The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. [illegible] and 27 Fourteenth Street.

TRADE reports quote a limited demand for Kentucky jeans. Is this a judgment on Watterson?

My Lady Florence Dixie's life is saved, and corsets are proudly vindicated. It is to be hoped that this isn't an advertising dodge of the corset makers.

It may be that Captain Nutt left his family in comfortable circumstances. If not, this is the time to say so. There are many people who would be glad of a chance to subscribe to a testimonial of sympathy.

WESTERN UNION isn't the worst stock a man can hold. Last year the company did a business of $18,398,968, of which $7,150,000 was net profit—about nine per cent on the capital stock outstanding, with a river of water "flowing, sweetly flowing" through it.

TO-DAY we begin the publication of an interesting series of articles entitled "On the Plains in '65." The articles originally appeared in the Fayette *Enterprise*, since which they have been revised by the author. The story deals with a West Virginia regiment, is well told and will be followed with increasing interest.

TENNESSEE's experience with her Treasurers can not be called highly satisfactory. Four crooked out of five is a good average for Treasurers of easy conscience. If the State wishes to keep this thing up she has only to compromise with Polk. No 6. will be reasonably certain to come along with a bag full of plunder and want to compromise that.

THE showman who wants to make a fortune in a season won't fool his time on Jumbos, living skeletons, fat women, mermaids, $10,000 beauties and that kind of thing. He will lasso Tabor and start on the grand tour. Let him appear in one of those $250 Senatorial night shirts and Tabor will pay all expenses and insure a dividend.

A MAN less brazen than Dukes would never claim that seat in the Legislature. But his brother members are making a cushion of thorns for him, and it isn't likely that we will find it comfortable or be allowed to hold it long. We look for a handsome exhibition of decency at Harrisburg, and it ought to come to-morrow, just after he has taken the oath of office. No other business should be permitted to intervene.

CHATTANOOGA has six railroads, and is booming. Imagine Wheeling with six railroads, two of them making short cuts between here and the Connellsville coke region! If Vanderbilt's road comes a railroad bridge will follow, and the bridge will bring more roads. Wouldn't the bridge make a sure thing of the Vanderbilt road? There is the money here to build it, and there is money in the project. What do our moneyed men say?

READERS of the INTELLIGENCER will be interested in the letter of a well-informed correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* touching the iron interests of Tennessee. The correspondent comments on two striking points in the production of iron in the South; the increasing cost and the manufacturer's willingness to take all the profit he can get. The Southern manufacturer is more desirous to make money than to break down his Northern brother.

THE losses by fire in this country for eight years are put at $593,447,609 by the New York *Chronicle*. The annual loss, $74,180,951, is just about the decrease of revenue which is expected from the new tax and tariff law, or nearly a third of the money required to support the National Government last year. The average annual insurance payment during the period named was $41,022,679, more than a half of the loss. Treating the annual fire loss as a tax on the people, the *Chronicle* points out that it represents a principal sum of $2,119,455,700, drawing interest at 3½ per cent—five hundred millions more than our present interest bearing National debt. Carelessness and crime being the accepted causes of the greater part of this dead loss, intelligence and vigilance should be able to reduce the tax in a very large measure, but fire loss is believed to be growing faster than the population. We are unable to say whether the *Chronicle* and the insurance authorities generally place such disasters as the Newhall House fire under the head of carelessness or crime, but such fires involve a loss which is not measured by money and it is not difficult to put them under the proper head.

RECENTLY the INTELLIGENCER printed a playful paragraph in which Rev. W. H. Hicks, known by reason of his connection with the Guiteau case, was spoken of as "a bold, bad grasping man." The reference was to Dr. Hicks' libel suit for $35,000, growing out of his alleged offer to sell Guiteau's bones. A friend of Dr. Hicks asks us to say upon what authority the statement was made. It seems necessary, therefore, to explain, what we thought was made plain by the trite phrase, that the paragraph was intended merely as a pleasantry—a light touch on a piece of current news. The INTELLIGENCER does not know that Rev. Dr. Hicks is bold, bad or grasping, and is quite willing to believe, as his friend writes, that "there is no purer-minded Christian gentleman." Of course we had no thought of wounding anybody's feelings. In this connection the following from our correspondent's letter will be of interest: "The statement has been publicly made and reiterated by the press of the country that Dr. Hicks was making merchandise of Guiteau's bones. Now, let me assure you that Dr. Hicks has never, in the remotest manner, sought to obtain, or has ever received from the Government, or exacted from the same, or any one else, one farthing for the remains of Guiteau." It is hardly probable that anybody has seriously believed that a minister of the Gospel would engage in so hideous a commerce. It is not surprising, however, that Dr. Hicks' friends are not in a frame of mind to appreciate the humor of such poor little paragraphs as our own. Perhaps it would at all times be better for the unskilled humorist to label his jokes.

MINING IN THE SOUTH.

TENNESSEE'S COAL AND IRON FIELDS.

One of the Greatest Mineral-Producing Regions of the South—Immense Beds of Coal and Mines of Iron Ore—Enthusiasm of the Growing Competition of the Iron Interests of the North.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—A correspondent of the *Press* writing from Chattanooga has the following to say in regard to Tennessee's claims as one of the greatest coal and iron States in the Union: The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad is the main artery supplying the richest section of Tennessee with the means of sending its products to market. A few hours out of Nashville, on this well-equipped and excellently managed road, and you begin to reach the coal and iron belt. It would be impossible to give even a glance at many of the industries that skirt this line. At Cowan a branch road comes in from Sewanee, where there are extensive furnaces, and English capitalists have united their energies and money with a native company, and are running an immense establishment with a capital of $3,000,000. At South Pittsburgh, on a short branch of this railroad, about 100 miles from Nashville, Englishmen have also planted their capital and labor in two great furnaces, that turn out a hundred tons each of iron daily. They have built foundries and machine shops, having as complete appliances for their business as any on the continent. At different points along the line vast coal deposits have been opened, and at Tracy City 400 coke ovens furnish fuel for the furnaces at Sewanee, and 200 ovens are kept at work at Victoria. These are but samples of the new enterprises springing up along this line. The railroad is every day reaching out into new territory, building branches into some of the finest coal and iron deposits in the Southwest. The mining region through which this road passes is unlike most mineral regions, for it is dotted here and there with valleys of rich farming lands, and even the mountain ranges furnish splendid grazing for cattle and sheep. Indeed, the whole section from Nashville to Chattanooga presents tempting opportunities for either the farmer, manufacturer or capitalist.

WHAT THE WAR DID.

It is not fifty years since the first settlement was made here, but none of the early settlers seem to have comprehended the value of what lay within their hands, and when the war closed not more than three or four thousand souls lived where this thriving town now stands. You would hardly pay taxes on that section of Chattanooga that was built when slavery died and war brought new men and energies to the work of developing the rare gifts of nature so abundant here, and gave a fresh impetus to the spirit of the natives, who had so long slept in the lap of indolence. The war for the Union gave it a new history as well as momentum, for some of the greatest and most interesting battles of the war were fought near it. It did more; it attracted attention to its vast undeveloped resources and to its possibilities as a commercial center for the rich valleys that found this place their natural market. Everything tended to beckon manufacturing interests, for the great mineral productions of the hills could be easily secured and worked to the best advantage. War having directed the attention of pushing men to it, peace brought them back to investigate, and finally to build. The result is a surprise. The little town of 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, when the war broke out, has spread out to the dimensions of a city of nearly 20,000 people. Six railroads now run into a Union Depot that a city of 100,000 inhabitants might envy. It has all the push, bustle and mud of a provincial town. Historic Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge stand guard over a hundred industries that have sprung up as if by magic.

THE IRON AND COAL BELT.

This place lies across the path of the great coal and iron belt that begins in Northern Pennsylvania and ends in Alabama, a distance of nine hundred miles. Here the veins that are small when they begin in the Keystone State, widen out until they attain their most valuable proportions. They are thickest in Alabama, but more silicious than in Tennessee. The iron ore found here is of the same class as that so well known to the iron masters of Pennsylvania, the fossiliferous red hematite. Here, however, the veins are from four to five feet thick instead of from one to two. The coal measures and limestone rock are so easy of access as to make the manufacture of iron easy and very lucrative. Brown hematites are also found here, but the great supply of ore is of the red, and from the same vein that supplies the furnaces of Pennsylvania. The coal is also easier of access than the iron, and of such quality that it is often used in the furnaces for smelting ores without coking. The Tennessee River at various points cuts the coal measures, and it can be mined from a dead level without going below the surface. The coal field of Middle Tennessee is larger than that of any other Southern State, although that of Alabama nearly approaches it in value and extent.

General John T. Wilder, who was a Union officer of distinction, is the pioneer of the iron industries of this region, and therefore excellent authority upon them. He came into Chattanooga during the war, and immediately after the conflict selected it, after investigation, as the best place in the South for the manufacture of iron. He built the Rockwood furnace, some hundred miles above here, on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. It is the best blast furnace erected in this region, and he has done more with his Northern associates to develop the iron industries of this section than any other man. Speaking of the development of the iron business here, he said:

"We have made iron for nine dollars and a half a ton, counting everything entering into the cost of production, and some are now making it for less than fourteen dollars. A new furnace is being built here with a capacity of one hundred tons a day, and they expect to make their iron for twelve dollars a ton, and believe they will do it. We can make it here and pay a big freight on it to the North and make money when every Northern blast furnace is forced to shut down for the want of a paying price for their products. We can make iron as cheap as it can be made at any place in the country, for we have all the ingredients in the palm of our hands. For a year after the war I traveled almost constantly to find a location where all the elements for the manufacture of iron could be easiest secured. After this careful investigation, I settled here and seventeen years' experience has convinced me that I made the right selection. Our coal and limestone, as well as the ore, is right at our hands. Our ore yields us from 50 to 56 per cent of pure iron, and we cut the vein from four to five feet thick."

A FERTILE VALLEY.

Chattanooga is the natural center of trade for the valley of East Tennessee, one of the richest in the whole country. It is equally as fertile as the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, with a dozen times its chance to get its products to market on navigable streams. You can get some idea of its products when I tell you that over two million bushels of corn were marketed here last fall. No, I made no mistake in settling here, either for the manufacture of iron or for general trade. The trouble is, we are developing our manufactures more rapidly than we can open our coal and iron to supply them. Why, we have one switch, belonging to the Roane Iron Company, over which passed 36,000 car loads of material for manufacture last year. I do not mean that it all went to the Roane Company's furnaces. You see, we have in Chattanooga, on the line of this switch, the biggest tannery in this country, if not in the world. Then the car shops are near the Roane Iron Company's works, and also an extensive fire-brick works. These four enterprises used up the 36,000 car loads of material.

"Where are most of the population from?"

"Fully one-half of the white population are from the North and West, but there are no distinctions here. A man has his place in business, society and politics for what he represents in character and ability, no matter where he is from."

COMPETITORS IN LITTLE DANGER.

General Wilder, no doubt, says the best words he can for his city and his section. There is no doubt that they can and do manufacture good iron cheap, but the fact that the cost of producing it has increased five or six dollars a ton within the past few years clearly demonstrates that the South is not destined to revolutionize iron manufacture or destroy the valuable plants of the iron masters of Pennsylvania and the North. Transportation and a market will always be against the Southern manufacturer. He has got to make iron much cheaper than the Northern master or not make it all. Every year the cost of producing iron increases.

I have found any number of iron men who say that they made iron a few years ago for $9 50 or $10 a ton. But they would invariably explain that this was when labor was seventy-five cents a day, the ore was picked up on the ground without mining for it, the limestone was at the furnace door, and then the interest on the money invested and the wear and tear of the plant was not calculated. Labor is appreciating every day, and the ore, coal and limestone is getting deeper in the earth, further away from the furnace, and, consequently, increases the cost of product. Taking the statements of several manufacturers into consideration, I should say that iron is made here, calculating the cost of it as they do in Pennsylvania, at from fourteen to sixteen dollars a ton. By the time it is carried to market and sold, it has not, therefore, a very decided advantage over that smelted in almost any Northern locality. I do not suppose there would be more than a dollar a ton difference.

THE IRON MEN CONTENTED.

Of course that is, in a close market, something of a margin, but it is a serious question whether, when the Northern furnaces are running at a loss, no matter how slight, the Southern manufacturer could do little, if any, more than run his furnace upon an even keel. The Southern iron interests have been largely magnified, so far as the cost of production is concerned. There is no danger of their paralyzing similar industries at the North. They are as much interested in keeping iron at a fair price as the Northern manufacturers, and I have yet to find a single man or firm who would care to try the experiment of selling iron at the lowest possible cost. In other words, to test the question as to whether he could sell his iron at a profit when the average manufacturer in the North would be losing money.

I do not mean to intimate that the iron interests here are not very great, and that its possibilities are not magnificent. The people have a right to be enthusiastic over them. Nature has combined in a remarkable degree all the conditions necessary to the easy production of iron. I doubt whether any other section has been so lavishly favored, but it will take a long time to develop the industry. I find that the iron men here are contented with the present outlook, and happy over the prospects of a great future. But I have yet to find one who believes his furnace, or all the furnaces now built or likely to be built, are going to crush the great iron interests of Pennsylvania and the North, or even monopolize the trade.

Horrible Accident.

VENICE, O., March 17.—On Thursday afternoon Herman Klohn, a farmer, in Erie county, left a kettle of coal tar on the stove in the house, and went out. The tar boiled over, and Mrs. Klohn, in attempting to remove it, dropped the kettle. The clothing of herself and child caught fire. Klohn returned in time to drag them out and extinguish the flames. The child died the same night. Mrs. Klohn has since given birth to a still born child. Her death is inevitable.

Railway Collision.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., March 17.—A freight train of the Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central came into collision at Normal, Ill., yesterday. Eight Alton cars loaded with cattle and an Illinois Central engine and several cars were thrown from the track. Some of the cattle were killed and the cars all badly wrecked. Cause of accident not determined, but it is believed to be by some misunderstanding of the signals.

Southern Rivers Subsiding.

HELENA, ARK., March 17.—A special to the Western Associated Press says the river has declined three inches during the past twelve hours. Everywhere it is declining rapidly. The weather is clear, wind westerly, and fears of further trouble are banished. Confidence and hope are fully restored. Planting operations are being pushed with vigor.

Incendiary Fires.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 18.—A second incendiary fire occurred at Bloomington, Ind., at 11 o'clock last night, destroying a barn belonging to Professor Wiley. His granery was fired some time ago but not destroyed. A wall of a building destroyed Friday fell, burying beneath it four men, and one boy, three of whom were probably fatally injured.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

ERIE, March 17.—Hon. Carlton B. Curtis died at his residence, in this city, this morning. He was a member of the Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Forty-third Congresses. During the war he was Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment. He was one of the ablest lawyers in the State and a man of high character and greatly esteemed.

Big Fire at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS, March 17.—The fire yesterday consumed an entire block. The loss is $100,000. Insurance light. The postoffice was destroyed and the following firms burned out: Botton Bros., Tilley & Settle, Jarrett & Goodson, Jones, Pierce & Ragsdale, E. Rothschild, W. D. Browden and J. M. Gibson.

Burned to Death.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., March 17.—While Mrs. Ann Roland was kneeling in front of the stove yesterday, saying prayers, a live coal fell on her clothing, setting them on fire. She was shockingly burned, and died this morning. Three of her daughters were badly burned trying to extinguish the flames.

A CAPTURED CANNIBAL.

REVOLTING STORY OF CANNIBALISM.

A Man Crazed by Famine Kills Three Men, and is Shot by a Companion in the Act of Eating their Flesh, who in Turn Cooks and Eats the Human Flesh to Keep from Starving.

DENVER, COLO., March 17.—Sheriff Smith, of Hinsdale county, arrived from Fort Fetterman to-night with Al Packer, the murderer and cannibal, who killed five men near the site of Lake City nine years ago. After the slaughter the slayer lived for a number of days off the bodies of his victims. Packer belongs to a party of five prospectors, who were overtaken in the winter by famine. According to the statements made by him when captured at Sagacheа after the occurence, the party were upon the point of starvation, and agreed among themselves to kill each other by lot, at such times as the bodies of the victims were required for food. This story has been discredited from first to last by the people of that county, because the bodies of the four men were found lying together, three with bullet holes through the skull, and one with the head chopped off. A reporter for the Denver *Tribune*, through General Charles Adams, who was at the time of the slaughter Indian Commissioner in Colorado, obtained the following statement from Packer at the county jail to-night:

THE CANNIBAL'S STATEMENT.

I, Allred Packer, desire to make a true and voluntary statement in regard to the occurrences in Southern Colorado during the winter of 1873. I wish to make it to Mr. Adams, because I have made one before about the same matter. When we left Ouray Camp, we had about seven days' food for one man. We traveled two or three days, and it began to storm. We came to a mountain, crossed by a gulch, and came on to another. We found the snow so deep that we had to follow the mountain on the top. On about the fourth day we had only a pint of flour left. We followed the mountains until we came to the main range. I don't remember how many days we were traveling then. I think about ten days, living on rosebuds and pine gum, and some of the men were crying and praying. Then we came over the main range. We camped twice on a stream which runs into a big lake [San Christabel], the second night just above the lake. The next morning we crossed the lake and cut holes into the ice to catch fish. There were no fish, so we tried to catch snails. The ice was so thin some broke through. We crossed the ice and went into a grove of timber. All of the men were crying, and one of them was crazy. Swan asked me to go and see if I could not see something from the mountain. I took a gun and went up the hill; found a big rose-bush with buds sticking through the snow, but could see nothing but snow all around. I had been a kind of guide for them, but I did not know the mountains from that side.

MURDER AND CANNIBALISM.

When I came back to camp, after being gone nearly all day, I found the red headed man who had been crazy in the morning sitting near the fire roasting a piece of meat which he had cut off the leg of the German butcher, Mills. The latter's body was lying farthest from the fire down the stream. His skull was crushed in with a hatchet. The other three men were lying near the fire. They were cut in the forehead with the hatchet. Some had two and some three cuts. I came within a rod of the fire. When the man saw me he got up with his hatchet toward me and I shot him sideways through the belly. He fell on his face. The hatchet fell forward. I grabbed it and bit him on the top of the head. I camped that night at the fire. I sat up all night. The next morning I followed my tracks on the mountain, but I could not make it. The snow was too deep and I came back, set up two sticks and covered them with pine boughs, and made a shelter about three feet high. This was my camp until I came out. I went back to the fire, covered the men up, and fetched to the camp the piece of meat that was near the fire. I made a new fire near my camp, and cooked a piece of meat and ate it. I tried to get away every day, but could not, so I lived off the flesh of these men the biggest part of the sixty days I was out. Then the snow began to have a crust. I started out up the creek to a place where a big slide of yellowish clay seemed to come down the mountain. There I started up, but got my feet wet, and, having only a piece of blanket around them I froze my feet under the toes and I camped before I reached the top, making a fire and staying all night. The next day I made the top of the hill and a little over. I built a fire on top of a log, and upon two logs close together I camped. I cooked some of the flesh I carried with me for food. I carried only one blanket. There were $70 amongst the men. I fetched it out with me and one gun. The red-headed man, Bell, had a $50 bill in his pocket. All the others together had only $20. I had $20 myself. If there was any more money in the outfit I did not know of it, and it remained there at the last camp.

HIS LAST PIECE OF MEAT.

Just before I reached the agency, I ate my last piece of meat. This meat I cooked at the camp before I started out, and put it into a bag and carried the bag with me. I could not eat but a little at a time. When I went out with the party from the agency to search for the bodies we came to the mountains overlooking the stream, but I didn't want to take them further. I didn't want to go back to camp. If I had staid in that vicinity longer I would have taken you (Gen. Adams) right to the place, but they advised me to go away.

[He would not state who he meant by "They."] When I was at the Sheriff's cabin at Sagachea I was passed a key made out of a penknife blade, with which I could unlock the irons. I went to Arkansas and worked all summer for John Gill, eighteen miles below Pueblo. Then went to Gilbert's ranch, still further down the river, put in a crop of corn, sold it to John Gill, and went to Arizona.

Appended to this statement was the affidavit of the prisoner.

Arranging Parnell's Reception.

NEW YORK, March 18.—There was a large convention of Irish societies in this city to-day to arrange a reception to Parnell. The proceedings were not harmonious. The Land Leagues presented Dr. W. B. Wallace's name as President and the Ancient Hibernians the name of James Oliver. Dr. Wallace was declared chosen, amid much confusion. The Hibernians left the hall. When the noise subsided the meeting was resumed and the business committees appointed to consider the best manner of receiving Parnell.

Thirty Insurance Companies Sued.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 17.—In February 1882, the dry goods store of Edward Malley, of this city, father of Walter Malley and an uncle of James Malley, notorious as the defendants in the Jennie Cramer case, was burned. The insurance on the burned premises amounted to $140,000, and the loss was estimated at $200,000. The insurance companies, with few exceptions, refused to pay the losses and evinced a determination to resist the payment of the claims, as they believed they were justified in so doing. The following companies, thirty in number, were brought into Court and their cases were set down for trial next week: Atlantic Fire and Marine, LaCompagnie Amerique, Fireman's Fund, First National, Glen's Falls, Guardian, Hamburg-Bremen, Hamburg-Magdeburg, Howard, Imperial, Northern, Lancashire, London Assurance, Manhattan Fire, Manufacturers' and Builders', Metropole, Newark City, Niagara, Northwestern National, Park, People's, Prescott, Queen, Scottish Union and National, Standard, Tradesmen's and Union. A vigorous fight is expected. Bronson, Beach and Blydenburg will appear for the plaintiff, and Lawyers Alling, Chamberlain and White for the thirty companies.

THE DUKES-NUTT TRAGEDY.

The Venality of the Jury—What Dukes Intends to do.

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 17.—After the wrath of our people has partially vented itself in the indignation meeting, the feeling began slightly to ebb, but within the last day or two developments concerning the perjuries of the jurors in the Dukes case have been coming to light, and they are causing intense feeling. The basest of all these perjuries is that of Juror Amalong, of Bellevernon. Shortly after the murder Amalong was in John Wise's shoe store, in that place, when the subject coming up, Amalong said: "Dukes did just right, and if I had been there I would have done the same thing." He afterwards repeated the remark to several men. He then came to Uniontown, and in the Court room, just before his name was called on the Dukes' jury, he said to a man sitting beside him that Dukes ought to be acquitted. He then held up his hand and swore before heaven that he had no opinion in the matter. Such indignation has been aroused against him that he is stigmatized the Chief of Perjurers. It is rumored that an officer left this morning for Bellevernon to bring Amalong here for perjury. He has had a hard time dodging since the verdict. He was stopping at the Jennings hotel, where, after he had returned from the court room late at night, he had great trouble in keeping an angry crowd from breaking in on him. He left on the train next morning, and at Brownsville was given five minutes to get away. On reaching his home in Bellevernon, he was hooted at, and on the evening of the same day his fellow townsmen of the Law and Order Society met and passed vigorous resolutions denouncing the farce which Amalong had helped to enact. He became engaged in a quarrel with an old citizen, during which Amalong said he would bet $1,000 Thomas B. Searight would be the next Judge of Fayette county. The old citizen replied that if he had as much of Dukes' money as Amalong had he would cover the bet. This insulted Amalong so that he pulled of his coat, whereupon a young man stepped up and knocked Amalong down and beat him severely, the crowd meanwhile cheering.

WILL CLAIM HIS SEAT.

HARRISBURG, March 17.—The *Patriot* says: From private advices in the possession of a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. N. L. Dukes will be in Harrisburg next Tuesday in time for the morning session, to take the oath of office. He will leave his home, twelve miles out from Uniontown, Monday evening. Possibly more than an average reception awaits him. The same advices states that Dukes' counsel, Hon. Charles E. Boyle, warns him against such a procedure, and his friends are trying to prevent the adoption of a course which, they say, will lead to serious results. But Dukes is determined, and says he is not only entitled to his seat in the Legislature, but will continue the practice of law in Fayette county. The plan of action in the House is receiving finishing touches. Colborn, of Somerset, heads the resolution which will be presented at the session Monday evening, drawing the attention of the members to the rule which says: "The House of Representatives is the sole Judge of the qualification of its members." The resolution report goes much further into the matter at issue. It calls for the expulsion of N. L. Dukes as a man totally unfit by certain circumstances to sit with and associate among the members of the House in view of the letters and correspondence well known. The mover of the resolution considers that he has a plain case.

A Lively Christening.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Another murder was committed to-day in the Italian quarter. Guiseppe Lascalle had a baby christened, and invited a number of friends to the ceremony, among the number Antonio and Felicco Amon, brothers, and Frank Alberto. After the christening all began to drink, and a quarrel ensued. Razors and knives were used. When the police arrived Alberto was found in a dying condition. The razor cut had gone so far through the neck that his head hung only by a shred of flesh. He was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. The physician says he will die. The brothers Amon were arrested charged with the murder. They were covered with blood, but had no knives. One had ten knife thrusts on him and the other two. They deny wounding Alberto, who, they say, attacked and wounded them.

Burglars at Work.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Burglars early this morning broke a large hole in the plate glass window of Dalheimer & Co.'s jewelry store, Fifth and Walnut streets, and stole jewelry in the show case valued at $800, and escaped without being observed by the police.

Distillery Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—A fire at Hamilton at 3 P. M., destroyed the distillery of the Miami Distillery Co., owned by Pattison & Caldwell. Loss $75,000 to $100,000; well insured. The bonded warehouses and some outhouses were saved. Distillery and cribs a total loss.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Dr. David O. Farrand, one of the most eminent physicians of Detroit, died yesterday morning of disease of the brain.

The white lead works, at Washington, Pa., were entirely destroyed by fire after 10 o'clock last night. Loss $75,000; insurance $40,000.

A fire at New Philadelphia, Ohio, yesterday damaged Glauser's repair shops and totally damaged Sharp & Son's machine shops and warehouse. Loss, $11,000; insurance $1,000.

Benjamin Bates, aged 49, suicided at Richmond, Va., yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the heart. He was a grand nephew of Edward Bates, Attorney General under Lincoln. He was the head foreman of a large book house.

A case of miscegenation has just been discovered in prominent circles in Oshkosh, Wis. Annie Weisbrich, 16 years old, married Cyrus Bostwick, colored, in the absence of her father, ten days ago. The father returned yesterday and discovered this fact. Bostwick was recently divorced from his first wife, who was also white.

N. B. Caldwell, a merchant well known throughout the Northwest, died at Milwaukee of paralysis last night. He was born in 1816 in Wayne county, New York, and came to Milwaukee thirty years ago, since engaged in the iron and lumber trade. He leaves an estate worth $380,000, and a number of relatives in New York and Georgia.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF TRADE.

Reports From the Commercial Centers of the Country—Substantial Improvement Noted. The Wool Trade Very Quiet—Little Animation in the Iron Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The report by telegraph to *Bradstreets'* this week from the trade centres of the country shows improvement in localities, but it cannot be said the spring trade is generally satisfactory to those who expected an active and profitable movement. The cotton market remains without special feature under continued large receipts. The foreign breadstuffs markets are now governed by the changing outlook in the United States. The correspondent of *Bradstreets'* at San Francisco telegraphs that the wheat-growers in California are apprehensive, owing to the continued dry weather.

Some slight animation in the pig-iron market at Philadelphia and a few notable contracts for steel rails at the same city constitute the only features in the iron market during the week. The improvement throughout this industry continues, but business does not progress with that animation which was looked for. Prices for pig-iron and steel rails are unchanged.

Petroleum is steady but lower under the influence of the high rates for money on call. Transactions in certificates are light. The anthracite coal trade is quiet, but fair for this season of the year. The full time at the mines arrangement for next week is to be carried out solely because of an agreement at the first of the month to work fifteen days and shut down twelve days during the working days in March, and not to any intention to increase the supply. Beginning with the last week in March half-time will be resumed, and continued, probably, until May.

There has been an advance in rates for ocean tonnage, and a further advance is looked for. The demand for tonnage for petroleum has increased.

There were 233 failures in the United States reported during the past week, five more than the preceding week, ninety-three more than the corresponding week of 1882, and eighty-three more than the same week of 1881.

WOOL.

BOSTON, March 17.—The *Advertiser* in its weekly review of the wool market says: The business in wool the past week has been 424,450 pounds in excess of last week, which was mostly due to an increase in the sale of foreign wool. The condition of the market, to judge otherwise, is quiet and dealers are clearing up odd lots of off-quality stock as rapidly as possible. All desirable wools, such as fleeces, combing and medium wools, are very firm, and stocks are getting very much reduced, so that no lower prices can be expected on such. As yet nothing directly can be traced to the tariff. The receipts of Australian have been quite heavy this week, but they were sold prior to arrival, and little, if any, will be offered on the market. Manufacturers are fairly well supplied with wool by recent liberal purchases, and are taking supplies very cautiously.

We should quote the selling prices of the market of leading descriptions as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 1 fleece, 41a43c; X and XX, 43a45c; Michigan X and above, 40a43c; Territory fine, 23a28c; choice medium do, 26a30c; Texas fine, 22a25c; medium do, 28a30c; Texas spring, 28a32c; medium unwashed fleece, 28a35c; unmerchantable fine, 29a32c; No. 1 combing, 48a50c; unwashed combing, 28a35c; fine Ohio delaine, 46a47c; fine Michigan do, 44a45c, and California spring, 25a33c; Southern defective, 16a20c; do fall, 13a20c.

PERSISTENTLY ROBBED.

The Four Dishonest Treasurers a State Has Had in Seventeen Years.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 17.—The Legislative committee appointed to investigate the office of the Treasurer of the State submitted their final report yesterday. It is a long document and reviews matters concerning which full reports have been published. In their report the committee say, as a matter of history: "Your committee beg leave to call attention to the fact that out of five State Treasurers since 1865, a period of seventeen years, during the administration of four of them the State has suffered heavy loss by defalcations and otherwise. R. L. Stanford was the first Treasurer after the war, and during his term of office the State was plundered of the remnants of her public school fund, which had been preserved during the war. He was succeeded by J. R. Henry and he by J. E. Rust, and with neither of these officials was the State ever able to secure a settlement, and suffered heavy loss from her Treasury. J. E. Rust was succeeded by Morrow; in 1877 Morrow was succeeded by M. T. Polk, and the Treasury was again robbed and plundered of nearly $500,000 by one in whom the people placed implicit confidence. There must be some radical error in the working machinery of the Treasury Department, that permits such continued robbing of our revenues by public officials. Some material and well considered changes should be made in the laws governing the same." The committee compliment Dr. Morrow for his administration. In concluding their report the committee say they have endeavored to trace out the guilty persons who were connected with M. T. Polk in embezzling the public funds, but have been unable to accomplish anything, nor have they been able to ascertain the whereabouts of fifty United States bonds turned over to Polk in December, 1880. They called on Polk to make some explanation of his official transactions as Treasurer, and received in reply a carefully considered series of answers, showing great skill and caution in the preparation and much adroitness in the manner in which, while appearing to answer, they successfully avoided explaining a single official transaction. It was reported last night, and generally believed, that the attorneys of Polk have made a proposition for the full settlement of his deficit to the State.

POTTERY MEN EXCITED

Fears that Foreign Manufacturers will Flood the Country with Ware.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The manufacturers of china and earthenware are considerably worried over the discovery made by the customs officers of the Treasury that Sections 7 and 10 of the new tariff law became operative as soon as the act was approved. The decision of the Treasury in this case will affect the pottery manufacturers more seriously than it will those engaged in any other industry, and strong representations have been made by them upon the subject. Representative McKinley, of Ohio, in whose district are extensive potteries, sent a telegraphic dispatch deprecating the action of the Department; and Representative Brewer, of New Jersey, who not only represents a constituency largely engaged in the same branch of industry, but is a pottery manufacturer himself, came to Washington this week to see if something could not be done. The American manufacturers seem to apprehend that their foreign competitors will make hay while the sun shines, and before July 1st next will make immense shipments of china, earthenware, etc., to the United States with the hope and expectation of seizing and retaining control of the American market. Representatives of the pottery industry who visited Washington while the tariff was under discussion strongly urged that under the old law the advantage they derived from duties was too narrow to afford them a fair basis for competition with the Staffordshire manufacturers whose operatives receive only starvation wages. The American manufacturers do not expect that the men, women and children working in the English potteries will be able to realize any benefit from the oversight of Congress, but believe that their employers will.

A FATAL CASE OF SUFFOCATION.

Mother and Son Suffocated by Escaping Coal Gas.

HAMILTON, ONT., March 17.—A series of minor misfortunes to Alexander Allan and family was crowned last night by a sad calamity. On Monday Allan's eldest son, John, aged fifteen, was caught in the machinery of the Ontario Cotton Mills, and next day the father had an arm fractured. This morning the daughter, Lydia, aged thirteen, upon entering the room in which her father, mother and brother slept found the two latter dead and the former gasping for breath. A suffocating smell of coal gas pervaded the room, and it was soon learned that the deaths were due to asphyxia from gas escaping from a base burning stove in a small unventilated room.

Mrs. Allen was found sitting beside the body of her son. She had not gone to bed, but remained up to attend to the wants of her disabled husband and son. Three small children, besides Lydia, slept up stairs and escaped uninjured, though they complained of pains in the head and stomach before reaching fresh air. The father is still unconscious, but may recover.

TWO POISONED CHILDREN.

They Drink the Contents of a Bottle of Solution of Arsenic.

MOUNT CARMEL, March 17.—Charles and Maggie Steelfox, aged two and five years, were poisoned this afternoon by drinking the contents of a three drachm bottle of Fowler's solution of arsenic, which was carelessly left on a table in the bedroom of their sick grandmother. The children were playing in the sick room, when, seeing the bottle, they opened it and drank of its fatal contents without the knowledge of their grandmother.

Soon after the children sauntered out of the room into the kitchen where their mother was engaged. After being in the kitchen a brief while both children became suddenly sick. Running into the sick room the mother was horrified on finding the empty arsenic bottle lying on the carpet. Then she knew her children were poisoned. Dr. Mortelius was called in and administered antidotes. The children are now dangerously ill and cannot possibly recover.

Arrest of Ballot Box Stuffers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 18.—In Clarendon county, this State, Saturday, Charles Wilson, Deputy U. S. Marshal, assisted by two constables arrested nine white men and one colored man, all respectable merchants or farmers, took them from their homes without allowing them to change their clothing or make other preparation for a journey, and carried them to Grahams, locked them up all night and then took them to Florence, where they are to be held until Tuesday, to be examined by the United States Commissioner. Wilson said the arrests were for election offenses, but would give the prisoners no more definite information of the charge against them. Bail was offered for the prisoners, but Wilson refused it, giving as a reason to do so would deprive him of his mileage. Great indignation was caused by the proceedings. The prisoners were all Democrats.

Texas Toughs.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says, two young men, sons of prominent stock men of that State, have been arrested there and have divulged intelligence of a large gang of cattle and horse thieves. The band is said to be composed of some of the most notorious and desperate men in the State. Measures are being taken for their arrest, and the stock men are taking great interest in the matter. But from the dangerous character of the gang their capture is expected to involve a good deal of blood shed.

Murdered in Her Own House.

BOSTON, March 18.—In Watertown, about eight miles from here, Mrs. Carleton was murdered in the hallway of her own house. About 7:30 o'clock last night the door bell was rung and Mrs. Carleton answered it. Her daughter coming down to see who was the visitor, stepped upon the body of her mother at the foot of the stairs. Her skull was crushed with a large rock. Officers are looking for her husband.

Acquitted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Dr. William S. Forbes, demonstrator anatomy at the Jefferson Medical College, charged with complicity in desecration of graves in Lebanon cemetery, was acquitted this morning in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Oby E. Owen, the deaulting teller of the Third National Bank, was sentenced in the United States Court this morning to eight years in the Chester, Illinois, penitentiary. The sentence dated from to-day.

EARTH TO EARTH.

Burials of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob House and Mr. Edgington.

The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob House took place yesterday afternoon at half-past two o'clock from the First Baptist Church. Brief religious services were held at the residence of Mr. F. E. Olmstead, son-in-law of the deceased, on the Island, after which the two hearses and the friends of the family proceeded to the church, on East Twelfth street. Services there were conducted by Rev. J. B. Mulford, the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Rider, of Thompson M. E. Church, Island. Mr. House was a member of the latter church and Mrs. House of the former. A sufficient number of people to crowd the church to suffocation were present, the touching story of the death of the two within a few hours of each other awakening general public interest. After the services, those present were given an opportunity to pass by the caskets and view the remains, which so many took advantage of that the funeral did not leave for the cemetery until after four o'clock. The pall-bearers were Messrs. S. F. Faris, Frank Falloure, L. H. Morris, Charles T. Reed, M. M. Marsh and Henry Jones.

Hon. Daniel M. Edgington was buried Saturday at Greenwood, the funeral services taking place at the residence of Col. W. K. Curtis, at West Liberty. The funeral was a very large one from the country, and a long line of carriages joined them at the intersection of the Bethany pike and National road, having gone out from the city, with the friends of Mr. Edgington, who knew him before his retirement from active life twenty years ago.

To make a salad that is certain to please all tastes, you need only use Durkee's Salad Dressing. Nothing equal to it was ever offered, and none so popular. It is a superb table sauce.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE.

HER NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

At the Hands of Two Brutal Assassins Disguised in Women's Clothes—An Attempted Assassination That Does Not Reflect Credit on the Land League.

LONDON, March 18.—Lady Florence Dixie was attacked at Windsor yesterday by two men disguised in women's clothes. Her dress was cut with daggers in several places, but she received no injury. Lady Florence was walking in a secluded spot near the woods, when a man asked what time it was. She replied she had no watch, and afterward noticed, though they wore women's clothes, their faces had been shaved. Much alarmed she started to walk away and was followed by the men, one of whom seized her. She struggled to escape, but seeing their daggers, fell in a swoon. This occurred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. She did not recover her senses until 4:45. Lady Florence has been prostrated to-day. The story of the affair was elicited from her only at intervals.

The saving of her life is attributed to her St. Bernard dog, which it is supposed protected her while she lay in a swoon. Lady Florence had no reason to fear immediate danger, although she had been somewhat fearful since the receipt of the letters about the Land League. The last thing she remembers is one of the men pushing a quantity of mud into her mouth. On her recovery she found both palms cut across and her gloves severed. There were two dagger holes two inches apart in the right breast of her dress. A broad steel corset rib was broken by the weapon which had penetrated to the lining of her dress, at the first stroke, and to her corset at the second stroke. Lady Florence supposes she unconsciously struggled with the men, assisted by her dog, until the scoundrels were disturbed by a cart passing the woods. She received threatening letters while in Ireland recently. One of the men wore a green dress and a large hat with a veil. The veiled man attempted the assassination. No arrests have been made. The police have a slight clue to the scoundrels. It is believed the men were bitten in the struggle.

Socialists' Demonstration in France.

PARIS, March 10.—Up to 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, the day has been quieter than usual. There has been nothing unusual even at Champs de Mars, where a meeting of Communists was announced to take place or at Pere la Chaise Cemetery where many of the slain communists are buried. In the the Provinces the only incidence has been a meeting at St. Ettiene, which was dispersed without resistance, and a similar meeting at Ronbaix, the dispersal of which was attended with slight resistance and the arrest of eight persons.

An Alleged Assassin Dead.

DUBLIN, March 18.—Rowles, awaiting trial in connection with the Phœnix Park murders, died in a epileptic fit in Kilmanhaim jail to-night.

Mr. Egan Speaks.

WATERBURY, CONN., March 18.—At the close of a lecture on St. Patrick, by Father Lilly, of Ohio, Father Walsh introduced Patrick Egan, the former Secretary of the Land League, as the little man who made the British lion tremble. Egan said Ireland is to-day in the hands of a most brutal and cursed foe, who is hanging innocent men, bayoneting women and shooting down children. England, he said, with her spies, informers and packed juries, is trying to crush out the national life of Ireland, but there is a new Ireland on this side of the Atlantic which she cannot trample out, and which will hold her to a reckoning for crimes committed at home.

Mint Matters.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Superintendent Snowden, of the mint, says the dies for the altered design of the new five-cent piece will not be ready for two or three weeks. The altered coin could not be issued till then. The nickels now in circulation will not be called in. Colonel Snowden goes to New Orleans to investigate the circumstances connected with the issuing at the New Orleans mint of gold coin found below the standard by the Assay Commissioner who reported it to the President.

RIVER NEWS.

General Levee Gossip and Bank Brevities.

Saturday the J. W. Gould passed up light and the Dick Fulton and H. M. Townsend with empties.

Last evening the marks indicated a depth of 11 feet in the channel and the river was rising slowly.

The St. Lawrence passed down early yesterday morning with a good trip. She is evidently worrying the Pittsburgh line.

Capt. Thomas Wilson, the Inspector of Hulls at this port, has fully recovered from his recent illness, and is to be found at his office.

The Scotia passed down early yesterday morning; the Granite State passed up Saturday evening and the C. W. Anderson yesterday morning.

The Princess will make extra trips this evening to accommodate the Bellaire people who desire to attend the Hamilton benefit, and the Little Anna will do the same for the Martin's Ferry people.

The Andes is due to-day from Cincinnati, for which port she will leave to-morrow afternoon. The Andes is too well known to need further praise. She and her popular officers are favorites all along the river. Shippers should have freight on hand promptly.

The coal fleet commenced passing Saturday, and several went down yesterday. Those whose names were noticed were, Hornet No. 2, Veteran, Onward, Coal Valley, Jos. A. Stone, Reindeer, Pacific, Lud. Keefer, Nellie Walton, Atlantic, Sam. Clark, Josh Cook, Jos. Walton, J. C. Risher, Enterprise, Acorn, Veteran No. 2, Belle McGowan, Eagle and Bengal Tiger. The coal men lost no time in getting out of Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—River 8 feet 3 inches in the canal; clear and warm.

PITTSBURGH, March 18.—River 6 feet 4 inches and falling. Weather pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—River 18 feet; clear warm and very windy. Cold to-night will freeze before morning.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—River falling. The Kate Adams made the run to-day from Helena in 5 hours, 18½ minutes, which is 14½ minutes faster than the best record.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Arrived—Golden Crown, Cincinnati. Departed — Oakland, St. Louis, Gilmore and barges due to-night. Weather clear and pleasant; thermometer 72°.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—River 17 feet and falling; clear and warmer. Arrived: Mary Houston, R. R. Springer, Will S. Hayes, New Orleans. Passed up: Jennie Campbell, from New Orleans to Pittsburgh.

EVANSVILLE, March 18.—River falling with 15 feet 6 1-10 inches scant. Weather clear; thermometer 64°. Arrived Up—Schenck, Evansville, Gray Eagle. Departed—H. T. Dexter, Cairo; Rainbow, Louisville; Schenck, New Orleans.

CAIRO, March 16.—Arrived: Alice Brown, Louisville, 8 P. M.; Huneyson, Ohio, 8 P. M.; Guiding Star, Cincinnati, 10 P. M.; Jay Gould, New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Mary Mitchell, St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Sidney Dillon, St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Cons Miller, Cincinnati, 11 A. M.; Helena, New Orleans, noon; Henry Lowrey, New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Andy Baum, Memphis. River 30 feet and falling; fair and pleasant.