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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1891–TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

THE WEARY SENATE,

After Listening to the Very Vigorous Denials of Boyer and McCamant,

ADJOURNS UNTIL MONDAY.

Both the Accused Officials Question the Jurisdiction of the Extra Session.

TECHNICAL OBJECTIONS RAISED,

With the Idea of Carrying the Cases to the Supreme Court if the Offices Are Declared Vacant.

REPUBLICANS WORRYING ABOUT FUNDS.

They Appeal to Attorney General Hensel, Who Rules That the Law in Itself Provides for the Necessary Expenses.

FLINN AND ROSS ARE THE RIVAL LEADERS

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 15.—In the preliminary skirmish for positions in the Senatorial inquiry to-day the Republicans suffered from the lack of leadership and the Democrats profited by what was yesterday their weakness. When the Committee on Rules reported yesterday they agreed to allow Attorney General Hensel to take part in and assist the Senate in their investigation.

The Democrats then wanted the Attorney General's power enlarged, but the Republican majority on the committee was disposed to yield but little to the administration and shut the Attorney General out with limited and uncertain authority in the trial. To-day the majority party realized their mistake and were not only willing to concede the Attorney General enlarged privileges, but were anxious to place upon his shoulders the entire responsibility of the work and its results.

A Division in the Ranks.

In the effort the Republicans split, Senator Gobin was anxious to have Mr. Hensel take part in the trial, but wanted to reserve the right to the Senate of determining what was and was not evidence. Senator Grady, who amuses himself occasionally by assuming the leadership on the Republican side, wanted to annul one of the rules adopted yesterday and wanted the inquiry to proceed on the stiffness of a court trial, giving the array of brilliant attorneys employed by the accused officials an opportunity to shut out or admit the evidence most suitable to their case, and in that way end the extra session within the week.

The two Republicans spoke long and earnestly in behalf of their positions, but before they could agree among themselves Mr. Hensel settled the question by refusing to act as an attorney for the prosecution under any condition. He said he could not and would not conduct the investigation, and while he said he was perfectly willing to assist in the work, he would not trench upon the duty that will devolve upon him as the constitutional adviser of the Governor when the address of the Senate is submitted for final action.

Hensel Pleads for Fairness.

Mr. Hensel spoke for ten minutes against going into the case as a prosecutor. He grew eloquent in his appeal for a fair and impartial inquiry into the case by the Senate, and he did not hesitate to intimate that prejudice had prompted the effort to force him into the position whereby he must assume all responsibility. He insisted that the rules adopted yesterday should be sustained to-day, and in their own defense the Republicans were forced to be consistent and stand on the ground they were anxious to abandon.

There were considerable confusion during the debate on the question, and no one on the floor took a more active interest in the pleasant little passage at arms than did Senator Flinn. His voice was not heard, but his stalwart form glided about through the chamber, and he issued his orders with the dignity of a general. In his own way he virtually gave notice that he was anxious to act as leader for his side. His greatest work will likely be to keep his followers from making speeches.

Ross Is the Democratic Leader.

Senator Ross, tall, dignified and almost retiring in his disposition, will be accepted as the leader by the Democrats, and his was the only voice heard in the debate on his side of the chamber to-day. It is hinted that the administration has already gotten the Democrats well drilled in the important duty of speaking only when spoken to.

It was reported this morning that Mr. Ross and the Governor had disagreed on many of the important details of the investigation, and that Senator Greene, of Berks, had been chosen as the Democratic mouthpiece, but as Ross did all the Democratic talking to-day and joined heartily with Mr. Hensel in the fight to prevent the majority side from shifting its position the story received a substantial contradiction. Senator Sloan, of Indiana, said this evening that the story of the Governor turning Senator Ross down as a leader was started maliciously.

When the Senate convened at 10 o'clock this morning every seat in the chamber was taken. The lobbies were crowded. In the ladies' gallery were many pretty faces and bright costumes. It was generally understood that the proposed inquiry would be opened this morning, and many of the Senators were themselves disappointed when the event was delayed.

Nearly Everybody Interested on Hand.

The attorneys for the accused, Messrs. Shapely, Gilbert, Orvis and Day sat at a long table to the right and in front of the president's desk. At a table on their left sat Attorney General Hensel and Deputy Attorney General Stranahan. Between the two sat their private stenographer. At the door of the Senatorial barber shop and smoking room, Mr. Boyer, the accused State Treasurer, stood enjoying a chat with a party of Senators of both parties.

On the extreme left, alone, the accused Auditor General sat, watching with marked interest every movement made on the floor. Secretary Harrity sat in the Sergeant at Arms' chair, and talked with a number of his party friends who had assembled about him. The Governor did not attend the session. His executive clerk watched the proceedings, however.

The morning prayer was scarcely ended, when Senator Gobin demanded attention. He wished to report from the Committee on Rules that the Attorney General had been notified to be present, and that the Auditor General and State Treasurer were present and ready for trial. Senator Hall, of Elk, presented a resolution requesting the Governor to lay before the Senate for its consideration the evidence submitted to him by Senator Smith's investigating committee.

A Fight on the Evidence.

General Gobin opposed the resolution and argued that the Senate had no authority to consider the committee's report as evidence. Senator Ross asked that the resolution be passed on the ground that it would materially assist in the inquiry and would expedite matters. The resolution was finally altered to read for the information of the Senate, instead of its consideration, and was passed.

Senator Ross offered a resolution instructing the Sergeant at Arms to subpœna William Livsey, late cashier of the treasury and Secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission, to attend the session of the Senate as a witness. It was adopted, and every Senator in the room smiled a smile peculiarly full of meaning.

Attorney Shapely said that his clients were present and ready for trial, and he asked permission to read their defense and their answers to the charges made against them by the Governor. The reading consumed nearly an hour. The papers were admitted on both sides of the House to be strong and able, and the reading was listened to with attention.

After the reading General Gobin asked what the Senate intended doing about money to run the investigation. He said that he and some of his associates had already passed around the hat for expenses incurred, but he was not willing to do the begging for the great Commonwealth.

Hunting for the Necessary Funds.

A resolution was finally adopted asking the Attorney General for an opinion in writing as to the ability of the State Treasurer to legally pay the expenses of this session, and the Senate took a recess to await the answer. When the session convened again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Attorney General was not yet ready with his report, and another recess was taken for an hour.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Hensel presented his opinion. It was hurriedly but carefully prepared, and consisted largely of quotations from the Constitution and from the act of Assembly of 1885. The act referred to provides definitely for a special or extraordinary session of the Legislature, fixes the salaries of the members and Senators and the pay of the employes of either or both branches. The act, the Attorney General argues, necessarily contemplates all the necessary expenses of the extra session for which it provides, and he adds that, should the State Treasurer refer the matter of paying such expenses to him he would advise their payment. The opinion was made a part of the record.

A lull followed its reading, and Senator Flinn moved that the trial of Boyer and McCamant begin. It was then learned, much to Mr. Flinn's surprise and humiliation, that Mr. Boyer had been called from the city on account of sickness of his mother and had hurried away without either consulting with, or notifying the Senator from Pittsburg.

The Attorneys Ask an Adjournment.

Mr. Flinn withdrew his first motion, and moved that McCamant be tried. Then the attorneys held a long and earnest consultation. They gathered about Mr. Shapely and all stood up and leaning over the counsel's table with their heads bowed close together. They decided to ask for an adjournment until after 4 o'clock on Monday, settled back in their seats and resumed the profound air that had surrounded them all day. Mr. Hensel first argued for the adjournment. He said that if the attorneys were allowed to examine the evidence papers and letters, check books, stubs, etc., already offered as evidence in Philadelphia, it would greatly expedite the inquiry. Mr. Shapely argued in the same way, and the Senate, after appointing three members to assist the attorneys, adjourned until Monday.

Herring, Gobin and Mylin are the Senators who will assist in examining the evidence already taken. They will go with the attorneys to Philadelphia to-morrow. They will compare the figures given in the Governor's message with the figures in the check books and account books of John Bardsley, and if they find them correct the defense will admit them without calling witnesses. HERBERT.

A DENIAL OF JURISDICTION.

THE DEFENSE SET UP BY THE ACCUSED STATE OFFICIALS.

All of the Charges Against Them Pronounced False—Legal Objections Raised With the View of an Ultimate Appeal to the Supreme Court.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 15.—[*Special.*]—The defense or answer of the accused officials was pronounced by attorneys in the Senate to be a powerful document, and many of them believe that on the line of argument employed in its preparation the officials will be cleared. The paper was prepared by Judge Orvis, and was accepted by the other attorneys in the case.

Deputy Attorney General Stranahan said to-night, that the law points in the defense of Boyer and McCamant were sound, but that the Senate was trying the accused on facts and that the law points were prepared only to form a basis of appeal to the Supreme Court in case the Governor removes them. Mr. Stranahan also thinks that but two or three days will be required to reveal a conclusion in the cases of Boyer and McCamant and that a week's time will dispose of the Philadelphia case.

The following is the answer prepared for McCamant:

A Denial of Pattison's Authority.

Respectfully protesting that His Excellency, the Governor, had no authority, under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, for convening your honorable body in extraordinary session for executive business for, or on account of anything in said proclamation contained; and respectfully protesting that your honorable body, having met in pursuance of said proclamation, has no warrant or authority under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth in the present proceeding, for addressing the Governor asking for my removal from the office of Auditor General of this Commonwealth, for, or on account of anything in said proclamation contained; and expressly denying and reserving to myself the right at all times hereafter to deny the jurisdiction of the honorable body in the premises, notwithstanding this answer or anything herein contained, I respectfully make answer to the charges of official misbehavior alleged against me in the said proclamation, and in the message of His Excellency, the Governor, which was transmitted to your honorable body, convened and sitting as aforesaid, on the 13th day of October, A. D., 1891, as follows:

First—I allege that I was lawfully elected by the people of this Commonwealth to said office. I was duly commissioned according to law by His Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, to exercise and perform the duties of said office during said term.

Second—I allege that by virtue of said authority I am now, and have been ever since the said day of May, A. D. 1889, duly, rightfully and lawfully exercising and performing the duties of said office; that I am not now and never have been in any way whatever incapacitated from properly exercising and discharging all the duties of said office; that I have never been convicted of and have never been guilty of any crime or misdemeanor in office, and that no cause whatever exists which would in law justify my impeachment or my removal from office in any form of proceeding authorized by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, and that no "reasonable cause" within the meaning of section four of article six of said Constitution exists which would authorize my removal in the present proceeding, or in the manner provided for in said section of said article.

All of the Charges Denied.

Third—I expressly deny each and every charge of official misbehavior in said proclamation and said message alleged against me, whether the same be stated expressly or by way of inference, argument or suggestions; and I also expressly deny each and every statement, matter and thing in said proclamation and message contained, in so far as it, they or any of them are set forth as sufficient grounds to warrant the conclusion that I have ever been in any way guilty of any misconduct, misbehavior or maladministration in my said office, or of any act which would be sufficient cause in law for my removal from said office in any form of proceeding authorized by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth; and in this connection I expressly aver that I have always discharged all the duties of my said office honestly and to the best of my ability; and I also further expressly aver that I have always acted, in all my official acts, in obedience to the laws of this Commonwealth as I understood them, and as far as it was possible so to do in view of the defective condition of existing laws relative to State taxes and the collection and return of the same; and that all of my said official acts in reference to the settlement of accounts against county treasurers, and especially against the late Treasurer of Philadelphia county, which acts are now alleged in said proclamation and in said message to have been illegal, were in conformity with the law as it was understood and interpreted by me and my predecessors for many years back, and in conformity with the long-established usage of the Auditor General's department, which said usage, although it must be presumed to have been for many years well known to the Executive Department, which is specially charged by the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," has never before been made the subject of executive animadversion during the administration of my predecessors, or during my own administration, until many months after it was made publicly known that John Bardsley, ex-Treasurer of Philadelphia, had been unlawfully using public money.

Would Prefer to Be Impeached.

Fourth—I am advised by my counsel, and I therefore respectfully suggest that, as the charges preferred against me in said executive proclamation and in said message are exclusively charges of official crimes and misdemeanors based upon alleged acts of official misconduct, I would be clearly liable if said charges can be proved to be true, to impeachment therefor, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and would also be clearly liable to prosecution and conviction according to law in the courts of this State, and, upon conviction, to removal from said office in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of this State, and that the present attempt to remove me from said office in the present form of proceeding before your honorable body and the chief executive upon charges of impeachable offenses, is in substance and effect an attempt to impeach me in a manner expressly forbidden by the Constitution, and to try me before a tribunal for which there is no warrant or authority under the Constitution or under any law of this Commonwealth. Although section 6 of the bill of rights expressly declares that "Trial by jury shall be as heretofore and the right remain inviolate," and although section 9 of said bill of rights further declares that "In all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage," and that "He cannot be compelled

To Give Evidence Against Himself,

Nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land," it is proposed to virtually try, in this form of proceeding, on criminal charges of alleged misdemeanor in office, in direct violation of the law of the land without a fair trial by an impartial jury of my vicinage, but before a tribunal not bound by oath or affirmation which is governed by no legal rules of evidence, and which is essentially a political tribune called together by the Governor in a time of great political excitement, for the purpose of condemning me, and this when the supreme law of the land provides two certain, ample and clearly constitutional methods for removing me from office if the truth of these charges can be proven against me.

And because it is proposed in this summary, and I respectfully submit in this unnecessary, unjust and unconstitutional manner to deprive me of my office and to disgrace me before my fellow men, I feel compelled to respectfully direct the attention of your honorable body, at this stage of your proceedings, to the question whether you have any Constitutional power to address the Governor asking for my removal on account of said charges of impeachable offenses and to direct your further attention to the following provisions of the Constitution and suggestion bearing upon said question:

Quotations From the Constitution.

First—It is expressly provided in section 1 article vi. of the Constitution that "The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment."

Second—It is expressly provided in section 2 of said article that "All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate" and that "When sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation," and that "No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present."

Third—In the present proceeding the Senators are not "upon oath or affirmation" and I am advised that there is no provision in the Constitution or laws of this Commonwealth by which they could be lawfully sworn or affirmed to try the question of the truth or falsity of said charges upon the evidence lawfully adduced before them, and upon that evidence alone. Nor, as I am further advised, is there any existing law empowering the Senate in this proceeding to issue a subpœna directed to any witness commanding him to appear before it and testify in this proceeding or to issue any attachment or other process to compel him to appear and testify in case of his refusing or failing to do so, or to punish him in any way for failing or refusing to appear and testify; nor is there any existing law as I am advised, which empowers the Senate or any officer or member thereof to administer an oath to any witness who may voluntarily appear before it; nor would any prosecution for perjury lie against any witness by reason of his testifying falsely after having been sworn in this proceeding.

Only Conviction in a Court of Law.

Fourth—Section 4, of article 6, further provides that "all officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misdemeanor in office or of an infamous crime." I am advised that this clause refers only to a conviction in a court of law before a jury regularly summoned and sworn upon an indictment duly found and in a regular trial according to law, and not to a conviction before the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment to try articles of impeachment duly presented by the House of Representatives, or to a proceeding like the present one.

Fifth—The last clause of section 4 of said article provides that "all officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly and judges of the courts of record learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause after due notice and full hearing on the address of two-thirds of the Senate." I am advised that the "reasonable cause" for which an elected officer can be removed in this manner under this provision does not refer to or include a cause amounting to an impeachable or indictable offense, but refers only to causes other than impeachable or indictable offense incapacitating him from properly discharging his duties, such as insanity senility, incompetency, protracted illness, or abuse or other similar cause which would not be sufficient to warrant either his impeachment or indictment, and in any of which cases there would be no mode of removal possible except for this provision.

I am also advised that the words "For reasonable cause" in this section can only be interpreted to include the impeachable and indictable crimes of misbehavior or malfeasance in office by assuming either that: (a), the provision in the last four lines of section 4 of this article was intended to abrogate entirely the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 3 of this article, or, (b), that the provision was intended to provide a third method for

Removing All Civil Officers,

charged with misdemeanor in office, and by this method to deprive the accused official of all the safeguards guaranteed to him by sections 6 and 9 of the bill of rights and by sections 1, 2 and 3 of article vi., in which it is found, and (c), that it was the intention to leave it to the discretion of the Governor in every case arising in which an officer elected by the people could be charged either justly or unjustly with misdemeanor in office, whether the accused official should be tried according to the law of the land, and with the protection of the rights guaranteed to him by the bill of rights and by sections 1, 2 and 3, of article vi., as aforesaid; or whether said accused official should, without his consent and against his protest be tried by the Governor, on charges preferred by the Governor himself upon informal articles of impeachment under the name of an address not presented by the House of Representatives, in accordance with section 1 of said article, but presented by two-thirds of the Senate, the Senators, in such proceeding, not acting under obligation of the oath or affirmation expressly prescribed by section 2 of said article.

McCamant then relates at great detail his relations with Bardsley, and denies specifically each and every charge made against him, in the same manner as at the meeting of the Joint Legislative Investigating Committee.

BOYER FOLLOWS SUIT.

THE SAME QUESTION OF JURISDICTION IS RAISED.

A Claim That the Payment of the Schoo Warrants Was in Strict Compliance With the Law—The Allegations of a Corrupt Bargain Vigorously Denied.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 15.—[*Special.*]—State Treasurer Boyer's response makes the same constitutional argument as does that of the Auditor General and declares that under every administration since the passage of the act of May 18, 1857, the returns were not made by and accounts were not settled with the Treasurer of Philadelphia during the years within which the State taxes were assessed and collected, the reason being that the treasury of Philadelphia was considered a safe depository. He admits the payment of $420,000 to Bardsley on December 30, 1890, for the common schools of Philadelphia, but he denies that the act was unlawful or that it was made without due action on the part of the school authorities of Pennsylvania. The State Treasurer says:

I expressly aver that the same was made upon the certificate made by the Board of Public Education of the First school district of Pennsylvania, signed and sworn by John M. Campbell, President pro tem of the Board, countersigned by James McAlister, Superintendent of Public Schools, and attested by H. W. Hallowell, Secretary. This certificate was dated December 26, 1890, and certified that the common schools of said district have been kept open and in operation, according to the requirements of the school law, for the term of 12 months during the school year ending on December, 1890. It further named John Bardsley as the treasurer of said school district, who became such by virtue of the provisions of the twenty-third section of the act of February 2, 1854, P. L., 35.

Beginning of the School Year.

This certificate is on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Upon receipt of this certificate the Superintendent of Public Instruction drew his warrants for $420,000, which I duly honored, as I had previously advised him I was in condition to do. Payments of money appropriated for school purposes are made to the city of Philadelphia at a time earlier than that which they are made to the other school districts of the State. Through all the counties of the State other than Philadelphia the school year begins and ends upon the first day of June.

In Philadelphia, by act of February 2, 1854, the school year is made to commence January 1. The act of May 1 of the same year insures to Philadelphia its proper share of the State funds, and has never been repealed. By virtue thereof the first school district has always been recognized as an independent district, entitled to receive its appropriation at the completion of each calendar year. For more than 30 years each general appropriation act has made a specific provision for the payment to the city of Philadelphia of its proportion of the school appropriation, and the same specific instruction is found in the tenth section of the act of May 29, 1889, P. L. 408.

In Compliance With the Law.

In this latter act the following additional appears: "Provided also that warrants for the above and all other unpaid appropriations for comman school purposes shall be issued in amounts designated by the State Treasurer and whenever he shall notify the Superintendent of Public Instruction in writing there are sufficient funds in the State Treasury to pay the same."

Under these provisions of law and of the uniform and unbroken construction placed thereon by the superintendent of common schools, the superintendent of public instruction and the school authorities of Philadelphia I am advised and believe that the said payment of the school appropriation to the city of Philadelphia as made by myself was made in exact compliance with law, and I expressly declare was not made in pursuance of any corrupt bargain or understanding with any person or persons whatever or for any dishonest, dishonorable or unlawful object or purpose.

THE TREASURER'S AFFLICTION.

His Parents Greatly Moved by the Charges Made Against Him.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 15.—[*Special.*]—The story of State Treasurer Boyer being called to the sick bed of his aged mother is indeed sad. The father and mother of the accused official are both living on a farm in Montgomery county. They are both very old. The State Treasurer is their only son, and they have watched him with the pride of fond parents since he left his home to read law in Philadelphia about 20 years ago. They watched his rise in his profession until he took a conspicuous place among the lawyers of the State, through the Legislature and into the Speaker's Chair. They followed him with that devotion and admiration guaranteed to a devoted son. When his ambition carried him into the broader field and he was chosen by 61,000 majority to fill the office of State Treasurer his old parents were content in the belief that they would leave a worthy son to mark their memory.

Of course, their faith has not been broken, but the charges against the son have shocked the old mother into a sickness that threatens to prove fatal. When Mr. Boyer was called home to-day he nervously tore the telegram into small particles. His friends who were gathered about him watched his nervous movements, and when the hot tears started down his cheeks all bowed their heads and turned away.

SALVADOR READY FOR WAR,

But She Will Not Take the Responsibility of Provoking Strife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The steamer San Juan arrived from Panama to-day. It was thought the steamer carried a number of Chilean refugees, but there were none on board. Among the passengers was Dr. Donoso Maliano, of Nicaragua. He left Salvador September 14. Regarding the report of the army having been moved to the frontier during the trouble in the city of Guatemala, Dr. Maliano said there was no truth in the report.

"Salvador is quite ready to go to war with her neighbors, from what I could gather, but will not bring on any trouble by any overt act. She has recently received a number of field guns of the latest German type."

The Compromise Denied.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—At the office of Messrs. Butler, Stillman and Hubbard, in this city, it was said that there was no truth whatever in the report that the Searles will contest had been compromised, and that Mr. Searles would not agree to a compromise under any circumstances.

THREE BIG BUCKEYES

Enunciate the Republican Principles From the Same Platform,

WITH APPARENT HARMONY

Sherman, McKinley and Foraker Address a Monster Meeting.

TIN CUPS AND A BIG BARBECUE.

The Two Senatorial Candidates Working Hard on the Quiet.

A HOT CONTEST FOR THE LEGISLATURE

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, O., Oct. 15.—The sage, the orator and the firebrand met on the same platform at this place to-day. These are Sherman, McKinley and Foraker. To cap the climax of the strange and queer political events for the day, Major McKinley, in the evening, invaded Hamilton, the home of Governor Campbell, where he was well received on the native heath of the Democratic candidate. Dayton and this section is a hot-bed of Democracy, and this is probably the reason why the efforts of the Republican trio were concentrated here, with the hope of making some conversions and giving the legislative ticket a substantial boost, which it sadly needs. It was the greatest political outpouring and demonstration the city has seen for many a year. The people marveled at the unusual picture presented at Ada when McKinley and Campbell crossed swords in a friendly tilt, and after the tournament shook hands and complimented each other, but it will be more than surprised at the amicable meeting between Sherman and Foraker. It was generally supposed they were clawing each other like two cats, the Senator working to retain his Senatorial toga, and the Cincinnati fire-eater, as the Democrats fondly call him, struggling hard to wrest it from him.

A SHOW OF FRIENDSHIP.

But meet they did, and they, too, shook hands across the chasm. Foraker went further, and at the beginning of his speech referred to Sherman as the greatest living statesman in America. This enconium was loudly applauded by the large crowd, and the ex-Governor lost nothing by acknowledging the ability of the grizzled Senator. But, while they waxed eloquent on the platform depicting the past achievements of the Republican party and predicting the future prosperity of the country under the influence of the McKinley bill, neither of them was allowing a point to escape him in private.

It was noticeable that the older men hovered around Sherman, while the young fellows favored Foraker. Both Senatorial candidates kept open house, and interviewed workers in the inner sanctum. It was this feature that impressed even the casual observers, and it was plain to be seen that the race for the Senate is not only for blood, but for the whole hide. Foraker and Sherman will appear together again at Cincinnati on Saturday, and thus the love feasts so auspiciously begun will be continued.

Dayton has no reason to complain of the visit of these three distinguished men. They brought with them their wake, a goodly number of city and country folks. Delegations came from Frankfort, Ky.; Richmond, Ind.; Lima, Sidney, Xenia, Piqua, Springfield and other places. The local leaders were out in force. Noticeable among the number were General Asa Bushnell, H. L. Morey, Congressman E. S. Williams and John Vandeman.

CHAIRMAN HAHN ON THE GROUND.

Chairman Hahn was down from Columbus to see that the gathering of Republicans was a success. Next to the Niles meeting it was the largest demonstration since the campaign opened. Sherman started the oratory at 11 o'clock in the morning, McKinley kept it up in the afternoon, and when Foraker got down to working in his energetic manner he set the crowd wild and made the fur fly. The ex-Governor is not feeling well, but he must be ill indeed when he can't stir up all the latent enthusiasm in an audience.

The festivities commenced quite early, with an extensive parade. All the industries of the place, which include the manufacture of agricultural implements, iron, brass and paper, were represented on floats in the turnout. This display was very creditable. All sorts of campaign banners were carried, teeming with sage remarks about tin, sugar, the tariff and silver, as these four seem to constitute the vital issues in the campaign.

A MAMMOTH BARBECUE.

The speeches were delivered in the fair ground. The most interesting feature of the meeting was the barbecue and burgoo soup which was prepared and served in true Kentucky fashion. Colonel Buckner, with a force of trained cooks, was imported from Frankfort to see that the burgoo was properly made. It is a conglomeration of various kinds of meats, and vegetables seasoned with plenty of old bourbon and good wine, tyme, bay leaf, sweet majorum and other pleasant and obnoxious flavors thoroughly boiled together. The soup is drained off, but to-day the hungry crowd ate up the solid mixture in the bottom of the kettles. Two oxen and ten sheep were roasted and promptly eaten by the people.

One thousand tin cups made out of the American article were provided, and while feast was in progress they were in great demand. The people crowded around the colored cooks, and soon drained the big pots of their contents. The day was a great one for the old soldiers at the home. Life at best is monotonous enough for them, and their blue caps and coats could be seen everywhere in the mass of people.

VETERANS ALL IN LINE.

The veterans appeared to be all Republicans, and they gave the speakers a rousing reception. Sherman in particular, who dwelt somewhat on war times for their benefit, pleased them very much. The addresses, of course, were all after the same pattern and on the same subject. The speakers discussed the tariff and the silver questions.

Foraker and Sherman devoted considerable time to State affairs. The attention of the voters was directed to the legislative ticket. The real fight has dwindled down to the Legislature. It is the big end, and if the Democrats should elect the House and Senate, or even one of the branches, they could claim it a substantial victory.

Major McKinley realizes this, and would feel such an outcome keenly. He says frankly the complexion of the Legislature is more important than the election of himself. The Major is virtually elected, and from present indications will have a walkover. The Republicans charge the Democrats with giving up the fight on the head of the ticket, and that Campbell is to be traded to secure more representatives. The kangaroo ballot, it is thought, will prevent much of the trading, as Democrats are always loath to slash the ticket, and the leading candidate at that.

VERSATILITY OF SHERMAN.

Major Bickham presided and introduced the orators. Sherman was rather rambling in his talk, but it pleased the crowd, and this was his object. He is so full of knowledge about public questions, and so well posted on the workings of the Government that he is puzzled at tim[illegible] to select his subjects. To-day he picke[illegible] little here and there, jumping fro[illegible] to another, like a butterfly da[illegible] flower to flower. After tearing u[illegible] ll the Senator said, speaking of t[illegible]

Why tax steel plate 22 cen[illegible] and tin plate only 1 cent. We [illegible] same tariff on tin plate. The [illegible] howled and said it would destroy th[illegible] ing industry. I saw tin plate made in W[illegible] It is the simplest thing in the world. [illegible] can make it as well as the Welsh. Why it is much harder to make tallow candles as we used to in the old days than to make tin plate. [Laughter.] After awhile we will be giving you tin cups for nothing. [Laughter.] By the sugar clause you will save yearly $150,000,000. On tin plate we will save $20,000,000. Why we import 320,000,000 pounds of tin plate annually. Why should'nt we make and keep this money at home. The tariff bill has done more for the farmer than any other tariff law framed.

The Senator then explained how the tariff had nothing to do with the price of wool. McKinley has no control over the foreign markets, and wool has gone down all over the world. The Democrats charge that McKinley said when the duty was advanced that it would raise the wool rate to 40 cents.

DEMOCRATIC CHARGE DENIED.

The Senator denounced this statement as a lie. McKinley never said it, and simply claimed for the farmers the general benefits that protection would afford. It has nothing to do with the regulation of prices. Someone said the Senator favored an income tax during the war. He added that at the time he would have taken the shirts off the backs of the people to support the boys in blue. This was received with mighty cheers. He was opposed to an income tax now, for it wasn't needed. The trouble is that you can't find out what a man's income is. There are too many ways for the dishonest to conceal it and misrepresent the facts.

The Senator then explained the objects of reciprocity. He said the other countries must play fair, or the President could restore the duties when he saw fit. He showed how reciprocity increased the markets for the farmers. He added that the McKinley bill will work out to the good of the country. If the Mills bill had passed, he would have insisted on its continuance until it demonstrated how it would effect the country. Now, that the McKinley bill is a law, he asked the conservative Democrats in the crowd to give it a chance.

FOR AN HONEST DOLLAR.

The Senator then discussed the financial question. He believes in an honest dollar for all the people. He reviewed the history of money in the country. In 1850, one State had a currency that wouldn't pass in another. The Ohio money, for example, outside of the State lines, was 10 per cent below par. He said he was not a contradictionist as the Democrats charge. He favored the higher standards, but his aim had always been to provide the people with plenty of money.

Free silver would dock the pensioners 29 per cent and cut down the actual wages of workmen. It would reduce the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar. It would demonetize gold and result in a cheaper dollar that would cheat every poor man in the State. The merchant could work up his goods, the capitalist could take care of himself, but the producing class of the farmers and the workingmen would suffer. He warned them against the infernal scheme of debasing the nation's currency.

McKinley spoke in a similar strain, and, as he was tired, didn't talk long. The Major is being worked and he is beginning to show it. Sherman speaks on an average three times a week. The Major had a good meeting at Hamilton to-night in the Music Hall. To-morrow he will be at Eaton, where Mr. Harris, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, lives, and in the evening he will speak at Springfield.

FORAKER ON THE TARIFF.

Foraker, in his effort, reviewed tariff legislation and showed how protection had reduced the prices of manufactured articles in a number of industries. He was happy in his speaking and kept the people in a constant uproar of delight. After the meeting was over I tried to talk with both Sherman and Foraker on the situation. It was impossible to get more than a few words at a time, and I finally gave it up. So many people called on them that an interview was out of the question.

Senator Sherman remarked that according to the advices he received, the Legislature would be Republican with a majority ranging from 14 to 20 on joint ballot. The Republicans concede the Democrats about 39 members in the House out of 107. They are sure, at present, of 50 themselves, and they expect to capture the bulk of the balance. The Senator smiled graciously, when asked about his chances for re-election, as much as to say: "I have it in my inside pocket." The Senator is confident the Republicans will have a clean sweep. ISRAEL.

BOXING THE COMPASS.

The Way It Seems to Be Done in the United States Navy.

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THE NEWS DIRECTORY.

There is so much information in to-day's 12-page DISPATCH that those looking for special features will find the following index convenient:

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RIVER MEN'S WANTS,

Strong Resolutions Setting Forth Their Demands Reported to the

WATERWAYS CONVENTION

The Lake Erie Ship Canal Gets a Hearty Indorsement in Them

AS A VERY FEASIBLE PROJECT.

J. A. Henderson, of Pittsburg, Talks on the Great Need of the Canal.

ATTACK ON THE RIVER COMMISSIONS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 15.—The Waterways Convention was called to order at 9:35 o'clock this morning, and E. O. Stannard, of St. Louis, was chosen Permanent Chairman; T. W. Venneman, Evansville, Secretary; J. W. Bryant, Louisiana, and E. M. Sharron, Iowa, Assistant Secretaries. The [illegible]y thing to mar the perfect harmony of [illegible] onvention was an objection by R. M. [illegible] of St. Louis, to the rules as sub[illegible] ted by the committee having that matter in charge.

It appears that Hall had come to the convention loaded with hot shot for the present system of superintending the improvement of waterways. He is against the appointment of commissions to direct the expenditure of appropriations and his objection to the rules was to the paragraph restricting delegates to five minute speeches in discussion. In stating his objections he transgressed the rules and was cried down by the convention.

Later in the session he sent a note to the Chairman asking that he be allowed to make a five-minute speech from the stage to "square himself." The time was given him, and in that speech he made use of some very emphatic and unmistakable language, in which he characterized the work of the river commissions as a failure and a fraud from beginning to end, with no commendable features. Cries of derision again forced him to his seat.

HILL'S SPEECH AMENDED.

At the afternoon session of the convention Mr. Keyes, of Louisiana, offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that the words "failure and fraud" uttered by a certain delegate on the floor during the morning session with reference to the progress made under the commission system of waterways improvement be eliminated from the speech. The motion was carried unanimously amid great applause. The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

The representatives of the commercial, industrial and transportation interest of the Mississippi Valley, in convention assembled in the city of Evansville, Ind., on October 14 and 15, 1891, feeling deeply the necessity of the continued improvement of the Mississippi river and its navigable tributaries, as affording the most economical means of transportation for the surplus products of the great West to the markets of the world, and that it is the imperative duty of the General Government to adopt a fixed policy in relation to the improvement of said waterways, in the interest of the whole people, by continuous and liberal appropriations, in order that the work may be speedily and economically prosecuted, do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

First—We reaffirm the general principles laid down in the resolutions adopted at the former conventions held at St. Louis, Washington, New Orleans, Memphis and Cincinnati looking to the improvement of the Western waterways.

A FIXED PLAN ADVOCATED.

Second—Realizing the inefficiency of the present method of irregular and uncertain biennial appropriations, and believing that with fixed and continuous appropriations the work of improvement would be more efficiently, economically and rapidly carried out by the various river commissions and Government engineers, in whose charge the improvement of the rivers is placed, we respectfully but urgently request the Congress of the United States, in considering the need of the important work, to adopt a plan of fixed and continuous appropriations, to be made until this great system of internal improvement shall have been completed.

Third—We again commend and approve of the plans and methods of the Mississippi and Missouri river commissions and Government engineers, and testify to the value of the work done and of the results obtained.

Fourth—We recognize the great benefit of the present system of lighting the rivers and also the great value of the snag and drainage boat service in running dangerous obstructions from the rivers, and therefore recommend to Congress an enlargement of the appropriations, so that the number of light and drainage and snag boats be adequately increased in the interest of safe navigation. We also request the Government engineers in charge of our snag and dredge boats to investigate the merits of the Marsh portable jetties as a means of removing sand bars, which obstruct our navigable rivers.

THE MATTER OF BRIDGES.

Fifth—While conceding the right of Congress to further the transportation interests of the country by granting franchises for the construction of bridges across navigable streams, we contend and emphasize the fact that such bridges should be located and constructed so as to prove of the least possible obstruction to navigation, and we respectfully ask that Congress in granting franchises and officers of the Government in approving plans for bridges, shall protect the waterways of the West from being unnecessarily obstructed in the interert of and for the railroad companies or other corporations.

Sixth—We also recommend that Congress shall enact a law making it a penal offense to encroach upon the natural bed and channel of our rivers by the dumping of refuse in or other material, and when such encroachments have been made, to the injury of navigation, require the persons guilty of this offense to remove the obstruction at their own expense.

Seventh—In the interest of cheap transportation we also earnestly request Congress to restore to the people of the nation the free use of all navigable waters now encumbered by toll-collecting corporations, compensating such corporations for any valuable improvement they may have made.

Eighth—The success of the plan of improving the navigation of the Ohio river by a system of navigable dams having been demonstrated by the construction of the Davis Island dam, we therefore heartily commend that system, and recommend that Congress make further appropriations for the construction of additional dams at other points on the Ohio river, as recommended by the Government engineer in charge of the work.

IMPROVING THE BAYOUS.

Ninth—We recommend appropriations for the completion of the locks at Bayou Plaquemine, Bayou Lafaunche, and for the keeping open by dredging of the old river at the mouth of Red river, as per plans formulated by the Mississippi River Commission.

Tenth—We recommend continued appropriations for the upper Mississippi, in order to preserve the work already done, and to make additional improvement in the river bed, with a view to provide a navigable stage of water from St. Louis to Minneapolis, and that a fair proportion of any appropriation made be applied to the removal of the obstructions in the Mississippi, between Minneapolis and Ft. Snelling.

Eleventh—This convention heartily approves the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress in appropriating $500,000 to begin the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi canal from Rock Island on the Mississippi