shoot if they wanted to. They forcibly seized myself and wife and proceeded to tie us up and gag us. I resisted them as much as I could, but in the struggle one of the masked men drew his revolver and said he would shoot me, and then fired and wounded me on the left side of the head by the shot from his revolver. I grasped the revolver and attempted to wrest it from him, but the other masked men coming to his assistance, I was overpowered, gagged and bound. My hands were torn by the revolver in my effort to get it from him.

"In this attack upon me all the men acted in concert, and actively encouraged and aided each other in the assault upon me, and no one of the three attempted to interfere when the man attempted to shoot me.

SAYS THE WOUND WAS SERIOUS.

"I bled a great deal from the shot wound in my head, and my health was much impaired and my life endangered. I have no doubt but that the shot was fired with the intent to murder me. I believed at the time he fired he intended to do as he threatened, and kill me. The men tied and gagged my wife, and after I was shot, they threatened to torture her to discover the place where the money was. Fearing that they would carry out the threat, and believing our lives in danger, from their violence, I offered to unlock the safe and did so."

"The masked men robbed it, stealing $12,000 in Treasury notes and bills, current funds of the United States. Also eight bonds of the Brady's Bend Bridge Company for $250 each, numbers 13, 14 15, 16, 101, 102, 103, 104, respectively, of the value of $250 each. Also four bonds of the Allegheny Valley Company for $1,000 each, numbers 2,782, 2,783, 2,784, 2,785, respectively, of the value of $1,000 each. Also three bonds of the funded debt mortgage bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for $100 each, numbers 30,572 30,573, 30,574 respectively, of the value of $100 each, all of which was my property. The total value of the cash and the valuable securities of which these masked men robbed me on this occasion, amounted in value of about $20,000 in current funds of the United States. They also robbed my wife of a bag of silver money containing about $50, which was in the safe, she being there present tied and gagged by them, and unable to prevent the robbery.

"None of the stolen property has yet been recovered or found, except three of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds of the value of $1,000 each, numbers 2782, 2783, 2785, stolen as above, and also all the Brady's Bend bridge bonds, and the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds, funded debt mortgage bonds, also stolen as above.

COULD NOT IDENTIFY THE PRISONERS.

"These bonds were some months afterward traced to the possession of James W. Miller, alias James Ryan, now the fugitive from justice in Toronto, Canada. As I am informed and believe, Miller and the other three men, named William Jackson, William Harrop and Jacob Ott, were after the robbery arrested and all four indicted and tried before the Court of Over and Terminer in and for Clarion county, at the town of Clarion, in August, 1881, for burglary committed in my house and for the larceny of all the above moneys and bonds which belonged to me. I attended the trial and testified against the four prisoners on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1881, and they were all convicted of said burglary and larceny on the 29th day of August, 1881, and each of them was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary for the Western district of Pennsylvania.

"I could not at the time of the robbery identify the four prisoners, owing to the masks which concealed the upper part of the faces and the end of their noses, but from the general appearance of the said prisoners, Miller, Harrop and Ott, and from the voices, which I distinctly heard at the time of the robbery, and from the opportunities I have had since to see and hear them several times in the jail and in the court at their trial, I now believe they were the men who committed said burglary and robbery and felonious assault upon me, and there is no doubt in my own mind that they are the masked men who robbed me and shot me on that occasion.

"These men were only tried for burglary and larceny of my money and bonds, and have not yet been tried for shooting me, nor for robbing my wife Barbara of her bag of money on the same occasion. I am informed and believe that James W. Miller, alias Ryan, who was so convicted and sentenced, and whom I identified as aforesaid to be one of the masked men engaged in the robbery and assault with intent to murder me, escaped from the said penitentiary in December last, and is now in custody in Toronto, Canada, as a convict fugitive from justice.

his
JOHN X CONNORS.
mark.

"Sworn before me by the deponent, John Connors, the elder, at Madison township, in said county, this 26th day of January, A. D., 1882. R. R. MCGREGOR,
"Justice of the Peace for said County."

THERE WERE THREE AFFIDAVITS.

"The above affidavit was the second one secured by Warden Wright while I was held for extradition in Canada," said Mr. Miller, "the first containing practically the same statement had been found defective according to Canadian law, and the one here published was the result of a consultation of Warden Wright's Canadian lawyer, and the Judge who tried the case, Mackenzie. John Connors, Sr., had gone before the same Justice of the Peace, R. R. McGregor, the day previous, to the 25th of January, A. D. 1882, and had sworn:

"WHEREAS, On the 9th day of January, A. D., 1882, I had made an affidavit in reference to the assault and robbery made on me on the evening of the 23rd day of March, A. D., 1881, and that he is now informed that said affidavit or information had been misconstrued as to set forth that I charge James W. Miller with shooting me with intent to kill, but in order to correct any such construction on that affidavit, I hereby make this affidavit, and say that I did not intend to charge such crime on said Miller, nor did I recognize or identify him or any others who committed said burglary, they all being masked, and further saith not.

"His wife, Barbara Connors, appeared on the same day and date before the same Justice of the Peace and swore that she was present at the time of said robbery, and that she did not recognize any of said burglars, for the reason that they were all masked.

STORY OF CONNORS' GRANDDAUGHTER.

The notes of testimony taken by Hon. J. T. Moffatt, since member of Congress from Clarion county, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, 1881, where he acted as one of the counsel for James W. Miller, which notes of testimony are duly certified to, and in possession of THE DISPATCH. Extracts from the notes of the testimony taken by Mr. Moffatt as they fell from Connors' lips, the deponent says: "I cannot identify the men; they came about 8 P. M.; their faces were all masked, holes for their mouth and eyes; coats buttoned up; cannot tell whether they had hats or caps."

State of Pennsylvania, Allegheny county, City of Pittsburg, ss.

"Before me, the undersigned Notary Public, personally came Miss Florence Connors, who, being duly sworn, says:

"I am a granddaughter of John Connors, Sr., the man from whom the money and bonds were stolen at the time of the Catfish robbery.

"I saw my grandfather and grandmother a day or two after that robbery, and had a long talk with both of them, and neither of them made any complaints of being hurt or injured. It was not true that my grandmother was tortured in any way, neither were her feet burned or injured, nor was any attempt made to burn her feet or injure her in any other way.

"My grandfather told me at the time of my visit, that when I was scuffling with the first man who came into the house, the revolver which that man had exploded, as he thought, accidentally, and that the bullet grazed his head and just took off the bare skin, so that the blood seeped out. It was so slight that it left no scar.'

COULD NOT RECOGNIZE MILLER.

"He also told me that at the time of the robbery that the men were all masked, and that he did not see their faces, and could not identify any of them. He saw Mr. Miller at, during and after the trial, and did not recognize him as one of the participants in the robbery.

"All of which is true and correct, to the best of my information, knowledge and belief. MISS FLORENCE CONNERS.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, August 24, 1891. Witness my hand and notarial seal. JOHN W. HAGUE,
"Notary Public."

A reporter of THE DISPATCH visited Mr. E. A. Smith yesterday at La Belle Steel Works, in Allegheny, and being questioned as to whether he did identify the bills which Miller took to the bank on the day of the bond sale as being part of the money that had been paid for the said bonds, he replied that he did not want to have anything to say about the matter, as he did not wish to do Mr. Miller an injustice. The reporter intimated that truth can do no one an injustice, and insisted that Mr. Smith should say whether he did or did not identify this money.

MR. SMITH'S TALK ANALYZED.

He claimed that he did; when asked to describe how he identified it—whether he could give the numbers of the bank on which the bills belonged, or any other definite information, he said: "I cannot; they looked alike on the face." The reporter then asked: "Could you identify two $1,000 bills at a passing glance, several hours afterward?" He replied: "I could." "How could you do it?" "Just as I could identify the faces of two men; yours, for instance, and another man's whom I had seen." The reporter asked the question: "Could not half a dozen bills look just the same to you?" He replied: "It is possible they could."

The extracts from the same note as taken by J. T. Moffat on the day of the trial gives Mr. E. A. Smith's testimony on the witness stand, and the following is a verbatim copy of his answers, as to whether he could or could not identify the money, which Mr. Miller changed or which was taken from his person after his arrest, as any of the money which had been paid for the bonds:

"Am E. A. Smith; in business in the Fifth National Bank, Pittsburg; am teller; made check and paid it to South a few moments later, $5,601 60; they were large bills, $1,000 each. In a short time Miller brought in a bill of $1,000 to get it changed; I think two of them. I said, laughingly, I thought I paid out that same bill a few moments ago. I do not know what reply he made; I do not know that it was the same bill I had paid to South; I saw other bills; I think I saw a $500 bill; saw the money taken from Miller; could not recognize the money taken from him by the detectives."

PICKING OUT WEAK POINTS.

This disposes of the statement made yesterday by Teller Smith, of the Fifth National Bank, at the time the bonds were sold, but he says that several of the $1,000 bills for which Miller asked change in the bank were the same as those given to South, the broker, in exchange for a check of George I. Whitney, and which were given by South to Archie Montague.

There was another statement made yesterday, and it was claimed that it was a weak point in Miller's story. In speaking of his escape from the penitentiary, he says he "escaped without help, and managed to change his clothes and get away without any aid." "It is well known and was clearly proven at the time that an ex-convict named Ames was Miller's confederate, and became acquainted with Miller in the penitentiary and learned his plans." The statement was also made that there was a letter from Miller telling Ames how to revive him in case he lost consciousness.

The reporter has gleamed the information from the police records, and from Rev. E. R. Donehoo, who assisted Ames after his release from the workhouse, where he was sent on a plea of guilty to aiding Miller to escape. Ames was arrested on the night of Miller's escape, in Dan Gardner's saloon, on Fifth avenue; in his possession were found the plans spoken of, and a lot of burglar's tools. He was taken to the Central station, and the true facts in the case are, that at that time, had it been proven beyond question that Miller's escape from the penitentiary was unaided and unassisted by any one, certain officials connected with that institution, would have stood in a very queer light as regards the manner in which that institution if managed.

MILLER MUST HAVE BEEN ASSISTED.

To prevent a reflection on their vigilance and watchfulness, says Mr. Miller, it was desirable to prove that he had been assisted by guards on the inside, and convicts recently discharged. Ames was selected to represent the recently discharged convict; he denied most emphatically having had anything to do with Miller's escape, and made the statement, which certainly looks reasonable, "Do you think if I assisted, or was in the city for the purpose of assisting Miller to escape, this morning, that I would be here this evening?"

But fearing they might prefer a charge of having burglar's tools in his possession, he made no effort to secure his release from custody, and the man from whom this information was obtained believes that Major Montooth was Ames' counsel at that time, and that, when Warden Wright visited the jail to interview Ames, Ames told him: 'If you attempt to have me sent to prison for aiding Miller to escape, I will make this town too hot to hold you.'

"The frauds which have been committed in that penitentiary, and of which I am cognizant, having made extracts from the books of the penitentiary and conveyed them outside the walls, and have them safely in my possession, will be published to the world and your reputation ruined. It is a notorious fact that Ames was kept in the jail and allowed unusual privileges, and long after Miller was returned from Canada, was coaxed to make a confession and plead guilty to the charge of aiding Miller to escape, on promise that he would only receive a sentence of 90 days to the workhouse.

LOOKING FOR ANOTHER MAN.

"Afterward, when Ames was returned to the penitentiary from Meadville, Pa., under another name, it is well known to several men who were prisoners in the penitentiary that Charlie Ames made Miller's acquaintance for the first time, and begged his pardon for connecting himself in any way with his escape, and said, in justification and in explanation of his movements that morning, that he was there not for the purpose of assisting Miller, but another man."

The additional statement is made that certain police officials declared they have proof that Miller went direct to the "Little Lamb" saloon on Virgin alley, where the robbery was originally planned, and where the thieves met, and there changed his clothes and obtained money. Mr. Miller, being asked last night regarding the truth of the statement made above, most emphatically denied both, and defies any police official or anyone else to show any letter ever found on Ames or any other men, such as described above, or to bring forth any good, substantial proof that he ever was in the "Little Lamb" saloon in his life.

It is well known to many prominent men in the city that there were many queer things occurred at the time of Miller's arrest—very strange and unaccountable things which have never been satisfactorily explained—and the reporter tried to get Miller to make a statement regarding some facts which happened at the time in connection with his arrest; he has absolutely refused to do so unless attacked by the officials who are the interested party.

SOME MISTAKES WERE MADE.

It is taken as a curious commentary on the actions of men that John Connors, Sr., an old man of 81, should make an affidavit one day in which he declared Miller was not guilty of felonious assault, and could not identify him as one of the men who had robbed him, and leads to many curious conjectures as to the means used by which he was brought to make an affidavit the following day, before the same Justice of the Peace, charging Miller with felonious assault, claiming that he had identified him at the time of the robbery.

Warden Wright, it is said, in an interview the other day informed a gentleman that while Miller was awaiting extradition in Canada, about that time John Connors was robbed by his own nephews, and that he made the remark that the reason he did not try to have Miller indicted on the charge for which he was extradited was that if his own flesh and blood could not wait for their share of his wealth for the little time he yet had to live, he was not going to prosecute a stranger whom he was not sure had ever participated in robbing him.

## COULDN'T BE JIMMY RYAN.

### Pittsburg and Chicago Police Agree Fully Upon That Point.

Detective Sol Coulson yesterday declared that Miller could not possibly have been the notorious Jimmy Ryan. He said the men were as unlike as could be. THE DISPATCH'S Chicago correspondent corroborates this, in a telegram received last evening and reading as follows:

"I remember Jimmy Ryan," said Officer Evans, of the rogues' gallery department of the Chicago police force, this afternoon. "The last time I saw him, I believe, was in '81, '82 or '83, when he was arrested by Officer Arnstein, brought in on general principles, as an ex-convict and general crook, perhaps for the purpose of having him leave the city with 24 hours. I have no photograph of him, nor have we any description. This department was not organized then as it is now. All that I can say is that he had a moustache and side whiskers, I think, at the time of his arrest. He had served a term at Jackson, Mich., but I never heard of him having been in the penitentiary at Pittsburg. His real name, we understood, was Houlihan, and I think, but am not certain, that he came from Peoria, or somewhere down in the center of this State. He was a safe-blower and a general burglar. His brother, Tom Ryan, was a safe-blower of more note. Tom was one of the most expert men at that business in America. Tom is still living, and was in Chicago about a month ago. Jimmy was shot and killed at Peoria, in 1885, while committing a burglary, by Officer Addelman, a German policeman, who is still in Peoria, doing business as a private detective or watchman. The Jimmy Ryan I spoke of may not be the man THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH is inquiring about, but I think he is. At all events, he is the only safe-blower we know of by that name."

Officer Rohan, also of the Department of Identification, said substantially the same thing. Chief McClaughry has received a telegram from Pittsburg, inquiring about Ryan's record, and has referred it to Rohan for investigation, and he has handed to the Chief a report to that effect.

## MR. DONEHOO'S OPINION.

### He Does Not Believe Miller Guilty of the Catfish Robbery.

A representative of THE DISPATCH at the

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

# DELAYED BY DOUBT.

## D. B. Oliver Says That Tin Plate Making Is Being Hindered by but One Thing.

## FEAR OF MORE TARIFF TINKERING

### Prevents American Manufacturers From Turning Out Quantities of Tin.

### BENEFITS OF PROTECTION TO LABOR.

### How the Farmer Has a Share in It, Also, by Being His Own Landlord.

Mr. David B. Oliver, General Manager of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, talked entertainingly yesterday to a DISPATCH reporter who asked him about the tin plate industry in America. Said he: "Make tin plate here? Certainly we can. Why not? Tin plate consists of iron or steel sheets of good quality and the requisite thickness, properly scoured and cleaned and then coated with tin. That is all there is of it.

"At present the bulk of the world's supply of tin plate is made in England and Wales. The tin for coating comes mainly from the Straits settlements in the Dutch East Indies; formerly it was mined in Wales and Cornwall, and is yet to a limited extent; but the growth in the consumption of tin plate of late years has been so great that the old sources of supply are no longer adequate, and now Banca and Malacca are the largest producers of the pure tin. I have no doubt that we have plenty of tin in this country, which will be developed in due time, and until then we can do as the Welshmen do, buy the tin for coating. There are hundreds of thousands of tons of iron and steel made every year in Allegheny county alone of the quality suitable for tin plate."

"Why, then, do not our manufacturers begin to make it at once?"

THE M'KINLEY BILL VINDICATED.

"The McKinley bill passed about a month before the last Congressional elections; by false pretense and all kinds of gross misrepresentations the voters were influenced against it; there was no time to counteract these efforts, and the verdict of the people seemed to be against it, and since the coronation of Queen Victoria Englishmen have not been so hilarious in their rejoicings as when the result of that election reached them. Since then the McKinley bill has vindicated itself, and if it can only get over the new Congress safely it will have come to stay, but capital is timid and conservative, and our manufacturers hesitate, owing to this uncertainty. Once let it be realized that the act will not be disturbed, and we will very shortly make all the tin plate we want, and possibly make it for export.

"The United States are now the largest consumers of tin plate in the world, taking, I believe, more of it than all the rest combined, and I know of no good reason why we should not make it for ourselves."

"But you cannot make it as cheap as the imported article."

"Possibly not, at first. When we first imported steel rails we paid $160 a ton for them; now we make them here and sell them for $30 a ton. A few years ago, when we imported wire nails, they sold at 10 cents a pound; they are now made here and sell at 2 cents a pound. When we first began their manufacture here we followed the Old World methods; we made the wire rod from a two-inch billet weighing about 28 pounds, and the product of a mill was about 16 tons a turn.

SOME AMERICAN IMPROVEMENTS.

"We soon improved on that. We now make the rod from a four-inch billet weighing 140 pounds, and we make over 125 tons in the same time, and with about the same labor we formerly did the 16 tons. Other improvements in the manufacture have been made and to-day you can buy wire nails here as cheap as you can in England. I believe it will be the same way with tin plate—once our people get their minds right down to it and 'get the hang of it.' I have no idea we will long continue to follow the Old World antiquated methods."

"It is frequently said that the tariff protects the manufacturer only, and does not protect the workman."

"Yes. I see that statement sometimes made, but it is made unadvisedly—at least as far as the iron industry is concerned. What is known and classed in the iron trade as bar iron is the base of the merchant iron trade, because that class includes a greater tonnage than perhaps all the rest of the kinds and classes combined. Pig iron is the material from which bar iron is made, and the labor required to convert the pig into bar consists of puddling, heating, rolling, and then incidental labor, and is practically of the same nature in this country and England. The English Staffordshire manufacturer can to-day buy his pig iron at £2 5s ($10 90 of our money) per ton; he can sell his product of merchant bar iron at £5 15s ($27 83) per ton; the difference between his cost for pig and his return for his bar being $16 93 per ton. He pays for labor: Puddling, 8 shillings per ton; rolling, heating and other labor, 12 shillings per ton, making a total for labor of 20 shillings ($4 86) per ton.

"The Pittsburg iron manufacturer will pay to-day for his pig iron $14 25 per ton; he can sell his product for $34 72 per ton; the difference between his cost for pig and his return for bar being $20 47 per ton. He pays for labor: Puddling, $5 50 per ton; rolling, heating and other labor, $8 25 per ton; making a total for labor of $13 75 per ton.

AMERICAN LABOR THE BEST PAID.

"The English manufacturer, therefore, has a difference between his pig and bar of $16 93 per ton, and he pays $4 84 for labor. The American manufacturer has a difference between his pig and bar of $20 47 per ton, and he pays for his labor $13 75 per ton. As I have said, the amount of labor and skill requisite, and the conditions under which they are exercised, are practically the same in both countries, but the American labor gets for its share nearly three times more than the English labor gets—and the English is by no means the lowest foreign labor in the iron trade, the Belgian and German being much lower, and the English workmen are now agitating actively for protection against the importation of Continental iron into England.

"These two amounts—$4 84 for English and $13 75 for American labor for the same service—are very highly disproportionate. In all my talks with opponents of our protective system, I have never yet obtained from them anything approaching a satisfactory explanation of how or in what way an American manufacturer could make iron and pay the present wages without the tariff. Free trade college professors may theorize, but as a practical man, I say it is utterly impossible for him to do so.

"No, the average wages of iron workers are not excessive; take puddling, for instance: $5 50 per ton—practically $5 50 per day for two skilled men and exceedingly laborious and severe labor continuously before a furnace. American workmen are voters, and it is desirable, for this reason if for no other, that they be well paid and enabled to have comfortable homes and educate their children."

"But do not the farmers have to pay this excess?"

"Practically speaking, no; the excess is so distributed and recompensed as not to be discernible or felt anywhere. Iron and steel enter so largely into the construction and maintenance of railways that you might expect to find its effects there, but there is no country in the world where railway freight charges are as low as here, or where the farmer gets his products carried as cheaply to market; neither does it show in the purchase of his farming machinery and implements. The Western farmer can buy all-steel reaping or mowing machines, laid down at his barn in the Northwest, for less money than the English farmer in Yorkshire can his. Competent judges assure me that ours are at the same time lighter, stronger and better adapted to the work.

AMERICANS THEIR OWN LANDLORDS.

"Besides, and more than all this, the American owns his farm in fee simple—is his own landlord. More than 90 per cent of the British farmers are tenants and pay rent for their farms. The farmer of Ulster or Yorkshire or of the Lothians pays from 20 to 40 shillings per acre per year, according to the quality of the land, etc., to the landed proprietor. You can buy outright a good farm here for what will pay one year's rent of a farm over there. In addition, there are heavy poor rates, cess and other taxes, that would make an American farmer's hair gray. The American farmer thus has a protective tariff, as against his foreign competitor, of a most effective nature—one above and beyond the control of Senate or Congress, and one that in the nature of things will never fail him.

"Foreign capital comes here and finds profitable investment; foreign workmen and farmers of all sorts and conditions come here from the Old World and rarely return except as visitors or tourists; our country is healthfully growing in wealth and power; our statesmen are required to scheme to find the most desirable ways of disposing of a surplus—those of the Old World are obliged to worry over an ever-recurring deficit; these are for us most desirable economic conditions; they have existed with us for a long time; as long as they continue we can well afford to let the foreign free trade heathen rage and a small minority of our own people imagine a vain thing."

## MAY BE SETTLED.

### No More Talk of That Promised Sensational Suit—Mr. Chambers' Statement Prepared Some Standard Plate Glass Stock to Be Sold To-Day.

No further steps were taken yesterday in the contemplated suit against W. E. Schmertz by Attorney Josiah Cohen. It is possible that the matter will be settled now without suit.

James A. Chambers was in consultation the greater part of yesterday with his attorney, J. Scott Ferguson. A statement of his affairs has been prepared and will be presented to his creditors. A strong impression prevails that he will be granted an extension.

A meeting of the directors of the Standard Plate Glass Company will be held to-day, at which a statement of the financial condition of this concern will be made. Mr. Ferguson was seen last night in regard to the general trend of this statement. He said it would probably place the company in a better light than that in which it has been viewed by many. Mr. Ferguson stated that he was merely attorney for Mr. Chambers, and not for the Standard Company, and had no knowledge of the company's affairs further than as they affected Mr. Chambers.

When asked if there had not been an immense amount sunk in the plant, and if the total indebtedness would not be in the neighborhood of half a million dollars, he stated that he understood from Receiver D. E. Wheeler that the indebtedness would not exceed $300,000, taking all things into consideration.

There will be sold to-day for the Farmers' National Bank 100 shares of Standard Plate Glass stock, which was given by Mr. Schmertz as collateral.

## FRESH FROM OHIO.

### Colonel Conger Thinks McKinley Will Win—Mr. Crouse in Town.

Colonel A. L. Conger, of Akron, O., the veteran Republican leader, came in from Ohio last night and put up at the Anderson. The Colonel felt so tired after his journey that he begged to be excused from an interview.

"What are McKinley's prospects?" was asked.

"Very good," was the reply. "He had a capital meeting at Niles, was very well received and I think has an excellent chance of winning; there are no dissertions in any quarter, and I expect a victory."

"As to Blaine's nomination for the Presidency, Colonel?"

"As to that I would rather not say. I shall be here for a few days on business and must ask you to defer an interview until some other occasion."

"Has ex-Congressman Crouse's presence here anything to do with the political situation?"

"I did not know Mr. Crouse was here," replied Colonel Conger, as he walked to the news-stand and selected a paper.

Ex-Congressman George W. Crouse, of Akron, arrived at the Anderson about one hour before Colonel Conger. He was in town on Sunday, but left during the day, returning last night. When approached for information on Ohio political affairs the ex-legislator contented himself with monosyllabic replies. When Colonel Conger arrived Mr. Crouse was seated in the smoking room chatting with friends. Neither seemed to know of the other's presence in the hotel. Colonel Conger, when he had drawn his cigar into a glow, took his key and retired to his room. Some of the loungers in the lobby thought it odd that two gentlemen from the same town and formerly political allies in so strong a manner should not meet. Rumor has it that the present relations of the ex-Congressman and the Congressman-maker are not cordial.

## SHE SOON RETURNED.

### A German Woman Starts for Europe, but Comes Back for a Ticket.

Angelina Allard was a much distressed woman last night. She may feel better this morning, but it is problematical. Angelina was a hired woman in an East Liberty house, and she was so industrious and saving that she accumulated enough money to run a bank book and a balance at her banker's. When her employers moved away for the summer Miss Allard became conscious of a desire to revisit the Fatherland. Fifty-three dollars of her savings procured her a steamship ticket and transportation from this city to Bullendorf, Germany, through Moeser, the Smithfield street agent.

Angelina departed on her journey at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to take ship at Philadelphia. She returned on the mail, and wandering into the hall of the Union depot was evidently in such trouble that one of the officers undertook to assist her. To him she explained that she had lost her steamship ticket. The officer had her examined by the matron to see if the paper had not got into a crevice. It couldn't be found. She was positive the agent had not given it to her, but the ticket agent at the depot had seen the duplicate on which he had sold her the railroad ticket. Finally Angelina retired within the ladies' end of the depot accommodations, and waited there for morning, when she proposes to see Mr. Moeser.

## VIEWERS GET DOWN TO WORK.

### Long Testimony Recorded on the Boggs Avenue Improvement.

The Board of Viewers for the Southside, consisting of Messrs. Wenke, McWilliams and Patterson, held a meeting at the office in City Hall yesterday, and took testimony on the claims for damages by the grading of Boggs avenue. The notes were taken in shorthand and were very voluminous, and the evidence is almost a duplicate of that taken by the old board under the defunct act of 1887. The meeting was adjourned at 1 o'clock, and will be resumed to-day at 9 A. M.

Messrs. McCallin, Barr and Randall Martin, constituting the Old City Board, held a meeting at the office yesterday, and took testimony on the damage by grade of Herron avenue. They will finish up the view to-day by going out on the ground and examining the claims set up by the property holders.

### Threatened to Shoot Her.

Henry Drexler, a coal miner living in Mansfield borough, was committed to jail yesterday by 'Squire McMillan on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. The prosecutor is Maggie Miller, with whom Drexler boards, and who alleges that she upbraided Drexler for his treatment of her crippled daughter, when he produced a revolver and threatened to shoot her.

## SNAP SHOTS AT CITY NEWS.

A VERY useful directory and calendar for 1892 has just been issued by Charles J. Jaegle, of the *Beobachter*.

THE County Treasurer yesterday received from the Auditor General a supply of the pamphlet laws of 1891 for distribution among attorneys.

A NEW map of the bituminous coal region, of which Pittsburg is the metropolis, has been issued by A. J. Lee, C. E. As an object lesson of the natural advantages of this city it is as conclusive as accurate.

A VERY unique prospectus has been issued by the Western University. It is for an advanced or post-graduate course in astronomy and astro-physics, under J. E. Keeler, the new director of the observatory, late astronomer of Lick Observatory.

THE Board of Directors of the Knox sub district school, held a special meeting at the school building last evening and elected Miss Margaret Welsh a teacher in the school to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Mary Mensinger, who taught in room No. 2.

J. A. MCCORMICK, who has been connected with Haworth & Dewhurst as traveling salesman for the past 12 years, has tendered his resignation and has purchased the Arlington Hotel at Lima, O. The people of Lima will find in Mr. McCormick an honest, upright and energetic citizen.

# GROWING UNEASINESS

## Is Becoming More Manifest Among the Vesuvius Mill Men.

## HIGHER PRICES FOR PUDDLING

### May Be Offered as an Inducement to Them to Resume Operations.

## NO TIN IS BEING REDUCED IN DAKOTA

Uneasiness is being manifested among the Vesuvius mill strikers at the lengthened difficulty. While the majority of the puddlers have found employment in adjacent mills, the finishers are still lingering in hopes of a settlement. Some of these men are being pinched for money to keep up building association dues, etc., and many of them are reported as ready to take up their old jobs, when some one has courage enough to make the break. The firm has repeatedly declared its willingness to pay full scale rates, excepting to the crew on the plate rolls, and the finishers knowing this are between two minds whether to throw over the association and return, or adhere to the ship and take the gifts the gods send them.

It was rumored yesterday that the Vesuvius owners would offer $6 a ton for puddling after September 1. The reason for this is stated to be two-fold; the difficulty of getting puddlers and the unpopularity of the fuel used for boiling the iron. The firm uses a gas made from slack and steam, a system introduced last winter, and the puddlers claim that the work is much harder than with coal or gas. Many of the puddlers left the mill last year for this cause. Colored puddlers are to be had in plenty, but the firm will not have them. The calculation of the owners is that the reduction in the scale for the plate mill will more than pay the additional half-dollar to the puddlers.

The puddling department of the mill was closed down yesterday. No man could be got to operate it.

The Amalgamated Association is issuing orders on two stores owned by association men. The outside storekeepers are wroth at this. They say that they gave the men credit on former occasions, can do so again and should not be discriminated against in this manner. The loss to the township during the last two months, since work closed, is about $45,000.

President Weihe had nothing to say yesterday when asked for information regarding this matter.

## WHEAT IN DAKOTA.

### The Crop Away Above the Average—No Tin Being Reduced.

J. A. Paulhamus, of Aberdeen, S. D., was at the Seventh Avenue Hotel last night. He says that the wheat crop in the Dakotas will surpass the expectation of the most sanguine. Experts who have been estimating the yield for the railroad and mortgage companies place the yield from these States at from 90,000,000 to 110,000,000 bushels. Mr. Paulhamus has traveled extensively over the States recently and can speak from personal knowledge of the prospects. He says that counties which last year were barren will this season yield 15 bushels to the acre; the average run of the fields will be from 30 to 35 bushels per acre.

Mr. Paulhamus is interested in companies pushing irrigation by means of artesian wells. These are being sunk down in large numbers, and their beneficial results are proven by the richness of the harvest. The pressure on these wells runs from 60 to 140 pounds to the inch. Put down in the towns the wells yield an abundance of water for every purpose. Many towns draw their fire supply from these sources, dispensing with engines. At Aberdeen Mr. Paulhamus saw a jet of water from an artesian well thrown 175 feet into the air through a two-inch nozzle.

Speaking of the mining operations, Mr. Paulhamus says that while there is a great deal of work being done in opening up mines there is no tin being reduced. He says the impression is general in the Dakotas that the companies mining the properties are not anxious to make tin. He says they the bulk of the owners are English, and that they will not make tin until they see the Americans want it. Mr. Paulhamus says that the English owners will not make tin as long as there is any doubt of the future of the tinned plating industry in this country. The mineral is in the hills in abundance, and just as soon as it is required it can be sent into the markets in hundreds of tons.

## ACKNOWLEDGE THE COURTESIES.

### The British Iron and Steel Institute's Memorial to Prominent Pittsburgers.

The President and Council of the British Iron and Steel Institute have sent a handsomely engraved memorial of thanks to James B. Scott, John H. Ricketson, Captain A. E. Hunt, and other gentlemen who were foremost in welcoming the visitors to Pittsburg in October of last year.

The memorial is strongly appreciative of the services of these gentlemen to the visitors while here, and is inclosed in a neat frame. The document bears the autographs of the President, Past Presidents and the Council, including the names of Sir James Vitson, Sir John G. N. Alleyn, E. P. Morten, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Henry Bessemer, Sir Lowthian Bell, George J. Snelus, etc. This unlooked-for token of acknowledgment of their efforts to entertain the foreign guests is highly appreciated by the recipients.

### Tailors Take a Picnic.

The Journeymen Tailors Union held its first annual picnic at Alliquippa yesterday. Various games were indulged in and an enjoyable day passed.

## SHOT FROM ABOVE.

### Jacob Nau Accuses Charles Cuppert of a Serious Offense.

Jacob Nau yesterday caused the arrest of Charles Cuppert, of St. Paul street, on a charge of felonious assault and battery, which has been preferred against him before Alderman Beinhauer of the Twenty-ninth ward. Last Tuesday Nau was driving along Brownsville avenue, when he suddenly heard a pistol shot just above him on the hillside. At the same time he felt a stinging sensation in his arm near the shoulder, and on examination found he had been shot. The wound bled profusely, and thinking the shooting was accidental he did not wait to find out who fired, but went to a physician and had the bullet taken out and the wound dressed.

After this he went home, and on making an investigation was told that three people had seen Charles Cuppert point a revolver at him, and after aiming very carefully, fire it. As Nau and Cuppert have not been on the best of terms for two years past, he at once concluded Cuppert was guilty of shooting. Cuppert, he says, had threatened his life several times. He says Cuppert two years ago was caught by him administering a sound thrashing to a little boy and he remonstrated with him for so doing.

Cuppert was arrested by Constable Shertzinger at his home yesterday, and when taken to Alderman Ben Lauer's office denied all of Nau's allegations, and claimed that he was not near the place where the shot was fired at that time. The case will come up for a hearing on Thursday.

## A DAY'S ACCIDENTS.

### Several Minor Ones but None of a Serious Nature.

Yesterday's accident list was unusually small. It follows:

JOHNKS—John Johnks, 45 years old, who lives at Frankstown, was struck by a train on the Baltimore and Ohio road near his home yesterday afternoon, and sustained painful injuries. He attempted to cross the tracks in front of the train when the engine struck him. The injured man was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, where it was found that his arm and legs were badly bruised, but no bones were broken.

JUDGE—John Judge, employed at the Lucy Furnace, met with a very painful accident Saturday night last by falling into a bed of hot sand. He was terribly burned about the head and body.

CAREY—Frank Carey, a fireman on one of the engines at the Eliza Furnace, lost his balance while riding on the tender yesterday morning and fell through the trestle, a distance of 20 feet. His right shoulder was dislocated and his back badly injured. He was removed to his home at Frankstown.

### For the Schenley Park Zoo.

Chief Bigelow yesterday received a pair of genuine American bald eagles for the Schenley Park Zoo, William Friday being the donor. The eagles are young, and were captured by Mr. Friday at Snow Islands, Mich. There are now five eagles in the park collection.

## PUZZLES THE CORONER.

### The Death of Patrick Cleary Being Investigated by the Allegheny Police—A Wound on His Head Which Is Not Accounted For.

The death of Patrick Cleary, in the Allegheny General Hospital yesterday, is surrounded with mystery which the police are endeavoring to solve. Cleary was employed in Oliver Bros. mill. He came here about three weeks ago from Scranton and went to board at Mrs. Hughes' boarding house, known as the "Last Chance," on Wilkins street, not far from the "Pork house mill."

Last Saturday night, as Detective McDonough, who lives in the vicinity, was returning from his supper, he was attracted to the "Last Chance" by a crowd that had gathered around, and there on the brick porch, seated on a chair and held by four other men, was Patrick Cleary, apparently in violent convulsions. The detective at once called the patrol wagon, in which Cleary was taken to the Mayor's office. Acting Superintendent Steele there ordered his removal to the hospital where he died.

Upon being notified of the case Coroner McDowell ordered an autopsy, which was held by Drs. Rose and Rogers, of the Hospital staff. They found that death had resulted from a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain immediately behind and close up to the right ear. The Coroner consulted with acting Superintendent Steele, who at once put his men to work on the case. Detectives Komman and McDonough went out, but up until a late hour last night had not reported. The Coroner's inquest will be delayed until the matter is fully investigated.

It is said Cleary has been drinking hard for a week or more, and displayed signs of insanity or delirium tremens on Saturday, and fell down stairs at his boarding house.

## ACCIDENTS TO CAR LINES.

### A Cable Road and a Duquesne Car Meet With Delaying Mishaps.

The East End cable of the Fifth avenue line parted at the East Liberty station, at 7:45 o'clock last evening, leaving the cars with their passengers standing along that division. The cars between Oakland and the city were kept running, as these cables are separate from those that run to the East End. A new cable was put on to-night, and the road will be in operation this morning.

Last evening the brake on an inbound Duquesne car broke on Forbes road near Craft avenue. The car came down the steep grade at this point at a high rate of speed, but it had a clear track and was stopped at the foot of the hill without any damage being done. One passenger, a colored man, jumped off. He was rolled over and over but was not hurt to any extent.

## PICKED UP BY THE POLICE.

THE proprietors of the speak-easies raided Sunday were fined $50 and costs yesterday morning. All the visitors were fined $5 and costs.

JOHN STAUB is accused by Joseph Martin with assault and battery before Alderman McGarey. The two men, it is said, drive a beer wagon, and had a dispute about collecting some money, which ended in a fight.

ALDERMAN MADDEN yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Mooney, a carpenter, living in the Thirty-fifth ward, on charges of assault and battery and desertion. The information was made by Mooney's wife.

MRS. SUSANNA MILLER yesterday entered an information before Alderman Beinhauer, accusing her husband with assault. She alleges that he went home drunk one night last week and tried to kill her by throwing a large butcher knife at her.

JIM SAN, the Chinaman in whose house at No. 311 Grant street the patrons of a game of fan-tan were arrested Sunday night, was fined $25 and costs by Magistrate Gripp yesterday morning. Key, the dealer was fined $50 and costs, and the others $5 and costs each.

MISS ELLA PASTORIUS, of the Southside, yesterday caused the arrest of Frank Lapp, on a charge of larceny by bailee, which she preferred before Al