

GEN. HARRISON VERY LOW

Members of His Family Hurriedly Summoned to His Bedside.

IS REPORTED TO BE DYING.

MRS. MCKEE HAS ALREADY LEFT FOR HER WESTERN HOME.

Her Husband is in Boston and When She Received the News of Her Father's Condition She Started for the West and Mr McKee Will Start to-day—The Condition of the Ex-President is Given Out by the New York Tribune.

New York, March 8.—The Tribune says:

It was stated here last evening that General Benjamin Harrison was lying seriously ill at his home in Indianapolis, and that his condition was regarded as such that it was thought best to summon to his bedside the members of his family.

It was found that a telegram concerning the ex-president's condition had been received by Mrs. McKee, and that she had started west on the train leaving New York last evening at 7:30 o'clock. The train is due to arrive in Indianapolis at 11 o'clock this evening.

Mrs. McKee's husband is in Boston, and immediately upon receiving the dispatch from Indianapolis she notified him by telegraph, and he will start at once for that city.

An Indianapolis dispatch received late last night states that while General Harrison has been suffering from a severe attack of grip his condition is not regarded as serious.

New York, March 9.—The Recorder says:

Colonel Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis, who is in this city, said yesterday:

"There is a strong feeling throughout the west in favor of the re-nomination for president of General Harrison. We admit that Governor McKinley and Congressman Reed will each have a strong following in the national convention, but we believe that our candidate will hold the balance of power and the outcome will be his nomination and election."

DECLARED A DRAW.

The Fight Between Griffo and Dime was a Tame Affair.

Boston, March 8.—The eight-round contest between Jimmy Dime and young Griffo, the Australian, at Music Hall to-night under the auspices of the Camden Athletic club, was not such a contest as the 2,000 or more sporting men had hoped to see and although the match was declared a draw Griffo clearly had the best of it.

In the first round both men seemed to be sizing each other up and no savage blows were exchanged.

In the second, third, fourth and fifth rounds, although Griffo did most of the leading, Dime landed several hot blows, which had little effect on his opponent. After the fourth round Griffo's work was by far the more clever and his left frequently found a resting place on Dime's jaw, followed occasionally by his right. Griffo on the defensive, as usual, was fine and Dime's leads generally went for naught. There were no knock-downs, although each man was forced to the ropes several times during the contest. Dime weighed 135 pounds and Griffo was probably five pounds heavier. Griffo forced the fighting throughout.

At the end of the eighth both men were in good condition and by the terms the contest was declared a draw. Griffo's seconds were Jimmy Carroll of Brooklyn, Benny Murphy and Billy Smith, and Dime had behind him Howie Hodgkins, Tommy Conley, Johnny Mack and Harry Oliver. Captain Daley was referee.

Attacked by a Lunatic.

Rome, March 8.—Marquis Filippo Borardi, senator since 1882, and for several years president of the board of lunacy commissioners, was inspecting an insane asylum in the suburbs to-day, when a lunatic attacked him. The attendants were not at hand and the senator was thrown to the floor and terribly beaten before help arrived. When the maniac was overpowered the senator had become unconscious, and by the terms physicians pronounce his wounds mortal. This evening it is said he will die before morning.

IS GREATLY EXCESSIVE.

Senator Morgan Gives His Views on the Being Sea Question.

Washington, March 8.—Secretary Herbert has promptly taken up the program for increase in the navy provided for in the bill signed the last day of congress and the machinery of the navy department for issuing designs and specifications has already been put in motion. Of the eleven vessels authorized the secretary is determined that at least nine shall be completed and commissioned during the present term of office and the other two shall at least be launched before March 4, 1897.

The conclusion has been practically reached that three torpedo boats will be built on the plans of those recently built upon and for which the contracts have not yet been completed, and it is probable that advertisements may be issued for more vessels in the course of a week. Chief Constructor Nicholson was in conference with Secretary Herbert for over two hours to-day and it is understood that the entire force of the construction bureau will be ordered to complete designs for the six composite gunboats of about 1,900 tons each.

It has been decided that these vessels will have a very large sail area and for general cruising they will be practically independent of their engines, which are to be of the quadruple expansion type, driving a single screw. These little ships from which such great results are expected by naval officers will be the most comfortable ships in the service and probably the most eagerly sought for duty by the younger men of the line and staff.

There is said to be no proposal to delay the advertising for proposals to build these six vessels much longer than the end of this month and the prospects are that the contracts will be let in the next two months. There is not so much haste regarding the two big battleships to cost not more than four millions each (exclusive of armament), as the department has had them in contemplation for several months and the plans can be speedily prepared when those for the gunboats are out of the way. One of them is to be built on the Pacific coast. No more than two of the gunboats are to be built at one establishment and it is likely from the number of small yards which can undertake them that the competition will be sharp.

GREATER THAN THE SUPPLY.

Clerical Relief Committee Find Hard Work in Newfoundland.

St. John's, N. F., March 8.—The clerical relief committee met to-day with Dr. Jones, the Anglican bishop of Newfoundland, in the chair. Mr. Faye read an authorization from Boston to hand over to the committee the relief goods when arrangements for the satisfactory disposal of the same had been made. Bishop Jones then read a description of the system now in use in St. John's and explained it. Under this system the island was taken and a pro rata proportion was allotted each religious denomination.

The Boston relief goods as well as other donations are valued at \$12,000. Of every \$1,000 the Church of England received \$248, the Methodists \$265, the Catholic church \$262 and the other churches \$24, and on every \$1,000 distributed the secretary and the Rev. G. W. Siddall received \$50 for their church. The plan was accepted without alteration. Universal satisfaction is expressed at the judicious handling of relief contributions, the outposts getting their shares from clergymen on the spot. Receipts acknowledging the arrival and distribution of relief and giving the number of families assisted are sent to the chairman of the relief committee and impositions and frauds are very few—in fact, are scarcely known.

The committee is assisted by a sub-committee of 200 ladies in St. John's, who do all the visiting and distribute tickets to sufferers, who present them at the relief depots, where food and clothing are given out. The demand for relief is very much greater than the supply. There are discovered daily persons who would rather starve than make their desperate situations known. Many of this class are members of tradesmen's families, who have always hitherto had plenty of comforts. Letters daily tell of the awful conditions in Holyrood, fifty miles from St. John's. According to these letters, 1,000 persons in the place are actually starving.

DEATH OF GOSWILA BARSTOW.

He was the Oldest Printer in the United States as Far as Known.

Norwich, March 8.—Joshua Barstow, the oldest printer in the United States, died in this city to-day. He was born in Preston City, January 7, 1809, learned his trade on the Norwich Weekly Courier, and then went to New York city.

He made the acquaintance of Horace Greeley at the case, and was employed with him on the New Yorker and later on the Tribune. Mr. Greeley entrusted his editorial matter to him often, as he was perfectly familiar with Greeley's peculiar writing. Mr. Barstow after working on the New York Sunday Mercury went to Philadelphia, and in 1864 enlisted in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry. At the close of the war he became a compositor on the Norwich Bulletin, and later returned to Pennsylvania and ran several country shops. In 1888 he became an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Maine, but since 1891 had resided in this city.

Declared His Innocence.

Little Rock, Ark., March 8.—Tom Watkins was executed this morning for the murder of O'Bannan. He made a speech on the scaffold declaring he did not kill O'Bannan.

FIGHTING THE INCOME TAX.

CONTINUATION OF ARGUMENT IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Court Room was Crowded to Almost Its Limit by Spectators—Even the Chief Justice Took Such an Interest in the Proceedings That He Questioned the Lawyers.

Washington, March 8.—The continuation of the argument in the income tax cases before the supreme court of the United States to-day was marked by the presence of a crowd of spectators that thronged the chamber to almost the full limit of its accommodations.

Mr. Guthrie, for the appellants in the New York cases, continued his argument against the law. He had reached yesterday that part of his address relating to the effect of the fifth amendment to the constitution, and he said that he might refrain from pressing his argument on that point, in view of the admission of the attorney general in his brief that the fifth amendment does require uniformity in the imposition of taxes.

"Do you think the requirement still in force since the adoption of the fourth amendment?" asked Justice Gray.

"We do," replied Mr. Guthrie. "It is modified by the fourth amendment, but the making of voters of the negro race adds their number to the total among whom the tax must be divided."

Referring to the question of illegal exemptions made by the law, Mr. Guthrie stated that the tremendous figures which he quoted yesterday were contained in the census reports and were therefore official. The reports of the state of New York showed that the Mutual Insurance associations in that state alone possessed accumulations amounting to over nine hundred millions of dollars, all of which were exempt under the law.

Justice Brown had asked yesterday if congress did not have the power to exempt the property of religious, charitable and educational institutions, and Mr. Guthrie had responded that counsel were not pressing that point in argument—they had no objection to urge to such exceptions. Discussing this point further to-day, he said they seriously doubted the power of congress to exempt these institutions. In the decade from 1860 to 1870 congress had steadily refused to make an exception in favor of them. "They are state institutions," he said, "subject to its laws, and opening their doors generally to residents of their respective states only. In the matter of exempting educational institutions Texas and Nebraska and another western or southern states which have no great universities, with immense accumulations of endowment funds, may exempt well and properly object to a law which imposes an additional burden upon them in order that these institutions of Massachusetts, Connecticut or New York may go free."

Mr. Guthrie asserted that congress could not select one class of corporations in the states for taxation and exempt others from it. "Neither could it tax in the view of himself and associate counsel, the national franchise or the right to do business which the states grant to their citizens. In concluding Mr. Guthrie said that there was no plea here to limit or restrict the taxing power of congress. "We recognize," he said "that it must be exercised without restraint, except constitutional limitations. Let congress amend this act, apportioning direct taxes among the states and equalizing their application and now will more willingly contribute to the national welfare than our clients, even if it takes all of the property."

The next speaker was Mr. Clarence A. Seward, who had anticipated the constitutionality of the law. Quoting the provisions of the constitution relating to the imposition of taxes, Mr. Seward said it was now about to be judicially determined whether the words in the constitution "direct tax and direct taxes" within the intent of that instrument and of those who made it, meant land tax only or other taxes; and if other taxes, what ones. "Direct taxes," he asserted, "had universally been construed to be a tax not only on lands, but on incomes as well, within any interpretation of the constitution. In support of this contention Mr. Seward cited judicial decisions in Europe and America; heographers agree in thus defining the term; and the information gathered by the state department shows that an income tax is described in the laws of the countries imposing it as a direct tax. These come from many countries, including England, which has imposed it since 1842 and Austria, which had it on its statute books for the entire century."

"Where is their origin," asked Mr. Seward, "of the doubt of this subject?" Answering the question, he said it was due to the incorrect use of Alexander Hamilton's remark as to the character of taxation. He had said that "it was presumed" that certain taxes were direct taxes; he did not give that presumption his approval, but it was always quoted as "Hamilton says" or "Hamilton thinks." The suggestion or presumption was twice rejected by the court to which it was first made. And yet, said Mr. Seward, the decision of the court in the Springer case rested wholly upon that presumption of Hamilton's.

"There is a tradition in the legal profession," said he, "that once when a suggestion was made to Mr. Lincoln that a judicial decision settled a decision, responded with some firmness that in this country nothing was settled until it was settled right. Upon that basis we are here, your honors, to ask for a modification of the decision in the Springer case. Mr. Seward then devoted himself to a consideration of the constitutional provisions and the intent of the framers of that instrument in using the words they did.

At that time the words "direct tax" were understood to mean what they mean in England, whence they came to this country. That is, tax upon land or incomes, bearing directly upon the person. The words "income tax" do not occur in the debates of the Philadelphia convention, therefore the only light that could be thrown upon the meaning of the words "direct taxes" must come from the usages, habits and customs of the people of that time. And this meaning was the same that obtained in England, whence the words found their way to this country. Justice Gray asked counsel if in any of the controversies prior to the establishment of the nation, regarding stamp tax, etc., the words "direct taxes" had been used.

"I think," replied Mr. Seward, "that there never was a time in the history of the country that state taxes were designated as other than direct taxes." This portion of the argument was most exhaustive as respects both legal and historical features. The history of the income taxes assessed by the several states was given by Mr. Seward, and he said they were known and described as direct taxes. "The only difference between the income tax of Massachusetts, which has been imposed for 200 years, and the present law," he added, "was that one was collected by state officials and the other by federal officials."

THE DAILY MORNING

ALDERMEN SETTLE DEFINITELY THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Reconsideration Taken and Concurrence With the Councilmen Passed by an Increased Majority—Provides for the Prosecution of Charges Against Gibby.

By a vote of twelve to eight the board of aldermen last night voted to concur with the board of councilmen in instructing the corporation counsel to oppose the new city charter now pending before the general assembly.

There were three absentees when Mayor Hendrick called the members to order. They were Aldermen Parish, Bromley and Moore. The clerk read the call for the meeting, the purpose of which was the reconsideration of the vote of 11 to 10 in favor of concurrence with the councilmen taken at the last meeting, and concerning the correctness of which there was doubt expressed by members of the minority, who claimed that the vote was 11 to 11.

Last night Alderman Macdonald arose and said that he did not like the idea of a special meeting for the purpose of reconsidering the vote for the simple reason that it established a bad precedent. In the future it might be reason why any minority should ask for having a special meeting called for the same purpose, when they should be at all dissatisfied with their defeat. But in view of the fact that this matter should be settled beyond the possibility of any question and for all time he would move that the matter be reconsidered. Alderman Lambert seconded the motion, and it was passed unanimously.

The resolution passed by the councilmen was then read, and Alderman Macdonald moved concurrence with the councilmen, and Alderman Keyes seconded the motion.

A yeas and nays vote was then called for and resulted as follows: Yeas, Aldermen Skiff, Lambert, Sanborn, Well, Rattlesdorfer, Habanus, Benham, Kelly, Keyes, Macdonald and Wright—12.

Nays, Aldermen Belden, Moran, Murray, Leary, Shanley, Smith, Connor and Kinney—8.

As will be noticed by the above Alderman Well of the Sixth ward was the only democrat who voted for concurrence and Alderman Belden of the Second ward and Alderman Smith of the Eleventh were the old republicans who voted against concurrence. Alderman Bromley was present at the N. D. Sperry banquet at the Quinlan club last night, but had paired his vote with Alderman Blakelee and although the latter was present he was excused from voting.

The fact was settled beyond question that the common council of the city of New Haven is opposed to the consolidation clause. Before the special business of the meeting was called up there were two matters of importance disposed of. One was a resolution prepared by Mayor Hendrick authorizing the corporation counsel of the city to prosecute the charges brought against Police Commissioner Daniel S. Gibby and to engage an assistant prosecutor and a stenographer; providing also that the evidence addressed at the recent hearings held by the committee of the police board be accessible to the board of aldermen during the police commissioner's trial.

In compliance with the resolution presented for the appointment of a commission to revise the building laws of the city, Mayor Hendrick announced the following names: Levi W. Robinson and William H. Allen, architects; William N. Townsend, mason builder; George Phelps, carpenter, and John C. North, insurance underwriter. The nominations were unanimously confirmed.

Began His Argument. Portland, Ogn., March 8.—Senator Thurston this morning began his argument before Judge Bellinger in the Union Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation case. He compared the order as filed with the order agreed to between the attorneys in New York. The difference, he claimed, was not material as to results and he said the petitioners were practically repudiating their attorneys who agreed to the form of order of substantially the same as that filed. Ex-Attorney General Williams, who was expected to argue for the petitioners to-day, is ill and was unable to be in court.

HE MADE A RECORD. Henry Lane Has a Large Margin Over Klein of Harvard.

Amherst, Mass., March 8.—A comparison of the total strength record made by Henry W. Lane '95, of Keene, N. H., on Tuesday, with all others on the official books of the American association for the Advancement of Physical Education, shows that Lane has made a new American record by a large margin over E. Klein of Harvard, who previously led the list of America's strong men. Lane's total is 1,650.45 kilos, breaks the previous Amherst record by 52.45. Computing the measurements according to the Harvard system Klein was credited with a total of 1,448.69 while Lane reached 1,737.05.

In bodily weight Klein and Lane differ by less than a pound. In the dip and pull up Lane reached 45 and 48 respectively, while Klein stopped at 29 and 19. Lane has gained his remarkable development almost wholly during his college course by gymnastic work. During his four years at college his total has gone up 965.40 kilos.

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Middletown, Conn., March 8.—Rev. Samuel Fuller, D. D., emeritus professor at Berkeley Divinity school, died this morning at his residence on Court street. He was born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., in 1802, and for over seventy years had been connected with the ministry of the Episcopal church. His father, Rev. Samuel Fuller, founded St. Paul's church, Greenville, N. Y. Dr. Fuller graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1822, and in 1823 was principal of Hudson academy. He then became a private tutor in the family of Mrs. Carter of Halifax, Va., where he became intimately acquainted with Bishop Mead, who persuaded him to become a candidate for orders. He graduated from the General Theological seminary in 1827 and was ordained by Bishop Hobart as deacon and preached his first sermon at St. Paul's church, New York city.

He married, in July, 1830, Charlotte Kingman Greenleaf, daughter of Professor Simon Greenleaf of Harvard. While at the seminary he became personally attached to Bishop Alonzo Potter of Pennsylvania, father of Bishop Potter of New York. Bishop Potter appointed him in 1854-55 lecturer on Christian life at Philadelphia, where he was associated with Bishop Littlejohn, Dr. Edwin Harwood of New Haven, Rev. Dr. Charles Mason of Boston, Bishop Howe of Central Pennsylvania, Bishop Atkinson, Bishop Kennerly and others. In 1859 he was appointed professor of Latin and interpretation of holy scripture at Berkeley Divinity school and retained his chair until 1882, when he became professor emeritus. He was editor of the Churchman in 1831, acting president of Kenyon in '44 and rector at Andover, Mass., in '49.

Among the pupils were Bishops Niles, Thomas Wells Barber, Vincent, Leonard and Nichols, Dean Hodges, Profs. Blinney and Barbour, Dr. Vibbert of Trinity, Dr. Brewster of Brooklyn, Dr. Nixon of Pittsburg and others. Dr. Fuller wrote several books. His first was "Lectures." Others were treatises on baptism, confirmation, creed, liturgy and regeneration. He was also the author of a commentary on the epistle of St. John, the divine. He leaves a widow and two sons, Rev. S. D. Fuller, rector of St. Paul's, Malden, Mass., and Dr. James R. Fulton of Boston.

HE HAD BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF CATHERINE GING'S MURDER. Minneapolis, March 8.—Harry Hayward was convicted to-day of the murder of Miss Catherine Ging. His trial lasted about seven weeks and attracted attention throughout the country. The principal witnesses against Hayward were his brother Ady and a man named Blixt. Blixt confessed to taking Miss Ging in a buggy to a lonely spot on the pretense that she was to meet a man there who would sell her "green goods," and that he shot and killed her. He said he was hypnotized by Harry Hayward and forced by the latter's will to do his bidding.

Harry Hayward's motive was shown to be a desire to obtain insurance money on the young woman's life. She was a dressmaker and formerly resided in Auburn, N. Y.

The prisoner admitted during the trial that he was an inveterate gambler, and this morning he placed a bet of \$10 that the verdict would be an acquittal. During the trial an unsuccessful effort was made by the defense to prove that Ady Hayward was insane and that his testimony against Harry was due to bad feeling existing between the brothers. When the verdict was announced the prisoner displayed great coolness. Sentence was postponed until Monday.

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COLLEGE GRADUATES MEET.

Officers Were Elected For the Ensuing Year at a Big Meeting.

Boston, March 8.—Forty graduates of the University of Vermont recalled college days and sang college songs at the University club house to-night. At the business meeting the following officers were elected:

President, Hon. Edmund H. Bennett of Boston university; vice presidents, H. O. Houghton of Boston, Rev. M. G. Clark, D. D., of Boston, Hon. G. G. Benedict of Burlington, Dr. F. W. Page of Boston, C. A. Caslin of Providence; secretary and treasurer, G. W. Slocum of Boston.

There is No Anxiety.

Washington, March 8.—Assistant Secretary Curtis of the treasury said to-day there were no grounds for recent statements as to gold withdrawals. The amount withdrawn since March 1 has been only \$355,347, of which \$261,057 was for the redemption of United States treasury notes and \$74,290 for the redemption of United States notes. The treasury officials have no anxiety in regard to the method pursued by the seller of the gold coin under the recent contract and have no anxiety as to their ability to meet all obligations in the immediate future with ease.

EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX.

The Disease is Raging With Great Force in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., March 8.—The epidemic of smallpox has spread to such an extent that the city and state authorities have decided to take heroic measures in dealing with the disease. A corps of physicians visited the workhouse this afternoon, and after examining the 400 inmates found a number of suspects. These were quarantined.

This afternoon a thorough inspection of the public schools was commenced, and if any pupil afflicted with smallpox symptoms is found the schools will be closed. The house of refuge will also be visited for smallpox victims.

The state board of health met with Governor Stone to-day at Jefferson City and issued a proclamation prohibiting sheriffs of all the counties in Missouri from bringing prisoners to the state penitentiary while smallpox exists in so many towns of the state. There are 132 smallpox patients at quarantine in St. Louis, and four new cases were discovered to-day.

ALL WAS CONFUSION.

Several Killed in a River Disaster Near Cincinnati Yesterday.

Cincinnati, March 8.—A fatal river disaster occurred near this city early this morning. Five bodies have been recovered and a missing man is supposed to be drowned. At 6 o'clock the stern-wheel steamer Longfellow of the Memphis and Cincinnati company left her landing at the foot of Main street and started for New Orleans. At 7 o'clock she struck the south pier of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad bridge and sank in forty feet of water. The victims were:

Dead—David Aldridge, passenger, Rome, N. Y. Captain J. Lawrence Barker, first clerk. Gus Clauvet, bar-keeper. Mrs. W. J. Ault, passenger. James Miller, colored porter.

Missing—W. J. Ault, passenger, Dayton, O.

A dense fog, which had hung over the river, lifted just before the steamer left her dock. The long boat was somewhat clumsy on account of her size and hard to turn in as swift a current as the Ohio was now. The Hercules Carroll, her consort, attached by hawsers steamed alongside to see her safely through the bridges. The two boats passed the suspension bridge safely, but soon after this the Longfellow was struck by a cross-current. Her bows were swung toward the Kentucky side and soon despite the efforts of the Carroll to prevent it the big boat had crashed into the pile of masonry, splintered timbers, broken glass, wrenches, ironwork and boards and planks floated right and left while the shrieks and cries of the frenzied passengers could be heard above the awful grinding of the big hull against the pier. The vessel struck the pier just abaft her boilers and on her starboard side.

All was confusion, and the passengers were so badly aroused that only a few of them had time to get their clothes. The Carroll dasher's wife, the Longfellow's assistance, and the latter's passengers, were transferred to the Carroll's deck. Hardly had the last one saved landed on the uninjured steamer when the Longfellow parted amidships and disappeared in the muddy stream, bow first. The pilot house and some of the upper works floated down stream. A papers and records were lost, and nearly everything in the way of personal property of the passengers and crew.

When the force of the shock was felt the colored rowboats made a wild rush for the Carroll, trampling passengers under foot, and throwing aside, Miller, the colored porter, was caught between the two vessels when the came together, and his body was ground in two and fell into the river. The cause of the accident was the steamer's refusal to obey her wheel, when she felt the strong current below the suspension bridge. The officers of the boat feel assured that they have accounted for all the crew and passengers.

The Longfellow was valued at \$25,500, and was insured for \$12,500. The boat carried 500 tons of freight, mainly insured at Pittsburg.