Scranton Tribune.

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CATASTROPHE IN NEW YORK

Tarrant & Co.'s Big Building Filled with Chemicals Takes Fire and Is Blown Up.

MANY LIVES ARE LOST

First Crew of Firemen Are Thrown Across the Street by Force of the Explosion — Upon Being Ordered Back They Are Again Hurled from the Building and Captain Devanney Is Badly Injured—The First Explosion Is Followed by Several Others That Fill the Air with Debris and Wreck the Buildings Adjoining—Firemen, Police and Ambulance Corps at the Work of Rescue—Many Unfortunates Are Buried Under the Fallen Walls.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 29.—The long list of fires that have occurred in and around the city of New York, a list that includes the Royal hotel fire, the Park Place disaster and the Windsor and Hoboken fires, was added to today by a fire and explosion that shook the lower end of Manhattan like an earthquake, hurled a seven-story building into the air and set fire to two blocks of buildings, with a loss of life that only the efforts of the hundreds of men, who were rushed to the work of digging away the ruins as soon as the fire was extinguished, will reveal.

The big building of Tarrant & Co., makers of medicinal specialties, standing at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets and filled with chemicals, took fire in some way that may never be known at about a quarter after 12 o'clock this afternoon. Three fire alarms were quickly turned in. One fire company had just arrived when a terrific explosion occurred and threw the entire engine's crew down the stairway. The firemen, realizing the danger of their position, rushed out of the building to the street. The explosion had filled the street in front with a shower of falling glass and small debris, which sent the crowd, which was already gathered on the opposite sidewalks, fleeing for safety. Captain Devanney, of the fire company, ordered the crew back into the building again. They were dragging the line to the doorway for the second time when another explosion, more terrific than the first, came and the whole crew was hurled across Greenwich street, Devanney being so badly injured that he was sent to a hospital.

In the meantime, the other engines that had responded to the alarm had collected and the firemen were busy rescuing people from surrounding buildings. Firemen had already taken many girls down the only fire-escape upon the building, and more persons had been carried down the escapes of the Home-Made restaurant, next door, and the building adjoining on Warren street.

Second Explosion.

The second explosion accurred about five minutes after the first. From the accounts of witnesses the building seemed to leap into the air and in a moment masses of brick wall, timbers and stone were falling into the streets. The force of the explosion tore away the walls of the big commission store-houses fronting on Washington street and caused them to collapse, falling all at once in a mass of timbers, boxes and barrels, from which the flames, which burst out from the Tarrant building, like the belching of a cannon, at once broke forth.

Across Warren street, to the opposite buildings, the flames leaped, setting them all afire at once, the force of the explosion demolishing windows and all wooden structures about the houses. In a moment Warren street was choked up with a mass of debris and the whole place was aflame. The great explosion was followed by half a dozen more, scarcely less intense, and by a countless number of smaller ones. By this time the fire apparatus was arriving from every direction. Deputy Chief Ahern ordered a fifth alarm sent out, followed by a general call for ambulances. The explosion and fire together had now assumed the proportions of a great catastrophe, and it was at first thought that hundreds of lives had been lost. Throngs of people were rushing about in the nearby streets, many of them panic stricken, fleeeing from the fire. They mingled in the crowd that was rushing down Broadway to see what had happened.

Half an hour after the explosion the streets for blocks around the fire were crowded with fire apparatus and with a score of ambulances, while hundreds of police were being rushed from all the lower precincts of the city to form lines, and many priests from nearby parishes were going here and there in the smoke-obscured thoroughfares, seeking for injured who might need their aid. From the burning district a column of smoke was rising high in the air, mingled with flames that could not be controlled by hundreds of streams thrown upon them.

Destruction in Every Direction.

The second explosion carried destruction in every direction. That it did not cause a wholesale loss of life was due to the fact that almost ten minutes' warning came after the first cry of fire—a cry that was real warning to people who knew the character of the chemicals in the building—and fully five minutes occurred between the first and minor explosion, which warned everyone within hearing, and the second one. Just after the outbreak of fire from the windows of the building, a down-town bound train stopped at Warren street station of the Ninth avenue elevated road. It passed on in time to escape the effect of the explosion, and the few people who were left on the platform station are thought to all have escaped before the great explosion came. The station master fled across the structure, carrying with him the receipts of the day. The big explosion completely carried away the station, and the mass of masonry that fell with it broke through the flooring and almost demolished the structure just below the building. Immense masses of masonry, pieces of cornices, great beams, window casings and an indescribable mass of wreckage of every description tumbled suddenly into the street in front of the building all at once. The force of the explosion below had thrown the firemen back across the street in front, so that they were not caught, but their escape from the rain of debris across the street was almost miraculous.

The wreckage was thrown across the windows of the building in which the Irving National bank is on the northeast corner of the street. The offices of the Irving bank and of Mecklem Bros., bankers and brokers, were nearly wrecked.

President Fancher, of the Irving bank, was away on business at the time of the explosion, but Vice-Presidents Charles H. Matlage and John W. Castree, Cashier James A. Dennison and Assistant Cashier Benjamin F. Werner, Paying Teller William Dunlap and Adjuster Van Zeidt were present.

At the first explosion an attempt was made to gather all the money and paper that was lying on the counters together and to throw them into the safes, and it was supposed that this had been done, when the second explosion brought flying glass and plastering from the skylighted ceilings down about the heads of everybody and caused them to escape in a hurry.

Money to Burn.

Captain McCluskey, of the detective bureau, who hurried every available man of his staff to the fire, was appealed to to protect the funds of the bank, he being told that they were in the vault, the door of which was supposed to be unlocked. When the captain and his men went in, however, they found about ten thousand dollars scattered in confusion over counters and floor. This was hastily thrown into the vault and the door locked.

Prsident Fancher, of the bank, arrived within a few minutes of the start of the fire and was nearly hysteriacl when he found what had happened. By half past 2, however, the directors of the bank had met and posted a sign in the window, stating that the bank would do business tomorrow.

Down in Mecklem Bros.' office, in the basement, there were H. C. Mecklem and his bother, William, with Frank Heckenbery, a boy, Thomas Hackett, a clerk, another man, named Bruce, and some girls, among them Ellen Van Deem and May Dunklemann. When the fire broke out, $90,000 in money lay upon the counters. Heckenbery was stationed at the door, while this was gathered together for putting in the vault.

The first explosion filled the place with sulphurous smoke that nearly asphyxiated everybody. The second explosion blew in the windows and cut the two Mecklems seriously. The boy Heckenbery found the two girls lying in a heap, fainted away. He carried them out to a place of safety. The others, when they came to their senses, gathered the money from the floors, put it in cigar boxes and carried it to Waddell & Co.

A barber shop in the same building was demolished, the barbers and two customers who were being shaved being driven to the street. The other tenants of the building, a number of lawyers and brokers, all escaped injury, as did the janitor, James Rubini, who lived on the top floor with his wife and two children.

The explosion completely demolished windows all along Greenwich street on both sides for two blocks in both directions. The street was covered with fine bits of glass.

EARTHQUAKE VISITS CARACAS, VENEZUELA

Fifteen Persons Are Killed and Many Others Injured—United States Legation Badly Damaged.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 29.—At 4.40 p. m. today Caracas was visited by a severe earthquake. Fifteen persons were killed and many others injured. Great damage was done to buildings, including the Pantheon and the churches.

The United States legation was badly damaged but all the occupants escaped unhurt.

President Castro, who leaped from a balcony on the second floor of the government house, had one of his legs broken.

Mr. William Henry Doveton Haggard, the British minister, had a miraculous escape, the second floor of the British legation having fallen upon him and buried him in the debris.

CORPORATIONS CHARATERED.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Oct. 29.—Charters were issued by the state department today to these corporations: Sharon & Butler Railroad company, capital $600,000; to build a line thirty miles long from Sharon to Brown's Schoolhouse, Butler county; president, George W. Darr, Pittsburg. Pittsburg Valve Foundry and Construction company, Pittsburg; capital, $1,000. Central Station Heating company, Bellevue; capital, $65,000. Frank M. Shaffer Ice company, Johnstown; capital, $15,000. Press Publishing company, Warren; capital, $10,000.

RESUMPTION AT THE MINES

Was Quite General Yesterday at Various Localities in the Anthracite Coal Belt.

THE VOTE AT NANTICOKE

Majority Decides to Go to Work Though No Agreement Has Been Signed—General Resumption in the Schuylkill Region — Thirty-Seven of the Thirty-Nine Collieries of the Reading Resume—The Mine Workers Will Pay Idle Miners.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 29.—The employes of the Susquehanna Coal company at Nanticoke were in session all day, discussing whether or no they should return to work at the company's offer. The company offered to pay the increase in wages, the same to hold good until April 1, but the officials refused to post notices or sign an agreement. This evening, the employes took a vote on the question and the majority agreed to accept the terms of the company. All hands will go to work tomorrow.

Pottsville, Oct. 29.—It was announced at the head office of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company here that thirty-seven of the thirty-nine collieries of that company resumed work today, after five weeks suspension. One of the idle collieries is the Henry Clay, in the Shamokin region. This, it is said, is due to the lack of a sufficient number of mules to be distributed among the several collieries of the company. The other is the West Shenandoah, where a new breaker is being erected. The East Ridge Coal company and the Oak Hill at Minersville, owned by Leisenring Co., and William Penn colliery, near Shenandoah, belonging to the Susquehanna company, did not resume, because notices were not posted offering an increase. The management of the last named operation informed an Associated Press reporter that no one had asked for an increase. The Pine Hill colliery, at Minersville, will not resume until the first of November. The Ellsworth colliery, at Broad Mountain, of which Davis Bros. are the operators, are not ready to resume until repairs were made, which were unedr way, but suspended during the strike. The United Mine Workers of America, it is asserted will pay the idle mine workers their wages, pending resumption at those mines that have not yet posted notices.

In Schuylkill.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 29.—Reports from the Schuylkill region show that there was a general resumption of work at nearly all of the Reading company's mines. A few of the operations were not started because of the scarcity of water and the presence of gas in the mines. The drought throughout the region is very great and unless rain comes soon many of the collieries will be obliged to reduce working hours. There was general activity everywhere today. The locomotives employed on the Frackville grade and others in the coal-carrying trade were got in readiness and long before daylight they were out placing cars at the various mines.

The company has plenty of cars, and coal will soon be on its way to market.

The Reading company has about 1,000 cars of hard coal on its various sidings at Cressona, St. Clair, Tamaqua and other points along the main line. This coal is now being sent forward. The object of this is to clean up the sidings preparatory to the loading of the newly mined supply.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 29.—All the collieries in this vicinity resumed operations today excepting the Susquehanna Coal company's colliery at William Penn. This company has not yet posted notices granting the advance in wages, and the employes say they will not work until the notices are posted. It is one of the largest collieries in the region.

GENERAL RESUMPTION AT PITTSTON MINES

Most of the Collieries Working Yesterday—Foreign Element at Clear Spring Are Dissatisfied.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Pittston, Oct. 29.—There was a general resumption of work at all the collieries of Pittston and vicinity today. After an idleness of six weeks there were, of course, many things to prevent the collieries from getting into full working order, but the end of the week will find the places in full blast. As was naturally to be expected there were at many of the collieries a little friction in regard to minor matters. All of the Pennsylvania Coal company's collieries with the exception of Barnum No. 3, which was damaged somewhat by Saturday's explosion, were in operation today, as also were the following others of this vicinity: Of the Temple Iron company, Babylon, Mt. Lookout, Forty Fort and Harry E.; Hallstead, William A., Sibley and three collieries of the Butler Coal company—the Chapman, the Butler and the Fernwood. The officials of the Seneca (Newton) Coal company posted notices Sunday evening, too late for the miners' union to take action thereon and their collieries were therefore idle today. A meeting of the mine workers' union connected with their Seneca collieries held this afternoon it was decided to return to work Tuesday.

The officials at the Lehigh Valley Coal company's collieries—the Exeter, Heidelberg, Nos. 1 and 2, had not received orders to resume work and no preparations were made to operate the collieries, besides, at the Exeter none of the miners put in an appearance. The officials, however, have received assurances from the men that they will report for work Tuesday, and the mine employes will doubtless start work tomorrow, although it is not likely the breakers will commence until Thursday.

The colliery of the Clear Spring Coal company commenced work promptly at 7 o'clock, but work was suspended at 11 o'clock, as there was a dissatisfaction among the inside employes and they refused to work. The union connected with the colliery held a three hours' session this afternoon to discuss their grievances. It seems the Clear Spring company has posted a notice to the effect that they "will adjust the wages of their employes' so as to give all a net average increase of ten per cent." The English-speaking employes take this to mean an offer of ten per cent. flat, with powder at the old rate of $2.75, and they are satisfied with the offer. The foreign-speaking element, which is in the majority, want a reduction in the price of powder also, and refuse to work. Another grievance held by the foreign element is their objection to bailing out the water which has accumulated in their chambers during the week's idleness, also to clearing away any small falls of rock which may have occurred. This work has always been done by the men, and the English-speaking class are willing to do it now, but the foreigners think the company hands should do the work. This afternoon's meeting was a lively one and resulted in the appointment of a committee of six to wait on Manager Coxe. The employes, in the meantime, will report for work Tuesday and resume work if the committee's report is satisfactory.

MR. BRYAN DELIVERS THIRTY SPEECHES

And Is "Feeling Tolerably Well." Mrs. Bryan Accompanies Her Husband on the Tour.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 29.—"And I am feeling tolerably well, I thank you." This was Colonel Bryan's response when told tonight that he had made thirty speeches during the day and thus broken his own record for speech-making. As a rule, the speeches were not so long as on most occasions, but they exceeded in number by nine or ten those of any previous day during the present campaign, and by three the highest number made in the campaign in one day in 1896. Beginning at Bainbridge, in the interior of the state, at 9 o'clock in the morning, he spoke in succession at Sidney, Unadilla, Oneonta, Otego, Schenevus, Cobleskill, Voorheesville, Delanson, Ravena, Coxackie, Saugerties, Kingston, Highlands, Marlborough, Cornwall, Highland Falls, Haverstraw and West Nyack. In New York city he made one speech at Hamilton Fish park, on the East Side, and in Brooklyn, during the night, he made eight speeches, making thirty in all for the day and night.

Mrs. Bryan accompanied her husband during the day and she received almost as much applause as he did when she appeared before the crowds assembled to hear him. She was also presented during the day with many handsome bouquets of roses and chrysanthemums. Hon. Elliot Danforth and Mrs. Danforth were also aboard the train during the day.

As a rule greater enthusiasm was manifested than at smaller places on Mr. Bryan's first tour of the state, and the crowds were generally larger in proportion to the population. Of the day's meetings, Kingston was the longest, as it was one of the most enthusiastic. Haverstraw and West Nyack also received Mr. Bryan most cordially.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT SWEET VALLEY

An Affair That May Result in Double Murder—Joseph White Dead.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 29.—A shooting affray occurred at Sweet Valley, this county, this morning, which may result in a double murder. As it is, one man is dead.

Josiah White, a farmer, visited the home of his nephews, Joseph, James and Everett White. There was trouble between the uncle and nephews over the ownership of some property. They had gone to law about the matter, and it worried the uncle.

About 11 o'clock the elder White visited the home of his nephews, and he had not been in the house long until a quarrel started. The old man pulled a revolver and began firing at the nephews. One bullet entered the heart of Joseph White and he dropped dead on the floor. Another ball pierced the right lung of James. The third nephew, Everett, escaped from the room before the uncle could fire at him. When the murderer saw what he had done, he put his revolver in his pocket and fled to the mountains.

Justice of the Peace Wesley was notified of the crime and he organized a posse to pursue White. The latter is well acquainted with the mountains and it may be some time before he is captured. Some think he will commit suicide before he allows himself to be taken.

James, who was shot in the lung, is in a precarious condition and his recovery is doubtful. The escaped murderer is about sixty years of age, and the murdered man was thirty-five years old and married.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 29.—Cleared: Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton. Cherbourg—Sailed: Deutschland (from Hamburg and Southampton), New York.

ALVORD WAS IN BOSTON

The Man Who Used Up $700,000 Is Captured at a Cheap Lodging House.

IS RELIEVED AT ARREST

The Prisoner States That He Is Glad That Suspense Is Ended—He Will Make No Fight but Will Throw Up His Hands and Take His Sentence and Will Begin Life Over Again. Claims to Have Lived at the Rate of $50,000 a Year.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Boston, Oct. 29.—Cornelius L. Alvord, jr., the absconding note teller of the First National bank in New York city, who is charged with stealing $700,000 from the bank, was arrested here this afternoon by Chief Inspector Watts, of this city, and Detective Armstrong, of New York, in an ordinary lodging house at the corner of West Newton street and Burlington avenue.

When arrested Alvord, who knew Detective Armstrong, said that he was glad the suspense was ended and was willing to go back to New York without papers. He sat down on the bed and smoked a cigar, and was only dressed in his underclothes at the time. He afterward dressed quickly and, packing a few underclothes in a bag, stated he was ready to go. A hack was called and he was driven to police headquarters, and after being measured and photographed under the Bertillon system, was taken to New York on the 5 o'clock train.

Chief Inspector Watts, in an interview, stated that the department was first informed that Alvord was in this city last Wednesday morning, when Mr. Alexander, of Colorado, 'phoned that he had seen Alvord in the Hotel Touraine. He stated he knew him well, had done business with him in New York, and described him perfectly. This information was wired to Captain McCluskey, of New York, who immediately sent Detective Sergeant Tinker here to identify him. In the meantime, Chief Watts and Detectives Douglass and Morrissey went to the hotel, but could not find the man. Inquiry of the hotel people brought out the fact that a man answering the description had registered as Bryan Stowing and had been assigned to a room, but that he had not used it. On the arrival of Detective Tinker a search of all the hotels in the city was made without success. From information brought to Chief Watts today, he and Detective Armstrong went to a boarding house in the Back Bay. They went up to a back room on the first floor and found the door locked. On gaining admittance as gas inspectors, Armstrong identified Alvord, who seemed greatly relieved that Armstrong had arrested him, and said as much.

His Wife's Advice.

During his stay at police headquarters, Alvord told Chief Watts that he had not seen his wife for two weeks, although prior to that time he had told her of his financial circumstances and asked her if he should kill himself or face it out and she had told him to face it out. He stated that he had not been near Mt. Vernon, but that he left New York last Tuesday at midnight and arrived in Boston Wednesday morning. He admitted having registered at the Touraine hotel and said he had eaten several meals there; that he had taken the lodgings where he was found on the following day and that he had not been out of the place since. When asked what he had done with the money he said:

"Well, $700,000 is a whole lot of money but it goes easy."

In referring to horse races he said he had backed horses but never on race tracks and had owned fast horses himself. He said he had lived his life and had taken life to its full at the rate of $50,000 a year or more. He said he would not make any fight, would throw up his hands, take his sentence and after that was over, would come out in the world again. He said he knew he would be unable to secure bail and that he had nothing with which to make restitution.

On being searched at police headquarters only a few dollars were found in his pockets which he was allowed to keep. He sent a telegram to Lawyer Gardiner in New York asking him to meet the train when it arrived in New York.

SEVEN KILLED IN RAILROAD WRECK

East Bound Train on the Northern Pacific Derailed by Breaking of a Switch Rod.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 29.—A Northern Pacific train, east bound, was partially wrecked at De Hart, Montana, eight miles from Big Timber, late last night by the breaking of a switch rod. Seven passengers were killed and several injured, as follows:

The dead: W. C. Reifenrath, of Helena; Dr. Lester Pendleton, Mount Hope, Wis.; Ed. Eastman, Raymond, S. D.; Dr. C. C. Hathorn, Livingston, Mont.; Miss M. S. Tracy, Bozeman Mont; two unknown women

STRIKE THREATENED.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Altoona, Oct. 29.—Two hundred employes of the Altoona Iron works today notified their employers that they would strike Nov. 1 if the proposed decrease in wages from $4.25 to $3 a ton for puddled iron goes into effect as announced.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today.
RAIN; COOLER.

1 General—Governor Roosevelt Opens the Last Week of the Campaign.
Many Lives Lost in a New York Explosion.
Bank Teller Alvord Captured in Boston.
Miners in Schuylkill Region Return to Work.
2 General—Carbondale and Vicinity.
3 Local—Rousing Republican Meeting at the Armory.
4 Editorial.
News and Comment.
5 Local—Rousing Republican Meeting at the Armory (Concluded).
6 Local—Opening of the County Teachers' Institute.
City Clerk and Controller at Odds.
7 Local—President Mitchell Presented with a Loving Cup.
Reasons Some Collieries Are Still Idle.
8 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
9 General—Northeastern Pennsylvania News.
10 Local—Inquest Into Death of Claude Walker.
Industrial Jottings.

MR. M'KINLEY'S OPEN LETTER

His Expression of Disapproval of Attempts to Provoke Class Hatred Are Given in a Communication to Alliance Friends.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Alliance, O., Oct. 29.—This city tonight is the scene of one of the biggest political meetings ever held in the old McKinley district famous for its big meetings and notable speakers in the past. The meeting tonight embraced the dedication of a mammoth foundry building of the Morgan Engineering company, one of the chief products of which is the disappearing gun carriages used in the coast defense. Seats were provided for twenty thousand and nearly every one was occupied. All the surrounding towns contributed delegations and bands. Canton, the president's home sending about 4,000 people and all the roads entering the city were obliged to leave people behind through lack of accommodations. A parade preceded the meeting. Stewart L. Woodford, former minister to Spain, was the chief speaker. He spoke chiefly of the war with Spain and its issues.

Congressman R. W. Taylor, leader in the contest against Roberts of Utah, followed Mr. Woodford. A letter from President McKinley was read in the meeting and was the occasion of a tremendous demonstration, the crowd giving round after round of cheers. The letter follows:

Canton, O., Oct. 29, 1900.

My Dear Sir: Your favor of recent date is received, inviling me to be present at the Republican mass meeting to be held this evening in the new foundry building of the Morgan Engineering company. I recall that for more than twenty years it was my habit to meet annually the people of Alliance and vicinity in political discussion. Many times in that period I have addressed workingmen in the old shops of the company. With the memories of these former meetings I deeply regret to find that my engagements will prevent me from being present, for it would be a real pleasure to greet my old friends on an occasion like this, which marks the industrial progress of Alliance, secured through adherence to the principles of the Republican party, for the endorsement of which you meet tonight.

This great addition to your company's plant is a happy omen for American labor and a practical demonstration of a prosperous business. Such extensions of industry indicate widening markets and increasing prosperity, while they insure a larger demand for the labor of the workingman and additional comforts for their homes. American labor and capital, working hand in hand, are of mutual advantage and in friendly cooperation will secure industrial triumphs as yet unknown. I have no sympathy with those teachings which incite envy and hatred among our people and would divide them into hostile camps.

May this great meeting stamp with its disapproval the wicked doctrine of class distinction, which has no place in our free government, and mark a distinct advance in good relations between employer and employed. Permit me to congratulate the Morgan Engineering company, its great body of workers, and all gathered at this meeting upon the encouragement which such an assemblage gives to the cause of sound money, protection and national honor.

Very sincerely yours,
William McKinley.

To Colonel W. H. Morgan, President Republican Mass Meeting, Alliance, O.

ELMIRA SUFFERS LASTING DISGRACE

The City Police Look on While Street Hoodlums Assault the Governor of the State.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 29.—For the first time in New York state, and in the home of the Democratic candidate for governor, Theodore Roosevelt was assaulted on the streets of Elmira tonight on the way to the place of meeting. He was in a carriage with former Senator Fassett, and at several points along the route was pelted with eggs and vegetables, and greeted with the vilest epithets. He sat in dignified silence while the police looked on. The campaign club from Corning was also assaulted personally and a bitter fight ensued. In the places of meeting the governor had no interruptions. After it was over, he said:

"It was nasty conduct, the conduct of hoodlums."

FIRE IN NORTH SCRANTON.

An alarm of fire was turned in early this morning from box 75, at the corner of Parker street and North Main avenue. This was caused by a double frame dwelling at the corner of Mary street and Edna avenue catching fire in some unknown manner. Both sides of the dwelling were occupied and the total loss to the tenants and owner of the building, Mr. Maguire, is about $2,500. The house was burned to the ground.

ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN

First Day of His Second Week at the Home of Hon. John B. Stanchfield.

ITHACA'S WARM WELCOME

At Elmira the Governor Devotes Himself Principally to a Defense of the National Administration. No Other Presidents Since the Days of Lincoln Have Had Tasks Before Them Like Those Which Have Confronted Mr. McKinley—Burdens of the Philippine War—Responsibilities from Which There Has Been No Shrinking.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Governor Roosevelt finished the first day of his second week's campaigning in this state by an invasion of the home of the Democratic candidate for governor, Hon. John B. Stanchfield. At Ithaca the governor's reception was of a most friendly nature and he paid a compliment to one of the college men, a son of Richard Croker, by refusing to do as he has generally done at other stops, make a personal attack upon the Tammany leader. In his hour's speech he did not mention the name of Mr. Croker. At Vannetten he made a short address. His welcome in Elmira was a great political demonstration. There were nearly a thousand mounted Rough Riders, and the Lyceum and New Tivoli theatre were crowded with people eager to hear the governor speak and overflow outdoor meetings were held. Fully twenty thousand people were in town.

The governor today at all three of his stops, and especially in Elmira tonight, devoted himself principally to a defense of the national administration. He said, in part:

I wish to appeal not merely to Republicans but to all good citizens to stand for the reelection of President McKinley and the election of Mr. Odell as governor.

I call your attention especially to the fact that in the state as in the nation we, unlike our opponents, are a party of performances and not mere promise. Our opponents are apt to talk about the great things they will do on behalf of the workingman and against trusts and big corporations. We make no impossible promises; we take no attitude of indiscriminative vindictiveness but what we promise we do.

During the past six years we have put upon the statute books and have enforced better and wiser laws in the interest of the wage worker and for the proper regulation and control of great corporations than our opponents ever put on during the time they had control in Albany.

McKinley's Tasks.

When the history of the closing years of the nineteenth century comes to be written, President McKinley's figure will loom larger and larger. No other president since Lincoln; no other president for ever a generation preceding Lincoln, has had such tasks, or has faced them so well. He came to the presidency as a man on whose behalf much had been promised and he has made every promise good. We said that if he were elected he would put the economic and financial policies of the government on such a plane as to insure prosperity. This has been done. The gold standard has been maintained; not only is our credit perfect, but from a borrower we have become a lender nation. We have now the largest accumulation of gold in the treasury that this nation has ever seen. We have passed France and stand as the second nation in the world. A currency act which is good as far as it goes, but does not go far enough, has been passed. It is not perfect and must be perfected. I wish to point out to you that no legislation can tie the hands of a mischievious administration. We can keep sound money only by resolutely refusing to elect to office any man who is tainted in any way with the heresies of unsound money, of fiat money in any form.

The tariff policy of the country under President McKinley has worked well. The balance of trade is now enormously in our favor, and the excess of exports over imports has grown so great that the former nearly doubled the latter. The farmer, the wage-worker, the business man have all prospered to an unexampled degree. This is due to the fact that the policies of the McKinley administration have given the widest possible scope to American enterprise, thrift and business capacity.

At the same time, while thus upholding the interests and good faith of the nation at home, President McKinley has been forced to face most difficult problems. After exhausting every effort to bring about a peaceable solution of our difficulty with Spain, the most righteous foreign war in modern history was fought to a brilliant and triumphant finish under President McKinley.

Burdens of the War.

Like all great triumphs this war left in its train a burden of responsibilities, and these responsibilities the president has proceeded, with his usual sobriety of spirit, deep appreciation of the tremendous issues involved, and resolute purpose, to do justice alike to ourselves and the natives of the countries which have come under our care. Our word has been kept to the letter. The Cubans who are infinitely more advanced than the Filipinos have been helped along to self government under as able and keen sighted an administrator as any government ever sent to do such a task, General Leonard Wood.

Porto Rico is advancing by leaps and bounds. The tariff established there was only large enough to secure for the island the absolutely indispensable revenue and to establish the principle that we have a right to impose such a tariff, whether in the Philippines or elsewhere.

In the Philippines we were brought face to face with an insurrection led by the twice dyed traitor Aguinaldo, with behind him a syndicate of inconceivable cruel and inconceivable corrupt, half-breed Chinese and Malay bandits. The majority of the inhabitants are only too anxious to have peace and liberty in the only way in which they can possibly get them; that is, under the American flag. The insurrection is kept alive mainly by the Bryanite canvas here.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain and cooler in northern, fair in southern portions Tuesday; Wednesday, fair and cooler; light variable winds, becoming fresh northerly.