The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

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At a meeting of the medical class of the West Virginia University, held on the 29th ult., resolutions were passed in honor of the memory of the late Dr. W. H. Brock, former professor of anatomy, physiology and hygiene in that institution.

As at now the accumulated arguments of years in regard to a policy of justice towards Ireland seem to have awakened a response in the breasts of English statesmen of both political parties. It looks as though a turning point for the better had been reached. Liberals and Tories will now vie with each other in healing up the wounds of chronic misgovernment.

A Cold Snap.

TENNERS, PARSONS Co., May 3.—The weather here was so cold last night as to bring on a regular winter freeze, and form ice an inch and a quarter in thickness.

C.

In a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, the following resolution was passed, the same having been moved by E. G. Criscuth, Esq., of this city:

"Dr. M. F. Hallihen who was appointed first assistant physician in the Asylum having tendered his resignation as such, be it resolved, that the board accept the same as of the 1st day of April, 1882, and in doing so they desire to enter of record their regrets at his resignation, and also their profound appreciation of his services, ability, learning and fidelity, manifested by him while acting as such assistant."

The formal proceedings of the River railroad meeting at Parkersburg appear in another column. It will be observed that $80,000 is wanted to secure the remaining rights of way, of which amount $20,000 has been assigned to this county, Wood county taking upon herself $15,000. The terms on which the syndicate have all along proposed to build the road have been based upon a free right of way, and Mr. Camden formally states over his own signature that the syndicate are ready with their money just as soon as the terms proposed are complied with. With this announcement this responsibly made the people along the route know just what remaining steps are necessary upon their part. The citizens of this county are asked to contribute as their quota $20,000, which is certainly a very reasonable sum in view of what Wood county has undertaken to do.

There are two ways to raise this money—by private subscription or by a vote of the people of the county. The latter is a roundabout and expensive method, involving at least a month's delay, if not more, and possibly an uncertain result in the end. The direct and speedy method is to raise the money by volunteer subscriptions. This can be done, if done at all, in ten days time, provided an energetic canvass, in the hands of the right persons, is made.

And just here we may note the fact that next Monday evening a number of the gentlemen who propose to build this road will be in the city, expecting to pass down the river next day by boat. An effort should be made by that time to give them some earnest of the interest which is felt here in the success of their proposed undertaking. They will naturally look for some evidence of appreciation on our part, and we trust that they will not go away disappointed. Let them see by that time what we propose to do.

Grain, Pork and Lard in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The wheat deal was in a very unsatisfactory condition to-day and the speculators got whipsawed on nearly every trade, unless they joined hands with the local clique. The market was very irregular, but reached a higher point than yesterday, especially June, which was the most active option and sold 2¼@¾c. over May. The fluctuations were inside a range of ¾@¾c. and the final sales were ¼c. higher for June and July and ¼c. lower for May than yesterday on call; sales 840,000 bushels, and prices ¼@½c. lower.

Corn was decidedly unsettled and irregular but trading was active and higher as a rule. Opened at ¼@½c advance; recorded another upward turn of ¼@½c, but just before noon drooping under heavy offerings ¼@½c; rallied ¼@½c and later became weak and fell off 1¼@c; finally closing ¼c higher than yesterday. On call sales 1,060,000 bushels and prices considerably lower.

Oats were rather excited and unusually higher and a liberal advance was scored of ¼@½c. On call sales were 225,000 bushels and prices ¼@½c higher.

Pork was fairly active, advanced early 10@12½c, but then fell away 20@25c and closed tame. On call sales were 2,500 bbls. and prices steady.

Lard was fairly active, 5@10c higher, but closed rather weaker. On call sales were 5,70 tierces and prices were stronger.

Our Imports vs. Our Exports.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The report of the foreign commerce of the United States for month of March last, shows that the balance of that month was against us about $000,000 in the aggregate. For the last nine months the balance in our favor was $[illegible],000; but in 1881, for a corresponding period, the balance was in favor of the United States to the extent of $234,000,000. One of the singular features of the foreign trade for the last eight months is the steady increase of our imports in amount, something that has never occurred before. In the month of March our exports decreased $22,500,000 over the same month last year, while our imports increased $3,000,000, making a loss in March alone of $20,000,000, and showing that there was a heavy shrinkage in other commodities than breadstuffs. In March, 1882, the United States lost $3,250,000 in gold. In March, 1881, the gain was $6,250,000. In gold, so that in coin the United States is $10,000,000 less than the same month last year. In the last nine months we have gained $15,000,000 in gold, where last year for the same time was gained $78,500,000.

Army Officers and Their Extravagances.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the course of the discussion in the Senate, this afternoon, on the question of printing the report of the Secretary of War, showing how so much money was used for traveling and similar purposes in the army, Senator Plumb said this thing of ordering army officers from one place to another, that they might visit their families or sweethearts, had become an outrage and should be stopped. He said it was very nice for an officer to have an order to visit a place he wanted to visit, because that order provided for all his expenses. There was no necessity for so many officers here in Washington. He thought when the department exceeded the amount allowed by Congress it ought to be a subject of Congressional investigation.

HALLS OF CONGRESS.

AN EXCITING DEBATE IN THE SENATE

The Eloquent Ingalls, of Kansas, Drives the South Carolina Senators to the Wall—Gross Irregularities in the Management of the Soldiers' Home—General Gossip.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—First Comptroller Lawrence, of the Treasury department, will not run for Congress against Speaker Keifer this summer.

The House committee on commerce will soon hear Col. R. G. Ingersoll, of Washington, and J. M. Foster, of Philadelphia, in advocacy of the adoption by the Government of the Foster compressed gas system of beacons and buoys for ocean and river.

To-morrow the House committee on patents will decide upon the application for the extension of Siemens open hearth, steel patent. The advocates of extension fear that the committee's action will be unfavorable to them.

Ex-Representative Samuel B. Dick, who wants to be Congressman-at-Large from Pennsylvania, is here, conferring with Cameron, Mitchell and members of the Pennsylvania delegation. It is believed here that Charles S. Wolfe, or some other Independent, will be nominated for that place on the State ticket.

On Friday next, the Secretary of the Treasury will hear arguments for and against a change in the rate of duty on car axles and splayed hoop irons.

Exciting Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate galleries were crowded to-day, an exciting debate being anticipated over the bill for the repeal of the statute, excluding ex-Confederates from positions in the Army or Navy.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, moved to amend so as to continue the statute but to confine its prohibition to officers, who had left the army or navy to enter the confederate service. He moved to recommit the bill with his amendment. Objection to the motion was made on the Democratic side, but the chair ruled it in order. The discussion was then resumed.

Mr. Ingalls, replying to arguments on the Democratic side, said that some of the Senators from the Southern States had never been able to understand that the war meant anything.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, retorted that he knew as much on that point as the Senator from Kansas and a great deal more. If he wanted information about it he would not apply to that Senator for it, nor would he submit to be lectured about what he knew and did not know.

Mr. Ingalls, continuing, "The great difficulty with the Senators, from South Carolina is that they believe that the war was fought about a point of constitutional etiquette and that it was ended by polite apology. The junior Senator from South Carolina, (Hampton,) the other day declared that God alone knew who was right in that contest. My understanding is that the North fought for the Union of the States indissolubly, and that the South fought to dismember and destroy it; that the war was for slavery in the South and for universal liberty in the North. The Senator and his associates, now having again sworn to support the constitution and its amendments, assert that, notwithstanding these four years of contest and seventeen years of debate that have followed, God alone knows whether it was right to fight for the Union or against it, for human slavery or against it.

Mr. Hampton rose to an inquiry. He understood the Senator to say, that the North fought for universal liberty. He would ask whether the North took any such ground at the beginning of the war; whether it was taken when Congress formally declared the purpose for which the war was waged, or whether the North would not at any time, up to near the close of the war, have recognized the existence of slavery, if the South had returned to the Union.

Mr. Ingalls replied that the question showed the difficulty with the Senator in asserting that these questions are dead, when Senators from the South declare that there were no such things as loyalty to the Union and love of freedom. It was not agreeable for men, representing northern constituencies, to hear as he (Ingalls) had heard Southern Senators declare on this floor that Jefferson Davis, in patriotism, in devotion to human liberty and as a representative of all that was good in human nature, was the peer of John Hampton and George Washington. Within the last forty-eight hours a southern member had declared Robert E. Lee to be the peer in patriotism and loyalty to the country of any man who ever fought on the American soil.

Mr. Butler.—"Has not that member a right to his opinion?"

Mr. Ingalls—"I am not denying his right. If I were a partizan on these matters, I would be glad to have such speeches made here every day in the week."

Mr. Butler—"Then why does the Senator complain?"

Mr. Ingalls—"Because neither the Senator nor any of his associates have ever disavowed believing in such allegations."

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, remarked that he did not hear the Senator (Ingalls) dissent from the conclusion, announced by the Senator from Nevada (Jones), in the Chinese debate, that the reconstruction policy of the South was a failure.

The discussion continued till 2 o'clock, Messrs. Voorhees, Butler and Hawley participating, when the bill went over until to-morrow, and the galleries, which had been more than usually full, rapidly thinned out.

The Soldiers' Home at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate military committee to-day submitted a report of their investigation of the Soldiers' Home, located at Washington, sustaining, in a general way, the charges of abuses on the part of the management. The report speaks of the extravagance in building and in the furnishing of houses as a needless waste of money, and of extravagance in other shapes and recommends changes in the way of making the home more pleasant and attractive for the inmates. The committee also introduced a bill to carry out these reforms. The committee, in the report, say: The continuous and regular furnishing of vegetables and fruits from the institution to two members of the board of commissioners, the surgeon-general and the commissary-general, gave rise to considerable scandal which should have been avoided, and the furnishing of flowers from the home to these officers, at regular and stated periods, when there was an entire absence of the same at the hospital, was in the opinion of the committee an abuse in the management which should not have occurred. The bill presented provides among other things for adding the quartermaster-general and inspector general of the Army to the board of commissioners.

Burglary in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—Burglars broke into the Oberlin postoffice, last night, blew open the safe, stole $150 and $2,000 worth of postage stamps, and escaped without arousing anybody.

Negro Burglar Arrested—Political Notes

Special to the Intelligencer.

ALDERSON, W. VA., May 2.—A negro, calling himself Henry G. Davis alias Jim Baily, was arrested and taken before the justice here, to-day, for breaking into the Grange co-operative store of this place, on last Friday night, and stealing therefrom a quantity of merchandise and about seventeen dollars in money, ten dollars of which was a counterfeit bill, which led to his detection and capture in attempting to pass it. He pleaded guilty of the charge and implicated four others, who have been arrested. He also pleaded guilty to robbing two stores at Roncevert, Greenbrier county, and the postoffice at Talcott, Summers county, during the month of April. Immediately after his examination by the justice, he was turned over to United State commissioner George J. Thompson, who committed him to jail, to await the action of the United States district court, for the offense of breaking into the Talcott postoffice.

The Republicans of Summers county held a county convention, yesterday, at Hinton. Richard Burke is doing good work for the party in this district, in his attacks on Bourbonism. The Republicans are becoming more aggressive and are better organized, than ever, for the coming legislative campaign. Heretofore, the Republicans in this and the adjoining counties have been too careless and have not organized, but, now, it is different. Look out for a Republican representative, next winter, from Summers county.

A Big Show—A Bad Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., May 3.—Fully 5,000 people visited Barrett's show, here, to-day. The show is considered the best, in all respects, that ever visited this town. The collection of animals is the largest and most varied ever exhibited here; the circus is excellent; the performances of Orrin Hollis, Viola Rivers, Charles and Jennie Ewens, Read and Dunbar were truly wonderful. The management of this show is characterized by a degree of refinement seldom seen. At night the spacious canvas was packed.

Samuel Sapp, a citizen of this county, fell from the iron railing, on the second story of Judge Flemming's commercial building, to-day, and sustained a severe fracture of the skull. He was under the influence of liquor.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

The Whisky Producers and the Washington Lobby—Indignant Senators.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, offered a resolution, providing for the selection of a committee of investigation, to ascertain whether corrupt or improper influences have been brought to bear on any member of the Senate in regard to the bill, pending before the Senate finance committee, to amend the laws regarding distilled spirits in special bonded warehouses; also to inquire if any attempt has been made to bring any such improper or corrupt influences to bear on any member of the Senate to secure the passage or defeat of the bill; the committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to report as soon as practicable.

This action of Mr. Voorhees was induced by the statement of Mr. Atherton, of Louisville, chairman of the State Democratic committee of Kentucky, that approaches had been made by the lobby at Washington to a committee of distillers, offering to influence senatorial action in regard to whisky in bond for a monetary consideration. His charge is thus set forth in his own words when describing the opposition which has been developed to the bill for extending the time for spirits in bond:

"A delegation of distillers and dealers went to Washington early in the session to consider what legislation was needed for the protection of their interests, and after several conferences agreed upon the present bill. A number of lobbyists approached that delegation, of which I happened to be a member, and suggested that their services might be of material benefit to us, but all all their offers of assistance were refused. Some of the lobbyists at once began to boast publicly that they could and would kill the bill. It was also hinted that unless certain influential newspaper correspondents at the Capital were well feed, say by $1,000 apiece, they would greatly damage our cause. Mr. Shufeldt, president of the National Distillers' Association, who is now in Washington, has frequently written to me that there was danger from a coalition of these unemployed lobbyists and unfeed correspondents, and I have been watching all along for just such publications as the one that has just appeared, charging that a gigantic swindle is at the bottom of all this legislation asked for.

A FLAT-FOOTED DENIAL.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The story having gained considerable circulation that the unemployed lobbyists and newspaper correspondents had raided the distillers who recently went to Washington, and levied blackmail, Mr. H. H. Shufeldt, president of the National distillers' association, who is head and front of the movement to urge the passage of the pending whisky bill, makes a most complete and flat-footed denial thereof.

An Ancient Claim.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Ten days ago the bill for the relief of the captain, owners, officers and crew of the late United States private armed brig General Armstrong, their heirs, executors, administrators, agents or assigns, passed the House of Representatives, having passed the Senate several days prior. The president, because of a rumor that the beneficiaries were ex-rebels, did not sign the bill, but allowed it to become a law without his signature. The claim has been before the Government in one form or another for sixty-five years. It is the subject of much diplomatic correspondent with the Government of Portugal. Its validity against that Government was asserted by Messrs. Monroe, Adams, Forsythe, Webster, Upshur and Clayton, Secretaries of State under the administrations of Presidents Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, Taylor and Fillmore. It received the sanction of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Congresses.

WHOLESALE POISONING

Tragedy in a Pittsburgh Boarding House—Poison Mixed in the Bread.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—Nine inmates of a boarding house were poisoned to-day. Last evening Nelson Faye, a boarder at the house of Mrs. Mary Robertson, purchased poison and gave it to Julia Watkins, a domestic, with instructions to mix it in dough. To-day, when the inmates partook of the fresh bread all of them became deathly sick, and the physicians fear that one or two of them may not recover. The persons poisoned are Addison and George Lomax and Dabney Mapin, boarders, and Ada Wilson, Jane Simpson and Mrs. Reynolds and her three children. Julia Watkins has been arrested; she denies having anything to do with the poisoning. Frye has fled.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

BLACKBURN, OF KENTUCKY, EXCITED

Discussion in the House on the Advisability of Selecting a Commission of Experts to Revise the Tariff List—The Kentucky Veteran Against Tariff for Protection.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The main feature in Congress, to-day, was the discussion in the House, in committee of the whole, on the bill providing for a commission to revise the tariff rates.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, one of the leading Democrats on the floor of the House, opposed the bill, when Mr. Burrows, Greenbacker from Missouri, made a strong speech in its favor.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in replying to Mr. Burrows' criticisms upon the Democratic party, declared that there was one degredation, politically, to which the Democratic party had never submitted. It had never gone into a league with the fag end of politics, without regard to its antecedents—gathering up rebel and union elements, and making a conglomeration like Hecate's hell broth, "tongue of dog and toe of frog," in order to obtain ascendancy in the Federal Congress, while blasting the escutcheon of the proud old Commonwealth on which had been written the story of the Nation's glory. It had never held power in either house of Congress, as the result of such foul and unnatural amalgamation. (Applause on the Democratic side.) He criticised the committee on ways and means for pleading the infant act and daring to fling such a measure as the pending bill into the House. Then passing on to a discussion of the tariff he declared that tariff for protection was pillage and robbery; that the Government received its revenue from two sources, duties and internal revenue taxation, and it was proposed that the latter should be abolished in order that protection might be perpetuated. He acknowledged that the internal revenue system was inquitous, but maintained that it beggared fewer people than did the protective tariff; if it were abolished, the revenue would be reduced to the extent of $135,000,000 per year and to that extent the tax payers would be relieved, but if the tariff were revised and the revenue cut down to the amount of $135,000,000 the burden of the taxed people would be lightened to an extent variously estimated from two to five times that amount. The passage of the pending bill was the parting forever, by the American Congress, with its power over the system of taxation. It was illy considered, hasty, dangerous, and unconstitutional legislation. He did not want the sovereign power of this great Government of fifty millions of people to be parcelled and dealed out to a lot of irresponsible men; he did not want a packed jury to pass upon this question or broken down political hacks to become the depositaries of the legislative power of the country. He then delivered an eloquent peroration, which was loudly applauded, in which he stated his hopes as to the country's future prosperity and declared her motto should be "protection for every citizen abroad, justice and equality for every citizen at home."

Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, then secured the floor. While maintaining that the proper method of revising the tariff was by direct legislation by Congress, he declared his intention of supporting the pending bill, as the only possible measure which could be passed in the direction of a revision of the tariff list.

The committee then rose and reported progress.

Death of Horace Maynard.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 3.—Hon. Horace Maynard died suddenly, this morning, of heart disease. He got out of bed, telling his wife that he felt unwell, and immediately dropped dead on the floor.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—As a mark of respect to the late ex-Postmaster-General Horace Maynard, the Postoffice department will be closed on Friday next, the day of the funeral, and the building will be draped in mourning for thirty days.

[Horace Maynard, one of the most prominent and determined of Southern Republicans, was born in Westborough, Mass., in 1814. Graduating at Amherst college in 1838, he emigrated to Tennessee, locating at Knoxville, then a Whig stronghold. While tutor and professor in the university of East Tennessee, he studied law, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar. He quickly secured a large and lucrative practice. He served in the lower house in the 35th, 36th and 37th Congresses. When the rebellion commenced, Mr. Maynard and Parson Brownlow were at the head of the strong, fearless and aggressive Union element in East Tennessee. Mr. Maynard and his family were driven from the state by the rebel authorities, and his property was confiscated. In fact, had he fallen into the hands of the rebels the chances are that his life would have been taken. After the collapse of the rebellion he re-entered the House of Representatives in the 39th Congress. In the "Loyalists' Convention," held in Philadelphia in 1866, he took a prominent part, and was president of the "Border State Convention," held in Baltimore in 1867. He was re-elected from the Knoxville district to the 40th, 42nd and 43d Congresses. In the spring of 1875 he was appointed by President Grant Minister Resident to Turkey, being called home by President Hayes, to accept a place in his Cabinet as Postmaster General. He retired to private life when that administration came to an end. The deceased, after Parson Brownlow's death, was the leader of the Union men in Tennessee; in East Tennessee his name was a household word with the Unionists. He was of Puritan stock, with, it is said by his intimate friends, a cross of pure New England Indian blood.—ED.]

RAILROAD MATTERS.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The *Inter-Ocean* makes an exceedingly mysterious but prominent announcement, that an advanced step in railroading has been discovered, which will revolutionize that science and soon put it fifty years ahead of the age. It says that officers of six of the largest and most enterprising roads in the Mississippi valley, for the past two days, have been discussing this new improvement, the nature of which will be announced to the country in a few days.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, held here to-day, the old board of directors was re-elected, with the Vanderbilts at its head. There was no opposition. The board of directors then re-elected the old general officers. William H. Vanderbilt was not present. His report, as president, confirms the figures, heretofore published, showing a decrease in the gross earnings of $778,000, or 4.15 per cent, for the year 1881; an increase in expenses of $880,000, or 8.26 per cent; a decrease in net earnings of $1,638,000, or 19.68 per cent; balance of surplus for the year $10,266.

An Editor Burned to Death.

DOVER, N. H., May 3.—The dead body of Judge Varney was found under the walls of the burned church last night. He was editor of the Dover *Enquirer* and Daily *Republican*.

More Favorable Crop Reports.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The *Tribune* says: "Our crop dispatches, this morning, contain reports from points in Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas and other states. Generally speaking, the outlook in all these States is very promising, in spite of the unusual cold and the backward spring, which has retarded farming operations in many localities."

The Indian War.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 3.—The following dispatch was received here at midnight: A column of Mexican troops, to-day, under the command of Col. Garria, met the Indians. Col. Forsyth is in pursuit of them and has already killed seventy-eight of them, also taking thirty-three prisoners. A courier bringing this information came on foot, being pushed so hard by the Indians that he abandoned his horse, barely escaping with his life. He reports the force of hostiles he encountered about one hundred strong.

PENNSYLVANIA INDEPENDENTS.

A Call Issued for a State Convention on the 24th Instant.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The executive committee of the Citizens' Republican Association of Pennsylvania, appointed at the conference of the Independent Republicans of January 12th, have issued a call for a State convention in this city May 24th. In their call they say:

"Should the convention of May 10th fail to nominate as candidates men who, in their character, antecedents and affiliations are embodiments of the principles of pure Republicanism, free from iniquities, bossism, and for an honest administration of public affairs, free from the evils of the spoils system, such nominations, or any one of such nominations, should be emphatically repudiated by the Independent convention on May 24th, and by the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania in November next."

The Malley Murder Trial.

NEW HAVEN, May 3.—In trial for murder of Jennie Cramer, to-day, the cross-examination of Dr. Sanford was continued, the evidence elicited being similar to that already offered, referring to probably forcible violation of deceased. Prof. Chittenden presented from his memorandum book each separate minute made of arsenic found in several parts of the body. Professor Moses C. White gave his opinion that if the injuries described on Jennie Cramer were caused by sexual intercourse, it was accompanied by brutal violence. Wm. A. Countryman, reporter, testified that on August 6, he had an interview with Jas. Malley, jr, who denied knowing Jennie Cramer, but upon the question being repeated he said he had seen her on the streets; denied writing her letters or visiting her at her home, and requested the witness not to say anything about the matter in the papers or mention his name in connection with the case.

Quay and McManes.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Considerable talk has been caused in political circles here by the little unpleasantness between Col. W. S. Quay and James McManes, the gas trust chief. At the conference between the delegates to the State convention held here last night, Quay intimated that the gas trust would be overthrown, and with it the power of McManes within a year. McManes retorted that if this was a declaration of war by Senator Cameron, he wanted to know it, and would govern himself accordingly. There were some very sharp words, and it is suggested that the next peace conference ought to be called to reconcile these gentlemen and their following. All parties are very reticent as to the future and decline to be interviewed, but those who know say there is to be a general sharpening of scalping knives preparatory to going on the war path. Another conference will be had on Saturday night.

Political Hard Luck.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Ex-Senator Conover, of Florida, seems to be in hard luck. He has been an applicant for a good Federal position ever since he went out of the Senate. The Hayes Administration did make him an inspector of customs, but would do no more for him. He was applicant for the Postmastership at Tallahassee, over which there has been quite a contest. But yesterday the President sent in the nomination of another person. Mr. Conover deserves much better of his party than he has received. He was one of the carpet-bag member of Congress and one of the exceedingly limited number of that class who failed to profit pecuniarly by his opportunities.

A FOOLISH YOUTH.

Commits Suicide Because His Sweetheart Would Dance With Another.

ATLANTA, GA., May 3.—Last night about eleven o'clock, at a dancing party, Walter Holliday, a young man of sixteen, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the breast. He and his sweetheart, Miss Maud Kenner, a girl of fifteen, had quarreled and made up. Just before 11 o'clock he asked her not to dance any more, but she declined to promise. He called her aside and bade her an affectionate good bye. She returned to where the dancing was going on, and he walked out to the gate and shot himself. He will die, the ball having lodged in his kidneys. They are members of good families, and society circles are very much affected over the occurrence.

Immigration From Holland.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The farmers of Holland are talking of immigrating to this country in large numbers. An advance party of one hundred persons arrived here Saturday, en route for Charles Mix county, in Dakota. The proposed settlement is on the Missouri river, about a hundred miles northwest of Yankton. *The Times* correspondent to-day met Mr. K. Spykman, who is secretary of the Holland colonization society, and who is accompanying the farmers to their new western homes. They desire to settle on good agricultural lands, and if Spykman finds the country favorable for their purposes he says there are about twelve thousand Holland farmers with considerable capital who will go there. The movement originated in the reports sent back to Holland by a wealthy Dutch farmer who settled in Charles Mix county two years ago. He sent back the most flattering reports of the country, and his neighbors began to think of emigrating, and the emigration fever has suddenly grown to large proportions. The present movement has received impetus, also, from the present bad condition of the agricultural interests in Holland. Another party of three hundred are also en route.

Fatal Election Affray in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—Edgar Chittenden, a son of Dr. Chittenden, of Anderson, Ind., was shot, last night, and probably fatally wounded, by a man named Ryan, the defeated candidate for town marshal. The cause of the shooting was Chittenden hurrahing for the successful candidate, in the presence of Ryan. Three shots were fired. Ryan has been arrested and is in jail.

Races at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—At the Belmont Park races, to-day, the winners were: Pacing race, Lady Lightfoot; time, 2:27; 2:25. In the 2:40 class, Vivid; time, 2:32½; 2:32½; 2:33½. In the 2:20 class, Humboldt; time: 2:27½; 2:24½; 2:24; 2:24½.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

THE PRESIDENT TO ARIZONA ROUGHS

He Warns the Outlaws and Desperadoes that They Must Stop Their Lawless Deeds by the 20th Instant—Failing to Heed this Warning, Then War.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following proclamation by the President of the United States was promulgated to-day:

WHEREAS, It is provided in the laws of the United States, that whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblies of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by ordinary course of judicial proceeding, the laws of the United States, within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all the States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States, as he may deem necessary to enfore the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed, and

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear satisfactorily to me, by information received from the governor of the territory of Arizona and from the general of the army of the United States, and from other reliable sources, that, in consequence of unlawful combinations of evil disposed persons, who are banded together to oppose and obstruct the execution of the laws, it has become impracticable to enforce, by ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within that territory, and that the laws of the United States have been therein forcibly opposed and the execution thereof forcibly resisted, and

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States require, whenever it may be neecessary in the judgment of the President to use the military for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, he shall, forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time,

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and especially of the territory of Arizona, against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in any such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with said obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before noon on the 15th day of May.

A SMUGGLER'S SCHEME.

Queer Discovery Made at the New York Custom House.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Three old books, apparently of no value, were seized by the custom officers to-day. They were taken from the United States mail, and the packages were opened partly by accident. They contained a large amount of valuable jewelry, which was hidden in the middle of the books. Among the articles was a beautiful coral necklace, a valuable mosaic, and a locket incrusted with turquois. Scattered among gold bracelets were pearls of considerable value. The value of the seizure had not yet been appraised to-day. The books were old ones of little value, such as may be picked up at any book stall. One was a French medical work; another was a common text book in the French language, and the third a novel bearing the imprint of a New York publishing house. Holes had been cut in the middle of these volumes, and in these holes the jewelry had been concealed. There was nothing in the outward appearance of the packages to excite suspicion. They were addressed to a person in Cincinnati, whose name was not made public to-day.

Why Howgate Should be Re-arrested.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—General Hazen, chief signal officer, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War. He says, "I would most respectfully ask that all proper and efficient means be taken to re-arrest Capt. Howgate, and bring him to trial. It seems so well nigh impossible to bring criminals in high places to answer squarely, like other citizens, for high crimes, that this is the proper occasion for putting into effect all the power of the Government to re-arrest this man and bring him to trial. Gen. Hazen adds that the escape of Howgate deprives the signal corps of its best means of answering his false and vicious accusations made against it.

The Garfield Monument.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—It is announced by the Garfield Monument commission that the responses to their appeal have been so liberal as to warrant the assurance that their proposed work will be consummated, but subscription lists will be opened in every city and town in the United States on Decoration Day, in order to allow the general public to contribute for a more elaborate monument.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NOTES.

The father of Lieut. Danenhower, who resides in Washington, says he expects his son to arrive about the end of this month. He would go to Berlin from St. Petersburg, thence to Paris and to England.

The anti-Chinese bill was signed by Speaker Keifer, yesterday. It will be signed by the presiding officer of the Senate, to-day, and will then go to the President for his action. It is the general opinion that he will approve the measure.

In the House, yesterday, bills were reported authorizing the secretary of war to erect at Washington's headquarters, at Newburg, N. Y., a memorial column, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the Centennial celebration to be held in that city in 1883.

Sad Story from Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN, May 3.—Alfred Drake, 16 years old, pupil in the public school here, cherished boy attachment for some time for a fellow pupil named Jennie Faulkner. The girl's parents lately interfered to check the intimacy. The boy sought an interview with the girl to-day, urged secret marriage and elopement. When she refused he became frantic, and fired three shots at her with a revolver, one of which made a flesh wound in her shoulder. The shooting occurred on the sidewalk and the girl ran into the house. The boy ran down the street, pursued by the bystanders, a short distance, then put the revolver to his head, killing himself instantly.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 8a9¾c. Sugar quiet and steady; common to good common 7a7½c; fair to fully fair 7⅞a8c; prime to choice 8⅛a8⅝c; yellow clarified 8¼a8¾c. Molasses dull; common rebolled 45a47c; fair rebolled 50a52c; prime 55a60c.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—Petroleum excited; United certificates weak and lower, closed at 72¾c refined 7¾c for Philadelphia delivery.

NEW YORK, May 3.—METALS—Manufactured copper firm and unchanged; new sheathing 28c; Ingot lake 18c. Pig iron dull and unchanged: Scotch $23 0@25 00; American $22 00@25 00; Russia sheet iron $11 25@11 50. Nails, cut, $4 40@4 50; clinch $5 00@6 00.

TITTSVILLE, PA., May 3.—Oil opened at 74½c highest 74½c; lowest 72½c; closed at 72½c. Shipments 60,627 barrels; charters 15,226 barrels; runs 64,950 barrels.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Live hogs firm; common and light $5 75@7 50; packing and butchers $7 10@$[illegible]. Receipts 8,000 head; shipments [illegible] head.

NEW YORK, May 3.—LEATHER—Steady and active; Hemlock sole 21@22c.

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.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Money 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling Exchange bankers bills steady at $4 87; demand $4 89½.

GOVERNMENTS—Generally firm.

U. S. 6s, extended	101⅝	Lehigh & Wilkes	104
U. S. 4s, extended	109½	St. P. & S. C. firsts	110½
U. S. 4½s, coupons	115¼	U. P. bonds, firsts	117½
U. S. 4s, coupons	109¾	U. P. Land Grants	115
Pacific 6s of '95	122½	U. P. sinking fund	109½
Central Pacific firsts	116½	Texas Pac land grs	64½
Erie seconds	93½	do. Rio Grande div	81½

RAILROAD BONDS—Active and prices generally lower.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull and firm.

Louisiana consols	65½	Virginia 6s	35
Missouri 6s	123½	Virginia consols, ex-ira mat. coupons	67½
St. Joseph	106	Virginia deferred	12
Tennessee 6s	57½		
Tennessee 6s, new	36		

* Offered.

STOCKS—At the Stock Exchange throughout the day New Jersey Central was feverish and weak. The chancellor's decision was not published during business hours, but the stock market acted as if it knew it would be against the election. The decline in New Jersey Central, while it should not locally have influenced the general market, did so to the extent of making it weak at intervals, although the general stock market has a clearly undertone of strength.

Transactions 345,000 shares.

Adams Express	111	do. preferred	78½
Alton & T. H.	29	Northwestern	128½
do. preferred	70½	do. preferred	137½
American Express	93½	New York Central	132½
B. C. R. & N.	102	Ohio Central	19½
Canada Southern	50	Ohio & Miss	31½
C., C. & I. C.	111	do. preferred	100
Central Pacific	89½	Ont. & Western	23½
Chesapeake & Ohio	21	Pacific Mail	41½
do. 1st preferred	30	Pannama	198
do. 2d preferred	22½	P., D. & E.	29
Chicago & Alton	132	Cleve. & Pitts	127½
do. preferred	140	Reading	37
C., B. & Q.	121½	Rock Island	129
C., St. L. & N. O.	75	St. L. & S. F.	38
C., S. & C.	51	do. preferred	50
C., C., C. & I.	70½	do 1st preferred	85
Del. & Hudson	104½	St. Paul	112½
Del. Lack. & W.	145½	do. preferred	125½
Denver & R. G.	61½	St. P., M. & M.	110
Erie	35½	St. Paul & Omaha	137½
do. preferred	70	do. preferred	160½
Fort Wayne	135	Texas Pacific	40½
Han. & St. Joseph	90	Union Pacific	111½
do. preferred	85	United States Ex.	71
Harlem	215	W., St. L. & P.	12½
Houston & Texas	73½	do. preferred	35½
Illinois Central	136½	Wells, Fargo Ex.	127
Ind., B. & W.	41	Western Union	84
Kansas Pacific	31	East Tennessee	11½
Lake Erie & W.	30	do. preferred	20½
Lake Shore	110½	Carlton	128
Louisville & Nash.	76½	Central Arizona	4
L. N. A. & C.	57	Excelsior	2
M. & C. 1st pref'd	8	Homestake	15
do. 2d pref'd	45	Little Pittsburgh	14
Mem. & Chast'n	54	Ontario	35
Michigan Central	82½	Quicksilver	11½
Missouri Pacific	90½	do. preferred	57
Mobile & Ohio	25	Silver Cliff	17
Morris & Essex	135½	Standard	15
Nash. & Chat.