

UPS AND DOWNS.

The Chicago Grain Markets Not Remarkably Steady Yesterday.

INCREASE FOLLOWED BY A FALL.

All the Cereals Sympathizing With Wheat and Corn.

PROVISIONS TOLERABLY STEADY.

The New York Stock Market Stronger Than for Some Time Past.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

Chicago, March 2.—The day opened with a strong, firm feeling prevailing and better prices were realized for grain, but before the close a reaction occurred that carried the markets below the opening figures. Wheat led both movements, and the advance was induced by large offerings of wheat provisions did not show the strength manifested by cereals. Pork was weak, dull, and declined under liberal offers to sell. The decline was all the more remarkable from the fact that there was no great disappointment at the stocks, previously published estimates being almost the same as this morning's official report. Lard was weak and dull and prices gradually fell off.

There was a fair degree of activity in wheat and prices generally ruled higher though the advance was lost before the close. The weather was fine, but the European, and Eastern markets were strong, with early sales a trifle below the closing figures at 1 o'clock yesterday, but the feeling was strong and demand brisk, selling up irregularly one cent from the opening. The advance brought out free offerings, under which the market weakened and 1/4c of the improvement was lost, afterwards changed some, and at the close March was 1/4c lower than it closed at 1 o'clock yesterday, April 1/4c lower, and May 3/4c lower. Reports received from some of the chief wheat producing sections are favorable for a good harvest. Spring wheat is in fair demand and steady. Winter was in good inquiry, but the offerings were light.

The flour trade remains in statu quo. Corn trading was fairly active and the feeling a little unsettled. Foreign advices were of a more favorable tenor. New York was firm and receipts were a trifle smaller. A good speculative demand also existed early and the market opened a shade firmer and advanced about 1/2c, but this advance brought out free speculative offerings, influenced somewhat by the weakness in provisions, and prices declined 1/2c, fluctuated and finally closed about 1/4c lower than yesterday. No. 2 high mixed in only moderate demand and receipts dated last week ranged at 57 1/2c to 58c. Receipts dated this week sold at 57 1/2c to 58 1/2c. Rejected in good request, but prices dependent on location.

Oats were active, and early in the day strongly advancing to breaking back later, and for the latter part of the session somewhat below the opening, still closing about 1/4c above yesterday for all futures. This market was following close after other markets, and was quick to change, up or down, as was shown in corn or wheat. No. 2 was about 42 1/2c for cash early to about 42c later, but with none offered in store and the daily arrivals selling in the sample market at better than could be had in store for the same grade. After the board trading less strength was shown, and at the close of the day oats were where they had ended yesterday.

There is no trading in rye except in the cash article. No speculative business is being done.

Barley shows little sign of life yet. Receivers find it difficult to effect sales even at shaded prices.

The offerings of hog products were quite liberal, and the demand was moderately active. The stocks reported showed rather more product on hand than generally anticipated, and the undertone to the market was weak. Speculators were not inclined to do much trading, and shippers were favored with few orders, and these were generally limited to figures below the views of sellers. Prices ruled easier. Foreign advices showed a stronger feeling in that quarter, and both lard and bacon were quoted 6c higher. Eastern markets were without material change. The receipts of product were fair, and the shipments quite liberal. The offerings of pork were free and the demand moderate. Prices ruled weak and declined 10c to 20c and closed steady.

Lard was freely offered for future delivery and sold off 7 1/2c to 10c, closing dull. In the afternoon all markets were weaker, board quotations of wheat being shaded 1/4c on call; corn and oats 1/4c, while pork and lard were offered 2 1/2c to 5c lower.

The stocks of provisions in Chicago were posted on "change to-day and show 300,671 barrels of pork, 104,034 tierces of lard, 50,202,919 pounds of hams and shoulders, 48,057,893 pounds of side cuts, and 13,100,211 pounds of other meats.

Live hogs are tolerably active; prices were steady to-day for heavy grades, but a trifle lower for light. Only 16,000 were received.

The foreign movement of provisions has been somewhat stimulated for the moment by shipments to Germany to anticipate the date when the edict of prohibition of American meats will go into effect, three weeks from now. Germany takes but about 5 per cent of the meats exported, and is not sure but she will manage to continue to receive about as much as heretofore, through other channels. It would be unfortunate if lard should be prohibited, as Germany has taken about 20 per cent of the export of this article.

The disagreements between the railroads and the board of trade will probably be settled in a few days. An agent of one of the leading lines was on the floor of the exchange to-day soliciting business, and it is

understood that the line will hereafter furnish the board with statistics.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

New York, March 2.—We were treated to rather a dull and uninteresting market during the greater part of the day, with prices on the downward grade in many stocks. The declines were not serious, however, but sufficient to check buying and enable the bears to be a trifle jubilant. The Northern Pacific during the afternoon, out loose from their surroundings. The preferred showed much strength, and advanced to 85 1/2. Delaware & Lackawanna as on yesterday led in activity, though the changes in it were trifling. About 2,300 orders to buy caused quite a sharp rally along the whole line. Northwestern preferred had declared its 2 per cent quarterly dividend. The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande for fourth week of February increased \$9,000. The mileage, it must be remembered, is also greater. The feeling at the last was quite buoyant. Good stocks show indications of reaching higher figures in the near future. Money loaned at 5 per cent.

STAR ROUTES.

The Long-Drawn-Out Inquiry Still in Progress.—Important Testimony Going to Confirm That of Reerdel.—The Court and Public Will Take a Rest Till Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The government called Chas. H. Hooper to the stand in the star route trial this morning. Witness was bookkeeper for Dannel, Lawson & Co., bankers, New York, and identified the warrant drawn to the order of John M. Peck deposited by T. W. Torrey, Dorsey's bookkeeper, to Dorsey's credit on Aug. 19, 1880. Bliss pointed out that the warrant had been drawn on Aug. 10, and bore Peck's indorsement although the evidence showed he was then in New Mexico.

Wilbur H. Smith and Carl McClellan, former employes on the Bismarck & Tongue river route gave testimony concerning the services of that route. McClellan corroborated the statement of the witness Pennell in many particulars. He said Jno. Dorsey told him he expected to get the service increased perhaps in three months to a tri-weekly, and in three months more to a daily service. He expected to lose money in the weekly service, but after the expedition and increase, expected to realize about \$150,000. He said his brother, Senator Dorsey, was chairman of the postoffice committee, and through his influence he expected to get the increase. He referred to Senator Dorsey and the second assistant postmaster general, John Dorsey said it did not make any difference whether or not the carriers got through on time; they had an understanding with the second assistant postmaster general, and had organized a ring in Washington, but did not say who was in the ring. He gathered from the conversation that they meant John W. Dorsey, Senator Dorsey and others. Wilsson, in noting an exception to one of Jno. Wylie's rulings, offered to prove that the employees of the government had agreed to secure extra pay for witness, and was to receive a consideration therefor.

Isaac Cabell, who had been employed by Dorsey in establishing the Bismarck & Tongue river route, corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness concerning the conversation with John W. Dorsey. Witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but his direct testimony was not shaken. Inspector Patrick Woodward was next called and stated how and where the officials papers had been kept and identified the petition on the Canon City & Fort McMurray route that did not bear the file mark of the government. Postmaster Lonsberry of Bismarck, testified that since he left the stand John Dorsey told him that he was glad he had not been examined relative to the proposed post office on the Little Missouri river. That was the only wrong that he had done in this whole business. Witness explained that in December, 1878, Jno. Dorsey presented for his signature, a petition for the establishment of that post-office. The petition he refused to sign because there was no settlement there, nor a chance for one at that point. Henkel offered to prove Lonsberry had told Miner in June 1878, of Reerdel's effort to establish that postoffice, and that Miner told him, as soon as Vaile heard of it, that he had set his foot down upon it as one of the "damned foolish schemes of Reerdel." The court refused to go into the subject. A. E. Boone was then recalled, and questioned in relation to the handwriting of the papers. This was a monstrous question, and at a late hour the witness had reached "38" in a myriad of papers. At this point, Bliss said at the next session he expected to complete this work, and with the introduction of ninety-two volumes, showing the revenues of routes, the government would close the case, unless something unforeseen should arise. Ingersoll gave notice that he would require a day in which to cross-examine Boone. The court said it would adjourn the case until Tuesday next, so as to afford an opportunity on Monday to execute preliminary orders upon beginning a new term. Meanwhile it will be well for the defense to occupy the intervening time in active preparation for the presentation of their side of the case.

Davidge and Ingersoll seemed to regard the proposed allowance of time as insufficient, but without finally passing upon the question, the court intimated that further time would not be allowed. Adjourned until Tuesday.

The Five Cent Fare Bill Vetted.

ALBANY, March 2.—The governor returned to the assembly the bill reducing the rate of fare on the New York elevated railroads with a message giving his reasons therefor. In his message the governor says the stocks and bonds are held by a large number of citizens, and their income depends largely upon the fares. The reduction proposed is a large one, and it is claimed will permit no dividends to investors. It is manifestly important that invested capital be protected, and its usefulness in the development of enterprises valuable to the people be recognized by conservative conduct on the part of the state government. He is not satisfied that reasons exist to reduce the fare on elevated railroads, and says it is conceded no examination has been made to that end.

The Oyster War.

PORTSMOUTH, March 2.—Gov. Cameron and staff and the remainder of the troops forming the oyster expedition, arrived here with five oyster vessel prizes and forty men prisoners.

WASHINGTON.

A MAN WHO THINKS MORE OF A HOUND THAN OF A SENATORSHIP.

The Provisions of the Tax and Tariff Bill as Reported from the Committee—Senator Edmunds Selected as President Pro Tem.—The Congressional Record as a Falsifier—Gossip from the Department.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Kenna, of West Virginia, who was recently elected senator, is quite a young man, but he has not allowed the honors heaped upon him to turn his head. He has scarcely been heard to offer a remark in the house since his election, though he attends closely and gives close attention to business. He was commenting in conversation with some friends the other day on his good fortune in political life. He detailed the various steps by which he had been promoted since the close of the war, going to the state legislature, to the house, then to the senate. "It has been a great satisfaction to me, of course," he said, "and I, of course, am very grateful to my friends for it, but I tell you frankly, gentlemen, that none of these have given me so much genuine pleasure as the fact that my hound pup took the premium at the dog show the other night."

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The conference committee on the tax and tariff bill reached a complete agreement about 12:30 this afternoon, and forthwith sent their report to the government printing office in order to be able to present it to both houses of congress in printed form before adjournment to-day. The report will recommend the adoption of the senate bill, with very few changes of general importance, except in the metal schedule, in which the committee recommend some increase of rates, especially in regard to steel.

The changed rates agreed upon under this heading are as follows: On steel valued above 4 cents per pound, 45 per centum ad valorem; on steel valued at not less than 7 cents and not more than 11 cents per pound a specific duty of 2 1/2 cents per pound; and on steel valued above 11 cents per pound a specific duty of 3 1/2 cents per pound. On steel rails the conference committee recommended a duty of \$17 per ton on iron ore 75 cents per ton, instead of 50 cents, and on pig iron, not above No. 19, Dutch standard, the rate of 10 cents per ton, instead of 8 cents, as proposed by the tariff commission. The committee makes no change from the rates proposed by the senate bill for cotton ties, wire rods, or for any other important articles which have been subjects of controversy in the metal schedule. The conference recommends only one change in the sugar schedule, an increase to two and three-fourths cents per pound on sugars graded above No. 13, and not above No. 19, Dutch standard. The senate fixed this duty at two and one-half cents per pound. Some minor changes of classification are made in the cotton schedule, but none of rates. The only change in the woolen schedule is to impose a duty of forty-five cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem upon women's cloaks.

In the glass and earthenware schedule the committee propose a specific duty of one cent per pound on glass bottles, and transfer printed and painted crockery to the china clause, thereby increasing the duty from 50 per cent ad valorem to 60 per cent.

The conference committee recommend that the provisions of the bill reducing internal revenue taxes on snuff, tobacco and cigars shall go into effect May 1 instead of July 1, as provided in the senate bill.

The prevalent opinion in the house this afternoon, as gathered from conversation with members as to the results of the tariff conference, is that the bill which the conference recommended will pass. The Ohio men and all interested in wool raising are dissatisfied because the rates were not raised on raw wool. The representatives of the sugar producing and sugar refining interests are generally satisfied with the results of the conference. The Pennsylvania men are fairly content, and prominent Democrats say it will pass. Of course, though, they will generally oppose it.

THE TELLER-BILL CONTENT.

The nomination of Robert Morris today as postmaster for Denver, Col., ends a long and strenuous contest between the Hill and Teller factions in favor of the former's candidate. It is stated at the department that the decision was based upon the ground that as Denver is Senator Hill's home, he is entitled to the appointment.

NOMINATIONS.

Russell Everett, pension agent, Pittsburg; John Bissell, register of land office, Kerwin, Kansas; S. Hollister Dodge, register of land office, Concordia, Kansas; P. Felix Herwig, United States assistant treasurer, New Orleans; Geo. Drury, collector of internal revenue for the district of Louisiana; Edward O'Graves, of New York, chief examiner court service commission vice Silas W. Burt, declined; Levi Morrill, of Indiana, surveyor of customs of Michigan City, Ind.; Jas. B. Edmonds, Iowa, commissioner of the District of Columbia; Paul Strobauck, Alabama, United States marshal southern and middle district of Alabama; E. H. Eggleston, Ohio, United States attorney for northern district of Ohio.

Postmasters: A. M. Tucker, Elkhardt, Ind.; Edgar White, Port Huron, Mich.; A. R. Gray, Logan, Ia.; Lorian F. Hilton, Blair, Neb.; Robt. Morris, Denver, Col.

J. B. Mains, appointed acting assistant surgeon marine hospital service, Brownsville, Tex.

CONFIRMATIONS.

John N. Irwin, Kokuk, Ia., Ia., governor of Idaho; Martin P. Kennard, assistant treasurer United States, Boston; Marcellin R. Ledet, Ia., United States consul at Tucson. Registers of land—B. M. Thomas, Tucson, A. T.; Jos. Jorgens, Walla Walla, W. T. United States attorneys—Elihu Root, southern district of New York; W. H. DeWitt, territory of Montana; Edmund Waddell, eastern district of Virginia; F. Coffin, district of Nevada; A. C. Tate, United States marshal, eastern district New York; Robt. J. Fisher, Chicago, examiner in chief of patent office; surveyor customs, J. N. Benedict, district of New York; C. K. Graham, naval officer, New York; Andrew J. Perry, appraiser of merchandise, New York; Merritt Wickham, assistant appraiser of merchandise, New York. Indian agents—Geo. S. Davenport, Sac and Fox agency, Ia.; Pedro Sanchez, Pueblo, N. M.; Thos. M. Kirkpatrick, collector of internal revenue, Eleventh district of Indiana. Postmasters—John M. Bedford, Buffalo,

N. Y.; Peter W. Hornback, St. Ignace, Mich.; Geo. Reed, Fern, Ind.; E. R. Westfall, Bushnell, Ill.; Jno. Wood, Joliet, Ill.; G. S. Southworth, Woodstock, Ill.; Daniel G. Gale, Washington, Mo.; H. T. Street, Sonora, Cal.; J. H. Jones, Colusa, Col.; W. H. Mosley, Liberty, Va.; R. Morris, Denver, Col.; W. B. Merchant, New Orleans; A. B. Crossman, Salem, Oregon; Lee Clow, Prescott, Ark.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ARRANGED.

The Evening Star says: Does the Congressional Record record? If not, what is the use of printing it under the pretense that it is the official transcript of the proceedings of congress? There is not a word in to-day's issue of that publication to show that there occurred in the house of representatives last night that which no one can fail to pronounce disgraceful in the extreme. Such was the unpleasant truth, yet to read the official proceedings printed in the Record one would suppose that all the members had behaved with the utmost dignity and decorum. Its reports of the senate proceedings are no better. A few days ago two members of that body exchanged opinions the reverse of complimentary, but their remarks, although uttered in a loud and threatening tone, failed apparently to reach the ears of the official reporters, as their report gave not the slightest sign of what occurred. If it were not for the daily papers, the country would get but an imperfect, and indeed a false idea of what actually occurs in congress.

The Republican members of the senate held a caucus this morning and selected Mr. Edmunds as candidate for president pro tem. to succeed Davis. No opposition.

PROSPECTS THOUGHT TO BE FAVORABLE.

There is great diversity of opinion as to the probable fate of the tax and tariff conference report in the house of representatives, to which body it will be submitted to-morrow morning. But the prevalent expectation among well informed observers is in favor of its adoption. A prominent Democratic member from New York said to-night that many of his party associates will vote for the bill regardless of objections to some of its provisions, by reason of their belief that it would be unwise to defeat a measure the enactment of which, as they understand it, will reduce taxation by an amount approximating to \$70,000,000 per annum. It is also said that the Pennsylvania Democratic representatives, led by ex-Speaker Randall, will favor the bill. On the other hand it is said that five New York Republicans will join a faction of the Pennsylvania delegation in opposing the bill. A conference held at a late hour to-night in the speaker's room develops a strong opposition to the conference committee's action concerning duties on wool and hoop iron, and emphasizing the fact that neither the chairman nor McKinley signed the report. Indiana also brings some reinforcement to this opposition, but on the whole, as above intimated, the balance of probabilities appear to incline towards the ultimate agreement by the house with to-night's action of the senate.

POLK'S PECULATIONS.

He is Asked a Series of Questions as to How He Got Away With Tennessee's Cash and Makes Reply—He Hopes to Make Full Restitution—A Cheeky Document.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 2.—The legislative sub-committee investigating the condition of the treasury on Monday proposed to ex-Treasurer Polk fourteen interrogatories, to be answered under oath. The first was an inquiry as to the disposition of \$50,000 in United States bonds. The seventh interrogatory was as to the amount of Tennessee bank notes and bonds with which Polk's attorneys proposed to make good his liability to the state, belonged to him or what proportion taken by him in his collection for the money loaned. The fourteenth interrogatory was as to how he obtained credits with the banks by which his treasury accounts were made to appear correct. The others relate to the disposition of the accumulated funds in the treasury immediately prior to his vacancy of the office; if he, at any time dealt in Bank of Tennessee notes, and what became of them; whether he speculated in Memphis & Charleston stock, who were engaged with him in such speculations; also his relations with Victor Newcomb, of New York, and the nature of his transactions with him, etc. Polk in reply does not answer the first and fourteenth interrogatories as to the disposition of the United States bonds, and the manner of obtaining credit with the banks, being advised not to answer by his counsel, as the questions involve matters now pending in litigation in the criminal and chancery courts. In answer to question seventh, he says: "In the proposition made to the state through my attorneys by some relatives and friends, I understand they expected out of the assets attached by the state, and my securities to realize the last payment of \$75,000 in the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee contemplated in said proposition. With that exception I made no money, and never issued or new issue thereon, offered to furnish none of it, nor was any of it furnished or to be furnished by any one out of an assets or means of mine held by them to my knowledge, and no part of said money or bonds was ever taken or held by me or collected for me and loaned to any one else." He says that he had \$4,500 when he left Nashville; that his kinsman, Vanpolk, had no money belonging to him when he was in Mexico, has no property or money or securities held by others in trust for him; that he did deal in the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee notes and probably had at that time \$30,000 of them; had invested \$45,000 in a mine in Mexico which is to be paid to him out of the first receipts of the enterprise; did deal in Memphis & Charleston stock in 1881 and 1882, and made considerable money, but had no partners in the speculation; did not remember having gone into any stock speculations with Mr. Victor Newcomb; may have invested in some stock upon his advice and he may have given directions. Does not remember to have had any private transactions with him. Polk further claims that injustice has been done him in the committee's publication of the experts reports, and says there was not an investigation of his office from the time he took charge down to 1881; that these were not strictly correct and true; as to those made after that date as the suits referred to above involve them, he shall not speak. At the conclusion he says: "Whatever of wrong has been done in the management of my office, I am the responsible one therefore, and I cherish the hope that sooner or later if I have wronged the state I may be able to repay it all."

Wigwam Roller Skating Ring.

THE CRIME RECORD.

A LARGE CRIST OF MISDEEDS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE LAND.

The Suicidal Man Apparently at His Height—Fatal Shooting Alarms—Murderers Convicted—The Light-Fingered Geentry—The Murder of Elliott, the Pugilist.

SUICIDE NEAR FARGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, D. T., March 2.—A farmer named Peter Dahlstrom, residing thirteen miles south of this city, committed suicide by hanging last night. Yesterday he came to town with a load of wheat, and imbibed profusely. Returning home he beat his wife in a shameful manner, and to escape further castigation she pretended death. He went outside and hung himself to a tree, where he remained till the hired man came home and cut him down. He leaves a wife and three children. His wife is suffering severely from the beating she received, and may not recover.

THE MURDER OF ELLIOTT.

CHICAGO, March 2.—There is little to add to the account sent last night of the shooting match between Dunn and Elliott, in which the latter was killed and the former wounded twice. It remains an open question which fired the first shot. Pleasided and others say Dunn fired first, and that Elliott had no pistol. His belief is that neither the man nor McKinley fired. Dunn and friends insist that Elliott fired the two shots which hit Dunn before the latter fired. Dunn remains under arrest, suffering considerably from his wounds. The inquest over Elliott's remains will be held to-morrow.

WASHINGTON KILLED BY HONESTY.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Albert Honesty shot and instantly killed George Washington between Berliner station and a French village, six miles out on the Louisville & Nashville railroad this afternoon. Both were colored farmers. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy. After the killing Honesty surrendered to Sheriff Belleville. He claims he acted in self defense.

A LOBBYIST CONVICTED.

COLUMBUS, O., March 2.—The jury in the case of J. D. Watson, the lobbyist charged with attempt to bribe Representative Black, of Cleveland, last winter, this morning returned a verdict of guilty. The penalty is from three to ten years in the penitentiary. Sentence was reserved.

SHOT IN A QUARREL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 2.—Last night John P. Conroy, a stone cutter, was shot dead in a bar-room by Jack Griffin, a gambler, with whom he had just had some harsh words. Griffin made good his escape.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 2.—Joseph Paulon, on trial for killing Louis Marquis, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

SUICIDE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., March 2.—Willis Wright, aged twenty-three, shot himself in front of his brother's saloon last night, and died this morning. Financial trouble was the cause.

A SNEAK THIEF.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—While Jno. S. Brown, treasurer of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit company, was in the office of the president of that corporation, a sneak thief entered the private apartment of the treasurer's office and stole \$70,000 of consolidated 5 per cent. bonds of the People's Passage Railway company. The treasurer had just taken the bonds from a tin box, out of the March coupons, and laid the bundle on the top of the box, while he stepped into the president's room. When he returned the bonds were gone, and the directors of the company, who were sitting in the president's room, informed him they saw a strange man pass out from behind the railing.

A ROBBER JAILED.

NEWCOMBETOWN, O., March 2.—Daniel Zlatovran, under arrest as one of the robbers who stole \$1,100 in specie from Samuel Bixler, near Belvoir, in this county, was jailed here to-day for a second time, after having been arrested at Navarre last evening and was bound over to the common pleas court for \$2,600, in default of which he was jailed.

HIS OWN EXECUTIONER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Sing Sum, the Chinese murderer, who was to have been executed to-day, hanged himself in his cell this morning during the temporary absence of the guard.

A VIRGINIA MURDER DOG.

RICHMOND, Va., March 2.—Barbara Miller confesses that Charles Lee killed her husband and placed the body on the track to make it appear that the man was killed by a passing train. All colored, and the widow and Lee in jail.

A FATAL SHOT.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2.—Walter J. Hosford, a young man of Thompsonville, asked Belle Young to marry him. She refused, when he then attempted to shoot her and killed himself.

STAY OF EXECUTION.

UTICA, N. Y., March 2.—A stay of execution was granted in the case of Wm. Henry Ostrander, the West Camden murderer, who was sentenced to be hanged April 5.

THE DOGUS LORD.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, March 2.—Henry Allen, "Lord Cantire," who eloped with an Ottawa Valley heiress, and brought before a magistrate on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was discharged.

CHAZED BY FICTION.

NEW LONDON, March 2.—Lane S. Dennison, fourteen years of age, killed himself. The result of dime novel reading.

FOUND GUILTY.

CANTON, O., March 2.—McMillan has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. He shot his wife in the head and wounded himself slightly.

A MAINE MURDER MATTER.

BANGOR, Me., March 2.—The Chadborns, father and two sons, Walter and Wallace, have been in jail a long time, sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Alvin T. Watson at Parkman, June, 1881. Watson, who was claimed to be intimate with Walter Chadborn's wife, was murdered in the night, receiving fifty-two cuts, twenty of them to the left and one fatal. Samuel Chadborn's deaf-mute son confessed the crime and the bloody

knife was found in his pocket. Bloody clothes and a knife belonging to Wallace Chadborn were also found and blood on the old man's hair and whiskers. The mute was not believed to have committed the crime alone and he was sent to an asylum to be educated so that he could tell who did it, but failing to develop any intelligence he now goes to the insane asylum.

FOUND GUILTY.

MONTREAL, March 2.—Chabot has been found guilty of the murder of Ayotte at Arthabaskville.

LIQUOR DEALER IN TROUBLE.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 2.—John O'Neil, a liquor dealer of Whitehall, N. Y., whose case under the civil rights bill was adversely decided in the United States district court yesterday, was to-day found guilty of 457 offenses and fined \$9,000, with \$500 costs and a month imprisonment—alternative sentence to be eighty years imprisonment. O'Neil furnished \$10,000 bail and appealed.

SHOT WHILE ELOPING.

LITTLE ROCK, March 2.—In Union county, yesterday, W. Wilson approached Marshall Parnell's residence, to elope with his daughter. He was discovered by Parnell and his sons, and was shot dead. The parties were arrested.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

SAN L. WRIGHT, of Edgecombe county, N. C., killed himself to-night in the Trot house.

STRIKE AND RIOT NEAR ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Part of a gang of laborers engaged in loading iron ore on barges at an ore dump at Sulphur Springs, twenty-five miles below this city, made a demand yesterday for increase of wages and announced that they would not work until their demand was acceded to, nor allow anybody else to work at the old rates. To-day another gang of men was organized and went to work, whereupon some half a dozen ringleaders among the strikers made an assault upon them with clubs, knives and pistols, and drove them from the barges. In the melee several men were badly beaten, but nobody was seriously hurt. Warrants were sworn out by M. J. Farley, boss of the gang, for the arrest of the ringleaders, and a constable is here to-night looking for them. The sheriff of the county will be at the dump to-morrow, prepared to preserve peace, and indications now are that the assaults of to-day will be arrested, and the work of loading the barges will proceed without further trouble. The barges being loaded belong to Gray's Iron line of Pittsburg. The dump is at a point on the Iron Mountain road, where ore is brought from Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain, and transhipped on barges for points on the Ohio river and elsewhere.

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PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

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Saturday Matinee—Donizetti's Masterpiece,

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Sat. Evening—Emma Abbott's "Last Rose of

Summer."

MARTHA.

Monday—Gounod's Immortal Opera,

ROMEO AND JULIET.