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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

RETALIATION UPON CANADA

Counseled by Many Senators, Unless Britain Comes to Time

IN THE SEAL MATTER.

Sherman Stands by the Administration, but Is Strongly Opposed.

A BLUNDER FROM THE BEGINNING

Is What Voorhees Terms the Way the Treaty Was Handled.

The Indiana Senator Gains a Number of Recruits to His Side of the Case—Sherman and Several Others Caution Their Colleagues to Move Slowly—The Question Universally Considered in the Most Serious Light—Similarity of a Case That Occurred During the Administration of Cleveland — Steps Taken at That Time—Secrets of the Executive Session of Yesterday Laid Bare for Dispatch Readers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Frye's vigorous speech in the executive session of the Senate yesterday, advocating a policy of immediate and complete commercial retaliation against Canada unless England shall agree to deal fairly in the fisheries controversy, met with usual approval throughout Washington, and was everywhere discussed by statesmen and politicians to-day. Mr. Frye's speech, moreover, was followed by the introduction this morning, by Senator Morgan, of a resolution providing for putting into effect at once a plan of retaliation, so far as affects the privileges now enjoyed in the transportation of imported merchandise through the United States to Canadian points.

In the second day's debate of the Bering Sea question, after Mr. Morgan's resolution was introduced, the propriety and practicability of retaliation were again the leading topics, and it begins to look as if members of the both parties were about ready to make some decided step in the matter.

Correspondence and Treaty Public.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the correspondence that has taken place on the subject of the Bering Sea fisheries since the last publication, a little less than a year ago. This correspondence, as well as the treaty of arbitration, was at once made public. There is nothing whatever in the treaty that has not already been printed in the newspapers, and in the correspondence the only new feature is the letter of Lord Salisbury declining to consent to a consideration of the modus vivendi.

Soon after the President's message was received an executive session was held and three hours spent in a continuation of the discussson commenced yesterday. The principal speakers to-day were Senators Sherman, Voorhees, Morgan, Hale, Teller, Chandler, Palmer, Ransom and Butler. Nearly all of these Senators were strongly in favor of ratifying the treaty, claiming that such a course would act in the nature of a flag of truce pending the contest over the proposition for a renewal of the modus vivendi. A few Senators, however, notably Mr. Voorhees, opposed such action.

Warlike Retaliation Counseled.

Senators Sherman and Morgan made the most important speeches of the day, and the latter surprised even the Senators who have known him longest, by the unusual vigor of his utterances and the advanced ground which he took in favor of the most prompt and warlike retaliation upon Canada. Senator Sherman startled the Senate by the statement that the correspondence will show that, or if not it can be easily proven that, Lord Salisbury has repeatedly disavowed England's responsibility for the outrages upon American rights in Bering Sea, and lays all the blame on the shoulders of the Canadians, to whom he (Salisbury) has continually referred as poachers.

Several Senators questioned the correctness of Mr. Sherman's statement on that point, but the Senator repeated it, and unofficially assured the Senate that Canada, and not the English Government, was mostly to blame. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Sherman said, made no secret of the fact that he cannot constrain the Canadians in this matter much as he would like to.

Sherman Upholds the Treaty.

Senator Sherman made an earnest appeal for the ratification of the treaty, and his advice was strongly indorsed by Senators Morgan and Hale, who pointed out that with a treaty of arbitration the United States would be strengthened in her position so far as the good offices of friendly Governments are concerned, and that it would in the end be impossible for England to decline a modus vivendi while arbitration was in progress.

Senator Morgan announced to the Senate in the most solemn terms that he regarded the present situation as the most critical of any since he had been in public life. Serious difficulty, and even bloodshed, he said, were threatened, and he appealed to the Senate to discuss the matter in a broad, calm, statesmanlike way, totally unbiased by political prejudices or national jealousies. Mr. Morgan favored the ratification of the treaty as the best means to a satisfactory conclusion of the controversy.

Senator Voorhees added to the general interest and excitement of the discussion by making a fierce attack upon the administration for what he described as its "bungling diplomacy." He said that the President and Secretary of State had

Blundered From the Start,

and that it was a disgrace and a shame for them to send to the Senate a treaty proposing arbitration in the face of England's refusal to prevent poaching while the question was being arbitrated.

Senator Voorhees charged that the administration knew that a renewal of the modus vivendi had been refused when the treaty was signed, and that heretofore a stupendous blunder of diplomacy and statesmanship had been committed.

Senator Chandler challenged this statement, and a protracted dispute arose as to the dates of the various sections of the correspondence. At its conclusion the impression prevailed among many of the Senators that Mr. Voorhees was warranted in making his statement.

Senator Teller said the United States purchased certain rights in the Bering Sea from Russia, and until it could be shown that England has a prior claim or any share in the seal islands and the waters contiguous thereto, there is no occasion for arbitration. He sustained the position he took yesterday, and insisted that the treaty should be rejected and the laws against poaching in that vicinity enforced.

Palmer's Voice Raised for War.

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, who has Presidental aspirations, stated what his understanding of the controversy was, and advocated a vigorous policy toward Great Britain. He, like Senator Teller, does not believe there is any necessity for arbitration, as the United States has certain rights in the Bering Sea, acquired by purchase, and therefore need not ask England whether these rights shall be enforced.

Senators Ransom, of North Carolina, and Butler, of South Carolina, said they were in favor of sustaining the administration in any policy it might pursue in this case, but they deprecated hasty action that might involve the country in a war with Great Britain. Those who passed through the late war, said Senator Ransom, hesitate to engage in another bloody conflict if it can be avoided by honorable methods.

Senator Butler said he would go as far as any Senator to uphold the honor and dignity of the United States against Great Britain or any other foreign country, but he did not see, from the facts presented, any occasion for the sensational aspect presented by certain persons in dealing with the subject. It appeared to him that England imagined she saw an opportunity to acquire certain privileges in Bering Sea without giving anything in return, and, with her usual thrift, was ready to take advantage of the situation.

Full Publicity in Great Favor.

A long discussion ensued as to whether the correspondence submitted should be given to the public. Many of the Senators were in favor of giving all the facts to the people and allow them to draw their own conclusions as to which side presents the best case. The veteran Senators, led by Mr. Ransom, who are more familiar with diplomatic affairs, opposed the proposition, on the ground that it was not necessary to spread the correspondence on the records before deciding what action is to be taken. Such an exposure, they thought, would not help the controversy or bring about a more speedy settlement. The whole question was finally laid over until to-morrow.

If any reliance whatever can be placed upon the utterances of prominent Senators and Representatives it is evident that the majority of both Houses of Congress is in favor of prompt and effective retaliation against Canada, and it begins to look, therefore, as if the threats that have for several years been made against the continuation of the transportation and other privileges enjoyed by Canada are about to be carried out.

Cullom in for Retaliation.

Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, makes no concealment of his belief and that the English Government should be treated as an enemy of this country, and shut out completely from the commercial privileges which she now enjoys. Mr. Cullom said to-day that he is in favor of the most vigorous retaliation against Canada, and believes that the United States should at once serve notice upon the English Government that if she does not consent to conceding our rights in the fisheries controversy we shall at once place an embargo against her railroad facilities in this country. We have been patient long enough, he says, and now is the time to strike. A majority of Mr. Cullom's Republican colleagues express themselves similarly.

Senator Frye's speech in the executive session yesterday was simply a repetition of other speeches which he has delivered in the Senate during the past five or six years. He has repeatedly stated, in his speeches and other ways, that the New England fishermen are wholly denied the rights secured under the treaty of 1818, and advocated the most vigorous measures against Canada.

Feeling Among the Democrats.

On the Democrat side of the chamber the feeling that some legislation of the retaliatory kind should be enacted is as strong as among the Republican Senators. Senator Gorman, who has long been an advocate of the policy of retaliation, said to-day that he thinks that the Democrats are almost unanimous on the subject. This was not the case in 1888, when Mr. Gorman made a speech in the Senate containing a fierce attack upon the unusual privileges enjoyed by Canadian railroads in this country, and their course in discriminating against American railroads. That speech was made on the third of August, 1886, on a resolution introduced by Senator Cullom, authorizing the commission on inter-state commerce to make an investigation relative to the diversion of commerce from American to Canadian railroads, and discriminating against American vessels, with a view to ascertaining what legislation was necessary to protect the commercial interests of the United States.

Mr. Gorman said then, addressing the Senate, that the question to be investigated was a most important one, and gave a history of the various laws enacted and treasury regulations promulgated that had gradually brought about the pernicious system complained of. Mr. Gorman referred in the speech to the circular issued by Secretary Manning, in 1885, which was intended to prohibit the transit of Canadian goods through the United States, but which, like orders previously and subsequently issued, failed to accomplish that object.

How It Was Once Viewed.

Mr. Gorman subsequently presented a resolution authorizing and directing the President to prohibit the transit of goods in Canadian cars. The resolution was not acted upon, chiefly because many Senators were of the belief that there was ample authority for such action by the President in existing law. It was in connection with the introduction of this resolution that Mr. Gorman brought out the fact that Levi P. Morton, then a candidate for Vice President, and William L. Scott, where directors in the Canadian Pacific Railroads, and that Calvin S. Brice was a director in other Canadian companies.

Senator Edmunds replied to Mr. Gorman, and appeared as the representative and defender of the existing system, principally because under it the Vermont Central system enjoyed certain advantages that it did not wish to forego. The Cullom resolution of investigation was passed, and a good portion of the time for three or four years was spent by the committee in traveling about over the country in all directions, looking into the subject of railroad transportation and taking a mass of testimony. Their report, which was a most voluminous one, and which recommended legislation looking to the restrictions enjoyed by Canadian roads in the United States was submitted to the last Congress, but nothing whatever was done with it.

Congressmen With Money at Stake.

There are several Senators on both sides of the Senate chamber, as well as men of both parties in the House of Representatives, who are financially and otherwise directly interested in various Canadian railroads and American railroads which derive the bulk of their business from the Canadian connections, and they were able to smother the Cullom report.

On the 29th of August, 1888, soon after the passage of the Cullom resolution, President Cleveland sent to Congress a message on the subject of retaliation against Canada which it was thought would lead to the enactment of much desired legislation. The message was made use of only for political purposes, however, and the President's recommendations were ignored by his own party. In that message Mr. Cleveland said: "I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the Executive the power to suspend by regulation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, commerce and merchandise in bond, across and over the territory of the United States." In another paragraph the President said: "I recommend that such legislative action be taken as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals and their cargoes precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be measured by exactly the same rule of discrimination."

Blaine's Appearance on the Scene.

Congress adjourned without attempting to take any action upon these recommendations of President Cleveland, and though unimportant and entirely inadequate regulations were issued by the Treasury Department from time to time, the question of retaliation against Canada did not appear until the fall of 1890, when there was a hearing in the office of Secretary Windom in behalf of certain American elevator owners and others who complained bitterly of the unjust discrimination against them by Canadian roads, and appealed to the Secretary to take some decided action. Representatives of all the roads having Canadian connections were present at the hearing, and they together with their opponents, were suddenly startled by the appearance of Secretary Blaine, who had been an unnoticed listener to the arguments that had been presented.

Under the guise of seeking some information from one of the lawyers present, Mr. Blaine made an entirely unexpected but highly interesting speech, in which he pointed out the numerous and various ways in which American roads were discriminated against by Canada, and took strong grounds in favor of immediate retaliation. Secretary Windom, it was understood at the time, agreed entirely with Mr. Blaine, but whatever action he may have contemplated was interrupted by his sudden death, three months afterward.

Severity Tamed by Influence.

The subject of amending the Treasury regulations then passed to the jurisdiction of Secretary Foster, who in June last issued a new regulation relative to the passage of Canadian cars in bond through the United States. The new order was much less severe in terms than had been anticipated, and it was stated at the time, and not denied, that the personal influence of Chauncey M. Depew and the indirect influence of the New York Central Railroad and the Vanderbilt system have interfered to break the force of the blow which the Treasury had intended to strike at Canadian railroads and the Canadian connections of American railroads.

Since the issuance of that order, which appears to have had no effect whatever toward cutting the unfair privileges enjoyed by Canada or of adjusting in any way unfair discriminations, nothing whatever has been said or done, in Congress or out of it, until Senator Frye brought the matter so suddenly and pointedly to the attention of the Senate yesterday. He has succeeded, by virtue of the very strained relations between this country and England, growing out of the fishery dispute, in interesting public men of all shades of opinion in Washington in the necessity of prompt and vigorous action. Democrats and Republicans alike announce themselves as ready to enact at once whatever retaliatory legislation is demanded and it remains to be seen whether they will make good their promises.

ILLINOIS FOR ALGER.

The Michigan Candidate Declares He Will Not Tap a Barrel, Though.

STANDS BY HIS RECORD.

Quay Defended in a Lengthy Letter Written by Clarkson.

THE SENATOR AGAIN A CANDIDATE.

His Announcement First Made in a Kittanning Newspaper.

CAMBRIA COUNTY IS FOR CLEVELAND

CHICAGO, March 9.—General Russell A. Alger, who yesterday announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President, arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day and was soon in consultation with State Auditor Piney and Secretary Charley Partride, of the Republican State Central Committee. These two gentlemen informed General Alger that Senator Cullom would probably have the solid State delegation from Illinois. General Alger, speaking of his candidacy, was very confident. He said:

For many months I have been importuned by influential Republicans in Michigan and other States to become a candidate for the Republican nomination, and I have consented. My candidacy does not mean that there is any dissatisfaction on my part or on the part of my friends with the administration of President Harrison. Harrison has made a good President, but it is the right of every American citizen to aspire to the Presidency, and I am an aspirant, and I shall hereafter use all honorable means to enlist support from all sections of the country. I shall have the solid delegation from Michigan. I shall have support from other States, but I do not care to state what it is and where it will come from. I have received many letters from Southern Republicans asking me if I am prepared to use money to assist my candidacy. To all these letters I replied very emphatically that I shall do nothing of the kind. I would not spend money to assist myself if I knew that it would make me President to-morrow. If a man cannot win by honorable means he should be defeated.

Speaking of his war record, General Alger said that he has a surprise in store for Charles A. Dana, which will be a regular bombshell when it is made public. He said:

I have been in correspondence with the Secretary of War regarding the official records of the War Department for some time. Yesterday Secretary Elkins sent me the last of the copies of all the records in the case for which I had applied. In my office in Detroit several stenographers are at work preparing a transcript of the documents, which could not by any stretch of the imagination be construed as reflecting on me. From these records I prefer to be judged, and I shall not make public any of the hundreds of flattering letters and documents which are commendatory of my conduct during the war. I propose to be vindicated. My own name and that of my family have been attacked. The defense will be ample. I have no fear of the result. General Custer, it is true, is dead, but there are many phases of this matter that concern his treatment of me that can be readily understood by the old army officers. General Custer wished to place his brother above others, and that dealt a severe blow at those who were for promotion from the position of corporal up.

General Alger and his family are en route to California, where they will remain several weeks.

CLARKSON PRAISES QUAY.

A Letter that Lauds the Leader Liberally—He Won the Battle in '88, and Has Been a Marked Man Ever Since—Tammany His Traducer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Frank Willing Leach, Assistant Secretary of the Republican National Committee, has received a letter from J. S. Clarkson, Chairman of that body, under date of March 5, from Ashville, N. C., which states that, in compliance with a request from some of Senator Quay's Pennsylvania friends, he put on paper his estimate of Senator Quay in the campaign in 1888. He reproduces his remarks, delivered at the meeting of the National Committee in Washington in November, 1891. These were made in executive session, and have never before been published. In the course of his remarks Mr. Clarkson says:

If I followed my own wishes, as the most of you already know, I would not accept the chairmanship. It means not only to succeed the greater political general that the first century of American politics has developed, but it means to take up action in a time of storm and calumny with a plain warning, as shown in the case of Quay, that the Republican party does not stand for the defense of its leaders who lead in its hardest fights. Who can bend the bow of Ulysses? I would not even venture to try.

Only those of us on the Executive Committee who were with the Chairman from the first week in July till the close of the campaign know the great and splendid work rendered to the Republican party by the man of Pennsylvania. His genius gave superior generalship, and that gave victory. The Republican party will never know, and it could never repay if it did know, the services rendered to it in such a time of doubt and peril by Senator Quay. The Republican party of this day has never fully appreciated either his power or his services. The Democratic party recognized it immediately, and trembled before it throughout the campaign and fell before it at the election. And from the day of the election of M. S. Quay, the man whose genius had found the plan and whose courage had furnished the way to defeat, the Democratic party, was a marked man. No sooner was the election over than the plan of beating Quay to the earth was begun by the Democrats. It started in Tammany Hall, the most corrupt of political organizations known in America, and was seconded by the Democratic press of New York. The Republican press, instead of seeing the motive and striking down the malice, began to falter and to hesitate and then to apologize, and finally to turn about in the unworthy work of helping the Democratic party to destroy the great Republican fighter. The Democrats knew at once by the light of the election that they had more to fear from Quay than from any other American. They fear him more to-day. They have followed him with unpitying malice, with unceasing calumny, and with a cruelty which only politics could either originate or perpetuate.

The Republican campaign of 1888 was conducted with entire honesty. The whole genius of it was to discover and prevent Democratic fraud. In New York State, where Tammany writhed and still writhes under the defeat, the Democratic demon was to throw a quarter of a million of money in the rural counties of the State and carry the election by bribery. Senator Quay's quick eye discovered this, and all the power of the National Republican Committee was invoked to defeat the attempt, and succeeded. The whole Republican fight, then and now, is made successful when you can poll the full Republican vote and still Democratic fraud. This was the genius of Quay. This gave the Republican party the victory.

THE OLD ROMAN HEARD FROM.

His First Political Utterances for a Year, Praising His Party.

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—[Special.]—The Democratic members of the General Assembly called on Hon. Allen G. Thurman to-night and paid their respects as a body. The "Old Roman," seated in a reclining chair, received them personally and in a brief speech gave his first utterances of a political nature for a year. They were impressive and deeply affected the visitors from the fact that the health of Judge Thurman is precarious. He is unable to get about, rheumatism having deprived him of the use of his lower limbs. His mind, however, remains unimpaired, and to-night he spoke with the same force and eloquence that distinguished him in the Senate.

"The old man feels grateful for your remembrance," said Judge Thurman. "I am more than glad to meet other members of the party, to which I hope we may all belong as long as God spares us breath." He expressed a confidence in the victory of the Democracy at the forthcoming national contest. "I may be mistaken in the Democratic faith, but that faith must remain in me till I die. It may not be long, but it shall go with me to the grave. The Democratic party has been my support in many crises in my life, for I believe it is the party which is best calculated to confer happiness on the general masses."

QUAY IS A CANDIDATE.

His Announcement Appears First in an Armstrong County Paper.

KITTANNING, March 9.—[Special.]—The name of Senator M. S. Quay was to-day announced in the *Republican* as being before the people for re-election, and as the name of John Dalzell was formally ann[illegible] last week the fight is now really o[illegible] understood that there will be [illegible] money on both sides for legitimate [illegible] paign purposes, and as a result the hustle has commenced.

Both sides will make a hard fight to carry the county, as the people vote direct for Senator on the 26th of this month, and each desires the prestige of carrying the county. All local issues have been dropped, and other interests are forgotten in the general hurrah.

CAMBRIA FOR CLEVELAND.

Pattison Is Only Second Choice of the Democrats of the County.

JOHNSTOWN, March 9.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Democratic County Committee in Ebensburg to-day there was a large attendance and much interest manifested. The Democratic primaries were fixed for the first Saturday in June. Resolutions were passed indorsing Cleveland and Pattison, and the six delegates to the State Convention were instructed to support delegates to the National Convention who were for Cleveland first and Pattison second choice as President.

H. A. Englehart, M. A. Quarts, Joseph A. Gray, P. C. Lewis, Philip Sloan and Barney Hagen were elected delegates to the State Convention. Hon. Ed T. McNellis will be a candidate for national delegate from this district.

PROHIBITION UP AGAIN.

Iowa Republicans Trying to Get It Resubmitted to the People.

DES MOINES, March 9.—To-day in the Lower House of the Legislature, the question of resubmission of prohibition to a vote to the people came up, and the Republicans favored it while the Democrats recommended indefinite postponement. Resubmission carried on a strict party vote.

Indiana Solid for Judge White.

INDIANA, PA., March 9.—[Special.]—A full meeting of the Indiana county bar today unanimously indorsed Judge Harry White for Supreme Judge. The resolution indorsing Judge White was drawn up and presented by J. Wood Clark, a member of the bar and a son of the late Judge Silas M. Clark. The county delegates to the State Convention are solid for Judge White.

Republican Gains in New York.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 9.—Conquest and Summerhill, two towns in which a tie occurred at the last election, held an election yesterday. Conquest elected a Republican supervisor by 40 majority, and Summerhill a Prohibitionist by 2 majority. The board complete now stands: 24 Republicans, 8 Democrats and 1 Prohibitionist, a Republican gain of eight members.

State League to Meet September 28.

WILLIAMSPORT, March 9.—George S. Lenhart, of this city, a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State League, announces that after consultation with President John B. Robinson and Recording Secretary William Linn, of the League, the date for the League Convention has been fixed for Wednesday, September 28.

A MARCH BLIZZARD.

Schools Closed, Trains Stopped and Business Suspended in Minnesota—A Violent Change—Telegraph Wires Prostrated in Kansas—A Drop of 20 Degrees.

ST. PAUL, March 9. — Yesterday the weather in this State and throughout the Northwest was balmy and springlike; to-day has been raging the worst blizzard for years. The howling gale, with heavy, drifting snow, was reported last night from Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, and to-night the blizzard continues with unabated fury, while the mercury is away down. Business has been practically suspended throughout the Northwest. Schools and the street car service in this city and elsewhere are closed, trains are delayed or abandoned and a general paralysis of everything has resulted. Several trains were abandoned or held in protected localities because the officials feared they would be blown from the track if started out in the blizzard. Communication has been cut off to a large extent by wire. The Weather Bureau announces that the storm will probably continue until to-morrow night.

A dispatch from Kansas City says: A terrific wind storm has been raging here for the last 24 hours and still continues. The storm began at 3 o'clock this morning and was accompanied by a rapid fall in the thermometer, the mercury dropping from 50° to 30°. The weather has been clear with no snow or rain, but the wind has blown at the rate of 47 miles an hour. The storm prevails with equal force through Kansas, and telegraphic service is seriously interrupted.

TWO STARTLING ABDUCTIONS.

One a Politician's Boy, Held for a Ransom, the Other Taken by a Relative.

SHAMOKIN, PA., March 9.—It has leaked out that Frank A. Strausser, son of Captain F. O. Strausser, a prominent Grand Army man and Republican politician, has been abducted by tramps. On Washington's Birthday the boy showed his father the initials F. S. tattoed on his arms, he said by a tramp. Next day Captain Strausser went to a veteran encampment at Pittsburg, and on returning last Friday learned that the boy had not been seen since his father left. By advice of a detective the disappearance was kept a secret, and it is believed that the boy is being held for ransom.

A Sumneytown, Pa., special says that Katie Pfinger, the adopted daughter of Jacob Kooker, was called from school by a young man of 18 to-day and forced into a carriage by two women accompanying him who drove off at a rapid rate, afterward boarding a train for Norristown. It is believed the abduction was planned by a relative whom the child had not seen for 11 years.

A WILKINSBURG BOY

FIRED THE SHOT THAT KILLED A B. & O. FIREMAN.

A Strange Scene in Jail—The Aged Fathers of Murderer and Victim Meet There—A Plea of Self-Defense—Pittsburg Legal Talent Engaged.

SOMERSET, PA., March 9.—[Special.]—It was discovered here to-day that the young flagman, Elvin Fuhrer, who shot and instantly killed a fireman named Michael Niland, on a Baltimore and Ohio engine at Yoder's siding, last Tuesday night, and supposed to be a resident of one of the Southern States, is a native of Wilkinsburg, near Pittsburg, where his father, John P. Fuhrer, is a well-known and respected blacksmith.

His father came here to-day and had a talk with his son in the county jail. While they were talking the father of the murdered man, Michael Niland, of Connellsville, was also admitted to the prison corridor. The scene presented a strange contrast. The elder Fuhrer is a stalwart six-footer, while Niland's father is very much undersized; is about 70 years of age, and speaks with a distinct brogue. The parents were introduced by the Sheriff, and cordially shook hands.

"I would like to look at the prisoner," [illegible] man," responded the Sheriff, [illegible] Fuhrer.

[illegible] looked into the prisoner's [illegible]ment and then remarked: [illegible]e a job of it, didn't you?"

There was silence for a moment and then he continued: "Can't you speak—can't you say you are sorry for what you have done?"

"Answer the man's question," commanded the elder Fuhrer sternly.

"I don't understand him," replied the prisoner, turning away.

"I said you made a good job of it," repeated Niland.

"You are an old man," said the prisoner, "and I don't want to insult you." Then turning to the Sheriff he said: "Sheriff, I wish you would take this man away. I don't want to be taunted by him."

"Are you not sorry?" reiterated the elder Niland.

"I shot your son and I am very sorry for it," replied the prisoner; "but I had to defend myself." And again he asked the Sheriff to take the man away.

"Well," said the old man as he started to leave the jail corrider. "You have done me all the harm you could. You killed my son, and you came from a country where you have killed many other men."

Mr. Fuhrer to-day retained ex-Judge Baer to defend his son, and it is likely that Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg, will assist him. The plea will be that Fuhrer shot in self-defense. He claims that Niland came at him with a coal pick upraised, and he is satisfied he meant to kill him. The sympathy of the upper class of railroad men is with the prisoner, and they are very severe in their criticisms of the engineer in charge the night the tragedy took place, for not interfering in the quarrel between the two men before blood was shed.

HEROIC REMEDIES.

Iron Manufacturers Shutting Down or Reducing Employes' Wages.

NORRISTOWN, March 9.—Hoover's large mill was shut down this forenoon for an indefinite period. Over 250 iron workers are thrown out of employment. Mr. Hoover said, in answer to a question, that the mill had been closed on account of overproduction, and he could not state when it would resume. The pipe works will, however, be run for a short time, or at least as long as they have anything to do, but it is anticipated that there will shortly be a suspension in that department.

A placard has been posted at McHose & Son's blast furance, giving notice of a reduction in the wages of employes from 10 per cent down. The employes, said one of them to-day, considered the matter and concluded that the rents and provisions being so high they could not live at the reduced wages, and informed the firm of their action. It is feared that if the new schedule is adhered to there will be a strike.

AFTER THE READING'S SCALP.

The Governor to Proceed Against the Managers Civilly and Criminally.

HARRISBURG, March 9.—[Special.]—It is stated here to-night on what is said to be good authority, that the Governor to-day declared confidentially to a friend that it is his intention to proceed both civilly and criminally against the managers of the Reading deal, and that he will insist that the legal fight shall be vigorously contended.

A dispatch from Reading says: Petitions addressed to Governor Pattison are being circulated for signature in the Schuylkill Valley asking him to frustrate the plans of the Reading Railroad Company in carrying out the proposed railroad deal and forming a monopoly of the coal interests.

BLAINE IS MUCH BETTER.

His Fever Is Gone and He May Be at Work Again Next Week.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—[Special.]—Secretary Blaine was better to-day. His fever had almost disappeared and he was less restless. By direction of his physician no visitors are permitted to see him, and he has not, during all the Bering Sea correspondence of the past few days, been even advised that it had assumed an acute phase.

His friends hope that with absolute rest Mr. Blaine may be able to resume his official duties next week.

ELECTROCUTION IN DANGER.

A Bill in the New York Legislature Provides for Return to Hanging.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—[Special.]—The Assembly Committee on Codes has agreed to report favorably the bill of Assemblyman Stein, amending the capital punishment act of the State.

The bill does away with the electrical chair and substitutes hanging. The bill is reported without amendment.

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AFTER A STRUGGLE

The Finance Committee Prepares an Appropriation Ordinance, and It

GOES TO COUNCILS TO-DAY.

Opposition Members Will Fight for Various Amendments.

TAX RATE FIXED AT 12 MILLS.

Expected That $400,000 Will Be Derived From Liquor Licenses.

THE CUT IN BIGELOW'S ESTIMATES

A rather unexpected meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the City Attorney's office, at which the appropriation ordinance presented by the sub-committee was approved without amendment. As announced by THE DISPATCH a week ago, the ordinance fixes the tax rate at 12 mills, cuts down the business tax rate and takes $185,000 from Chief Bigelow's estimate for his department. Chief Brown's general estimate for the Fire Bureau is cut down $31,500, but $30,000 of the money is applied to new engine houses in the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth wards, which were ordered by ordinances passed in 1890, but ignored in last year's appropriations.

Special meetings of both branches of Council have been called for this afternoon to take action on the ordinance as recommended. Yesterday's committee meeting was of the star chamber variety. The only voting member not present out of the 15 comprising the committee was A. C. Robertson. Controller Morrow, the clerk, was absent, but gave as a reason therefor that he had only been notified half an hour before the meeting hour, and was prevented by a previous engagement from being present.

Not Adopted Without Opposition.

Considerable opposition was offered to several items in the ordinance by Messrs. MacGonigle, Binder, Paul, Anderson and Bigham, and on the final vote to affirmatively recommend there were six negative votes. The ordinance was considered piecemeal, each item being voted on separately. The Public Safety Department was considered first, and the Southside members, Messrs. Paul, Binder, Wallace and Donley, who had come to demand their new engine houses, were pacified when it was found the sub-committee had provided for them.

The first real opposition offered was when the street repaving schedule was reached. Mr. MacGonigle wanted an amendment reducing this appropriation from $359,500 to $250,000, but was voted down. When the park appropriation was taken up Mr. MacGonigle moved that it be reduced from $307,000, the committee's figures, to $100,000, being ably seconded by Messrs. Binder and Paul. This motion was voted down and MacGonigle then moved to make it $150,000 and then $200,000, but was outvoted each time after numerous speeches on both sides of the question.

A Change for Liquor Dealers.

Mr. Donley took the floor when the business tax item was reached. The sub-committee had not filled in this item but had recommended that the general business tax be reduced from one mill to a half mill, and to place liquor dealers on a par with other business men at the same rate. Mr. Donley urged that the tax be abolished entirely.

"If you won't take it away entirely," he said, "do, in justice's name, take it off the saloon keepers. They pay the city $900 each under the new license law and it is outrageous to ask them to pay another cent."

But Mr. Donley's efforts, aided though they were by W. A. Magee and several others, had no effect, and the recommendation of the sub-committee was adopted. In the consideration of the street repaving schedule there was a good deal of kicking among those of the Councilmen present who had promised their constituents to have certain thoroughfares in their wards repaved, but had been left off the list. When a motion to recommend the ordinance entire was offered the nays rolled out so strong that Chairman Magee put the question a second time before he felt justified in deciding the motion carried.

After the meeting some of the members who opposed the amendment were indignant. Said Robert McGonigle:

Against the Park Appropriation.

"I consider the amount appropriated for parks outrageous, and that for repaving nearly as bad. I offered amendments until I was ruled out of order, and now I'll see how many of those who have been talking against this appropriation will stand by me at the Council meeting to-morrow. I have no doubt the ordinance will be passed unanimously in Select Council, but there will be some opposition in the Common branch, and it may be we can get in some amendments, though I am not over sanguine. Chairman Magee won't be able to say, as he did last year when I objected to the park appropriation, that I should have made my objections in the committee meeting. I made them in committee, and I will emphasize them in Council to-morrow."

Mr. Binder was also loud in his denunciation of the park appropriation, saying: "I would not care so much if they gave the Southside a show, but it seems they want to buy all the vacant fields in the East End for parks. It's not fair. They think because the Southside gets $100,000 a year for a free bridge she don't need anything else."

President Ford seemed to think the ordinance as amended was all right.

Ford on the Low Tax Rate.

"The people get a low tax rate," he said, "lower than in most other cities in the country, and that is about all the average taxpayer cares for. I was opposed to allowing more than $300,000 for parks until I consulted with the balance of the sub-committee and saw the necessity for the improvement. The plans Chief Bigelow has in mind will put the parks in such shape this year that it will not cost so much for them in future years."

A. F. Keating, who is largely credited with the planning of the ordinance as it came from the sub-committee, after the meeting last night said: "I think the people should be satisfied with this ordinance. We give them a tax rate of 12 mills, which will net only $180,000 more in taxes than was raised by last year's levy. Then the reduction in the business tax, if the business returns are the same as last year, will