The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

THE latest news indicates the decided defeat of the Democratic ticket in Virginia next week.

BALTIMORE & OHIO is quoted at 190 bid, 200 asked; Central Ohio preferred, 50 bid; Parkersburg branch, 7 bid and 11 asked.

ROUND trip tickets to Chicago on the 8th are to be sold at $9 from Woodsfield, Ohio, coming to Bellaire over the B. & S. W.

THE business situation at and around Cincinnati, as detailed in our dispatches this morning, will be read with interest.

THE real estate market in New York is lively with very big transactions. Little corner lots easily fetch $100,000 apiece in that city.

OIL leases are being made with farmers in the vicinity of Moundsville with a view of putting down one or more wells at an early day.

THE Grafton *Sentinel* sighs for a West Virginia financial statesmen to take hold of the Pittsburgh Southern railroad and put it through the State.

THE Grafton *Sentinel*, after reading Capt. Bob McEldowney's recent deliverance on the whisky question, concludes that he does not take much stock in his own candidacy for Congress.

AND now comes the good news that the President is thinking seriously of superseding Corkhill, the District Attorney at Washington, on account of his suspected sympathy with the Star route thieves. If the President takes this step he will greatly popularize his administration.

THE *Comet*, a daily newspaper published in Jackson, Miss.—the organ of the bulldozing Democrats of that section—says editorially in a recent issue:

If there is bloodshed on the 8th of next November, let no colored may say he was not warned in time. If you are satisfied with the present Government, stay at home; for, if a conflict should occur, you know who will be the victims.

DEACON SMITH, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, sent a Scriptural message of consolation to a Chicago friend admonishing him to put his house in order—viz: "Let Mr. Collector William Henry Smith be mindful of the message which Isaiah, the son of Amoz, brought to the good King Hezekiah: 'Thus saith the Lord, "Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live."'

THE contract for the first seven miles of the extension of the B. & S. W., from Woodsfield to Caldwell, a distance of 34 miles, has been awarded, and the contractor has entered upon the work. Proposals have been received for grading the remaining 27 miles. The work is to be pushed with all possible vigor, and the managers of the road confidently expect to have the cars running to the county seat of Noble by the first of July next.

THE National Treasury is in a very prosperous condition, and the public debt is rapidly melting before the large surplus applied to its reduction. The principal of the public debt paid in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, was $101,000,000. It is estimated that $125,000,000 will be paid this year. The reduction for October was $13,321,458, and for the first four months of the year $55,000,000. This is at the rate of $165,000,000 per annum. The annual interest charge has been reduced from $151,000,000 on July 1, 1865, to $60,962,245 on November 1, 1881.

THE *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* has prepared the following table, exhibiting the number of miles of new railroad undertaken to be built from October 1, 1881, to December 31, 1882, the cost to construct and equip which will probably aggregate nearly $400,000,000, at a low estimate:

Geographical Divisions.	*Miles.*
1. Between the Atlantic coast and the Upper Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers	4,791
2. Between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers	2,352
3. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River and north of the latitude of St. Louis	4,063
4. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River and south of the latitude of St. Louis	4,140
5. West of the Rocky Mountains	540
Total for the United States	15,886

Garfield Hospital.

Mayor Egerter yesterday received a circular from the Chairman of the committee in charge of the movement for founding a national hospital at Washington City, to be called the "National Garfield Memorial Hospital," requesting him to unite with the State and municipal authorities of the whole country in the work of soliciting and forwarding contributions to be devoted to this praiseworthy object. The circular to the Mayor encloses a printed copy of the following appeal from Secretary Blaine:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 1324 F street, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 31, 1881.

The Hon. James G. Blaine, as Chairman of a special committee, submitted the following appeal, which was unanimously adopted:

The citizens of Washington, and officials having residence here, have united in a movement to do marked and enduring honor to the name of the late President, whose great life was so sadly and tragically ended.

His reputation as a statesman, legislator and executive was acquired in this Capital. Beyond these claims to admiration and gratitude, he was personally beloved by all classes of citizens throughout the whole country in a degree that rarely falls to the lot of any public man.

Reflecting his own wishes so far as they may be inferred from his career and his character, the memorial designed, that of a National Hospital, to be located in the District of Columbia, and known forever by his name, is most suitable and appropriate.

It will be a provision for the relief of human suffering, from the cup of which he drank the bitterest dregs, and in the breadth of its human nature it will fitly typify the noble nature and exalted aims of the hero and martyr. The hospital is designed to be as wide in its scope of beneficence as was the kindly heart of the dead President in its outstretch of human sympathies. It will be open to those [illegible] nations without regard to class, caste, creed or color. To be a sufferer in need of help will be the only passport required to enter its doors and secure its aid. Such an institution, founded in the cause of Charity and bearing the name of "Garfield," appeals to the generosity of every one. and to every one the appeal is made.

Contributions, small and great, are solicited, and may be safely remitted to the Hon. James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the fund.

He gives twice who gives quickly. Let the response be prompt, generous and universal. Very respectfully,

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, *Chairman.*

Executive Committee—Gen. W. T. Sherman Chairman, Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. William Windom, Gen. G. D. Swaim, Hon. James Gilfillan Treasurer, A. S. Solomons, James H. Saville, Justice Arthur MacArthur, John W. Thompson, Lewis J. Davis, Henry A. Willard, Reginald Fendall, F. Frank Riggs, W. G. Metzerott, H. M. Hutchinson, Dr. J. M. Toner, Dr. E. Smith Townsend, Dr. F. A. Ashford, Dr. S. C. Busey, Dr. J. Ford Thompson, Dr. W. G. Palmer, Hon. Josiah Dent, John A. Baker Recording Secretary, Benjamin J. Lovejoy Corresponding Secretary, Henry Wise Garnett, Corresponding Secretary.

GEN. LEE ROY KRAMER and wife, of Philadelphia, passed through here on Wednesday last on a visit to Morgantown, their old home. General Kramer was for many years a prominent citizen of West Virginia, and represented the county of Monongalia in the Legislature and was Speaker of the House.—*Fairmont Virginian.*

ON account of the late drought and the shortness of feed, our farmers are selling off their cattle. A very large drove passed through this place Monday.—*Point Pleasant Register.*

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

BELLAIRE.

Mrs. Mord Nelson, who has been suffering with pleurisy, is getting better.

Bellaire's first steamboat, may its tribe increase, made its trial trip Friday.

Mr. A. P. Tallman, cashier of the First National, is able to be at his post again.

There are some holes in our streets that are very trying to the springs of light wagons.

Mr. Jacob Maser will be buried at the Rock Hill cemetery Saturday. Ceremonies at the house at eleven o'clock.

A number of amateur Nimrods who went out the narrow guage road, concluded that the weather clerk was against them, and came home.

The proceeds of the festival and oyster supper, as well as of the sale of the organ will be devoted to the establishment of a reading room.

J. S. Carter intends to open his hotel on the first of December in the old American house, keeping the name of his own house—the Bellaire and South Western.

Some of Officer Kemple's neighbors are boys, and boys they will be; but when they played pranks and made a racket in their yard, as the manner of boys is, the officer arrested them.

The investigation of the Mayor's accounts was brought to a standstill by the absence of some of the books. Now, part of these have been found, having been mislaid at a time when the office was being cleaned. Search is still being made for the other books.

The *Independent*, or some one through its columns, is hammering at the idea of a skating rink on the public square. This has been talked of enough. Now, as they suggested, let some one start a subscription paper, have a two-foot bank of earth turned up around the sides of the square and all ready for the ice before the ground is frozen. Wouldn't a skate on such a sheet in the heart of town be jolly?

MOUNDSVILLE.

Mr. Wm. Sprowls is confined to his room by sickness.

Richard Terrell's little son is seriously ill with diphtheria.

Mr. R. L. Pemberton, the *Herald* man, returned from New Martinsville Thursday.

Miss Anna Elder, of the Upper ward, has the typhoid fever. Also Mr. John Hart.

Isaac Anderson, a youth about sixteen years of age, living in the Second ward, died Thursday. He had been confined to his bed for several days with typhoid fever.

It is extremely difficult to obtain houses in town at present, owing to the scarcity of vacant houses. Here is a chance for some of our monied men to double their money.

Tuesday, the rolling mill formerly known as the Ohio Valley Iron Works, now the Keoman Iron and Steel works, made its first start under the new management. The engine was started by little Lizzie McFadden. The trial resulted very satisfactorily, as all the machinery moved very smoothly, notwithstanding its long disuse. Thursday the first heat was put out. The mill promises a very prosperous future. They will not confine themselves to hoop iron, but will manufacture all kinds. It is the intention of the managers to erect eight more furnaces and a spike mill. For this purpose they have purchased the ground adjoining the mill on the south.

BULLDOZING RAILROADS

Discriminating Against Coal Miners. Development of the Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—The investigation being conducted by the Illinois State Board of Railroad Commissioners, at Belleville, progresses. Two witnesses testified on the part of the complainants, one of whom had been obliged to quit mining on account of the treatment received at the hands of railroads. The general tenor of the evidence was the same as previously given. Mr. Beard testified that he was formerly an independent operator, but was forced to join the coal exchange because he found he could not carry on his business successfully outside of that organization. Geo. W. Parker, President of the Cairo short line, and also President of the pool, testified at length. He gave a full history of the freight war, dating back to 1865. From that date to 1879 there was a great cutting of coal freights and much money was lost by the roads. In the latter part of the year a pool was formed to stop cutting, and it was agreed that each road should have a certain proportion of the coal destined for St. Louis. An agent of the pool ascertained each day how much coal had been delivered, and how much was needed to supply the city. Cars were then alloted to each road, and to each mine on the different roads, and there was no discrimination as between the roads and their operations, or between exchange men and non-exchange men. They received as many, or more, complaints from members of the coal exchange as they did from independent operators. They aimed to give the operators an equal chance, and to bring to the city all the coal needed by consumers and dealers. Mr. Parker disclaimed emphatically that the pool attempted to restrict the amount of coal brought to the city, or to in any way regulate prices, and denied that any profits in coal, or any money whatever, is divided among the coal exchange men and the railroads.

Cruel and Heartless Joking.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Amelia Pohl, a glove-maker, forty years old and hunchbacked, committed suicide last evening by taking a dose of Paris green. The cause of the suicide was curious. Those who worked with her told her a young German was in love with her, and he, as a joke, pretended to have an affection for her. She became passionately fond of the young man, and her affection became a source of merriment for her fellow-workers. A day or two ago she asked him if he would not marry her, and he told her no; that she was too old and deformed, and that he didn't care for her. She was awakened from a dream, became depressed, bought Paris green and ended her life, leaving three assigned notes complaining of her lot.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE MUTILATION OF SILVER COIN.

A New Dodge of American Enterprise—Unlawful Traffic in Postage Stamps—Sergeant Mason's Insanity—Redemption of Called Bonds—Scarcity of Silver Certificates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4.—A new method of mutilating silver currency is being employed by a number of patent medicinevenders and others to advertiseheir goods and wares. Of late large numbers of coins have been received in the Treasury which are stamped on one side with advertisements. The stamps used are some part of a die, which cuts letters and words into the coin. In most instances the name of the owner of the article advertised is not cut on the coin, but the advertisement simply recommends a certain nostrum or article. As the coin is stamped only on one side it can be passed very readily, exposing only the perfect side. This is a mutilation of the currency and a violation of law. The Secret Service has been directed to investigate this and hunt out and prosecute the offenders.

UNLAWFUL TRAFFIC IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

Large numbers of cases of violation of the law prohibiting traffic in postage stamps *are now attracting the attention of the* Postoffice Department, and special agents are hunting up offending postmasters all over the country. Postmasters are forbidden to sell stamps except in the locality to which their office belongs, but many of them violate this law. One postmaster in a small village in Virginia has made a profit of nearly $500 in the last few months selling stamps to Baltimore merchants at 10 per cent discount. The postal authorities say they are determined to break up this traffic.

SERGEANT MASON'S TRIAL.

The commission of the War Department in rescinding its order for a court-martial to try Mason for an attempt upon Guiteau's life, has caused considerable comment, some intimating that its purpose was to let Mason off without a trial. At the War Department the officers say that the evidence going to show that Mason is really insane has been submitted. Upon receiving this the Department recalled the order for the court-martial and directed that Mason be placed under medical surveillance, with a view of ascertaining whether or not he is insane. He is now in charge of the surgeons at the arsenal, who are keeping a close watch upon him. If they report him insane he will be sent to the Government asylum, without trial, but if they report him sane another court-martial will be ordered to try him.

BOND REDEMPTION.

The following circular, relative to the redemption of 3½ per cent bonds, has just been issued by the Treasury Department:

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday next, and on each Wednesday thereafter through the present month, and until otherwise ordered, the Department will redeem, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, paying par value and the interest accrued to date of the redemption, any uncalled United States bonds continued to bear interest at 3½ per cent per annum to an amount not exceeding $2,000,000 on each day mentioned.

(Signed) H. F. FRENCH, Acting Secretary.

SCARCITY OF SILVER CERTIFICATES.

The order to suspend the exchange of silver certificates for gold coin or bullion is expected to cause trouble when the cotton crop is paid off. The practice has been for persons in New York who dispose of the cotton crop for the planters to deposit gold in the sub-treasury there, and upon notice of the fact Treasurer Gilfillan here would authorize the sub-Treasurer at New Orleans to issue an equal amount of silver certificates, which would be used in paying the expenses of gathering the cotton crop. The demand for this exchange has been very heavy for three years past during this season of the year. The demand begins early in the autumn and continues until the early part of January. The only way for the planter to get the certificrtes now is to pay the cost of transporting the silver from New York and depositing it with the sub-Treasurer of New Orleans and receiving in return the certificates. The Treasury cannot afford relief by sending legal tender notes of silver certificates, because the notes are not on hand. In this condition of affairs the only recourse is to pay the expressage upon the notes or certificates from New York to New Orleans, and this will be no small item of cost.

MR. BLAINE IN THE FIELD.

The N. Y. *Sun* prints the following from Washington to-day, which is attracting much attention here, as it is generally credited to a gentleman who has excellent sources of information at his control:

By authority of Governor Foster the announcement is made that Mr. Blaine intends to be the next candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency. Governor Foster has added with the earnestness of conviction that Mr. Blaine will be the next candidate and the next President.

If Mr. Foster has made this announcement as boldly in one place as another, then John Sherman, Secretary Windom, John Logan, not to say President Arthur, have been notified of the intention of the Secretary of State. For Mr. Foster in his brief visit here neglected nobody. Though oftenest seen, as is his custom, supporting the pillars of the Riggs House lobby, or blowing clouds of smoke into the face of the retinue that always gathers around him in the reading room, yet Mr. Foster has not failed to visit every one in high place, as is also his custom. Whether he came here or not for the purpose of starting a Blaine boom, he has succeeded in doing it, and no longer does a lingering doubt exist respecting Mr. Blaine's purposes. Mr. Foster has not said, but his friends and Mr. Blaine's friends are saying it for him, that the ticket is to be Blaine and Foster, and that it will sweep the country. It is not probable that in his delightful talk with the President, as he characterized it, he made the announcement so bluntly and boldly as he did to his friend at the Riggs House, but he undoubtedly hinted something of the kind. Blaine enthusiasm bubbles over, and Blaine is apparent in every enthusiastic prognosis of the future of the party which Foster utters. For instance, when a friend asked him the other day if Blaine was going abroad, the Governor placed both hands on the friend's shoulders and began: "Abroad? Not much. He stays in America. Why, man, don't you know that Blaine is the strongest man in these United States since Garfield died, and he is going to be the next President of these United States, and you just remember what I tell you. Why, man, just see how Blaine stands. He made a tremendous personal sacrifice for the defeat of the third term. Then what a record he made as Secretary of State while Garfield was sick. Why, he is by all odds the strongest man in the Republican ranks, and he is going to be stronger three years from now. Yes, two and a half years from now. Do you realize that in two and a half years the next convention will meet?"

Judge Advocate General Swaim, in his annual report, urges the appointment of instructors of law at the Military Academy. He invites attention also to the omissions and defects of the articles of war.

President Arthur designates November 24th as a day of National thanksgiving and prayer.

COSTLY CONSTELLATIONS.

Second Day's Proceedings in the Star Route Cases.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—Argument on the motion to set aside the criminal information in the Star route cases was resumed this morning. George Bliss addressed the Court on behalf of the Government. He gave the reasons for seeking to file information as follows:

The Grand Jury had been adjourned until the third of October, and what we regarded as some most important and effective overt acts in pursuance of this conspiracy had taken place on the first of October. It was open to the claim that under the three years statute of limitations, unless the proceedings were commenced in court before October 1st, 1881, they would be barred under the statute. We were placed in such a condition that, if we didn't file, or seek to file, information, we felt that we should not have done our duty to the Government. We therefore adopted the plan of proceeding by information, subject, of course, to a motion to set aside. I think that we may claim to be here without being exposed to the denunciations which we heard yesterday, of having made an attack upon the people—of having undertaken to violate their dearest rights—Brady substituting himself in place of the people. We have no desire, under ordinary circumstances, to proceed outside of the general practice in criminal cases. We have no desire to avoid the grand jury, and we think we might just as well charge that the other side is seeking to avoid the petit jury as that they should charge that we are seeking to avoid the grand jury. We have no desire to do it, except where we can show cause why it should be done. I agree that under ordinary circumstances, and without good cause being shown, the proper and expedient way is to proceed before the grand jury. Colonel Bliss cited various acts to show that the prosecution had the right to proceed by information in criminal cases, and which had been repeatedly recognized by Congress by the authorizing of criminal proceedings by indictment or information. The right to file information in some criminal cases being clear, both under the statutes of the United States and under decisions of courts, the question remains whether the crime charged by this information is one coming with the class in which informations are allowable. Only possible limitation to the right to file information is found in the fifth amendment of the constitution, already quoted. That amendment prevents the filing of information "for capital or otherwise infamous crime." The offense charged in this information being clearly not capital, it only remains to ascertain whether it is infamous. Mr. Bliss gave numerous decisions as to what crimes are infamous, and held that there is no case holding that conspiracy to defraud or conspiracy generally to be an infamous crime. We therefore say broadly that conspiracy to defraud has never been held by the courts to be an infamous crime, and that any passages in the text books which seem to so hold are not intended to apply to any conspiracies other than those which affect the administration of justice or are based on the misapprehension of the cases cited to sustain them. It allows that conspiracy, such as is charged in the case before the Court, is not an infamous crime. But if the Court should regard this question as doubtful, a safer and surer way is to allow this case to proceed, all rights of the accused protected, and those of the Government saved. If there is conviction the higher court will protect against the enforcement of judgement if its very basis is adjudged illegal. On the other hand, if there is acquittal no injury will be done and the defense will obtain what they insist is their due. Section 5440 of the Revised Statutes declares, "If two or more persons conspire, either to commit any offense against the United States, or defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more such parties do any act to effect the object of conspiracy, all parties to such conspiracy commit a crime."

The information certainly in terms charges this crime against the defendants, and it is submitted, if the charges of such crime are in legal and proper form, as the prosecution claimed the right to come here and ask for conviction on the ground that Brady, being intrusted with discretion, did not exercise it honestly and in good faith, that he did not exercise it in the purpose of the people and for the good of the Government, and that he knew he did not exercise it in the purpose of the people and for the good of the Government. Mr. Bliss, in conclusion, combatted the propositions submitted yesterday by the counsel for defense.

Col. Ingersoll followed for the defense. He said: "I first call attention to the question of probable conviction, and in the examination of this question I not only question the right, but must necessarily inquire as to the crime charged in the information itself, because the Court must remember that the charges in the information were those of affidavits, and the affidavits together with the information were all the evidence and all the probable cause in this case. I do not examine the information for the purpose of demurring to it or for the purpose of moving to quash it, but simply for the purpose of showing how much it amounts to as evidence. What does it prove? What is there here charged against my client Mr. Brown? He took up *seriatim* and counts the information, criticising and ridiculing them as he proceeded. His objection to the first count, if left to say whether the accounts charged relative to expediting the mail service were unnecessary, it was a question first to be decided by the Postoffice Department whether it was necessary to carry the mails one or seven times a week, or two, three or five miles an hour. It was not for the pleaders to say that it was necessary that they must set forth the circumstances, and it was for the court to say whether or not it was unnecessary and whether or not it was improper. It had been remarked that the mails have been carried when the amount received by the United States was a mere bagatelle. Was that the only evidence of extravagance charged? Did the Government carry the mails for the purpose of making money, or did the people regard the carrying of the mails as one of the instruments of civilization? His doctrine was that the people of the west had as much right to mail once a week as his friend from New York (Bliss) had to four distributions per day. It was not sufficient for the pleaders to say the thing was extravagant. They must set forth the facts in order that the Court might judge as to whether it was extravagant or not.

Mr. Ingersoll then proceeded to call the attention of the Court to what he termed inconsistencies apparent upon the information, asserting that it charged McDonough with conspiring to defraud himself; that it charged Brady and McDonough with conspiring, and then charged McDonough with paying his client (Brown) $12,000 for influencing Brady to conspire. Was it possible, he asked, that one conspirator would apply to an outsider to use his influence to get a co-conspirator to conspire? Did not a knowledge of human nature show it to be impossible. Did not the knowledge of the transaction of the men prove it to be absolutely absurd? If it should turn out to be true that McDonough paid Brown to influence Brady to conspire, that allegation would be evidence to any court on earth that Brady had not conspired. The time had passed, if it had ever existed in this country, when the pleader could usurp the power of the court and when he could oust a jury, and the time never would come when, in a case like this, the pleader could oust a grand jury.

Mr. Ingersoll concludes his argument to-morrow.

TOPICS OF TRADE.

THE WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW.

Full and Exhaustive Reports from the Prominent Commercial and Trade Centers of the Country Showing the Condition of Business and Future Prospects.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The condition of trade is fair. The business reported in most commodities in the dry goods trade, excepting on orders, is not very heavy. Prices, however, are maintained, and the trade upon the whole being satisfactory and collections good.

The grain market during the week has been gradually sogging off, influenced largely by the condition of the Chicago market, until within a day or two, since which time it has assumed more firmness, and appears to be acting independently of that market. Wheat touched the lowest point reached for some time, and has since been irregular. Corn appears to be the favorite feature now with operators, and is acting more independently of wheat than heretofore. There has been some fluctuations, but as a rule a good deal of firmness prevailed. Oats have been steady, more so than the other grains.

In provisions, lard and pork products have been dull and unsatisfactory, and the fluctuations, though not heavy, have been such as to render operators undecided.

Cotton has been quite steady, prices fluctuating but a few points and closing fairly firm.

Wool is held with a good deal of firmness at about previous rates, without the development of any speculative vigor or any apparent disposition on the part of holders to yield in prices for the sake of making sales.

Petroleum is dull and lower, the market closing weak.

Freights are dull with the exception of grain freights, for which there has been better inquiry.

In butter and cheese the situation has changed a little during the week. The supply is in excess of the demand, and for all but the very finest grades the prices are drooping.

In hardware the season's business is about over, and it has been a very prosperous one. The stocks are now low and many clusters of goods are getting scarce and advancing in price. Cut nails are higher than a week ago and the manufactures full of orders.

The demand for American pig iron the past week has been heavy, although prices are still firm and a fair business reported. In Scotch pig a fair business has been done and prices are about the same as some weeks past.

In leather the market is still short of the finer grades and prices of these are firm. There is an ample stock of the cheaper grades at lower prices.

In boots and shoes there has been a slight increase in the business of the jobbing houses. The manufacturers are only moderately busy.

The lumber trade is in a healthy condition, with an increasing stock for the winter. A disposition to hold prices firm exists, and the prospects for a continuance of the demand is favorable.

Coffees are in fair demand at firm prices.

Sugars are moderately active and firm.

In teas the importation has been heavy and the market unsettled. There is a fair distribution in the demand, however.

The failures for the week were 129, a much larger number than usual; to this the Eastern States contribute 17, Western 32, Southern 37, Middle 34, and the Pacific Coast 9. The failures in the South seem to increase week by week, and advices from that quarter indicate that business embarrassments will be unusually frequent during the winter.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—The weather continues favorable for the growth of late vegetables and grass, and the condition of the country in this respect is unprecedented. The wheat crop is of unusually fine appearance, while the pastures resemble those of May rather than November. In all departments of trade there is evidence that the shortage of crops has been overestimated, or that the higher prices of farm products make up the lack. In the money market the week has been one of great activity. Large demands have been made from all parts of the country for money to move products and for business. The unusual occurrence of shipping currency to New York has happened. Rates of interest are at 6 and 7 per cent, the former to old customers. Only in groceries, the volume of business is not so great as during September and the early part of October, but as this is the ordinary thing for November. Business is reported as very fair. It will receive some impetus from the opening rivers, as large shipments will soon be made to all river points which have been practically inaccessible since August in boats, and shows there is unusual activity. Orders are coming in so rapidly as to show that there is no hesitation among country dealers on account of short crops. Dry goods have been without much animation, but there is a fair demand and prices of both cotton and woolen fabrics remain firm. Iron is active and firm, selling ahead of production. The close of the strike has given increased activity in manufactured iron for which there is a good demand. The grain market has been a succession of declines until at the close of the week there is nothing doing except in corn. Buyers only take what they are obliged to have and holders are adverse to pushing stock to sale. Corn, however, has been active as the stock in consumers hands is low. Provisions are almost nominal, stocks being greatly reduced. Green meats are easier. Hams are selling at 8¼a9c. Clear rib sides at 8c. Whisky has grown more settled and advanced to $1 12; combination basis has declined to the same figure.

AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, November 4.—General business is not as brisk as it was a few weeks ago, although as compared with the same season last year there is a vast improvement, and merchants and manufacturers express themselves as well satisfied with the situation.

The iron market is still active and firm for raw and manufactured articles. Prices are stiff and full rates are maintained.

In glass there is a more settled condition of affairs, on account of the strikers, who have been out for two weeks, returning to work at the old wages. The demand is good and prices are steady and unchanged.

Coal is quiet and unchanged.

Petroleum has been weak and unsettled, owing to reports from the new oil field of Richburg. The sales have been large and fluctuations quite rapid, United certificates selling at between 85½c and 88½c. To-day there was an undertone of confidence and prices rallied a trifle. At the close, however, they had dropped again to 84½c. Sales and resales 2,375,000 barrels; shipments, 450,000 barrels.

Live stock is only in fair supply and firmer. Cattle receipts, 8,490 head, against 10,800 head last week. Prices range from $3 25 to $6 50 for common to prime. Hogs, receipts, 15,730 head, against 24,480 head the week before. Philadelphias are quoted at $6 70a6 90. Sheep, receipts, 10,100 head, against 12,600 head the preceding week. Common to extra, $2 50a5 10.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, November 4.—There is continued activity in all the iron markets. The railroad blockade has somewhat interfered with all departments of the iron trade, and has somewhat curtailed the amount of business, which, however, is quite large. Iron ore is in active demand, especially are the inquiries large for mill fix ores. Prices are firm and unchanged. Pig iron remains about the same as last week. The demand is good and the consumption is large. Bar iron remains firm at $26. Railway supplies are firm and unchanged.

Petroleum is steady and unchanged.

The railways continue to do a heavy business, and are far behind in their deliveries. Passenger business is also large.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILDELPHIA, November 4.—The *North American* to-morrow will say: Trade in most departments has been moderately active the past week, the same as last quoted. Flour is dull, and prices declined fully 25 cents per barrel.

Wheat is dull, unsettled and lower, and rye has declined. Corn is rather lower and oats less active, but prices are without essential change.

A fair jobbing trade is doing in provisions at former rates, and whisky is unchanged.

In wool there is a fair business, and prices are steady.

WEST'S WELCOME.

Reception of the New British Minister at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—The steamer Indiana, having on board the new British Minister, arrived about noon, and the Reception Committee escorted Mr. West to the hotel this morning. He will be the recipient of a banquet at St. George's Hall. A reception was held in the cabin of the steamer by Mr. West. Mr. Joel Cook, Secretary of the committee, read an address of welcome from the Mayor, in which the latter regretted his inability to be present, but tendered the hospitality of the city to the Minister, and said, "A great blow has lately befallen us. The hand of an assassin has consigned our beloved Chief Magistrate to an untimely grave. From the time of the assassination to his lamented death, your people and your Queen have shown the deepest anxiety and grief and thus contributed to bind the two nations closer together. The frequent womanly telegrams of Her Majesty, disregarding the formalities of the Court, have created manifest feelings of attachment to her in the hearts of every American.

Another address was read by J. Price Wetherell on behalf of the Reception Committee.

Minister West responded briefly to the welcome extended him. He said: "I hardly know how to sufficiently thank you for the kindness of this welcome. Of relations existing between England and America, I need say nothing. Her Majesty's sympathy with the American people has been unmistakably shown, and I shall use my best endeavor to maintain and strengthen the amicable relations which have hitherto existed between the two countries."

Curious Accident at Detroit.

DETROIT, MICH., November 4.—About eight o'clock this morning a remarkable accident happened at the foot of Bates street, the victim being Edward Dutton, a colored man seventy-two years old, who lived in Windsor and was employed with a gang of laborers unloading coal from a vessel at Vigers's coal yard. Dutton was in the hold and had just filled a coal bucket when the horse started up without giving him time to hook the bucket in the hoist rope. Dutton seized the kook and held it to keep it down, but the boy on the dock misunderstood the order given him and whipped up the horse, the horse drawing Dutton suddenly out of the hold. When Dutton reached the staging his hands were jammed so that he had to let go, and falling back into the boat, he received injuries which resulted in his death twenty minutes afterward.

A Rather Gauzy Excuse.

SALT LAKE, November 4.—Two masked men about one week since entered the Utah & Northern railway office at Franklin, and calling to the agent, Jock Hinckly, who was washing his hands with his back turned toward them, told him to hold up his hands. He turned toward them to find a pistol towards his face which almost immediately went off and killed him. They fled but have been arrested. They admit it was them, but say they intended only robbery. The pistol was discharged unintentionally through excitement. They claim to be from Oregon. The killing made a profound sensation and the culprits are not likely to receive much mercy.

Some Snow.

LISBON, N. H., November 4.—Snow fell last night to the depth of five inches. It is still snowing rapidly.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., November 4.—Snow three inches deep at Liberty, Sullivan county.

NEW YORK, November 4.—A furious and the first snow storm raged all day in St. Lawrence county, and is now a foot deep in the northern part. Snow squalls along the Hudson covered the ground to the depth of eight inches. Snow is reported in Northeastern Ontario and severe storms at Norwich, Conn., and other points in New England.

The President in New York.

NEW YORK, November 4.—President Arthur received a large number of visitors to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The interviews were brief, however, the President intimating in a friendly way to callers that after a day or two he would have more leisure, and would be happy to have his friends renew their visits. Ex-Secretary Windom paid a visit to the Sub-Treasury Department this afternoon, and afterward returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and remained with the President and Mr. Conkling for an hour.

It's a Long Lane.

NEWARK, N. J., November 4.—Henry B. Marchbank, a well known resident of Belleville, and formerly corresponding clerk of the Mechanics National bank, was arrested last night on the charge of being a defaulter to the bank in the sum of $50,000 within the last three years. Marchbank left the bank two years ago and the defalcation was covered up. He has not given bail and is in the custody of the Deputy Marshal.

A Fast Train East From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—The Wabash Railroad will put on a fast train between here and New York next Monday morning, to be known as the limited express. It will leave the Union depot here at 7:50 A. M., and arrive at the Central depot, New York, at 6:30 the next evening, running through in thirty-three hours and forty minutes. It will have a dining-car attached.

A Horrible Accident.

KEOKUK, November 4.—The most horrible accident in the annals of this city occurred here this evening about 7 o'clock. The steamer War Eagle in going south ran against a span of the Keokuk & Hamilton bridge, breaking into fragments. The boat was completely demolished. Eight persons are known to be drowned. No further particulars.

A Tomb of Fire.

PORTLAND, OREGON, November 3.—The Douglass county jail, at Roseburg, burned this morning, and with it Charles Williams, who was incarcerated the day before for larceny. It is supposed that he undertook to burn his way out and the fire became unmanageable.

Will Wendell Go?

NEW YORK, November 4.—Treasurer Eagan, of the Land League at Paris, telegraphed here: "Will Wendell Phillips come to Ireland to advocate no rent during the suspension of constitutional liberties. The League will pay his expenses."

A SPECULATOR'S STORY.

EXPERIENCE WITH THE BALDWINS.

In Which It is Related How the Cashier of the Broken Mechanics Bank May Have Dealt Quietly With the Bulls and Bears of Wall Street.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Among the many stories told about the possible ways in which the Cashier of the Newark bank may have lost the great sum of money in his care, is the following circumstantial one from a stock broker. He says: "In 1875 I was a speculator in the street. I had certain information, and was making money, although I did not have much capital. In the fall of 1875, Mr. Enos Runyon, of Martin & Runyon, suggested that I could make more if I was associated with somebody. He hinted that he knew a wealthy young man who would make a good partner. I thought well of the suggestion, and, in accordance with the agreement, I made the acquaintance, through Mr. Runyon, in a Pine street restaurant, of Theodore F. Baldwin, who is now prominent as the brother of Oscar L. Baldwin, the defaulter. Mr. Runyon said that Mr. Baldwin had speculated, but had been unfortunate. He therefore suggested that, for the interest of both of us, we should enter into an agreement to speculate. The firm had information that I had points in regard to manipulation of stocks, and they considered it valuable and that I was a desirable man in speculations. Mr. Baldwin was to furnish the money and I was to furnish the information. We talked over the matter some time, and at length we agreed to do as Mr. Runyon had suggested. The result of that meeting was that the order of Baldwin was to furnish the money to deal in four hundred shares of stock for me, in consideration of the information that I should give. Martin & Runyon were to be the brokers. Mr. Baldwin was also to deal for himself in as much more stock as he saw fit. In addition, I was to have $25 a week for expenses and time. On this agreement we began our transactions. The account was kept in the name of Theodore F. Baldwin. My name did not appear. At that time I did not know that Baldwin was paying teller in the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark. I supposed that he was one of Runyon's wealthy customers. But after we were better acquainted I learned that he was Mr. Runyon's cousin and a paying teller. We met frequently, sometimes in New York and sometimes in Newark. I have sat with Theodore F. Baldwin in the bank office in Newark until 10 or 12 o'clock at night fixing plans for the future. We were not fixing up the taking of money from the bank. We were ahead in our speculations at that time, and we were arranging what we would do in case the market turned. At one time we had a profit of $120,000, and at one time Baldwin had $100,000 up on margins. The speculations continued for some time, each keeping to the agreement. One day we were talking together on Market street, Newark, when Baldwin said that his entire losses, which he had suffered previous to our agreement, amounted to $50,000. I then remarked that it would be better to put the united profits into one bag until those prior losses could be made up. Baldwin agreed to this, and Caleb Crotchet, who was with us, heard the agreement. That was the 20th of April, 1876. It was agreed that over and above these losses I was to have one-half of the profit until my share amounted to $50,000. I was willing to do that because, according to Baldwin's statement, we had at one time $120,000 profit, and were making money right along. I took a good many of the orders from Baldwin to the brokers, and in a general sort of a way I knew how the account ought to stand, but I never had any statement of account. Baldwin got all, because the account was kept in his name. Our transactions varied from 7,000 to 12,000 shares of stock. The account ran along until about the middle of the following summer, when Baldwin closed it, threw me out and took in Caleb Crocket. Where did Baldwin and Crocket get their money for speculating? Theodore could not take $100,000 out of the Mechanics bank for margins without the knowledge of Oscar. From what I know I believe that Theodore has been only a go-between in the speculations of Oscar. After Baldwin closed the account in which I was interested I tried to get a statement showing my share of the profits. Mr. Runyon refused to give me a statement, and at one time said that he would rather burn his books than show me how they stood. I firmly believe that they showed that my share of the profits was $20,000 but I could not get any satisfaction from anybody. I tried to get hold of Baldwin, but he did not come to New York. I made a complaint against him and tried to get it served, but by some scheme, it failed. At length I got a judgment against Baldwin, in Trenton, for $50,000, and it is on the record now. That was in 1879. Baldwin fought it, and, by another scheme, he got the judgment opened. Then I saw that I was fighting a big power, for Oscar took part, and I at length concluded to settle under the terms they offered. The amount was small in comparison with what was due me, but I was in need of money and took it. Judge Emery, who was Theodore F. Baldwin's lawyer in my suit against him, is now the counsel for the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark in the present trouble.

New York News Notes.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The Union Pacific has given formal notice that the agreement with the Pacific Mail has been cancelled. It is reported that the Union and Central Companies are willing to form a new alliance with the Pacific Mail upon terms som