The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

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Oh, let Wiggins have his little storm, and perhaps he will stop tormenting us.

When our own, our native stogie gets down to a cent we shall begin to feel that tax reduction is not the mere delusion of hope, the shrewd strategem of cunning politicians.

Cut nails are reduced a quarter of a cent a pound. This is not likely to drive our mills into the Ohio River. An American carpenter wouldn't use an English nail at half price.

It seems that the country isn't drinking whisky fast enough to keep up with the production, and holders are scheming schemes. Give the Democratic editors half a chance, and there will be no further trouble.

A well known Philadelphian, writing to the *Press*, declares that the Pittsburgh iron men are kicking entirely too high and too hard over the revised tariff. The thing being done, cool heads will be no disadvantage in the iron business.

Eleven millions of dollars is the estimated reduction in the sugar tariff—fifty-three millions of people—about twenty cents ahead. The only sure way is to accept your share in advance from the grocer, or he may forget to make the allowance.

In the House vote on the tariff bill the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* classes as Greenbackers the Ohio Taylors, E. B. and J. D., the one representing the Garfield district, the other our own Seventeenth—just over the river. Will the able editor tender his apologies or will he await libel suits?

Watterson is "clean gone." Since the tariff bill passed he is raving all over his handsome paper—in double leads, in small caps, in a frenzy of general typographical demoralization. "Good-bye, Sam," meaning Randall. Git out. Old Whig. Go to thunder, protectionist Democrats—away with "That Thieving Tariff." Also—and this is not wild—"The campaign for 1884 is now begun." Mr. Watterson's idiot-syncracies are always entertaining.

If the whole tax reduction shall come up, or down, to the estimate, the Government will exact from the people next year $75,000,000,000 less than this year—a saving of a little less than a dollar and a half to each person. Taking as a basis of calculation the entire national income from all sources, and using round numbers, the national tax was eight dollars a head last year. Suppose the whole of this to be remitted, the Government giving away its land, accepting no patent or other fees, and living on air—the average man wouldn't feel that anything had happened to him. This is not to say that it makes no difference whether taxes be high or low, or that unnecessary taxes should not be cut off. It means that, as compared with the population and prosperity of the country National taxation is not "grinding." And this year we are paying a hundred millions for pensions—a more liberal provision than any other country has made for the same purpose.

Mr. Robert P. Porter writes an interesting letter to the New York *Tribune* on the wages paid to skilled labor and the cost of living in Leeds, a city of 320,000 inhabitants and one of the greatest manufacturing centers in England. A police inspector, whose duty was to ascertain the wages of mill operatives, that the courts might determine what they ought to pay for the support of their children in industrial and reformatory schools, told Mr. Porter that "in his eight years' experience the highest average wages he ever met with for skilled labor were to a manager or foreman of glass-bottle works, who received thirty-six shillings, or, say, nine dollars a week and house rent free—equivalent to about eleven dollars a week." This man had seven children, from four months to twelve years of age. The inspector told Mr. Porter that in all his experience he had never known a skilled artisan—mechanic, engineer, carpenter, mason and the like—to own the house in which he lived and the ground on which it stood.

The value of wage money is what it will buy. Let us take a skilled workmen in the iron mills. His actual earnings "rarely reach $6 25 and seldom exceed $7 50" per week. The workman who has a house—sometimes a man and his wife take lodging from night to night—pays from a seventh to a sixth of his weekly earnings. "He lives on the coarsest food; bacon at sixteen cents a pound, bullock's liver or heart at ten to twelve cents a pound, potatoes, bread and tea. Cabbage is the only vegetable within his means besides potatoes." Food, rent, and society dues paid, there is little left for clothing. "It matters little to the workman here what the prices of clothes are; he can not afford to do any more than keep his family shod, and if they are girls keep them in cotton gowns—both of which articles of clothing are no cheaper here than in the United States, excepting possibly in cases (not frequent) where wooden shoes are worn." It seems like gilding refined gold to add argument to this simple statement of facts. If there are blessings to be derived from free trade Leeds enjoys them.

Rents in Wheeling are comparatively high. Here the skilled artisan is more likely to pay a fifth or a fourth than a seventh or sixth of his week's wages for his house; but he demands a house that can be made a home—he is not satisfied with a stable; and after he has comfortable lodged and fed his family he has something left for genteel, even handsome, clothing. After this he has something to lay by for a rainy day. He expects to own, and in time does own, his house and the ground it stands on; and he does not always stop with one house. Of course we are talking about the industrious, temperate workingman in average times. The statement so often made and stuck to that a day's wages in England will buy more than a day's wages in the United States has more breadth than bottom. It won't stand washing through one water.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE NATION'S DESERTED CAPITAL.

The Mistakes and Errors in the Tariff Bill—More Satisfactory Than at First Supposed—The Effect of the Internal Revenue Bill—What the Commissioner says—General Notes.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, says that there are many typographical and clerical errors in the tariff bill as it appeared in the Congressional *Record*. The tax on tobacco is printed 80 instead of 8 cents, and in the iron schedule there is a clause which was not printed in the *Record* at all. He is of the opinion that when the bill shall be accurately printed in full it will be found more satisfactory than it now seems to be represented to the iron interests.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

What the Commissioner Says Will Be the Effect of the Act.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—In reply to inquiries to-day the Commissioner of Internal Revenue said the effect of the law reducing the internal revenue taxation would be as follows: That the taxes upon the capital and deposits of banks and bankers and National Bank Associations is repealed from this date, except such taxes as are now due and payable; that the reduction of the tax upon checks, drafts, &c., and upon matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations and other articles imposed by Schedule A, following Section 3,347, of the revised Statutes, takes effect July 1, 1883. That after May 1, 1883, the tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff will be 8 cents per pound, on cigars $3 per thousand, and on cigarettes 50 cents per thousand. That there will be a rebate on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes of the difference in the taxes recently imposed and the taxes as now provided for, where claims amount to $10. These claims must be presented within sixty days from May 1. The regulations upon this matter will be immediately issued, and blanks will be furnished upon which claims can be made. That the law provides for a large reduction in the special taxes upon dealers, commencing May 1, 1883.

The Commissioner also stated that immediate arrangements would be made for changing the form of special tax stamps, and stamps for payment of taxes upon tobacco, snuff, cigars, &c., so as to supply collectors with these stamps in time to meet the requirements of the trade, prior to May 1, 1883.

The act to reduce internal revenue taxation, which has just become a law, provides for the repeal of the tax upon capital and deposits of all banks and bankers, except such taxes as are now due and payable. The tax on capital and deposits, therefore, ceased March 3d. Comptroller Knox says the passage of this act relieves National and State banks and private bankers from a tax, on the average, $1,000,000 a month. The amount of tax collected from the National banks on capital and deposits for the last fiscal year was $5,950,702, of which $437,774 only was upon capital, the remainder being upon deposits. The tax upon State banks and private bankers was $5,249,172, of which a little more than one-fifth was upon capital. The total tax collected upon deposits and capital upon all classes of banks during the last fiscal year was $11,208,875.

The amount annually collected from two-cent check stamps is about two and one half millions, and the act repealing the use of these stamps takes effect on the 1st of July next. The law imposing a tax upon bank capital and deposits required all State banks and private bankers in the country to make semi-annual returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. From these returns, the Comptroller has for a series of years compiled the only complete statements ever given in reference to the capital, deposits and amount of the U. S. Bonds held by all classes of banks and bankers of the country. The repeal of this law will, after this date, prevent the compilation of these tables, and the only source from which returns can hereafter be obtained will be from the report of the banks, as compiled by the officers of the different States. As many of the States, particularly in the South and West, do not require such returns to be made, the aggregate will, of necessity, be much less complete than heretofore.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Patent Office yesterday issued 455 patents, the largest number in the history of the office.

Henry A. Carter, the newly appointed Hawaiian Minister, was presented to the President yesterday.

Appointment Clerk Butler, of the Treasury, has made every arrangement for complying with the new civil service measure when it goes into operation.

Calvin S. Wilson, of Evening Shade, Arkansas, and J. C. Whitehall, of Brookville, Pa., have been disbarred from practice before the Interior department.

The President has decided not to appoint the Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, but proposes to let the commission appoint one at its convenience.

The Life Saving Service has been informed of the wreck of the bark Angelica, off Kitty Hawk, coast of North Carolina. The crew were rescued by life saving men.

Judge Thoman, of Ohio, of the Civil Service Commission, called upon the President yesterday in company with Senator Pendleton, and formally notified the President of his acceptance of the office.

The Public Printer has stated that it will be necessary to purchase presses and machinery to the amount of $50,000, to complete the issue of the reports of the tenth census, now in course of preparation.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday was short and unimportant. There were three absentees, Secretary Teller, who was out of the city, and Secretary Chandler and Attorney-General Brewster, who were indisposed.

The President has accepted the resignation of James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States. It is not likely his successor will be appointed for some time. Assistant Treasurer Wayman is mentioned as likely to receive the appointment.

The negotiations between Gen. Wallace, United States Minister, and the Porte, in regard to petroleum warehouses are approaching a satisfactory conclusion. Gen. Wallace claims that each importer shall have a special warehouse outside the town, and that the present storage dues shall be reduced.

The Director of the Mint stated yesterday that there were three millions of the new nickel pieces in circulation. The only change that will probably be made in the design of the pieces will be the addition of the word "cents" beneath the numeral "V." This addition, it is said, will make the nickel piece in strict compliance with the law. In this connection it is stated that the three cent pieces are a violation of the law, as the word "cents" does not appear upon them.

The Malagasy Ambassadors arrived from New York yesterday afternoon and proceeded at once to the hotel. They were accompanied by Colonel Wickham Hoffman, Minister to Denmark, and Mr. Robinson, United States Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar. While in this city they will be guests of the government. They will probably be presented to the President tomorrow. Their mission is to cement the relation of friendship and amity between the United States and Madagascar.

The Comptroller of Currency has received many letters in reference to the redemption of two cent check stamps. He says a two cent check stamp is not required by law to be used after July 1st next. The law provides for the redemption of stamps not used, provided they are presented for payment within 3 years from the time of purchase from the Government.

A WILD SCHEME.

A Project to Remove Whisky from the Country.

Washington, March 6.—It is reported that there is a movement on foot among the whisky men now in Washington to form a combination among the owners of the large quantity of whisky in bond, bankers and others interested in spirits to remove the bonded whisky from the United States, Honduras being named as the probable destination. The whisky it is said, can be transported at small cost down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and thence shipped to a foreign port, which will relieve the owners of all responsibility to the Government the law allowing the exportation of spirits, which, if it comes back to the United States, pays only the internal revenue tax on the actual amount in the package. It is claimed that the improvement of the whisky and the saving of the tax on leakage and shrinkage would make this a profitable enterprise and save from embarrassment the present holders of the immense quantity of whisky, over produced in this country during the past few years, as well as the capitalists and bankers who have become interested in the article as collateral on advancements and and loans. It will be remembered that the whisky now in bond will have to be taken out from month to month, which cannot be done without great loss to the owners. The project seems to be a wild one, but it is said is actually being considered by responsible business men and capitalists.

Wiggins' Storm.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—The officers in the Weather Bureau have been looking up their records, and find that for ten years a severe storm has occurred between the 9th and 11th of March. They suppose Wiggins bases his prediction on this fact. They say that the refusal of Congress to continue the appropriation of $4,000 for observations in the West Indies will be fraught with danger to shipping, as it was due to their branch of the service that the bureau has been able to foretell the approach of hurricanes. Now they will not be able to give sufficient warning. Last year it is estimated that $35,000,000 worth of shipping was kept in harbor by a single prediction of a coming hurricane which would have made navigation dangerous.

Ottawa, March 6.—Prof. Wiggins left for Halifax to get the benefit of the big blow he predicts on the 9th 10th and 11th instants. A heavy snow storm is blocking the roads.

Don't Get It.

Washington, March 6.—Charles Reed does not get $3,000 for defending Guiteau. The Senate inserted the provision in the Sundry Civil bill, but it was stricken out in the Conference Committee.

Lochinvar in the South.

Savannah, Ga., March 6.—An elopement from Hinesville, Liberty county, was the sensation yesterday. The brave Lochinvar was D. N. Cameron, of North Carolina, and the bride a cahrming young lady, Miss Lula P. Smith, of Hinesville. The parents had selected as their son-in-law Joseph Morrison. They made arrangements for a wedding. The trousseau was purchased and a grand party was given at the paternal mansion on Tuesday night, when her elopement was planned. After the party Cameron returned to the house, and Miss Smith pitched her valise and bandbox from the window, jumped into the arms of her lover and the pair drove in a buggy to Savannah. Saturday evening when Mr. Morrison, the bridesmaids and the guests met at the paternal residence the bride was missing. About the same time she was united in marriage in this city, and yesterday afternoon left with her North Carolina groom for Florida.

Bogus Doctors.

Newark, O., March 6.—Lieutenant of Police Griffith this afternoon received a telegram from Sam Bonnell, marshal of Marysville, O., announcing the arrest at that place of J. W. McMenamy and the remainder of his gang numbering three, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences and swindling citizens of Licking county by representing themselves to be connected with the Dayton Medical and Surgical Institute. A liberal reward was offered by the city authorities for their arrest. Peter Pence, living at St. Louisville, has an affidavit sworn out charging them with the crime. They will be brought here for trial.

A Farmer's Terrible Fate.

Galena, Ill., March 6.—John Coleman, a wealthy and influential farmer of Scott, Crawford county, was the victim of a singular accident while chopping wood, which resulted in his death. He had felled a large tree and was taking off the butt cut. In doing so he stood on the trunk of the tree to do the chopping, and when the cut dropped to the ground he in some manner was caught between the two ends, with one of his feet turned up toward his back. He was caught in the centre of the body, and although he called loudly, he was imprisoned in this manner for about five hours before assistance went to him. He was severely injured internally, and died in great agony.

A Farmers' Fight.

Bradford, Pa., March 3.—Last evening James Stanton, the son of a farmer near Smithport, went to the House of George W. King, a neighboring farmer, and had a quarrel over property. Stanton struck King on the head with a pitchfork, inflicting probably a fatal wound, and fled. He was pursued, captured and lodged in jail to await the result of King's injuries. King is in a precarious condition to-night.

Sheriff's Officers Driven Off by a Woman.

Jersey City, March 6.—When the Sheriff's officers attempted to oust Mrs Cronk, a squatter on an old canal-boat lying at the foot of Jersey avenue, on land belonging to the American Lock Improvement Company, and which the latter wanted to use, she drew a revolver, offered to shoot the first who approached and drove them all away. She has since barricaded herself and holds the fort.

Against Convict-Labor.

Albany, N. Y., March 6.—The Trades Unions of this city, Troy and Cohoes united in a demonstration to-night against convict-labor in the State's prison. Three thousand men paraded.

Whew!

Bangor, March 6.—The thermometer at Fort Fairfield this morning registered 40 degrees below zero.

VIRGINIA FINANCES.

THE 'COUPON KILLER BILL"

Sustained by the United States Supreme Court—An Important Decision—The Judgment of the Virginia Court of Appeals Sustained. A Baltimore Broker's Failure.

Washington, March 6.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Andrew Antoni against Samuel C. Greenhow, treasurer of the city of Richmond, Va., brought here by appeal from the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. This was a suit to test the constitutionality of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, of January 14th, 1882, entitled an "act to prevent frauds," etc., popularly known as the "Riddleberger bill," which forbade tax collectors to receive in payment of taxes any coupons of the State bonds of 1871 and 1879, until the genuineness of such coupons should have been established by judicial proceedings. This court holds that the obligation of the control between the State and its bondholders has not been impaired by the law in controversy, which does nothing more than make a change in the nature of the remedy for its enforcement. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia is affirmed.

A FLURRY IN VIRGINIAS.

Excitement on the Stock Board—Suspension of Messrs. Fritz Lewis & Co.

Baltimore, March 6.—The stock market for Virginia consols has been very much excited for several days in anticipation of the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the "coupon-killer" bill. The consols, which had been running along at 50, went up to 58 on Friday, and settled back to 56, where they held steady. Yesterday, however, they went down to 51, and there was a general flutter and a disposition by the "longs" to make themselves even and secure by selling short. In the midst of the excitement yesterday announcement was made about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Stock Exchange, that Fritz Lewis & Co., stock brokers, were unable to deposit their margins on Virginia consols bought in the last few days. Sales and purchases for the firm's account were made on 'Change under the rules, both in Virginias and the other securities in which Mr. Lewis was interested, and the contracts were thus nearly all closed out. The balance were settled quietly after the board, and at the ruling price, principally at 51½. Mr. Lewis, it is stated, has been "selling short" heavily, and when the market began going up attempted to corner his sales by buying for a rise. Having made himself even he continued buying for a rise. The sudden downward turn yesterday brought calls for margins, which he was unable to put up. The exact amount of Mr. Lewis' losses is not known, but it is believed he will make a satisfactory showing and continue, as he is very popular and has many friends. The losses are thought to be so distributed that no other firms are crippled.

The closing quotation for consols on 'Change was 52 asked, 50 bid. A sale is reported after boards at 50. A great many are known to have been "caught long" on consols, as half a million were sold Friday and Saturday. There are also a number of private "puts" who will lose. The decision of the United States Supreme Court, adverse to the bondholders and in favor of the readjusters, did not reach Baltimore until after the regular call.

The "Coupon-Killer" Decision.

Richmond, Va., March 6.—The action of the United States Supreme Court to-day in sustaining the Riddleberger bill was discounted by brokers weeks ago, and many of them handled Virginia bonds in the belief that the Court would declare the measure constitutional. The Democratic leaders express the opinion that this disposition of the debt question will tend to greatly simplify the future political contest in this State.

Normal School Burned.

Raleigh, N. C., March 6.—Five of the buildings of the State Normal School for colored students, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church burned. Loss about $20,000; insured for $8,000.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Saml. G. Wyman, the head of one of the oldest dry goods commission houses of Baltimore, died of heart disease, aged 75, last evening.

A. K. Hamilton's lumber mills, two miles from Fon Du Lac, Wis., were totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Loss $30,000. Insurance one-third of the loss.

Last night, about seven miles from Jerseyville, Ill., two freight trains collided on the Chicago & Alton railroad, wrecking both engines and about twelve cars. Conductor Stone was injured and many cattle and hogs were killed.

Peter Goff, Henry Thompson and James S. Piney, at Somerset, Ky., last night, quarrelled over Goff's wife. Thompson made a remark which incensed Goff, who shot Thompson dead, and was threatening Spiney, when the latter shot Goff, killing him instantly.

Noah D. Smith, Deputy Surveyor of Customs, at Memphis, Tennessee, who plead guilty several days ago to a charge of embezzling $1,600 of the government funds, was yesterday morning sentenced by Judge Hammond to two years in the penitentiary at Chester, Illinois.

A Harrisburg, Pa., dispatch, says: In the Senate to-day, the Senate bill to escheat to the State the property of telegraph companies which consolidate with competing lines was again considered and passed finally by a vote of 39 yeas; nays none. The bill was then sent to the House for concurrence.

The committee investigating the bribery, charged by Assemblyman Armitage against Speaker Egan, of the New Jersey Legislature, that the committee believe that Egan committed a wrong in approaching a member of this honorable body in an unlawful manner, and recommend that Egan be denied the privileges of the House and receive the censure of the same.

A bill in equity was filed in the name of the United States by its Attorney General and Wm. A Whotley, at Pittsburgh, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, against Walter B. Roberts, alleging the defendant obtained a patent issue for oil well torpedoes fraudulently, and that certain persons invented the same patents prior to Roberts. The application to the Court asked to decree a surrender of the reissue of the Roberts patent to the United States, and that they be cancelled on account of being fraudulently issued.

The Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania House, to which was referred Governor Pattison's message in reference to the charge of bribery by the Standard Oil Company, has made a report embodying the following resolution: *Resolved*, If the Senate concur, the House and Senate be appointed to investigate the charge of bribery and all circumstances connected therewith mentioned in the Governor's message of March 1st, 1883, to the General Assembly against E. G. Patterson, employed by said commonwealth in its suit against the Standard Oil Company, with power to send for persons and papers. The resolution was adopted.

A FEAT AT A BILLIARD TABLE.

Vignaux's Play With Sexton in New York Last Night.

New York, March 6.—About two hundred and fifty gentlemen met last night in an up-town billiard parlor, and when all were seated and M. Vignaux appeared ready to play, Mark Twain, who had been chatting with a friend at the end of a row of seats back of the table, arose and said: "Gentlemen, please give me your attention for a minute. I have been called upon by Mr. O'Conner to introduce the distinguished gentlemen from abroad. If there is one thing I understand and like better than another, it is introducing people. This time I am better fixed than when I was first introduced to the public. On that occasion a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh said that he would introduce me to the audience if I would find some responsible man to apologize for him after my lecture was over. If there is anything that Mr. Vignaux cannot do, gentlemen, call upon me and I'll do it."

After the applause and laughter M. Vignaux and Mr. Sexton stepped to the table to play 300 points up at what is called the "balk line game" of billiards—the game that is to be played in the Chicago tournament. Vignaux led and counted two, Sexton following with the same number. Then Vignaux failed to count, Sexton adding five buttons to his string. This was the only time that Sexton was ahead in the game. Vignaux made a run of 24 in his third inning. He had to ask a question about the lines, and was evidently being initiated into the game. Sexton was very much off in his play. Only toward the end of the game did he appear to recover from what they call "the Vignaux scare." Here he made his only run of double figures, scoring 47 before he passed out on a difficult shot. Vignaux reached double figures ten times, his highest run being 55. He made several remarkable draw shots, and one especially fine masse curved shot, which drew liberal applause The score was: Vignaux, 300; Sexton, 141. Vignaux performed some wonderful fancy shots. One that drew the most applause was made by placing three balls together inside a chalked ring about six inches in diameter in the center of the table, caroming on one of the balls, cushioning at the ends of the table and finishing with all the balls in the ring.

RESCUED FROM A WRECK.

The Narrow Escape of the Crew of a Lumber Schooner.

New York, March 6.—The Spanish bark Ecuador, which arrived from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, yesterday, brought seven men who were rescued from the wreck of the schooner John N. Colby, on February 28th, off Cape Hatteras. Captain James Riley, of the lost vessel, reports that he was bound from Wilmington for Baltimore, with a cargo of lumber. On February 27th a very heavy gale set in from the northwest. The sails were nearly all furled, but the sea was very heavy and the schooner labored badly. A leak was sprung and the crew went to the pumps, but they were unable to free the hold from the water. The weather was intensely cold and the men suffered greatly from exposure. Heavy seas frequently dashed over them, and they were obliged to lash themselves at the pumps. As the night advanced the leak gained steadily, and at 1 o'clock next morning the hold was completely full. The schooner then gave a tremendous lurch and rolled over on her beam ends. Sea after sea made a complete breach over her, and the men narrowly escaped being swept overboard. They clung for some hours to the vessel as she rolled heavily among the huge seas. At daybreak the deckload began to go overboard. Several spars were also carried away, but this caused the schooner to right herself. She was still unmanageable, however, and all hopes of saving her were abandoned. Her decks had been swept clean, and the cargo was working in the hold. Just before 11 o'clock in the morning the Ecuador appeared and signals of distress were shown. The bark approached and Captain Riley and his men were rescued. They saved only a portion of their effects and the ship's papers and instruments. The John N. Colby measured 228 tons and belonged to William L. Palmer, of Stonington. She was built at Noank, Conn., in 1873.

Cunning Marcus.

New York, March 6.—Julius Marcus, a broker, is missing, with $50,000 belonging to customers. Marcus made a specialty of whisky. "Having gained the confidence of dealers," said a wholesale merchant to a reporter, Marcus said to them in an off-hand way: "You don't want to be known in this transaction; send me your warehouse receipts and I will attend to the whole business. A number of firms did so, and after the whisky had been sold Marcus was missing. The following firms are said to have been victimized: Eising & Co., $4,500; Schlessinger & Sons, $2,000; Starkweather & Co., $2,000; two Philadelphia firms, $6,000 each. Firms in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston were also losers. Among the other firms reported as victims were Gallagher & Co. and Paris, Allen & Co."

Indian Troubles.

St. Louis, March 6.—Late advices from the Indian Territory are that General Porter, chief military officer of the Creek Nation, recently arrested Sleeping Rabbit, second in command and influence of the rebel faction headed by Spiechec, and some half dozen other leaders of the same party, and now has them in confinement. This will probably break the backbone of the rebellion.

Matamoras, Mex., March 6.—At Lapastoria ranche, near Ures, last evening, a band of fifty Apaches killed all the people except one woman. They also killed a mule driver on the road to the ranche. Near Vallecitors they attacked a family and killed two persons.

Don't Want Girls.

New York, March 6.—Columbia College has refused to grant the appeal of the association for the higher education of women, to admit women in some way to the benefits of its curriculum as has been done at Cambridge and at London. The petition was signed by fourteen hundred of the most influential citizens of New York, including President Arthur, General Grant, Secretary Folger, and many men of almost equal prominence. The *Tribune* in its comments on the decision says that the action of the trustees is unsatisfactory, and expresses astonishment that the college should plead poverty when everybody thought it immensely rich.

Better Mining Laws Asked For.

Braidwood, Ill., March 6.—At the mass meeting of miners here a petition was drawn up to be presented to the Legislature in favor of better mining laws. It was stated at the meeting that 704 coal mines were worked in the State, employing 22,000 men, and only 304 had escapement shafts, and in forty-seven counties in which coal is mined only twenty-nine regard the present law in regard to appointing inspectors

An Institution to be Investigated.

Chicago, March 6.—Shocking stories of brutality to orphan children at the Convent of the Servite Sisters, in this city, were made public this morning. It is said that the little ones have been brutally beaten, kept without food and compelled to run about the yard in the dead of winter until they were nearly frozen. Investigation is to be made by the Catholic authorities.

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

A COMPARISON OF THE RATES

Under the New Law and the one Recently in Force in Relation to Iron and Steel—Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s Troubles—Receiver Asked for—Floods in the South.

Philadelphia, March 6.—The *Press* prints an exhaustive article giving a comparative view of changes in the rates under the tariff which has just become a law, and the one previously in force. In view of the importance of the metal schedule an introductory statement is necessary. Steel rails, for instance, are now 1¼ cents a pound, and they are noted in the table at $28 a ton, and pig iron is 3-10ths of a cent a pound in the new rate, and is given in the table at $6 72 a ton. The following changes in definition are of importance. All scrap must have been in actual use and fit only for re-manufacture. This excludes crop ends, clippings and punchings, and they will probably come in, when of iron, as a form between pig and bar, and pay the duty of the latter, or as a manufacture at 45 per cent. On the other hand, when of steel, they must be at 45 per cent at one end or the other, as bloom, etc., or as steel n. o. p. Serious changes of classification occur in bar iron, where the exclusion of manufacturers' extras in the old law from the first class, gives them the protection of the higher rate, now only partially enjoyed under the new classification, and the changes will not be understood unless a careful comparison is made. The old classification, and the changes will not be understood unless a careful comparison is made. The old classification of plate iron runs to three-sixteenths of an inch, when sheet begins. Plate thus includes so-called "sheet" of use for sheet and shutter plates, and at the same rate, whether cut to sizes or not. Sheet in the new classification begins at one and one-half inch, and plate is thicker. The new law also excludes from the same rates as plate and sheet uncut those articles advanced in manufacture and lays an additional duty upon them.

[The old rates are set in Roman, followed by the new in **bold face** and *Italics*.]

Iron ore, including manganiferous, dross or residuum from pyrites, 20 per cent, **75** *cents ton.*

Pyrites containing less than 2 per cent of copper, 20 per cent, **75** *cents ton*

Pyrites containing over 2 per cent of copper, **75** *cents ton, and 2½ cents lb on all copper.*

Pig iron **$7** *ton*, **$6 72** *ton.*

Iron kentledge, 20 per cent, **$6 72** *ton.*

Scrap iron, wrought, **$8** *ton*, **$6 72** *ton.*

Scrap iron, cast, **$6** *ton*, **$6 72** *ton.*

Scrap steel, 30 per cent, **$6 72** *ton.*

Spiegeliesen, 30 per cent, **$6 72** *ton.*

Iron railway bars over 25 lb to y'd, 70 cents per 100 lb, **7-10** *cent lb.*

Steel railway bars over 25 lbs to yard, $28 per ton, **$7** *per ton.*

Bar iron—Flats not less than one inch wide now less than ⅝ thick, 1 cent lb, **8-10** *cent lb.*

Flats less than inch wide or less than ⅝ thick, 1⅛ cent lb, **1 1-10** *cent lb.*

Rounds not less than ¾ of inch, 1 cent lb., **1** *cent lb.*

Rounds less than ¾ and not less than 7-16 inch, 1⅛ cent lb, **1 1-10** *cent lb.*

Squares not less than ¾ inch square, 1 cent lb, **1** *cent lb.*

Squares less than ¾ of inch, 1⅛ cents lb, **1 1-10** *cents lb.*

Iron or steel T-rails under 25 lbs. y'd [iron 70 cents 100 lbs, steel 1¼ cents lb] **9-10** *cent lb.*

Same flat punched, some. **8-10** *cent lb.*

Round iron, in coils less than 7-16 [wire rods], 1¼ cent lb, **1 2-10** *cents lb.*

Iron castings, including stove plates, rod irons, etc., and n. o. p., 1¼ cents lb., 2½ cents lb. and 30 per cent, **1 1-4** *cents lb.*

Cut nails, iron or steel, 1¼ cents per lb., **1 1-4** *cents per lb.*

Cut tacks, not exceeding 16 oz. to thousand, 2½ cents per thousand, **2 1-2** *cents per thousand*; exceeding 16 oz. to thousand, 3 cents per thousand, **3** *cents per thousand.*

Wrought iron and steel spikes, 2⅜ cents per lb.; steel 45 per cent; **2** *cents per lb.* Wrought iron and steel nuts and washers, 2 cents per lb; steel 45 per cent; **2** *cents per lb.* Wrought iron or steel horse shoes, etc., 2½ cents per lb., 45 per cent; **2** *cents per lb.*

Steel ingots, blooms and slabs, n. o. p., from 4 to 7 cents per lb. value, 2¼ cents per lb., **2** *cents per lb*; from 7 to 10 cents per lb in value, 3 cents per lb, **3 1-4** *cents per lb*; over 10 cents per lb in value, 3 cents per lb, and over 11 cents, 3½ cents, **3 1-4** *cents per lb.* Cold rolling above steel **1-4** *cent per lb additional.*

AN IRON CO'S TROUBLES.

A Receiver Asked for Brown, Bonnell & Co. in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, March 6.—A bill of complaint was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by the Lake Superior Iron Company and Jackson Iron Company, corporations of the State of Michigan, and the Negunee Concentrating Company, a corporation of the State of New York, against Brown, Bonnell & Co., whose financial embarrassment has attracted so much attention in manufacturing circles for the past few weeks. The bill sets forth that the defendant firm is indebted to the Superior Iron Company in the sum of $13,776 75, to the Jackson Iron Company in the sum of $14,723 80, and to the Nagunee Concentrating Company in the sum of $5,110 40. That on the 20th of February, 1873, in the Circuit Court of Northern District of Ohio, wherein a bill in equity was filed between the parties heretofore named, a decree was rendered by the Court appointing Fayette Brown receiver of all the property and effects of the said Brown, Bonnell & Co., wherever situated or found, to hold and mortgage the same, subject to further order of Court. Complainant further says that Brown, Bonnell & Co. are insolvent, and that a portion of their property and effects are situated in Pennsylvania, within the jurisdiction of this Court. Plaintiffs, therefore, pray that Fayette Brown, the receiver appointed by the courts of Ohio, be endorsed by this court to act as receiver of the property of the embarrassed firm situated within the Western District of Pennsylvania, to hold and manage the same until further orders, and for such other relief as the exigencies of the case may require.

SOUTHERN FLOODS.

The Mississippi and its Tributaries Threatening Much Damage.

St. Louis, March 7.—Dispatches from Helena, Ark., say: The breaking of the Fitzhugh levee, five miles below here, will probably not affect Helena, but should the backwater threaten the place, the culvert in the Midland Railroad embankment will be closed, which will insure safety.

About one hundred thousand acres of land will probably be overflowed by the breaking of the Fitzhugh levee, and when it is considered that this section was flooded last year, and that no crops of any consequence were raised on it after the water had subsided, and that the owners were generally in debt prior to that time, some idea may be formed of the condition of the people there and what strait they will be in.

Memphis, Tenn., March 6.—The *Avalanche's* Helena, Ark., special says: The rise here during the past twelve hours amounts to 2 inches. The river now lacks five inches of last year. The levees gave way last night one mile below Friar's point on the Mississippi side and at two or three places on the Arkansas side, which, no doubt, checked the rise of the river here. It is now rising more rapidly. Rain is falling and there are fears of a wind storm to-night, which, if violent, will break the levee. At the Iron Mountain depot the railroad authorities have telegraphed to Pillow to hire all the hands he wants, buy all the sacks he wants and they will foot the bill. The road master said he would work all night.

New Orleans, March 6.—The *Times-Democrat*, Helena, Arkansas, dispatch says: The river rose 5 inches in the past twenty-four hours. It is now 3 inches below the 1882 flood. It has been raining all day. The new levees are completely saturated. Should a strong east wind arise nothing can save us. Williamson levee, which broke last spring, shows signs of weakening. The city authorities decided to close the culvert which carries off the rain water falling in the town and adjacent hills, to prevent the exit of rain water.

THE PASSION PLAY.

A New York Clergyman Who Says it is Not Blasphemous, But Edifying.

New York, March 6.—The Rev. George W. Gallagher, of Unity Chapel, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, on Sunday evening selected for the subject of his sermon "The Passion Drama," taking his text from Paul's Epistle to the Philippians vi, 8. His remarks, he said, would be confined to the merits of the drama, and not to those persons who were endeavoring to present it in the city, or to those who support it, or to the actors. The Passion Play should be treated as a study of facto literature and morals, and with regard to its practical benefit to man. In it could be found the highest gospel of love, purity, hope and joy. The speaker added that he had read the play as it was to be given, and had inspected the scenery and the paraphernalia. He had found the drama based on the same idea as that of the Passion Play of Oberammergau. Mr. Gallagher then traced the history of passion plays and mysteries in the past, which, starting from the church, has become profaned by what was disgraceful as well as offensive to religion. In Mr. Morse's play, now causing much comment, Mr. Gallagher said that there were many fine passages. There was much padding and the language was often stilted. But the faults did not detract from its better qualities. The language was largely that of the Scriptures; it was not harmful. The chief charm was in the scenery, that recalls much more vividly scenes and passages of the Bible. One glance at these would be productive of greater and better results than a months study of encyclopedias. Mr. Gallagher thought it unfortunate that the drama had been presented under such a name; otherwise it would have failed to arouse prejudice and unfavorable criticism and would probably have been witnessed with delight by the schools and theological academies of the city. "There are churches in New York," he said, "where the services are mixed with clownishness and buffoonery. I would far rather see this play than enter one of these churches and see the ministers make clowns and buffoons of themselves."

Frightened to Death.

Cincinnati, March 6.—A *Commercial-Gazette*, Somerville, Ohio, special says: An old farmer, A. J. Wing, living near here, was frightend to death last night. Wing was in mortal fear of a negro who had threatened to shoot him. Last night he was persuaded by two boys to go with them to a neighbor's to fix a clock. By prearrangement another boy, concealed in the dark lane, fired a pistol when the party approached, whereupon one of the party with Wing uttered a shriek and fell to the ground. The old man ran to the nearest neighbors, obtained admittance, and dropped dead on the floor. The inquest to-day revealed fatty degeneration of the heart. The excitement is great and the censure of the young men bitter.

How to Lock the Stable Door.

New York, March 6.—The jury of inquest finds that fourteen children suffocated and four remaining were crushed to death during the panic recently in the German Catholic School House in Fourteenth street; that the school building was insufficient to accommodate seven hundred children, the average attendance, and that the stairway should be provided with hand rails on both sides. They recommend frequent and systematic alarm exercises to be had in all schools, and in order to enable the Superintendents of the different schools to avail themselves of all experience in this matter, the attention of the Board of Edution is called to the expediency of appointing a suitable person to superintend a false alarm fire.

A Desperate Prize Fight.

New York, March 6.—The most desperate prize fight the city ever witnessed took place to-night in the basement of "Mat" Grace's Bowery Sporting House. The principals were Fuljames, the light-weight champion and Patrick Gallagher, a noted pugilist of Philadelphia. The men wore apologies for gloves to evade the law. The battle was for $500 and the light weight championship.

Fourteen rounds were fought in twenty minutes. The championship and money were awarded to Fuljames, as at the end of the fourteenth round Gallagher failed to come to time. Both men were terribly punished.

A Death Leap.

Cincinnati, March 6.—A private letter from Harrison S. Gray states that his sister, Mrs. Clinton S. Gray, is at the point of death, in Louisiana, from injuries received in esc