THE STATE LEADERS

Explain Some of the Doubtful Provisions of the Baker Ballot Bill.

DARK POINTS MADE CLEAR.

Chairman Wright Secures New State Headquarters.

A JOINT TARIFF DEBATE IS OFF

Pecause Gov. McKinley Has Other Engagements to Fill, and

COL. A. K. M'CLURE IS DISAPPOINTED

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 24.—Democratic State Chairman James Marshall Wright devoted a good portion of to-day to deciding upon headquarters for the Democratic State Central Committee and finally found a suite of five rooms on the third floor of the McKinley building, 1432 South Peen square, that filled the bill to the letter. Secretary Ben Nead and Major John D. Worman assisted in the chase, and a lease on the place was taken out before the

With new headquarters that are well lighted and airy, they will be ready for Chairman Wright's staff September 1. Mr. Wright said he was in the city for the eampaign. "Not that no work has been done," explained the Chairman. "Organization, along with very much routine duty, has gone on since the State Convention, as our headquarters at Allentown amply show. but matters will now be directed from this city, and made as effective as possible."

Chairman Reeder called at the Girard House early this evening to meet Chairman Wright, according to an appointment agreed upon last Monday, but Mr. Wright failed to appear, and the General left after wait-

Questions About the Ballot Law,

"Some days ago I sent to Mr. Wright three questions on the Baker ballot law on which I expected to come to an understanding," said General Reeder, "and after a talk on the subject my idea was to effect a conference with Secretary of State Harrity and Attorney General Hensel; on some day mutually agreeable, to talk over the situation. That is the principal thing I wanted to see Mr. Wright about."

General Reeder's questions were these: 1. Is the Harrity form of ballot correct? 2. Is a mere defect of form one which would invalidate the ballot cast in that form? 3. Is there any method under the law by which an error in the form prepared by the Secre-tary of the Commonwealth can be corrected? General Reeder pointed out the specimen ballot clause in section 16 of the Baker bill as a valuable assistant to the voter.

'The County Commissioners must cause "The County Commissioners must cause to be printed on tinted paper and without the facsimile indorsements an equal num-ber of copies of the form of the ballot pro-vided for each voting place," said General Reeder, "and by their proper use voters can hardly go wrong. It is the arrangement of the ballot, as now proposed, to which ob-inction is made.

"The law is quite clear on the point that names shall be arranged in groups in the order of the vote polled by each political party at each preceding election, beginning with the party which secured the highest vote, and that is the sole object at Issue in the conference intended between Mr. Harrity, Mr. Hensel, Chairmen Wright and Patton and myself. I have read the law cannot see how the existing interpretation of its provisions can be sustained.

Instructions to Voters Sent Out,

Pamphlets containing concisely stated instructions to voters and Election Board officers have been prepared and will be sent out at the proper time by the Republican State Committee. This is done to cover a general and growing demand, the cumbersome machinery of the new law being but little understood.

Secretary Worman, of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, said to-day that preparation for the welcome and entertain-ment on a grand scale to the deputies to the General Assembly of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania to be held in the city of Scranton, September 20, were begun Tuesday evening. After consulting with representative Democratic citizens and members of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Scranton and Lackawanna county, it was decided to send out notices asking Cleveland and Stevenson organizations of that city and county to meet for the pur-pose of making the General Assembly a great Democratic jubilee.

It has been decided by the local commit-

tee that all Democrats should be royally welcomed and entertained, and that this should be done for the honor and glory of the city and for the good of the Democratic cause. Ex-Sheriff Charles Robinson, Frank M. Vandling, Frank Thompson, Senator M. E. McDonald and others have made requests upon President Chauncey F. Black that all Democrats of the State be invited that all Democrate of the State De Invited to be presented. Secretary Worman trusts that all organizations will be prompt in sending to his address at Harrisburg, Pa., the names of deputies selected.

A TARIFF DEBATE OFF.

The Demands on Gov. McKinley Prevent His Acceptance of Col, McClure's Challenge-Col, Grosvenor as a Substitute-

The Democratic Editor Disappointed. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 24 .- [Special.] On the 6th of July Mr. McClure addressed a letter to Governor McKinley inviting him to a a joint discussion of the tariff in the Academy of Music in this city some time in September. On the 16th of July Governor McKinley answered that he could engage in such a discussion only by advice of the Republican National Committee, and saying that he had transmitted the correspondence to the chairman for his action. Mr. McClure answered on the 18th, the day Governor McKinley's letter was received, expressing regret that the Governor did not expressing regret that the Governor did not feel free to discuss a practical business question like the tariff, except on partizan lines, and saying that he had necessarily re-ferred the correspondence to Chairman Harrity, expressing the hope that the two chairmen would be able to arrange for the

On the 22d Mr. McClure transmitted the entire correspondence to Chairman Harrity, asking him to obtain Chairman Carter's conasking him to obtain Chairman Carter a con-sent for Governor McKinley to join in the discussion, adding "you are at liberty to arrange any or all details for the discussion with Chairman Carter." Chairman Harrity promptly transmitted the letter to Chair-man Carter, saying that he would gladly unite with him to arrange for the disc No answer was received from Chairman Carter until the 22d inst, when he sent the following declining to have Governor McKinley join in the debate, but proposing Colonel Grosvenor as substitute:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, No. 518 Fifth avenue, New York, Aug. 22, 1892. Hon. William F. Harrity, Chairman Democratic National Committee, 13 Fifth avenue, New York:

DEAR SIR—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of recent date; inclosing copies of letters referring to proposition of Colonel McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, to Hon. William McKin-

ley, Jr., of Ohio, looking to a joint discussion of the tariff in the city of Philadelphia during the month of September next. In reply I beg leave to say that in view of the urgent demands made from all parts of the country for the services of Governor McKinley, I do not feel interested in making the arrangement suggested. However, to the end that a debate may be had, I will be glad to arrange that Colonel W.M. Grosvenor, of the New York Tribume, will meet Colonel A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, in the city of Philadelphia, at any date agreed uppon by us to discuss the tariff question.

Yours respectfully,

T. H. Cartes, Chairman.

Chairman Harrity sent a copy of Chair-

Chairman Harrity sent a copy of Chair-man Carter's letter to Colonel McClure, who answered as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1892. Hon. William F. Harrity, Chairman Democratic National Committee, 129 Fifth Avenue, New York:

National Committee, 129 Fifth Avenue, New York:

Dran Sir.—I have your favor of vesterday inclosing a copy of Chairman Carter's communication to you stating that, in view of the urgent demands for the services of Governor McKinley, he does not "feel warranted in making the arrangements suggested," and proposing Colonel Grosvenor to take McKinley's place. I asked Governor McKinley to come to Philadelphia to discuss the tariff as a practical business question. I did so because he is the responsible author of the present tariff, and also because it could here be discussed in the presence of the men who contributed scores of thousands of dollars to secure special benefits from increased tariff taxes on the people whose contracts Governor McKinley fulfilled in tariff legislation. Governor McKinley fulfilled in tariff legislation. Governor McKinley evidently understands why the discussion was proposed, and the public will not misunderstand his reasons for declining. Colonel Grosvener is an able disputant and worthy of one's steel in such a combat, but he could not fill Governor McKinley's place as an impressive, responsible object lesson in a Philadelphia debate.

I certainly hope that Chairman Carter will reconsider his decision and give Governor McKinley a permitto discuss the tariff in this city, where it directly affects more industries in proportion to the population than in any other section of the country.

A. K. McClurz.

AFTER PLATT NOW.

The R-publican Campaigners Have Put

Themselves in Communication NEW YORK, Aug. 24 .- [Special.]-So pleased were Chairman Carter and General Clarkson with having brought about the placation of Senator Quay, it was reported to-day at Republican headquarters that they went to a pionic. J. Sloat Fassett, who is going to begin his career as a spellbinder in Maine on September 5, said that they had gone to a clambake. Later it was ascertained that they must have eaten their clams in the neighborhood of Long Branch, for they were seen there. Before they left they were jn communication with Thomas C. Platt.

Whitelay Reid arrived over the Pennsyl. placation of Senator Quay, it was reported

Whitelaw Reid arrived over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 4 o'clock from his Western trip. He was accompanied by his wife, and they left at once for their home at Ophir farm. Mr. Reid declared that he had had a most enjoyable time, and found the Republicans everywhere actively at work for the ticket.

There was no lack of workers on hand at Democratic National headquarters to-day. Chairmen Harrity and Dickinson, Secretary Sheehan and Treasurer Roosevelt were reinforced by Campalgn Committeeman Calvin S. Brice and Josiah Quincy and National S. Brice and Josiah Quincy and National Committeeman Arthur Sewell, of Maine. They were all kept very busy throughout the day. Mr. Sewell had come to the city to consult as to the best ways and means to be adopted by the National Committee to help the Democrats of Maine in their task in the coming State election. Chairman Thomas Taggart, of the Democratic State Committee of Indiana, and Addison C. Smith, chairman of the State Committee of Alabams, were also in close conference of Alabama, were also in close conference with the machine managers. The former had come to enlighten the Campaign Committee as to the situation in the close State which he represents, and to advise them as to what he considers necessary to be done to insure its electoral vote to the Demo-

COLORED VOTERS ORGANIZE.

They Elect (ficers and Adopt a Series of Red-Hot Resolutions.

OIL CITY, Aug. 24.-[Special.]-At the Convention it was decided to make the or ganization a permanent one, to be known as the "Colored Voters' League of Northwestern Pennsylvania," and a committee was appointed to draft the necessary constitution and by-laws. Bradford was decided upon as the place for the next meeting, a date to be announced later. This atternoon's business included the indorsement of the fusion candidates for Congress in the

At the closing sessions to-night resolu-tions were adopted recommending the sup-porting of all candidates pledged to meas-ures for the betterment of the colored race; calling upon the President and Congress to inforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments; denouncing the action of State laws requiring separate cars for colored and white people, and indorsing the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court declaring such legislation unconstitutional; denouncing Southern wrongs; the Congress for not passing an appropriation of \$100,000 for negro representation at the World's Fair; also denouncing the World's Fair Commission, and the passage of the State laws tend-ing to distranchise voters. Permanent offi-cers were elected, J. Simpson Lawson, of Franklin, being chosen President.

LOOKS LIKE A SUMMER JOB.

Balloting Still Going on at Saltsburg and

no End in Sight. SALTSBURG, Aug. 24.—[Special.]—The Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., the Vice President conference opened here this evening just in of the company, H. F. Debardeleben, A. the old sweet way, and after taking eight M. Shook and James Dowson, directors. ballots the conferees concluded they were After the answer had been handed greatly in need of rest and the result was to the Inspectors all of the gentlean adjournment until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Two hundred and forty-nine ballots have been taken and the result is a great loss of time and no nomination in eight. It is thought that the conferees will spend the summer here in balloting, and when September 12th arrives, let the State Committee make the nomination.

to the Inspectors all of the gentleman proceeded to the residence of Governor Buchanau, whose iliness prevented him from going to the capitol. The notice and answer were discussed in all their details. The discussion occupied several hours. The inspectors formally accepted the answer and decided that the con-

Notes From the Political Camp. The Republican convention to nominate a candidate for Governor of New Jersey will be held in Trenton September 13. The State Committee met at Jersey City yesterday afternoon and fixed the date.

COLONEL J. C. HILL, the Chief of the Indian Division Office, Secretary of Interior, has resigned to enter the campaign. He will be under the direction of the National Repub-lican Committee at New York.

GROSGE L. YAPLE, of Mendon, Mich., was nominated by acclamation by the Fourth district Democratic Congressional Conven-tion yesterday. He was also nominated by the People's party some days ago. CONGRESSMAN W. A. STONE, of Bedford, was

surprised at his appointment as conferee on the Greer-Wallace contest in the Butler-Lawrence district. He says he will only serve if he is free and not handicapped. Hon. BELLAMY STORER and Hon. John A. Caldwell, representatives in Congress from the First and Second Ohio districts, respectively, were unanimously renominated yesterday by the Republican conventions of their districts.

A GOOD IDEA.



Lize—Now, if dat standin' lamp doan' mek de deakin pleased wif our fixin's mah name's not Lize Coopah.—Judga. Cain's comfortably fitting shoes, ket street, .

SLEEPING UNDER ARMS

Georgia Soldiers Will Give Threatening Miners a Reception.

RUMOR OF AN IMPENDING ATTACK. Several More of Tennessee's Mob Arrested

THE CONVICTS WILL BE RETURNED SOON

by the State Troops.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 24.-Atlanta's military companies are sleeping under arms o-night. A special train stands ready to rush them through to Cole City in three hours. The Dalton Guards and the Rome Cadets are already under way.

A rumor reached the city yesterday afternoon that the Tennessee miners were con-templating an attack on the coal mines in Dade county in order to liberate the Georgia convicts confined there. The Governor was not in the city, but he was soon in communication with the office here by telegraph, and since then the wires have been ho conveying messages to and from the Povernor to the city officials here and in Cole City. Adjutant General Kell has put himself in communication with the Dalton Guards and the Rome Light Infantry, and has ordered them to be ready to march at a

has ordered them to be ready to march at a moment's notice. These are the only companies in the northern part of the State, but if any more soldiers be needed they can be obtained in a very short while.

Yesterday evening Mr. Julius Brown, who is the attorney for the lessees of the State convicts at Cole City, received a telegram from Mr. Conner, the General Superintendent of the miners at Coal City, saying that he was informed that the miners et that he was informed that the miners Whiteside, Tenn., were preparing to attack the stockade at Cole City to release the convicts confined there.

Soldiers Ordered to Get Beady. He stated further that he thought one company of soldiers would be able to hold the miners in check if they made an attack, and that the presence of the military might prevent a terrible disaster. Mr. Brown hastened at once to the capital and hald a conference with the Governor. Serve held a conference with the Governor, Secre-tary and principal keeper Jones of the penitentiary department. The telegram he had received was repeated to

Governor Northen, who was down at Ham-ilton, and the Governor at once wired Ad-jutant General Kell to be in easy reach and to put himself in communication with the military officials, who might be needed, and order them to be ready to march at a minute's notice.

For the first time in the history of the For the first time in the history of the Capitol there was a light burning throughout the night in the office of Principal Keeper George H. Jones. He spent the night there instead of returning to his quiet home in Norcross, for the officials at Cole City had been telegraphed to and the telegraph office here had instructions to send any message to the office at any hour of the night. The long night wore away at last, but no message was received. Governor Northen wired to the Sheriff of Dade county to uphold the law at all hazards and

county to uphold the law at all hazards and county to uphold the law at all hazards and to render all assistance possible to the officials at Cole City in case of an attack. The officials at both ends of the line have taken the matter in hand, and if an attack is made they will be able to drive back the miners at short notice.

Preparing to Give a Warm Reception. When Principal Keeper Jones was asked what he knew about the rumored trouble, he replied that he had received a letter this morning, written yesterday, saying that everything was quiet. This letter was written yesterday morning, but the condi-tion of affairs seems to have changed since then, for this evening Mr. Julius Brown received a telegram from Captain Reese, asking that more arms and ammunition be sent. The telegram was carried at once to the Executive office by Mr. Brown himself, ferencon session of the Colored People's of ammunition was sent on to Cole City.

The guards will be all armed, and, together with the Sheriff's posse, the miners will find a warm reception waiting them if they should conclude to attack the camps. The Whiteside mine, from which came the report of the contemplated at-tack, is over in Tennessee, but is only six miles from the mines at Cole City. It has all along been believed that the plan of the Tennessee miners was to wipe out the convict business in Tennessee wipe out the convict business in Tennessee and then they would release the convicts confined in the mines at Cole City. The Atlanta battalion was furnished with three days' rations to-night by Quartermaster General West, who says: "If an attack is really made on Cole City we will show the Tennessee miners that Georgia is a warm place for them." The Governor is in close communication with Cole City.

MORE MINERS ARRESTED.

The Troops Still Searching for Arms and Ammunition as Well as the Offenders-Prison Inspectors Order the Convicts Returned to the Various Mines.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 24 .- [Special.]-The State Board of Prison Inspectors met today and received the answer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company to their notice of Saturday last. The answer was presented to the Inspectors by Mr. victs should be returned at the earliest possible time to the mines at Tracey City, Iuman and Oliver Springs. The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Inspectors:

RESOLVED. First, that the Board has no authority or power to entertain any proportion from the lessee for the voluntary strender of the lease upon the terms strender than by a declaration of forfeiture from-compliance with its terms by the lesses the lease that th

other than by a declaration of forfeiture for non-compliance with its terms by the lessee, as the law provides.

Second, That, being anxious to have the laws of the State maintained and the lease carried out and enforced, so long as the law authorizing and creating the same remains in force, and inasmuch as the conditions imposed by the lessee upon its continuance in the performance of the lesse, are provisional only, and without in any manner admitting the justiced or legality of any of its claims set forth in said reply, the board accepts said proposition, and hereby orders that the convicts be returned to the branch prisons from which they were lately removed at the earliest practicable moment.

Third, That this board by and with the consent of the superintendent of the penitentiary, this day given in person, appoints the following number of guards for said branch prisons.

Guards to Join the Militia.

Guards to Join the Militia.

The number of guards has not yet been decided upon. This will be settled at a conference to be held here to-morrow by E. B. Wade, Superintendent of Prisons, and Colonel James L. Gaines, Manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. Neither the Prison Inspectors nor officials of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company have given any positive statement as to the number of guards that will be employed in taking the convicts back to the mines and guarding them there, but the number will be quite large and a military escort will likely accompany them. Guards to Join the Militia.

Local volunteer companies, that were or-ganised here during the trouble; at Coal Creek, will be made permanent and be-come a part of the National Guard of the State of Tennesses. They will be armed and equipped by the State and will prompt-

ly respond to any call made upon them by them by the Governor.

Commissioner of Labor Ford returned to-day from East Tennessee. He went directly to the Capitol and resumed his official duties, Mr. Alleman returned to Coal Creek yesterday on an order from General Carnes. Mr. Ford had little to say, evidently considering that his published reply was sufficient.

was sufficient. Captain John W. Morton called on Gov-Captain John W. Morton called on Governor Buchanan and held a conference regarding the Coal Creek situation. Captain Morton said that the Governor had already secured an opinion from his attorneys on the subject of martial law. The attorneys said that this authority was not vested in the Governor. On the subject of the congregation of miners in Kentucky Governor Buchanan said he would open a correspondence with the Governor of Kentucky, and if the Tennessee troops cannot be allowed if the Tennessee troops cannot be allowed to cross the border he would ask the Gov-ernor of Kentucky to have the miners dis-persed and driven back into Tennessee.

Troops Still Arresting Miners. The troops at Coal Creek are bringing in The troops at Coal Creek are bringing in more prisoners and continuing the search for firearms and ammunition. During the afternoon Boney Craig, chief guard and mine instructor to the convicts, came into camp with D. B. Monroe, who, it is positively asserted, was chief of all the miners. Monroe was placed in the guarded squad and will be tried as soon as his case can be reached. John Tipton, courier, who did the miners valuable service last Thursday night before their battle with the Knoxville volunteers, is also under arrest. Last night and this forenoon a dozen new prisoners were brought from the hills, but they are mostly boys and do not include any of the miners' leaders.

Will Edwards, a much-wanted miner at Coal Creek, was arrested to-day at Athens, where he was visiting relatives. 'Squire Wilson and Kincaid are to act upon the cases of all miners who are tried. The former is a Republican and the latter a former is a Republican and the latter a Democrat. General Carnes commenced trying the cases this morning through the civil process of law, and while no delay will be made the evidence for and against every prisoner is being carefully examined and recorded. There are now about 225 prisoners in custody and the disposal of their cases and those of others who may be caught will occupy all of this week and part of next. The military forces are in complete control of military forces are in complete control of the telegraph office at Coal Creek and ex-amine all messages sent and received.

EMINENT LEGAL LUMINARIES.

Western Lawyers Representing Labor Unions of the West Arrive to Aid the Defense in Homestead Troubles-Their Acceptance Pending President Weihe's

Representing the labor unions of the Northwest, Messrs. W. W. Irwin, of St. Paul, and George Argo, of Sioux City, Ia., have arrived in the city to assist, if necessary, in the defense of Homeatead men charged with various high crimes. "Upon the coming legal battle between

the sovereign man and the monarchical association the fate of the laboring man the country over depends," began the tall attorney from St. Paul as he lounged in his room at the Mononga-hela. His confrere, Mr. Argo, nodded aphela. His confrere, Mr. Argo, nodded approval and Mr. Irwin resumed: "There are two distinct classes represented in this struggle. The laboring man, the being of the Declaration of Independence which entitles him to free will, free thought and entitles him to free will, free thought and free action. The opposing force, the old English laws which meant peace for the king and slavery for the subject. The man is the being of independence, the association the spirit of the ruler. There are, in this country, in these United States of free America, but two factions. The master and the slave. We wish to test the justice of this. We desire to see whether the man made sovereign by the Declaration of Independence has sovereignty or has bondage. made sovereign by the Deciaration of Independence has sovereignty or has bondage.
There is none and can be no intermediate
stage. It is freedom or it is slavery. We,
representing the sovereign man enslaved by
might, are here to test in solemn, awful
courts of justice these rights. It is an
awful test and we have come to assist in
presenting the many adds of the case." the man's side of the ca

In speaking of the conferences held with Attorneys Brennan and Cox, the eminent Westerners said no plan of action has been accepted. Mr. Weihe's absence and the ence of other prominent labor leaders is the reason the matter was not arranged.

Mr. Brennen has not officially accepted the proffered assistance, but is awaiting Mr. Weihe's return. The attorneys are classed among the ablest and most effective criminal lawyers of the great West, and have, in their long experience, been connected with some famous criminal cases.

BACING TERMS.



"Coney Island stakes."-Life.

Colonel Stone's Opponent. Hay Walker, of the Allegheny soap man ufacturing firm, is likely to be the Democratic candidate for Congress against W. A. Stone in the Twenty-third district. Mr. Walker was a Republican, but is now a Cleveland Democrat. He is considered one of Allegheny's most popular business men, has a good big bank account, and, it is believed, would make a strong candidate

NOTICE TO ROOM AND BOARDING HOUSES.

and boarders. Try a small adjet in the cent-s-word columns of THE DISPATCH and you will be pleased with the returns.

150 Head of Horses at Auction. The Arnheim Live Stock Company, limited, at 52 Second avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., will offer at auction Thursday, August 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.

37 head of single driving horses, pacers and trotters, without record, that can beat

2:40.

12 Kentucky saddlers, broke to do all gaits.
9 teams of matched carriage horses.
50 head of horses and marcs that weigh
1,100 to 1,700 lbs apiece; suitable for all purposes.
3 imported Percheron stallions and one imported Percheron mare, registered in the American and French stud book. Full pedigree given at the sale.
10 (three) 3-year old Percheron coits. Also consignment 50 head of bus horses and mares.

mares.
All stock sold without reserve to the highest bidder. The Arnheim Live Stock Company, limited, conduct their sales on pure business principles. No by-bidding allowed at their sales. All stock guaranteed as represented. Sale positive; no postponement on account of the weather.

Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad.

Pfelfer, the dyer, has been dying for 25 years. Has he dyed for you? If not, try him.

445 Smithfield street,
100 Federal street, Allegheny.
Telephones 1264 and 3469.

FREE TRADERS TALK.

They Have an Inning at the Farmers' Mt. Gretna Encampment.

NO ATTEMPT MADE TO DISGUISE Their Standing Upon the Tariff Issues

Before the Nation. SOME STRONG ONE-SIDED ARGUMENTS

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. MT. GRETNA, Aug. 24.—Threatening skies had some effect in de-pressing the attendance at the Farmers' Encampment to-day, but still an audience many thousands strong turned out to listen to the exposition of Democratic doctrine. Free trade, with no attempt at palliation or disguise, was the creed announced from the platform. The calamity cry was not so prominent as when the new party orators held forth, but there was a pronounced at-tempt to persuade the assembled grangers that the cause of the tariff agriculture was well nigh ruined because of class discrimin-

Hon. John A. Gundy, a Democratic farmer of Union county, was the first speaker, and could hardly have stated his position in favor of unrestricted commerce more broadly. He demanded the same freedom of trade between nations as exists between individuals of the same community. Even the radical plank adopted by the Chicago Convention is hardly up to the plane assumed by Mr. Gundy. Open Free Trade Declaration

In opening his address he said: "The world is divided into nations and this nation into States, counties, townships and down to school districts. Take your ool district. Does every man make his own hats, his own shoes, wagons and clothes? Is not one man in your neighbor-hood a blacksmith, another a tailor and so on through the customary list of occupa-tions? Why don't each of us make all the tions? Why don't each of us make all the things we need for ourselves? Because the man who makes a specialty of one thing does it cheaper and better, and we trade our products for the others that we need with our neighbors. Each man should do that for which he is best adapted, and the same rule should apply to nations. We want to buy where we can buy the cheapest and sell where we can sell the dearest, and to do this with just as few restrictions as

possible.

"To use a homely illustration," continued the speaker, "I like onions, and unpatriotic as it may seem, I have a preference for Bermuda onions. I cannot raise any that compare in quality with those raised on the peculiar soil of that island. But I have to pay a tariff of 40 cents on every bushel of those onions that I buy. Now, the Bermuda Islands are not well adapted to wheat and my farm is. wheat and my farm is.

Wants an Exchange Without Taxation. "Would it not be better all around for me to exchange my superior wheat for their superior onions, without any such obstruc-tion as a tax, and if, as we are told by some political economists, work is the thing greatly desired, there will be plenty of it provided by the resulting commerce and

"Most of the power of protection lies in the word itself. It appeals to a popular in-stinct, but it will not bear investigation. Beware of these arguments based on the in-Beware of these arguments based on the increase or decrease of prices under certain rates of tariff. They are largely deceptive. For instance, reporters are fond of telling us that the cost of steel rails has been brought down from \$100 to \$28 a ton by the tariff. As an actual fact, all who have the slightest acquaintance with the subject know that the reduction was caused by the discovery of the Bessenger process and other discovery of the Bessemer process and other new and improved methods by which steel is made more cheaply than wrought iron."
In Horror at the Tin Plate Duty. Gundy appeared to have a spe

Mr. Gundy appeared to have a special horror of the tin plate duty. In referring to it he said: "I have here a circular from N, & G. Taylor, ef Philadelphia, tin merchants, who are defending the new tariff on that article. In big headlines I read the statement that when America began to make tin the price in Great Britain went down to the lowest point on record, and a little further on the statement that the price in this country has not increased since the McKinley bill went into operation.

"That last statement is true, but the price did go up \$2 a box just before the law was passed and because it was going to be passed, and it has never gone down since. If the figures have gone down in Great Britain it is because the manutacturers crowded their works there, and supplied our markets for two years, one year in advance, and are consequently comparatively

our markets for two years, one year in advance, and are consequently comparatively idle, but why this protection exultation because the price of tin plate has gone down abroad? I am not a buyer and user of tin plate in England. I buy and use it here, and I want it to go down here. Trying to Find Inconsistencies

"You see the inconsistency of the favorite Republican argument of lower prices on manufactured articles. No wonder they are lower. The figures on your products and nearly everything else, except salaries of Government officials, have gone down too. It has been caused by improved methods of production and new machinery and not by any tariff high or low. The Democratic party is no longer altogether alone in the struggle for tariff reform, although it is still the leader and pioneer. Three of the four parties now before the country have declared in the platforms for

uch reform.
"Even James G. Blaine, the high priest of the remaining organization, has declared for tariff reform. To be sure he calls it reciprocity, meaning I'll trade with you if you will trade with me. If a wicked Dem-ocrat said that it would be called free trade. But we are told that the tariff is the best and easiest way to raise the revenues necessary for the Government. It is true that it is comparatively easy to collect taxes from a man every time he buys clothes, but it is a rather mean and unfair way after

Objects to Paying Taxes that Way. "It certainly is not levied in proportion "It certainly is not levied in proportion to the property possessed. I am a poor man with four boys, and every time I buy a suit of clothes for myself and them I pay five times as much taxes as my neighbor without a family who is worth ten times as much as I am. The tariff is a tax levied on large families which have always been considered the proudest possession of a nation. At least that is the way it looks to a plain farmer."

Hon. Gerard C. Brown, of York, was the next speaker. He also by a strange coincidence, announced himself as a farmer and made a special appeal to that class. He said: "The value of our agricultural land is steadily decreasing. That was shown by the census of 1890. The official figures of 1890 are not yet obtainable, and I am very much afraid they will not be in time for use in this Presidental campaign. By a careful investigation though the rate of decrease in value will be heavier than for the previous ten years. We tarmers all know why this is so. I am raising more wheat, corn and other products from my land than I did 20 years ago and making less profit. I am doing more work and making less money. My neighbors are all in the same condition. Many sacrifices were made by the Union people during the great Rebellion, but I think the greatest was the permission of the start of class legislation.

He Thinks the Tariff a Farce.

He Thinks the Tariff a Farce.

"A tariff of 25 per cent was placed on manufactured articles and the people accepted it without a murmur, because of the exigencies of the bour and with the understanding that it would be removed when the emergency had passed. All the other forms of special taxation created by the war have been removed, but this class tariff has been doubled and at your expense, for the farmers receive no benefit whatever.

The piacing of a duty upon wheat and other agricultural products that we export is a farce of the most transparent order. When the facts of this class discrimination are thoroughly understood the decrease in the value of farm land is no longer a mys-

tery."

Practically no reference was made to the Presidental candidates by any of the speakers to-day. Protection was the one thing that worried them, and they devoted all the time to its denunciation. The Republicans are making extensive preparations for the closing session to-morrow. Word was received to-day that General D. H. Hestings who has just water and from Favorence. Hastings, who has just returned from Europe, would be present if possible. Congressman Brosius will accompany him, and Hon. John Dalzell had been expected, but the latest information from him is that he cannot reach here to-morrow. The vindication of the party of protection, though, will be in able hands. BANCROFT.

MAY GO TO COURT.

The Peddlers' License Ordinance to Be Legally Tested-A Prominent Grecery Firm Is Fined and a Vigorous Protest

There is a probability that the peddlers' license law, and the ordinance framed in conformity therewith, will be tested in court shortly for the first time. Hartlett & Roller, grocers, at No. 26 Penn avenue, contemplate such action. Last Saturday the driver of a delivery wagon from their store was arrested on West Carson street for peddling without a peddlers' license. Ordinance Officer McKenna, who had been watching the wagon and the driver, caused the latter's arrest, and at the hearing before Magistrate Succop the firm was fined

\$50 and costs.

Ever since the fine was imposed the grocery firm and their friends have been making strenuous efforts to have it remitted. The politicians of the First ward who are generally supposed by the people down there to have a "pull" with the authorities, were sent to make a play upon Magistrate Succop. That official told them he dare not remit the fine without Mayor Gourley's consent, thus directing Gourley's consent, thus directing their attentions to His Honor. They came

in upon the Mayor thick and fast.

Among others was Mr. Hartlett, one of the defendants in the case. The explanation he gave the Mayor to show the law had not been violated was that in his business he had a large number of customers in the West End, and in filling the orders they had previously sent in, potatoes, apples and such goods were packed in barrels and measured out to them from the wagon. measured out to them from the wagon. On Saturday, he said, his driver had been following this plan and the ordinance officer, seeing the measure used, supposed he was peddling.

The explanation was so plausible that the Mayor promised to have the fine remitted if he found the statement true. When Measurate Success was called to ac-

When Magistrate Succop was called to ac-count by the Mayor, he said no such de-fense had been offered at the hearing. Then Ordinance Officer McKenna was placed under oath and told the story. He said the driver of the wagon had been selling to everyone who had offered to buy, had sold to persons who had not previously ordered and had even called out his wares as he

and had even called out his wares as he drove along the streets.

This evidence settled it. The Mayor yesterday declared finally that not one cent of the fine should be remitted. The Magistrate was so notified. Now it is stated that the law is to be tested in the courts.

The addlers' license law was ressed in The peddlers' license law was passed in 1881. In 1885 an ordinance was passed carrying into effect. It was in response to the clamor of the retail grocers all over the city who paid business and other taxes, who were residents of the city and who alaimed they were entitled to protection. claimed they were entitled to protection from outsiders, from irresponsible persons and to some extent from each other, that the law was made. One of the first acts of the original retail Grocers' Association was to combine and exert its in-fluence for the passage of the ordinance in this city, and Chairman O'Donnell, of the present association, has given his hearty in-dorsement to the suit now under discussion. The Grocers' Association maintains that no person should sell from a wagon except the farmer or gardener who produces the goods he offers, as the act of Assembly provides, and it is pledged to lend its assistance to

JOBBING MILL STRIKE Trouble Among Workmen of the Mahoning

Valley Iron Company. The employes of the jobbing mill of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, at Youngstown, O., are out on a strike, and refused to return to work this week when orders were issued to light up the mills. The men remonstrate against this department being losed as a plate mill, while the company is equally determined that it shall be. Conrences have been held this week, but the question seems to be as far from a settlement question seems to be as far from a settlement as ever, and a meeting Tuesday night closed without either side making any concessions. An employe of the job mill says there is not a plate mill in the country at the pres-ent time which in its construction and facilities for output can be compared with this one, which the company wishes to close as a plate mill. If this is done it would mean a 48 per cent cut in the wages of the roller and shearer and a 16 per cent on the heater. The firm's claim is that they cannot comto go against plate mill prices, while they are compelled to pay jobbing mill rates. The crew unanimously refused to allow it to be closed as a plate mill.



It has been our custom to offer something "Special" every week, and this week our specials are unusual bargains in

FAST BLACK HOSE.

Bargain 1-Misses' Ribbed Hose, all sizes, 25c.

Bargain 2-A lot of Ladies' Fast Black Hose, 25c. Bargain 3-Is our 750 Cashmere Hose at 50c.

SILK MITTS.

This week only, all our 25c Mitts 10c.

Misses' Corsets, small sizes only, worth 65c, go at

Do you know the Double V Corset Waist, worth \$1? we sell it at 25c. Come and see it and you will be surprised.



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All sizes, 15 styles, \$1.00 Each. FINEST WILTON RUGS,

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