

THE REVISED TARIFF.

What St. Louis Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers Think of it.

How it Effects Various Industries.

Bankers and Tobacco Men Satisfied—Druggist's Grumble.

Sugar Refiners and Match Manufacturers Indifferent.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The tariff revenue bill that passed congress Saturday and is now a law contains provisions that affect almost every industry of trade in the country.

MR. VAN BLARCOM, cashier of the Bank of Commerce, said:

"My understanding is that the tax on deposits and on capital are repealed, but that the tax on circulation is not. That is only my opinion, however, and it is no better than that of anybody else."

"But the stamps on bank checks are done away with?"

"That does not affect the banks. They did not pay that, the depositors did. You will have to wait until I get further information before I can tell you anything about the bill."

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. Jas. G. Butler, of Jas. G. Butler & Co., said the manufacturers, jobbers and tobacco dealers of this country could not help being pleased with the new law.

"It is the best thing of the kind," said Mr. Butler, "that has ever been adopted. It lifts a burden of at least \$20,000,000 from the workingmen of the country, for they are the great consumers of tobacco. The tax collected on tobacco for the last fiscal year, at sixteen cents per pound, amounted to \$40,000,000, one-half of which, at the reduction to eight cents per pound, will be saved to the consumer, and this consumer is the person who can least stand a burdensome tax. Take a man getting \$100, or even \$50 a month. He will smoke cigars, because he can afford to do so. But go to the laborer on a section of railroad or the man working on the levee and you will find him every time with a piece of tobacco in his pocket. The manufacturer is only the agent of the government to collect the tax from this class of consumers, to whom the relief will be a great blessing. The tobacco interests of St. Louis, manufacturer, jobber and dealer alike, amounting in all to more than \$15,000,000 annually, are thoroughly pleased with the reduction, and we have only one objection to urge against the bill, and that is the 'free leaf' clause, which allows the farmer or producer to sell his tobacco in quantities not exceeding \$100 to whomsoever he pleases, thereby placing him in direct competition with the manufacturer. Tobacco for chewing must be submitted to a certain process, but for smoking very little treatment is required, and it may be purchased right from the field. They can dry it under a stove and rub it with their hands or through a sieve as they have been in the habit of doing heretofore, in violation of the revenue law. Under the old law a producer was compelled to sell his product to a licensed dealer, and could not dispose of it otherwise, under penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment."

"With the exception of this clause," said Mr. Butler, "and that is the 'free leaf' clause, which allows the farmer or producer to sell his tobacco in quantities not exceeding \$100 to whomsoever he pleases, thereby placing him in direct competition with the manufacturer. Tobacco for chewing must be submitted to a certain process, but for smoking very little treatment is required, and it may be purchased right from the field. They can dry it under a stove and rub it with their hands or through a sieve as they have been in the habit of doing heretofore, in violation of the revenue law. Under the old law a producer was compelled to sell his product to a licensed dealer, and could not dispose of it otherwise, under penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment."

MR. W. L. SCOTT, president of the Balch Sugar Refining company, was seen at his office, on the corner of Second and Pine streets, over the Boatman's bank.

"What will be the effect of the new duties on sugar imposed by the tariff bill?" asked the reporter.

"Oh," said Mr. Scott, "manufacturers have discovered the effect ever since last December. Sugar has been about a cent a pound less than before that time."

"Will it continue to be less?"

"That depends on several things; on the demand, which may exceed the supply, and on the action of the Cuban and South American cane growers, which will try to get to the benefit of the new schedule, and they may succeed."

"Will it injure Claus Spreckels, the San Francisco sugar monopolist?"

"It is hard to say. Spreckels has been able to sell his sugars at considerably less than eastern manufacturers. For instance, not long ago in Kansas City Spreckels' agent went to Kansas City and offered to sell them sugars at one-fourth of a cent less per pound than they had been paying, without asking what that was. It may be that he will be able to keep up the same advantageous arrangement with the railroads which has heretofore given him the best of the eastern manufacturers. He has not hitherto come further east with his goods than Kansas City, however."

"What is the territory supplied by the Balch Sugar Refining Company?"

"The entire west, north as far as St. Paul, and east as far as Indianapolis."

"And what is your total annual production?"

"About 175,000 barrels."

convenience, and will somewhat reduce the price. But the patent medicine part of it will amount to nothing so far as the consumer or the retail dealer is concerned."

ANOTHER RETAIL DRUGGIST said: "This taking off the tax on patent medicines is a beautiful thing for about thirteen large manufacturers and for nobody else. Take Dr. McLean, for instance. At a rough guess I should say that the passage of this bill is worth to him at least \$25,000 per annum in his business. It is really beneficial to about a dozen other manufacturers of patent medicines. When you come to buy your box of liver pills or your bottle of chrysothol, you will not find it reduced, you may be sure. Congress had a general idea that taxes must be cut down, and they did so wildly. The action in this case of patent medicines is a proof of this. This was a tax which was a burden on nobody, and which at the same time helped greatly towards paying the interest on the national debt. Now it is abolished and about thirteen men are benefited."

MR. HUGH L. FOX, president of the Tredegar iron company, of Tennessee, gave the reporter authority to say for him that he was well pleased with the tariff bill.

"Its effect," said Mr. Fox, "will be to reduce prices of iron one-half cent per pound, and American manufacturers will be able to compete with foreign producers more on an equality than heretofore. The bill will aid in my opinion, being about a remodeling of the labor question."

"In what way?"

"I will tell you. Heretofore the price of labor to the iron manufacturer has been altogether too high. For instance, in England a roller in an iron mill earns about \$3 per day; in this country his wages have averaged from \$8 to \$12 per day. With a high protective tariff to shield him, the American manufacturer has hitherto been able to pay those prices, but under the new bill he will not be able to do it, or anything like it, and the result will be that American labor will modify its tone considerably. Heretofore, when the laborers in an iron mill made up their minds that they were not receiving sufficient wages, they would make a demand for an increase, at the same time telling the manufacturer that if he didn't choose to accept the new schedule he might close up, but under the new tariff bill, labor will be forced to regard capital as its coadjutor and not its antagonist."

"Will the new bill have any other effects than those you have mentioned?"

"Yes, sir; it will crowd out all the mills which are located at a great distance from the mines, for the simple reason that under the tariff these mills cannot live and compete with mills more wisely located. The Chicago rolling mills cannot fail to feel the effect, and so will other mills situated like those in Chicago, at a great distance from the mines. The new bill is a good thing for the mills in Alabama and Tennessee, because fully four-fifths of all the iron used in St. Louis comes from those states."

MR. KEHAN A HITCHCOCK, president of the St. Louis Steel and Ore company, was asked his opinion as to the effect of the tariff bill on the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails.

"I think," said Mr. Hitchcock, in reply, "that it is a good thing that congress passed a tariff bill. It settles something, at any rate. People will have to adjust their affairs to the new state of things. As to the effect of the tariff bill on the manufacturers of Bessemer steel rails in this country, this, it seems to me, is the situation: The bill imposes a duty of \$17 per ton on the imported rails; foreign manufacturers have been able, and doubtless will continue to land their rails at any American port for about \$45 per ton, including this duty. If American manufacturers can secure labor, ore and fuel at lower prices than have heretofore been paid for them, they ought to be able to turn out Bessemer steel rails at the same figure, thus placing them on an equality with foreign producers."

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facturing company is the largest concern of its kind in the country. It has a capital stock of \$2,250,000 and manufactures all but the merest fraction of the matches consumed in the United States. The company was organized in 1881, and is a consolidation of all the match manufacturers who had been doing business previous to that time. The Washington correspondent of a morning paper, in describing the scene in the lobby during the last hours of the Forty-seventh congress and while the tariff bill was still pending, stated that "a match manufacturer" had declared his willingness to give \$100,000 for the defeat of the measure, declaring that, whereas the bill did away with the stamp tax on matches, it would destroy the prosperity of match manufacturers and would enable "every old woman and cripple in the country" to engage in the business. Referring to this episode in conversation with a Post-Dispatch reporter this morning, Mr. Hopkins stated that he did not believe it had occurred at all, and certainly, he said, the talkative match manufacturer was not connected with the Diamond Manufacturing company.

"What will be the effect of the tariff bill on the match industry?" the reporter asked Mr. Hopkins.

"It will reduce the price of matches just the amount of the stamp which hitherto has been required to be attached to every box."

"Will it impair the business of your company?"

"I don't see that it will," was Mr. Hopkins' reply; "people could go into the business of making matches before the passage of the bill just as well as now. The abrogation of the tariff on quinine didn't injure Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, and the abolition of the stamp act will not hurt the Diamond Manufacturing Company. There is not a more conservative trade in the country than the match trade. People are accustomed to our brands and will have no others."

A TALK WITH VAN WYCK.

Comments on His Attack on the Sub-Department of Justice.

By Telegraph to New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Van Wyck has had the misfortune to be complimented for his speech of last Friday by a Washington evening paper, which has had no other object in existence for the last year or two than to defend the star route plunderers. Another paper declares that these compliments settle the status of the senator from Nebraska in relation to the star route case. The senator has a quaint, old-fashioned look and manner that always make his talk interesting, whether his opinions are accepted or not. A Tribune correspondent, meeting him this evening, asked if he had seen the comments of the papers classifying him among the friends of the star route defrauders.

"Oh yes," he replied, in a comfortable tone, "I don't matter. Let them talk. It doesn't matter."

"But queried the correspondent, 'do you wish to let the statements go unchallenged that you are trying to subvert the prosecution?'"

"Embarrass the prosecution! What nonsense! Why, its monstrous! The idea that we should allow this thing to go on until the costs of the trial amount up to such a huge sum! I must have consented to a half a million already. You know this star route business was begun two years ago. The frauds were discovered under the administration of Mr. James, and all the good that has been done for the country was done by him, and he did it by stopping the service which had been fraudulently put on. Now, then, after that, you know, began the attempt to have these men punished. They all had the post office department, all its detectives, all its machinery, sending its agents over the whole country. Then they had all the agencies of the department of justice, with its high salaried special attorneys. They protracted one trial five months, without themselves seeming to know what they were able to prove. The same thing I fear, will apply to what has taken place recently. The people demanded the punishment, if possible, of the star route conspirators, but when, with all the power of the government, all its appliances at command, they were willing to employ a favorite set of attorneys, paying them at rates which outrage public sentiment, they began a fraud which required punishment of at least cessation as much as the star route villainage."

EXPENSES LIKELY TO EQUAL THE SUMS STOLEN.

"If allowed to continue they will equal the aggregate amount stolen through the star service. Had the postoffice been stirred up as it should have been after an active inquiry by congress, it would have saved that national scandal, for it is perfectly evident that those frauds could not have continued except by the criminal negligence or still more acquiescence of the chiefs and heads of the department. So with these frauds in the department of justice. It is far better to attempt to check them now than let them run to their legitimate end. Any pretense that we must wait at all this and consent to it, because it will embarrass the prosecution, is startling. Why, I drew my resolution twice last session, but tore it up for fear such a claim would be made. Now that they are still continued, it would have been criminal on the part of congress to adjourn without calling attention to the matter. If I am wrong, let them show wherein."

An Important Trial.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—The trial of Hon. L. Dukes for the murder of Capt. Nutt, the state cashier, begins at Uniontown Pa., to-morrow morning. Intense interest in the trial is manifested there by all classes.

Hon. Seth F. Crews, member of the Illinois legislature from Jefferson county, was arrested on an indictment in St. Clair county for obtaining money on fraudulent securities. Crews claims the arrest is a blackmailing scheme.

A CHAPTER ON LIARS,

Both Professional and Perjured Ones, Conspicuous in the Star Route Case.

The Daily Dog Fight in the Court, in Which the Judge Pokes up the Animals.

Rerdell, the Informer, Explains the Belford Check and Dorsey's Poker Games.

While the Latter Denounces His Old Clerk as a Devil in Human Garb.

The Chief Conspirator Brutally Beats a Visitor in His Parlor.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—After recess, although the court assured Wilson that Sweeney had brought in rough papers last week, he insisted on his right to be allowed access to others. The old question was reargued and counsel had a lively tilt. Merrick characterized the demand as ridiculous, declared every facility had been offered in his defense, and when Wilson persisted in his demand, exclaimed: "I don't think you know what you want yourself. I don't think you are sane or, it so help me God."

"I think you are crazy," retorted Wilson.

The Court—Mr. Merrick, you ought not to talk to a crazy man in that way. [Laughter.] I suppose the court is endorsing what Merrick said. Merrick (with mock gravity)—Your honor should not say that.

The Court—Of course it was only in jest.

Wilson—It is not the first time the court has talked to me in an unkind way.

The Court—It did make a mistake because of your impetuosity in proceeding. Merrick was getting too warm, I thought to call him off.

Merrick attempted to interpose. Wilson turned angrily shaking his fist at him, and exclaimed, "I know the methods of this prosecution. I know I have had a spy of the prosecution sitting behind me for weeks."

The Court—If you'll allow me another joke, Mr. Wilson, I will say you are all (laughing) in another. It is the business of the counsel to find out what they can of the plans of the other side.

The examination into the papers was resumed. After some time the court interrupted, saying it failed to see the pertinency of the offered evidence. Merrick said it was an attempt to prove that Sweeney did not commit the crime. The court did not see another.

David declared that Brady, who, in office, had cut to pieces his alleged co-conspirators in making deductions and fines, and had acted only as a good man; as a judge in making remissions where they seemed to be demanded.

Wilson asserted whenever a postmaster reported a failure to Brady, he had, repeatedly, promptly, overruled, (as long as he held last in office) imposed fines in strict accordance with law. He wanted to show by evidence that the remitted money passed into such hands as to make it absolutely impossible for Brady to touch a cent of it, instead of his getting half as Walsh testified.

The court decided to admit evidence "in order to save time, to shorten the trial so as to bring it within the compass of an average life time."

The examination of papers was resumed and continued until adjournment.

THE BELFORD CHECK.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

IT WAS GIVEN IN GAME OF POKER. WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Star says: Rerdell has made a statement to the government counsel about the statements to The Star reporter concerning the Belford check matter, which explains the relations of Dorsey and Rerdell. These statements are to the following effect: In the latter part of August, or the beginning of September, 1879, Rerdell was sent for by the bankers. He went to the bank and there was shown a check, dated, some time in July, 1879. The check was for \$2,000, payable to "J. B. B." or "James B. Belford." It was signed by S. W. Dorsey. The check had a number of endorsements showing it had passed through some bank. The writing and signature were so irregular and bad that the bank had doubt about its being genuine, therefore desired Rerdell to give his opinion of it. Rerdell examined the check and said, "It had undoubtedly been written and signed by S. W. Dorsey, but he must have been drunk when he wrote it." The check was paid. S. W. Dorsey returned to Washington the 1st of October. Rerdell informed him about the check, and what he, Rerdell, had said to the bank people. Dorsey's reply was, "No, I was not drunk. I wrote that check on the cars on my way to Denver; that is why it was so badly written."

A few days afterwards he gave the check book to Rerdell to make up his mail accounts. The stub of the \$2,000 check was there marked, "J. B. B., \$2,000; mail." Rerdell charged that to the mail account, as directed by Dorsey. Rerdell says the check book will show he is telling the truth. There is no other way to verify the statement, because no bank records name the payees of checks.

He says the stubs of the checks of August or September, 1879, will show one of \$2,000 charged against Dorsey. The government could not offer this testimony because you cannot corroborate a witness on a collateral matter.

Besides, the court ruled out Rerdell's testimony relative to Belford. Whether the check had been given to Belford or not was a matter Rerdell had no interest in. Afterwards, from the conversation between Dorsey and the others, overheard by Rerdell, he came to understand that Dorsey, Belford and Cross' friends were on the train going west. It was proposed to play a game with cards, to draw poker." Dorsey was one of the players, and Belford the stakeholder and cashier of the crowd. Dorsey lost nearly all the money he had, and gave a check in settlement with Belford, "or one of the winners to whom Belford transferred the same in settlement." Dorsey was shrewd and charged his loss to the mail, thus generally permitting Belford, Brady, Vail & Co. to share his loss. The above statement of Rerdell has thrown some light upon the transaction and interested parties are having a lively time among themselves.

DORSEY'S DENIAL.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION HERELD. WASHINGTON, March 8.—Ex-Senator Dorsey furnishes the following card: To the Associated Press: "I am informed you sent to the country an erroneous falsehood that appeared in The Star to-night, as the statement of Rerdell. The Associated Press being supreme in its sphere, I am forced to appeal to it to ask that what I say be placed beside what the perjurer says. I never saw Belford on the cars. I never played a game of cards with him, in his presence anywhere or at any time. I never gave him a check of any kind whatever for any purpose in the world. I never met him in my life except in Washington City or Denver, then only socially. Rerdell says I was here in October, 1879, that he spoke to me about the check. I was not here on that day, after the 11th of July, 1879, until August, 1880. In the meantime I had not seen Rerdell. This story is one that flows from the mouth of a self admitted perjurer and thief. Rerdell never kept a book for me, never wrote a line in a book for me, never made a charge for me, never had a check book of mine, unless he stole it. No check, no stub, no check, no entry of any name or character ever existed upon which to base this infamous libel. Rerdell's statement is the natural outgrowth of the usual infamy of transmitted power and the family represents it."

A SLUGGING MATCH.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

DORSEY THUMPS A VISITOR IN HIS PARLOR.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Star to-day says it leaked out Tuesday morning that an attack was being made by Stephen W. Dorsey on Judge Lilley, father of ex Deputy Arthur Lilley, at the residence of the former. Lilley called at Dorsey's residence, accompanied by a friend. They were admitted at once by Dorsey, who invited them to his parlor. They commenced conversation, during which Dorsey accused Lilley of obtaining Rerdell as a government witness. Lilley was excited, and dealt Lilley a blow in the face. The latter, in throwing himself back to avoid the blow, his chair was upset and he fell to the floor, when Dorsey kicked him in the lower part of the abdomen. Lilley is confined to his room by the injuries. Ex-Senator Dorsey's friends, in conversation this evening, admit the fact of the assault on Judge Lilley, but assert it took place under circumstances of great provocation after Dorsey had been grossly insulted.

CAPITOL NOTES.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

STOPPED HIS SALARY. WASHINGTON, March 8.—The first comptroller of the treasury has advised the treasurer to make no payments on account of the salary of Theodore I. Singler, the newly elected delegate to the house of representatives from Idaho until his accounts as secretary of the territory, which office he just vacated, has been adjusted. There is nothing wrong in the accounts which are now in process of settlement. He cannot refuse to advance Singler his salary when it becomes due, as he does not believe he has authority to withhold the salary of any public officer unless it can be shown he is indebted to the government.

GOING FOR HIS GIRL. David Davis will leave here in a special car, Saturday morning, for Fayetteville, N. C., where he is to be married to Miss Annie Burr, the first of next week.

INDIAN INSPECTOR FOLLOWS has tendered his resignation, to take effect the 31st inst. Secretary Teller has already selected a successor.

TWO NEW LIFE SAVING STATIONS will be established this season, four of them on the lake.

SECRETARY SUGAR FRAUDS. Secretary Folger directed N. W. Bingham and S. E. Chamberlain, special agents of the treasury department, to proceed to San Francisco and Portland for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the whole subject of importation at those ports of sugars free of duty under the Hawaiian treaty. It will be remembered that Representative Ferry Belmont advised later in the evening McGloin's counsel visited him, and to Dorsey on this subject, in which he referred to extensive frauds alleged to have been perpetrated on the revenue at the ports in question under the treaty with Hawaii.

THE ENVOYS FROM MADAGASCAR and their suite were to-day entertained as guests of the government by an excursion to Mt. Vernon in company with the resident diplomatic corps and a number of other distinguished per-

sons invited by the secretary of state. The trip was made on the United States steamer Dispatch, which left the navy yard at 11 a. m. and returned after an absence of five hours. Among the invited guests who took part in the excursion, besides nearly all the foreign ministers and their families, were Representatives Kasson and Belmont of the the foreign affairs committee; Senator Hill, Adjutant General Drum, Brig. Gen. Hasen, Admirals Warden, Rodgers and Walker, Wm. Henry Prescott and Gen. Leclaire H. Fouts, the newly appointed minister to Corea.

BURIAL OF GOV. STEPHENS.

An Immense Throng at Atlanta. The Services at the Capitol.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—The Stephens memorial services began at 10 o'clock. The attendance was overwhelming. Many delegations of citizens and military are here from different parts of the state. Speeches were made by Martin J. Crawford, General Toombs, General Jackson, Senator Brown, Col. Jones, Attorney General Atkinson, Dr. Miller and ex-Governor Smith. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock.

EULOGISTIC RESOLUTIONS. ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—The funeral services opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. Adams. Senator Colquitt introduced the speakers. General Gordon read the following resolutions by the citizens committee:

RESOLVED, That in the death of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, Georgia has lost her best beloved, foremost citizen; the union one of its most able, enlightened statesmen, and the world an example of benevolence and humanity.

RESOLVED, That his catholic sympathies, embracing as they did, all classes, colors and conditions—the whole family of man—render his life an inspiring example for the consecration of ourselves and those who are to come after us.

RESOLVED, That not only with admiration but with astonishment, we contemplate his life long struggle against adverse circumstances, beginning with his career at college and ending only with his repose in the bier, he conquered poverty, debility, disease, and with all unnumbered sorrows, he remained invincible he achieved imperishable honors in almost every sphere of intellectual activity, and fell at last a hero in the full panoply of the life of his fame at the post of duty.

RESOLVED, That the readiness with which he broke with political parties when, in his judgment, they had departed from the constitution of his country, and his brave support of the rights and privileges as he conceived them, of all citizens, whether colored or his own race, native or foreign born, illustrate his courage of conviction, which never failed him, and which is worthy of emulation.

RESOLVED, That while we do not represent Stephens as infallible, we do point with sincere pride to the many-sided intellect of this remarkable man, to his vast range of acquirements, all disciplined to usefulness by his superb practical wisdom and sanctified by the virtues of an every-day Christian life; to his pre-eminence everywhere, in speculative as well as practical life, at the bar, on the hustings, of statesmanship and in the wider field of letters, as rendering him a match for the mightiest. An accomplished man, his fame will be the care of itself. He built his own monument in the heart of every Georgian. His name will be canonized on the hearthstone of every house in the state.

In presenting the resolutions, General Gordon spoke in terms of praise of the life of Stephens.

General Toombs, in ascending the stand, almost broke down with emotion. He spoke for nearly an hour on the life of Stephens. In the course of his eulogy he said Stephens would have deserved all honor if he had done no act in his life except to advocate these principles of state rights, which he had always held to.

Crowds continued to arrive during the day until fully fifty thousand visitors were in the city. Such crowds were never seen in Atlanta. With the population of Atlanta left out there must have been over seventy-five thousand people in the streets.

The funeral services in the afternoon were conducted by Rev. J. Jones. Doctor Talmadge made the closing prayer. The funeral procession was a mile and a half long. Tonight the visiting citizens and military are returning home.

The memorial services at Augusta were participated in by thousands. Nearly every business house in the city was closed and all the bells tolled. Appropriate services were also held in the colored churches.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 8.—The governor and cabinet passed resolutions of sympathy with Georgia in the loss of her chief magistrate. Public offices were closed during the funeral and the capitol flag at half mast.

The Last Night of a Murderer. Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW YORK, March 8.—There was a pitiful scene at the Tombs to-night when the mother, sister and sweet heart of McGloin, the murderer, paid their last visit to him. McGloin manifested but little emotion while conversing with them. After kissing them goodbye, he ate a hearty supper. The unfortunate mother was taken home in a coach, her hysterical shrieks resounding through the streets. After the evening meal McGloin and Malone, the latter a double murderer, conversed with their spiritual advisers. Later in the evening McGloin's counsel visited him, and to Dorsey on this subject, in which he referred to extensive frauds alleged to have been perpetrated on the revenue at the ports in question under the treaty with Hawaii.

IRON WORKERS' WAGES. Special Dispatch to This Day.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—Meetings of the Amalgamated Associations of Iron and Steel workers to consider the scale of wages to go into effect, June 1st, will be held Saturday, simultaneously in this city, Wheeling, Covington, Ky., Belleville, Ill., Youngstown, Ohio, and Philadelphia. No demand for radical changes in the present scale will be made except in the case of the wages of the engineers. Unless manufacturers insist on reductions, everything will pass smoothly.

TAKE-TO-YOUR HOLES, And Patiently Wait the Toot of Wiggins Windy Horn.

Nations of Fools Anxiously Waiting for the Crack of Doom.

While the Prophet Bemoans the Fate of His Fellow Creatures.

The Fatal Calm Preceding Storms Felt on the Northern Coast.

The Signal Service Reports all Clear in the Land of Promise.

The Coming Storm: OTTAWA, March 8.—A great con-stantiation has been created in the Ottawa district by a blinding snow storm which set in yesterday and continues to-day. Several farmers in the country district have deserted their homes and are seeking shelter in the woods where they are building snow houses. They fully believe in "Wiggins' prediction" that the railways leaving the city are blocked up with snow. In a conversation with Wiggins to-day he stated this storm was caused by one of the planets moving into a position to take part in the great storm on the 9th and 11th of March. This planets force has crossed western Europe and the eastern half of America, and was really the arm of the great storm. The Michigan storm proper will begin on the 9th in the eastern hemisphere and reach here on the 11th. He thinks there must have been terrific storms in England yesterday and to-day. For the remainder of the week there will be severe frosts. He said in conclusion that in all his letters, both to the minister of marine and to the lords of admiralty he advised that all vessels should be in safe harbors not later than March 5th, for he feared minor storms that always preceded the great one. The storm in the decisive battle ground between himself on the one hand and Generals Hazen, Cornwall, Venorand meteorological scientists on the other, and he is willing to stake his reputation that it will be on time and prove the highest blow ever known. Many maritime shippers are acting on his advice, and have ordered their vessels to remain in port until after the 12th inst.

OTTAWA, March 8.—As the time approaches for Wiggins' great storm, the interest becomes more intense. Many timid persons are known to be prostrated with nervousness. The telegraph reports several women have become insane through fear of the United States. It has visibly affected Wiggins, and seriously interfered with his appetite to-day. He regrets that the storm is coming, and almost wishes now he had not predicted it. In the interest of science, however, he felt it a duty he owed his fellow creatures. He promises early next week to publish to the world the theory on which he based his prognostications. The weather this evening is somewhat milder, the wind having subsided. Wiggins regards this as the calm before the storm.

HALIFAX, March 8.—The northern lights are bright to-night. Wiggins stated yesterday the world preceeds his storm. A local weather prophet, while predicting 24 hours of