THE FIGURES CLIMBING.
Small Ads for Two Weeks Ending
Sept. 26, 1891......3,014
Same Period 1890..1,996
Increase, 1,018.
BEATS THE RECORD.

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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1891–TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

DRAMATIC IN DEATH.

Poor in Purse, His Love Lost Forever and Every Ambition Blighted,

GEN. BOULANGER SUICIDES.

The Grave of His Mistress Chosen for the Last Tragic Act of His Unique Career.

FRIENDS KNEW OF THE DESIGN,

And Had Frustrated Several Previous Attempts, but Their Vigilance Was at Length Eluded.

A TREMENDOUS SENSATION AT PARIS.

The Desperate Revolutionist Still Has Many Friends There, Who Even Now Talk of Creating Fresh Trouble.

A BLOOD-STAINED PICTURE NEXT HIS HEART.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30.—Boulanger has followed the example set by Balmaceda. The man, whose ambition it was to be a second Napoleon and change the destiny of Europe, is dead. Disappointed with life he ended it with his own hand. The close was dramatic and thoroughly in keeping with the entire career of the man. Noon to-day was the hour chosen for the deed.

The scene he selected for the final act was the grave of his mistress, Madame de Bonnemain, who accompanied him to England after his flight from France. Early in July last she was dangeously ill in Brussels, suffering from consumption. A Paris physician went there expressly in order to treat her by a new system, consisting in inoculating the person affected with the germs of phthisis with gayacol, which is obtained from creosote. However, in spite of the efforts made to save her, she died during the evening of July 17. Madam de Bonnemain, at the height of General Boulanger's career, two or three years ago, lived in the Rue de Berri, Paris, where she was continually visited by the General. Spies kept track of their movements, and soon discovered that the two persons referred to were very intimate.

His Fatal Decision Openly Avowed.

There are as usual in such cases many contradictory reports circulating in regard to General Boulanger's behavior previous to his suicide. For instance it was said shortly after his death became known that the General had not in any way allowed his friends to form any idea as to his intentions. This evening those who formed his entourage admit that the directly contrary was the fact.

They now say that recently he has frequently openly avowed a desire for death, and it is even added that the General has several times of late even made attempts to take his own life. The consequence has been that he has been watched as closely as possible by the friends who still remained loyal to him at the low water of his fortunes.

Even the latter, however, appear to have finally grown tired of their task and to have determined to resign their positions as guardians of the fallen leader's life. With this object in mind his friends in this city recently warned the General's niece and the latter's husband that the ex-Minister of War, who at one time was looked upon as the man to lead French enthusiasts to Berlin, was so despondent as to be apparently determined to commit suicide.

An Endeavor to Prevent the Act.

This niece and her husband arrived some days ago at the General's hotel in the Rue Montoyer, and so impressed were they with his demeanor that one of the first things that they did was to cause all they weapons found in his apartments to be taken away and hidden where he could not get at them. General Boulanger must have noticed the precautions which were being taken to save his life, and, unknown to his niece and her husband, he must have managed to secure and hide from them the pistol with which he eventually shot himself. Even the General's valet, who had been instructed to use his utmost endeavors to find and obtain possession of any weapons the General might have about him, seems to have been cleverly deceived in this fatal instance.

Gen. Boulanger, according to the stories told this evening, made no secret of his weariness of life since the collapse of his party, and particularly so since the death of Mme. de Bonnemain. His friends now recall the fact that when the coffin lid was finally closed over the remains of his mistress he kept on repeating aloud in heart-broken tones, "Au revoir et a bientot."

A Daily Visit to the Cemetery.

Every day, about 4 in the afternoon, it has now become known, General Boulanger, since Mme. de Bonnemain's death, has gone to the cemetery at Ixeiles and has deposited some handsome floral emblem, generally a crown, upon her grave. He would stay by the grave of his beloved friend for some moments, sometimes for an hour, either engaged in prayer or in deep thought.

Over the grave itself the General had caused a pretty white tombstone to be erected, and at its head stood a broken column inscribed, "Marguerite, 1855-1891." A few days ago the unfortunate General deposited on Mme. de Bonnemain's grave a handsome crown of flowers bearing on it the words, "A Bientot Marguerite."

The family of the General and the servants of his hotel in the Rue Montoyer were somewhat surprised when this morning they heard him order his landau at a much earlier hour than usual, saying that to-day he was going to the Ixelles Cemetery at 10 in the morning instead of 4 in the afternoon. The family and servants at first paid little attention to the change in the General's plans, and nobody seems to have had the slightest idea that he intended to commit suicide to-day.

His Niece Becomes Alarmed.

Eventually, the General, accompanied by his valet, left the Rue Montoyer in a landau drawn by two horses. His niece, after the General's departure for Ixelles, seems to have reflected over the change he had made in the hour of visiting the tomb of Mme de Bonnemain, and she became greatly alarmed.

Stopping in Brussels at the present time is one of Boulanger's most attached adherents. His name is Alfred Dulins, and he had come to this city from Paris on receipt of a letter from General Boulanger about a week ago announcing that he intended to commit suicide at an early date. M. Dulins came to Brussels for the express purpose of endeavoring to persuade the General to alter his mind. Dulins and his former political leader had several long interviews, during which the former did his utmost to persuade the General that he should abandon such morbid ideas and look at matters in a brighter light.

Boulanger listened to all that his friend had to say on the subject, and Dulins thought that his arguments had caused the General to refrain from taking his own life. The General's niece, knowing the object of M. Dulins' visit to Brussels, and also being aware that he had considerable influence over him, went to fetch M. Dulins so soon as she became convinced that she had good cause for alarm.

Friends Start for the Cemetery.

She communicated her fears to the General's friend and together they started for the cemetery. In the meantime General Boulanger had left the landau at the gate of the cemetery and walked slowly and calmly to the tomb of Mme. Bonnemain. He remained there for some time in deep thought, and was afterward seen to be slowly walking around the cemetery still thinking deeply.

All reports agree in the statement that so soon as the General reached the tomb the second time he immediately placed the pistol to his head and shot himself. The report of the revolver was heard by the coachman who was driving the General's landau and by the valet who had accompanied the suicide to the cemetery. They both rushed to Mme. Bonnemain's tomb and there found the General quite dead, lying across the grave. Death must have been instantaneous.

The weapon which General Boulanger used to destroy himself was a revolver of large caliber, so it is all the more extraordinary that it should have escaped the vigilance of his valet, relatives and friends. The dead man held this weapon tightly grasped in his right hand, and it was seen that the bullet had entered the General's head near the right temple, had passed through his head and left it by the left temple.

Police Take Charge of the Remains.

Some workmen who were employed in the cemetery, and who had also been attracted to the spot by the report of the revolver, notified the inspector in charge of the cemetery. The latter placed himself in communication with the police, who were soon upon the spot, and took charge of the remains. As the police were bearing the General's body away from the tomb of his mistress with the intention of placing it in the landau for conveyance to Brussels the dead man's niece, accompanied by M. Dulin, reached the cemetery. The niece fainted upon hearing the news and M. Dulin's grief at being too late to save the life of his friend was excessive.

The body of General Boulanger was then stretched out in the landau, the face covered with a white handkerchief. The police in charge caused those of the General's friends who were present to confirm the statements as to his identity, and then permitted the body to be conveyed to police headquarters where, after another formality had been complied with, the authorities permitted the body to be conveyed to the General's late residence.

The body now lies in the General's bedroom in the Rue Montoyer. It has been prepared for burial, but it is only being viewed by the intimate friends of the family. The latter, it should be said, unanimously desire that the funeral should be of the most simple order. Some of the General's political friends are in favor of a public demonstration.

Decorated With the Cross of Honor.

The corpse, as this dispatch is sent, reposes upon a table draped with black cloth. The remains are clad in a black frock coat, upon the breast of which are several decorations, notably the cross of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon the General after he had been wounded in 1859 at Turbigo, in Algeria, when a Lieutenant with only three years' service in the army. Wounds in the General's temple caused by the fatal shot have been hidden by pieces of broad white silk ribbon so pasted on the head as to almost completely conceal the cause of death. The General's features are placid, and upon them there is not a trace, except the dimly seen white ribbon, of General Boulanger's sad ending.

All the property and documents of General Boulanger have been place in sealed receptacles by the magistrates. Boulanger left a will and political testament in his tesk. It is stated that the latter declares unshaken confidence in his party, enjoins his friends to prosecute the great aims he always held in view, and ascribes his own death solely to inconsolable grief over the loss of Mme. de Bonnemain. The funeral of the General will probably take place on Sunday afternoon. The General's mother, aged 87, is still firm in the belief that her son went to the fete and has not yet returned. Mme. de Bonnemain was an inseparable companion of the General during his exile in Jersey. She received his political friends, and acted always as the acknowledged mistress of his household.

In Poor Pecuniary Circumstances.

General Boulanger came to this city from London a few months ago. Recently he has not occupied his former gorgeous residence on the Avenue Louise, but owing to reduced means had been compelled to live in a small hotel where his apartments were very different from those he had been accustomed to as a general in the French army, as Minister of War or as the friend of Mme. de Bonnemain. He was much thinner than during his more prosperous days.

Shortly after Mme. de Bonnemain's death General Boulanger's wife wrote offering to forgive the General and to share his exile, but her letter was left unanswered. The General was a great favorite with the servants and attendants. A fortnight ago he presented his chef with his portrait as a token of affection. Boulanger had been in communication with the communal authorities of Ixelles, who had macadamized the path to Mme. de Bonnemain's tomb at his request and also offered a vacant vault in the tomb for the General's own use.

On learning of the suicide of the General Prince Victor Bonaparte called and remained at the residence for half an hour. The room in which the body lies is sumptuously furnished. It is draped in blue silk and adorned with a large portrait of himself, his daughter and Mme. de Bonnemain. A large photograph of Mme. de Bonnemain was found under the clothing next to his heart. The photograph was stained with blood from the wound. There were no documents on the body.

GENERAL BOULANGER, NOW A SUICIDE.

A Sensation at the French Capital.

A dispatch from Paris says: The suicide of General Boulanger has caused an enormous sensation in this city. So much so that the evening newspapers are unable to meet the demands made upon them. Nothing else is talked of along the boulevards, in the hotels and cafes, in the clubs and everywhere. The members of the Patriotic League are talking of a public funeral to the General, and they propose to inter his remains in France. It is believed that such action on the part of the league will lead to serious disturbances. The romantic manner in which the General died has touched soft spots in the hearts of Parisians, and many warm expressions of sympathy for the dead soldier are heard in unexpected quarters.

The Career of Boulanger.

Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger was born at Rennes in Brittany on April 29, 1837. His father was a native of Rennes and his mother was a Miss Griffith, a native of Wales, whose family had settled at Rennes after the peace of 1815. The future General was educated at the College of Nantes, and on January 19, 1855, before he was 18, he entered St. Cyr, the French West Point. There he studied hard and in due time joined the Algerian Tirailleurs, whence he was transferred to the army in Italy, one result being that he was severely wounded at the battle of Turbigo.

He next saw service in Cochin China, where he was wounded in the arm by an Annamite lance. Returning home he was attached to the St. Cyr corps of instructors from 1867 to 1870 and became very popular at the famous academy. In 1870 he left St. Cyr, and in the war of that year was wounded in the shoulder at the head of his regiment and subsequently received a severe wound during the suppression of the Commune.

The general and his family returned to Paris in 1870, and within a short time the happy family ties were severed, never to be reunited. The rupture came gradually but inevitably. Military affairs occupied the general's entire attention, and he spent little time at home. As the years advanced the daughters learned the truth and clung more closely to their mother.

The Most Popular Man in France.

At this time the general was undoubtedly the most popular man in France. His portraits were sold by the thousand; his lightest utterances were quoted in the cafes and on the boulevards; his style of dress was copied by ambitious young officers; his favor was sought by high and low; his anteroom was thronged by suitors for his favor. As the savior of France, as the pupil of the great Napoleon, he was honored and applauded to the echo.

The Goblet Ministry fell and the General was ordered to retire from Paris and take command of the Thirteenth Army Corps. He sulkily obeyed, but the attractions of Paris were too potent to be resisted, and he soon left his command and revisited the capital in disguise. This act of insubordination the Government refused to overlook, and he was promptly deposed from his command.

The Government having decided in March, 1888, to cashier the General by placing him on the retired list, he inaugurated a vigorous campaign against the Ministry. Vacancies shortly after occurred in the representation for the Boudogne and the Nord. He was retrrned by 50,590 votes to 37,750 polled by the Opportunist candidate. In the Nord his triumph was still more remarkable, the number of votes polled for him being 172,328, against 75,901 for M. Foucart, and 9,647 for M. Moreau.

The Beginning of the Decline.

Subsequently his popularity waned for a time. The General's appearance in the Chamber of Deputies, in July, 1888, to demand a dissolution of the chamber, gave rise to a stormy scene. M. Floquet made a vigorous attack on the General, and in the altercation between them General Boulanger exclaimed "You lie." This led M. Floquet to demand satisfaction, and on July 13a duel was fought between them, with the result that the General received a deep wound in the throat. After his recovery he appeared (1889) as a candidate at bye-elections in Paris, at the Nord, the Somme and Charente inferieure, and was returned by large majorities.

The Patriotic League, of which he was the head, was subsequently suppressed, and the General was tried by the Senate on a charge of having, while War Minister, appropriated $50,000 of public money for purposes of his own propaganda. He was found guilty. To avoid arrest he fled first to Belgium, then to London. The General was elected at the general election (September) for Montmartre, by a small majority over M. Joffrin, but the election was annulled. The General then retired to the island of Jersey, and later removed to Brussels, where he rented the palatial residence formerly occupied by the Austrian Ambassador. Madame de Bonnemain devoted an inherited fortune of $1,500,000 to the furtherance of the General's political fortunes.

A WAR OF SPEECHES.

Campbell and Horr, of Michigan, Play the Rivals at the Canfield Fair.

TWO OPPOSING MEETINGS,

At Which There Was Lots of Excitement, but No Bad Feeling.

THE GOVERNOR HOLDS HIS CROWD.

He Talks Tin Plate and Anti-Protection to His Farmer Audience.

A FREE TRADE SPEECH AT YOUNGSTOWN

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

YOUNGSTOWN, Sept. 30.—Governor Campbell and Roswell G. Horr held rival meetings at the Canfield Fair this afternoon. The best of feeling prevailed, and no blood was spilt. The speakers paid their respects to each other at times, but not in uncomplementary terms.

It seems that all the candidates for Governor had been invited to be present. McKinley couldn't come, and sent Horr. The Republicans claimed that the understanding was for the time to be divided. The Democrats insisted it was Governor's day, and Mr. Campbell had been specially asked to come. They added that when Horr had seen the large crowd around the Governor's stand he wanted to share the effects of his drawing qualities. Two platforms had been erected, one by each party.

When Mr. Horr and the Republicans arrived on the ground there was a lengthy confab between the respective chairmen, A. J. Woolf, of Youngstown, for the Democrats, and Judge Johnson for the Republicans, about the arrangements for speaking. The Judge asked if Horr could follow the Governor. Mr. Woolf replied that they had other speakers scheduled to appear. "Then we will hold a meeting of our own," replied the Judge, and they did. He announced to the crowd that there was a misunderstanding and the Republicans would go to another part of the grounds. "You can pay your money and take your choice," he concluded, amid laughter.

CAMPBELL HOLDS THE CROWD.

The audience in front of the Democratic platform didn't stir, and most of them remained throughout the Governor's speech. There were at least 15,000 people on the grounds, and plenty of hearers for all the speakers. About the time Mr. Woolf commenced to introduce the Governor the band at the Republican stand started up a lively air. An official of the fair was sent to stop the hubbub. Mr. Woolf stated that he would not speak until the band quit, and Governor Campbell, who doesn't like to be disturbed while talking, applauded this statement with a few vigorous taps of his feet on the floor.

Seitz, the People's party [illegible] did not come, but Ashenhurst, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, was on hand, and took advantage of the morning hours to make his appeal to the people. Mr. Horr had a fair sized audience, and he kept them amused by cracking jokes, ancient and modern. Mr. Campbell looked out on a mass of faces, and as they were principally farmers, he made a speech for their benefit.

The Governor left Ashtabula early in the morning. He attended a reception given by the Elks the night before, and as the social occasions of the society are always enjoyable, this was no exception. When Governor Campbell reached Niles, where McKinley made his opening speech, he was met by a delegation from Youngstown, headed by County Chairman J. C. Maloney. They had a band and a special train to take the Governor to Canfield.

WHERE M'KINLEY WAS BORN.

A procession was formed and Mr. Campbell was escorted across the town from the Pennsylvania to the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio depot. He passed the house where McKinley was born, and it was pointed out to him. At Canfield the hotel was decorated in his honor. An arch had been erected over his place at a table, and a bantam rooster in a cage was intended to hang over his head. For some reason the game bird was overlooked in the shuffle, and the Governor was just as well pleased.

The Youngstown boys had their train adorned with a banner covered with statements of James G. Blaine about reciprocity, and another, which read: "Reciprocity, free-trade with all nations will insure our national prosperity." In his speech at Canfield the Governor said:

I am a candidate for Governor. [Voice—You are going to be elected, too.] I need Republican votes, and would like to get some in Mahoning county. Your bountiful crops this year are not due to the protective tariff. They are due to natural causes and hard work. The Republicans are throwing out the insinuation that their policy is responsible for the result. As three-fourths of the States are Democratic, we might as well claim some of the credit ourselves. They say you are going to have good prices this year and you will. What is the cause? [Voice—Crops have failed in Russia and France.] I am afraid my friend you haven't heard a Republican speech. [Laughter.]

THE HOME MARKET IDEA.

The opposition claims the good prices will be from the home market created by the policy of protection. The Europeans will buy their wheat from Siberia and India first, but as their surplus is not sufficient to supply the demand, the foreigners must come to us this year. Why bless you, we always have that home market with us. The surplus must go to Europe. What you need here is to put yourself on a basis where you can trade successfully with foreign people.

Where do you sell your products? Where is the price of your wheat fixed? In Liverpool, of course. You sell it at Youngstown, but the buyer gives you a price less than the New York rate, a reduction sufficient to pay the transportation to the metropolis. All the charges in handling and carrying the wheat from Canfield to Liverpool are taken off the price you are paid. In Liverpool it is sold in a free-trade market. Now McKinley has put two cents on wheat to keep out the pauper wheat of Europe. Why, none ever came in. Your wheat comes into competition with the wheat of the world in Liverpool. Up to that point the Canadian and American farmer is on the same plan. They both get their money out of the same bank in England when they take a cargo there. You don't have ships to carry money back.

WHERE CANADIANS BENEFIT.

The Canadian returns with a shipload of manufactured goods. At New York, he tells the collector they are going to Canada, and nobody interferes with him. His stuff is taken across the country free of duty. The American farmer arrives in port, but he must pay a heavy tax to get his goods through. He must go home and sell a number of bushels more of wheat to get his goods out of pawn. Yet they say that protection benefits the Americans. I think the system was adopted for the good of Canadians.

Now I will show you how your farm lands in this county have decreased in value. Senator Sherman says land has not gone down around manufacturing centers. Let us see. I propose to read you some Republican figures and rub them into you until they make you so sore that you will wish I had never come into the county. I am making a Republican speech. In 1880, your farm lands in Mahoning county were appraised at $9,673,000. In 1890, you are appraised at $6,541,000. The sum of $3,131,000 has disappeared. What has become of it?

Yesterday I showed the people of Lake county how much they had lost, and this morning I am abused for it. This money the farmers have lost has flown into the pockets of men like Andrew Carnegie to the tune of $30,000,000. These men are taking a great deal of interest in Ohio politics this year. They can't vote here, and it remains for you to say whether they will pull the money out of your pockets in the future. McKinley made the fight of his life to have a duty put on turnip seed. The Senate knocked it off, but the Major compromised with them.

NO CHANCE FOR FARMERS.

When a farmer is elected to the Senate I will pay your fares to Washington to see him. Indeed, I would be willing to walk there to get a glimpse of him. [Laughter.] The fact is that few farmers have money enough to carry them 15 feet from their doorsteps. [Laughter.] It does not protect the farmer to put trifling duties on the the farm, but, says McKinley, we put many articles on the free list for the benefit of the farmer. I thought that the theory of protection was that the higher the duty the lower the prices.

Let us look at the free list. First comes acorns: what a boon to the farmers. [Laughter.] You can have them boiled, fried and roasted for nothing. Then comes assafoetida. While eating your acorns you can smell the assafoetida, and between the two you ought to be happy. [Laughter.] But I won't waste your time going over the free list. We find sand and spunk marked on it. If I were you I would get enough of these two to vote the Democratic ticket this fall. [Laughter.]

The Governor then said that plows made in Michigan and protected are sold from $2 to $6 cheaper in Mexico than in America. The same thing, he said, was true of other articles in Canada and South America. Disston saws, agateware, shovels, axes, etc., were articles mentioned as made here that were sold cheaper abroad. When ex-Congressman Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, was so anxious to have the duty put on tin plate," said the Governor, "he was selling agateware cheaper in Canada than he did in his own city. He bought 30,000 boxes of tin plate before the duty went into effect. He wanted it advanced so that he could sell tin plate cheaper in Canada than America.

THE PRICE OF SALT.

"How about salt? Blaine in 1888 said salt was selling in England for 60 cents a ton. In Mahoning county you say you pay $1 per barrel for the cheapest kind, and this is how the tariff lowers prices. If there is any man here who will dispute Mr. Blaine's statements let him step to the front." The Governor appealed to the ladies to take an interest in politics. He said that Sherman remarked that the women were responsible for the Republican over-throw last fall. He hoped they would bring down another avalanche on that party this year.

Coming through Niles this evening on his way to Youngstown, the Governor was hailed by a crowd of people at the depot. He went out on the platform of the rear car and talked to them for a few minutes. The citizens were good-natured, and stood around on the steps and on the railroad tracks. The Governor said he would wager that he would have 1,000 more votes in Butler, his native county, than McKinley wo ild have in Trumbull, where he was born. Mr. Campbell presumed to have a good deal of quiet sport at the expense of the infant tin industry. He understood they were building a plant in Niles. He ventured the assertion that the youngest child within the sound of his voice would never live to see the day when tin plate would be made in this country. If he was mistaken he would apologize to the Republican party.

REVERTING TO TIN PLATES.

The Governor said he had a sample of the Piqua tin examined by a St. Louis chemist. According to his report it contained no steel; the tin was lead, and if used for canning purposes was liable to produce paralysis and death. He added that any old [illegible] with a teakettle, a piece of sheet-iron and a little lead could make tinplate like they did at Piqua.

Recently Major McKinley read a letter from Norton Bros., in which they claimed the price of cans was cheaper than before the tin tariff went into effect. At Ashtabula a letter was handed the Governor from Mr. Cummins, a local Republican canner. He said in September, 1889, there was a scarcity of cans and Norton Bros. forced up the price out of proportion to the cost of tin plate. Now there is a plentitude of cans and the situation is reversed. The price of tinplate before the tariff was $4 44 per box; now it is $5 20.

In Youngstown the spacious Opera House was jammed with people to greet the Governor. The house will hold 2,000 or more. It was an audience chiefly of voters, with a very small sprinkling of women. Three muslin placards was tacked to the first gallery. Two had quotations from William Allen and Blaine. The third bore these words: "Democracy and Schoolhouse versus Republicanism and Custom House." Mr. Dodge, of Cleveland, and Judge Stillwell, of Homes county, who has been with the Governor since he started out, preceded Mr. Campbell with short speeches.

A TALE FOR THE FARMER.

Governor Campbell was received with cheers and applause. In his speech he said the loss to the farmers of Mahoning county in the last ten years had been made up in the increased wealth of Youngstown. From 1850 to 1860, under the old tariff, the manufactured products increased 72 per cent, while from 1870 to 1880, and under protection, the advance was 20 per cent. Under the present system the increase in the wealth is not equally distributed. The country is growing richer in spots. The defeat of McKinley would be the downfall of protection. It is no use for Sherman to say that a silver dollar is "shoddy," and worth only 80 cents, when the paper dollar, which represents it, has full value.

Senators Morrill and McPherson were at Cleveland the other day. They consulted with some of the iron men there about reciprocity with Canada. They told Morrill that they could get along without a duty on coal and iron. In 1882 Blaine cited a number of products that were made in America as cheaply as anywhere. The Governor wanted to know why the tariff in 1890 on many of the articles should be doubled and trebled.

"Some of the infant industries of to-day are 104 years old. They are more than six feet high, wear No. 8 brogans and propose to raise a rumpus in the House if they are not rocked a little faster," said the Governor. This sally produced a laugh. "All the castles on the Rhine," he said, "never plundered the people as much as the tariff in the last 12 months." Continuing, he said:

TO CHEAPEN PRICES.

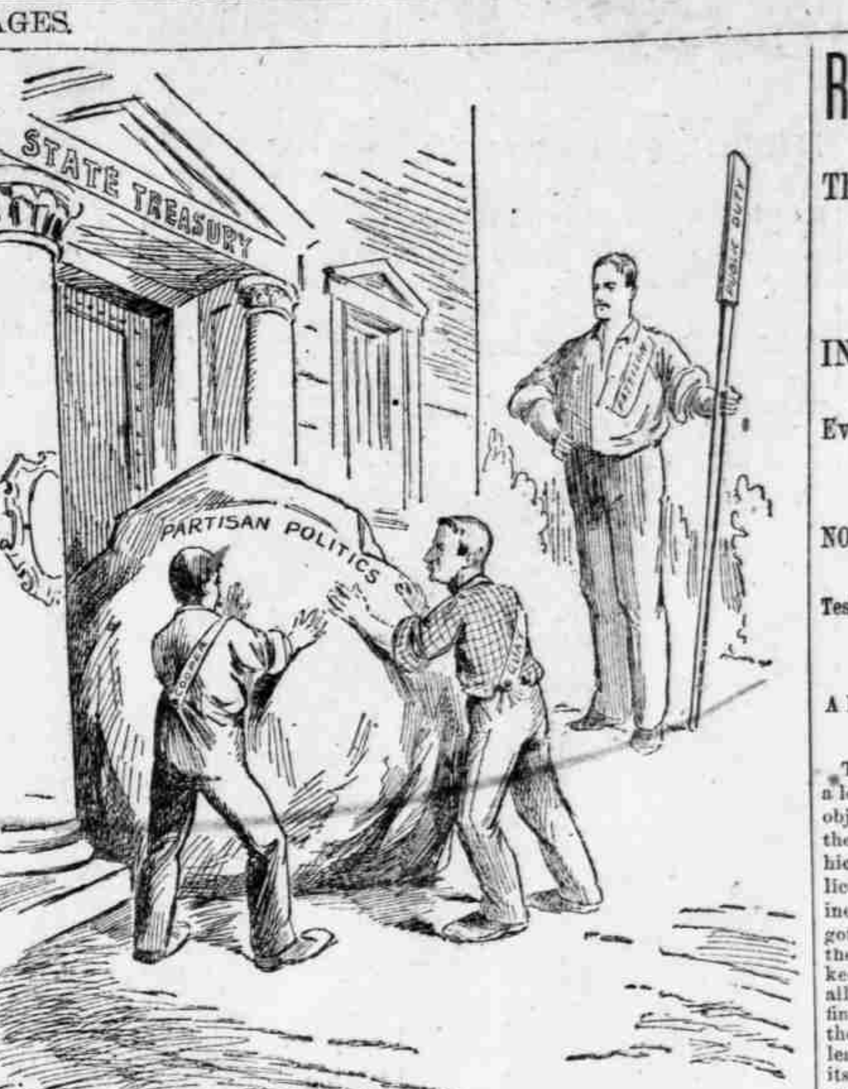
We want to cheapen prices and increase production. The first thing to be done is to pull down the Republican ticket in Ohio and then remove every barrier behind it. [Applause.] Daniel O'Connell said: "Protection means an additional sixpence for a loaf; were it not for the tariff it would sell for a shilling instead of sixpence higher."

Maude asked Claude what reciprocity was. He replied: "If I kiss you and you kiss me that is reciprocity." "Oh," she added, "it is something nice." [Laughter.] Now, if you must have reciprocity, why don't you have it with the good-looking girls of the North, and not with the blacks and half-breed women of San Domingo. [Laughter.] It is bad taste and bad statesmanship, to say the least. [Applause.]

I read in a Pittsburg paper this morning that Carnegie, Phipps & Co. has given notice of a change in paying wages that bodes no good for the men. Carnegie has made $30,000,000. We will see to it that in the next ten years he won't make $10,000,000 unless he works for it. [Laughter.] The miners also ask an advance of 10 cents. I thought they were protected, but instead of putting 10 cents in their pockets, it has taken out 10. In a letter from a Pittsburg man, he said:

LABOR IN PITTSBURG.

"Labor had no demonstration here on Labor Day. Labor never was so poor as under the McKinley bill. The places of striking carpenters and bricklayers are given to the foreigners." You know that iron workers have lost more strikes in the last six months than in the former years.



This has happened since the tariff bill was passed. In the window glass trade you will find that only 10 per cent of the workmen are Americans, the other 90 per cent are foreig[illegible] not the men who [illegible] tariff is int[illegible] Ameri-can [illegible]. As [illegible] 400 to 1,400 per cent on pearl bu[illegible] bone-makers turned off their American workmen and imported Bohemians to take their places at $4 per week. [Applause.] I am glad they are having a bad time to keep even with the convict laborers. When the tariff was increased on pottery the Trenton manufacturers cut the wages of their men to such an extent that the people and Board of Trade protested. In the silk plush industry they brought a lot of beef-eating, cheap Englishmen to supplant American workmen. In the same manner the wages of men making knit goods were cut after the tariff bill went into effect. Wages have been reduced and prices increased.

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In an investigation recently into the wages paid working girls in Chicago in the cloak industry, one of them said she got 40 cents in three days, and toiled from 7 in the morning till 6 at night. And yet these men want more protection. Why, they ought to be hanged. [Applause.] Think of it, 13¼ cents per day for these poor girls struggling for a living. ISRAEL.

TWO BANKS EMBARRASSED.

THE FIRST NATIONAL, OF CLEARFIELD, SUCCUMBS TO A RUN.

A Houtzdale Institution Under the Same Management Also in Trouble—The Embezzlements of a Former Cashier at the Bottom of the Trouble.

CLEARFIELD, Sept. 30.—[*Special.*]—The miners and citizens of this place and Houtzdale are wild to-night over the closing of the First National Bank, of Clearfield, and the consequent trouble brought on the Houtzdale Bank. For several months this bank has been doing a losing business, and the people have rather regarded it with distrust. The only reason for this feeling was that its former President, John Boynton, father-in-law of Mr. Dill, resigned, and his son, A. F. Boynton, Vice President, not only resigned but sold all his stock. Outsiders felt rather suspicious of these moves, and from time to time have withdrawn their deposits until the amount fell from $235,000 eight months ago to less than $100,000.

The financial troubles of last December caused a heavy run, but this was successfully met, since which time troubles have been multiplying. John B. Neveling, cashier, pulled out. Some of the directors withdrew and the stock of the bank was being continually offered for sale. Within the past two weeks the heavy depositors who had stood by the bank all through began to pull out. The last run began Saturday and continued up until last evening, the bank paying over the counter nearly $40,000 when payment stopped.

Then, to complicate matters, the Houtzdale Bank, under the same management, became involved. After the trouble of last spring had been bridged over the Houtzdale Bank, then owned by the Houtz heirs, became involved owing to the defalcation of their teller, W. B. Hamilton, to the amount of $45,000, as stated by the bank officers, but now thought to be much larger. He is now in the Western Penitentiary for embezzlement.

When his defalcation became known the bank officers wanted to suspend, but Mr. Dill heard of their trouble and went over and bought the bank. The bank at once regained the confidence of the people, and ever since then has been doing an immense business. There is no doubt the Clearfield Bank had drawn largely upon the resources of the Houtzdale institution.

A special telegram to THE DISPATCH from Houtzdale says: There is intense excitement here to-night over the closing of the Dill bank at Clearfield and the trouble here with the old Houtzdale Bank. Cashier McGrath is quoted this evening as having stated the bank will pay dollar for dollar. Hundreds of miners are parading the streets or gathering at the street corners, and trouble is feared every moment with the Huns and Slavs who have their little all in the bank. Threats of violence are frequent.

Last night a judgment in favor of R. McPherson, in trust for Mrs. Dill for $25,000, was placed on record, and suit was brought on several smaller claims. President Dill was interviewed to-night by THE DISPATCH correspondent. He said: "An unprecedented run on Saturday, Monday and Tuesdoy, amounting to about $45,000, on the First National Bank, made it impossible to continue business, and we decided to suspend payment. There has really been an almost continuous run on this bank ever since last December, when Boynton sold his stock. You can say the banks will pay every dollar in full." He said a receiver would be appointed at once for the Clearfield bank and probably for the Houtzdale bank.

THE BIG METHODIST COUNCIL.

A Great Reception to Be Given the Foreign Delegates in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—[*Special.*]—A large number of the foreign delegates to the great Methodist Ecumenical Conference, which begins in Washington this week, have already arrived here, and next Monday evening a reception is to be given them in Carnegie Music Hall. Methodist enthusiasm is to be aroused by congregational singing, and addresses will be made by representative Methodists.

A large attendance is expected from New York and neighboring cities and the occasion will be one of the good old-fashioned Methodist sort. Many of the British delegates will arrive by the City of Berlin on Friday, and the last installment is coming on the City of Rome, which is due on Saturday.

CONVERTING HIS FOES

McKinley's Strong Arguments Convince a Number of Democrats.

THE CANDIDATE VISITS A FAIR

And Outshines All of the Other Features on Exhibition.

AN AUSTRIAN FURNISHES A POINT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WINCHESTER, O., Sept. 30.—The annual Adams county fair was held at this place to-day. There was a great exhibit of the choicest products of the fertile farms, and there was also an exhibit of American statesmanship in the person of McKinley, and of all the splendid exhibits the latter attracted all the attention. When McKinley began to speak the crowd deserted every other part of the grounds, clustered about the speaking platform and remained spellbound to the close of the address.

There were many Democrats in the audience—perhaps as many as Republicans—and the power of McKinley's argument was illustrated by what followed the conclusion of the speech. Dozens of them went forward to touch hands with the Major, and several stated to him that they were going to give to him their votes.

A GOOD PLACE TO VISIT.

In no other place thus far visited has more been accomplished. Coming over to Winchester from Portsmouth this morning, Major McKinley went to the residence of Mr. L. J. Fenton, a prominent citizen and Republican, where he took dinner, meeting a number of the active Republicans of the county. The fair grounds were thrown open to all comers at noon, no admission being charged, and there was a very large crowd present when Major McKinley arrived.

The speech was an effective presentation of the Republican position with reference to the silver and the tariff, and was listened to with all possible attention. While he was speaking an old Austrian by the name of Ferdinand Feike interrupted him to say that he approved his protection doctrine and could testify to its benefits because before he came to this country in Austria he worked for $1 a week. He was an ablebodied man at that time and did a man's full day's work for such wages.

This gave the Major a new text and he directed his remarks to the working men contrasting their condition in this country with that of the working men in Europe.

DEMOCRATS GREET THE MAJOR.

After the speech when the people were crowding forward to shake hands with the Major a large number of Democrats were in the lead and one of the Republicans called out good-naturedly: "Hurry up and when you Democrats have finished shaking hands with McKinley we hope you will give the Republicans a chance." This was received with the same good nature by the Democrats who at that moment were monopolizing the Major. A number of them assured him that they would vote for him in November. They could not stand free trade and free silver and these seemed to be the only issues their old party was fighting for this year.

The Major and General Enochs were entertained by L. J. Fenton and in the evening were serenaded by the band. A large crowd gathered in the street hoping to hear McKinley again, but General Enochs was pressed into the service again and made a short speech. Major McKinley returned to Portsmouth this evening and to-morrow will go into Jackson county to speak at Jackson in the afternoon and Wellston in the evening.

THE NEWS DIRECTORY.

This index of the features of to-day's 12-page DISPATCH will be of assistance to hurried readers:

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RECORDS IN ASHES.

The Books the Allegheny Auditors Are Looking for Have Been Burned

IN THE GARBAGE FURNACE.

Everything is Gone in the City Where Everything Went.

NO ITEMIZED REPORTS WERE MADE

Testimony Before the Committee Reveals Interesting Facts.

A REPLY TO THE PLEASANT VALLEY CO.

The Allegheny Auditing Committee held a long session last night. The principal object was to ascertain what had become of the stub books showing the number of vehicle licenses issued by various Chiefs of Police. Quite a number of witnesses were examined under oath. All the light the committee got on the stub books was that there had been no arrangements for keeping them; that they had been carelessly allowed to lie about on table and desks and finally swept out, burned or gotten out of they way as useless matter. It was also learned that there had never been any audits of these books either by the Controller or the Police Committee, and that officials had been allowed to keep them in a go-as-you-please manner without the slightest attention from Councils or anybody but those directly in charge of them.

The committee is just as far away from securing any of the books as ever, and the chances are none of them will ever be found. The City Treasurer, Controller and Mayor have nothing but general statements of amounts received from vehicle tax. It was also developed that large sums of street railway and refuse company tax had never been collected. The statements of every witness were illustrations of the slipshod manner in which branches of the city government have been conducted, startling even to the committeemen who have learned so many things during the past few weeks they should have known long ago. The garbage furnace has served as a vault for storing city records, and hidden in its ashes are the secrets the committee has used so much time to unearth.

ACCOUNTS LONG STANDING.

The first business taken up was a report of the expert auditors. It stated first that the witness books of Mayor Wyman and ex-Mayor Pearson had been turned over for their use. In looking into the matter of tax on refuse companies the experts found numerous discrepancies. J. M. Clark began the business and got a license in 1879. He paid the fee, but his name does not appear on the books. Peter Barnes' name appears for several years, but fees amounting to $160 are still due. J. G. Wyman had been carrying on the business for years, but there was apparently an account of $120 against him. Mr. Wyman said this had been paid, and showed the receipts after the meeting. Archie Taylor had licenses from 1879 to 1891, but $140 was found due on his account. This would mean seven years. Albert Datling was found $20 in arrears. The Union Excavating Company was reported due $120, or six years' license fees. Receipts for this amount were also produced after the meeting, showing that it had been paid. Isaac Nelson had paid his license in 1889, but none since. The Star Excavating Company was charged with $20 due. The total amount of these licenses in arrears was $520.

The experts also referred to the arrearages on market stalls and recommended speedy collection. The report was referred to Councils with the experts suggestions.

Chairman Gilliford announced that he desired to make an answer to the published statements of the Pleasant Valley Company in reference to their standing with the city. He had it prepared in writing. It began with the statement that a communication from the Board of Directors of the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Company had been published which, if given credence, would deceive and befog the public. He then took up the points of this communication. He denied that the statement in regard to the company's indebtedness was to injure the company: it was merely the result of the audit now in progress.

ENORMOUS PROFITS MADE.

Continuing, he referred to "the juicy melon" by which each old stockholder in the company got ten of the new shares for one old share without additional cost. This meant that either the company had accumulated a surplus of $900,000, or that the franchises from the city were worth that much. In either case the ten new shares represent a profit and are a dividend. He asked if the company had secured franchises worth $900,000 who could have imagined that they could be so despicably mean and hoggish as to begrudge the city the modest little tax of $1 out of $20? He claimed that the allusion to the Supreme Court decisions was an admission that the city is morally entitled to this tax, and said that these decisions were based on technicalities that do not exist in this case.

The assertion that double tax had been imposed on cars he denied. Taking up the Auditor's report he said that following the item of stock dividend comes the item of "tax on cars not reported, $5,900." This was obtained by taking the company's sworn report to the Secretary of Internal Affairs and comparing it with the unsworn return of the same officials to the City Controller and charging up the difference in the number of cars so reported, at the rate fixed by ordinance. The company, he said, could not question their return to the State or the rates fixed by recorded ordinances.

The next item of $75 tax on dividend for 1890, is based on the report to the City Controller. The next item, Park Passenger Railway Company car tax is obtained from official returns. The two items for car tax, Pleasant Valley $5,900, and Park Passenger Railway Company, $720 constitutes the total arrearages charged for car tax on all the Pleasant Valley system, which he believed was less than a strict interpretation of the ordinances would show.

The Park Passenger Railway Company's tax for cleaning and repairing streets, $4,700, was based on an ordinance which he read and which he said the company had ignored since 1884. He pointed out other provisions of this ordinance that had been neglected. The dividend on Park Passenger Railway Company is from returns made May 21, 1891.

The item of street cleaning tax on the People's line is also according to ordinance and there is no record of the company ever paying a cent. The item of the same class on the Observatory Hill road is the same, and the same was true as regards the Cross Town road, the Perry street road, the Troy Hill road.

Dr. Gilliford said the statements made in open council had not been answered, and wound up with the assertion that it would be more creditable if the company, instead of trying to evade the indebtedness, would pay it.

STATEMENTS UNDER OATH.

The investigation of the vehicle license books was then begun. A notary public was present, and each witness was sworn. Controller Brown took the stand first. In an-