MILLS' GREAT SPEECH.

DELIVERED TO THE TANKARY DEMO CHATS OF NEW YORK ON JULY 4.

He Shows That the Revenue Meform Pro seed by the Democrate is Not by 20 Per Cont, What a Republican Tartif Commission Recommended.

Hon. Roger Q. Mills, the author of the anti-monopoly Democratic tariff bill now pending before Congress, delivered a re-markably strong speech to the Tammany Democrats of New York on the Fourth of July, which is reproduced below. Itshould

be read by everybody:

He said: 'On the great issue of to-day
the Democratic party stands by the rights
of the people. The Democratic party demands that the power of taxation conferred
upon Congress by the constitution shail
only be exerted to take from the people
whetever amount is necessary to support an upon Congress by the constitution shall only be exerted to take from the people whatever amount is necessary to support an honest administration of the government. [Applause] Its honest endeavor to make the nation return to such a condition of affairs is met by the Republicans with theory of 'free trade' If we ware a free trade party, then what, in heaven's name, has the Republican purty been, and only a few years ago? It the Forty-seventh Congress (1881) the Republican party oreated a tariff commission, every member of which was a protectionist. They listened to protectionists from all parts of the country, and what was the result? They recommended an average reduction in duties of from 20 to 25 per cent, which they said, in their report would not hurt anybody or anything, but would prove beneficial to manufacturers, laborers and everybody else. One of these commissioners was the late E ward L. Hayes, the president of the Woolen Manufacturers' League, and another was Robert P. Porter, now the editor of the New York Press, who is aghast at the wickedness of the Damocrats in trying to reduce the tariff an average of 7 per cent. [Great laught v.]

"No Democrat in this country desires

[Great laught or.] ree trade. But, as the president said, we are free to face with a condition, not a theory. An eighty million dollar surplus yearly puts the treasury into a very dangerous condition, and it must be remedied. Grocondition, and it must be remedied. Gro-ver Cleveland, the heroic president, one of the bravest men who has ever led a party, [wild applease] met the condition fairly and squarely and called upon Congress to act. [Renewed applease] If the presi-dent had chosen to keep suil and allowed things to remain as they were he would simply have had a triumphal march to vic-tory this year. The opposition to him would have been of no account. But he is a man who believes that his duty is paraa man who believes that his duty is para-mount; that it should never be shirked and should always be performed. [Loud cheers] He perceived that the good of the country required that the great evil of whatever hazard to him personally, he per-formed his duty. [Renswed cheering,] In his message to Congress he asked us to deal with the evil in a spirit of fairness to

deal with the evil in a spirit of fairness to ail, and the Democrats in Congress have endeavored to follow his request.

"The first thing we did was to put imported lumber on the free list—to take off the duty entirely. This would take \$1,000,000 off the surplus. The duty of \$2 a thousand feet has been worth \$35,000,000 to some of the 'number kings' of Michigan and other states, but we believed that it was better that they should not make so much money, and that the struggling farmers on the prairies, who now live in sod houses, should be enabled to get lumber so cheap that they could build nice, comfortable farmhouses. [Applausa] The Democratic party said: "Here stands a crowd of poor people, and we say that they shall not be oppressed. The government does not want the money, and why not let

does not want the money, and why not let up on them?" [Applause.]
"Then in regard to sait. Dame Nature supplies sait in abundance and man and beast are in constant need of it. But to foster a monopoly, as selfish and grasping as exists in the world, the Republican party put a heavier duty on sait, a duty which members of that party have repeatedly damembers of that party have repeatedly de-nounced. But that sait has lost its savor. [Laughter]. The people will need a good deal of Democratic sait with which to sait

mewed laughter.]
"I'm places. Duties to the extent of \$5,700,000 are annually paid on tin places.
They are used in making the workingmany dinner pails, the farmer's milk pans man's dinner palls, the farmer's milk pans and the good wife's kitchen-wate. There is not one single solitary manufactory of tin plates in the United States. So it can't be claimed that a reduction of the duties in plates in the United States. So it can't be claimed that a reduction of the duties will throw anybody out of employment. So the Democratic party says: 'We will let the workingman, and the farmer and the good wife, and all the tolling millions of this land get their tinware at cheaper raies.' Any harm in that? Anyone burt by h? ['No! no!'] What have our Republican inlends done about it! They propose to raise the duty 110 per cent. What for? Because John Jerrett in Pittaburg thinks he may want to go into the business of making tin plates, and so the working people of this country, the merchants, the manufacturers, especially of canned goods, the farmers, who all use thoware in thousands of ways, must pay heavy taxes in order of ways, must pay heavy taxes in order that John Jarrett may grow rich. And he will grow rich at the expense of the people, if he is only protected enough.

"These Pittsburg monopolists do grow rich cut of the people's money. There is Mr. Carnegie, who owns a castle in Scot-land and goes on coaching tours through Great Britain. [Laughter.] Jarrett's tin plate factory would be an "infant industry," I suppose, and therefore must be protected. There are too many such infant analysis. I suppose, and therefore must be proceeded.
There are too many such infants sucking
the life blood of the nation. It is time to
wean them. [Great applause.] In 1816
Henry Clay said that the infant industries
would only need three years of protection;
then he wanted nine, but that is the longest
time he ever asked for. Almost threetime he ever asked for. Almost three-fourths of a century has gone by and these infant industries are still

"Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms." "Wool. The Democrate in Congress have put wool upon the free list, and the Repubput wool upon the free list, and the Repub-licans have made so much fuss about it that they seem to think agood deal more of a sheep than they do of a man. There is not nearly enough wool grown in this country to clothe our people. We grow 265 000,000 pounds a year. It requires 600,000,000 pounds of wool to make cloth-ter for the people. The duties fixed by ing for the people. The duties fixed by the Republican party are so high that nearly all wools are kept out except the coarse carpet wools, and they complain that they are not high enough. The result is that a great deal of shoddy is used in the manufacture of the woolen cloth which the workingman wears—one man telling me that the same ahoddy had come back to the factory the fifth time to be worked over. factory the fifth time to be wolen goods it To-day \$44,000,000 worth of woolen goods it imported into this country every year, and imported into this country every year, and the duties thereon average nearly 68 per cent. If wool were admitted free of duty, these woolen goods could be manufactured so chesply in this country that the imports would drop off from lack of demand, and, before long we would be exporting to foreign markets. Thousands of laborers would be given remunerative employment by these new industries, and the nation would be benefitted accordingly. The Democratic party believes in the people of Democratic party believes in the people of the United States, and believes that the creation of 100,000 new wage workers is a

creation of 100,000 new wage workers is a good thing for the nation.

"Hard and soft soap and soap grease are also made cheap for the people. We used to bear a good deal about 'soap' from Republican politicians, particularly at a certain famous dinner to Dorsey in 1880, when the Republican vice president elect joked about the 'soap' which carried Indians. But 'scap' won't save them this year. Thurman, with his old red bandanns, will get away with Indians. [Tumultuous applicable.]

planse.)

"The average duty on imports by the present Republican tariff is 47 10 per cent. of the value of the importations, and the Democrats only propose to cut it down to 40 per cent. Yet they denounce us as free traders. Forty per cent. is higher than the rate by any other tariff which has ever been enacted in this country, except the present tariff. As an illustration of the very slight cuts we propose to make in the tariff on leading industries I will quote from the schedule of

the tariff bill now pending. On earthen and giam wars, 50 per cent, reduced to 46 to. Done that look like free trade? (No!) We are charged with attempting to ruin the iron and steel industries of Pennayivania. By the present tariff the duty is 40 77. We propose to reduce it to 36 08 a restuction of \$2 65 on every \$100 of duty. We have reduced the duty on sugar from 78 15 to 62 92. How does that affect the man who buys the sugar and pays the taxes? He's the fellow I am after. [Laughter]. I want to adhere to the great Democratic piedge which we have inherited from our fathers and lay the burdens of taxastion as lightly as possible. [Applause]. "Our reduction of the duty upon cotton cloth is only from 39 99 to 59 07 per cent. In that free trade? Out of \$11,000,000 of duties, and the reduction is mainly of duties, and the reduction is mainly assessed to a mainly assessed.

reduce from 56 81 to 38 46, \$20 on the \$100 of duties, and this reduction is mainly caused by putting wool on the free list.

"As far as eted rails are concerned, the present tariff, which has existed since 1871, is 45 per cent. We reduce it to 40 per cent, which is higher than it was under any other tariff in this country. In 1872 the tariff was only 31 per cent, 80 our duty is higher than the duty levied when 2,000,000 men were in arms, yet the Republicans call it free trade.

"We put the raw material of fix in the free list. We ought to put all raw materials which are used in our manufactures on the free list, in order to encourage the development of factories and give our workingmen more to do. This bill is in the interest of the working and tax paying people of this country.

ingmen more to do. This bill is in the interest of the working and tax paying people of this country.

"We have put pig copper, which is controlled by a combination, back from 4% to 2 cents a pound, where it was in 1863.

"What the workingmen of this country want is plenty of work at higher prices. Welther can be obtained unless we can manufacture obean, unless the raw material is cheap, and we must undersell our competitors in order to get markets all over the world. Americans desire to have no Chiness wall thrown around them. The country cannot get rich by its people exchanging products with each other. That is robbing Peter to pay Paul. We must exchange at a profit with other nations, and thereby their wealth will flow to us. We cannot sell to other nations unless we buy of them. Protection such as we have now does not benefit the workingmen. It benefits the capitalist, who by protection has a monopoly of the manufacture of some article. He grows rich, but his workingmen do not. He employs them at the lowest possible price. Ha, by means of threats, kills competition in this country, and high protection prevents competition from abroad. In order to raise the wages of protection prevents competition from abroad. In order to raise the wages of workingmen there must be plenty of competition, and our manufacturers must be able to sell in all corners of the globe. The policy of the new tariff is to build up our manufactures, not to destroy them; to remove all impediments and give them awary facility to grow.

move all impediments and give them every facility to grow.

"Remember, the more consumers the more work. The more work the higher the wages. Money is only used in commerce to adjust balances. Commerce is really an interchange of commodities.—Open up our markets and make raw materials cheap and the American problem is risks cheep and the American problem is solved. Our country will then indeed be the greatest, the freest, the happiest, the most prosperous on the face of the earth!"

THE STATE HOARD OF BEALTS MEETS A Report on the Recent Diphtheria Epidemi in Brecknock Township, A regular meeting of the state board of

health was held in Harrisburg on Wednes-day evening. Dr. Engleman, of Easton, was reelected president for the ensuing Dr. Lee, the secretary, read a brief statement respecting smallpox in Philadelphia. He said the disease still prevailed, and the

warm weather had not stamped out the rigorous measures should be adopted for the extermination of the disease.

The outbreak of diphtheria in Brecknock township, Lancaster county, was com-mented on, and the statement made that no

precautions had been taken to prevent the spread. It had died out from lack of ma-The board decided to take legal measured against the proprietor of the Schooly shaft, in Luzerne county, to prevent him from pumping water ou the lowlands and causing malarial diseases.

The old question of vital statistics was

taken up, and much regret expressed that the board has neither funds nor power to secure the collection of statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths. It was decided to ask for legislation to remedy this

Hase Bail News.

The League games of Wednesday were:
At Detroit, Detroit 6, Philadelphia 4; at
Pittaburg, Pittaburg 8, Boston 6; at Chicago,
Chicago 7, Washington 5; at Indianapolis,
New York 5, Indianapolis 2.
The only game of the association was in
Kansas City yesterday, and the Baltimore
club defeated the home team by 6 to 2.
The Detroit management seem to think
that Ganzel is able to play anywhere. He
tried his hand at third while Jim. White
laid off and now he is making a botch of
account base.

Baldwin was brought out from retire

ment yesterday by Detroit and he pitched his second game of the season. The Phila-delphia club hit him eleven times, but they were scattered.

Mike Kelly says he has had enough rum and he will now play ball.

An Incident of Sheridan's Iliness The correspondent of the New York World has sent to his paper a story to the effect that there was a space of five minutes on the afternoon of Thursday, minutes on the afternoon of Thursday, June 7, when science itself could not have told that General Sheridan was alive. There was absolutely no pulse or respiration. The jaw had dropped and the eyes were open and were glazed. All in the room, including Mrs. Sueridan, were certain that death had come. Dr. O'Reilly, hoping against hope, setzed the gavanie battery and put on a powerful current. Then he resorted to hypodermic injections of brandy. Five minutes passed, and then of brandy. Five minutes passed, and then t was found that the heart began to beat The general was saved.

Closing Up Iowa Saloona Two years ago a Burlington, Iowa, saloon keeper, whose place was enjoined as a nui-sance, appealed to the Iowa supreme court, and after filing a supersedess bond contin-

ued the traffic. The injunction was sustained, and the saloon keeper again gave bond and carried the case to the United States supreme court. Proceedings were recently brought to have him arrested and fined for contempt of court in continuing the illegal traffic. His defense was that pending the decision of the federal court the injunction did not apply, but the district court has decided that the injunction must stand and that the saloon must close. must stand and that the saloon must close. Saloon keepers now admit that further

Hon. William H. Barnum, the chairman of the national Democratic committee, has appointed the following named gentlemen appointed the following named gentlemen as the campaign committee: William L. Boott, of Pennsylvania; Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland; Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina; Caivin S. Bryce, of Ohio; John B. Barbour, of Virginia; Hermann Osirichs, of New Jersey; Miles Ross, of New Jersey; Arthur Sewall, of Maine, and Erskine M. Phelps, of Illinois.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

" Baltimore Joe" is the name of a burly ruffian who was liberated from the county juit this morning. He begged some money as soon as he was outside the prison walls and was drunk in a short time. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the officers in getting the obstreperous individual into the lockup. vidual into the lockup.

St Mary's Sunday school plenic will be held this year at Penryn park Wednesday, July 25. It will be a very delightful gathering, and a fine programme of entertain-

225 FAMILIES HOMELESS.

FOURTEEN BLOOKS OF BUILDINGS IN ALPENA, MIGG. BURNED.

ts Probably Fatally Injered-The Several Bundred Dwelfings Consumed Owned my Workingmen and Not Incured.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12—A special to the News from Alpena, Michigan, says: Sixteen years ago to-day Alpena was laid in makes, and to-day fourteen blocks of the Third ward are in makes besides Glichrist's

Two hundred buildings have been consumed and 225 families, representing 1,300 persons, are out of house and home. Ninetenths of these are working men and most

of them have no insurance.

Mrs. Ann McLean, visiting here from Buffalo, N. Y., was burned to death. Mrs. Putkin, aged 73, is so bedly burned that she is not expected to live. It any others were burned it is not known as yet. At least \$200,000 worth of property was destroyed by the burning of buildings. Three million feet of lumber, belonging to W. F. Gilohriet, Folkerts, McPhee &

burned. The lumber and docks are valued at

company, of Alpens, and Burrews & Burt, of Saginaw — equal losers — were also

NEW JERSKY'S PHELPS.

His Attempt to Amend the Mills Bill Falls J. B. Weaver, of lows, Tells Why He

Left the Republican Ranks. After a few bills of minor importance After a few bills of minor importance had been acted upon the House on Wednerday went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, fixing at forty per cent. ad valorem the duty on flax or linen thread and all manufactures of flax.

manufactures of flax.

Mr. Phelps did not expect that anything he could say would change the vote upon his amendment. He recognized the fact that he was speaking to a court which had already made its decision.

Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota. "Do I understand you to mean that this side of the House imposed either an cath or a promise on the Democratic members that every one of them would favor the Mills bill as it stood?"

Mr. Phelps. "I cannot say how binding a caucus resolution may be on the con-

Mr. Pheips. "I cannot say how binding a caucus resolution may be on the consciences of the Democratic gentlemen who attended, but I am here to say—and I defy any gentleman to contradict it—that a resolution was introduced, and a resolution, as I am informed and believe, was unanimously passed that no amendment offered in the House should receive the support of Democratic votes unless it was an amendment first passed upon and approved by the Democratic caucus.

Mr. Wilson. "That is simply untrue. I stand on my personal honor to say that it is not true."

Mr. Pheips. "I am giad to hear that a

not true."

Mr. Phelps. "I am glad to hear that a report telegraphed by the Associated Press to every portion of these United States, which has never before been contradicted, is contradicted to day by the gentleman; and, however hard it may be to believe it, I sceept the contradiction, though I am filled with wonder and amssement that a resolution which existed only in the imagination of a reporter, has been obeyed by members who never heard of it." (Laughter and applause.)

ter and applause.)
Continuing, Mr. Phelps said that in regard to the pending paragraph of the bill, he could prove that the proposed decrease the could prove that the proposed decrease the could not diminish. but increase the revenue, he could prove that it would throw thousands of skilled workmen out of employment and that the machinery which gave them employment would be reshipped to the country from which it had come. His witness was Mr. Barber, of the firm of Barber & Brothers, of Paterson,

N. J.

Mr. Weaver, of lows, expressed his surprise to find the gentleman from New Jersey advocating an increase of duty on thread, and excisiming in the next breath that he was the friend of the workingman. He then sent to the cierk's desk and had read portions of the interview with Mr. Phelps published soon after the Chicago convention, in which Mr. Phelps states that it was not relitie to select a granger candiconvention, in which Mr. Phelps states that it was not politic to select a granger candidate—alluding to Senator Allison.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, said he thought he knew something about the operation of the Chicago convention and what operated upon the minds of the assembled Reputlican wisdom there. He thought he knew the reason for the defeat not only of Senator Allison, but of that equally distinguished and noble gentleman and soldier, Judge Greaham, and while he was not here to entertain his colleagues with the incidents of the Republican convention, he was here to say that he did not believe (and to him it was absolute knowledge) that American workmen toadied to the dictates of English interests and English representatives,

workmen toadied to the diotates of English interests and English representatives, whether here or in the White House. (Appiause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Weaver said he was not disappointed at the remarks of his colleague. Now he wanted to show what a Western man thought of the Eistern man. He sent to the clerk's deek and had read smid much laughter and applause on the Democratic side the letter written by Senator Ingalis to a member of the Kansas delegation during the Chicago convention.

Mr. Henderson said that since the gentileman had pleased to give the House a little literature (and it was believed by some that this literature had been stoler) he (Henderson) would also give the House a little literature. He sent to the clerk's desk and had numerous extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Weaver from speeches delivered by Mr. Weaver from speeches

had numerous extracts from speeches de-livered by Mr. Weaver from 1866 to 1872, in which he bitterly assailed with foreible lan-guage the Democratic party as a party full of stench and poison, which should be biotted from the vocabulary of a civilised land and handed over to the barbarism, which it so fitly represented. Mr. Hender-son said that he took pleasure in presenting this literature to the House, because he wanted to give his colleague credit for some of the best utterances that had ever fallen from his lips. [Applause.] Mr. Weaver said that the speeches which

had been read had been uttered by him in times past, when the situation was entirely different from what it was now. [Definition in the laughter on Republican side]

He had been an ardent opponent of the Democratic party; he had espoused the standard of the Republican party in his heart and had followed it through good and heart and had followed it through good and record in pasce and war. He had oppose the standard of the stringer in pasce and war. heart and had followed it through good and evil report, in peace and war. He had opposed the Democratic party in its attitude toward the question of reconstruction and all of the questions that grew out of the war that constituted party issues. He had no doubt that he uttered, if not the words read before the House, words equally as strong. He had nothing to take back in regard to his course on the issues then presented.

He had followed the standard of the Republican party because he believed that the Republicans were the friend of the poor and the lowly and the down-trodden. But when he ascertained and read in the statute books and proceedings of Congress that they had come home from the war and had passed an act to demonstize silver in this country, that had been good money from the time of Washington down to the time of General Grant, and when he saw that they had passed an act to refund the public debt and make it paysole in gold coin, when he had read that they sought to perpetuate the national debt and had espoused the national banking system as the permanent financial system of the government, he had written an open, manily letter, in which he had said that he could not go with the Republican party, because he had found that instead of being the friend of the poor, while they had assisted in the emancipation of four million people, they had by their vicious financial system ensisted all the people, both white and black. He had turned to the despised Democratic party and had found that it was opposed to the demonetization of silver and that a Democratic House had remonetized it. He had found the Democratic party in favor of punishing the Star Route thieves and of returning to the old Jeffersonian and He had followed the standard of the Re-

Jacksonian pa'hwaya, and his heart was with them. He had never joined the Democratic party. He was a member of the Union Labor party, and it was his duty to affiliate himself in this House with the Democratic party, because he believed it was nearest the people he represented. He had nothing to conoral. These extracts had hees read before, and the Democratic had hees read before, and the Democratic had said: "Yes, you hit us hard, and we hit you hard, and the secount is square, and we prefer you to any monopoly Republican." [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, here internoced to mir for information if it was possible to have any intelligent common sense business done here.

Mr. Henderson said that the gentleman had confessed that the utterances had been made by him, but pleaded the baby sot, because they had been made in the days of his adolescence. The gentleman said that he had charged his position because the Republican party had fallen, In 1875 he was a member of a Republican state convention. before which his colleague was a candidate for the nomination of governor. At that convention his friend was defeated and Governor Kirkwood was nominated. Up to that time the gentleman had stood the firmest obampion of every Republican party impure and had jumped into the ranks of the rotten Democracy (as the gentleman had previously termed it) and now sought to make the House and country believe that he had changed his position because the Republican party had become so bad.

The discussion was then turned into a husiness obannal by Mr. Breckenridge. of

The discussion was then turned into a business channel by Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkaness, who opposed Mr. Phelpa' amendment, which was finally rejected.

The National Education association, which assembles in annual convention in San Francisco, Cal., next Tuesday, will be attended by at least 10,000 teachers, a re-San Francisco, Cal., next Tuesday, will be attended by at least 10,000 teachers, a remarkable number when the distance to be traveled is considered. One of the objects in selecting San Francisco as the piace of meeting is to give the teachers an opportunity to see the great West. The association is divided into ten departments. These will meet afternoons at the different halis and consider special educational subjects. The first of these departments is termed the national council of education. It is composed of sixty members, elected from the association, and will meet for four days in advance of the regular sessions of the association. The convention will open with a mammoth reception at Mechanics' Exposition pavilion, tendered by the citizene of Californis to the association, on the evening of July 17. There will be a grand concert of 600 voices and an orchestra of 75 pieces. Gov. Waterman, of California, and Mayor Pond, of San Francisco, will deliver addresses of welcome. A mong the speakers will be N. H. R. Dawson, United States commissioner of education, and the president, first vice president and secretary of will be N. H. R. Dawson, United States commissioner of education, and the president, first vice president and secretary of the association. Among the important papers to be read is one on "The Place of Literature in a common School Education," by Horace E. Scudder, of Cambridge, Mass. Another subject of discussion will be. "How Can Our Schools Best Prepare Lawabiding and Law-respecting Citizens?" One of the most important subjects discussed will be "practical education." Prof. James H. Baker, of Denver, will present the psychological view, and Superintendent R. K. Buehrle, of Lancaster, Pa., will present the popular view.

NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO.

ent the popular view.

retary Bayard Completes an Agreement It is understood that Secretary Bayard and Minister Romero have completed the negotiation of a treaty between the United States and Mexico, whose purpose is to have frequently arisen in the past through the passage of unguarded grazing cattle across the border line from Mexico to this country or oftener from the United States into Mexico. In such cases the return of the wander-

ing cattle raised claims for duties. The new treaty is expected to enable cattle owners on both sides to avoid trouble hereafter.

From the New York World. Sensor Hiscock says that " the so-called free whicky plank ' in the Republican platform is nothing more than an abstract proposition; it can have no place in practi-cal legislation."

What is there "abstract" in this propo-sition?—" We favor the entire repeal of in-

ternal taxes rather than surrender any part of our protective system."

Could there be snything more concrete

Could there be snything more concrete and practical than this declaration? It says plainly that "rather than surrender any part" of a 47 per cent. war tariff, more than three-fourths of which is levied and collected upon the universal necessities of the people, the Republicans favor the "entire repeal of internal taxes."

There is a surplus revenue of \$100,000,000 a year. The Republican alternative is to spend the surplus or make whisky free. They are welcome to either point of that double barb. But there can be no wriggling off the hook. gling off the hook.

Shot Himself to Escape Arrest. Elias Franklin, the farmer, who shot James Brent on Tuesday near Louisville, because of Brent's alleged criminal intimacy with Mrs. Franklin, Wednesday night shot himself. After killing Brent, Franklin fled and was pursued by the sheriff with a posse. Franklin at night stopped at the residence of a Dr. Cole, who could not give him lodging, but allowed him to sleep in the barn. The sheriff coming up, was told from the barn. The sheriff coming up, was told from the barn. Knowing Franklin was in the barn. Knowing Franklin was in the barn. Knowing Franklin was armed, the sheriff posted his men to wait for day. Franklin hearing the noise, and, it is believed, supposing it was

Quay Chosen Chairman At Wednesday night's session of the Republican national committee Hop. M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, was chosen chair-man, and J. S. Famett, of New York, acc-retary. The chairman and secretary elected were also appointed to head the same offices ou the executive committee. The executive committee was chosen as follows: M. H. De Young, of California; Samuel Feen. De Loung, of California; Samuel Fee-senden, Connectiout; George R. Davis, Illinois; John C. New, Indians; J. S. Clarkson, Iowa; W. C. Goodloe, Ken-tucky; J. Manchester Haynes, Maine; Gar-rett A. Hobart, New Jersey; A. L. Conger, Ohio.

An order issued from beadquarters of the Pennsylvania National Guard says : " Paragraph III. general orders No. 10, current series, is so far modified as to allow all mounted officers to wear leather gatters, similar to the patterns deposited in this of-fice, instead of the boots described in said

Renounce the World. Twenty-seven young ladies yesterday ook the vell at the Mallinekrodt (German) convent at Wilkesbarre, on Wednes day. Bishop O'Hars, of Scranton, received their profession. Twenty clergymen from various portions of that diocese were also

An Emply Station House. The station house has been without an nmate for the past forty-eight hours. It looks as if the tramps have gone to the country to rest and the drunks have re-

Proposed Fusion in Wisconsin. MILWAUKER, Wis., July 12.-If he can be induced to accept, James Morgan, a leading drygoods merchant of this city, will be nominated for governor by the Union Labor party convention to be held at Oshkosh, July 24. It is said that he can be induced to accept the nomination for governor in the hope that he will receive the Democratic endorsement in consider ation of the Labor party supporting Cleve-land and Thurman and thus have a chance

THE FISHERIES DISCUSSION. MR. BAYARD REPLIES TO SENATOR

HOAR'S SPERCH ON THE TREATY. The Administration Jealous of the Rights o American Scamen, and Hos Matat

Them-A spirited Answer by the Vigilant Secretary of S:ate.

WARRINGTON, July 12 -The elabora reduction with which Mr. Hear occupied as Senate Tuesday afternoon bears the marks of most careful preparation. It is undeniably able and ingenious, although anything but ingenuous. It will be used se a campaign document, as will various of the speeches of other Republican senators on the fisheries treaty. The crusade against side of the Senate is palpably dishonest. The evidences are thick that had it been The evidences are thick that had it been negotiated by a Republican administration it would have been defended by as solidly by them as it is now denounced. Unbiased public sentiment in New England, according to all reliable reports, steadily tends to approval of its provisions. But with the desire and bope of making political capital and pre-venting a Democratic administration from having the honor of reconciling international differences, which at one time threat-ened to lead to such serious results, the Senate Republicans have deliberately ad-dressed themselves to the task of faisifying ots, perverting argument, and obstruct hearts abates not one jot or tittle of American rights and American honor. If they were sincere in their denunciation of the treaty they would reject it outright, as they have the full power to do. To the contrary, the programme is said to be to exhaust all the vocabulary of virtuperation and misrepresentation upon it, to be used as campaign literature, and then postpone its fur-ther consideration until December next. Should the Senate reject the treaty, there are good grounds for the belief that the president would immediately put into exepresident would immediately put into vac-cution the provisions of the retaliation act. Although so much stress has been isld upon this act and the fallure of the executive to avail of it by Republican sensiors and members from New England, it is the very last thing they want him to do, for it would injure New England ten times more than it would Canada. In all probability Senators Frye and Hoar would be among the first to rush to the White House and beseech the president to withdraw his proclamation. A very striking illustration of honest sentiment in New England on the subject of the treaty is found in the action of the Democrats of Maine. Their nominee for governor is Mr. Putnem, one of the commissioners who negotiated it, and their platform indorses the treaty in length and breadth, without qualification or amendment. Mr. Putnam is making one of the most lively and animated canvames that has ever occurred in the state of Maine, and wherever he speaks he makes the treaty a distinct issue. He writes here that there have never been larger or more enthusiastic meetings in the state. Other Maine Democrats send word here that the Republican majority will be mate-Perhaps these predictions may be regarded as too sanguine, but the f of big Democratic meetings and intense public enthunot a universal desire in Maine to crucify Cleveland and Bayard for surrendering everything to Canada, as Senator Frye wants us to believe. Senator Hoar's remarkable mistatements of facts will, of course, be replied to in due time by senstors on the other side. He seemed to take especial pleasure in attacking and misrep-

recenting the action of Secretary Bayard. Mr. Bayard says: "It is hardly worth the trouble to deny the 'utterances of men who wilfully pervert the truth to suit their own purposes. The remarks of Senator Hoar are disengenuous in the extreme; the speech is a hysterical scream from beginning to end. His statements are most untrue, most unfair. He makes charges which he must know to be without foundstion, as the full records concerning them are in the archives of the Senate in the form of executive documents. His discourse is more barren of fairness and honesty than any doc-ument I have known, which consumed three weeks in the preparation, and supposed to be the result of research for the truth only. It is not to be wondered that we falled to consult with the New England senators as to the nature of the negotiations with the British and Cauadian protocolists. We hardly seek roses where thorns only abide, nor do we go to enemies for friendly advice. Mr. Ingalis on one occasion asked whether it should be blood or negotiation. Mr. Edmunds replied, 'Neither.' These men were sworn to defeat any attempt to settle existing difficulty. Evidently their purpose was, and is, to embarrass the ad-ministration. Was it to such men that we should turn for friendly counsel? "Mr. Hoar avers that this department

declined to furnish the Senate, in response

to resolution calling therefor, the proposals

and counter proposals made while the joint

commission was in session. This is abso-

lutely untrue. As is usual in such cases it was agreed that the proceedings of the commission should be regarded as of a strictly confidential nature. The meetings were to be of a purely informal character. and when it was deemed advisable to pub lish any of the conclusions reached of proposals made, it was not to be done until the written statement had been signed by all the protocolists. I have already answered this charge. After the conference had finally adjourned and Sir Charles Tupper had returned to Ottawn, a request was received through the British minister that assent be given to the publication of a certain proposal which had been submitted by the British plenipotentiaries and declined by the American. copy of the papers was printed in the exec utive document. These were at the disposal of Senator Hoar, and prove his charge to have been utterly unfounded. I will explain to you the reasons which led me to grant the permission to print the proposal made by Sir Charles Tupper, which is as follows: "That with the view of removing all causes of difference in connection with the fisheries it is proposed by her majesty's plenipotentiaries that the fishermen of both countries shall have all the privileges enjoyed during the existence of the fisheries articles of the Washington treaty, in consideration of a mutual arrangement providing for greater freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada and New foundland.' This proposition was declined secause it necessitated an adjustment of the present tariff of the United States by congressional action, which adjustment we considered to be manifestly impracticeble of accomplishment through the form of a treaty under the circumstances then existing. Sir Charles Tupper was greatly interested in the accept ance of this proposal, which had for its object the abolishment of the duty on fish and fish oil. His government greatly desired that an arrangement to this end

should be made. Therefore, when Sir Charles Tupper returned home he was confronted with the demand, 'Where is

the free fish and free fish oil you promised

to obtain for us " 'I did not succeed,' he was obliged to snewer, 'but I made the

effort.' To prove that he had endeavored to accomplish that which the people greatly desired he asked for permission print his proposal and our declination. It was but fair to grant the request, and it

no trouble whatever.
"It is true that I made no attempt to reours the right to fish in the jurisdictions waters of Canada. To obtain this concession it was required that we accede to the demand of the Canadian government that its fish and fish oil be allowed to enter into our ports free of duty. I for one did not propose to accede to any demand. We etermined to obtain our rights, nothing more, and it has cost the United States nothing to do so. What a contrast to the result of the Halifax commission which met in 1871, and of which Senator Hoar's ther was a member. On that coose the American protocolists paid for the privi-lege of flahing within the three mile limit for welve years \$5,000,000, and abolished the duty on fish and fish oil. Previous to the meeting of the commission a British fleet had seized a number of American vessels manded. The ratification of this treaty was agreed upon by a Republican Senate. The charming consistency of Senator Roar is here apparent. While at one time he favored free fish and free oil, when he learned that serning the fisheries he introduced the following resolution in the Senate February 24, 1887: 'Resolved, that it is the judgment of the Senate that under present circumstances no negotiation should be undertaken with Great Britain in regard to existing difficulties with her prov-ince of Canada which has for its object the reduction, change or abolition of any of our existing duties or imports.' Now the senstor consures the department for falling to obtain the concession, which he knew depended upon the abolition of the duty on fish and fish oil. It was a most impudent resolution, as well as inconsistent, for the regotiation he saw fit. As a matter of fact no sane man would give \$50,000 s year for the privilege of fishing within the three-mile limit, notwithstanding the

enormous sum paid for the concession by the commission of 1871. I did not consult with the New England senators, but I did hear the opinions on this point of men known to be thoroughly told me that the men I had here in connec tion with the three-milis limit question New England. They told me the privilege was valueless. Moreover, there is a report which Mr. Hoar might have read coming from a committee of Republican senators which also avows the privilege to be of no value. I there-

as to the worth of the concession which

Once cost \$5,500,000. "It is not true that the state department does not press claims for damages. The was covered by the following paragraph of my letter to the Senate published in ex-ecutive document 127, March 26, 1888: Every point submitted to the conference is covered by the paper now in possession of the Senate, excepting the question of damages austained by our fishermen, which, being met by the counter claim for damages to British vessels in Behring see, was left for future settlement. This was ed by the paper now in possession pursued by the commission. As their claim exceeded ours I was very willing to agree to this. Benator Hoar also refers to the case of the Bridgewater. Within two days after the case was reported to this department the claim for damages presented by the owners of the vessel was on its way to England. The British government is now investigating the case. Again he charges that I allowed the flag of an American vessel to be hauled down by the officers of a British cruiser. For that act this country received a full apology from England. As much cannot be said when indignities were heaped upon American seamen in years gone by. The administration is jestous of the rights of American seamen and has maintained them. There was more trouble of this character during

General Grant's administrations than there has been in Mr. Cleveland's. "No provision was inserted in the treaty to prevent the ordering off of American vessels from the jurisdictional waters of Canada, because the surrendering of the headland right by the British plenipotentiaries rendered such provision unneces-sary. Imagine a line drawn from one headland of Prince Edwards' Island to the other. It would be about one hundred miles long. It would inclose at the farthest point from shore about 50 miles of water. Under the old rights the Canadian government could order beyond that line any American vessel that happened to get within it. This right has been surrendered. For this reason it was not necessary to provide against the ordering off of vessels.

"Senator Hoar did not read Sir Charles Tupper's statement with the proper knowledge of the meaning of English words, or, he would not have made the rash statement that that gentleman said I made promises for the president, House of Representatives and Democratic party as to what would be done for Great Britain and Canada. Si Charles' speech contains no such state ment. I did tell Sir Charles Tupper that when Canada treated American citizens fairly he might then expect some steps looking to the establishment of more friendly relations between the two coun

"For my own part 1 favor reciprocity with Canada. The existing conditions ar abaurd. We pay Canada for our cost and we pay her for hers. A duty is paid us or Canadian fish and we have to pay Canada duty on our fish. It is manifestly wrong Reciprocity has been favored by such mer as Webster, Marcy, Everett, Arthur, Fre linghuysen and many others. Some of the Republicans go so far as to favor commerial union. "There is one statement I wish to make

particularly emphatic, and that is the American fishermen have under the treaty every right of value to them, and the government has been put to no expense hereby. Their interests will be guarded and no attempt to deprive them of their rights tolerated. It is my hope that all trouble will be ended by the establishment of full reciprocity between Canada and the United States. I had hoped, as a step toward this end, free fish and free oil would have been one of the provisions of the Mills bill, and trust that it may yet be inserted."

ASHTABULA, O., July 12.—The Lake Shore roundhouse at this place burned ist night. Eight locomotives were totally destroyed. Origin of the fire unknown. Loss \$25,000.

To Have a Conference.

Rome, July 12.-Signor Crispi, Italian premier, is expected to arrive at Carisbad, on August 17. Prince Bismark and Coun Kalnoky, Austrian premier, will arrive subsequently and the three statesman of the allied powers will hold a conference.

Preller's murderer Again Respited. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 12.—The governor has granted Maxwell a respite of AN ELEGANT RECEPTION.

GEORGE H. TROMAS POST ENTERTAINS MANY PEOPLE LAST RVENING.

The New Hall Beautifully Decorated San Occasion-Speeches by Capt. W. B. Bo of California, Hon. Marriots Bro sins and Maj. A. C. Retsonh.

George H. Thomas Post 84 G. A. I threw open to the public their species and elegantly furnished rooms on Wednerday. The large hall was elaborated described at the large and bunting. I have the course of bunting depended from the cattral chandeller and swept in graceful training to the four corners of the room and to the rear of the president. room and to the rear of the presidents chair. Large flags and guidous fishked the president's chair and a large and hand some American flag was looped up at the wide door connecting the main hall an reception room. A large number of small flags were arranged on the chandeliers and gas brackets, and on the frames of the piohung. An elegant basket of out flower stood upon the centre table in the middle of the room, and bouquets were abo

The doors were open at 8 p. m. and remained open until 10. The members of the post in their full uniforms were hand early and showed every att their guests, who were constantly come and going. Among them were muliadies and gentiemen of the first families the city, and they expressed themselves pleased with the elegant reception ex-tended them.

Major A. C. Heinowhi made the address

of welcome in his usual felicitous style, and then introduced Capt. W. S. Scott, of George H. Thomas Post, of San Francisco, the largest post in that city, and the one to which was assigned the duty of welcoming the Eastern posts the attended the national sucampment in San Francisco two years ago. Capt. Scott made a good speech, is which he referred to the fact that he has been in the battle of Gettysburg, in the part of Hancock's corps which repu Plokett's charge.

Hon. Marriott Brosins, being called on for a speech, made one which elicited I

Before and after the speeches exc music was furnished by the high school orchestra, following being the selection rendered: Overture, Salutation; medicy high school; selection, Frohich; overture high school; selection, Frohlich; overture, Ferbargen; potpourt, Martha; overture, Freund and Feind; selection, Sweet Momories; overture, Recourse; selection, Dramatie; potpourt, Concealment. Dr. Withrow with a trained chorus under his lead, rendered some fine vocal pieces, including patriotic airs and comic choruses, accompanied with the voxsphone. Among the pieces were "Is your Anchor Down"? "The Battle Cry of Freedom"; "Marching Through Georgia"; "Johnny Comes Marching Home"; "Dreams of Long Ago." Ago, "

the committee of arrangement, under wi direction it was given, deserve great or for the able manner in which they ear it out.

The plane was furnished by Steve J.

Mr. Randall Greatly Improved. Samuel J. Randali awoke this morning re-freehed and strengthened after a good night's sleep. Dr. Mallan says Mr. Ran-dali has gained slowly but steedily during the past twenty-four hours and he is for continued progress from this time Telegrams have been sent to Dr. Mar Mr. Randell's Philadelphia physician, is on a vacation in the Eastern states, forming him that the crisis in Mr. Re case is past and that it is not necessary for

old friend and former patient. STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 12 -- Yesterday morning Kilneman's millinery and notion store was burned out. Loss \$4,000; insurance \$6,500. The building was dam-aged \$1,000; insurance \$2,500. One of the fireman was fatally injured by slighting on an upright iron rod impaling him.

Boon after there was a fire at the grocery and residence of Michael Humblet, cannot by a lamp explosion. The family had barely time to escape. One of the womes was badly burned by jumping through the fiames from the second story. the fismes from the second story. Le

Frederick's Widow Iti-Tre London, July 12.—The Pall Mail Gasette in its issue of to-day publishes a sensational article from its Berlin corresensational article from its Berlin correspondent dated July 10. The correspondent states that Freiderickskron palace at which the Dowager Empress Victoria is stopping is in all but the name a prison and that the empress is virtually under arrest. The correspondent adds that in any case the imperial widow is receiving but sount consideration from the men now in power. aideration from the men now in power, and it is presumed that the object of this treatment is to obtain possession of the last

DECATUS, Illa, July 12.—Marion county is terribly worked up over a dastardly essault committed on Bianche Peck, the 17year-old daughter of a well-tc-do farmer-The girl, who bears a clean reputation, was found yesterday afternoon tied to a post where she had been left by the villains after they had accomplished their purpose. She charges Aifred Williams and his son with committing the crime, and officers and farmers have been scouring the country in search of them.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 12.—C. O. Johnson, division freight agent of the Kannes City, Memphis & Birmingham railroad, left this city yesterday suddenly. At the same time a pretty type-writer girl, aged 17, who was employed in his office also dis-appeared. Mr. Johnson was a prominent nember of the Catholic Knights of Am and a member of the board having oh of \$150,000 belonging to the order and kept h

CHICAGO, July 12-A Globe specifrom Minneapolis, says: "Ariel C. Har from Minneapolis, says .
ris, one of the best known newspaper mee in the Northwest, has eloped to South America with Mrs. E. J. Frederick, a lady who has for the past two years filled a po-siton as typewriter for the Minnesota Abstruct company. Harris leaves a wife and two children."

DUBLIN, July 12 -- Immense meeth Orangemen are being held to-day in Ulater and at Glasgow in honor of the anniver of the battle of the Boyne.

BERLIN, July 12.—Profa Bergmann & Gerhardt have been decorated with high class order of Hohenzollern,

Knatern Pennsylvania and New Jer sey: Slightly cooler, followed by warmer Friday, fair, high westerly winds