

TALK ON THE TARIFF. Senator Aldrich Takes Up the Gauntlet and Makes a Strong Argument.

BENEFITS OF PROTECTION Shown With Masterly Effect by the Stalwart Statesman.

MR. VEST ATTEMPTS TO REPLY, But His Statements Raise a Storm of Pro-nounced Denials.

DETAILS OF THE DEBATE IN CONGRESS (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is conceded by all Republicans and some Democrats who listened to Senator Aldrich's tariff speech to-day, that it was not only a masterly defense of the McKinley act, but a masterly argument in support of the protection tariff system. It was in the nature of a reply to two speeches made by Senator Vest, in June, in which Vest assailed the McKinley act in his charmingly brilliant but exceedingly reckless way, presenting deductions from an array of figures existing only in his own prolific fancy, or culled from those of statisticians hired to misrepresent by partisan masters.

Mr. Aldrich is an intensely practical man. He is not a lawyer, but has always been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is as great a figure and comparisons as he is poor in humor and rhetoric. He read his speech in a monotonous but earnest manner. As he said at the outset, his figures were far more eloquent than he could be in words. Vest is quite antidotal to Aldrich. Since Ingalls disappeared he is the most witty and brilliant orator of the Chamber, though younger Senators, such as Belmont and Smith, have been given more years and experience pass over their heads.

Aldrich makes a powerful speech. No Senator is now heard with so much interest as Vest, and Aldrich was wrong when he said to-day that Vest was admitted to be the leader of the other side. Vest never seen nervous when his grimace as much as to say: "Who could be leader but I?"

Aldrich took up the presentation of Vest in regard to increase of prices, decrease of purchasing power of wages, lowering wages, increase of labor troubles, and so on, the usual free trade clap-net presented in a more spacious way than usual, and literally demolished them at every point with figures direct from manufacturing and mercantile houses on this and the other side of the ocean, and many other sources, and from our own bureau of labor, which is admitted to be non-partisan, and which is certainly not biased in favor of the protection theory.

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I have never seen nervous when his grimace as much as to say: "Who could be leader but I?" Vest himself had a copy of the speech of Aldrich in his hand, and followed it closely throughout, scarcely ever raising his head, giving no heed to remarks made to him by surrounding Senators, and making copious notations on the margin of his slip. It may be said that Vest is not the keynote of the Republican campaign. He expressed his pleasure, at the outset, that the Democrats had at last thrown off all concealment and declared against any form of protection whatever, and for practical free trade, and Vest, in reply, turned to anyone, that the campaign would be fought upon the tariff issue. The Aldrich speech will be a great campaign document for the Republicans.

The running discussion that followed the great speech of Mr. Aldrich was amusing but ineffectual. Mr. Vest was witty, as usual, but also evasive, as usual, and didn't fairly maintain his former position on any of the points at which he was attacked by Senator Aldrich. His assertion that the value of farm lands had decreased under the tariff was received by a most amusing volley of denials from half a dozen Senators, which seemed to deprive the assertion of all meaning.

The subject will probably be again taken up, as the speech of Mr. Aldrich has stirred the Democrats as no other tariff speech has given to it this afternoon will doubtless be thought to be imperatively necessary.

MORE LAND FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The Colville Indian Reservation of 1,500,000 Acres to be Surveyed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Secretary Noble has directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to take steps for the immediate survey of the ceded lands of the Colville Indian reservation in the State of Washington in the view of their being opened to public settlement at the earliest possible day. The ceded lands comprise the northern part of the reservation and aggregate 1,500,000 acres. It is stated that trespassers are already crowding into the reservation making selections of mineral and agricultural lands and that trouble is feared. As soon as the surveys are completed it is expected that the President will issue a proclamation declaring the land opened to settlement under the homestead laws upon the payment to the Government of \$1.50 per acre.

THE LATEST BLAIR CORRESPONDENCE.

China Will Make No Objection to the Persona Grata Ru. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The latest correspondence in relation to the non-acceptance of ex-Senator Blair as Minister to China was made public to-day. In substance it is this: China protests against the exclusion act which is in violation of treaty and cannot regard the question as closed. In the selection of Envoys in future if the Government of the United States follows the international rule regarding persons persona grata, China will make no objection.

Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The following nominations and confirmations were announced to-day: Nominations—Philip Smith, Surveyor of Customs, Peoria, Ills. A. Barton Hepburn, of New York, Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. Hepburn is present examiner of banks in New York City. Confirmations—Soren Lister, of Minnesota, to be Consul of the United States at Dusseldorf.

Salvator Denounces the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The Secretary of State has been advised by a dispatch from Minister Salvator of the denunciation by Salvator of the treaty of amity, commerce and consular privileges concluded between the United States and Ecuador, December 6, 1878. That treaty will, however, continue in force until May 30, 1893.

NOT ONE COOL SPOT

Heard From in All the United States During All of Yesterday.

EVEN DELUGES AND HURRICANES

Fail to Quench the Fiery Rays of Old Sol for a Single Moment.

MERCURY ABOUT 100 EVERYWHERE

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The third day of the hottest term opens, threateningly, and the thermometer rose to the level of the streets as high as 100° before noon, while the Weather Bureau record showed a maximum of 93°. But at noon a very light shower came and the mercury was lowered about 9°, making a decidedly agreeable change for a short time.

The greatest care has been taken by all laborers and others. Less than 10 cases are reported by the police, and so far no dangerous prostrations have been reported in this city. In Covington, work on the streets was abandoned, owing to the excessive heat and the prostration of some of the laborers.

All Indiana was a fellow-sufferer with Cincinnati to-day so far as hot weather is concerned. At Vincennes the thermometer registered 98° to-day, the highest point for 72 hours the temperature in the foundries and shops is suspended and several cases of sunstroke were reported from the rural districts. Threshing machines had to stop work. Many horses have been overcome by the heat and died.

For 72 hours the temperature in the neighborhood of Portland has been the highest ever known, ranging from 100° to 106° in the shade. The death rate has increased twofold and a number of heat prostrations are reported. At Greensburg, Ind., though the heat has been excessive, there have yet been no fatalities. William Borden Harris, Robert Lavender, yardmaster; Bert Fletcher, fireman; Jeff Hale, section boss on the Big Four, were dangerously prostrated, but recovered after a few days' rest. Thermometer there was 96° to-day. Stock is dying in large numbers in some sections.

PHILADELPHIA THE HOTTEST.

Ten Deaths From the Heat and a Much Longer List of Prostrations.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—To Philadelphia to-day belonged the unenviable honor of being the hottest city in the United States. At 6:30 o'clock this afternoon the Weather Bureau thermometer registered 101°. With the exception of September 7, 1881, when 101° 7/8° were registered, to-day was the warmest noted by the signal office since its establishment here. The Weather Bureau thermometer is at the top of the postoffice building, 90 feet above the pavements, and the registration is usually from 25° to 30° over than the instruments along the streets.

The continued heat began to tell upon humanity to-day, and an ominous list of sudden deaths was on the coroner's docket. Ten men, women and children died, and 40 cases of prostration were admitted to the hospitals. The dead are Samuel Robinson, laborer, colored, 4 years old; Nicoli Belli, aged 25, in Franklin Sugar Refinery; Edward Longaker, 67 years old; Annie Hertenfeldt, 23 years old; William J. M. Dalzell, white, 33 years old; Lizzie Douglas, 1 week old; Helena Burlock, 8 months old; Michael Johnson, aged 16 months; William Kilpatrick and William Schulte, 45 years, candy makers. Fortunately the humidity had been at its maximum for several days, and the death list would undoubtedly have been greatly lengthened. At 8 o'clock to-night the thermometer had fallen to 65°, and in comparison with the heat of the day it seemed almost cool.

STORMS FAIL TO QUENCH THE HEAT.

Although the Wind Assumed Cyclonic Proportions at Freemasburg.

EASTON, Pa., July 26.—This has been the hottest day in Easton for many years, the thermometer registering 104° in many parts of the city. At Freemasburg, where the thermometer registered 100°, a violent rain-storm, accompanied with loud thunder and very vivid lightning, broke over the town at 2:30 P. M. The wind blew furious for a few minutes, assuming cyclonic proportions.

The lightning struck the station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Freemasburg, shattering the roof. The storm crossed the Lehigh river and unroofed the cast house and stock house of the Northampton Furnace, and tore away considerable of the roof of the Lawrence Zinc Works. The accompanying rain did a perfect deluge, but only lasted a few minutes. It did not make a particle of difference in the heat, it being just as warm as ever a few minutes after the storm. Many telegraph poles were blown down.

HOW GOTHAM BOILED.

Not Only the Metropolis, but the State and All of New England.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Not since 1885 has there been in New York such a July 26. Starting at 6 A. M. with 75° the mercury went up skirting. At 8 A. M. it was 85° and at that 150 feet above the street. At 11 A. M. it was 90° on the street and at 2:30 this afternoon it was 90° in shade, lofty of 90° and 107° in the sun. Six prostrations were reported before 11 A. M. Humanity was trebly wretched and business a burden.

What Trenton's Thermometers Said.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—To-day was much hotter than yesterday in this city. The thermometer registered as follows during the day: 10 A. M., 80°; 12, 100°; 2 P. M., 90°; 6 P. M., 80°. People suffered intensely, but there were no serious results reported. Several mills closed on account of the heat.

Statesmen Continue to Swooner.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The hot weather continued to-day with increased severity, the thermometer at the Weather Bureau registering a maximum of 90°, while in one part of the city the mercury rose to 105°. Several prostrations were reported, but none, so far as known, have resulted fatally.

Very Oppressive at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, July 26.—The intense heat continues here. At noon to-day the thermometer registered 95°. At 3 o'clock rain fell for one hour, and at 6 o'clock the humidity accompanied it was extremely oppressive.

The Record Broken at Huntington.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 26.—The Weather Bureau thermometer to-day at noon registered 95°, the hottest on record. Four cases of sunstroke are reported of workmen on buildings. Two are considered fatal.

Guano-power was known to the Chinese

3000 B. C. to the Hindoos 800 B. C. Its Chinese invention is credited to Roger Bacon about 1281.

PEEL'S PECULIAR IDEAS.

He Thinks the Retaliation Measures and Other Things Are Not Political Cards—He Also Anticipates that the Lion's Tail Will Get a Rest After the Election.

MONTREAL, QUE., July 25.—[Special.]—Arthur Peel, a member of the British Legion in Washington, who is on a visit to Canada, is reported by the chief Tory organ as having made some very strange remarks about the retaliation measures adopted by the United States Senate and about American matters generally.

Speaking of the Presidential election, Mr. Peel said that it mattered but little to England which of the Presidential candidates were elected. In his opinion Mr. Cleveland would be returned. He said that for some time past there was a most noticeable sentiment prevailing at Washington in favor of a reduction of the tariff. Prominent Republicans were heartily sick of the McKinley bill. Both sides of the election contest at present in progress are parties vied with each other in inviting the lion's tail, but he expected that the moment the election was over an amicable arrangement would be made with reference to the Bering Sea matter and other questions pending, which are of interest to Canadians.

Notwithstanding the fact that the bill to tax Canadian vessels passing through the Sault canal had passed both Houses, he thought it was an election card which was being played, and which would be placed back in the pack before any serious damage was done to Canadian commerce. The Home-Steck trouble was, in his opinion, a trump card for the Democrats. It proved beyond doubt that the workmen were beyond the feed, and that the Republican party could not hope to secure the share of the labor vote, which had greatly increased since the last Presidential election.

A HUNDRED BALLOTS TAKER.

Five Counties Have Candidates That They Are Bound to Nominate.

ZANESVILLE, O., July 26.—[Special.]—The Congressional Convention which is assembled here to-day promises to be one of the unending sort. After electing Judge J. A. Brown, of Morgan county, Chairman, and Frank S. Martin, of Noble county, Secretary, and appointing the usual committees and listening to the usual nominating eloquence, the convention got down to business this afternoon and 102 ballots were cast before adjournment.

They were all practically the same, although Morgan county did on one or two occasions cast a ballot for men outside of the county. There are five counties in this, the Fifteenth district, and each has a candidate. Guernsey county has sent a delegation to Hon. J. D. Taylor, who has served with distinction in Congress. Muskingum county is solid for H. C. Van Vorhis, Morgan county, E. M. Stranberg and Noble for Private J. M. Dalzell, while Washington county is for General R. B. Daves. The first three named are bankers. The logic of the situation seems to point to one of the three, viz Taylor, Voorhis or Daves.

WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

They Are in a Quagmire as to Who to Nominate for Governor.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 26.—[Special.]—The sessions of the coming Republican State Convention, which is to be held here August 3 and 4, will be held in a mammoth wigwag which has just been completed, occupying a holding of 3,500 people. A full ticket will be brought out. All the national lights of the party will be here, including Secretary Elkins, Commissioner Mason, Judge Goff, ex-Congressman Atkinson and many others.

As both Elkins and Mason have declined to run for Governor, the delegates are in a quandary who to put up, though it is understood Senator P. M. Morris and G. W. Atkinson are not averse to accepting the honors. Neither would make the strong candidate that either Elkins or Mason would.

HARRITY COMMENCES WORK.

He Will Select Headquarters and Appoint the Various Committees.

NEW YORK, July 26.—[Special.]—William F. Harrity, the new Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, arrived from Harrisburg and put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night. Mr. Harrity said that he would be in town most of the week, and that before going away again he would select a National headquarters, announce the 25 members of the Executive Committee and the nine members of the Campaign Committee.

HE WOULD NOT NAME THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

until after the campaign was fully under way. It is expected that the national headquarters will be near the Hoffman House.

FANSETT WON'T SPEAK AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—President Kelly, of the State League of Republican Clubs, has received word from J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, stating that press of other engagements will prevent him from accepting the invitation extended to him to address the League's State Convention in Milwaukee next month.

Washington Third Parties Sympathize.

ELENSBURG, WASH., July 26.—The People's party in State Convention yesterday nominated Presidential electors. Resolutions were adopted extending sympathy to the men looked out at Homestead and in the Court d'Alene mines.

Burkitt Joins the Third Party.

JACKSON, MISS., July 26.—Hon. Frank Burkitt, a State Alliance lecturer, has joined the Third party, and is the local nominee for Congress in the Fourth district, now represented by Hon. Clark Lewis.

No Fusion for Them.

OTTUMWA, IA., July 26.—The People's party of this county have unanimously adopted resolutions opposing fusion on either the Congressional or State tickets.

Sleeper Up for Congress in Nebraska.

NORFOLK, NEB., July 26.—The Third Nebraska District yesterday nominated Senator George D. Sleeper for Congress.

To Protect From Unjust Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Senator Chandler to-day introduced a resolution instructing the Inter-State Commerce Committee to investigate the whole interests of the Grand Trunk Railway in the United States and to report whether any legislation is necessary to protect from unjust discrimination our commerce at home and the rights of our citizens who have property in Canada.

THE SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

Are continually increasing. Comparison with July last year shows a gain of 1,525 in the first 17 days of the month. The figures are: July 1-17, '92..... 3,231 July 1-17, '91..... 1,706

Increase

1,525 THE DISPATCH was never more deservedly popular than now.

Monongahela City 100 Years Old.

MONONGAHELA CITY, July 26.—[Special.]—

THE COOLEYS AGAIN.

Death Doesn't Diminish Their Lust for Their Neighbors' Goods.

RAID ONE OF THEIR OWN FRIENDS.

Their Latest Victim Now Landed in the Fayette County Jail.

NEWSY NOTES FROM NEARBY TOWNS

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

UNIONTOWN, July 26.—The fact that one of the Cooley gang was killed last week while committing a depreidation does not seem to have a pacifying effect upon the remaining desperados. Last night four of them, armed to the teeth, entered old man Sisler's house up in the mountains and drove him from his home at the point of a rifle. They then assaulted Annie Pastorius. The woman who lives with Wesley Sisler's family. When Sisler was driven from his home he ran down to Fairchance, a distance of three miles, and telephoned to Sheriff McCormick, telling him that the Cooleys were at his house and could be captured if the Sheriff would go up with a posse.

The old man is having a hard life in the Cooley settlement. Not long ago he was tarred and feathered on account of the Pastorius and now he is an angry mob of citizens, and now the Sheriff is so angry with him that he has had to leave his home and is harboring her turns him out of his house and abuses him. Annie Pastorius is supposed to be Frank Cooley's sweetheart, and it was on account of her that William Robinson was hanged to a tree. It was directly on her account that Dick Cooley was sent two years to the penitentiary. The fact that the Cooleys was unexpected, as it was generally suspected that Jack's side would stop their depredations if Cooley was hanged. On the contrary their members have increased until there are about seven.

Young Greenbank, a new recruit, was lodged in jail to-day. Young Rankin has been living for the past two years at Fairchance, where he is in the company of the Cooleys. Yesterday he drove a flock of 45 sheep to town here and sold them to the Cooleys for \$450. He was in jail as soon as he had concluded the deal he declared to one of his friends that he was generally suspected that Jack's side would stop their depredations if Cooley was hanged. On the contrary their members have increased until there are about seven.

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THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner Mason Makes a Report of the Operations of the Service—An Increase of Nearly Eight Millions Occurs During the Year Just Ended.

Crushed by Iron Rollers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Mr. John W. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has made a preliminary report of the operations of that service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. The total collections from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year just ended were \$13,837,543. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, \$14,035,415. Increase \$7,522,128.

The Commissioner says, "The increase is most gratifying, especially when taken in connection with the fact that there was a decrease in the receipts from the tax on snuff, tobacco and the special taxes relating to tobacco of \$1,777,777, as compared with the receipts from the same sources for the previous fiscal year. The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes and oleomargarine on which tax was paid during the last fiscal year, together with the rate of increase, as compared with the previous fiscal year are as follows: Spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes, gallops, 1,961,002; increase, 41,629; spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches and grapes, gallops, 93,084,274; increase, 5,830,723; fermented liquors, barrels, 31,817,836; increase, 1,339,944; cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, weighing over one pound per 1,000 number, 2,548,741,417; increase, 73,906,650; cigarettes weighing not over three pounds per 1,000 number, 2,802,982,840; increase, 208,444,080; snuff (pounds), 11,104,331; increase, 774,157; tobacco, chewing and smoking, 253,992,139; increase, 10,456,291; oleomargarine (pounds), 47,283,750; increase, 3,709,328.

The five districts wherein the largest collections were made during the last fiscal year are: First Illinois, \$3,883,989; the First Kentucky, \$1,230,233; the First Ohio, 79,967,954; the First Missouri, \$8,048,329; the First Indiana, \$3,108,271. The collections in Illinois, amounting to \$3,883,989, were more than twice as large as those of any other State, with the exception of Kentucky, where the collections were \$2,183,851. New York stood third, Ohio fourth and Pennsylvania fifth in order. The Commissioner says that the result of the first year's operation of the law relative to the bounty on sugar (act of October 1, 1890), has been satisfactory.

SEALERS IN A BOX.

They Dare Not Attempt to Land Their Cargoes for Fear of Seizure—Three Already in the Toils of the United States Government.

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