WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1878.

# The Intelligencer.

It would really be a dreadful circum in should get her back up again and sethose two negro cases. We observe that of the orators of the Virginia Legislaour spoke of the Union of the States (in a tax laid exclusively on realty. Such tax, it is claimed, while nominally falling upon a few, would, in fact, be diffused through the whole community, and collected from all by being added to the price of what is produced and distributed by the class taxed, just as we have jound that a tax upon any common article of consumption is paid in the end by the consumer. While, however, this is a subject for State legislative action we have deemed it not improper to engraft in our report the bayonet-cursed Union." This tory. There was a day when it would have and but that day has forever past. Any

Her capacity for mischief has been

not improper to engraft in our report the

foregoing observations.

There is, it must be admitted, wide room

for improvement in the law relating to the taxation of personal property in Ohio, and the Statesman may be yet unborn who

latures. It is evident that the elasticity of conscience, and the so called "higher law,"

The maxim, variously expressed, that as

all property enjoys equally the benefit of protection, all should, therefore, contribute

Chicago, and is exempt.
"B" owns \$100,000 worth of stock in Chicago Land Company, and is taxed on the value of the stock.

"C,"as a member of an Illinois firm, owns

"D" owns one-fourth of the

uarter of a toll bridge in that State

possible explanation of the change in 1880, (and Senator rill be.) it is time that some body should ing in the pickle for this new posiin the next Cabinet. Now is the time open out on the subject of business life—the merchant, the manufacturer, etc., persons who are least able to bear it, and whose property is of such nature that it can not be concealed in vaults and drawers.

Innumerable are the ways by which invisible and intangible, and in many instances tangible and visible personal property, may be made to elude the tax officials (and those ways are largely taken advantage of). The instinctive looseness and repudiation of oaths and inquisitions, and the aversion against Assessors prying into domestic and private affairs by persons who are regarded as the servants of the people—the instincts of an apparent self-protection and the respect for the sacred rights of privacy of their neighbors and friends, of which the severest penalties can not divest Assessors, are "higher in law" sorid what he knew about farming, and it is only following in the line rse in his place and let the country know hat he is the man to play the role of Cin-

### TAXATION.

Better to Collect All Tax of

published a very interesting nal property. Their experience en a subject of official and judicial the community.

From our examination of the tax returns and the records in the County Audifor's office, it is evident that the largest
exemptions are obtained by those who
possess the most wealth (and this by reace to better advantage than to Cincinnati report. It will all taxpayers. Speaking of the ficulties that attend the assessment and

t is not known how few persons there coluntarily make a complete and correct exhibit of their affairs

sens the total of the safe to assert that 50 per centum added to the above would fall short of its true valuation. [It may be proper to remark in this con

nection that the above does not include the returns of banks and incorporated companies, which, under the law, are required to make their returns directly to

the County Auditor.]

The fact that a true exhibit of personal property from the taxpayers can not be property, and is faxed.

"It," holds a \$5,000 mortgage on city in property, and is faxed.
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proof of this assertion.

The law has provided a remedy in such cases, and it may be of interest to all consists or refuses to swear, it is made the duty of the Assessor to make the return from his own knowledge, or from such information as he can avail himself of, to which return the Auditor is required by

from his own knowledge, or from such information as he can avail himself of, to which return the Auditor is required by law to add 50 per cent as penalty. With a knowledge of these facts, it is not soclear what persons who refuse to list or to swear can gain by such refusal, or what object they can have in thus violating the law and placing obstructions in the way of the Assessor, unless it be that with the penalty added the taxable amount is made much less by the Assessor than the owner could conscientiously make if compelled to make eath to his statement. This subject has been so ably treated by another that we are led to quote, as follows:

"The assessment of personalty holds out constant and very powerful temptations to defraul the State, by concealing the knowledge of everything which taxpayers; believe can not easily be discovered. Indeed, the assessment of personal property reaches so small a proportion of the amount really protected by the government, that it might with a great degree of truinfulness be said that the law for the purpose remains on the statue books rather as incentive to evasion and fraud in the dealings of citizens with the State, than as a means, of conscience and evade the law. The land only is taxed.

"U" is a small retail dealer, with a small retail dealer.

truthitiness be said that the law for the purpose remains on the statue books rather as incentive to evasion and fraud in the dealing of citizens with the State, than as a means of realizing a revenue for public purposes. Such taxes are usually unjust in their dear remainster.

only is taxed.

monthly awarage stock of \$2,000, selling \$1,000 worth of goods par month; is taxed

same protection is guaranteed, but no equivalent is required. A tax on real property is not open to these objections. Whenever the law seek (by the present system) to tax land and personalty with equality, the general result is that land pays much the greater proportion of tax, because this can all be reached and all taxed, No inquisitorial proceedings are required to discover it, and no frauds or evasions can conceal from view. These, and other reasons have led some political economists to advocate the omission of personalty from the customary taxation by value, and the raising of the ordinary revenue by a tax laid exclusively on realty. Such tax, it is claimed, while nominally falling upon

and therefore the capital of the usua is kept in non-taxable securities, and not taxable.

"Z" is a National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000. It has judiciously managed, and its stock is worth a premium of 10 per cent. The law is exacting that it must list for taxation at the "true value of its stock," and it is therefore taxed on \$110,000.

The above are but a few of the incongruities of our present tax law. INEQUALITY OF TAXATION.

believe that under a proper and just valu-ation of real estate, a just license of in-Experience has amply proven that the attempt to tax personal property results in imposing a disproportionate share of the public burden on those engaged in active business life—the merchant, the manufacturer, etc., persons who are least able to bear it, and whose property is of such nature that it can not be concealed in vaults and drawers.

Innumerable are the ways by which invisible and intangible, and in many invisible and intangible, and in many invisible and intangible and visible personal properties. The properties of the inquisitorial boards now used for the more thorough collection of taxes, as absolutely necessary we feel it our duty to remove the concealed in many invisible and intangible, and in many invisible and intangible, and in many interest the properties of the inquisitorial boards now used for the more thorough collecting and assessing our taxes is absolutely necessary we feel it our duty to prompt action to bring about such changes in the tax laws as will effect such new departure.

-Our report is compiled from thirty-eight earing dates from November 28th to De nore favorable than for the same period ast year. The picking has progressed inely, and about seven-eighths of the rop is gathered. It is estimated the pick-

ing nore is necessal as the datasation principle of taxation. Like many another equally simple and truthful maxim, however, it is one the application of which to practice requires no little skill and familiarity with the tax laws, and one, when attempted to be applied by inexpert hands, as we your board are, being neither lawyers nor expounders of the law, it is not impossible that in some cases injustice may have been done. For construction of the tax laws we have depended on W. S. Cappeller, Esq., County Auditor, who has answered promptly all questions, and given us as much attention as the various duties of his office would possibly admit of. In this connection we are prompted to show some of the inequalities of our tax law that have come under our observation. For instance: half of the crop has been marketed. Com-plaints mentioned in the reports from Mississippi and Louisiana relative to the small yield of lint compared with seed cotton are reiterated by most of our Ar-kansas correspondents. Estimates from all the States are based upon the same acreage as last year.

Auditor's Report of Louisiana Debt. ing Board met to-day. The Auditor's report was read, showing \$118,557 of current interest fund collected, leaving \$310,370 to
be collected and in the hands of collectors.
The Auditor expects a deficit of thirtythree and a third per cent. A resolution
was passed that the fiscal agent of the
continued. "D" owns one-fourth of the stock of a bridge corporation in Illinois, and it being stock of a foreign corporation, is taxed.
"E," a widow with the life insurance claim of her deceased husband of \$10,000 against a captious company who is litigating for compromise, is taxed on the value of her claim.
"F," the insurance company against whom the claim is made, makes return for taxes and swears all of its assets are in non-taxable securities, and, therefore not taxes less that the fiscal agent of the State National Bank be invited and returned to the state of the state National Bank be invited and returned to the state of the state National Bank be invited and returned to the state National Bank be invited and retur

1st, should adequate collectious not be made in time to meet the coupons at ma-

franchises, was sold at public sale this noon under the second mortgage for \$2.500, subject to the first mortgage for \$2.500. It was bid in by Samuel Arnold, but the purchase was understood to be in the interest of M. A. Rosenbladt, City Collector. All the presses, material and other properties of the Maning Journal, which suspended publication a month ago, were sold at the same time, also subject to the above named mortgage, they being owned by the Dispatch Company, bringing \$700.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

Congressional Investigations.

The Indian Business and the Hot Springs Omission.

G. Wiley Wells and Minister Seward Pass the Usual Parliamentary Compliments.

Buckner's Silver Bill-An Attempt to Force Silver to Par-The Vagaries of a Modern Statesman.

Senator Edmunds Revives His Election Bill

### WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN BUSINESS Washington, December 9.—The Indian Commission to-day heard ex-Senator Mor-rell in opposition to the transfer. He adized and educated to be prepared to meet the coming emergency of delivering up their lands to the fast increasing white

to the transfer.

The President to-day nominated Eugene J. Ball to be Consul at Pesth; D. H. Bally, of Ohio, Consul General at Shanghai; A. McCormick, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern

That Senator Bruce's social status is not to be ruffled by his becoming a benedict is apparent from the fact that there is a movement among the Senators to make the bride a present of a silver service. It will be remembered that Don Cameron's

The Sunday-Herald, of this city, says editorially to-day: "It is rumored that Senator Thurman will be the next candidate for Governor of Ohio. The argument is that he can more certainly be elected than any other Democrat, and that if he carries his own State it will give him enormous prestige in the next Democratic National Convention. That is a bold, and may be a winning, programme,"

A RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

A RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY. dditional appropriation.

The following description of bonds have been called in:
Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1865: \$100,
No. 146,001 to No. 147,000, both inclusive;
\$500, No. 104,001 to No. 105,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 200,001 to No. 204,000,
both inclusive; total coupons, \$2,000,000.
Registered bonds: \$100, No. 19,261 to
No. 10,276 both hallouine \$50, No. 11,291

registered bonds: \$100, No. 19,261 to No. 19,279, both inclusive; \$500, No. 11,321 to No. 11,320, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 39,301, to No. 39,304, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 12,701 to No. 12,704, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 25,351 to No. 25,700, both ingate, \$5,000,000.

The House Committee on Expenditures

THE HOT SPRINGS INVESTIGATION. The select committee investigating the omission of the Hot Springs clause from the sundry civil appropriation bill of the last session, met this morning and examined Mr. T. A. Britt, temporary officer of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury. Progressive Colored Men.

New Orleans, December 9.—The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Protive Association has issued a circular, gressive Association has issued a circular, the protive was the protive of the Young Men's Protive Wash and Will Messrs. Boyd, Coleman and Hull, who had made affinday-orlean to the Young Men's Protive Wash and Will Wash and Wash an gressive Association has issued a circular, setting forth outrages committed in the South and abuse of the suffrages of coloreal voters during the recent election. It end dorses President Hayes' message, and points out remedies; considers local self-government a failure, and that it means nothing cless but the disfranchisement of Republicans.

[Nore.—This organization is composed of colored men. Thos. Bowell is President and James S. Rotinson Secretary. The State organization extends throughout the State.]

[Nore.—This organization extends throughout the state of the state of the state of the state of the state organization extends throughout the state.]

[Nore.—This or

Judge Buckner introduced in the House a bill to amend the Silver Bill passed Feb-urary 28, 1878. It provides for the repeal of so much of the Silver Bill as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to buy bullion and coin standard silver dollars at the rate of not more than \$4,000,000 monthly, and provides that the Secretary ties of the Marning Journal, which suspended publication a month ago, ware sold at the same time, also subject to the above named mortgage, they being owned by the Dispatch Company, bringing \$700.

Jail Delivery at Sewart, 9.

Columbus, Onio, December 9.—A special to the State Journal from Newark 1975.

Nine prisoners awaiting sentence for penlitentary offences, escaped from the jail to-day, among them were the notorious burgiar Gypsey Jack. The escape was effected by sawing through iron bars with saws made from steel shanks, from an old pair of shoes. their descriminations between residents of non-residents, who alike early the same protection of the same terms as are now provided the coinage of gold, provided the cost of coinage of either gold or silver shall not standard silver dollars, of coinage of either gold or silver shall not exceed the average cost of the material, len, General Manager of the Chicago the state of interest in Cincinnati), and at stated periods in the same at the sam

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

The following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by draft of bill to regulate duties on certain classes of sugar and for other purposes was laid before the House to-day and referred to committee of Ways and Means. Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker:

In pursuance of the recommendations contained in the annual report of this Department for the present year, I have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of bill to regulate duties on certain classes of sugars and for other purpo ses specified in the various sections of the

bill.

The subject of specific duties upon silk goods and kid gloves was referred to in the report mentioned, but at the present time this department has not before it such facts as will enable it to arrive at any definite conclusion in regard to the any definite conclusion in regard to the details necessary to affix the specific duties mentioned. The Department, however, will at any time be glad to furnish to Congress or the Committee on Ways and Means the views of its officers and of per-

sons interested in the trade in such articles, and to furnish such facts and figures as may be obtainable.

The duty on sugar not above No. 13 as fixed by the bill at 2 40-100 cents per lb. has been based on duties collected on sugar withdrawn for consumption during the two past fiscal years, of the various grades of No. 7, No. 10 and No. 13. The average rate of duty collected on these three grades during the past three years was 2 34-100 cents per pound, but a portion of the sugars upon which these duties were collected was undoubtedly colored artificially for the purpose of reducing the duty, and should have paid a higher rate; hence the rate in the bill has been placed at a little above the figures shown by actual withdrawals for consumption. It is hoped that Congress will take early action upon the various measures specified in the bill herewith transmitted.

in errorvs. Theodore Sickles a. al. defend-ant in error to the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Missouri. This was an action of ejectment brought to recover a large tract of land in St. Dougles county, Mo., held by defendant's under the United States patent, and claimed by plaintiff's under a grant from Cruzat, Lieutenant General of Upper Louisiana in 1785. The Court holds that in the h 1785. The Court holds that in the bsence of a valid and subsisting survey to ttach the grant in question to a particu-ar tract of land, the title of the claimant's

R. Rees, &c, plaintiff in error, Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh. In error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylva-nia. Writ of error dismissed for want of

risdiction. No. 1,038.—James M. Tomery et al., appellees, vs. the Memphis & Ohio Railroad et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee. Docketed and dismiss

WAREHOUSE AND STORE.

S2,000; insurance \$000.

BEYMER REOS. LOSSES.

PITTSBURGH, November 9.—The loss by the fire at Keymer Brothers' wholesale confectionery and fruit house, yesterday evening, is much heavier than at first supposed and will probably reach \$55,000, a large proportion being by water. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnaces in the manufacturing room. The firm carried an insurance of \$45,000 in home and foroign companies.

PLOUR MILLS BURNED.

ST. PAUL, MINN., December 9.—The meagre report received here an hour ago of another fire in the Minneapolis Mills is now supplemented by the main facts, without details. Only one mill burned, the Anchor Mill, owned and operated by Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. The origin is stated to be the same as before, in the explosion of flour dust. The mill has twelve runs of stones and employs twenty men. The loss will prubably reach \$75,000; insurance \$45,000.

Bichmond Statesmen Still Munching Judge Blues Richmond, Va., December 9.—In the Senate to-day a resolution was passed ap-

COWARDLY ASSASSINATION.

MEMORIS, Becomber 2.—A white man named Rhodes was assassinated Saturday night at Germantown, Tenn. He was shot while sitting in a storehouse by an un-

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The War with the Ameer a Tame Sort of an Affair.

ereign a Refugee in Russian Territory
—Ameer's Letter to the Viceroy.

inmentary Thrusts at British Policy

-The Littleness and Meanness

of a Great Nation.

THE AMER'S REPLY TO THE VICEROY'S UL TIMATUM.

LONDON, December 9'—The following is the text of the letter of the Ameer of Afghanistan, to the Viceroy of India, in result to his actions.

have received and read from beginning to end, the friendly letter which Your Ex-cellency sent in reply to a letter I dis-patched by Nawab Ghalan Hussim Khan. er any reliance can be placed upon good wil, if evidenced by words only. But if, on the other band, if good will really consists of deeds, then it has not been manifested by various wishes expressed and the proposals made by the British officials during the last few years to the officials of this God-granted government, proposals which, from their nature, it was impossible for them to comply with. One of these referred to my undutiful son, the ill-starred wretch Mahmoud Yakoub Khan, and was contained in a letter addressed by the officials of the British Government to the British agent then residing at Cabul. It was writen in that letter that if Yakoub Khan be released and set at liberty our friendship with Afghan

tain no evidence of good will, but which, on the contrary, were effective in increasfrom my conduct that I was actual

be annihilated.

A paragraph in your excellency's letter corroborated the statement which has been made to this Government. The feelings of apprehension aroused in the minds of the people of Afghanistan by the mere announcement of the intention of the British Government to send a mission to Cabul before the mission itself had actually started or arrived at Peshawar, have subsequently been fully justified by the statement in your excellency's letter that I should be held responsible for any injury that might befall the tribes who acted as guides to the Mission, and that I should be called upon to pay compensation for any loss they might have suffered, and if at any time those tribes should meet illernment would at once take steps to protect them. Had these apprehensions proved groundless, and had the object of the Mission been really friendly and no force or threats of violence used, the Mis-

force or threats of violence used, the Mission would as a matter of course have been allowed free passage, as such Missions are customary, and of frequent occurrence between allied States. I am now sincerely stating my own feelings when I say that this Government has maintained and will always maintain the friendship which existed between the Governments, and cherishes no feelings of hostility or opposition towards the British Government. It is also incumbent upon the officials of the British Government that out of respect and consideration for the greatness and em-inence of their own Government that they

Contrary they should exert themselves to maintain the friendly feelings which have the them. Saturday afternoon, destroyed Russell Brothers' hardware store. Loss \$2,000; insurance \$1,800. An adjoining millinery store was also burned. Loss \$2,000; insurance \$1,800. An adjoining millinery store was also burned. Loss \$2,000; insurance \$000.

PITTSBURGH, November 9.—The loss by the fire at Reymer Brothers' wholesale confectionery and fruit house, yesterday evening, is much heavier than at first supposed and will probably reach \$35,000, a large proportion being by water. The fire property in the property of the property

THE INWARDNESS OF BRITISH POLICY-MIGHT MAKES RIGHT.

In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, on moving a resolution that the expenses of the Afghan war may be defrayed from the revenues of India, said that the estimated surplus was 2,135,000 pounds, therefore there would be a subtratial surplus after paying the war or. stantial surplus after paying the war ex-panses, which were estimated at less than 1,250,000 pounds for the present fiscal

Lord Cranbrook declared that the Gov-Lord Cranbrook declared that the Government assumed full responsibility for Lord Lytton. There was not room for both England and Russia in Afghanstan. The Ameer's letter was not no answer of England's uitimatum, but mere fyasion. England must be a paramount in Afghanistan, which must be a friendly janitor to the doors of India, or England must hold the key herself. Viscount of Halifax moved an amendment censuring the Government.

RICHMOND, V.A., December 9.—In the Senate to-day a resolution was passed appointing a special committee of nine Senators to consider the matter of alleged usurpation of State jurisdiction by U. S. Judge Rives, of the Western Histrict of Virginia. The Senate decided that the present is the regular session of the Legislature.

Two Fatal Railroad Accidents.

Departually.

The Patal Railroad Accidents.

Departually.

The Air Line Railroad caused a train to jump the track eight miles west of Romeo, Mich. There was one man killed and several wounded.

An alid lady named Josanna Ryan was struck and killed by a freight train on the F. & P. M. Railroad, last evening.

CINCIANATI, December 9.—Rev. James Challen, a leading clerryman and editor of the Christian Annual, died this morning at the residence of his daughter in this city.

CRIMES.

CRIMES

sive.

Debate adjourned.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.

In the House of Commons Mr. White-bread moved a resolution disapproving of the conduct of the Government with regard to Alghanistan. He said the charge 25%.

new policy against the advice of all experienced officials, concealed it from Parliament and attempted to carry it out by threats and unworthy means; that having cause for complaint against the strong power they fixed the quarrel on a weak one, and involved the whole country in

the war.
Stanhope, Under Secretary for India. Stanhope, Under Secretary for India. defended the Government. He repeated in substance the strictures on the policy of the Government contained in Lord Cranbrook's dispatch, and, in conclusion, said that the present Government did not desire power or annexation, but were bound to provide for the security of the frontier.

Forster replied in detail to Stanhope's speech. He said if the supporters of the resolution were in favor they would aim at peace with honor and take the first opto the policy of the former Indian Viceroys, The debate adjourned.

### INDIA.

KHOJECK PASS. Lahore, December 9.—Reconnoissance shows that Khojeck pass is not defended. Gen. Biddulph has been ordered to occupy

St. Petersburg, December 9.—Intelli-gence has been received that the family of the Ameer has taken refuge in Rus-sian Turkistan.

### TURKEY.

INFORMATION DEMANDED. CONSTANTINGBLE, December 9.—Andrew Romer, a native of Hungary, who was naturalized in the United States in 1854, was arrested on the 28th of November, and Mr. Maynard will to-day demand to be informed of the charges against Romer.

AMNESTY ON APPLICATION. Rome, December 9.—It is reported that Bismarck will only grant amnesty to those German ecclesiastics who especially apply for it and make submission to the May

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL TIMACHEFF.

### RATIFIED THE SILVER CONVENTION.

Versailles, December 9.—The Cham-ber of Deputies ratified the Silver Con-vention with Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece

cloudy weather with light snow, followed by partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or lower temperature, and generally higher pressure. For the Lower Lakes, cloudy weather with frequent rain or snow, variable winds, mostly northwest, stationary or lower temperature and higher pressure.

### Coal Miners on Strike.

niners and laborers at Mays, Friend &

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.-Charles

Chicago.

Chicag

## CHICAGO, December 9.-The Drayers' Jour-

# Financial and Commercial.

bills strong at 4.82½; Sight exchange of York 4.87.

Dull; ungraded 45½4c; No. 3, 42½4c3½c; steamer 45½4s3½c; round yellow 63c. Oats—Dull; No. 3, 25½c; do white 31½c; No. 2, 25½c; do white 32¾a33c; No. 1 white 34c; western mixed 30a31c; white western 32a34c. Hay—Qulet at 35a40c. Hops—Heavy; eastern and western 8a12c; New York State 5c. Coffee—Dull and nominal. Sugar—Dull and unchanged; refning fair to good 6¾a7c. Molasses—Dull and unchanged. Rice—Quiet but steady; Carolina 5¾a6¾c; Louisiana 5⅓a6¾c. Whisky—Firm at \$1.09½. Washington, D. C., December 9-1. A.M. -For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley,

New York, December 9.—In order to facilitate the deliveries of grain the Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange decided to change the grade of No.2 amber wheat to correspond with No. 2 Chicago red. t and steady. Mess Pork—38 25a8 50. Bulk Meats—Loose shoulders, new 3c; clear rh sides, new, 4½c per car load; packed, new, 3½a5½c; Bacon—Shoulders, old, 3½a5½c; clear rib sides, new 5½a5½c; hams, sugar cured, new, batlot. Lard—Refined, tierces, 7c. Butter—Duil; choice western packed 10a15; rolls 15a16c. Petroleum—Qniet; crude 7½c; refined 3½c. Coffee-Flat and nominal; Rlo cargoes 11½a16c. Whisky—Steady at \$1.08a1 109½.

mon, with a few loads of stockers. Trade slow and little doing so far. Selling at 10a15c from last week. Hoas—Receipts 9.790 head; total for week 38,329 head, against 25,600 the week before. Yorkers \$2.00a2 65; Philadelphias \$2.05a2 85. SHEEP—Receipts 5,300 head; total for the week 8,100 head, against 6,100 the week be-fore. Selling firm at last week's prices.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, December 6,—Flour—Dull; superfines \$2 50a 50; extra \$3 00a 50; Minnesota family \$4 25a4 75; high grades \$6 75a 750. Corn—Easier; steamer 40a43c; yellow 47c; mixed 488a463c. Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red \$1 03a/si 035c; anaber \$1 07a1 08; white \$1 09a1 10. Oats—Firmer; white western 35 a32c; western mixed 28a2bc. Bye—Quiet; western 54c. Provisions—Dull and unchanged, Lard—Dull; prime steam 64c. Butter—Week; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 21a25c; western reserve Ida18c. Eggs—Quiet at 28a27c for western. Cheese—Heavy; western 7a8x2c. Petroleum—Quiet; refined 8xc; crude 8c. Whisky—Nominally unchanged.

The Hog Market.

Chicago, December 9.—The hog market is now lower than at any time for months. It reached best-rock, and packers who have been, or are now, able to put in stock, will realize immense pacitis before spring. Knowledge of this, it is believed, will induce every house now idle to begin work, and by noon to-morrow all of them will be in active operation. There are upward of 100,000 head of hogs in the yards at present, and nutil these are disposed of, or work has recommenced, shipments will not be made.

## Baltimore Live Stock Market.

Baltimore Lave Steen Sarrat.— Mar-ket dull and prices 3/c off; very best \$4 30a 5 00; first quality \$3 75a4 59; medium \$3 25a 3 75; ordinary \$2 50a3 00; most sales at \$3 25a 4 12%. Receipts 3,210, Sales 2,402. 3 75; ordinary s. 2. 20. Sales 2,402.
4 12½, Receipts 3,210. Sales 2,402.
Hoss—Market only moderately active and prices fully 1½c higher. Quotations \$3.75a.
4 37½, Receipts 7,326.
Suzers—Receipts 1,000. Quotations \$3.50a.
6 00. Market active.

Pittsburgh, December 9.—Petroleum— rude firm at \$1 21½ at Parker's; refined 8%c or Philadelphia delivery. Lasnos, December 9.—Petroleum—Re-nad 9½c

DIED.

CHARLES E. DWIGHT. PRACTICAL CHEMIST. Is prepared to make careful and complete analyses of Iron Ores, Limestones, Mineral

LABORATORY, COR. 24TH AND CHAPLINE STR., july WHEELING, W.AV.