The South African War Has So Far Cost £148,000,000.

TAXES THAT WILL PAY COST.

A Graduated Scale of Sugar Duties Imposed—West Indian Sugar Not Exempt-Export Duty on Coal-The Income Tax Now Made 14 Pence in the Pound-Sixty Million Pounds to be Borrowed by Means of Consols-The Transvaal Not to be Taxed.

"How is this deficit to be met?"

The New Taxes.

propose is not a protective duty but an adequate public necessity has arisen for some duty of which the laboring classes should bear a fair

Effect of the Sugar Tax.

"The effect of my proposal on the price of sugar is doubtful, as the price of sugar is governed by the bounty system. The great bulk of the imports of sugar comes from bounty-giving countries. The bounty system is that a country giving a bounty argonyactor production with

share.

 Total revenue...
 651,925,000

 Expenditure...
 917,960,000

 War expenditure...
 325,000,000

 Deficit...
 266,035,000
 Current Year.

Estimated expenditure.. \$938,000,000 Estimated revenue 716,275,000
Estimated deficit... 220,000,000

Total... \$55,000,000 Coal—An export duty of 1s per ton

Spirits and Tobacco—No change, Beer, Wine and Tea—No change.

London cable report— Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered his anxiously-awaited budget speech in the House of Commons this afternoon. The changes in the tariff are important, and are designed to meet the large

The New Taxes.

"The country has reached a point when it is necessary to widen the scope of taxation, but direct taxpayers must bear their share of the burden. I propose that two pence shall be added to the income tax, making one shilling and two pence in the pound. The extra two pence will realize £3,800,000. There will be no addition to the beer, wine, tea, spirits or tobacco duties. I am not disposed to impose a customs duty on manufactured imported goods, as suggested by Sir Howard Vincent. The average consumption of sugar is 56 pounds per head. Sugar is taxed in every other community in Europe, and is taxed in the United States. In this country taxes remained on sugar long after the institution of free trade. What I propose is not a protective duty but at the collegency while. and are designed to meet the large war expenditure.

The Chancellor rose at 4.18 p.m., amidst rounds of cheers, and commenced his statement. His opening sentence was not promising. "During the last five years," said the Chancellor, "we have been invariably able to congratulate the House on a general increase in the prosperity of the country, but the year 1900, especially the last six months, showed symptoms of a change. Our foreign trade during the year considerably increased, but in value rather than in volume." This had been mainly derived from the high price of certain articles, notably coal, which naturally must have injured important industries, especially railways.

Revenue Exceeded Estimates.

Revenue Exceeded Estimates.

Nevertheless, the revenue for the ast year had shown no signs of depast year had shown no signs of de-orease, and the Exchequer receipts showed a surplus of £2,865,000 over the estimates. He was bound to say, however, that the excess had been due to forestalment on dutiable ar-ticles. But for this his estimates would have been barely realized. Much could be said for and against forestalwould have been barely realized. Anderould be said for and against forestalment, but it was an unmitigated nuisance to financial statisticians. The forestalments of 1899-1900 amounted to £3,250,000, which properly belonged to the revenue of the last year. The forestalment of the past ewhat exceeded the previous year somewhat exceeded the previous year. He would say that the consuming power of the people was maintained, but there was no material evidence of the expansion of that power beyond what was fairly attributable

increase of population. Some Decrease of Revenue.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then procoeded to review the various items of revenue, mentioning that the revenue from beer was £4,000,000 less than the estimate. "That decrease," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "is probably attributable to the fact that year many hear drinkers are in probably attributable to the fact that very many beer drinkers are in South Africa, and also to the in-crease in the spending power of the people, owing to the high price of coal. Experience has shown that we have practically reached the limit in the profitable taxation of spirits. The receipts from the death duties were the profitable taxation of spires. The preceipts from the death duties were £1,500,000 below those of the previous year, but he had better expectations for next year. The prolongation of the war and the absence of on the stock ensatisfac-sponsible for the unsatisfac-In noting vere responsible for the insatisfac-tory yield from stamps. In noting that the yield from the income tax was £1,150,000 above the estimate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer re-marked that in twelve years the marked that in twelve years the income on which taxation was paid the House would remember reached a later part of his The only other points of the revenue which he needed to touch upon were the exceptional receipts owing to the mint, to silver coinage and to the telegraph receipts, which compared very unfavorably with the expendi-

The total receipts amount to £130,-The total receipts amount to £130,-385,000, and the expenditures to £183,592,000, of which £65,000,000 was for the war in South Africa, and £3,000,000 for China. The deficit, £53,207,000, showed that they paid £15,413,000 out of the revenue for the cost of the war. The total amount provided by the State last year aggregated the enormous sum of £198,346,000. "As to the national debt." said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "it stands in painful contrast with last year. But the funded debt had decreased by £1,425,000. On 'April 1st the national debt stood at £687,500,000, an increase of £55,000,-000, on account of the war.

Will Not Tax the Transvaal. "As to obtaining contributions from the Transvaal, Sir David Barbour's the Transvaal, Sir David Earthours reports are not encouraging at present. I think the House will see the war has brought that country to the verge of ruin: (Opposition cheers greeted this remark.) This can no longer be considered. The small war has cost £148,000,000, double the cost has cost £148,000,000, double the cost of the Crimean war. There was £67,-000,000 of the unfunded debt redeemable within the next ten years.
"I have tried to put before the House a true account of our finances

"How is this deficit to be met?" asked Sir Michael.
"I will never be responsible for the fatal policy of paying the whole cost of the war out of the loans, without putting a reasonable amount on the taxpayers of the day. The real difficulty, however, is not so much the cost of the war in South Africa as the operations in China, as they will increase our ordinary expenditure. even if the war comes to an end within three or four months (this statement caused cheering from the Irish members), or sooner than the honorable members suppose. Our ordinary expenditure would not permit of the remittance of the additional taxation proposed for war purposes last year. It therefore becomes necessary to put our expenditure on broader bases.

The New Taxes. House a true account of our finances for the present and immediate future. In our time no Chancellor of the Exchequer has had so difficult a task, and none has had a more indulgent nudlence. I have not laid proposals before the House with the view of gaining transient popularity, but I have endeavored to establish a principle of contribution by the whole community to the burdens of the State."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach concluded at 6.41 p. m., amidst loud applause, having spoken two hours and 26 min-

utes.
Sir William Vernon Harcourt com-plimented the Chancellor of the Ex-

real injury to the coal trade. Even supposing that the export of coal is checked, I am not sure that even that result will be an evil. From this source I expect £2,100,000, an aggregate of £11,000,000 from new taxation.

"My final balance sheet will be: From taxation, a revenue of £122,200,000; from non-taxation, £21,055,000; from non-taxation, £21,055,000; a total of £143,255,000. I propose to reduce the expenditure, by again suspending the sinking fund, to £182,962,000. This shows a defleit of £39,707,000, to which must be added £1,250,000 for the fresh debt I have to borrow. I must ask the House to give £1,752,000; 6d. a gallon on spirits, which was estimated to funcish £1,000,000 and an agreement to funcion non-taxation, £21,055,000; for his shows a defleit of £39,707,000, to which must be added £1,250,000 for the fresh debt I have to borrow. I must ask the House to give £1,752,000; 6d. a gallon on spirits, which was estimated to funcish the Chancel-lor of the Exchequer hoped that they would not be levied for the whole time. Then he placed 4d. per pound on tobacco, and an extra 6d. per pound on fareign cigars, which, together were estimated to produce £1,000,000. In all, the first high the chancel for the Exchequer is a funcion of the Exchequ

Pennsylvania Suffers Severely by the Storm.

ness.

The loss to the railroads entering Pittsburg from flood, land-slides, wrecked bridges, heavy smow and the interference with traffic is roughly estimated at \$1,000,000. The damage to telegraph poles and lines along all the roads was enor-

OHIO REACHES DANGER LINE

Pittsburg, Pa., April 21.—Pittsburg and Allegheny are slowly emerging from the murky flood. At 8 p.m. the rivers were receding nearly a foot an hour. The highest point reached at Davis Island dam was 25.8 feet at 3 a.m., which means 28 feet at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. The water remained stationary until about 3 p.m., when it began to fall. Conservative estimates of the total damage in this district is between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Fifty thousand workers are suffering from enforced idleness.

Also Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Ammunition.

SURRENDER OF BURGHERS.

Gen. French Sick and Will Take Short Rest-DeWet Has Few Followers - Hardships Experienced at Johannesburg-Kruger Got Good News.

London, April 21 .-- In a despatch to he War Office, dated yesterday, Gen. Kitchener reports that the captures since April 16th, by Blood, Beatson, Plummer, Kitchener and Benson have been 81 prisoners, 100,009 rounds of small arms ammunition, 200 horses and numerous wagons and cattle. Twenty Boers surrendered.

DeWet's Few Followers. DeWet's Few Followers.

London, April 21.—A despatch to a news agency here from Harrismith, under date of yesterday, locates Gen.
De Wet near Kroonstad, and says he has few followers, and is unable to recruit a sufficient force to make an offensive movement. There have been numerous surrenders of starving Boers.

Emissary to Kruger.

Amsterdam, April 21.—An emissary from Gen. Botha to President Kru-ger, who left the commandoes in Feb-ruary, arrived yesterday at Hilver-sum, where President Kruger is living. sum, where President Kruger is living.
The emissary 'brought encouraging messages to the effect that the Boers have provisions and ammunition in abundance, but are very poorly provided with boots and shoes. A train captured recently near Pretoria yielded an enormous quantity of cartaintees.

tridges.
Transvaal Secretary of State Reitz writes that the war will last comfortably another two or three years, unless England wearies of the struggle.

Sauer's Brother. Cape Town, April 21 .- A brother of ex-Minister Sauer has been convict-ed of being a ringleader of the reb-els in the Cape Colony. Sentence in his case was deferred.

Rank Not Merit. New York, April 21.—A special cable despatch to the New York Tribune from Mr. I. N. Ford, dated London,

1 a. m., says:
"In clubland yesterday the rewards for services in South Africa formed the principal topic of conversation. Regret was general that there had not been shown greater discrimination in drawing up the list. No fault was found with Lord Roberts, but the custom which has long obtained of apportioning rewards in accordance with rank rather than merit was freely condemned. It is evident that red tape has not yet become 1 a. m., says: was freely condemned. It is evident that red tape has not yet become a thing of the past in the War Office, seeing that officers whose names have become household words through the British Empire for conspicuously brilliant performances against the Boers, and on whom Lord Roberts himself bestowed special commendation, are classed with others of less notable quality. notable quality.

Gen. French III, and Will Rest. Gen. French III, and WIII Rest.
London, April 22.—A despatch to
the Times from Pretoria says that
General French is slightly indisposed,
and it has been recommended that
he take a short rest at his headquarters. He has therefore returned
to Johannesburg from the southeast. A general winter movement is
now under way. The Intelligence Deunder way. The Intelligence De now under way. The Intelligence Department reports that a large percentage of Boers in the district where the largest commandoes are collected are without horses.

The attractive subject of peace negative subject subject subject subject subject subject subject subject subject s

The attractive subject of peace negotiations is again occupying some of the correspondents. The Times' representative says enigmatically that further overtures from the Boers would not cause surprise.

A despatch to the Chronicle from Cape Town says it appears to be a fact that Mrs. Botha, wife of the Boer commandant general, has lately been very busy traveling back wards and forwards with verbal messages between her husband and Gen.

sages between her husband and Gen

Teaining Recruits. London, April 21.—The War Office announces the appointment of a com-mittee to consider the education of mittee to consider the education of candidates for commissions in the army, and the system of training at Woolwich and Sandhurst, and to report whether changes are desirable. The Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, M. P., is Chairman of the commission, whose members include Lieut. Col. Arthur Lee, M. P., who was British military attache with the American army in the Spanish war, and Rev. Edmod Warre, headmaster at Eton.

Johannesburg Hardships. Lorenzo Marques, April 21,-In Jo Lorenzo Marques, April 21.—M Johannesburg at present millionaires are the only people who could live with any degree of comfort, and it is far from being the Utopia that it is described as having been in the past. As examples of the prices of provisions, it may be mentioned that potatoes are £5 a bag, and forage 85s. a bayelest rounds. Everything else is on

hundred pounds. Everything else is on hundred pounds. Everything else is on the same scale.

Of social life in Johannesburg, there is none. The theatres are closed, and with the exception of an occasional concert at the Wander-ers, which gives only a faint idea of what the Wanderers' used to be, of what the Wanderers' used to be, there is nothing to break the dull monotony. The Wanderers' football ground is a huge hospital, and there are evidences on all hands of the horrors of war. The few hotels that are open have an apologetic sort of look, and the choice of figuors is

much charrings to mid that if he wished for intoxecute he would have to decide between energy and liqueurs. The hotelk separa can only in he wishes for intoact to he would have to decide between anarry and liqueurs. The hotelitaepers can only purvey what food they buy on the permits allowed to them for residents in the hotel. Ment is very expensive, and many cattle are saftering from lung sickness. There is also an epidemic of horse clekness. In fact, advices from all British sources at the Rand are uniformly deleful in tone, and consisted, in agreeing that the Datch refugres, who are stationed at the race course and all around Turfontels, have for anything, and are even ellowed tennis courts and even cllowed tennis courts and even cllowed tennis courts and even cllowed tennis courts and even cllowed. The kindness with which the British appear to be treating the Dutch seque

The kindness with which the British appear to be treating the Datch sequence in some cases altogether managesary. For instance, a centractor had two applicants for work both Datch and penulises. Against his inclinations he gave them a lob, as they seemed to be serely in need of it. Next moraling they came, but not to work: they were row getting provisions free, and did-not require it. Another case was that of a woman, who, being in want of a servant, thought that, as there were hundreds of young butch girls at the race course she would have no difficulty in getting one of these; but one and all refused service with a Britisher, although they have no same quarter.

hesitation in accepting relief from the same quarter.

Among the many trials of the present residents of Johannesburg is the pass and permit business. To begin with, a residential pass from the district commissioner is necessary. Then there is a night permit; then a permit to ride a bleyele. These are only for Johannesburg propes. Should any one desire to go further or to be out later, a special permit is necessary. Then a permit is required to shift furniture, to have a dance, and so on ad Then a permit is required to shift fur-niture, to have a dance, and so on ad-infinitum. No wonder there was a rush for commissions in the Rand Rifles, when an officer requires non-of these permits and can buy whiskey by the case at the Rand rifle store,

A Pro-Boer View.

A Pro-Boer View.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 20.—Mr.

Montagu White has just returned from Europe, and writes to the local Transvaal League saying that the Boer advisers in Europe are strongly opposed to any settlement involving a surrender of independence. "Still less," he says, "would they counsel surrender because time is the very essence of the situation. Reports from General Botha and the other fighting Generals at the beginning from General Botha and the other fighting Generals at the beginning of February was encouraging and indicate that unless a settlement is effected war will be of long continuation. Even the special correspondent of the London Times astimates that it will last another year. The burghers are carefully husbanding their ammunition, of which they still have a generous supply, and there is no dearth of food, while the men in the field are by this time almost seathe field are by this time almost seasoned veterans. The spirit of determination to continue the struggle is indomitable. I cannot too strongly urge our friends to treat the various rumors detrimental to the Boer cause with respiritor. The absurd respects with suspicion. The absurd reports about DeWet going insane and the Boers being hopeless should be dis-missed at once."

SONS REFUSE TO SEE HER.

Blow to Princess Chimay Makes Her Wince.

RIGO IS TIRED OF HER TOO.

Paris, April 22.-Clara Ward, with her gypsy husband, Rigo, spent tem days here on their way from Egypt to London, where they now are. The Princess De Chimay wept bitterly, when the two boys by her first husband declined to see her. They are now good-sized lads and their action was quite voluntary. Their condem-nation of her wild elopement has evi-dently cut her deeper than the mandently cut her deeper than the man-ifest disgust of the civilized world Mrs. Rigo denies the newspaper story that she is the mother of story that she is the mother or twins, saying she has no children by

Rigo. The Hungarian fiddler, when he was interviewed, showed utter in-difference toward his American wife, He went so far as to say: "She can't be more tired of this life than I am. If now she cloped with another man that would be a solution, but a woman can't elope alone, and my wife is no longer very fresh or attrac-

In the presence of the princess Rigo confirmed her statements that they had made arrangements to ap-pear in a Paris music hall next fail. pear in a Paris music hall next fall.
In London they expected to sign
immediately for an engagement for
May and June, either at the Alhambra or the Empire. The managements
just now, she said, are trying to outbid each other. Rigo, who is really
a remarkable violinist, will play
solos and be accompanied by the
whole orchestra: The princess, who
can't sing or act, will appear conspicuously in a box. This being salvertised, is expected to prove a sufficient attraction. The princess
won't appear under \$100 a night.

WAS CANDY POISONED?

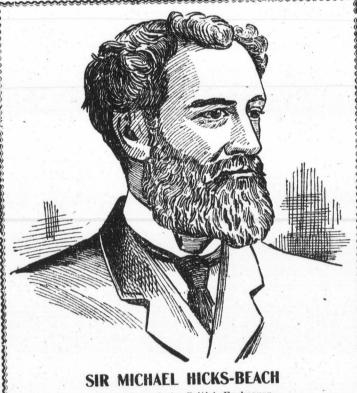
Montreal Girl Ate Some Which She Picked Up and Died.

Montreal, April 21.—Angeline Coull-lard, the 13-year-old daughter of Francoise Coullard, of St. Henri, came home on Friday morning half an hour after school started. She told her mother that she was

suffering severe pains, and stated that she had eaten a piece of caudy which she had found on the street. About noon she became unconscious, and died at 6 o'clock in the evening Coroner McMahon was called, and after enquiring into the circumstances thought it was not neces-

sary to call a jury.
A quantity of poisoned candy has been placed on certain streets in the vicinity of the city to kill dogs.

Percy Griffin, one of the children in the house at 405 Ossington avenue, Toronto, which is under quarantine, was removed to the smallpox hospital very small. An old Johannesburger, who had fought his way back, asked for a whiskey and soda at his resterday afternoon. This makes six favorite place of refreshment, and cases in the past house.



Chancellor of the British Exchequer.

system is that a country giving at bounty encourages production with in its borders, and at the same time does its best to restrict consump-tion by its own people by every possible means. The result is that possible means. The result is that there is an enormous surplus which has to find a foreign market, and this country, under the present circumstances, is the only market. Therefore, it is quite conceivable—unless, of course, the bounty-giving countries either reduce the area of their sugar production or lower their own duties of sugar for the benefit of their own population, both of which actions would mean the abolition of the bounty system—that the real result of the new tax, although at first the price might rise and consumption consequently be reduced, would be that there would be such an inflow into this country of bounty-fed sugars, chequer on the ability he had shown, declaring that his speech was characterized by honesty, a quality very much lacking in the conduct of the war, in telling the House and country the truth in regard to the position. The budget, continued Sir William, was but a chapter in the disastrous incident of the war. It was proped to horsow altogether £127.000. crous incident of the war. It was proposed to borgow altogether £127,000,000 more, four times as much as was borrowed for the Crimean war.

"We're living in an age of news-

this country of bounty-fed sugars, unable to go elsewhere, that the price might be brought down. Manufacturers to be Protected.

"Again, I do not believe the duty will injure manufacturers using sugar to anything like the extent feared. Of course, provision will be made for imposing a duty on manufactured articles from foreign countries. tries coming into competition with the home articles. I have endeavored to reconcile the conflicting inter-ests. Nothing must be done to pro-tect the British refiner to the disadvantage of the British consumer. But, on the other hand, fair play must be given to the British refiner, as compared with his continental rival. The refiner of beet sugar must not be favored as against the must not be favored as against the refiner of cane sugar, or vice versa. I propose a duty on refined sugar of four shillings and twopence a hundredweight. A half penny per pound would be four shillings and eight pence, so a margin of six pence is left to cover the customs, handling, why a tax of four shillings and two pence should increase the retail price more than a half penny per pound.

The Scale of the Sugar Tax.

"The graduated scale of taxation "The graduated scale of taxation will be as follows: Refined sugar, which is polarized at 98 and upwards, and which represents two-thirds of the total imports, would pay the full tax. This will diminish to a minimum of two shillings per hundredweight on raw sugar polarized at 76. This scale is only tentative statement of the profective willing to ized at 76. This scale is only tentative, and I am perfectly willing to listen to criticism and the benefit of experience and better knowledge. Molasses, in which are included the grocery syrups consumed largely by the poor, will pay two shillings per hundredweight, and glucose, of which a great deal has been heard lately, and which is used in the manufacture of jams and acrated waters, will have to bear a tax of one shilling and eight pence. I anticipate a yield and eight pence. I anticipate a yield of £5,100,000 from this tax. The

West Indies will not be exempt. Export Duty on Coal.

"My next proposal is a novel one, unknown in this country for 45 years. It is an export duty of a shilling a on account of the war.

To Meet Estimated Deficit.

Turning to the present year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the total estimated expendition of the coming year. Then he placed is shilling, which is infinitely less than the fluctuations in price, will do no to £30,153,000. Then he added to the coming year. This was estimated to give £6800,000 within the coming year. Then he placed is shilling, which is infinitely less than the fluctuations in price, will do no to £30,153,000. Then he added to the income tax, in

Houses Flooded. The submerged districts in Pitts-

borrowed for the Crimean war.
"We're living in an age of newspaper finance," said Sir William, "and
of increased expenditures. We cannot
go on without involving this country paper finance, go on without involving this country in financial ruin. The fashionable doctrine of the day is conscription and protection; does anybody believe that this increase of expenditures is not to go on?" Sir William argued that England was not as strong now as she was at the close of the French was and declared, in conclusion. war, and declared, in conclusion, that it was the most disastrous tatement that the Exchequer had

Is Ireland Benefited? After the speech of the Chancellor of he Exchequer Mr. John Redmond, he Nationalist leader, asked what the Nationalist leader, asked what interest Ireland had in the war which led to this extraordinary, disastrous and disgraceful financial situation. He protested against fresh taxation, which, he said, imposed great injustice upon Ireland, that, already, as admitted by the Government commission in 1893, was greatly overtaxed. He severely attacked Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the war policy. Replying to criticisms. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said there were valuable assets in the Transval colony, but that it was impossible to

At 1.40 a. m. Mr. Ballour said it was necessary to pass resolutions, whereupon the House divided on the sugar duty, which was adopted by a vote of 183 to 125. The coal duty was adopted by a vote of 171 to 127. On the resolution to authorize war louns being put before the House Mr. John Redmond moved to report process. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach asgress. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach ented, and the House then adjourned sented, and the House then adjourned.
A year ago the Chancellor of the
Exchequer estimated the total expenditure for the year just closed at
£150,061,000, an increase of nearly
forty millions over the estimate of
the then closing year. On the then
present basis of taxation he estimted that the revenue would amount present basis of taxation he estimated that the revenue would amount to £115.268,000, or a deficit of £34 793,000. He suspended the sinking fund, in the form of terminable annuities, amounting to £4,640,000, which the estimated deficit which brought the estimated deficit down to £30,153,000. Then he added

mous, and it will take several days to fully repair them. Trains are now running on all the roads, but no at-tempt is being made to keep up to schedules.

burg and Allegheny are a scene of abject misery. Cellars and, in some instances, the first floors of stores and dwellings are covered with water. The damage to furniture and buildings in Allegheny is estimated at about \$100,000. In Pittsburg the consideration of the providences and stores and loss to residences and stores and goods and the cost of cleaning up will amount to about \$250,000. At Carnegleborough, six miles from Pittsburg, the loss is estimated at \$40,000.

The Westinghouse Electric Company and two carloads of finished material for Toronto on the tracks. They were caught in the flood and water got into the cars. The loss may reach \$50,000.

Above the Danger Mark. Cincinnati, Ohio, April 21.—The Ohio River reached forty-five feet to-night, and will reach the danger line of fifty feet here before mid-

only, but that it was impossible to may what the contribution for the war in the present state of that country vould be.

At 1.40 a. m. Mr. Balfour said it and the contribution of the behavior of the country of the c exceed the flood of February, 1897, and of March, 1898, when it reached sixty-one feet at Cincinnati.

> AFFAIRS BAD AT WHEELING. Five Hundred Houses Flooded and

Wheeling, W. Va., April 21.—At 9, m. the river was 41 feet 4 inches and rising 2 inches an hour. The top notch was expected in an hour or two, with less than 43 feet. This stage shuts Wheeling entirely out of outside communication by rail, and only the big Cincinnati liners are able to run now, and irate residents able to run now, and trate residents along the river banks are firing frequently at the boats because the swell from them is washing foundations away from their houses. In Wheeling, Bellaire, Bridgeport, Benwood and Martin's Ferry about 500 houses have been entered by the water, most of the families moving to upper floors. Nearly every manufacupper floors. Nearly every manufac-turing establishment in the Wheeling district is shut down and cannot re-