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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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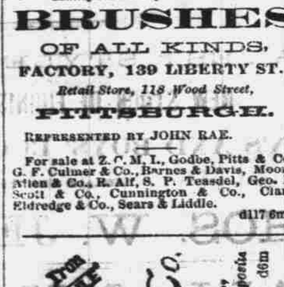

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FEARFUL FOREST FIRES AND OTHER CONFLAGRATIONS.

A FATAL EXPERIMENT.

ELIJAH KIRK RIDDLED WITH BUCKSHOT.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND LABORERS SHUT OUT, ETC.

The Blaine Boom—Cheers for Cleveland.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., 20—About 2.30 the train bearing Blaine arrived at Fort Wayne. There was a large crowd at the depot, and all along the route to the Aveline House, to which Blaine was driven. The streets in front of the hotel and court house square, were filled with a dense mass of humanity. When Blaine appeared on the balcony he was loudly cheered, but from one portion of the crowd, including a number of men wearing tall white hats, there came cheers for Cleveland, and when Blaine attempted to speak he was interrupted by shouts and yells and cheers for Cleveland, coming from the same quarter. Therefore he declined to speak from the balcony, and re-entering the hotel he left it again by a side door, and, in company with Chairman New and Hon. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, was driven up Calhoun Street to a point opposite Library Hall. The great body of the crowd followed him, and here, standing upon the driver's seat, he made his speech as follows: Citizens of Indiana: The October elections in Ohio and West Virginia have put a new phase on the national contest, or rather, they have reproduced the old phase. The democratic party, as of old, consider now that they have the South solid again; they believe they will surely get 153 electoral votes from the 16 Southern States, and then they expect, or they hope, or they dream that they may secure New York and Indiana, and that with New York and Indiana added to the solid South, they will seize the government of the nation. I do not believe that the farmers, business men, manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, and last of all, and most of all, I do not believe that the soldiers of Indiana can be put to that use. I do not believe that the men who added to the lustre and renown of your State through four years of bloody war can be used to call into the administration of the government the men who organized the great rebellion. In the Senate of the United States the democratic party have 37 members, of which number 32 come from the south. Of their strength in the House of Representatives, a majority of the representatives come from the South; and now the intention is, with an absolutely solidified electoral vote from the South, added to the votes of she two States I have named, to seize the government of the Union. That means a great deal. It means that as the South furnishes three-fourths of the democratic strength, it will be given the lead and control of the nation in the event of a democratic triumph. It means that the great financial and industrial system of the country shall be placed under the direction of the South—that our currency, our banks, our tariff, our internal revenue laws—in short, that our whole system upon which the business of the country depends shall be placed under the control of that section. It means that the constitutional amendments to which they are so bitterly opposed shall be enforced only so far as they choose; that the national credit as guaranteed for pensions to soldiers of the Union shall be under their control, and what that control might mean can be measured by the bitterness with which those amendments were resisted by the democrats of the South. There is not one measure of banking, of tariff, of finance, of public credit, of pensions; not one line of administration upon which the government is conducted to-day to which the Democrats of the South are not recorded as hostile; and to give them control would mean a change the like of which has not been known in modern times. It would be as if the dead Stuarts were recalled to the throne of England; as if the Bourbons should be invited to administer the government of the French Republic; as though the Florentine Dukes should be called back and empowered to govern the great kingdom of Italy. Such a triumph would be a fearful misfortune to the South itself. That section under the wise administration of the government by the Republican party, has been steadily and rapidly gaining for the past ten years in all the elements of material prosperity. It has added enormously to its wealth since the close of the war, and has shared fully in the general advance of the country. To call that section now to the rulership of the nation would disturb its political economy; would rekindle smouldering passions and, under the peculiar leadership to which it would be subjected, it would organize an administration of resentment, of reprisals, of revenges, and no greater misfortune than that could happen to the nation, nor to the South. It would come as a reaction against the progress of liberal principles in that section—a progress so rapid that the republicans are waging earnest contests in those States whose interests are most demonstratively identified with the policy of protection against the baleful spectacle of a solid South.

I am sure that Indiana will protest, and on the whole, will conclude to stand where she stood in the past. I believe that you will stand where you stood in the war; that you will stand for the principles and policies which have made the American Republic, in manufacture and in agriculture, the leading nation of the world, not only in a material sense, but in a moral and and philanthropic sense a country in which every man has as good a chance as every other man, and which, among other great gifts, bestows absolutely free suffrage. You enjoy that suffrage, and on the fourth day of November next you are to say for which party, for which policy you will cast your votes. Not me, personally. No, I am not speaking for myself. No man ever met with misfortune in being defeated for the Presidency, while men have met with great misfortunes in being elected to it. I am pleading no personal cause. I am pleading the cause of the American people. I am pleading the cause of the American farmer and manufacturer, and the American mechanic and the American laborer, against the world. I am reproached by some excellent people for appearing before these multitudes of my countrymen upon the ground that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the office for which I am named. I do not feel it to be so. There is not a courtier in Europe so proud but that he is glad to uncover his head in the presence of his sovereign. So, I uncover in the presence of the only earthly sovereign I acknowledge, and bow with pride to the free people of America."

South Bend, Ind., 20.—Following is Blaine's speech at South Bend: "Men of Indiana: The struggle in all human society is first for breath. There is no use in propounding fine theories to a man who is hungry. There is no use in commending political principles to one who is in need of shelter. There is no use in talking philosophically to one who is naked. Food and clothing are primary requirements of human society—primary elements of human progress, and to secure this you must put people in the way of earning good wages. I never saw any man moved to enthusiasm by silently contemplating the prosperity of another while he himself was in need. To move that you want to make him feel his own prosperity. The beginning, therefore, and end of wise legislation is to give every man a fair and equal chance, and leave the race of life open and free for all. What agency will best accomplish that? What legislation will most tend to that end? Certainly it will not tend to that end to throw open our ports and say: Send ye all here your fabrics, made by the cheapest and most distressed labor of Europe, to compete with our own people, who are just opening their shops and building their factories; for if you do that, you cannot spin a wheel or turn a lathe in these factories at home unless you can get your labor at European prices. From these considerations we deduce the conclusions that a protective tariff is primarily for the benefit of laboring men. Because if you take in your hand any manufactured article, or cast your eye upon anything which cannot be taken in hand, you find that the chief constituent element in its cost is the labor. In many cases the material is but one per cent. and the labor is 99 per cent. in the cost of the article. Therefore, all legislation of a protective character is, and must mainly be, for the benefit of labor, because labor is the principal element in the cost of the fabric. Hence, if there be any man who is pre-eminently and above all others interested in the tariff is is the laboring man. If you compare the twogreat political parties in relation to this question you find that the Republican party lives, moves, breathes and has its being protection. A protective tariff was one of the first fruits of the election of Mr. Lincoln. We have had it for twenty years on our statute books, with various amendments which have been added from time to time to make it more protective, and the result is that all history, ancient, modern and mediæval, may be challenged for a national progress like unto that which we have made since 1861. I am merely reciting the facts and figures of your assessors' books and of the United States tables. When I say that in the last twenty-three years the history of this country we have added more wealth, doubly over, than we had acquired from the discovery of the continent by Columbus down to the election of Abraham Lincoln there must have been some peculiar and potent agent at work to produce this great result. That agent was the protective tariff operating to nerve the arm of labor and reward it fairly and liberally. Whether that policy shall be continued or whether it shall be abandoned is the controlling issue in this campaign. All other questions are laid aside for the time. There are many which are worthy of consideration; but two weeks from Tuesday next we shall have an election in every State in the Union, to determine, with reference to the question, the character of the next Congress and the future policy of the government. You have before you the republican party, pledged to sustain a protective tariff and illustrating that pledge by a specific and consistent example extending through the last 23 years. You have, on the other hand, the democratic party, which in 51 years since 1833, has never in a single instance voted for protection, and never controlled Congress that it did not oppose protection. I say, therefore, to laboring men and to mechanics some of whom may do me the honor to listen to me, your unions, your leagues, all those associations which you have formed for your own advantage and your own advancement, are well and proper in their way. It is your right to have them and to administer them as you choose, but they are as a rope of sand against the ill-paid labor of Europe if you take away the protective tariff which is now your background and support. So do not be deluded by the idea that you can dispense with the protective tariff, and substitute for it your labor unions. I do not distract your attention with any other question; I do not stop to dwell upon the great issues that have been made and settled by the republicans within the last 23 years. That party has made a deeper and more glorious imprint in history than any other political organization that ever was charged with great responsibility, and it is a patriotic pride of every man who has belonged to it, that he has belonged to it, and has shared its labors, its responsibilities, its triumphs and its honors.

Chicago, 20.—Blaine telegraphs to the Illinois Republican State Central Committee that he will leave Springfield immediately after speaking there on Friday evening next, by an extra train for Chicago, stopping half an hour at Bloomington, and that on Saturday morning he must make a running trip to Milwaukee, coming back to Chicago in the evening in time for the grand demonstration that is preparing for him there. He will probably leave here for New York Saturday night.

Indianapolis, 20. — In the United States court to-day the attorneys for the defense in the libel suit of Blaine vs. Indianapolis Sentinel Company, had a writ of subpœna in chancery issued for personal service on Blaine, ordering him to appear in court on December 23d next and answer the interrogatories filed with the *Sentinel's* last bill of discovery in the case.

That Assault.

NEW YORK, 20.—Last Monday Boone re-appeared, with his wife, who went into the executive chamber, while her husband remained in the antechamber. She became excited and violent in her language and, the governor's attendants say, suddenly struck at Cleveland, who seized her arm before the blow came, and requested the woman to be seated and calm. He rose and she sat down, and then, screaming, fell to the floor in violent hysterics. Two orderlies then removed her across the street to a house where she was treated. She has been hysterical most of the time since. Boone states that when he heard his wife scream he rushed into the executive chamber and found the governor justifietting go of her. He was put aside by the orderlies who removed the woman. He claimed that the treatment of his wife was so severe that she is in a dying condition, and that, overcome by his feelings, he attacked the governor.

A reporter of the Albany *Journal*, who called at the house where Mrs. Boone is, saw her, and the bruises on her where, it is alleged, the governor seized her, were shown him. The attendants said she was in a comatose condition and apparently dying.

Albany, 20.—This evening the excitement over the assault on Governor Cleveland has largely abated. The condition of Mrs. Boone, suffering from hysteria since her interview with the Governor a week ago to-day, is not dangerous. The statement that she was injured by the Governor during the interview is entirely untrue. When he told her he could not pardon her brother without investigation, and that the case must take its turn, she flew at him and attempted to scratch his face. He seized her by the wrists and said: "Why you poor, foolish woman, why don't you behave yourself?" Mrs. Boone was then led out into an anteroom, where she fell upon the floor in a fit. She is not injured, further than sustaining some bruises inflicted on herself during her struggles. Fairbanks, for whom Boone sought pardon appears also to be a crank. The Governor to-day received a dispatch from the Warden of the Auburn prison stating that Fairbanks had been pronounced insane by medical experts and had been transferred to the insane department.

Belva Lockwood.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *Tribune* describes Belva Lockwood last night, at the Academy of Music, as of medium size, wearing eye-glasses, dressed in black velvet, a bunch of roses in her corsage, hair Japanese fashion. As she stepped briskly on the stage a number of women in the front row clapped their hands, Mrs. Lockwood bowed, but did not smile. Without looking at the roll of manuscript in her hand she commenced her speech in a clear, musical voice. There were about 500 present. Admission tickets were 50 cents and $1.

General Butler.

OSWEGO, 20.—Seven thousand persons heard Gen. Butler make his speech to-night. R. G. Holbrook, of the Vulcan Iron Works, introduced the General. In speaking of the lawlessness and murder in the South, the General excited thunders of applause. Here, he said: "If you'll elect me President, I will either go into my seat or into my coffin, and I will either stop these murders or I'll have a lot of first-class funerals to keep me busy!" Of the Parson story, the General said: "He styles himself General Parsons. He may possibly have been a sutler in the Confederate army. He did not like me then, and he does not like me now. He is trying to get even with me by telling lies."

DEPRAVITY AND DISASTER.

Riddled With Buckshot.

LOUISVILLE, 20.—The *Courrier-Journal's* Shelbyville, Ky. special reports the killing of Elijah Kirk by Robert Clark near there. Kirk accused Clark of circulating evil reports about his daughter, and got a shot gun and rode out to Clark's house, after having threatened to kill him. He was riding up and down the road watching for Clark's appearance, when the latter opened the front door and fired two shots with a gun, riddling Kirk with buckshot and shooting his head almost off.

Double Murder.

HARTFORD, Conn., 20.—Martin Harrison killed his wife and was killed himself to-night, in a jealous quarrel. A man, who had been living with Harrison's wife was cut during the row but not fatally.

Hanged Himself.

CHICAGO, 20.—Charles J. Downe, a member of the Board of trade, who murdered his brother, William H., 5th Sept. 5th, committed suicide by hanging in his cell in jail to-night.

A Deadly Dream.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., 20.—This morning when Rice Orben came down to breakfast at his parents home at Bradford, he exclaimed in frightened tones, "I had a horrible dream last night. I dreamed that I shot a man while out hunting last Thursday." His relatives laughed at the matter, but young Orben insisted upon going to the scene of the shooting, and finally persuaded his brother-in-law to accompany him. On arriving at a spot, five miles from home, in a dense thicket of laurel, was found the body of Jacob Klink, with a bullet hole through his brain. Orben and his companion, horrified, returned to town and notified Justice Campbell, who will hold an inquest to-morrow. Orben's story was received with some degree of incredulity, the general opinion being that he shot him accidentally and was afraid to confess. Both men bore good reputations.

Fatal Experiment.

QUEBEC, 20.—A farmer at St. Jacobin left four children in the house while he went to the field this morning. The eldest, aged 11, placed a flask of powder on the stove and a quantity inside. The stove was blown into fragments and the house set on fire. Three of the children were rescued dying. The fourth may recover.

Towns and Forests Destroyed by Fire.

UTICA, N. Y., 21.—The village of Carthage is reported to be ablaze. Several mills and other property are burning. The Watertown and Lowerille departments are there, and apparatus from Utica is en route. No other particulars are obtainable. The conflagration began in Eaton's planing mill in West Carthage and spread rapidly. It jumped across the river and is now burning fiercely, with a high wind rising. At the time of writing, it looks as if the entire village would be destroyed. Fully thirty dwelling-houses are burned and families homeless. Many did not save anything.

Watertown, N. Y., 20.—The fire is now on both sides of the principal part of Main street, and water seems powerless to stay the progress of the flames. It is impossible to describe the scenes incident to the conflagration or to get any estimate of the loss.

Philadelphia, 20.—The *Times* says: The fires that have been raging in Atlantic County, N. J., for a week past, have increased in extent and within the last two or three days that the people in the villages have become much alarmed. At Weymouth, a town of about fifty houses, built upon the edge of the pines, the citizens have been watching the fires in their direction all night. Saturday they worked cutting down trees to turn the course of the flames, which came nearer and nearer. All their labor was in vain. Yesterday six houses and the Methodist church were burned to the ground. At Blue Anchor, Cedar Swamp, Richland and Brooklyn the fires and still raging.

Utica, N. Y., 20.—The most destructive fire that ever visited Northern New York broke out in Carthage at 11 this morning and burned all the afternoon. The fire began from ashes thrown from Russell's tannery, which set fire to Eaton's planing mills. The flames spread rapidly to Ross's furniture manufactory and Farr's tub factory, crossed the river to East Carthage, catching upon Guiot's planning mill, and totally destroying the factories and buildings on Ryther and Pringle's Islands. The flames then sprung to all the houses on Spring street, Mechanic's street and Church street. The new Opera House, Pack's Hotel, the Disciple's church and academy were burned. On Main street the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches were burned, and many residences. School street, upper James street, Clinton street and the east side of Main street all are in ruins. The flames spread so rapidly the firemen could not keep up with them. At 6.30 they seemed to be nearly under control and it was hoped to save the business blocks of the village. It is estimated that 200 houses were destroyed and that the loss will reach $1,000,000. There are not sufficient dwellings left in town to shelter the inhabitants. Carthage was extensively engaged in manufacturing, and all its industries are in ruins.

In Brooklyn Sunday morning a fire broke out in the building occupied by the Rice Box and Toy Co., which extended to adjoining buildings, destroying property valued at $200,000.

A fire at Tarentown, Pa., Saturday night destroyed the pot and box factories connected with Charles Flaccus' glass works. Loss $8,000.

Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., 20.—The shut down of the mills took effect to-day. Although 10,000 persons are idle there is no unusual throng on the streets.

Allentown, Pa., 20.—Work in H. H. Fisher's pipe mill is suspended indefinitely, throwing 7,000 out of employment.

Fatal Explosion.

At Middlebourne, Tyler County, West Virginia, Saturday, the boiler of Isaac Wehmann's saw mill on Ten-Mile creek, exploded, totally destroying the building and machinery, instantly killing John Fox and Wm. Worden, and wounding five other men, two of them fatally.

Heavy Rains.

BALTIMORE, 20.—Heavy rains are reported in Jamaica. The rainfall the evening of the seventh was 6¼ inches. Railway bridges are flooded to the depth of two feet and telegraphic communication interrupted throughout the island. A vessel arrived here reported that she passed a large quantity of trees and vegetable matter, evidently washed from off the different West India Islands through heavy rains.

The Meridian Conference.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The international meridian conference adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this universal day is to to be mean solar day, is to begin for all the world at the moment of midnight of the initial meridian coinciding with the beginning of the civil day and date of that meridian, and is to be counted from zero up to 24 hours.

Resolved, That the conference express the hope that, as soon as may be practicable, astronomical and nautical days will be arranged everywhere to begin at mean midnight.

HOME MADE.

Having bought the balance of stock of John C. Cutler, and replenished from the mills, we are now supplied with a full line of Home Made Woolen Goods, Blankets, yarns, jeans, tweeds, dress flannels, plain and twill flannels, misses and ladies stockings, men's and boys socks, trunks, etc. and shall be pleased to see old and new patrons at No. 48 W. 1st South St.

dtf s1 J. G. CUTLER & BRO.

FOREIGN.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

MORE DYNAMITE.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT.

TURKISH REINFORCEMENT FOR ARABIA.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

The War on China.

LONDON, 20.—The *Standard's* Hong Kong dispatche says: A loan of $3,000,000 has been obtained by the Chinese Government from Hong Kong and Shanghai banks. The appeal to the people for a loan was a complete failure, the total tenders being only $1,000,000 at par and $500,000 at 4 per cent. below. The banks refused the latter offer. It is believed that China will be in straits for cash to continue the war, and that her financial difficulties will lead to an earlier settlement of the struggle.

The *Times* Peking correspondent is informed that the French commanders, if ordered to march on Peking will ask for a complete corps d'armee of 40,000 men of all branches of the service, two pontoon trains, 8,000 horses, 12 field guns, floating and shore hospitals for 8,000 men and a number of light draught gunboats.

Berlin, 20.—A dispatch has been received at the Chinese Embassy confirming the statement that the Chinese, under Lin Ming Muan, had defeated 1,800 French at Tam Tin on the 15th inst. French operations there were frustrated by torpedoes.

Paris, 20.—Gen. De Lisle advises the government that an effective force of 20,000 is necessary to continue offensive operations and repel the invasion of Tonquin.

The *Figaro* says the plan of campaign Gen. De Lisle has presented to the government provides for the formation of two columns of 10,000 men each. The first column to oppose the coming of the Chinese from Kwang Si, the base of operations of this column to be Pauliang and the objective point Bacle and Lang-Son. The second column to operate against the Chinese from Yun-Nan, having Hong-Hoa as its base and Lao-Kol and Caobang as objective points.

A Bombshell.

PARIS, 20.—A bomb was exploded at the window of the officers' room at the gen d'armes barracks, St. Etienne, at midnight last night. The windows and furniture were wrecked; nobody hurt. Nine anarchists were arrested this morning.

Russian Suspects.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20.—It is reported that 11 professors of the University of Kieff will be requested to resign.

Seditious papers have been found at the lodgings of a sailor from the steamer *Kelso*, who was arrested Saturday at Riga. The landlord and five others were also arrested.

The Late Duke of Brunswick.

BERLIN, 20.—Baron Lydewitz has taken possession, in behalf of the Emperor, of all feudal and allodial property of the late Duke of Brunswick. It is stated that the Duke left a will disposing of his private property, which, it is estimated, amounted to 50,000,000 marks. His body lies in state in the cathedral where it will be interred in the building. It is expected that many German and English notables will attend the funeral. The Court Regency, through Prince Bismarck, has written to the Emperor asking him to assume temporary government of the Duchy. The succession of the Duke of Cumberland is considered altogether hopeless.

Liberal Gains.

BRUSSELS, 20.—The liberals are victorious in the elections here, at Antwerp, Ostend, Liege and 15 other towns. The clericals elected their candidates at Bruges, Nevilles and nine other places. This is an important triumph for the liberals, who consider that the education act has been condemned by the people. Jamson, Von Bumbeck and Heycuarst are elected in this city. There was slight disorder here, and some arrests, but no serious disturbance, and troops were not required. Great excitement prevailed in all the towns and much animation was manifested. Crowds of people, preceded by bands and singing songs, marched through the streets.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, 20.—The Queen's speech, to be read at the opening of Parliament, has received the sanction of the Council at Balmoral. It is brief and refers to no home measures except the franchise bill. Vague allusions are made to the settlement of the Egyptian question, the Nile expedition and South African affairs.

The Conservatives will hold a meeting on Wednesday to prepare a line of opposition. Lord Randolph Churchill advocates continued obstruction to the franchise bill.

Arabian Revolt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20.—Further reinforcements are going to Yemen, West Arabia, where the revolt against the government still continues.

The Sultan's German proclivities are stronger than ever. He has made all the German Pashas imperial aide-de-camps, including Stricker Pasha, Naval Counselor of the Sultan. Stricker Pasha has also received an important decoration and has been especially directed to give his attention to the naval college and the reform of the fleet.

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A FIRST-CLASS HORSE SHOER. Wanted immediately at

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ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO GEO. W. Davis, are requested to settle with me immediately, or proceedings will be commenced to collect according to law.

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ADVERTISER, WHO IS YOUNG, strong and active would like to obtain a situation in some place of business where quick writing is indispensable. Has a thorough knowledge of phonography or shorthand and penmanship. Is not afraid of hard work. Will make himself generally useful. Best of reference from U. S. Govt., City merchants and others; address Phono, this office.

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MRS. ALLSWORTH BEGS TO INFORM the public that in consequence of the death of her husband, the 16th Ward Store will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Allsworth & Edgar, and hoping by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage of our many friends,

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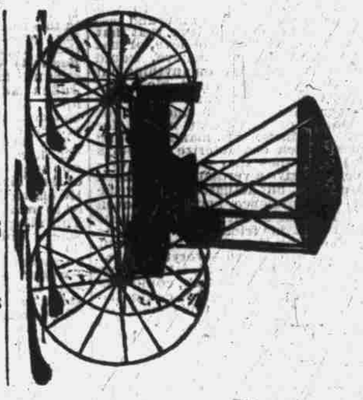

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