The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

THE first issue of the Wheeling *Times*, a monthly journal conducted by two intelligent colored men of this city, has been laid on our table. It is a very creditable paper and deserving of success. Price one dollar per year.

ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch Senator Ben Hill's case is hopeless. He himself has despaired of recovery. The dispatch says:

Senator Hill, of Georgia, remarked today to a friend who called to see him that his life was all behind him, he was sitting there and waiting for the end simply. He was easier than for some days, but without hope of permanent alleviation of his symptoms. He has had four surgical operations performed without permanent relief. The last operation was the removal of one of the parotid glands, which became so inflamed as to necessitate this severe treatment. The incision now refused to heal, and is discharging pus constantly into the mouth. It transpires that Mr. Hill himself indulged no hope of cure from the first, as he lost a sister and a brother from cancer, and it is hereditary in the family. The physicians are contemplating the necessity of a fifth operation to prolong the Senator's life.

IN regard to the brick street paving at Charleston, to which allusion has been made in the INTELLIGENCER, a gentleman who has inspected it informs us that it is a success on Summers street in that place. The street was first carefully graded in oval form, then covered with a thick layer of sand, smoothed with an oval, and on top of this was laid plank well soaked in tar, laid to fit perfectly, and on this again the brick, laid edgewise, and on top of this a good layer of sand. The street was thus made very firm and solid, and has given good satisfaction. He says that on any street not subjected to heavy hauling, it must be a success, provided the bricks are machine pressed and well burned. He thinks that it would be a good idea to experiment with it in Wheeling. It is perhaps the cheapest of all desirable kinds of smooth paving. It makes an excellent street for light vehicles.

IN order to meet certain damaging rumors affecting his credit, Jay Gould exhibited $54,000,000 of stock securities to a number of responsible gentlemen in New York on Monday, all of said stocks standing in his own name, as they were originally issued, not one of them having ever been negotiated. He then offered to have his bonds brought from the Trust Company and exhibit them also, but inasmuch as it would have taken a good-sized wagon to haul them, the gentlemen present said they were abundantly satisfied with what they had seen. Beside, they were all anxious to get away quick and give orders to their brokers to buy heavily of the Gould stocks. The market immediately experienced a decided rise, and kept it up yesterday. It may have been part of this programme to make this exhibit, and Gould may have been a large buyer a day or two previous in anticipation of its effect on the market. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinee is peculiar."

THE present total expenses of the West Virginia Legislature are not less than $425 to $450 per day, and the Democratic members are trying to increase this burden on tax payers by passing a bill of very doubtful constitutionality, as they themselves admit, looking to an increase in the membership of both branches. The State is heavily in debt, in violation of the Constitution, and at an expense per day of the amount indicated, the party is endeavoring to make the public burden still more burdensome. Under the present Constitution, which provides for a session once in two years, they have already held three extra sessions, at a heavy expense to the people, and now they propose to increase this expense at a time when they are not able to pay the debt of the State or even its current expenses. They are now, as it appears by yesterday's proceedings, going to give us at an additional expense a new code. This will be ready in a year or two, and meanwhile both branches are to be reinforced by an additional installment of statesmen who will by the time it is ready have the existing statutes turned inside out by all sorts of amendatory legislation.

If the present Legislature had the good of the people at heart they would give this proposed increase of the membership of the two branches an effectual go by for the present, and not spend the money of the public in schemes to make coming legislation more expensive. They have passed a bill to reassess the lands of the State, which simply means an increase of taxation, and now comes a scheme to get away as fast as possible with the additional taxes to be raised by this indirect method. No member of either house would conduct his private business on any such principle. His great aim would be to retrench expenses and get out of debt, instead of recklessly increasing his outlays. A conscientious legislator should endeavor to run the public business upon the same common sense principles that would govern his own business methods in private life. The men who are engaged in this business can depend on being confronted in the canvass this fall by some very embarrassing interrogatories.

THE Rainey coal works, which so generously increased the wages of the miners last season, without any request to that effect being made, have reduced the price ten cents per ton.—*Bellaire Independent.*

Wrecked at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—An Empire City, Oregon, dispatch of the 13th says: A boat with three sailors from the Australian bark Bulwark, Captain Wm. Williams, came in over the bar this evening. They report the bark foundered in lat. 45.7, long. 90, 45 west, March 1st, twenty-eight days out from Yokohama, bound for Puget Sound, in Ballast. These three men were in the boat when it was lowered and owing to the rough sea got adrift and were unable to regain the ship, which was in sight the next morning. Another boat with two men was launched at the same time, got adrift and was soon out of sight. The officers and crew, eighteen in number, were left on board with no serviceable boat and probably lost. The men say the ship was leaking badly all the time and could not float but a few hours longer. The names of the survivors are Edward O'Neil, Charles Lansun and Hugh McDonald.

THE GREAT INUNDATION.

Present Relief Not Adequate—The Appalling Situation in Some Localities.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Secretary of War received a telegram from the Commissioners of the State of Louisiana, at New Orleans, as follows: Are supplying eleven thousand souls for fifteen days with curtailed rations from one hundred and sixteen thousand received which are now exhausted. Applications are before us for fully as much more, and the distress is increasing. Require at once one hundred and fifty thousand rations additional. The Secretary ordered the purchase of one hundred thousand rations at New Orleans to meet the demand.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—General Beckwith, of the Commissary Department, who has charge of the distribution of Government rations from this city to the flooded districts on the lower Mississippi river, has received the following dispatch from Capt. J. S. Lord, dated, Memphis, Tenn.:

"Just arrived here; found Pennicot county, Mo., in a distressing condition, being almost entirely submerged and about 1,000 people entirely destitute. The supplies sent to Gayoso are being carefully distributed and will last until about March 25th. More should be sent there or the people will be in just as bad a condition when the water goes as now. The Government, to prevent starvation, should care for them at least until the 1st of May. About fifty people are destitute at Hathaway, Tenn.; 150 at Tiptonville; 200 at Hater Point, Tenn.; 150 at Bayfield Point, and 1,500 in the vicinity of Osceola, Ark., are destitute and badly off. At Osceola some stores have been received, but not sufficient."

General Beckwith has also received the following from Capt. Lee:

MEMPHIS, March 14.—Returned here Saturday night. My dispatch of the 9th inst. falls short of the actual destruction and magnitude of the overflow. If an additional appropriation is made 500,000 rations of meal and meat should be sent here as soon as possible in large installments, for sufferers in the State of Mississippi. This is in addition to any rations that have not been sent from first appropriation. The destitution is general and increasing, and there are 9,000 destitute in Belivar county alone. My estimate will carry the sufferers through to the 15th of April, and possibly the flood may subside by that time so that the sufferers can begin work. Capt. Lee has been directed by Gen. Beckwith to take charge of the little steamer Anita, which left here yesterday, and proceed at once on the mission designated for her, to-wit: the picking up of destitute people in the flooded districts and taking them to dry land and shelter where they can be fed in comfort and health.

WASHINGTON, March 14—United States District Attorney Clarke has forwarded the following letter to Register Bruce, of the Treasury Department:

GREENVILLE, MISS., March 7.—The situation here is appalling, as you have doubtless been informed by your Bolivar friends. The whole country is one vast sea of water, on either bank of the river, from here to Memphis, nearly 300 miles of water covering the high land and low plantations alike; not shallow water so the people can remain in their houses, but deep, with a swift roaring current. Where plantations were dry in 1876 you will find six feet of water, with houses and fences all swept away. There is six feet of water in the jail of Bolivar county, and the water swept right through the Court House, as high as you know it is. They got the records in the second story. They brought the prisoners to Greenville. The result of all this is destitution, suffering, and death. The poor people are huddled together on Indian mounds, in gin houses, where they are so fortunate as to have one to get into, and thousands are camped on the levees without shelter or food for miles above Greenville. This was their only salvation, and there they are to-day half clad, their clothing having been lost by the flood, strung along the narrow levee with their mules, cows, and such plunderas they could snatch from the sweeping flood from a broken levee. These poor, shivering women and children are to-day in a cold north rain, with scarcely food to last them twenty-four hours. I was sent for last night to address a meeting of colored people. They organized a relief committee, raised funds, and are sending skiffs (which they had to make) to the country and are rescuing the unfortunates from the tops of their houses, from rafts and trees, and are bringing the poor famished creatures to safety. The colored people are not idle or indifferent, but are doing all they are able to do in the emergency. I asked the Captain of a boat passing here last Friday if he had any relief for Mississippi. He said about 100 tons. I asked where they were being shipped. He replied Vicksburg—a strange place to send relief for sufferers from overflow.

We are in ignorance of the steps taken for the people beyond the appropriation by Congress and the Legislature, and we sincerely trust due dilligence is being used by those having the matter in charge. Greenville is secure, I think, from any possible flood, and it is filling up by the refugees from the country, and here is where they must largely be fed and cared for, and I trust help may not long be delayed, for I assure you it is a sad, sad sight to see these poor people without clothing, shelter or sufficient food in such a storm as is now raging, and many must die from exposure, as have many of their stock already. I only write that you may be informed, and I am quite sure you will do what you can for the relief of the distressed. Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. CLARKE.

CALLED IN.

Three Calls for Bonds Aggregating Fifteen Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The following call for bonds has been issued: Notice is hereby given that the principal and accrued interest bonds, below designated, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States on the 3d of May, 1882, and interest to cease on that day, viz: Registered bonds, acts of July 17th and August 5th, 1861, continued during the pleasure of the Government under the terms of circular No. 42, dated April 11, 1881, to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum from January 1, 1881, as follows: $50, No. 2,151 to No. 2,200, both inclusive; $100, No. 1,470 to No 15,300, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,701 to No. 10,900, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 51,601 to No. 52,300, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 16,851 to No. 16,950, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 34,951 to No. 35,000, both inclusive—total $5,000,000 Persons forwarding bonds for redemption will observe the rules laid down in the previous calls. The Secretary has issued two other calls for five millions each, payable May 10 and 17th respectively.

The following is a description of the bonds called in, payable May 10, registered bonds of the same act as above: $50, No. 2,201 to No. 2,230, both inclusive; $100, No. 15,301 to No. 15,500, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,901 to No. 11,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 52,301 to No. 53,050, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 16,951 to 17,050, both inclusive; $10,000, No, 35,501 to No. 36,100, both inclusive; total $5,000,000. The call payable the 17th of May includes registered bonds of acts as above, as follows: $50, No. 2,231 to No. 2,250, both inclusive; $100, No. 15,501 to No. 15,700, both inclusive; $500, No. 11,001 to No, 11,100, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 50,301 to No. 53,500, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 17,051 to No. 17,100, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 36,101 to 36,670, both inclusive; total $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE MORMONS MUST SUBSIDE.

A Lively Session of the Ways and Means Committee—Dunnell's Delay Criticised—Expenses of the Late President's Illness. The Generosity of a Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The debate on the anti-polygamy bill was resumed at 11:30 to-day and was a practical break down on the part of the Republicans from the position they had taken yesterday. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, said that the Democ*ratic party stood to-day where his party* had stood last year, and he did not think they had the right to cut the minority off from debate, and offered a resolution of compromise which gave two hours for debate and amendment.

The poor Democrats, led by Converse, of Ohio, who had slept on their conduct of last night and was growing nervous over the records they were making in thus assuming to indirectly defend Polygamy, grasped eagerly at this and it was adopted without a dissenting vote. The debate was lively and amendments numerous. Some excitement was caused when Randolph Tucker, one of the best constitutional lawyers in the House, rose and said he could not vote for the bill, as it deprived the people of the territories of the right of self government and was consequently unconstitutional. All amendments were voted down and the bill passed by a vote of 199 to 42.

FINALLY SETTLED.

The Expenses Attending the Illness and Death of the Late President.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Committee on the Garfield expenses held a meeting to-night, and spent some time in making its report, which they hope to present this week to the House. There was some little difference of opinion as to the amounts, but that was adjusted. The report will be quite long and elaborate, It will base the pay for the physicians upon the value of the services of Agnew and Hamilton, whom they consider the most prominent of the physicians.

Dr. Bliss having given up his practice and given his whole time will be paid the most. Dr. Barnes will not be promoted in grade, but will be given full pay when retired. Dr. Woodward, who is a Major brevetted to a Lieut. Colonel, will not accept a promotion over the heads of those in advance of him, and the report will recommend that he receive the pay of the brevet rank.

The Pennsylvania road, with a broad generosity, has returned the money sent to it by order of the House a short time since, for transporting Congressmen and the funeral train to Cleveland, and says that it will accept nothing for the service done in the illness and death of the late President. The road went to a very large expense in extra tracks, rolling stock, alterations and delays. Altogether the expenses of the sickness of the President, outside of the doctors' bills, will not amount to over $8,000.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

A Lively Time in the Ways and Means Committee Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—There was a lively time in the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee this morning. Mr. Dunnell is chairman of the Sub-committee on the Revision of Internal Revenue. That Sub-committee has been going rather slow, and as Dunnell is known to be opposed to internal taxation there is reason to believe that Kelly feared that Dunnell proposed to fondle this question to death. So after the disposal of other questions, Kelly, who is the whole committee with other members as a sort of "annex," submitted a resolution requesting the subcommittee to report upon the subject of the revision of the revenue next Thursday. There was a howl over the order, and Dunnell got mad and resented any dictatorial order to his committee, although he had little to say. Other members of the committee said they had been long ready to report, which would seem to imply that Mr. Dunnell had been holding them back. Anyhow the resolution was adopted and the sub-committee will report right away.

The Mississippi Sufferers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Harrison reported from the Committee on Military Affairs an original bill, in accordance with the resolution of Mr. Maxey, to inquire if any further assistance was needed for the sufferers in the overflowed districts, and appropriating $100,000 in addition to the former appropriations. He accompanied the bill with a lengthy report, showing the necessity for an appropriation. The bill was at once passed and sent to the House, where it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and will be considered and passed by the House to-morrow. There is a disposition to do all in the power of Congress to aid the sufferers, but Senator Harrison said to-night that there was a disposition on the part of these people to lay right down and let Congress provide for them, instead of forming committees and aiding by private subscriptions. Such action discouraged Congress.

Garfield Memorial Cards.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate several days ago passed a resolution authorizing any persons who desired a memorial card of the late President to go to the Bureau of Printing and get the same by paying the cost price. A few days later it passed a resolution giving themselves 5,000 free. The result is that the Bureau will not print under the first resolution unless it has an order for 2,000. The 5,000 for the statesmen will be ready in a few days.

NATIONAL NOTES.

Congressional Affairs—Capital News and Current Comment.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to report favorably the nominations of Cornelius A. Logan and John Russell Young as United States Ministers, respectively to Chili and China.

Commissioner Raum authorizes a reward of $300 each for the arrest of the men engaged in the assassination of Collector Davis in Tennessee, and expenditures, and $500 for the names of the conspirators.

The President, in a special message to Congress to-day, transmitted a communication from the National Board of Health in relation to legislation for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases. The communication sets forth that the National Board of Health has advices showing the continued spread of smallpox, especially along the lines of transportation of immigrants, and the board thinks the spread will continue during the current year unless prevented. They recommend such amendments to the act of June, 1879, for the prevention of the introduction and spread of contagious diseases as will make the provisions of that act applicable to all vessels sailing from foreign ports, without imposing upon the United States Government the obligation of proving that such port is infected; also, a specific provision requiring the vaccination of immigrants not previously vaccinated.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day took up Cable's bill to forfeit to the Government all railroad land grants the terms of which have not been complied with, but no action was reached.

CONGRESS.

The Anti-Polygamy and Anti-Chinese Bills Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Harrison, from the Military Committee, in response to the instruction to inquire as to the propriety of increasing the appropriations for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow, reported that the committee was unable to state with even approximate exactness the number of such persons, the difficulty of communication in the flooded regions preventing the enumeration of the sufferers. The Secretary of War is of the opinion that fifty thousand have been driven from their homes, and it seems probable that some measure of relief must be extended to the sufferers for at least sixty days to come. The committee add that they are not prepared to recommend the continuance of relief until the destitute are again able to maintain themselves; preferring to leave this to the voluntary action of the people. There is still a pressing demand for food supplies that cannot be met by private effort. The committee accordingly reported a joint resolution appropriating $100,000 additional for the sufferers, which passed.

The House met and continued Monday's session.

The Speaker announced the unfinished business to be the consideration of the anti-polygamy bill and the pending question to be on seconding the demand for the previous question on the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Reagan appealed to Mr. Haskell to allow an opportunity for offering amendments.

Mr. Haskell said it was understood that the opponents of the bill, those who desired no legislation at all, were desirous of talking on some slight amendments merely for the purpose of hanging up the bill between the two Houses. The emissaries of the Mormon church were here to defeat the bill.

Mr. Cassidy said there were a number of members on the Democratic side who would vote for the bill without amendments.

Mr. Haskell inquired how many Democrats would do so.

Mr. Cassidy replied that he was at least one who would.

Mr. Blackburn said that many of the members wanted an opportunity to perfect the bill before it was voted upon.

Mr. Haskell contended that if the majority of then desired to amend the bill it could vote down the previous question.

Mr. Blackburn—You won't get the previous question under the gag law.

For several moments there was great confusion in the chamber, the voices of those members who were endeavoring to arrive at some satisfactory arrangement being drowned by the sharp rapping of the Speaker's gavel and the loud cries for regular order.

At last Mr. Burrows made himself heard. He thought the proposition coming from the gentleman on the other side was fair.

He remembered the previous Congress in which the Democrats were in the majority when day after day the Republican minority had fought for the simple right of voting upon the amendments. He believed they were right then and he believed that the gentlemen who were insisting on the same privilege were right now. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

A number of amendments were proposed, which excited considerable discussion.

Mr. Cassidy (Nev.) held that if the amendments prevailed, the bill would be worthless. Youth of the territory must be taught to obey the laws of the land as well as other people. Polygamy must be made disreputable among the people of Utah, and this could not be done as long as Polygamists occupied all the elective offices in the Territory. He denounced Mormon religion as promulgated by the lecherous element in Utah, as lust, as prostitution carried on and promulgated by the leading apostles and chief scribes of the Mormon church in Utah.

Messrs. Springer (Ill.), Kenna (W. Va.) and Herbert (Ala.), while stating that they were in favor of the purposes of the bill, declared that as it stood it was unconstitutional, and they would therefore vote again it.

Mr. Townshend (Ill.) argued that the bill was Constitutional, and was no infringement on the religious liberty of any people.

Mr. McCord (Ia.) justified the course of the Republicans in asking for the passage of the bill as soon as it was reached upon the Speaker's table, and predicted that the gentlemen on the other side who had filibustered against the measure to support polygamy would learn to regret it as well as the fact that they had voted almost solidly against the 5th and 9th sections, which contained the very strength of the measure.

Mr. Williams (Wis.) said that secret vice, however, prevailed, and was deplorable. It could never be a justification for the flagrant and open violation of the public morals and public law. Mormonism with its adjunct, Polygamy, robbed vice of its hideousness, and demanded that it should not only be sanctioned by public law but defied by the divine approval of God. Thus entrenched, it challenged criticism and defied an attack. It disrupted and destroyed the family; it loosed the foundations of the civil government; it removed every corner stone of Republican institutions, and in turn, it controlled the ballot box, commanded the courts, and if entitled to its demand it might command the Nation, man ships, march armies and exercise all the powers in its defence. While he would persecute no man, while he would give the widest liberty to conscience and religion, he would say to Oriental Paganism, with its customs and demands, "Thus far and no farther. Where the clear waters of the Pacific kiss the pure sands of our Western shore, there you shall pause in the presence of the majestic power of the civilization of the noonday of the world." [Applause.]

The bill was finally passed in exactly the same shape in which it came from the Senate—yeas 199, nays 42.

The legislative day of yesterday then closed and that of to-day opened (at 3:30 P. M.) with prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the journal having been postponed, the anti-Chinese bill, substituting the Senate bill for that of the House, was taken up and passed.

The Next Time.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., March 14.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference selected Charlestown, W. Va., for the next conference.

HOMESTEAD TROUBLES.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK YESTERDAY.

Two Officers Shot, and Several Persons Assaulted and Badly Beaten—The Excitement and Alarm in the Village—The Origin of the New Difficulty.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 14.—The situation at Homestead is again critical. The strikers were to have started to work at the mill to-day, but owing to a misunderstanding they refused to resume until the matter has been arranged according to their understanding.

This morning about 6 o'clock Henry Healy, a non-union man, was found lying on the track badly beaten. He was taken to the Poor Farm, a short distance away, and word telephoned to the special police at Homestead to come to his assistance. Officers Patch and Metcalf started for the Poor Farm and while on the way were fired upon by some parties secreted behind some box cars. The shots took effect in the bodies of both men, but fortunately neither was fatally hurt. The officers of the Amalgamated Association, who deprecate such proceedings, started for the scene this morning to endeavor to have the affair settled without further trouble. A number of special police were also sent up to protect city property in case of any serious disturbance.

Pittsburgh Telegraph, March 14th.—The troubles at Homestead, which were stated to have been satisfactorily adjusted at the meeting of the Amalgamation Association on Saturday afternoon, broke out again this morning, and to-day, after a bloody affray, the steel works is partially idle, and groups of excited men on the street bring fresh fears of riot and trouble. Yesterday afternoon, while the work was progressing in the mill, it was evident that there was a deep under-current of feeling among the men, which was liable to break out on any occasion, and the beacon lights which were burning at different points during the night made the more fearful among the non-union men, and residents of the village fear that some sudden movement was intended. This morning, therefore, when the men were preparing to go to work the anticipations had grown to such an extent that each side was watchful and wary and ready to resent the slightest movement against themselves. Between six and seven o'clock Officers Thomas Patch and William Metcalf approached the railroad crossing near the mill, when they were suddenly fired on by men concealed in cattle cars which were standing on a switch about thirty feet distant. Both men turned from the blinding volley of buckshot, and were assisted by friends to a place of shelter, where a physician examined their wounds. The fire was not repeated, but served as the spark which set the suppressed excitement in blaze, and as the news spread the streets were filled with the friends of both sides, and further trouble promised before the day wore on. The wounded men were found to have escaped fatal hurts, though Patch received buck shot in the face and head, and suffered much pain on the way to his home, where he was sent as soon as possible after the shooting. Metcalf was not hurt badly, having received only one shot in the body. About the same hour, or probably a short time before the shooting occurred, Mr. Harry Healy, a carpenter employed in the steel works, was set upon and beaten and left lying insensible by the railroad track. He could not be removed for some time, but friends finally took him to his home in the village, where he now lies in a serious condition. The unfortunate man has a wife and a large family dependent upon him. Jacob Spealman, a shoemaker, who is said to have taken no part in the troubles and is not considered an adherent of either side, was walking along the track this morning when he was struck on the chin with a handy-billy or club in the hands of one of the roughs who were standing in the vicinity, and knocked down. He was able to make his way home, however, and received attention.

These were the only outbreaks up to noon, and furnish but a slight indication of the terrible state of excitement and dread in which the community is awaiting the approach of another night. What will happen no one will predict, though all fear that the worst has not been reached.

As to the cause of the outbreak there are a number of rumors, but the one which at first gained the most credence was that Manager Clark had prevented President Fitzgerald, of the local branch of the Amalgamated Association, from entering the mill. Mr. Clark denies that statement utterly, and his words are corroborated by the Assistant Manager, who asserts that Fitzgerald was in the works yesterday. The Assistant Manager, cannot account for the trouble, but gives it as his opinion that the Union men were unable to find enough of their number to take the places in the mill. Neither Mr. Miller nor Mr. Singer could account for the trouble, but it is stated that a meeting of the union men was held last evening, at which the matter was discussed and a further contest decided upon. One real point of trouble, which probably is at the bottom of the whole matter, is the aversion with which union and non-union men regard each other. When compelled to work together, the feelings which have been generated during the months of the strike, came to the surface and probably sought expression in little troubles, which have been fanned into another flame like that which threatened to involve numbers of workmen a week ago.

One of the strikers asked for his side of the story, replied as follows: "Mr. Clark, manager of the works, has gone back on the agreement. We found out yesterday morning that he intended to break faith, and we sent a mill committee of five to find out what was being done. They saw Mr. Clark's list, and that it meant that we were not to have a full turn, and that we were to be mixed with black sheep. This was contrary to agreement, and we held a meeting yesterday and decided we would not go to work."

"How about the shooting this morning?"

"There wouldn't be any shooting if the officers didn't exceed their duty. What do they come way down here for and guard a man all the way up to the works? I don't know nothing about the shooting, anyhow. Go up to the mill and they can tell you."

PITTSBURGH, March 14.—The situation at Homestead to-night is unchanged. No breaches of peace have occurred since morning, but great excitement prevails and the citizens entertain fears of serious trouble unless the strikers and mill owners soon arrive at some satisfactory conclusion of the difficulties.

Pennsylvania Railroad Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 14.—At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania railroad the statement was made that since 1850 the company had paid $80,000,000 in dividends equal to 9¼ per cent per annum, and that the dividends had paid not only the principal, but 6 per cent on it in addition. A resolution was adopted endorsing the system of differential rates. The advisory commission to-day heard the argument of the Board of Trade in favor of differential rates.

Must Have Been.

LISBON, ILL., March 14.—On Sunday afternoon, fourteen miles south of here, Gordon Lord, a farmer, shot twice and killed a boy named Zerah Hall, who had been working for him. Lord then cut his throat and hung himself. He is believed to have been temporarily insane.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Conviction of Dr. Lamson—General Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, March 14.—Dr. Lamson was found guilty of murder in the first degree to-day. The jury were out only one half hour. The counsel for the defense in his argument pointed out that it had been proved that Percy John had suffered from neuralgia and rheumatism for which aconitine is a remedy. There was a missing link, he said, in the case of the prosecution, namely, it was not proved that the quinine powders, containing aconitine, found in the possession of the deceased, were given him by the prisoner, while there was no doubt he was supplied with the other innoxous ones, which were found.

Counsel referred to the miserable future life of the prisoner's wife if he should be convicted, and appealed to the jury to judge as they would be judged. The Solicitor-General, replying on behalf of the prosecution, said he thought the jury might at once dismiss the idea that the death of John was due to natural causes. He argued that though it was difficult to advance precedents concerning aconitine poisoning, the result of the analysis was decisive as to the existence of aconitine in the viscera of the deceased, which could only have been supplied by the prisoner.

Justice Hawkins then summed up. He said the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of any doubt. The charge, although disclaiming any intention of anticipating the decision of the jury, seemed to be against the prisoner. He mentioned the latter's anxiety to leave the house five minutes after he had administered what the prosecution alleged was a poisoned capsule to the deceased. At the conclusion of Justice Hawkins' charge the jury retired. They returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to death.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, March 14.—Advices from Flores state that the Italian bark Severo, of Aberdeen, for Pensacola, was wrecked, and six of the crew were drowned, including the captain.

LONDON, March 14.—The Queen telegraphed to Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, thanking him for reference to Her Majesty in the recent pastoral letter.

Gladstone has written to the Archbishop, expressing the deep sense of patriotism shown in the pastoral.

LONDON, March 14.—Accounts from Citlinge declare that the Austrians lost two hundred men in the recent engagement with the Crivoscians, near Janknow.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 14.—James Pryett, an American engineer, with six Mexicans, coming down a steep grade on a hand car on the National road, turned suddenly upon a bridge where two men were, one jumped and the car striking the other was thrown into a chasm. Pryett and three Mexicans were instantly killed and the balance fatally injured.

LONDON, March 14.—Prince Buaki, the father of the King of Ashantee, denies the story that two hundred young girls have been massacred for the purpose of using their blood to mix mortar with which to repair one of the state buildings.

DURHAM, March 14.—The shaft of the Lumley colliery has fallen in and one hundred and fifty miners imprisoned, and but faint hopes are entertained of their recovery alive.

3 P. M.—All the miners who were imprisoned in the Lumley colliery will be rescued. They are now ascending by another shaft.

Gould on His Mettle.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Decisive action has been determined upon by Jay Gould to punish those who have been circulating false stories for the purpose of defaming him and destroying his credit. The matter has been placed in the hands of David Dudley Field, who is working up the evidence against the deteriorators, and when sufficient proof has been obtained to convict, it being now certain that the authors of the rumors have been traced, it has been determined by Gould to prosecute to the extent of the law. What evidence has been obtained by the lawyers is at present kept a secret, but will be developed in due time at court.

The Jeannette Crew.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Hunt received a cable message from James Gordon Bennett at Paris, as follows: I have transferred the steamer Lena to Lieutenant Harber and notified him accordingly. She was put at my disposal by the present owner until September first. As some repairs will be necessary to put her in order for use in the search of the party, will you telegraph to Harber giving him authority to take charge of the Lena on her arrival at Irkutsk, undertake repairs, &c. The Secretary telegraphed to Lieutenant Harber directing him to take charge of the steamer and have the necessary repairs made.

A Horrible Fate.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—A Dallas, Tex., special says: Josiah Hodges, his wife and two grown daughters, at Leans, the county seat went to church, leaving Mrs. Maria Benson, aged eighty-five years, grandmother of Mrs. Hodges, at home in charge of two small children. When Mr. Hodges and family returned the house was burned and the charred remains of Mrs. Benson and the children were found in the ashes. A span of horses was missing from the premises. It is plain that the work was that of robbers and murderers. Hodges came originally from near Newburn, N. C.

No Hope for De Long.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Mrs. Mellville, wife of Lieut. Mellville, engineer of the Jeannette exploring expedition, has received a letter from her husband, in which he speaks of De Long and the others as having perished at the mouth of the Lena river, and intimates that when he set out on the search of which he is now engaged, it was not without hope of finding his comrade alive, but simply to perform his melancholy duty of discovering, if possible, their dead bodies, or whatever traces of their hardships and adventures they might have left behind them.

Rosecrans Speaks.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Gen. Rosecrans has submitted a long interview to be published in the local papers to-morrow morning upon the Garfield letter. He speaks more in sorrow than in anger upon what he terms a breach of faith of his chief of staff, and defends his campaign as worthy of the thanks Congress received, at the instance of General Garfield. The members of the Army of the Cumberland express much regret at the opening of such a controversy.

The Costa Rica Earthquake.

PANAMA, March 14.—The report sent of the earthquake in Costa Rica, was taken from an official dispatch, which proves to have been a gross exaggeration of the disaster. Advices from Costa Rica by mail do not confirm the statements made in the official dispatch as to the destruction of towns and loss of life.

Closing Sunday Saloons.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The Panhandle Railroad will give excursion rates of two cents per mile to all who attend the convention called to meet at Columbus on March 23, to take action in favor of the proposed law to close the drinking saloons on Sunday.

Bay State Legislation.

BOSTON, March 14.—The prohibitory liquor bill was passed to a third reading in the House by a vote of 105 to 80.

The Senate passed a resolution in favor of biennial State elections by a vote of 26 to 7.

THE DAILY MARKETS.

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS

Of the Condition of the Markets at the Leading Trade Centers of the Country—The Ruling Prices for the Principal Staples—Financial and Commercial Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 14.—MONEY—At 4@6 per cent, closing at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange bankers' bills steady at $4 85½, demand $4 89¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Unchanged, except for 4s registered, which are ¼ per cent lower.

U. S. 6s, extended	100¾	Lehigh & Wilks	108
U. S. 5s, extended	102½	St. P. & Sx. City lsts	110⅞
4½s, coupons	112¾	U. Pacific bonds lsts	118½
4s, coupons	118	U. P. Land Grants	118¼
Pacific 6s of '95	125	U. P. S. F. Bonds	116¼
Central Pacific, 1st	114	Texas Pacific l'd g'ts	62
Erie seconds	93	Tex. Pac. R. G. Div.	50

*Offered.

RAILROAD BONDS—Moderately active and generally higher.

STATE SECURITIES—Inactive.

Louisiana Consols	64½	Virginia 6s	33
Missouri 6s	112½	Virginia consols, ex-tra mat. coupons	40½
Tennessee 6s	47½	Virginia deferred	13
Tennessee 6s, new	47½		

*Offered.

STOCKS—Share speculations opened strong and 1@2 4½ per cent higher than yesterday's closing prices, Richmond & Danville, Hannibal & St. J—e preferred, Rochester & Pittsburgh, Missouri Pacific and Illinois Central being the most prominent in the advance. The general advance of ½@1¼ per cent in the early business was followed by a decline of ¾@2 per cent, in which Richmond & Danville, New Jersey Central and Missouri Pacific were the most conspicuous.

About 11 o'clock a recovery of ½@1 per cent., led by New York Central, took place, but the market subsequently became weaker, and in the early part of the afternoon fell off ¾ to 3¼ per cent.; Denver & Rio Grande, New Jersey Central, Louisville & Nashville, Delaware, Lackawana & Western, and Missouri Pacific being the most prominent in the decline, while Richmond & Danville sold 1 and rebacted 1 per cent. A recovery of ¾@1½ per cent, then took place, Delaware, Lackawana & Western, Denver & Rio Grande, New Jersey Central and Lake shore being prominent therein, followed by a reaction of ½@¾ per cent on the general list, and 2½ per cent. in Denver & Rio Grande. An advance of ½@1½ per cent., Denver & Rio Grande leading therein, was succeeded in the late dealings by a decline of ½@1¼ per cent., the latter for New York Central, while Denver & Rio Grande sold down 3 per cent to 52½; its lowest point during the day being 6 per cent lower than the highest point in the morning. The market afterwards advanced ½@1 per cent. Denver & Rio Grande, Delaware & Hudson, Memphis & Charleston and Missouri Pacific being prominent in the advance, while Louisville & Nashville and Richmond & Danville each fell off 1 per cent at the close. Market closed irregular, but generally firmer.

Taking the day as a whole it was notable for large purchases and the strong support given to the leading stocks. One firm of Vanderbilt brokers bought over 30,000 shares of Lake Shore. The Gould firm bought 20,000 shares of Western Union Telegraph, and another firm, it is reported, had orders to take all the Missouri Pacific that was offered. This support of the leading stocks gives color to the reports about the understanding between the leading speculators. The stocks not included in the list for support, like Denver, Jersey Central and Louisville, were at times sold without reference to the price, and were made most of to demoralize the whole market, with what result is shown by the fact that prices, as a rule, closed ¼@2 per cent higher than yesterday. The stocks which closed lower were Denver 4½ per cent and Jersey Central and Louisville ¾ per cent each.

The Commercial Bulletin says: The bear party, which has until lately had complete control of the market, finding there were good buyers for all the Vanderbilt and Gould stocks they wanted to sell, and at advancing prices, turned their attention to the stocks which have no friends, like Denver & Rio Grande, New Jersey Central and, in a less degree, Louisville & Nashville. These stocks they raided from time to time, but with indifferent success so far as creating a general demoralization is concerned. Their stocks closed lower than yesterday, but the other stocks are all higher. There was an entire absence, says the *Mail and Express*, of that uneasiness which has characterized the Market for some time past. The showing made by Gould yesterday, and the efforts now being made to punish those engaged in circulating false reports for the purpose of damaging private and corporated credit, had very good effect, and tended to restore confidence. The governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, in addition to whatever legal messures were to be taken by individuals, should act promptly in the premises, and administer in their own body whatever punishment they can to any member of the Exchange who shall put afloat unfounded reports or rumors calculated to impair credit of individuals, firms or institutions. It is a notorious fact that of late this rumor business has been carried to extremes and great depression engineered thereon in securities at intervals, whereas all the surroundings of the general situation warranted and called for an improvement in values. There is no time like the present to put an end to the pernicious operations of rumor mongers, and we trust that the Governing Committee will give this matter immediate attention.

Transactions 515,000 shares.

Adams Express	138	Do preferred	70½