The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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WHO WILL BE GOVERNOR?

Judge Maxwell Says it Will be General Goff, and That

GOV. WILSON HAS NO RIGHT

To Hold Over After Goff Qualifies. The Law in the Case is Plain. There Will be Three Governors After Monday Next.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., March 1.—As the 4th of March draws near great interest is being taken by the people throughout the State as to what are General Goff's intentions, and the general situation with reference to the Governorship, notwithstanding the fact that the whole matter has been gone over time and again by the INTELLIGENCER. Senator Maxwell, whose clear, able, dignified arguments in support of the Republican position in the joint assembly had such force during the debate, and whose speeches were read with so much interest everywhere, has returned from his legislative duties in Charleston, and kindly submitted to an interview upon the subject of the gubernatorial situation as it now stands in which he reviews the matter at length and furnishes a legal opinion as to Governor Wilson's right to hold over, which will be read with great interest, and carry conviction to any who may have doubted the correctness of the Republican position. Judge Maxwell holds that General Goff will be Governor on the 4th of March, and that Governor Wilson will have no right to hold over; that until Goff qualifies President Carr must be acting Governor, or in the event of his not assuming the duties, then they devolve upon Speaker Woods.

JUDGE MAXWELL'S OPINION.

In answer to the question, "Who will be Governor on the fourth of March next?" Judge Maxwell said to the INTELLIGENCER reporter:

"Gen. Nathan Goff will be Governor. Gov. Wilson claims that he has the right to hold over until the contest between Fleming and Goff is settled. Gov. Wilson is right in this claim to the extent that he must not allow a vacancy to exist for a moment in the office of Governor, and must himself hold the office until some one appears with the right to perform the duties of the office. But it will be the duty of Gen. Goff when the 4th of March shall come, or as soon thereafter as he can, to go before some Judge, Notary Public, or other person who can administer an oath and take the oath of office by which he will 'qualify' himself to exercise the powers and duties of the office of Governor to which he was elected by the people. When Gen. Goff shall do this and produce the evidence of it to Gov. Wilson, he will doubtless surrender the office to him. Any little difference that may arise between Gov. Wilson and Gen. Goff are to be settled, per agreement, by the courts and not by the military.

CARE AND WOODS MAY HAVE A CHANCE.

"But, if for any reason General Goff should not appear to exercise the duties of the office on the 4th of March it will be the duty of Senator Carr, as President of the Senate, to act as Governor until General Goff appears to enter upon the duties of the office. It would be the duty of Governor Wilson under these circumstances to surrender the office to President Carr, and he would doubtless do so very promptly.

But, if neither General Goff nor President Carr shall appear to relieve Governor Wilson from the duties of the office there still remains the Hon. J. J. Woods, Speaker of the House of Delegates, who has the same rights that President Carr has, but subsequent to President Carr. So Governor Wilson, in no event, will likely be encumbered with the office very long.

"But how can General Goff be Governor when the Speaker of the House of Delegates and the Legislature refused to open and publish the returns of the election and declare him elected to the office?"

"That question puzzles a great many people, but there is nothing in it. General Goff gets his right and title to the office by and through the ballots of the people, who have given him a plurality of their vote, which has been judicially determined by the county courts of the State, and neither the action or non-action of the Speaker can enlarge or abridge his rights as derived directly from the people. The duty imposed upon the Speaker to "open and publish" the returns is the merest ministerial duty, and if performed by him would amount to nothing more than to give to the public at one time evidence of the title to the office in the person who might have the greatest number of votes on the face of the returns, and if not performed by the Speaker no right or title is affected, but the necessity is imposed upon the person claiming to be elected of procuring from the different counties certified copies of the adjudications of the different courts, which copies I understand General Goff has procured, and which show that he is duly elected to the office of Governor.

NO REASON FOR THE DEMOCRATIC ACTION.

"If there is nothing in it why did the Democrats refuse to allow the Speaker to open and publish the returns? you are about to ask me. I am unable to give any good reason for their action, but I have thought that the friends of Governor Wilson may have supposed that this course would help his right to hold over. The whole thing was the result of the action of a caucus and it is doubtful if any man can give any other reason for his action."

"What about the contest for Governor?"

"That is the important question. As I have said General Goff is duly elected on the face of the returns, which is admitted by Judge Fleming in his notice of contest served on General Goff. Section 26, of chapter 3, of the Code, provides: 'Though illegal votes be received or illegal votes be rejected at any place of voting, the returns of the votes taken at such place shall not be set aside for that cause, but it may be shown by proper evidence before the final judges of election for whom such illegal votes, or any of them were cast, or for whom the illegal votes which were rejected would have been given, and so far as only is shown the returns shall be corrected.' Judge Fleming has filed his notice under this provision of law contesting the election of General Goff, in which he admits that General Goff is elected by a plurality of 110 votes on the face of the returns. Judge Fleming specifies a number of votes amounting to about 1,000, which he says are illegal for various causes specified by him, and which he charges were cast for General Goff.

NO CHARGES AGAINST GOFF.

"I desire to say particularly that while demagogues and newspapers have been charging General Goff with all sorts of frauds and corruptions there does not appear in the complaint of Judge Fleming, any charge, intimation or insinuation of fraud against General Goff.

"General Goff has filed his answer to the complaint of Judge Fleming, in which he says that he does not know whether or not the votes specified by Judge Fleming are illegal, and calls on Judge Fleming for full proof that they are illegal, and then proceeds to specify the reason in each case why the vote is not good. The only question at issue is, which has the greater number of illegal votes, or rather does Goff have 111 more illegal votes than Fleming?

THE FINAL DECISION.

"The issue thus made up is to be submitted for trial to the highest judicial tribunal that has ever been created in any State, that is the two Houses of the Legislature sitting together as one judicial body, presided over by the President of the Senate, who may be when the trial is had, and probably will be acting Governor of the State.

The preliminary hearing of the case has been referred by the Legislature to a committee of five persons consisting of three persons from the House, Messrs Kee, chairman, and Lively and Spriggs, and two persons from the Senate—Senator Morris and myself. Some of the newspapers designate this committee as the court which is to try the case. This is a great error.—The committee has no more power than any commissioner in chancery in any chancery court of this State, if it has that much.

"What is to be the outcome of the trial I have no idea. As I am one of the triers of the issue I do not wish to know anything about the evidence until I hear it. The committee is to meet at Charleston on the 10th of April next to begin its work.

It is supposed that it will require about sixty days to complete our work. It is supposed that some time before the 4th of March, Governor Wilson will issue his proclamation calling the Legislature to meet about the last of May or the first of June, to receive our report and to hear and determine the case, as well as to transact such other business as may be designated by him.

"If the Legislature has to go over the case and try the legality of every vote, the trial will be almost endless.

WILL BE THREE GOVERNORS.

Carr and Goff Will Qualify and Gov. Wilson Will Maintain His Right to Hold Over—A Complicated Situation.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 1.—President Carr has employed Judge Ferguson as his counsel, and on Monday will qualify as Governor of the State. Gen. Goff will arrive from Washington tomorrow or Sunday and he, of course, will qualify, while Governor Wilson is equally determined to hold on to his office until the last moment. Judge Ferguson states it as his opinion that it was the duty of the Legislature to declare the result for Governor, but as it failed in this, Goff has no legal ground upon which to qualify, and as the Constitution provides that the present Governor cannot hold over, Carr is entitled to the seat until the cotest is settled.

Governor Wilson stated to-night that he had no intention of calling a special session of the Legislature before the 4th of March.

INDIGNANT AT THE GOVERNOR.

What Democrats and Republicans Think of Gov. Wilson's High Handed Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PT. PLEASANT, W. VA., March 1.—The action taken by Governor Wilson in issuing a certificate of election to Jackson is the sole topic of conversation at this place. Never was there in the history of our State an official act performed that was so bitterly opposed and thoroughly denounced by good men of both parties as is the above. Your correspondent called upon perhaps a dozen of the best and most influential Democrats of this town and vicinity and they, without a single exception, condemn the course taken by the Governor. They further unite in expressing themselves as being of the opinion that Charles Smith was without doubt fairly and honestly elected to represent us in Congress from this district and the measures adopted by the Governor are humiliating to Democrats and Republicans alike. No man ever came before the people with as many friends in this county as had Charlie Smith, and his friends were his followers. They were by no means confined to the Republican ranks. Out of those voters who had the honor of a personal acquaintance with both candidates Smith received a majority of the Democratic and the Republican votes, and in view of these facts it is not to be wondered that the people are indignant and pronounce the condition of affairs deplorable.

A Popular Asylum Official.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. VA., March 1.—At the M. E. church to-night Dr. Hattie B. Jones, of the Hospital, pleased a fair sized audience with one of her well known lectures on Heredity. The doctor has endeared herself to the people since her residence here.

A BURNING SHIP

Sails Into Port at New York—Sailors Fight Fire for Six Days.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The big British ship Annie M. Law, of Yarmouth, N. S., fifty days out from Bordeaux, came sailing into quarantine yesterday with her entire cargo of empty petroleum barrels and 2,500 sacks of phosphate burning and smouldering in her hold.

Captain Ryder hurriedly made his report, had his vessel towed to a safe anchorage at Red Hook, and came to the city to give his agents, Boyd & Hincken, an account of his exciting experiences and await their instructions.

It is said that the damage to the cargo will amount to $5,000. The injury to the hold of the vessel cannot be ascertained until the battened hatches are opened.

"We were just off Cape Hatteras on the evening of February 22," said Captain Ryder. "There was a heavy gale from the north, and the ship was running before it closely reefed, when somebody saw smoke coming out of the after hatch. I saw on a quick examination that it would be useless to attempt to quench the fire by water, as it had already gained too much headway, so I ordered all the hatches battened down and every crevice tightly caulked, so as to give the fire no possible draught. Then we pumped water into the hold.

"We have been fighting that fire for six days and nights, and using superhuman efforts to get the ship into port before she was destroyed. The weather, too, was against us. In spite of our labor the fire gained upon us, and the decks got so hot no one could stand still upon them. Sometimes the smoke came out in such dense volumes that it nearly suffocated the sailors. We were driven out of our cabin by the heat, and all hands had to seek berths in the forecastle. The heat and the incessant labor caused intense suffering among the men. When we saw a Sandy Hook light abreast this morning it was like a God send."

Captain Smith, of the Patrol, went to the assistance of the Law as soon as she arrived, but help was declined, the captain being absent. The owner's agents and the underwriters have not decided what to do. It is likely, however, that the hatches will be opened and the burning vessel flooded.

THE LATEST RUMORS.

The Cabinet Speculations Gradually Taking Shape.

NEW YORKERS COMPROMISE

Their Factional Difficulties and Will Get a Place—Tracy Will be the Man—Occurrences at General Harrison's Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—There was a decided improvement in the weather to-day and the number of visitors at the headquarters of the President-elect and Vice-President-elect was materially increased. The usual routine was observed, so far as General and Mrs. Harrison were concerned. There was a great throng of visitors and an unusually heavy mail.

The Michigan Congressional delegation had an audience with General Harrison in the forenoon. Judge Emery Spear, of Georgia, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Cabinet, called during the morning. Governor Foraker, of Ohio, made a short visit in company with Representative Boutelle, of Maine. Senators Chandler and Blair, of New Hampshire, also called together. Among the other callers were ex-Governor Pound, of Wisconsin; Governor Larabee, of Iowa; Rev. Dr. Butler, of the Lutheran church; Chas. Beardsley, of Iowa; Jesse Seligman, of New York; Dr J. S. Harrison, of Indianapolis; ex-Governor Cheney, of New Hampshire; Senator George, Representative Wilbur, of New York; Col. John S. Mosby, Mr. Studebaker, Mr. George Jones, of Iowa; Clarke E. Carr, of Illinois; B. O. Carr, of California; Mr. Justice Strong, George M. Christian, of Iowa and Representative Bayne.

General Harrison went out for a walk with Mrs. Lord about one o'clock.

CABINET SITUATION.

The situation respecting the cabinet has been very materially simplified within the past twenty-four hours. In accordance with the suggestion to Mr. Morton by General Harrison yesterday, the New Yorkers got together to-day and finally agreed upon the name of Benjamin F. Tracy, the noted lawyer, as a satisfactory compromise.

Wisconsin men have about given up hope of seeing Governor Rusk in the Cabinet. It transpires that some Kansas people presented the name of Representative John F. Anderson yesterday to General Harrison for Secretary of Agriculture. The General is reported to have said to them that if possible he intended to fill that office with a practical farmer.

Palmer stock has advanced considerably to-day, as the result of suggestion for home support sent out to the Michigan papers last night.

A report is current to-night that W. H. H. Miller has been definitely decided upon for Attorney General. There is some talk of Clarkson, of Iowa. Upon the basis of the above the Cabinet arrangement to-night is as follows:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

Secretary of Navy—Benjamin F. Tracey, of New York.

Secretary of Interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri.

Attorney General—W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana.

Secretary of Agriculture—Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan.

Postmaster General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

PLATT GETS IT.

The United States Express Company Will Transport Government Moneys.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Secretary Fairchild has awarded the contract for the transportation of Government moneys and securities to the United States Express Company, of which Mr. Thomas C. Platt is President.

It is impossible to give the exact rates at which the service is to be performed under the new contract, but it is stated at the Treasury Department that the rates offered to the Government by the United States Company over the lines controlled by it are from thirty-five to fifty per cent less than the rates now paid the Adams Express Company for the service over its lines, and that the rates over all connecting lines are the same as now paid for similar service. The Adams has held the contract for this service since 1879, and performed the principal portion of it for years prior to that date.

An idea of the extent and importance of this service may be gained from the fact that the shipments of paper money alone during the past fourteen years aggregated over twelve billion dollars. This includes United States notes, bank notes, bonds and all kinds of certificates. The average annual shipment of national bank notes and United States notes is $401,000,000. The movement of gold, silver and subsidiary coin is on a corresponding large scale.

Secretary Fairchild held a conference with Attorney General Garland before taking final action. The present contract has nearly thirty days more to run.

Morton Visits the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—This morning Vice-President-elect Morton came to the Capitol in company with Senator Hiscock and went at once to the room of the Vice-President, adjoining the Marble room, where he met the Senate Committee on Inaugural Arrangements, Messrs. Hoar, Cullom and Cockrell. With these he remained in consultation for some time and afterward received various gentlemen who called to pay their respects.

His Last Reception.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The President held his last public reception this afternoon. Over 2,000 persons called, most of whom were ladies, and the reception lasted more than an hour.

Mr. Kenna's Credentials.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The credentials of Mr. Kenna, for his new Senatorial term were presented to-day, read and placed on file.

The Wesleyan Scrape.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., March 1.—The faculty of the Wesleyan College has imposed punishment for participation in the Washington's birthday scrape. Six Freshmen were suspended until the beginning of the next college year, two were suspended until May 1, and nine were censured.

Found No Indictment.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Grand Jury which yesterday and to-day has been investigating the libel suits of Inspector Bonfield, Captain Schaack and Detective Lowenstein against the Chicago *Times*, has just finished their investigation and found "no bill."

Train Robbing a Capital Crime.

PHŒNIX, ARIZONA, March 1.—The bill making train robbery a capital crime, which was introduced in the Legislature by Louis Martin, of Pima, has passed both Houses and been signed by the Governor making it a law in Arizona.

SOME SURPRISING FIGURES.

Railroad Managers Make Statements Before the Iowa Commission.

DES MOINES, IA., March 1.—The Iowa Railroad Commissioners are now in a quandary.

The alleged injustice of their recently adopted schedule is being continually held up before them. They have been visited almost daily by the officials of some one of the Iowa lines until nearly, if not all, have had a hearing, and the board has been made acquainted with the grievances of each.

Some of the roads have not merely talked on the subject, but have presented their claims by estimates of their business, and upon the face of these figures the Commissioner's rates are proved to be unreasonably low. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company laid before the Commissioners a statement of their earnings for 1888 under the old rates. With this statement was compared another, making proper reductions for the difference in the rates now in force, and it was clearly shown that the earnings would have been more than 27 per cent less for the year 1888 had the present schedule been in force.

The same comparison was made by the Chicago & Northwestern, and it was shown that the difference in their earnings would have been 27.9 per cent, while the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy made a difference of over 30 per cent. The Des Moines & Northwestern road's representative stated that in order to carry on their business safely this year, the company would be compelled to lay considerable track and make other costly improvements, but this could not be done with the new schedule in force, and if it is maintained the only course left for the company is to quit business and abandon the road.

All the roads urge the necessity of immediate action toward an advance in rates. They claim that unless such steps are taken soon inter-State rates will be reduced, which will, so far as Iowa shippers are concerned, place the rate on the same footing as before the adoption of the present schedule. But the reduction of inter-State rates is not what the railroads fear most. There can hardly be a doubt that the Iowa rate will be adopted in other States. A movement to that end has already begun in several other States.

Mr. Dey, President of the Commission, says that if the Iowa low rates have the effect on the earnings of the roads which the managers claim, it means bankruptcy for the companies. "Such a state of affairs," he added, "would be most embarrassing to the Iowa Commissioners. They would be held to account for all the disaster that might follow, and, besides, it would greatly damage the standing and credit of the State. When the Commissioners made the present schedule the attention was to affect local State rates only, but according to the estimates that have been made before the board lately, the effect of decreasing the whole earnings of the Iowa roads has been very great. Mr. Dey intimated that the Commissioners would not change the schedule until it had been tested and proved to be unreasonable.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Improvements that will Make the New York Division the Finest.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—An official of the Pennsylvania railroad stated today that the improvements on the company's line to New York would be rapidly pushed to completion.

He said that when finished the New York division will be the finest railroad in the country, if not in the world. Plans have been prepared on a most liberal scale, and the result will probably be the reduction of the running time between Philadelphia and New York from two hours to one hour and three-quarters, and perhaps on one or two trains to an hour and a half.

Within the last week the company has bought several pieces of real estate in Elizabeth and other towns along the road. Upon this additional tracks necessary to make the road a four-track line will be laid. About ten miles of third track and fifteen of fourth track are yet to be laid. These gaps are chiefly in the city, where the land is high, and its purchase was left until the last moment. These plots are now being bought up. But the great improvement will be at Jersey City, where the surface tracks running to the ferry will be elevated. A million dollars will be spent on this work alone.

A charter has been taken out by the company for a railroad, called the Waverly & Passaic Railroad, which will make a detour over the Newark Meadows, around Newark, thus enabling the company to send its live freight by a short line, and avoid running through Newark. Another road, the Waverly & New York Bay, will be built from Waverly to the National docks at Jersey City, which will accommodate the freight seeking that outlet. From Waverly to Jersey City the present road will practically be given up to passenger traffic.

"With all freight trains removed from the route of express trains, with an improved road bed, and better arrangements for running fast trains through cities, we expect," concluded the official, "that the eighty-eight miles between Jersey City and Philadelphia can be covered in as many minutes, leaving seventeen minutes for the ferriage across the Hudson river."

PATRIOTISM AT A DISCOUNT.

The Grave of Washington's Mother Likely to be Sold at Auction.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., March 1.—Within the precincts of this city is the grave of the mother of George Washington. The site of the old farmhouse in which she died is also in this vicinity, and the ground is everywhere sacred with historic memories.

Hither Washington came on his way to his first inauguration as President to bid his mother a last farewell, just before her death. Pilgrim tourists have come here to view the spot, and the propriety of erecting a suitable monument over the ruins of the old homestead and the grave has again and again been discussed, but thus far, without practical results.

It will shock the whole country to learn that the grave of Washington's mother is likely to be sold at auction next week. During the administration of President Jackson, the cornerstone of a monument was laid, but it has never been completed. Messrs. Colbert and Kirtley, real estate agents of this city, will offer for sale at Washington, on March 5, at public auction, twelve acres of land on which is the tomb of Mary, the mother of Washington. Will the patriotic women of America save this sacred spot and keep it from falling into the hands of speculators?

Iron Workers Go to Work.

PITTSBURGH, March 1.—The strike at the Republic Iron Works has been settled and work was resumed to-day. It was understood that Frank Carroll, the discharged puddler, was willing to quit, and further continuance of the strike was unnecessary.

Two Thousand Strikers Out.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 1.—Two thousand employes at the furnaces of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, of South Pittsburg, struck this morning in consequence of a reduction of 10 per cent in their wages.

FAIRCHILD'S DEMAGOGY.

He Makes a Splenetic Attack on the Senate Tariff Bill

IN AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

In Which He is Supposed to Give Information Asked For—He Exposes His Rank Free Trade Tendencies in a Rank Way.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Secretary Fairchild has sent a letter to Chairman Mills in answer to his request for further information as to the general effect the Senate substitute for the House tariff bill would have upon the customs revenue. After charging that in spite of its declarations in favor of specific rates, the Senate bill has in many instances increased high advalorem rates, the Secretary says: "If, therefore, it shall be the policy of the Government to continue and to aggravate as is proposed this merciless system of custom taxation it would be better, I think, that the barbarism be completed by the adoption of specific rates than that the present carnival of fraud and deceit shall continue. If the people are to be for ever tortured by taxation, then 'Call the Cossacks,' lay out the knout, put on the manacles and apply the thumb screws in earnest, orderly and straight forward way."

CANADIAN POLITICS.

A New Cabinet to be Formed Under Tupper's Leadership—Some Secrets Leaking Out.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 1.—After a vigorous denial of the report published in the *Herald* regarding the retirement of Sir John MacDonald from the leadership of the Canadian Government and the formation of a new cabinet under that of Sir Charles Tupper, the Government has finally admitted the accuracy of the report.

Sir Charles Tupper has sailed from Havre and will arrive in Canada in a few days. It is now certain that immediately upon his arrival in Ottawa it will be publicly announced that a new Cabinet will be formed under his leadership. Sir John MacDonald will, at the close of the present session of Parliament, visit England, be raised to the peerage by Her Majesty and receive the appointment of British Ambassador to Washington. Sir Hector Langeven, it is also considered as positive, will be appointed Canadian High Commissioner to England.

A Cabinet minister stated to me last evening that the report was correct, but that the announcement was premature. The object of the Government in contradicting the statement was to throw the opposition off the secret and to prevent any reference being made in Parliament to the matter until Sir Charles arrived at the Capitol. The intention of the Premier to retire has been known to the Cabinet for some months and the whole matter of the change has been thoroughly discussed. The two leading French Canadian ministers in the present Cabinet are Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. J. A. Chapleau, between whom there exists great animosity. Sir Hector is a good executive officer, but has no hold in his own province, where he came near being defeated at the last general election. Hon. Mr. Chapleau is the leader of the Conservative party in Quebec, and successfully carried the Conservative banner to victory through the Riel agitation in that province at the last general election. When Sir Charles Tupper was asked to assume the leadership of the Government he made it a stipulation that Hon. J. A. Chapleau should assist him. Sir Hector Langevin refused to accept a portfolio in a Tupper-Chapleau Government, and in order to overcome this difficulty it was decided that Sir Hector should be appointed Canadian High Commissioner to England in the place of Sir Charles Tupper. Her Majesty, through the Governor General, has expressed her appreciation of the service rendered England by Sir John MacDonald during his long and eventful public career, and has signified her desire that he should be raised to the peerage.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Weekly Review of the Condition by R. G. Dun & Co.

NEW YORK, March 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Traders who have been waiting through a belated season for the expected winter trade find that it does not come and spring has arrived. Hence there are on hand large stocks of unsold winter goods which account for the tardiness of collections in many quarters and for the general sense of disappointment.

At fully half the interior points which report this week there is noted a fairly good trade or some improvement. Pittsburgh observes an advance of 25 cents in some kinds of pig iron, and a better inquiry for manufactured in many forms. Greater strength is also observed at Cleveland. Philadelphia notes most cautious dealing in dry goods, a firmer market for leather and a slow market with tardy collections for drugs and chemicals. The money markets are everywhere amply supplied for legitimate business.

The manufacturers are buying more freely of leather, and for hemlock prices are half a cent lower. The anthracite coal trade is stagnant. The output thus far this year has been 4,302,319 tons, against 7,453,682 last year.

It is thought at Philadelphia that the iron market is firmer. The market for car iron is very unsatisfactory and scanty and no improvement in rails is seen. New York No. 2 foundry continues to be offered at very low figures and a pressure to sell wire rods is noticed, but sales of 18,000 tons of rails make that market firmer, and it is stated that the allowment will be readjusted April 1.

Wheat is ¼c lower at 97⅞c. Corn is unchanged at 44c; oats is ¼c stronger at 30⅝c. Pork is steady; lard a shade lower; hogs a quarter higher. Lower prices are noted for butter and cheese, but oil is ⅜c stronger at 91⅛c. Coffee is ⅝c higher at 18⅝c. The figures indicate that the excess of imports over exports for February may be 7,000,000 against over 10,000,000 last year. Foreign exchange remains steady. During the past week the stock market has virtually done nothing. Prices are on the whole unchanged.

The business failures number 232, as compared with 270 last week and 289 for the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 244.

Preparing for an Attack.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The Afghan forces are advancing from Herat, and the Emire of Bokhara is preparing to attack them. The Russian papers all adopt a war-like tone in commenting upon the situation.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Arrived; Steamers Denmark, from London; Amsterdam, from Rotterdam; and Trave, from Bremen.

ARRESTING THE MURDERERS.

The Police on the Track of the Brutal Murderers of Umberger—One of Them Captured.

LIGONIER, PA., March 1.—Chief of Police Harris, of Johnstown, and a posse of deputies arrested Collins Hamilton, on the mountain, four miles east of here, about 3 o'clock this morning, on suspicion of having been one of the parties who brutally murdered Herman Umberger, in his home last Wednesday night, near Jennerstown, Pa. Young Hamilton is about 20 years of age, and was living with his two aunts at the toll-gate on the pike. The murderers were traced over the snow in the direction of Hamilton's home, which led to the arrest. He offered no resistance when arrested. He was in bed, and under the pillow was found two revolvers. The officers also secured the false whiskers and a brown Derby hat which old Mrs. Umberger describes. Hamilton was placed under arrest and handcuffed and will be taken to-day to Jennerstown, where he will be given a hearing tonight before Squire Rauch. Other important arrests will be likely to follow to-day.

A TENEMENT TRAGEDY.

A Drunken Man Throws His Wife Out of a Second-Story Window.

NEW YORK, March 1.—What will probably prove a most brutal murder startled the people of North Second street, Williamsburg, about 9 o'clock last night.

A woman's screams were heard issuing from a tall tenement, when suddenly, to the horror of the people who were standing in the street, a female form was thrown out of a second-story window and struck on the sidewalk, where it lay motionless. An ambulance was summoned to the spot. The surgeon declared the woman's skull fractured, and she was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

Detective Campbell and a policeman made their way up to the rooms and found Thomas Ryan and a woman named Sarah Riley crouching in fear among the ruins of a once neatly furnished room. Both of them had evidently been drunk, but were sobered up by the deed that had been committed. Ryan and the woman were arrested. The man was too sullen to say anything, but from the woman's statement it appears that Ryan and his wife, Anna, began a quarrel after the husband had come into the place drunk and had broken everything he could lay his hands on. Ryan hit his wife a terrible blow in the face, and when the woman ran to a window and called for aid, the husband ran to her side and picking her up bodily, threw her out. The woman is only twenty-one years old. It is thought she will die from her injuries.

TRIED TO CUT HIS THROAT.

A Brilliant Lawyer of Huntington, in a Bad Situation.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 1.—Yesterday morning John B. Laidley, a prominent lawyer of Huntington, who has been in the city several weeks, was arrested and locked up. Shortly after being incarcerated broke a pane of glass from the cell window and cut a vein on the right side of the neck. Guards found him and summoned medical aid. He lost a great quantity of blood, and it is feared he will not recover. He was removed to a hotel, where he is now. He is highly connected in this city, but is given to continuous sprees. He is the party who has the suit against the Central Land Company of Huntington, which he has won in all the courts up to the Supreme Court, in which it now is. If he wins there, he will be worth over a million dollars.

THE LONG LOST RECOVERED.

A Famous Painting Sees the Light Again in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—Joseph M. Taylor, of this city, has made a curious and interesting discovery.

His uncle, dead for many years, and in younger days associated with P. T. Barnum, bequeathed his assets, accumulated in the show business, to Taylor's mother, and through her the property descended to Taylor.

Quite recently he took an inventory, and upon unrolling a long map-like canvas he brought to light an oil painting, 18x12 feet in dimensions, representing "Christ Before Pilate." The canvas was painted in 1822, by William Dunlap, an American artist, and was carried about for exhibition much the same as is the Munkacsy painting of the present day, representing a similar scene. The exhibition, however, was prior to 1838, since which time the painting has been practically buried in oblivion, although the Taylor family knew that originally it was valued very highly. It is labeled "Christ Rejected; or, The Trial Before Pontius Pilate."

Theodore Steele, the artist, pronounces it a masterpiece for its day and generation. Negotiations have been opened looking to its sale to the Boston Art Museum. Taylor is endeavoring to ascertain its history for the past forty years, during which time it has been virtually lost to the world.

DRINKS GALLONS OF WATER.

Sudden Reformation of a Dwarf who was a Habitual Drunkard.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., March 1.—James Dolan, a dwarf less than four feet in height, was committed to the jail in Morris county some weeks ago for habitual drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The sudden cutting off of his customary supply of strong liquids at first almost prostrated him, and he begged for a drink. The attendants told him that he might have all the water he wanted, but he used that uninviting beverage very sparingly.

Recently, however, he has developed a passion for water that is but little less pronounced than his old craving for whisky. He insists on having a gallon of the chilly fluid left in his cell each night, and he drinks it all, and wants more before morning. During the hours of daylight he consumes twice as much, and says he could swallow double the quantity if it were given him. He protests that he never before enjoyed such health, but the doctor thinks of curtailing his allowance, lest his copious libations should result in dropsy.

TO PREVENT TRUSTS AND POOLS.

The Kansas Senate Passes a Bill Prohibiting Their Formation in the State.

TOPEKA, KAS., March 1.—The Senate has passed the bill to prevent trusts, combinations and pools, and it becomes a law. It provides that all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations made with a view or which tend to prevent full and free competition in the importation or transportation of articles imported into this State, or in the product, manufacture and sale of domestic raw material, or for the use of money or to fix attorney fees, and all arrangements, trusts or combinations of persons or corporations designed or which tend to advance the cost to the consumer of any such articles, or which tend to advance the rate of interest for the loan or use of money to the borrower are declared to be against public policy, unlawful and void. The bill provides a penalty of imprisonment and a fine not to exceed $1,000 for violation.

PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Excitement Over the Pigott Confession Subsiding.

MR. LABOUCHERE TESTIFIES

That He Did Not Bribe Pigott to Swear the Letters Were False. Ireland Wildly Enthusiastic. Other Foreign News.

LONDON, March 1.—The Parnell Commission reassembled this morning. The excitement manifested for several days past consequent upon the collapse of Pigott on cross-examination and his flight had subsided and the proceedings were conducted quietly.

The court refused to allow Mr. Houston, Secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, to make a personal statement or to hand to the court a written document, on the ground that the time was inconvenient.

Messrs. O'Kelly, Davitt, and Campbell, Mr. Parnell's Secretary, swore that they did not write the letters ascribed to them by Pigott. Mr. Justin McCarthy also testified. He denied that he had had an interview with Pigott. Mr. Lewis, solicitor for Mr. Parnell, testified that he told Pigott that the letters not being negotiable, he could not be prosecuted for forgery, but was liable to prosecution for obtaining money under false pretenses. Witness declared that he had not promised Pigott a farthing.

Mr. Labouchere testified that he had never offered Pigott £1,000 if he would swear that the letters were forged, as sworn to by Pigott. He said that before the Commission opened somebody named O'Brien had offered him a packet of letters which were said to have been written by Messrs. Egan and Parnell. He did not know O'Brien.

Mr. Soames, solicitor for the *Times*, produced the documents on which Pigott's evidence was based. He said that every statement Pigott made had been submitted to the court.

Mr. Lewis was recalled. He testified that he was convinced that Pigott was a froger before ever he saw him. Mr. Houston announced his readiness to submit to cross-examination and to give security for his continued attendance before the Commission. Attorney-General Webster urged that Mr. Houston be immediately cross-examined so as to enable the Commission to have all the facts before them.

Sir Charles Russell, on behalf of the Parnellites, applied to the court to exercise its discretion under the commission act and make an interim report on the genuineness of the letters that had been placed in evidence.

Attorney General Webster, for the *Times*, urged that as Sir Charles Russell had stated that there was a foul conspiracy behind Houston and Pigott, the cross-examination of Houston should be finished before the report was framed.

Sir Charles Russell—"But we have nothing to do now with anything except the genuineness of the letters, which the Attorney General says he cannot justify."

Presiding Justice Hanen—The charge of the existence of foul conspiracy has no bearing on the point now before us. Our jurisdiction at present is limited to charges and allegations against certain persons. It is no part of our duty to deal in the report with charges against certain other persons. That will be decided at the next sitting.

Attorney General Webster occupied the remainder of the day with the reading of extracts from the *Irish World* and the *Freeman's Journal* regarding Mr. Davitt.

Sir Charles Russell finally protested that the Attorney General's only object was to have the passages published in order to arouse prejudice against the Parnellites. The commission then adjourned.

IS IT PIGOTT?

A Man Supposed to be Him Arrested and Commits Suicide.

MADRID, March 1.—An Englishman supposed to be Richard Pigott, was arrested at the Hotel Des Ambassadeures to-day under name of Ronald Ponsonby. The man afterwards committed suicide with a revolver. The description of the suicide corresponds with that of Pigott. The man spoke English only. A small amount of silver was found in his pockets. The police took possession of the papers and other articles found upon him.

A dispatch from Madrid to the *Times* says: The arrest of the suicide was made in consequence of a telegram from the British foreign office.

The *Standard* says it is able to confirm the statement that the suicide was Pigott. When arrested he took the situation calmly and threw the officers off the scent. With the excuse that he wished to get his overcoat, he retired to an alcove and there shot himself in the mouth with a revolver. He died instantly.

Ireland Wild With Delight.

LONDON, March 1.—Ireland has been wild with delight ever since the denouement of the *Times* case against Parnell was announced. Meetings have been held by the hundreds throughout the country, and Balfour's police have been taxed to their utmost resources to maintain order and keep the thousands of exultant Irish within bounds.

Last night at one of these "Victory" meetings in County Galway, an incipient row with the police seemed likely to break forth into an absolute riot, but under the council of a few of the leaders the disturbance was quelled and the good nature of the crowd manifested itself in simply guying the officers and calling them "Pigottists." These meetings have been most enthusiastic, and those who have addressed them have cheered their hearers by predicting a speedy end to the oppression of Ireland. Money that has been altogether wanting for the continuation of the Parnellites' defense is now pouring in and it is evident that the people are determined, that as far as lies in their power, Mr. Parnell shall have the means of pushing his case to the end and mulct the *Times* for a good round sum.

PATRICK EGAN'S STATEMENT.

He Corrects the Report Set Afloat by Dr. McCahey, of Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Patrick Egan arrived in this city from Lincoln, Neb., this morning. Mr. Egan's attention was called to the published statement of Dr. McCahey, of Philadelphia, impeaching the accuracy of the London cablegram to the Associated Press on the Pigott exposure. The statement of Dr. McCahey was to the effect that Messrs. Egan and Sullivan did not make the exposure, and that Father Dorney did not carry the papers to London, but that they were taken over by Mr. Robertson. Mr. Egan declared that Dr. McCahey's statement was altogether wrong, and was promulgated from hearsay.

The story is given in the Associated Press cablegram of the 25th of February was correct with few minor and altogether unimportant exceptions. "In fact," continued Mr. Egan, "the documents were arranged in order and the accompanying brief prepared in this very room, in which we are now sitting. This is, in my friend Alexander Sullivan's office. Mr. Sullivan, at my request, selected the messenger, Rev. Father Dorney. I placed the package in Father Dorney's hand in New York and he delivered it to Mr. Labouchere in London and helped to make the statement clear to Messrs. Labouchere, Parnell, Lewis and Russell."

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Lively Debate Regarding the Right of Irish Constables to Visit Prisoners.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Home Secretary Matthews, in reply to a question, said that Constable Preston had twice visited a prisoner named Tracy, at the instance of Mr. Soames, the solicitor for the *Times*. Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked whether it was in accordance with the prison rule that Mr. Soames should send an agent to a prisoner.