost in Texas Monutains. Et. Paso, Tex., Sept. 17.-The Governmen minmakers have everything in readiness for the grand test to-morrow. At 4 o'clock this afternoon John T. Ellis, of the expedition, went up in a balloon two miles to measure the humidity of the atmosphere. When it the humidity of the atmosphere. When it was up one mile a number of explosions were set off on the ground. The balloon fell in the mountains, l3 miles from the city, and neither the balloon nor Its occupant have been heard from.

Since the heavy explosions this afternoon, heavy, dark clouds have gathered above Mt. Franklin, from which point the bombardment took place.

ment took place.

A later dispatch says: Mr. Ellis, of the a later dispatch says; ar. Ellis, of the rain-making party, who went up in a balloon to measure the humidity of the atmosphere has returned to the city. Sensational re ports that he was lost in the mountains are untrue.

A DYNAMITE PRISON PLOT

Wholesale Murder and Jail Delivery

Prevented by a Discovery. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17 .- A plot has been liscovered whereby the convicts in the San Quentin prison proposed to blow up the prison with dynamite, kill the guards and escape. Some of the dynamite, half a dozen revolvers and a large number of cartridges re said to be in the Warden's possess naving been found in the cells of seven convicts now closely guarded in solitary confine

It is believed a considerable amount of dynamite and a large number of weapons are yet concealed about the prison in a place unknown to the guards.

ALL ON BOARD DROWNED.

The Mystery of a Missing Schooner on the Pacific Ocean Cleared Up.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—The mystery sur-ounding the fate of the schooner Pannonia. eo long overdue at this port from Marshal so long overdue at this port from Marshall Islands, is at last cleared up. The vessel sailed for San Francisco May I laden with a general cargo, and in addition to a crew of seven had on board Captain Lovedale's wife and three children.

It is also said that several missionaries had taken passage on the Pannonia to come to this city. The schooner was wrecked on a reef northwest of the Hawaiian Islands and every soul on board was drowned. d every soul on board was drowned

A Good Citizen Goes Wrong. LYNN, Mass., Sept. 17.—N. E. Wright, one of Lynn's most prominent citizens, fied the city Tuesday. He has taken with him considerable money belonging to his friends. Some of the funds of the United Endowment Order are also missing. Wright's social relations were of the best.

H. Clay King Will Hang. MEMPRIS, Sept. 17 .- Judge Dubose norning overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Colonel H. Clay King for the murder of David H. Pasten, and sen-tenced him to be hanged November 6. CANADIAN CRISIS.

The Question of States' Rights in a Revised Form Is Causing

SEPTEMBER

TROUBLE ACROSS THE BORDER.

French Leaders Indignant at the Actions of the Government.

QUEBEC OFFICIALS TO RESIGN TO-DAY

INPROIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DEPATCH. MONTREAL Sept. 17 .- The Province of Quebec is in the midst of the most important political crisis that has taken place in many years. So acute is the political situation that a report was received here tonight from Quebec, that the Government may resign to-morrow, in which case a political agitation of the utmost importance will be precipitated.

The crisis is the outcome of a conflict of authority between Lieutenant Governor Angers, the representative of the Crown, and Mr. Mercier, the head of the Quebec Government, Mr. Mercler is charged with being implicated in the scandal which was recently unearthed at Ottawa, where it was hown that his chief political agent, Pacaud had swindled the treasury of Quebec out of \$100,000, which was devoted to the paying of the debts of Mr. Mercier and other Min-THE CAUSE OF A SENSATION.

Lieutenant Governor Angers thereupo called upon Mr. Mercier for explanation and insisted upon the appointment of a myal commission, consisting of three Judges, to hold an investigation. He also transmitted the correspondence that passed between him and the head of the Governbetween him and the head of the Government to the Governor General and contrary to all precedent this has been laid for the Dominion Parliament and made public.

The publication of the correspondence has created a great sensation. The Liberals are indignant and say that such a proceeding is against all constitutional usage. The French Liberals are highly incensed, as they claim that the action is a direct attack on the autonomy of the provinces.

The greatest excitement prevails here ever the situation, and everyone is waiting anxiously to see what the Quebec Government will do. Mr. Mercier, it is understood, will refuse to comply with the demands of the Lieutenant Governor, and will force the latter to dismiss the Ministry, in which case a direct conflict will arise between the Crown and the representatives of the people.

THE FRENCH LEADERS ANGRY.

THE FRENCH LEADERS ANGRY. The conflict may have far-reaching conse at the present over the manner in which they are being treated by the English party and it would take very little to raise a seri-ous conflict. ous conflict.

La Patric, the French Liberal organ, tonight says: "The die is cast. The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec is nothing more
then a common clerk, acting under the inthen a common clerk, acting under the in-spiration and by the orders of the Govern-ment at Ottawa. This is the way Conserva-tives understand provincial autonomy. From this to legislative union there is but a step to go. In the present crisis it is the Senate, the fifth wheel of our federal organ-ization, which is introducing itself into our Quebec affairs. This can be easily seen by reading the text of Mr. Angers' letter sub-mitted to the Federal Senate. Where will this lead us to? The fine patriotic and con-stitutional role remains with the Liberal party, and the Hon. Mr. Mercier remains the champion of Provincial autonomy."

Levied Commissions on Printing Contracts OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—During the Printing Bureau fuyestigation to-day O. Beauchmier, of Montreal, showed that Senecal, the Superintendent, obtained \$90 commission from his firm on \$000 worth of orders. F. Benoit, Pres-ident of the Montreal Conservative Associaas to the receiv ing of a \$1,500 check for election purposes, made out by the Dominion Type Company.

MARRIED A MURDERER

Kentucky Girl Elopes With the Who Killed Her Brother. LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 17. - [Special]-Patrick C. Sullivan and Miss Mary Arm trong, of this city, eloped to Columbus, O., to-day, where they intended to get married This is a sequel to one of the many bl tragedies that have taken place here in the vember 2, 1889, a crowd of voters gathered at the railroad crossing on

west High street to listen to speeches from the candidates for municipal office. Among these voters were Patrick C. Sullivan and Frank Armstrong. Hard feelings had for some time existed between Sullivan and Armstrong, some say on account of politics; others on account of Sullivan's attentions to Armstrong's sister. Sullivan's attentions to Armstrong's sister. Sullivan and Armstrong renewed their quarrel on the night in question, and the latter was mortally wounded. Armstrong died on November 2.
Sullivan was tried for manslaughter, was convicted and sentenced to 19 years in the pentientiary. Some three or four months ago Sullivan was pardoned and he resumed his old position of checking off freight at the Louisville and Nashville station here. During Sullivan's trouble Miss Mary Armstrong's devotion to him never waned. Friends of both say that Miss Armstrong was instrumental in securing his release.

BRUTAL RUSSIAN JAIL OFFICIALS.

even Receive Sentences, but the Princi Offender Flies to America St. Petersburg, Sept. 17 .- Horrible discle res were made at a recent trial in Kieff arising from the death of a prisoner named Drijankoff in jail. The post mortem exam-

Drijankoff in jail. The post mortem examination on the body showed that the man had been horribly bruised, 12 of his ribs having been broken.

At the trial the warders confessed that by orders of Inspector Morozoff they had beaten the deceased with sticks and stones wrapped in rags, and declared that such castigation was common. Six warders were sentenced to hard labor, while Inspector Morozoff was sentenced to exile in Siperla and the loss of civil rights. Morozoff, however, has eluded the police and fied to America.

The Norwegian Ministry Victorio CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 17 .- The elections for members of the Storthing (Norwegian Parliament), which have been in progress for some time past, have reached the first series some time past, have reached the first series and will continue into December. The returns up to the present from 38 constituencies show the election of 20 members of the Left, adhering to Premier Steen's policy; 5 members of the Right, supporting ex-Premier Stang on union with Sweden, and 18 members of the moderate party, who incline toward Steen.

Miraculous Cures by the Holy Coat, TREVES, Sept. 17 .- Among the miracles as serted to be authenic as resulting from the exhibition of the Holy Coat are the curing of the withered arm of an abbess, the restoring of the sight of blind persons and the cyring of crippies. Each case is declared to be supported by medical-testimony, but the details will not be published until the exhibition of the relic is finished.

line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, from New York, September 10, for Hamburg, arrived at Southampton at 8:15 o'clock this morning, breaking the best previous record between New York and Southampton. Her time was 6 days, 12 hours and 58 minutes. Five Entombed Miners' Rescued. VIRGINIA, NEV., Sept 17 .- This morning the

Another Ocean Record Broken.

LONDON, Sept. 17 .- The Hamburg-American

crosshead pump engine at the Alta mine broke down, carrying everything with it to the water level. Five men were at the opening station, and it was at first supposed that they had been killed, but a signal was soon received announcing their safety. They were brought up this afternoon. The dam-age will be repaired for less than \$40,000.



AT THE MAGIC NAME OF BLAINE.

How the Mere Mention of the Plumed Knight Has Affected Every Republican Gathering That Has Been Held This Year.

APPEAL TO AMERICA

To Frustrate John Bull's Plan to Gobble the Sandwich Islands.

HARRISON WAITING FOR BLAINE

Before Taking Any Definite Steps in Re-

sponse to the Request. SEIZURE BELIEVED TO BE IMMINENT

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-Cæsar Celso fareno, an Italian citizen of Washington and former resident of the Sandwich Islands, had a talk with President Harrison to-day y appointment. Senor Mareno represents e says, the Nationalist or Home party of the island, and his visit to the White House was for the purpose of formally notifying the President that England is about to try the experiment of taking forcible possession of the Sandwich Islands, and that if the United States permit the British plans to be carried forward they will soon be confronted with the fact of the capture.

The President thanked Senor Mareno for the information, but said that he could properly take no official notice of it until it hould come to him through State Departnent channels. He thereupon advised that Acting Secretary of State Wharton be made acquainted with the important message sent by the Nationalist party, but his caller said that he had already seen Mr. Wharton, who had referred him to the White House. "Well," replied the President, "Mr Blaine will be here soon and he will with

out doubt look into the matter." Mr. Mareno also displayed copies of Hon olulu newspapers containing appeals to the United States to have the orniser Charleston ordered away and that all attempts on the part of the United States to protect the mis onaries on the island should cease. Mareno seemed greatly impressed with the to the President's attention, and thinks Mr Blaine will agree with him that steps show be taken also to block the efforts of Englan-

o capture the islands.

INGALLS IN WASHINGTON. He Says That Harrison Can Surely Get Renomination if He Wants It. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- [Special.]-Ex-Sen tor Ingalls is in the city, to place his daugh-ter at school in the Academy of the Visita

The Kansas statesman will leave to day for Birmingham, Ala.. to attend to some mportant business matters. "Yes," said he to a Disparch reporter, "I am feeling good rming seems to agree with me. It seem that the administration has followed the ex ample of the Disciples, a sort of piscatorial administration." Mr. Ingalls said that if Mr. Harrison de-

sired a renomination he would get it. "You know," said he, "that about this time during Cleveland's administration there ore or less hostility shown by the leaders of the Democratic party to the renoming tion of Cleveland, but when the convention tion of Cleveland, but when the bad been met some of the very men who had been criticizing the President were climbing over one another to renominate him by acover Herrison will be reover one another to renominate him by ac-clamation. Of course Hrrrison will 'be re-nominated—not to do so would be an admis-sion that his administration and the Re-publican policy had been a failure. The aspersions on the administration come from men who are piqued at failure to secure of-fice, and, of course, the people of the coun-try are not concerned about the disappoint-ment of the office seekers."

THEY WANT THE PRESIDENT.

Georgia Delegation Invites Harrison to Attend Their Exposition. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- The President this norning received a delegation of prom ent citizens of Augusta, Ga., who desired to

extend to him a formal invitation to attend the exposition to be held in that city from the 3d to the 23d of November. The President in reply spoke of his recent Southern trip and of the marvelous resouthern trip and of the marvelous re-sources now about to be opened. The old system made Georgia a plantation State, but by combining manufactures with agri-culture, other industries are developed without disturbing the surface of the coun-try. He spoke of his Eastern visit and the impression created by the numerous industry. He spoke of his Lastern visit and the impression created by the numerous industries and factories he had seen. Whether he could accept the invitation or not he could not say. He had very important matters demanding attention from now on to the meeting of Congress.

THE ITATA LIBEL SUIT.

It Will Be Prosecuted by the Governmen but When Is Not Known. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- The opinion is gain ing ground here that the postponed libel suit against the Chilean steamer Itata, now

set for trial at San Diego, Cal., on the 25th set for trial at San Diego, Cat., on the 25th, will be prosecuted by the Government, although a further postponement may be had before the case proceeds.

It was impossible to-day to gain any official information upon this point, though Attorney General Miller did say that he could not tell what the result of the postponement would be, but so far as he knew it might result in a trial.

A Successor for Passett WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-The President today appointed Francis Hendricks, of Syra-

cuse, N. Y., Collector of Customs for the port of New York, to succeed J. Sloat Fassett.

OKLAHOM 16 State KINGS.

JOHN AND COTTON CALL JOHN STATE BAISED IN THE TERR Property of the Boomers Leave Washington Happy 11

Proclamation Will Soon Throw Open the Desirable Lands-Harrison Popular, but Blaine Dear to the Oklahomans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- [Special.]-The lelegation of Oklahoma boomers, who have been in Washington for several days, looking after the allotment of the Indian lands in the Territory, left to-night for sheir Western homes. They are satisfied with the final arrangements of the terms of the long-expected proclamation throwing these lands open to settlement, and they have some big stories to tell about the capabilities of the land and the prospects of this new country. Mr. Hamlin W. Sawyer, one of the newspaper pioneers of the Territory,

"The new Territory is as a rule fine agricultural land, well watered and blessed with a sufficiency of trimber for fuel, fencing and sufficiency of trimber for fuel, fencing and the construction of outbouses. Crops have been exceedingly fine this year, and wide-spread knowledge of this fact makes it sure that every quarter section will be occupied within one day from the opening. I brought with me and left at the Agricultural Dewith the and left at the Agricultural De-partment specimens of our products; corn 12 feet high, sugar cane over 11 leet and cotton that reached an altitude of 6 feet 4 inches. The average height of cotton is about up to the waist of an ordinary sized man. One stalk of cotton had on it 118 bolls and blooms. Some on the prairie had measured 8 feet 6 inches from the ground up, which will be our inches from the ground up, which will be our staple product. We are situated between the North and the South, and we can raise both corn and cotton. The two kings will have to struggle for supremacy." Talking about posities Mr. Sawyer said: "President Harrison's administration is very

"President Harrison's administration is very popular in our neighborhood. He endeared himself to the Oklanomans and to every other fair-minded man in the Southwest by his action in behalf of a deep-water harbor at Galveston. If General Harrison is renominated we shall be satisfied, although we will not be able to help matters along with votes.

"Popular as Harrison undoubtedly is though, there is more heartfelt affection for Biaine than for any other living being. Republicans and Democrats alike are in love with his labors in behalf of reciprocity. There is another man in the Cabinet we think a great deal of—Secretary Rusk. He would suit the West very well as a candidate. Incidentally we imagine he could get there."

NIAGARA'S DARK MYSTERY.

The Unknown Woman Suicide's Body Re covered, but Not Identified.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 17 .- [Special.]-The body of the young woman who suicided by leaping from Prospect Point one week ago to-day, was recovered this afternoon just after it floated out from the foot of the American Falls. It was in remarkably good condition. As yet it has not been identified. In life the woman was of medium size and of good form. She had long, light hair. On the left leg was a yellow garter, with a silver buckle, on which was a hand-painted pansy, the border color being red, the center blue On the right foot was a Louis XIV. Oxford shoe, size about 5½, "D" width and a black stocking. The skirts were missing, but there was on the body a black basque waist, which buttoned in the front and had steel ribs.

was on the body a black basque waist, which buttoned in the front and had steel ribs. She had no corsets,on.

On the hands were brown tan mosquetaire gloves. On the third finger of the left hand was a plain gold ring with no name on it. There was a rag on the right wrist, and at the base of the first finger of the right hand there was a sord. There was also a rag about the first finger of the left hand, which was also sore. Another sore was noticeable on the lower part of the left ear. It is seldom a mystery hangs over a suicide at the Falls as there has about this one.

A PANIC AT A CELEBRATION.

Two Wild Animals Break Out of the Arena Among the Spectators. SAN DIEGO, Sept. 17.—Mexican independence was celebrated at Tia Juana yesterday by a fight between a wild bull and a bear. The animals were tied to a stake in the The animals were tied to a stake in the middle of the arena by short ropes.

In their struggles they broke the ropes and the bear climbed out of the arema among the spectators. A panic ensued, and women and children were trampled on and bruised, Jesus Alviso, a drunken Mexican, fired two shots at the bear with a revolver, but the bullets went into the crowd, slightly wounding one man. The bear was finally lassoed by vaqueros.

PROBABLY A FAKE

The Alleged Whitbeck Kidnaping Fails of Confirmation at Portland.

PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 17 .- The name of G. W. Whitbeck, whose son is reported to have been found yesterday at Pittsburg, does not appear in the city directory, and as far as can be learned no such person lived here at the time of the alleged kidnaping.

A Strike in an Eastern Colliery. Morea colliery, near here, to-day because the company wanted the men to sign an agreement on the prices of supplies. All the men and boys to the number of 450 quit work. POTTSVILLE, Sept. 17 .- A strike occurred at

WILLIAMSPORT, Sept. 17 .- The German Bap tist Jubilee Conference, celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the organization, to-day elected Rev. L. H. Donner, of Pittsburg,

## DEMAND THE MONEY.

The Reformers Start a Movement to Fill the Allegheny Treasury.

NO FRANCHISES GIVEN

Until the Big Companies Pay Up Every Cent of Their Taxes.

P., A. & M. RIGHTS ALL LAID OVER.

Gilliford Very Deeply Scores the Corporations Committee.

CLERK HASTINGS TO BE PROSECUTED

City Hall, Allegheny, was crowded with interested citizens last night, the fact being known that Councils would in all probabil ity take action on the street railway franchise ordinances pending and other important matters. The result of the proceedings was very gratifying to all who have been fighting for a settlement of the claims alleged to be due from the traction companies to the city. The franchise ordinances were all laid on the table, without serious opposition, and a business-like resolution, refusing to grant the franchises asked until a settlement or an understanding was reached, was passed. Interest, of course, was centered in the proceedings of the Select branch, where these matters came up. At the call of the wards papers were read and referred, as follows:

In the Select Council on the call of the wards the following papers were presented and referred:

Mr. Wertheimer, a resolution transferring \$100,000 from any funds not otherwise appropriated to the contingent fund; an ordinance by which the city agrees to pay the es on the electric light and street imevement bonds; resolution to pay Thomas

arson \$2,004 for grading and paving Irwin avenue; petition for the passage of the North End Passenger Railway ordinance; petition in favor of the Allegheny and Millvale Street Railway Company. FUEL FOR FUTURE FIGHTS. Mr. Emrich, petition for the North End

Street Railway ordinance; resolution in-structing the Chief of the Department of Public Works to establish the grade of Milroy avenue. Mr. Hannan, petition for the North End Street Railway Company.

Mr. Kennedy, ordinance granting the Penn Cotton Mill Company the right to lay a switch on River avenue. Mr. Lowe offered a resolution at this juncture which it was thought would create considerable opposition, though nobody materialized who dared to seriously fight it. It was in substance that no more franchises be granted to street railways now delinquent in the payment of taxes, dividends and

other debts due the city until the same are Arthur Kennedy did not oppose the idea, but thought the resolution too sweeping. He said that the street railways claim that there are open and disputed questions in-volved which must first be settled. He offered an amendment to the resolution, adding the words, "or satisfactorily explained," after the demand for payment, but a moment later withdrew it. Mr. Wertheimer moved to amend the ordinance so as to provide that no action be taken on any street railway franchise ordinance until the indebtedness is explained to the satis-

faction of the Finance Committee. In this form the resolution was adopted. GILLIFORD SPRINGS A BOMB. Dr. Gilliford, of the Auditing Committee, here asked the privilege of reading a carefully compiled and itemized report of the indebtedness due the city from each of the street railway companies operated in the city. The request was given and he read

the following:

The Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company in 1888 declared a stock dividend of? per cent on \$200,000—equal to \$14,000, on which the city was entitled to a dividend tax, according to charter, of 5 per cent amounting to \$700. In 1872a stock dividend of \$60,000 was declared on which a dividend tax of \$3,000 was due the city. In addition to this the company owed the city tax on cars between the number reported to the Secretary of Internal Affairs. This amounted to \$8,318 9t, making a total indebtedness to the city of \$1,208 9t. There is also due from the Union Line Passenger Railway Company, roads that are under the control of the Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company, the following taxes: Union Line, car taxes for the years 1887 to 1891 inclusive, \$1,600; Northside Railway Company, car taxes, \$1,000, and street cleaning tax, including 1891, \$1,000. These sums being added to the amount claimed from the parent company aggregate \$15,008 9t. the following:

These sums being added to the amount claimed from the parent company aggregate \$15,008 91.

The Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Rallway Company is indebted to the city for taxes on cars, which were not reported to the City Controller as is required by the ordinance granting the company the right of way over the streets, in the sum of \$5,000. There is also due the city from this company a dividend tax of \$675 50 on a dividend declared in 1890. The Pleasant Valley Company also declared a stock dividend on their stock by increasing the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, issuing ten new shares for each old one. This is equivalent to a stock dividend of \$800,000, and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax, amounting to \$45,000. and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax, amounting to \$45,000. and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax, amounting to \$45,000. and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax, amounting to \$45,000. and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax, amounting to \$45,000. and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax, amounting to \$45,000. and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax, amounting to \$45,000. and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax, amounting to \$45,000. and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax, amounting to \$45,000. and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax, amounting to \$45,000. and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax, amounting to \$45,000. and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax, amounting to \$45,000. and on this the city is entitled to the 5 per cent dividend tax.

AMOUNTS OWED BY THE RAILWAYS. The Park Passenger Railway Company is ndebted to the city for taxes on cars for the years 1888 to 1891 inclusive, amounting to years 1888 to 1891 inclusive, amounting to \$720, and street cleaning and repair taxes from 1887 to 1891 inclusive, amounting to \$4,700, also dividend tax of \$125; total, \$5,615. This company also agreed in section 5 of their ordinance passed June 9, 1881, to construct the road "in a solid and workmanlike manner, and to have granite blocks six inches in width on each side of the rails, subject to the approval of the City Engineer." This they have utterly failed to do.

do.
The People's Line Passenger Railway Company, another ward or branch of the Pleasant Valley system, has apparently passed into a Rip Van Winkle slumber, as they have not stepped up to the Treasurer's desk to settle for a single year's tax since the ordinance was passed, and now owe a street cleaning tax for the years 1863 to 1891 inclusive of \$5.509.

street cleaning tax for the years 18c3 to 1891 inclusive of \$3.500.

Another feeder of the Pleasant Valley Company is the Observatory Hill Railway Company, that agreed to pay the city \$200 per year to keep the streets on which their rails are laid clean and in repair. They are indebted \$1.000 for the years 1887 to 1891 inclusive, not having paid the city a single dollar on this account, but, instead, have thrust on the city the worthless franchise of the Perrysylle Plank Road Company made unproductive by reason of its occupancy by the railroad company. This business stroke cost the taxpayers of the city