

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

NEWS OF THE NATION.

Democracy on a Stand Between Whisky and the Tariff.

Randall and the Wool Men Chuckling Over Their Triumph.

The South, Except North Carolina, for Arthur for President.

Morrison's Tariff Bill Reported to the House by the Committee.

The Senate Agrees to the Treaty with Mexico—41 to 20.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

ANOTHER NAIL IN DEMOCRACY'S COFFIN.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The vote on the bonded extension bill helps to widen the breach between the Carlisle and Randall wings of the party.

Mr. Belford (rep., Cal.) thought the gentleman who attempted to lecture the republican party should remember his own party had not the courage to con-

cede to either the wool tariff or the whisky bill.

The bill having been read by sections, Mr. Horr (rep., Mich.) moved to increase to \$12,250,000 the compensation of post-

masters. Pending action, the committee rose.

Mr. Payson (rep., Ill.), from the committee on public lands, reported back the resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information touching lands patented to the Burlington & Missouri River railroad. Adopted.

Adjourned.

MORRISON'S MISCHIEF.

HIS BILL TO DIVIDE THE DEMOCRACY.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The majority and minority reports of the ways and means committee on the Morrison tariff bill were submitted to the house to-day.

The division in the committee was upon strict party lines. Morrison was asked whether he proposed to call the bill upon the action. He said he did not know.

The other members of the committee expressed the opinion that it would come up next week.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

After referring to the clause in the president's message which speaks of the work of the tariff commission, and quoting from the report of that commission to congress, in which it estimates the average duty on imports at 25 per cent, and to the statement of the chairman of the senate on finance in presenting the bill that would reduce the revenue \$45,000,000, it goes on to say that these predictions have not been verified by the operations of the law, so that the question still presses, What legislation is necessary to relieve the people from

THE COMMITTEE'S OPINION.

The committee find that for the first six months, during which the new law embodying the ideas of the tariff commission was in force, the duties paid were nearly 41 per cent of the value of the goods imported; that for the corresponding period of the year 1882, under the old law, the duty paid was somewhat less than 42 per cent of the value of the goods imported; that the exact average of the reduction made by the new law in comparison with the old law, was only one and seventy-four hundredths per cent. The report continues: This exhibit of a reduction in rates, made March 3, 1883, amounting to 1.74 per cent of the duty, is subject to an important modification resulting from changes in value and other conditions, some of which will increase and others reduce the comparative ad valorem rates.

THE NOMINAL REDUCTION.

Made by the proposed bill is twenty per cent, or one-fifth the present rates. With the Morrill tariff limitations in the bill, and the liquor and silk schedules omitted, as they are, the reduction on the nominal reduction of 1.74 per cent, results from the cutting off to the value of nearly \$25,000,000 of imports in the first half year under the new law, compared with the first half of the previous year under the old law.

THE DECREASE IN THE REVENUE.

As shown by the receipts under the new law, other than that resulting from the nominal reduction of 1.74 per cent, results from the cutting off to the value of nearly \$25,000,000 of imports in the first half year under the new law, compared with the first half of the previous year under the old law.

THE CROUCH MURDER TRIAL.

JACKSON, Mich., March 11.—In the Crouch murder examination to-day the entire forenoon was spent in endeavoring to wring from George C. Ballou, the colored boy who slept in the house at the time of the tragedy and gave the alarm in the morning, a difference with his former statements, but without success. Every move, action and word he described repeatedly alike. Although the attorneys on both sides endeavored to cross him to show he knew more than he told, they were without success. He refused to get into the trunk he said he hid in that night and stayed there five hours, because he said he didn't think it would benefit anybody. He did not have to, but he had no doubt that if necessary he could crouch up in there and stay just as long as he did that night. He thought the reason it did not make him stiff and sore was because of the excitement. The court room is crowded every day. There are a dozen more witnesses yet to be sworn by the prosecution.

Southern Immigration.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 11.—The southern states immigration association met at the capital at noon. Nine states were represented. After the appointment of a committee on by-laws and constitution, the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

A BOGUS ARCHBISHOP.

His Charging Imposition Upon Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore.

Being a Guest at His House and Saying Mass Each Morning.

Cincinnati and Rochester Catholics Also Victimized by Him.

Exposed at the Latter Place, He Decamps with the Collection.

His Delinquency in Latin Shows Him Not to be a Priest at All.

A PRETENDER IN PURPLE.

HE VICTIMIZES THE VICARS.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—A bogus archbishop has been imposing on the clergy of the cathedral here, and information has been received that he has fled from Rochester with several hundred dollars. The man called upon Archbishop Gibbons, of this city, last fall, and presented

CRIMINALS FROM CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

of New York, introducing himself as archbishop of a diocese in Chaldea. He gave his name as Barjona. For a week he was a guest at Archbishop Gibbons' residence, and said mass every morning at the cathedral. From this city he proceeded to Cincinnati, thence to Rochester. Here he began collecting funds for St. Joseph's Redemptorist church. Barjona always occupied a place in the sanctuary.

AT HIGH MASS.

His demeanor during the service made several members of the congregation suspicious, and after the mass they communicated their suspicions to the rector. The self-styled archbishop was questioned, and was unable to give the absolution of the church.

IN THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

In which he said he was proficient. A few moments later he disappeared from the pastorate with \$210 raised at the collection, leaving his baggage behind him. Two of the priests followed and captured him at the railroad depot, where he refused the amount of the morning collection. He was then allowed to go free. The priests of St. Joseph's, Rochester, say he was not a priest at all.

KEIFER AND BOYNTON.

WHAT SECRETARY FOLGER KNOWS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Folger appeared before the Keifer-Boynton committee this morning, bearing several papers on file in his department, touching on the character of Charles S. Garfield and W. P. Moore, who are expected to be called as witnesses. As the papers were original ones and as the present was the proper time to submit them as evidence, it was agreed if Gen. Boynton should desire to obtain them, copies could be procured from the department hereafter. U. H. Painter, journalist, was the first witness examined. His testimony related to the meeting of correspondents at which resolutions of censure of Speaker Keifer were adopted.

KEIFER BEING CALLED.

contradicted the statement made by Boynton that on March 1, 1882, he had a conversation with Keifer in regard to the appointment of Jorgensen as receiver of the land office at Walla Walla to succeed Reed, of Ohio. The witness' attention being called to the testimony bearing on the interview in Boynton's office on the night of March 1, at which the tariff bill was discussed, he said he had a conversation upon the tariff bill with Boynton before February 27. At that time the tariff bill was on the speaker's table. He pointed out the rule which would require him, if a point of order were made, to decide that the bill must go to the committee of the whole, which could defeat it. Their conversation could not have taken place later than the 27th, because on that day a resolution was adopted in the house making it in order at any time to

TAKE THE TARIFF BILL.

from the speaker's table and declare a disagreement in the senate amendments. The examination was suspended to allow Speaker Keifer to take the stand. He knew no rule which could prevent a conference report from being considered by the house upon its reception. Representative Reed gave similar evidence. On cross-examination, Reed said he was aware Blaine was at the capital on the Saturday before the passage of the tariff bill, but did not know he went to see the speaker for the purpose of overcom-

REED—Obviously, it could.

KEIFER AND THE PRESS.

Keifer was further examined and denied the sworn statement made by Barrett, of the Boston Advertiser, that he, Keifer, had said: "I don't care a damn for the press." He had used no expression in condemnation of the press and had no reason for doing it.

OTHER WITNESSES.

C. A. Bowersox, of Ohio, was called, and testified to the general good reputation of Charles S. Garfield. Being cross-examined, witness said he had heard Garfield was indicted in Indiana but did not know the cause of his arrest. Martin Perky, Philletus Smith, D. C. Baxter, M. M. Boushler, D. R. Willet and G. W. Hopkins, of Ohio, gave similar evidence. They were all asked by Boynton in reference to the arrest of Garfield in Ohio on the charge of counterfeiting, but the question in each case was ruled out by the court as they wished to establish the fact that

BARFIELD WAS INDICTED FOR BURGLARY.

and for some other offenses which he had

not as yet answered, and that there was a matter of combination between Garfield, his son, one Stover and one McDonald, making up a well-known gang of burglars in that section of country. Garfield's son was tried for burglary in connection with some of the gang. After the burglary he was concealed in Garfield's house, taken out by Garfield and others, and run off. He was traced by the law officers, brought back and convicted, and was now in the penitentiary. Garfield was brought into these transactions in certain ways, though the proof was not sufficient to convict him. The occupation of Garfield's brother, J. J., for a number of years that of a gambler. It could be shown that he was under the surveillance of the national authorities, and the government records would show that he was

A DEALER IN COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

He was arrested once on that charge, taken before United States Commissioner Cleveland and released on an alibi which was not subsequently believed. The gentlemen who had been called as witnesses this morning, could, Boynton was credibly informed, establish those facts. He could also show that at least all the men assembled by the witness men who had either served in the penitentiary or were now under criminal indictment, Coleman thought Boynton's remarks would have proved he was addicted to making

MALICIOUS ATTACKS.

upon persons if that fact had not already been testified to by witnesses. So far as any examination into the reputation of Garfield was concerned, he would not shrink from, but invite the closest scrutiny. The witness suggested that Boynton's offer of proof was very broad, but said the question of its admissibility would be determined when the testimony was presented.

THE STAR ROUTE STENCH.

GARFIELD SO RESPECTER OF PERSONS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—William A. Corbett was examined by the Springfield committee to-day. He said that shortly after he was appointed special counsel in the star route cases he had an interview with President Garfield, who told him that the cases involved many who had been his special friends, but he wanted a thorough investigation irrespective of persons. Witness had an interview with President Garfield and the postmaster general on Wednesday evening before the president was assassinated. Before leaving I said to the president that he should be careful of his movements. A bitterness had arisen between the "stalwarts" and "half-breeds" and there were connected with these cases men of extreme feeling. I said at that time there might be

RESULT TO VIOLENCE.

Such was the impression then on my mind. My suggestions for the moment touched the president but he responded that there was no danger. The bitterness of feeling was so strong, I would not have been surprised had it carried itself against the postmaster general and attorney general. I don't think that I used at that interview the language recently placed on my lips by James, but stated in substance what I have given you. Witness strongly desired to have a line of investigation pursued that would show whether Giteaux had accomplices or not, but nothing came of it. Witness was of the opinion that

THE SHOOTING OF THE PRESIDENT.

was not the individual action of Giteaux. This he said was in harmony with what he suggested to the president in connection with the bitterness between the stalwarts and half-breeds. He had proof that

TWO OTHERS ACCOMPANIED GITEAUX.

when he was seeking a pistol. Shortly after the witness entered the employment of the government he had an idea of the route which Giteaux had taken in the star route cases that might be carried into practice.

ELLIS' DENIAL.

The house committee on postoffice and post roads to-day heard the testimony of Representative Ellis, of Louisiana, regarding his alleged connection with the star route contracts. He made his statement briefly and emphatically, denying the receipt or promise of money for such as he had rendered to Brot in securing a mail contract, which, he said, was such as he had rendered to other Louisiana people, whenever he could. It was that character of aid which he, as a representative, considered it his duty to render in the interest of his constituents.

IOWA IDEAS.

The Legislature—The Movement for a New Insane Asylum—Woman Suffrage.

DES MOINES, March 11.—In the house this morning Carpenter introduced a bill requiring railroad companies holding land in the state to put evidence of the title of such land on record. The judiciary committee reported favorably on the bill providing for the levy of attachment or execution on personal property covered by mortgage; also to prevent chicanery in the state. The house took up the bill to make further provision for the care of the insane; it includes the creation of a new asylum. Numerous amendments were offered and voted down. R. S. Finkbine, Dr. Reynolds, of Clinton, and O. H. P. Buchanan, were appointed by the house to make the selection of a site. An effort was made to instruct the commissioners to locate the institution in the southwestern part of the state. Innumerable amendments were presented and voted down and the house adjourned without definite action on this part of the bill.

In the senate the session was occupied in discussing the proposed constitutional amendment to strike out the word "male" in section 1 of article 2. The discussion turned largely on whether senators should vote for it to get it before the people. Bills, Hall, Russell and Sutton opposed the amendment. Clark, Brown and Eastman favored it. No vote was reached. A bill was introduced to exempt from taxation the homesteads of widows whose husbands lost their lives in the army, or from wounds received or diseases contracted in the army. Beginning to-morrow, the senate will hold two sessions daily.

Legal Flogging for Wife Beaters.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Massachusetts house has passed the bill providing the punishment of flogging for wife beaters.

SLAUGHTERED BY A SLIDE.

Seventeen Persons Buried Alive in a Colorado Avalanche.

All But Two Perish—The Snow-fall Without a Parallel.

The Mountain Districts Covered to Eight Feet on the Level,

And Fifty to a Hundred Feet in the Ravines and Gulches.

Fearful Results Expected When the Spring Thaws Set In.

A GANYON CALAMITY.

A VILLAGE OBLITERATED.

DENVER, March 11.—Last night a snow slide descended at the little snow-bounded station of Woodstock on the South Park railroad, 75 miles southwest of Leadville, carrying away every building in the town. The news was brought to Pitkin, nine miles distant, by a section hand on snow shoes, arriving at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Seventeen persons are known to have been caught in the avalanche, including Mrs. Doyle, a widow who kept the station, and her six children, and another woman, name unknown, and ten sections men; the two women were rescued last night alive, seriously injured. The body of one of the section hands was recovered this morning. None others can escape alive. A large number of citizens started in snow shoes to the scene of the disaster. Among the missing are: Jacob Caswell, J. S. Brown, the telegraph operator, George Alexander, Horace Alexander and Mike Shea. A large number of snow shovelers leave in the morning. The snow fall in the mountain districts of Colorado is without parallel in the history of the state. Many mining camps are snow bound since November. San Juan county is the greatest sufferer. Durango, Silverton and Rico, containing one to five thousand inhabitants are still blockaded. Montezuma, ten miles distant, is in a pitiable condition. Gunnison, situated a few miles from the largest coal mines in the state, is suffering from a coal famine. The snow is eight feet deep on a level over the whole country, and in the ravines and gulches, fifty to one hundred feet. The only means of communication is on snow shoes. When the spring thaws moves these mountains of snow, fearful results must follow.

BASE BALL.

Meeting of the Northwestern League—The Umpire Question—The Game Schedule.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The directors of the Northwestern Base Ball league held a special meeting in this city to-day. There were present J. J. Rust, president; E. J. Bennett, Bay City; E. J. Bennett, Muskegon; H. B. Phillips, Grand Rapids; L. A. Fowler, Ft. Wayne; E. O. Boyle, Terre Haute; John Sloan, Peoria; John F. Smith, Quincy; J. F. McKee, Milwaukee; H. W. Corey, St. Paul; Benj. Tutthill, Minneapolis, and C. P. Gregory, Stillwater. The principal business was the formulation of a game schedule for the approaching season. A committee of three on umpires was appointed, who will submit twelve names from which the secretary will select six umpires. It was agreed that the umpires be transferred from one place to another after having conducted two series, six games. It was made constitutional that in the event of any ball clubs sustaining charges against an umpire, the secretary may suspend or expel such umpire. It was agreed that on all holidays a visiting club shall receive fifty per cent instead of thirty-five of the gate receipts, as heretofore. Geo. Baker of St. Louis and W. F. Gottenhard, were reinstated to good standing. The application of H. A. Oberbeck of St. Louis was tabled until the next meeting. Applications from Rock Island and Evansville clubs asking for recognition and protection in contracts were favorably reported on. The privileges of a reserve player were defined by the adoption of the following resolution: "That no league club shall at any time employ or enter into contract with any of its reserved players, who shall, while reserved to such club, play with any other club." The game schedule was formed after considerable difficulty. The regular season opens May 1st and closes October 15th. The dates for the Peoria club are as follows: At Minneapolis, June 25, 26; September 27, 28, 29. At St. Paul, June 17, 18, 19, 20; September 22, 23. At Milwaukee, June 21, 22; September 24, 25. At Peoria, June 28, 30; October 7, 8, 9. At Terre Haute, May 29, 31; August 18, 19. At Fort Wayne, May 15, 16, 17; August 9, 11. At Grand Rapids, June 2, 3, 4; August 21, 22. At Saginaw, May 24, 25, 27; August 15, 16. At Muskegon, June 5, 6, 7; August 23, 25. The dates for the Quincy nine are as follows: At Minneapolis, June 12, 13, 14; September 19, 20. At St. Paul, June 9, 10, 11; September 16, 17. At Stillwater, June 17, 18, 19; September 22, 23. At Milwaukee, June 25, 26; September 27, 28, 29. At Peoria, July 1, 2; October 2, 3, 4. At Terre Haute, May 15, 16, 17; August 9, 11. At Fort Wayne, May 29, 31; August 18, 19. At Muskegon, May 29, 31, a. m., 30, p. m.; August 18, 19. At Grand Rapids, May 24, 25, 27; August 15, 16. At Saginaw, June 5, 6, 7; August 23, 25. At Bay City, June 2, 3, 4; August 21, 22.

EXPORT STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The exports of produce from New York for the week ended to-day were \$5,339,440; against \$7,607,419 the corresponding week last year. Total exports since January 1st \$61,801,272, against 70,906,255, the corresponding time last year.

A Cite as to the Tiller Robbery.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—Fred Bloom, claiming to be from Central City,

Colorado, was arrested here to-night on a telegram from St. Louis charging him with complicity in the \$75,000 robbery of the Pacific express office there a few days ago. The telegram says he wrote a letter to the chief of police of St. Louis saying he knew of the robbery and would give all the desired information if a compromise was offered. He came here a few days ago and deposited \$10,000 in the hotel safe. He denies all knowledge of the robbery and says he never wrote any letter to the authorities. He appears to be a crank.

THE CARPENTER TRIAL.

The Prosecution in the Petersburg, Ill., Case Seriously Divided—Unusually Hows Resulting.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

PETERSBURG, Ill., March 11.—Nine jurors have now been accepted by the prosecution in the Carpenter trial, and twelve by the defense. The entire jury will be selected to-day, and the taking of testimony by the prosecution will begin to-morrow. Since State Attorney Forrest's blunder in accepting Juror White yesterday, N. W. Bronson has been the examining counsel for the prosecution. There has been much misunderstanding among the counsel for the prosecution, and the row last night, which followed Forrest's blunder is only one of many. But a few days ago a fight occurred among them as to the course to be pursued in one of the prosecutions, and so different were their opinions, that Mr. Binn withdrew from the case, and only at the earnest solicitation of the county board of supervisors did he finally agree to assist.

Public opinion is rapidly changing in favor of Carpenter. The almost universal expression of opinion is a belief in his innocence. Hundreds of people in Lincoln and vicinity, including Coroner Boyden and Sheriff Wenchell, all press their disbelief in his guilt. All of these, however, think Carpenter could throw some light on the case as would apprehend the murderer. In regard to the disagreement in Raik's prosecution, Barrister Beach, for the defense, cheerfully remarks: "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

Regular Press Dispatches.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The Daily News' Petersburg (Ill.) special says: In the trial of Orrin A. Carpenter for the murder of Zora Burns the twelfth jurymen was secured at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Most of the panel are of families and over forty years of age. Several of them said on examination they would not convict on circumstantial testimony except of the most convincing character. State Attorney Forrest's opening address was a substantially a review of the evidence as he went to-day. He will continue to-morrow, and it is said will charge that there was blood on Carpenter's buggy lines the day after the murder; that the first analysis made in Chicago was bunglingly done, and that the subsequent examination by competent microscopists showed the stains were blood; that another witness swore to seeing Zora Burns in a buggy with Carpenter on the night of the murder; also that the horse tracks in the lane, seen on the morning of the discovery of her body, were made by Carpenter's horse. Forrest will lay stress on the identity of the hair-pin found in Carpenter's buggy and that found in the murdered girl's pocket.

THE MT. PULASKI MURDER.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, Ill., March 11.—This morning Val MacMahon was brought here by a detective working with Pres Butler. He is a nephew of the murdered Charles MacMahon, and is charged with being one of the participants in the Mt. Pulaski murder. Letters have been found showing, it is supposed, the conclusive guilt of the three men now in jail.

SHARON'S SHAME.

Miss Hill's Intimate Friend Tells What She Knows of the Amour.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—In the Sharon divorce trial to-day Nellie Brackett, an intimate friend and companion of Miss Hill, testified that she thought the latter was Sharon's mistress when she became acquainted with her; told her so, and was then shown the marriage contracts. Afterwards she heard that Sharon acknowledged her as his wife. She frequently saw plaintiff receive money from Sharon as much as \$700 at a time; sometimes Miss Hill received, sometimes not. In July, 1882, she first told Sharon she knew Miss Hill to be his wife, and told him she was "in a delicate state of health." He asked, "Who does she suspect?" I replied, "She doesn't suspect anybody. She knows it is you." From behind the bureau where she was hid she saw Sharon and Miss Hill occupy the same bed. When Sharon was asleep she escaped from the hiding place. On cross examination she denied being promised a house and \$10,000 if she succeeded.

What One Little Convention Did.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 11.—The Vermillion county republican convention to-day instructed for Oglesby for governor and for Hunt for attorney general, approved Logan for president, endorsed Arthur, nominated Elliott Boudinot of Danville and Charles A. Allen of Rossville for representatives, instructed for Cannon for congress, and endorsed a resolution in favor of state aid to build permanent state roads.

A Priest in Politics.

DOVER, N. H., March 11.—A lively contest is promised between Father Murphy, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, and the Emmet association, Murphy having by authority from the bishop, notified the members of the organization to disband or suffer ex-communication.

My Lady's "Molestation."

LONDON, March 11.—The court of queen's bench decided that lady Aylesford's "molestation" cancels her husband's covenant to pay her annuity. This molestation consisted in calling her illegitimate son Lord Garmoyne, the second title of the Earl of Aylesford.

MARKETS MEETING.

A Better Feeling in Stock, Grain and Provisions at Chicago.

Though the Small Supply Only Saved Cattle from a Decline.

A Substantial Rise Quoted in all the Leading Cereals.

The Favorable Government Showing Having its Effect on Prices.

Nothing Exciting and Only a Fair Business in Pork and Lard.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CATTLE QUIET.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The cattle market ruled rather quiet, notwithstanding the very light run. The demand was by no means strong, and but for the small number on sale there would have been lower prices; as it was, there was a slight advance on shipping and dressed beef cattle, but butchers' and cannery's stock remained about steady. There was a slight improvement over yesterday in the stocker trade, yet the demand is slow and uncertain, while prices are 25c to 50c lower; 1,350c to 1,500 lb export grades sold at \$6.50c to 7.00; good to choice shipping, 1,200c to 1,350 lb, \$5.90c to 6.40; common to medium, 1,000c to 1,200 lb, \$5.25c to 5.80.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The markets were all lower at the opening, but only for a time, after which followed a substantial rise and in cereals prices remained very close to the highest point of the day throughout the remainder of the day, and this in spite of the heavy offerings. The table prepared by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, showing the visible supply of grain March 8, as compared with the week's previous, showed a decrease of 560,000 bushels in wheat and an increase of 943,000 bushels of corn.

THE MARKET FOR WHEAT.

was active throughout the entire session and quite strong at the close. The market opened 1/2c lower, influenced by the fine local wheat, in addition to which the weakness late yesterday brought out considerable "long" wheat. The "shorts," however, covered freely, the demand was active, and prices were advanced 1/2c above the inside figures and ruled strong. The market finally closed 3/4c higher than the closing yesterday. The improved feeling in this market, as well as in other cereals, was in part due to the government showing that 67 per cent of the present crop had gone into consumption. Dispatches from the principal points in Kansas reported cold weather and damages.

CORN ACTIVE.

Trading was active in corn; prices were lower early, but advanced materially later. The weakness in wheat at the opening affected corn and the market opened 1/2c lower, but an active demand sprang up, with the "shorts" covering freely, and this advanced prices 1 to 1 1/2 cents, finally closing with prices 1 cent higher than yesterday.

OATS STEADY.

Oats were very steady. There was a speculative market for oats. Prices ruled 1 cent lower early, but became firmer and closed 1/2 cent over the closing yesterday.

PORK AND LARD.

The inquiry for mess pork was moderately active and offering fair. The market opened easy, 12 1/2 to 15 cents lower, rallied 40 to 45 cents, receded 10 to 15 cents and closed quiet. The trading was only moderate in lard which opened 2 1/2 to 5 cents lower, rallied 10 to 15 cents and closed steady.

A FRENCH FATHER-IN-LAW.

He Brutally Beates His Daughter's Husband in the Streets of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 11.—Ex U. S. Marshal Edward S. Whelan was shot and killed by William Spence, his father-in-law, this morning as he was crossing College street, in front of the Merchants' exchange. Spence had followed Whelan for more than a block. He called to Whelan once, and the latter turned his head, but did not stop or reply. Spence overtook him and fired into Whelan's back, the bullet penetrating the heart. Whelan fell on his back on the crossing. Spence walked around him and fired a second shot into Whelan's breast; the bullet, shattering the watch in his upper left vest pocket, entered the body between the seventh and eighth ribs. Whelan died almost instantly without speaking. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts, declaring the murder malicious and unprovoked. Spence was at once jailed. The trouble is said to have originated from a business dispute of some years' standing. Whelan was forty-three years old; Spence was sixty-five. Whelan leaves a wife and two sons.

Hard Glove Heroes.

ST. PAUL, March 11.—A hard glove fight occurred to-day at Neche between McKown and Hawkins. Fourteen bruising rounds were fought. Hawkins won. They fought at St. Vincent's Friday, when McKown won in eleven rounds.