The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1880. VOLUME XXVIII.—NUMBER 187.

NEBRASKA sends a solid Tilden delegation to the Cincinnati Convention.

M. DE LESSEPS, the great French engineer, sailed from New York yesterday for home.

IMPORTANT concessions in the way of an advance in wages, were made in the east yesterday.

THE city debt of Zanesville was reduced just $750 last year. The total indebtedness now is $531,343 18.

THE journeymen carpenters of Allegheny City, Pa., struck yesterday for two dollars and fifty cents per day.

THE immediate deficiency bill passed the Senate yesterday, rider and all, by a vote of 35 to 21—a strict party vote.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs, yesterday, agreed to saddle a political rider on the Army Appropriation bill.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE elects a Mayor, Marshal, Clerk, Treasurer and three Councilmen next Monday. All hold their offices for two years.

THE recent election in San Francisco resulted in a sweeping victory for the citizens' ticket. This will probably snuff Kearney's candle forever.

A PROJECT is on foot in France for the construction of a canal between Bordeaux and Narbonne, thus connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.

GENERAL GRANT was royally entertained by the Society of Rex, at New Orleans, yesterday. He was elected a member of the society, and conferred upon him the title of "Duke of America."

THE total arrivals of immigrants at New York for March, were 21,252, against 10,858 for the same month last year. The arrivals for the three months beginning January 1, amounted to 134,833.

THE common colloquial phrase with Congressmen seems to be "You lie," judging from the tilts between Blackburn and Calfroth some days ago, and the scene between Springer and Manning yesterday.

AT the public sale of S. C. McCracken, of Donegal township, Washington county, Pa., on Thursday last, horses sold at $50 to $140, $165 was refused for one. Cows sold at $23 to $35; sheep $5 to $7; wheat in the ground $19 and $20 per acre.

THE report of the Chicago *Times* now covers the expression of 9,576 Republicans in Illinois, of whom 4,282 are for Blaine. 2,895 for Grant and 1,064 for Washburne. Blaine is first choice in thirty-seven counties, Grant in thirty-one and Washburne in five.

A DELEGATION of colored Republicans from Missouri called on the President yesterday, and asked that they be recognized by the elevation of one of their race to some responsible official position. The President replied that he would do all he could for them.

OF the delegates already chosen to the Chicago Convention, the score now stands as follows:

	Blaine.	Grant.	Sherman.
New York	.....	70	.....
Pennsylvania	28	20	.....
Indiana	30	.....	.....
North Carolina	2	.....	6
Maine	12	.....	.....
Rhode Island	8	.....	.....
Kansas	10	.....	.....
	90	100	6

A RESOLUTION has passed the House providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the report of the select committee on the depression of labor. The song now is decidedly out of tune, and, as a member suggested, Congress had better appropriate the money the printing would cost to some missionary fund or charitable purpose.

The Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad Company.

We published last week the annual report of the Directors of the P., W. & Ky. Railroad for the year 1879, showing gross earnings for the year amounting to $77,598 62, expenses $44,250 05, net earnings $33,348 57, out of which was paid interest on bonds $14,000 and rent of equipment $7,008 62, leaving a surplus for the year of $12,339 95. This showing is complete and very satisfactory so far as the stockholders are concerned, but as the road is regarded as a sort of a city and county institution and information concerning it is of interest to a large number of our readers, some further account of the enterprise for the past year, derived from the President's report and other documents submitted at the recent meeting, may be appreciated.

The proposed extention of the P., W. & Ky. to Benwood, and the litigation that has grown out of the declination of the B & O. R. R. to permit such extension as contemplated by the P., W. & K. managers, make up a considerable portion of President Hubbard's report. Concerning the first, the extension proposed, as reported by Engineer Becker, is intended to run from the present terminus of the road at the foot of Quincy street in this city, to the Benwood mill, a distance of (3.64) three and sixty-four hundreth miles.

The alignment is very direct with few curves and none exceeding 4 degrees. The grades are merely nominal, 8 feet per mile being the maximum.

The line follows the bank of the Ohio river the entire distance, crossing Wheeling Creek at its mouth, just below the P. W. & K. freight depot, and continues thence partly on top and partly at the foot of the river bank to its terminus. Wherever the width of Water street (which follows the river bank nearly to the south corporation line of Wheeling) is of sufficient width, the line is placed in the street, permission having been granted by the city to that effect. Where the street is of insufficient width, the line is located along the foot of the bluff bank; and beyond the city limits, where the private property extends to low water mark, the line is also mainly chosen along the foot of the bluff with a view of causing as little injury to improved property as possible. This location, however, compels the adoption of pier trestle work for nearly two miles of the distance, it being impracticable to maintain embankments within the limits of river inundation, without resorting to expensive protection of the slopes.

The line as located lies entirely on the west side of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and does not cross their tracks. The Riverside Iron Works, which are located partly on the east side and partly on the west side of the B. & O. R. R., have a private crossing over the tracks of the B. & O. R. R. This crossing, it is thought, can be made available to reach from our line that portion of the works lying beyond the tracks of the B. & O. R. R. In order to approach the La Belle and Belmont Nail Works, a side track of about a quarter of a mile in length would have to be built, crossing the main line of the B. & O. R. R. All other works can be reached direct without interference with the B. & O. R. R.

The President's report also contains the statements furnished by the Secretary, Mr. J. M. Bellville, and the Engineer, Mr. Becker, as to the probable business of the extension when completed and the cost of the work necessary to complete it. The former shows the amount of shipping done by the manufacturing establishments on the line of the extension, from which it appears that the actual freight shipped and received by the Riverside, Benwood and LaBelle works during 1878 amounts to 8,343 car loads, and the estimated shipments of the Belmont furnace and mill amounts to 5,700 car loads more. In addition to these and other concerns, such as the LaBelle Works, the South Wheeling Glass Works, &c., &c., Mr. Bellville says: "There are other large works not now in operation, but which are expected to be operated as soon as positive assurances of this extension of our line are given. It is quite safe to say we would command a large portion of all this traffic." Mr. Becker's statement is a detailed estimate of the cost of the proposed extension, amounting to $82,000, exclusive of the right of way, which might cost from $2,000 to $10,000.

Following these reports, provision was made for the money necessary to complete the extension. At a meeting of the directors, held July 9th, 1879, the president reported that $30,000 of the proposed extension bonds could be placed at Wheeling, mainly among parties that control shipments along the line of the extension. The bonds to bear seven per cent interest, and to be a second mortgage on the finished road and a first mortgage on the extension.

The chief engineer reported that by using old rails, and by renting some ground near the Riverside Furnace for temporary right of way, to be vacated when the furnace company shall have made a road bed by depositing their refuse along the bank, his estimate might be reduced about $10,000.

Thereupon it was resolved that if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company approves of the issue of bonds bearing seven per cent interest, and if $30,000 of said bonds can be placed at par with certainty and dispatch, the president and chief engineer will be authorized to take the preliminary steps for the prompt construction of the extension upon revised estimates, embracing a temporary track near Riverside Furnace and the use of old rails—the old rails to be supplied by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and be in fair condition for such use. The bonds to be received at par by the lessee in payment of freight over the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky railroad. Subsequently the chief engineer submitted bids which he had received for the grading, bridging and trestling needed in the construction ot the extension in accordance with the plans and specifications which had been prepared. These bids were within the amounts named for corresponding work in the original estimate, but no action was taken in regard to them.

He also files some figures gathered by Secretary Belleville, as follows:

Shipments to and from lower mills in 1878:

	Riverside.	Benwood.	LaBelle.
Coke	33,546 tons.	.....	.....
Ore	29,862 tons.	3,000 tons.	3,500 tons
Switching	35,131 tons.	.....	.....
Bar Iron	3,822 tons.	.....	.....
Nails	264,968 kegs.	195,000 kegs	200,000 kegs.

All of the ore and coke can be handled by rail, and fully two-thirds of the nails were shipped out by rail, making an actual tonnage of 69,908 tons of coke and ore, 3,822 tons bar iron, and 439,912 kegs of nails, or in all 8,343 car loads.

Estimated business of Belmont furnace and mill: Coke, 22,364 tons; ore, 19,908 tons; nails, 200,000 kegs; say 5,700 car loads.

The commencement of the work, and the litigation which followed and which is still in progress, has already been set forth at considerable length in these columns. The money necessary to construct the extension was provided for by the issue of 100 seven per cent registered bonds of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Company for the sum of $1,000 each, payable in, or twenty years from date, and the right of way refused by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was sought through the courts. As to the latter, President Hubbard in his report says:

The effort to acquire the right of way from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been prosecuted with the utmost vigor, but not, as yet, to final success. In the County Court of Ohio county, we have succeeded after all possible delays in having the land desired condemned, and the money paid into court. An appeal from the action of the County Court has been taken by the B. & O. R. R. Co., to the Circuit Court and the case is now under advisement. A suit has also been brought in the Circuit Court of the United States by the B. & O. R. R. Co. to try the rights of the parties to the ground granted by the city of Wheeling to the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad Co., which is still undecided. The delays of the law are proverbial, but they are only delays and must ultimately come to an end, and no effort that the most untiring energy and vigilance can devise will be spared to render that end speedy and decisive. The delay is unfortunate, as it will add to the cost of constructing the extension through the increased price of materials and labor, but the result, when accomplished, will fully compensate for all the effort that may be made and all the expense that may be incurred.

There are several other matters considered in the reports to which we have not space to refer at this time, but as it will probably be some weeks before the papers submitted at the recent meeting appear in pamphlet form we shall furnish such portions of them in advance as are of public interest.

Examinations for Color-Blindness.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company commenced an examination of employes for color-blindness at Jersey City this morning. Over five thousand men, comprising engineers, firemen, brakemen and baggage masters, will be examined.

A City Treasurer Hangs Himself.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 1.—George Wamer English, Treasurer of this city, hanged himself this morning.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Political Rider on the Army Appropriation Bill

Forbidding the Use of the Army at the Polls—A Lively Row at the Meeting of the Committee on Elections—Pacific Railroad Matters—General Notes.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

Sheep and Wool for the Philadelphia Exhibition—A Lively Meeting of the House Committee on Elections.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

The President, to-day, signed the bill admitting free of duty all sheep and wool intended for the Philadelphia Sheep and Wool Exhibition.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has concluded to put a rider on the Army Appropriation Bill, forbidding the use of the military at the polls.

There was a lively scene in the House Committee on Elections to-day. Four Democrats, Springer, Speer, Phister and Clark, of New Jersey, voted against Donnelly, which raised considerable of a row.

Mr. Manning said that the Chairman of the committee promised before his recent trip to New York, not to vote against Donnelly. Mr. Springer replied that the Chairman of the committee never said so. Mr. Manning retorted that if the Chairman denied it now, he lied! Friends then interfered and stopped the brewing trouble.

The inference is that Tilden influenced Springer, and that Springer influenced other Democrats to vote against Donnelly.

THEY WANT $50,000.

The Grounds on Which They Ask It.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

Mr. Bowman, of the Claims Committee, has made an elaborate report on a case in which the owner of five American whaling vessels ask compensation for carrying 900 shut in men from the Arctic Sea to Honolulu. It appears that in September, 1871, thirty whaling vessels were caught on the shore off Icy Cape, one of the most northly points of land on the continent, and being shut in by pack ice were doomed to destruction. While exploring toward the south and westward in an open boat looking for relief or a way out of their icy prison, some of the wrecked whalers discovered the fleet of five ships off Blossom Rock, sixty miles from the locked-in craft. The crews of the fleet at Icy Cape had only three month's provisions and fuel, and were entirely destitute of clothing suitable for the polar winter. Answering an appeal of the masters of the doomed ships, the captains of the five vessels at Blossom Rock dropped their whaling enterprise and carried all hands down to Honolulu. The Government has already paid at the rate of of $35 per man, for carrying the castaways down to Honolulu, but the owners of the five relief vessels want compensation for their losses in abandoning their cruise, just when they had commenced what promised to be a profitable catch, as they lost the entire season by being obliged to return southward to the Sandwich Islands. Fifty thousand dollars is what the bill proposes to give them. W.

By Western Associated Press.

THE WASHBURN-DONNELLY CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House Committee on Elections took up the Donnelly-Washburn case to-day, and upon the motion, "Is Mr. Washburne entitled to his seat," it was decided in the negative; yeas 5, nays 6. Mr. Manning's resolution declaring Donnelly entitled to the seat, was also decided in the negative: yeas 4, nays 8. This action will be embodied in the report declaring Washburn's seat vacant, and remanding the matter to the people of the district for a new election.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

Six per cent bonds	$256,887,700
Five per cent bonds	498,962,900
Four and a half per cent bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent bonds	738,017,850
Refunding certificates	1,830,450
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,760,698,400
Matured debt	9,922,965
Legal tenders	346,742,211
Certificates of deposit	8,495,000
Fractional currency	15,625,297
Gold and silver certificates	20,145,420
Total without interest	$391,007,928
Total debt	$2,161,629,293
Total interest	19,870,513
Cash in Treasury	$201,106,983

DEBT LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Debt less cash in treasury	$1,980,392,824
Decrease during March	14,719,396
Decrease since June 30, 1879	46,814,432

CURRENT LIABILITIES.

Interest due and unpaid	$2,518,642
Debt on which interest has ceased	9,922,665
Interest thereon	881,566
Gold and silver certificates	20,145,420
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	8,495,000
Cash balance, available April 1, 1880	159,143,358
Total	$201,106,983

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	$201,106,983
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by the United States	45,651,155
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	12,983,707
By cash payments on 5 per cent net earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States	22,012,249

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railway instructed Mr. Chalmers to report to the House his bill to complete the system of the Pacific Railway, with the request that his report on the same be printed and with the bill recommitted for action.

RIDER ON MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Military Affairs agreed to report a resolution to the House, and ask that it be placed upon the army appropriation bill, to the effect that no money appropriated by the bill shall be paid out for the transportation of troops to be used as police at the polls.

EXODUS INQUIRY.

The Senate Exodus Committee to-day examined James T. Papier, colored, of Alabama. Among the reasons which contributed to the exodus in Alabama, he mentioned the poverty of the soil, want of school facilities and the local laws prejudicial to the interests of the black children.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate Committee on Railroads gave a hearing to-day to ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, Vice President of the Texas Pacific Railway Company, in advocacy of sending a bill to extend the time for the completion of its road. He informed the committee that the road will be completed to El Paso, by the 1st of January, 1883, and when that point is reached the company will have constructed 822 miles of its main line, and be operating a total of 1,044 miles of railroad, for which it will not have received an acre of land or dollar of money from the General Government, Although the government has the same privilege to regulate the rates for transportation, and the same right of priority of the use of all portions of this road for military and postal purposes, that the the United States enjoys in regard to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads, which were liberally aided from the start. He pointed out that the remainder of the land, viz: 778 miles from El Paso to San Diego is the only portion to which the lands grant attaches. The 10 years fixed by Congress for the completion of the road to San Diego, will expire in 1880, but the company claims that inasmuch as it suspended operations only by reason of the panic of 1873, and the general consequence of that panic, and as it will have invested $50,000,000 of private capital in the enterprise before it reaches the land grant at El Paso. The justice of Congress may be confidently invoked to authorize such an extension of the time as will enable the company to complete its work with proper economy and without attempting to rush it through at an extravagant cost.

The bill entitled "an act to complete the Pacific railroad system and for other purposes," reported to the House to-day by Mr. Chalmers, proposes a radical departure from all formed methods of railroad legislation, and aims to complete the roads mentioned and other projects of public improvements without entailing any tax on the people or involving the Government by the endorsement of railroad bonds. It proposes to restore to the Government 106,500,000 acres of the public lands heretofore granted to the Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific railroads, and from their sale at an average of $2 per acre to realize $213,000,000, to be constituted a public improvement fund, from which loans are to be made to these railroads upon certain prescribed conditions. Provision is made not to interfere with the homestead entry and at the same time to deal with justice and equity with those companies who lost their legal claims to their land grants during the great financial crisis.

THE COLORED REPUBLICAN PARTY OF MISSOURI.

A delegation of colored men from St. Louis, consisting of J. Milton Turner, ex-United States Minister to Liberia, J. T. Smith, Charlton H. Tanney, J. W. Wilson and Alfred Carter, called upon the President to-day and represented to him that the negro vote of the State of Missouri is entirely misrepresented in official positions in that State; that the negro and German vote together comprise the bulk of the Republican vote of the State; that the negro vote amounted to 40,000 and controls 2 if not 3 Congressional districts; that if the President would elevate a colored man to a responsible official position in Missouri it would reunite the colored people, who are now disaffected on account of having to carry the burdens of the party without recognition.

The President said he was in favor of doing all he could for the colored people, and gave Wilson a copy of the following letter to the Government officers, written by himself:

MAY 7, 1877.

DEAR SIR.—The appointment of colored men to positions under you for which they are qualified, will tend to secure to their race consideration, and will diminish the race prejudice. Other elements of your population are, of course not to be overlooked. Subordinate appointments should be arranged so as to harmonize and meet the wishes and approval of all classes of good citizens, and at the same time promote efficiency in the service.

Very Truly Yours,
[Signed.] R. B. HAYES.

Sherman's Candidacy—Something for the Blaine Men to Think About.

Cincinnati Gazette of Yesterday,

Mr. Sherman in his speech at Mansfield yesterday made a declaration which should be duly weighed by those who are trying to divide the Ohio Republicans. Referring to his candidacy, he said that unless supported by the Ohio Republicans in the national convention, with substantial unity, his name would not be presented. The agents of Mr. Blaine, who are trying to divide Ohio, will do well to think on the bearing of this, and on the situation, should they succeed in dividing Ohio. If they should succeed by their hullabaloo in dividing the Ohio delegation, and thereby in putting Mr. Sherman out of the contest, what would be the consequence to Mr. Blaine?

This would narrow the contest between known and avowed candidates, to Blaine and Grant. In that case is it not probable that Grant would show a stronger force than Blaine? If he should do this at the start, Mr. Blaine's chance would be done. Everybody is aware that the mass of the colored people of the South know little about Blaine, and since Lincoln know only Grant. Secretary Sherman is the only one of the known candidates who could divide the vote of the South. Mr. Blaine would find it almost a unit. The only candidate who can divide the vote of the late slave States with Grant is Secretary Sherman. If Mr. Sherman were to withdraw from the candidacy, Mr. Blaine would be brought to a speedy end.

It is believed that if Gen. Grant shall find a contest over his nomination when it comes before the Convention, he will withdraw. In that case the relative strength of Sherman, Blaine and others would come to a fair trial. If, however, the Blaine emissaries should succeed in working up an appearance of a division in Ohio, whereby Mr. Sherman would be put out of the race, they might look for the third term nomination of General Grant on the first ballot, if not by acclaim, with all the terms that he can get thereafter.

A Movement to Bolt Grant's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Prominent Republicans here have been aware for some weeks that a movement is on foot to make a second Republican nomination in case Gen. Grant is successful at Chicago. The matter has progressed so far as to make such a result certain. Thus far the principal work in this direction has been done in Massachusetts, New York and Missouri.

Over an Embankment.

TERRE HAUTE, April 2.—A party of twelve in a wagon were thrown over an embankment, two miles west of this city, drowning two ladies, Miss Otterman and Miss Hanna. The body of the latter has been recovered.

Carpenter's Strike.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—The journeymen carpenters of Allegheny City, Pa., have struck for $2 50 per day. They have been receiving from $1 75 to $2 00.

Ta ta! Ferdinand!

NEW YORK, April 1.—De Lesseps sailed to-day for Europe.

Ocean Vessels.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Arrived: Steamer Canada, from London.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Arrived: Illinois, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, April 1.—Arrived: State of Pennsylvania, from New York.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

The Blaine Men Carry the Day

In the Convention—The Defeated Grantites Hold a Little Convention by Themselves and Nominate a Set of Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

TOPEKA, April 1.—A call of the roll was ordered last night, resulting, ayes one hundred and seventy-eight, noes one hundred and twenty-eight. The question then recurred upon the adoption of the resolution naming delegates, which was passed by a vote of 188 to 118.

Mr. Morrill offered the following resolution which was adopted, the Grant men refraining from voting: "*Resolved*, That the following named gentlemen be nominated for Presidential Electors: John Schilling, W. A. Peffer, James S. Snoddy, R. W. P. Muse, H. H. Ritchie.

Mr. Snoddy, from the committee on resolutions, reported as follows:

The Republicans of Kansas in convention assembled, declare:

First—That the true test of the faithful discharge of that duty is long continued and uninterrupted devotion to our service of the Republic, and that no one who has wavered in his fealty to the Union is a safe counsellor in the affairs of the Nation; nor in whose hands any of the powers of the government can be safely lodged for any time, however brief.

Third—That under the name of the Democracy are arraigned against the civilization of the age, men who, having striven by rebellion and open war to destroy the Nation, are now endeavoring to seize the government by force or fraud.

Fourth—That we are a nation, and that the mission of the Republican party will not be completed until under our flag, every citizen, however humble, is secure in the honest expression of his opinions in all parts of our dominion, and is fully protected in his life and liberty, and in the full enjoyment of all the political rights of an American citizen.

Fifth—That the unhappy cause of the migration of colored people from the south to the north is the apprehension of persecution and robbery of them by the white people, their former masters and the present owners of the soil, and it is the authority of the Government of the United States to extend to the colored people of the south such protection, that their removal from their native land shall cease to be a necessity.

Sixth. That in the approaching Presidential campaign there will be no middle ground upon which no timid patriots can stand, and those who are in favor of the perpetuity of the Union and preservation of liberty, and the promotion of civilization. All Republicans must vote for the success of the Republican candidates, and those who are in favor of violence and anarchy, dissolution and the utter destruction of the Republican Government, will vote for the success of the Democratic candidates.

Seventh. That James G. Blaine has the confidence of the Republicans of Kansas; that we recognize in him a Statesman worthy to lead the National Republican party to victory; that he is the choice of the Republicans of Kansas for President of the United States, and that we pledge him our united support.

The resolutions were adopted.

An effort was made to have the following resolutions substituted, but it failed:

Resolved, That we believe the Nation should always reserve the right to command the services of any of its citizens and none should be debarred from any position, even the highest, on account of the service to their country, however illustrious.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the delegates from this State to the National Republican Convention at Chicago will best serve the interest of the party by deferring in the nomination of delegates from the doubtful States as they best know, under what standard bearer their States can be carried to victory.

The convention adjourned at 1:30 A. M.

Thursday morning the delegates from the Third district met in caucus and elected as delegates to Chicago, J. Anderson, of Shawnee county, and James M. Steel, of Wichita county. Each received a majority of all the delegates in the district. They are both Grant men and will claim seats in the Chicago Convention. In the Second district the same action was held, the Grant men electing T. C. Sears and S. A. Day.

A LIBERAL GIFT.

Ex-Gov. Edwin D Morgan Gives $100,000 to the Union Theological Seminary.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Edwin D. Morgan, ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator of this State, has given the generous sum of $100,000 to the Union Theological Seminary of this city. The seminary has prospered greatly of late years, under the Presidency of the venerable Dr. Wm. Adams, and is now the leading Presbyterian theological seminary of the country. Mr. Morgan gives as the reason for this gift that he is desirous of showing his appreciation of the usefulness of the Union Theological Seminary, and aiding it in the great work it is now doing for the country. The money will be used to form a fund, which is to be called the "Edwin D. Morgan Library fund." The new building to be erected will also bear his name. The officers and Directors of the seminary hope to make this the best theological library for the use of clergymen and authors of all the denominations in America.

Mr. Morgan was formerly a power in the Republican party of this State, but since his defeat by Lucius Robinson, when he ran for Governor in 1876, he has not taken part in politics, devoting himself to the care of his business and large estate.

Back to Old Prices.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The *Journal of Commerce*, which, during the late depression in trade reduced its subscription to twelve dollars per annum, will to-morrow return to the former rate of fifteen dollars per year. The editor in announcing this change, says: "The very large advance in the price of paper, and the greatly increased cost of every department of news gathering and publication, will fully justify us in our return to former rates."

Statistics of Immigration.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Total arrivals of immigrants at this port during the month ending yesterday, were 21,252, against 10,858 during the corresponding period in 1879, 8,498 in 1878 and 7,316 in 1877. The largest number of arrivals during any one month last year was credited to May, and they only aggregated 18,325. Total arrivals for the three months beginning January 1 amounted to 134,833.

The Harmony Mills Strike.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A Cohoes dispatch says: The Harmony mills made a compromise with the section hands, and they returned to work. The weavers and spinners are still out.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the immediate deficiency bill was taken up.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the final passage. He doubted that he could convince a majority of the Senate that this bill ought not to pass in its present form, but he felt it to be his duty to definitely set forth the exact proposition to be voted on, so it could be said by no one that he voted in aid of giving the government over to fraud anarchy and contention without knowing what he was voting for.

Mr. Edmunds reviewed the history of the legislation of the extra session, what the majority had failed to do by repeal. They attempted nullification by withholding appropriations for the payment of officers whose services were required to enforce the election laws. He read long extracts from the messages of the President vetoing the various bills passed at the extra session, and continued at some length. Eaton replied, after which the bill was passed, Conkling calling for the yeas and nays, they being: Yeas 35, nays 21, a party vote.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, the Geneva award bill was formally taken up, thus restoring it to the condition of the unfinished business. He then consented to lay it aside informally.

On motion of Mr. Coke, the bill ratifying the agreement with the Ute Indians was taken up. After the bill and the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, together with a letter from Secretary Schurz, showing the urgent necessity for the passage of such a bill, had been read by the clerk, Cook yielded to a motion for an executive session, which prevailed. When the doors reopened Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Chalmers, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to complete the Pacific Railroad system. Printed and recommitted.

Mr. Singleton, from Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 5,000 copies of the report of the select committee on the depression of labor, and upon the subject of Chinese immigration.

Mr. Hazleton objected to the resolution. A committee had gone to Chicago and to California in search of the depression and had found nothing but prosperity. The whole thing was played out, and Congress had better appropriate the money the printing would cost to some missionary fund or some charitable purpose.

Mr. Singleton was not far from agreeing with the gentleman, but thought the report was interesting and might as well be printed.

Mr. Reed moved to lay the resolution on the table. Defeated—yeas, 45; nays, 149. The resolution was then agreed to.

The morning hour was dispensed with and the House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to amend census act and the amendments of the House Committee thereto. Those amendments strike out of the Senate bill the following sections: Section 2, which strikes out of the census act so much as provides for inquiries as to the naturalization of foreign born persons and as to ownership of the public debt. Section 6, which relates to the duties of enumerators. Section 7, which requires each supervisor of census to forward one of the two sets of returns received from the enumerators to the commissioner's office at Washington and to file the other in the office of the Secretary of State to which he belongs. Section 8, which appropriates $350,000 to pay enumerators for extra services required by this act. The committee also recommend the adoption of the amendment directing that the superintendent of census shall collect and publish statistics of the people, industries and resources of the district of Alaska. The amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Scales in the Chair, on the "star service" deficiency bill.

After some debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Recent Election—Citizens' Ticket Triumphant.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Owing to some mismanagement on the part of some of the election officials the count is not yet complete, but the majority of the Citizens' ticket will not be very much from 6,900. It is not decided yet whether the Workingmen will contest the election on account of the difference of the ballot paper, though the report is that they will. The facts of the case regarding the paper have been ascertained to be that the Workingmen procured their paper from the Secretary of State, while the Citizens' Union obtained their's from a dealer in the city. There is no evil evidence that the variation in the color was the result of intention. As to the charge of surveillance of voters, it is rendered possible by the difference in the color of the ballots. The most charitable hypothesis is that it was merely done to keep run of the voting with a view of anticipating the result. In any way, whether or not any contest is made, the general impression seems to be that nothing will come of it, as a mere formality will not be allowed to reverse the clearly manifested will of the people.

FIRE RECORD

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The fire at Twelfth and William streets to-day caused a loss to Conaway & Co. of $70,000; insurance $40,000. Loss to Novelty Paper Box Company $15,000; Crehmer Bros., machinists, $6,000, and J. H. Johnson $2,000; all insured. The building is almost destroyed.

AT HOULTON, ME.

HOULTON, ME., April 1.—The fire which started in S. A. Gray's building spread rapidly, and the flames were not suppressed until ten business places were burned. Total loss $40,000; insurance $18,000.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL BURNED.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The *Times'* San Antonio special reports the incendiary burning of the Brown County Court House and Jail, destroying the records and cremating several prisoners. Loss estimated $100,000.

The Nebraska Delegation Solid for Tilden.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A Columbus, Neb., special says: The Democratic State Convention elected Dr. Geo. L. Miller, J. Sterling Norton, J. E. North, J. W. Pollock, R. S. Maloney and F. A. Harmon, all Tilden men, to the Convention at Cincinnati. The platform is hard money.

A Wages Boom.

NEW YORK, April 1.—An advance of wages was conceded to-day in many trades of from 25 to 50 cents a day. The longshoremen of the European steamship lines struck to enforce the discharge of non-unionists, and the two lines made a compromise.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

The Liberal Party Ahead in the English Elections.

The Indications Point to a Defeat of the Government—Mine Disaster in Belgium—A French Canal Project—General Foreign News.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 1.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £316,000 during the past week. Proportion of reserve to liability 43¾ per cent.

There will be polling in seventy-six constituencies to-day and nominations in forty-eight.

The *Standard*, Conservative, organ, says: "Minor defeats are as likely as not to be succeeded by important victories in the elections to follow."

The *Telegraph*, Liberal, says: "No such sweeping change is manifested as that which struck down the great party in 1874. The result cannot be predicted from one day's polling."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* admits that the Government is defeated.

Many more candidates for Parliament to-day were elected without opposition. Following are the party gains reported: Chas. P. Phipps, Conservative for Westbury, conservative gain; E. W. Brydges Willyams, Liberal for Truro, Liberal gain; the representation from London city is relatively unchanged; F. Compton, Conservative for Hampshire south, conservative gain; J. Spencer Balfour, Liberal for Tamworth, liberal gain; Sir H. L. Thompson, Liberal for Knaresborough, liberal gain; Mr. Warton, Conservative for Birdport, conservative gain.

The *Standard's* leader this morning declares that the results of yesterday's voting only served to increase the Governments losses. The conservative majority has well nigh disappeared, and the question no longer is whether the Ministry will be able to hold their own, but whether the opposition will secure such a majority as will enable them to take office with a reasonable prospect for carrying on the business of the country satisfactorily.

A FRENCH CANAL PROJECT.

PARIS, April 1.—A circular signed by Duclerc, Vice President of the Senate, has been sent to all the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, setting forth a project for the construction of the Maritime canal between Bordeaux and Narbonne, thus connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. Duclerc urges the military, economical and commerical advantages of such a canal, and concludes with an appeal to the government to undertake the work or at least to aid in its execution. The scheme has already been examined by a private company.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 1.—The drought, which has prevailed over three months in the most fertile portions of Cuba, has done immense damage to the tobacco crop in Vulto Abejo, which is almost destroyed. Although the plantations are unusually exposed to fire, fires have been comparatively few. It is estimated that the total sugar crop will not exceed 400,000 tons. The insurrection in the east of the Island languishes, but robbery and vagrancy increase fearfully.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—No special correspondents will be allowed to accompany the Turcoman expedition.

General Melikoff is hastening the political trials. Many Nihilists have been placed under police supervision and others exiled to Liberia.

Russia recently issued a circular to the powers proposing an agreement limiting the right of asylum in Germany. The powers have answered favorably.

THE KING OF SIAM.

LONDON, April 1.—The Envoy of the King of Siam is expected on his second visit to England about the middle of May. It had been arranged that the King himself would come and invest Queen Victoria with the Order of the White Elephant, but his visit is postponed in consequence of indisposition of the ex-Regent, who would in the King's absence have had the reins of the Government.

MINE DISASTER.

MONS, BELGIUM, April 1.—An explosion of fire damp occurred yesterday in a colliery at Anderlues. The number of lives lost is unknown, but twenty corpses have already been recovered. There were one hundred and fifty persons in the pit at the time of the disaster.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN.

MADRID, April 1.—Gen. Lucius Fairchild, United States Minister, presented his credentials to King Alfonso yesterday. Gen. Fairchild expressed the friendly feeling of America towards Spain, and the King replied in a similar spirit.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.—The delay in regard to the sentence of the assassin of the Russian Col. Comeroff causes indignation. The Russian representative threatens to quit Constantinople if justice is not speedily done.

The "Duke of America."

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Gen. Grant had a reception at the St. Charles Hotel from 1 to 3 P. M., and afterwards took a drive through the city last evening. The Carnival Court having serenaded the Queen and other distinguished members of the Court, in accordance with the annual custon, repaired to the mansion of Albert Baldwin, where a large company, including the city's distinguished visitor, General Grant, who had been specially invited by the host, was in attendance. After an introduction to the ex-President the entire company participated in a magnificent banquet. During its progress Mr. Baldwin announced that the General had been elected a member of the royal host and was titled the "Duke of America."

Gen. Grant spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I thank you very much for this kind reception and for the compliment which the Rex Association has just paid me. For a pronounced Republican as I am, it would under ordinary circumstances hardly be proper for me to accept the distinction, which you have just conferred upon me, especially as I have been frequently charged with an attempt to seize upon a higher title; but, as I said before, under such circumstances, and the appreciating objects of your worthy organization, I accept the title of Duke, and thank you again for the compliment paid and the kind reception extended me.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

BELLAIRE.

A Singular Occurrence—Local News and Gossip.

The Greenback Labor party seems dead, but will endeavor to assert its existence at City Hall, Friday, by the nomination of city officers. A ward ticket has already been placed in the field by this party on Gravel Hill.

One of the most singular things we have heard occurred here Wednesday night. Sometime during the night Mr. Muhleman, the watchman at Mercer's wharf boat, which lies immediately above the ferry landing, rose to make a change in his lines, and to his great surprise could see nothing, in the moonlight, of the ferry boat, which he knew had been tied up there at the landing as usual the evening before. After making sure that the ferry boat was indeed gone, he went up to the home of Mr. Bear, who runs the ferry, and informed him of his discovery. Mr. Bear at once got some men to accompany him and started down the river to see if the boat could be overtaken. The lines that had tied the boat were unbroken, and the skiff tied beside the landing was gone. The watchman out on the B. & O. bridge saw the boat pass under him, and with four men on it. The Buckeye State came up in the morning, and reported having seen the ferry boat down near Sunfish.

It seems to be the fashion now, judging from the number who follow it, to go to Houston's green house of af