1891-TWELVE PAGES PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12,

PARTY LINES DRAWN

That Programme Arranged a Month Ago Carried Out to the Very Letter.

THE EXTRA SESSION ENDS.

Senators Vote That They Have No Jurisdiction, Draw Their Salaries and Go Home.

Personal and Political Charges Take the Place of a Debate on the Merits of the Question.

THE FARCE HAS COST ABOUT \$50,000.

Sepator Ross, the Leader of the Minority, Retires From the Closing Scene in Disgust, and Eufnes to Talk.

PATTISON'S APPOINTMENTS ALL CONFIRMED

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 HARRISBURG, Nov. 11 .- No jurisdiction! After juggling for 30 days with cold, hard facts, and after playing with the intelligence of the people of Pennsylvania until the Senators themselves wearied of the unnoon at 1:30 o'clock decided by a vote of 28 yeas to 20 nays that it had no authority to even recommend punishment of State officials, who, upon their own evidence, has been proven guilty of gross violation of the

State's laws. By this strictly party vote the 28 Republican Senators, representing as they do, nearly 6,000,000 people, served notice on the world that the Treasury of this State can be looted and robbed of \$1,600,000 and that those who have practically pleaded guilty to being responsible for the high handed outrage cannot be punished so long as the convict City Treasurer of Philadelphia keeps his mouth shut, and the cashier of the Treasury is safely out of the jurisdiction of the Senate and the law of Pennsyl-

The List of Those Who Voted Aye. The Senators who voted that the Senate

had no jurisdiction in the case of State Treasurer Boyer, all Republicans, were: Messrs. Bates, Becker, Crawford, Critchfield, Crouse, Flinn, Gobin, Grady, Keefer, Lemon, McCreary, Neeb, Newell, Osborne, Packer, Penrose, Porter, Robbins, Robin-son, Showalter, Smith of Philadelphia, Smith of Lancaster, Steel, Thomas, Thomp-son, Upperman, Williamson and Woods. Those who voted that the Senate had

jurisdiction and demanded that the selfcrats, were: Brandt, Brown, Dunlap, Green, Hall, Hen-

ninger, Herring, Hines, Laubach, Lloyd, Logan, McDonald, Markly, Meek, Monaghan, Nevin, Rapsher, Rony, Ross, Sloan. After thus declaring the Constitution unconstitutional and pronouncing the laws of

the State illegal, the 48 Senators received their warrants for their \$500 salary, milesco at the rate of 10 cents per mile, postage and stationery, and drew their money and have gone home to explain to their constituents why they violated the plain provisions of the law to shield corrupt officials and encourage crooked practices and obeyed with sublime regard the orders from their party

The Cost Close to \$50,000.

The cost of the extraordinary session of the Senate will fall little if any short of \$50,000, which, after all, is a small price to pay for knocking out with the recklessness of a wood chopper a section of the Constitution that originally cost months of intelligent labor and probably \$100,000 in money.

The ression to-day before the final vote was taken was devoted to short speeches. Senator Gobin concluded his talk, but at the solicitation of his colleagues he did not use that part of his speech which he had prepared, declaring that sufficient evidence had been produced to convict Mr. Boyer in a court of law, and that until he was convicted the Senate did not have jurisdiction. Instead, he devoted an hour to protesting that the Constitution does not mean what it plainly says. Senator Gobin was followed by Senator Rapsher, who read a short speech, in which he argued that the Senate had jurisdiction. Senator Packer read a long argument against the jurisdiction of

The End Decided at the Start,

Senators Brown, Logan and Sloan argued in favor of the Constitution and Senator Hall stirred up the Republicans by charging that they had prejudged the case, and that they had on the first day of the session decided that they had no jurisdiction, but that they were afraid to so vote until after the election.

Senator Packer demanded that Senator Hall be called to order. Senator Gobin insisted that Senator Hall was brutal and unfair, and Senator Hall replied that Senator Gobin was compounding a felony and at the same calling on high heaven to witness his purity. Hall then apologized to the Re-publicans in the humblest terms and in turn several of the Republicans made speeches in which they made capital of Hall's apologies.

Robinson was especially pointed in his remarks; he declared the offering of a resolution by Senator Hall on the 19th of Octo ber to force a decision on the question of jurisdiction was purely a partisan and political performance. He declared further that the whole proceeding was initiated for partisan purposes and he believed that there were Senators on the other side who would agree with the Republicans, if they would vote as they talked outside the chamber.

Ross Retires in Disgust. Senator Hall and his Democratic colleagues sat silent and appeared as grinning idiots, while the majority side laughe aloud at their confusion. Senator Ross had refused to take any part in the controversy. He lifted himself above the petty squabble and he was not among his bretnren when they were dragged about the Senate. After the adoption of Gobin's resolution declarit that the Senate had no jurisdiction that budy took a recess, after the recess a committee waited on the Governor to notify

him that the Senate was about to adjourn. A resolution was adopted empowering the chief clerk of the Senate to revise and edit the journal of the Senate. The appointments made by the Governor since the last regular session were confirmed, and at 4:30 o'clock the extraordinary session of the

Senate adjourned sine die. After the adjournment Chief Clerk Smiley was presented with a handsome gold watch and a diamond stud. A number of short, pleasant speeches were made on the present. There was not a senator in Harrisburg to-night and the only evidence that the extraordinary session has just been con-cluded is the indelible blot it has left on the history of the Keystone State.

AMONG ANGRY ANARCHISTS. A REPETITION OF THE HAYMARKET

RIOT ALMOST RESULTED A WRANGLE IN THE FINAL HOURS, From the Sudden Appearance of Police at a Red-Flag Meeting-Officers Compel

the Leaders to Display the Stars and

Stripes on the Stage. CHICAGO, Nov. 11.-The stars and stripes waved aloft to-night after a scene of excitement unequaled since the Haymarket riot. Over 1,000 Anarchists and their sympath-sizers had crowded into the West Twelfth street turner hall to commemorate November 11, 1887, on which there fellow Anarchists were hung. The speeches were in-cendiary, and red emblems covered everything. The climax was the speech of Henry Weisswank, editor of New York Baker, a German trade paper. Inspector of Police Hubbard, accompanied by Lieutenant Gib-bons and a squad of officers in effizens'

Parsons, who occupied a chair against the rear wall, shrieked out: "Hang the mur-derers of my husband!" In a moment pan-demonium reigned, hundreds of excited men pushing forward, cursing the officers and seemingly only wanting a look from the leader to precipitate a fearful riot. Nevertheless, Inspector Hubbard unflineh-

ingly ordered a suspension of the meeting until his commands were obeyed. Through the din the half hundred police could be seen placing their hands on their clubs and revolvers preparatory for a fight, which seemed inevitable. It was fully ten minutes before order was restored.

The flag, meanwhile, had been reluctantly hoisted to a place over the stage, a proceeding only accomplished when the officers were found ready for action and cooler heads among the excited audience and spectators had time to exercise some influence. The meeting had been taken completely by surprise, else a more tragic result might have followed. The first the crowd knew of the police being present was when Inspec-tor Hubbard, with his detail, entered from a side door under the stage, having came up by a private enterance.

ONLY A COAL OUTLET.

New York Central People Keeping Out

the Pennsy's Territory. NEW YORK, Nov. 11 .- [Special.]-The New York Central people deny that they have any intention of making a through line out of the Beech Creek road, or of forming a traffic arrangement with the Pittsburg and Western. Undoubtedly they will exchange business, as all roads do, at junction points. The sole purpose of the Beech Creek extenthe Lake Shore, and a western outlet for its growing coal business. It is intimated that the Central officials have assured the Pennsylvania Company that there is no intention of making anything except a coal and local road out of the Beech Creek, The Vanderbilts admitted their willingness to keep out of the Pennsylvania territory when they turned over the South Penn to the Penasylvania. The understanding is that the Vanderbilts shall do this in consideration of the Pennsylvania's keeping out New York State

The Beech Creek road is not regarded by the Vanderbilts as a competitor of the Penn-sylvania system, and they do not wish it to he so considered. They say that the talk of a combination with the Reading for a through line is all nonsense. They are amused at the idea of seeking the "shortest route from New York to Chicago" through a mountainous country.

A DAY OF WHOLESALE EVICTIONS.

An Iron Company Commencing To-Day to Turn Out 150 Tenants.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11 .- [Special.]-To-mor ow morning will witness the eviction of the citizens of Uniontown, one of Buffalo's suburbs. The Union Iron Company, which owns the 150 houses, to-day served notice on the tenants that they must vacate the premises within six days. The announcement was unexpected, and the result is that the wildest confusion reigns in Uniontown to-night. There are no houses within several miles to accommodate the evicted ten-ants and they do not know where to go. Many of them have sought legal advice.

The Union Iron Company explains its action by saving the houses are wanted for its employes. The iron company is just starting up, after 10 years of idleness. Bonfires are burning in Uniontown to-night, and by the unsteady light the tenants are removing their goods. The weather is cold and suffering is likely to result. Most of

Mutterings of Coal Pool Discontent.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 .- [Special.]-The Reading Railroad officials profess to make light of the rumors of an impending coal war, and say there will be no trouble President McLeod hesitated to commit himself on the subject. He said that the Reading had not taken any action, and he believed the companies would continue to work in harmony. The Reading has been exceeding its allotment in the anthracite coal pool, and mutterings of discontent among the other companies have been heard. It was reported that the Reading would be called to task at the next meeting of the anthracite representatives, but this could

Election Riots in Ecuador

GUYAQUIL, ECUADOR, Nov. 11 .- The municipal elections, which commenced in this city on November 7, have been attended with bitter political fends, which caused intense excitement and at length led to bloodshed. Street fights were frequent, but as the people were unarmed no serious results followed until the police took part in the row. Without warning they opened fire upon the populace and wounded several persons. Business has been entirely suspended.

A Plot Against President Ezeta SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 11 .- A conspiracy to assassinate General Antonio Ezeta, the Minister of War, the Navy and Interior, and brother of General Carlos Ezeta, the the President of Salvador, has just been discovered in the city of Santa Anna. The chief conspirator is General Maximo Salguero. Several arrests have already been

made, and others are likely to follow.

DOWNTOWN DEPOT The Pennsylvania Will Build One in the Panhandle Yards

OPENING ON GRANT AND SEVENTH

A Philadelphian After Property Nearby for a Large Hotel.

TWO NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS ASSURED

Pittsburg is assured a new union depot and another large, first-class hotel in the near future, two improvements the city has needed for years. The Pennsylvania road has completed all its property purchases, and, it must be said for its benefit, that it has not been the fault of the corporation that the station was not built long ago. President Roberts and General Manager Pugh have said repeatedly that a new depot was only a question of time, but the delay has been rasping, and at times the officials have been charged with "rubbing" it into Pittsburg for the riots of 1877. These insinuations have always been denied, and to any thinking man they will appear ridicu-lous. As a result of circumstances, over which they have had no control, the Pennsylvania road has seen its local or suburban patronage slipping away from its grasp, until now what is left is only a skeleton in comparison to what it has been. The company intends to make an effort to win it back, with considerable show of success.

Hubbard, accompanied to the bons and a squad of officers in citizens bons and a squad officers bons and a squad officers bons and a squad difficult thing to buy from the Schenley estate. It now transpires that the refusa of the Schenleys to sell has been the cause of all the delay. Without the Hardscrabble property the road was handicapped and unable to get rid of the Panhandle freight depot and yards, facing Liberty street, where it has been the intention all along to build the new passenger station.

Now THE DISPATCH is in a position to state that the Hardscrabble site has been bought, and in a short time the removal will be made. The deal has been completed. This paper also published recently that the new depot would be built in the Panhandle yards, and opening out at the corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue. This is about as far down town as the railroad can possibly get, and is more reasonable than the thousand and one schemes along Smithfield street which have been suggested in the last three years. Manager Pugh is very well satisfied with the location. When saked some time ago why he didn't try to get further into town, he wanted to know in what other city in the United States a railroad was so close to the business center as the Panusylvania will be after the new depot is built. The best part of the arrangement is that the road has secured its footbold for a mere song. It cost them \$12,000,000 to reach Broad street in Philadelphia, and the sale of the Schenley property in Hardscrab-ble has made the Pennsylvania officials jubilant. The Pistsburg problem is now solved, and nothing remains but to make

It has been the aim of the officials to get the Panhandle station on the Court House side of the tunnel, as it would be advantageous in more ways than one. The company is hampered for room, and the short underground passage way couldn't be widened without great expense. The tracks, however, will be ample for passenger service, and under the new plan the Panhandle trains will run out of the tunnel directly into the depot. The policy of the road is to run all freight trains around the city, and with the Ohio connect-ing bridge the heavy trains can be taken over the West Penn road or the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston. The East Liberty grade is one of the heaviest on the line. Torrens is about 200 feet higher than the Union depot, and to avoid this grade will greatly facilitate the movement of freight. By removing the Panhandle yards to Hardscrabble, there will be no further necessity to run outside freight through Pittsburg, and the local traffic can be easily

handled by transfers.

Now as to the depot plans. People who think that the Pennsylvania road has given up its local travel without a struggle are very much mistaken. The local patronage has been a bonanza, and since the has been a bonanza, and since the advent of the cable roads, the line has lost heavily. The depot will be built with a view to accommodating people living in the East End. In the Panhandle yards the road has 2,041,-800 square feet of surface, or nearly five acres. It faces 640 feet on New Grant street and 320 on Seventh avenue This This will give some idea of the dimensions of the station, including the sheds. The plan is to build the depot over toward the tunnel with the main entrance from Grant and Seventh avenue. Several tracks will be built under sheds along New Grant street, and the trains will run to the limit, landing passengers at Seventh avenue.

dations for Patrons. Gates will probably be put in along New Grant, and passengers can walk off the cars onto this thoroughfare, and be very near to the heart of the city. There will be no delay in the yards as in days gone by, and no long walks. At present people must tramp almost to Fourteenth street to board the cars, and from that point down-town in coming in from their homes in the morning. It can be plainly noted that the distance from Seventh avenue will be much shorter. A lawyer standing on the Court House steps will see the depot within two squares of his reach. It will be a great boon for the legal profession, and a short, easy walk to the train. By making the local fares low the panusylvania people think they will be account. By making the local fares low the Pennsylvania people think they will be on a good competing basis with the traction roads to the East End. But Allegheny and the travel going over the Northside electric roads have not been fargotten. Several years ago the road bought the property abutting on Penn avenue and Liberty street, now occupied by the Adams Express Company. This property was purchased as part of the scheme. Most casual observers have probably noticed several Ft. Wayne tracks that have been built up to Penn avenue and stopped there. These tracks will be extended across Liberty street into the new depot, and in this way the present sharp curve, which is dangerous and difficult to get around, will be avoided. This will bring the local Allegheny and through Western trains much farther down town. The trains continuing East or West can be The trains continuing East or West can be handled as they are in 'Philadelphia in going to New York. The cars are reverse

In Keeping With the City. In the main the above is an outline of in all parts of the General Manager Pugh's plans. Nothing is known about the design and architecture of the depot, but President Roberts has always promised that the new station for the past year.

would be in keeping with the growth and importance of the city. The Allegheny Valley is to have a share in the programme, unless the Erie system should outbid the Pennsylvania when the road is sold. The Erie people are aggressive, and will make their rival put up liberally to retain its prestige. Another competing line would help Pittsburg, and the Erie has promised to build a new depot where the Allegheny Valley general offices now are if they can get the road.

In connection with the Pennsylvania im-

get the road.

In connection with the Pennsylvania improvements, a new hotel is among the possibilities. A prominent Philadelphia hotel man, who evidently had knowledge of the railroad company's intentions, was in the city several days ago and commenced negotiations for a site on Seventh avenue and Cherry alley. Three properties in that locality can be bought for \$265,000, and it is his intention to build a house costing \$1,000,000 in Pittsburg. The need of another first-class hotel is admitted on all sides. One of the difficulties has been to secure cheap ground. A number of sides. One of the difficulties has been to secure cheap ground. A number of hotel projects have been discussed by capitalists, but the price of land in a good locality has disheartened them at the start. With the new depot on Grant street, a hotel on the site mentioned would be within easy reach. The neighborhood also would be vastly improved, and no objection on this score could be urged.

An Admirable Site. Real estate men who have been asked for their views admit that it is an excellent location, and couldn't be duplicated in the city for twice the price. The properties in question under considera-tion are the First U. P. Church, corner The properties in question under consideration are the First U. P. Church, corner Seventh avenue and Cherry alley, the Walker property next to it on the avenue, used at present for warehouses, and the old Oak alley church in the rear, which abuts against the Jackson building on Liberty street. The U. P. Church fronts 135 feet on Seventh avenue and 120 on Cherry alley, price \$100,000; the Walker property fronts 90 feet on the avenue by 120 feet back, price \$80,000; and the other church in the rear faces 120 feet on Cherry alley, 141 on Oak alley by 164 feet on another side, price \$85,000. Altogether the area is 34,440 square feet, or a plot much larger than the Monongahela Honse. Between the Walker property and the Bissell block on Seventh avenue are two old houses belonging to the Bissell estate. These are hard to get, and probably no effort will be made to secure them. The Philadelphia man contemplates erecting a seven to eight story hotel, something after the style of the Hollenden in Cleveland. When this is done, with the Telephone Com-

When this is done, with the Telephone Company's building opposite, Seventh avenue can boast some of the finest structures in the city. The Quaker City Boniface for several reasons wants his name withheld for the present. The main one is he doesn't care to be bothered by agents, or have the

AN UNPLEASANT ADVENTURE.

BISHOP TAYLOR'S NIGHT AT A HOTEL IN ROTTERDAM.

His Head and Nose Badly Battered While He Siept - No Knowledge Left Him as to How, When or by Whom He Was Attacked.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—[Special.]—Bishop Taylor, Methodist Bishop of Africa, recently had an unpleasant experience at a hotel in Rotterdam. He came from the Congo in the steamer Afrakaan, arriving in Rotterdam October 7. He occupied a large room on the first floor of the hote! He did not open the window, because it opened on the street. He retired at 8 P. M., and fell asleep immediately. What followed he tells in a dist book rooms in this city. It is as fol-

lows:

A little before midnight I awoke, feeling uncomfortably warm. I threw off the blankets and fell asleep again. I awoke again a little before 3 A. M., feeling great pain and burning soreness of my nose, lower lip and chin. A candle was burning on the center table, and I saw that on each side of my head was a large towel, both towels covered with patches of blood, and they were adjusted to catch a flow of blood from the outer surface of my nose, the surface skin of which seems to have been broken from between the eyes to the point, and the base to the forehead near the eyebrows battered, chin terribly bruised, the lower lip broken outside, and badly cut inside on the lower teeth. I was badly battered, without the slightest knowledge or remembrance of how it came to pass.

teeth. I was badly battered, without the slightest knowledge or remembrance of how it came to pass.

The next morning the proprietor of the hotel reported that at 1 a. M. he heard a heavy fall in the room next to him, and hastening in, found me in a kneeling position, sitting back on my feet and the blood flowing profusely from my nostrils. He at once got a washbowl and held it under my face for three-quarters of an hour, and was about to hasten for a doctor, when the flow from the inside stopped. He then put me in bed, adjusted the towels to catch the blood and returned to his room. He was with me from 1 to 2 a. M. I lay there entirely unconscious, and when I woke up I had not a trace of even a dream of what had passed.

The conclusion was that from the effect of lack of ventilation, and getting cold, I turned out for a walk on deck to warm up. That was my first experience in somnambulism. The blow was hard on my nose. The region of my eyes, from brow to cheek bones, was black and blue, occasioned by the smashing in of the nose, yet in the morning the nose was in the right shape and position. I constantly suffered pain for many days, but all is healing nicely.

Friends of Bishop Taylor express the opinion that a fall would not have produced such effects, and believe that he was assaulted, probably with a view to robbery, and left to die

MISSING BOOKS RETURNED.

Oneer Recovery of the Records of a Tow Lost for Twenty Years.

GORHAM, ME., Nov. 11 .- [Special.]-About 20 years ago a book containing all the records of this town, from 1754 to 1815. was lost. It was of great value, as it con tained records of events which could be found nowhere else. The loyal and earnest action of the town during the revolutionary times, and again in 1812 were all in the missing book. Every effort was made to find the volume, but without success, and the enterprise was abandoned.

Last week a package containing three books in excellent preservation came by express from Boston, without any explanation. One of them was the early records of Gorham. The other two books contained the marriages, births and deaths of the inhabitants of the town from 1764 to 1822. This event has been the source of great rejoicing, for the acts and doings of the early and distinguished fathers of the town are now preserved in the original manu-script. But it is a great mystery where they have been all these years, or by whom they were finally sent back.

A Determined War on Butterworth CHICAGO, Nov. 11 .- [Special.]-The Coumbus Club is now demanding the dismissal of Secretary Butterworth from the executive department of the World's Fair, because of his anti-Catholic speech at the Standard Club a week ago. In a World's Fair official, the members say, it showed a religious narrow-mindedness and a bad taste that should at once be removed from any connection with such a cosmopolitan under taking as the World's Columbian Exposition. Meeting are being held by Catholics in all parts of the city to denounce Mr. Butterworth for his utterances, and it is thought the storm will result in the official dropping out of the executive chair which he has held for the part went. Meeting are being held by Catholic

BOUND TO BAR BLAINE

From the Credit Due Him in All the Important Affairs of State.

HARRISON'S FRIENDS YET BUSY.

On Every Opportunity Decrying the State Department's Work.

MANY THINGS THAT GO TO SHOW IT

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- The officials of the State department and other friends, admirers and political adherents of Secre-tary Blaine in Washington are making daily discoveries of what they regard as evidence that a systematic attempt is being made by the friends of President Harrison to rob Mr. Blaine entirely of the credit due to him for the accomplishments of the State department during the present administration. The latest enterprise of this kind is developed in connection with the information made public in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to the effect that a treaty of arbitration between the United States and England regarding the Bering sea fisheries has been agreed upon for presentation to the Senate for ratification.

As soon as Solicitor General Taft had let out the administration secret, apparently as a slip of the tongue, but really for the purpose of affecting the pending hearing in the Sayward case, the friends of Mr. Harirson promptly jumped to the conclusion that this treaty had been arranged during the summer months while Mr. Blaine was at Bar Harbor too ill to concern himself with publie business.

Harrison Complimented by His Organs. The few newspapers that are loyal to the fortunes of the President at once proclaimed that he had carried on negotiations looking to a treaty of arbitration, assisted by Secre-tary Tracy and Mr. John W. Foster. They complimented Mr. Harrison for his diplomatic cleverness, and the Secretary of State was completely ignored.

Those officials of the State Department who know the real facts about Mr. Blaine's State Department work during the summer, hesitate between amusement and indignation at the impudence of these friends of the President. They state with positiveness that the treaty referred to by the Attorney General and Solicitor Taft in the Supreme Court yesterday, was negotiated last spring before and during the trip of President Har-rison to the Pacific coast, and that it was one of the best guarded diplomatic secrets known in the history of the American Goyernment. The State Department officials say there is no doubt whatever about this, and that when the proper time arrives it will be shown by the publication of the correspondence that the statement is absolutely correct.

The President's triends have been for

several months engaged in a persistent effort to convince the public that he is the real author and sponsor of the reciprocity policy of the administration, and that Blaine is entitled to none, or very little of the credit for the benefits it has brought or will bring to the United States. Now they bring forward the settlement of the fisheries controversy and endeavor to play the same

Even Uncle Jerry Busk Roped In. In connection with this effort to popular-ize the President, the attention of Biaine's friends has been called to the fact that even so good a Blaine man as Uncle Jerry Rusk, of the Agricultural Department, has lent his aid to the work of crying up the President and crying down the Secretary of State. Ever since the announcement was made that the German Government had agreed to remove the restrictions imposed upon the importation of American pork, the administration organs have been loud in proclaiming that the President conducted the negotiations in person, and that he and his Secretary of Agriculture were alone entitled to the credit of the victory. It is true that Secre-tary Rusk paved the way for the action of the German Government, by using all his influence to secure the passage by the last Congress of the meat inspection act, which was, in fact, the forerunner of the removal of the pork embargo, but the friends of Blaine insist that it was he, and not the who actually brought about the revocation of the restrictions. In support of this claim they state that the negotistions were carried on entirely by Minister Phelps and the German Min-ister of War in Berlin, and Mr. John Fos-ter, acting for Mr. Blaine, and Count Arco Valley, the German Minister in Washing-ton, whose place, when he fell ill, was taken by Baron Von Numm, the Secretary of the German Legation. It is further stated that the instructions under which Phelps and Foster acted were prepared and signed by Blaine himself, before he left Washington

in May last. Evidence in the Eyes of Blaine Men. The friends of the Secretary of State have all along been convinced that the attempt to persuade the public that he has been for six months past a mere figurehead, and that the President has personally conducted the affairs of the Department of State, has had executive sanction. They point to the fact that when the agreement between Germany and the United States was finally agreed upon at Saratoga, and signed by the President when on his way to the Bennington centennial, it was followed administration organ, in spite of the fact that in accordance with the verbal terms of the agreement the German Government was to have the privilege of first announcing the result of the negotiations. In that publication the credit for the diplomatic publication the credit for the diplomatic victory was given to President Harrison, Minister Phelps and Secretary Rusk, with very little mention of Secretary Blaine, who had personally mapped out the lines upon which the controversy was conducted. When, a few days ago, the report of Secretary Rusk was made public, Blaine's friends read it with much curiosity to see whether proper gredit would be given to whether proper credit would be given to the Secretary of State for his management of this case. They would not have been surprised if Blaine had again been entirely ignored, and so were not somewhat agree-ably disappointed when they found that Mr. Rusk had in a slight way acknowledged the assistance he received from the State Department in the negotiations. Mr. Rusk's Little Hint at Blaine,

The Secretary's remarks on this administration achievement, addressed to the Presi-dent, are as follows:

dent, are as follows:

The withdrawal by some of the foreign Governments of restrictions which weighed heavily upon one of the most important of our agricultural industries—the animal industry—in response to the prompt and efficient performance of this department of the responsible duties of inspection imposed upon it by the legislation of the last Congress is one of the most gratifying features it is my duty to record in this report. The action of the Governments of Germany, Denmark and Italy in this regard deserves more than a passing word of congratulation, especially as this course seems likely to commend itself to other nations in Europe with whom we have reason to believe a large trade in this product could be built up. In the first place, it is becoming that the head of this department, as well as on behalf of the important interests confided to his care, the warm personal interest ever accorded by yourself to all matters relating to the agricultural industry which I have had occasion to submit for your consideration, and without which this grand result could never have

armananar The Curtain Comes Down on the Farce.

been attained, that I should also not fail to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of the department of state, and of those diplomatic representatives abroad who have so intelli-gently and earnestly presented this subject foreign governments.

This is rather more than Mr. Blaine's friends expected of Mr. Rusk, in view of the fact that he is regarded as the foil which is being used by the President to get votes away from Blaine, but not by any means what they think the Secretary was entitled to at the hands of his old friend and unproved. and supporter. An Amusing Feature of the Game

There is a rather amusing feature of the freeze-out game which the Harrison men have attempted to play on Blaine which has never before been made public, and the documentary evidence of which may possibly become a part of the records of the State Department. Last spring about the time that Prince Russell Harring associations and the time that Prince Russell Harring and the time that Prince Russell Harring and the time that Prince Russell Harring American Activities and the time that Prince Russell Harring American Activities and the time that Prince Russell Harring American Activities and the time that Prince Russell Harring American Activities and the time that Prince Russell Harring American Activities and the time that Prince Russell Harring American Amer sprine about the time that Prince Russell Har was actively engaged in the public articles claiming the credit of what going in the administration to be of his father's personal efforts, an he President was preparing to tak overland Pullman car journey, Sec. 2 in wrote a note to Sir Julian Pau overland Pullman car journey, Sec. 3 in wrote a note to Sir Julian Pau overland Pullman car journey, Sec. 4 and the Canadian Commissioners reg ding our relations with Canada and other questions.

The principal reason given for desiring a postponement of the conference was the fact that the President did not desire to have it take place during his absence. To

have it take place during his absence. To this Sir Julian Paunceroote replied in an informal diplomatic note, in which he gives full play to his British sense of humor. In the most courteous language known to this history of the diplomatic correspondthis history of the diplomatic correspondence, Sir Julian begged the honor to say that he would, of course, agree to the desire of the United States for a postponement, but would, at the same time, ask the privilege of expressing, as humbly as possible, his surprise at the grounds upon which the postponement was asked, in view of the fact that the perusal of Mr. Blaine's note gave him the first information ever received that President Harrison had been in any way interested in or connected with the subject. Those friends of Blaine who have had the privilege of perusing this bit of pleasant sarcasm have enjoyed considerable fun at the President's expense on account of it, and it will be preserved as a piece of uninand it will be preserved as a piece of unin tentional testimony to what they believe to be a combined effort to eliminate Secretary Blaine from participation in the Harrison administration, in order to pave the way for the nomination of the President next year.

DETAILS TO DETERMINE

IN THE ARBITRATION OF THE SEAL-ERIES DISPUTE,

How Such Matters Have Heretofore Beer Arranged-The Preliminaries Not Yet Signed-Methods of Procedure-A Short on the Other Foot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-It was learned to-day that the treaty for arbitration of the sealeries dispute between the United States and Great Britain has not yet received the signatures of the representatives of the United States and Great Britain, for although all the points to be submitted to arbitration have been agreed upon, the method of arbitration is still a matter open to discussion. This must be arranged and There are several methods of precedure

to the interests of the United States here tofore being that which was followed in the appointment of the Geneva arbitrators. in that case the United States and Great Britain each chose one representative from other nations, and these two selected three thers, the five members composing the Arbitration Commission. While it has not been determined to follow this course in the been determined to lonow this delived by per-Bering sea arbitration, it is believed by per-sons in authority that this remaining point will be adjusted before the meeting of the Senate, and that the arbitrators will have defined the exact rights of the United States and Great Britain in Bering Sea before the opening of the next sealing season.

Regarding the decision of the Supreme
Court in the Sayward case, it can be stated hat the administration is awaiting the out come with equanimity. If the Court de-nies the British contentions the result will be very gratifying, but if it should take the other course and find the seizure of the vessel to have been illegal the administration has the satisfaction of pointing to the fact that it is in no wise responsible for the seizure of the Sayward, which was made by order of its predecessors.

A Suicide With a Piece of Glass PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.-John Scott, 22 years old, attempted suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a piece of glass. Scott's family live in Galveston versity of Pennsylvania. Just why he was anxious to end his existence does not appear.

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EXHIBITION OF PLANS

THREE CENTS

For the Carnegie Free Library to Be Erected at Schen-· ley Park.

A HOST OF COMPETITORS

Offer Ninety-Six Different Designs for Fine Buildings.

MANY SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE.

The Allegheny County Court House a Model for a Great Many.

ANDREW CARNEGIE VIEWS THE DESIGNS



HE seventh story of the new Ferguson building contains \$50,000 worth of architectural designs, placed to view on large, improvised easels. They are the competitive efforts of 96 different designers. of the United States, each of whom hopes to win the prize to be awarded by the Carnegie Library Commission as to the style of architecture of the proposed structure in Schenley Park. A more admirably adapted room, both for light and size,

could not have been selected for the display. The public will be permitted to view and criticise the designs for two weeks, the doors being thrown open at 9 o'clock this morning and continuing until 5 P. M. Three large elevators will carry those interested in the art exhibition, for it truthfully can be called such. According to Chairman J. B. Scott, of the commission, this is the greatest competitive display ever made in the country. There are



One in the Grecian Style.

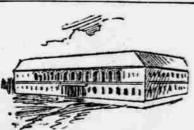
plans on exhibition and no without un architectural education need endeavor to criticise or give a detailed description of the exhibit. In this connection it is sufficient to say that the whole is very interesting, and the designs are no doubt the masterpieces thus far of every contributor.

There is no chance or occasion to disriminate. The beautiful and artistic handiwork shows for itself, and the public can favor and find fault just as it chooses for two weeks to come. To wander through the aisles and pick out a favorite design is almost impossible. After you have sized them all up hurriedly there s an impression left on the mind which brings out a few striking drawings, but you are left undecided as to a choice.

There are numerous styles of architecture; antique, Greek, Roman, classic, etc.



After the Richardson Pattern Notable among those of Pittsburg exhibitors was a very great display of what is at present called the Norman style or Neo Rennaissance. This seemed to predominate. It is probably due to the imitation of Richardson, the designer of the Allegheny County Court House. So popular has the style become that it truthfully can be distinctively called of the Richardson school, which is pure American architecture. Four of these designs, by Messrs. Osterling, Steen, Fraser and Orth may generally be classed in this school, as each of their plans present features resembling the massive temple of Justice. Again the secularized, or classic, with, however, no instance of the pure classic, was noticed frequently among the designs. Some of them were strikingly effective. Pittsburg comes to the front in the line of meritorious and attractive work, and



Architecturally Pure and Simple. her architect's efforts compare favorably with the great minds of the United States. The plan designed and drawn by F. J. Cooper, of Pittsburg, attracted a great share of attention. His effort is partly classic, but being noticeably original and different from those about it.

Vast Variety of Styles. All the different styles of architecture from the beginning of history to the present day are represented. Simplicity is a rarity red only by a few of the contestants. The majority seem to have in mind an outside display with a high tower, a panorama of sharp corners and a coat of red paint to be added later on. The buildings pictured would suit all on. The buildings pictured would sait all purposes from a county jail to a church. Some would make good libraries, others would not. The number is so great, however, that the committee cannot help .12 but make an excellent selection.
.13 One design that attracted a great deal of attention from the few