The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street

Our legal friend, Judge Cochran, is giving his whole time these days to pushing operations along the line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, and he is making a success of it in point of health and robustness for himself, and in point of success also for the enterprise itself. As "managing director" he spends all his time in settling right of way claims, supervising negotiations of various kinds, and in conferring with parties concerned in the many interests of the line. He reports everything going along in a satisfactory way, and has the most abounding faith in the early completion of the road to the Ohio river at Martin's Ferry. From all that we can learn from the Judge and others his expectations rests on solid foundations, and we see no reason to doubt the entire success of the enterprise.

Has the surplus revenue derived from the assessment of water rents in this city for several years past been devoted to the accumulation of a sinking fund for the replacement or enlargement of the present works, we might easily have the most abundant supply of water for all parts of the city—high ground and low ground alike—and also for all the necessities of the city in time of fire. The receipts from the assessments will average about twice as much as the expenses. For instance, in the year 1877 they were $48,237 93, against an expenditure of $17,750 78. In 1878 they were $139,802 67, against $21,501 76. In 1879 they were $38,936 13, against $23,761 61, and in 1880 they were $53,551 89, against $34,791 42.

The irregularities in the receipts are accounted for by the over-lapping of collections for different years, but the average, from year to year, will show what we have stated, that the receipts are fully double the expenses of the works.

The receipts from the Water Works go into the general treasury, and are expended promiscuously, the same as collections from licenses and from the taxes levied on real and personal property.

This would be all right provided we had an adequate, permanent and thoroughly equipped water supply, which we have not. It would also be all right provided we had the means, separate from so many other necessities, in the general treasury, for giving the city such a supply of water as it needs. But this we have not.

As a rule the revenues collected from any source of income should be devoted to the repairment, betterment and enlargement of that particular source of revenue. This much is due those who pay such a large premium for its advantages. A community cannot be too well supplied with water. It conduces to comfort and health in the highest degree. The public should be educated to a free use of water in the form of bath tubs, street hose and closets. This is the policy pursued in all the cities of the country, and it is a correct policy.

Heavy taxation for a scant supply of such a vital necessity as good water is poor policy. Hence it is to be regretted that at least a portion of the income from the Water Works has not been set aside to meet a necessity for a larger and more reliable source of water supply than we now enjoy.

The communication in another column in reference to the proposed railroad bridge across the river, to facilitate the entrance of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Tuscarawas Valley and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh roads into this city, has its merits as a suggestive article in regard to a recognized want in our community. A bridge that would enable these roads to reach some convenient spot in our midst would certainly be a great advantage. The city subscription of $700,000 made in 1872 to the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, and to a proposed bridge, which subscription was repealed in the winter of 1873-74, was wisely repealed in our opinion, and we do not agree with the writer that a spirit of churlishness prompted the repeal. Had the city paid that subscription during the panic it would have been a disaster, for just at that time values of every kind were being rapidly reduced and the volume of business constantly curtailed.

Besides these facts, the man who was engineering the fortunes of the Wheeling & Lake Erie road at that time, (the double 'd Willson) turned out to be a very improper person for such a position, and the road found this out to its cost in due time. There is every reason to apprehend that the subscription of this city would have been mismanaged and squandered to very little purpose. It would have been under ring control, and large expenditures and small results would have been the order of the day. It was a high priced era at best, and the same amount of money will now go a great deal further.

There should be a railroad bridge across the river at this point, but even now we should be sorry to see the city subscribe $200,000 to such a project. Our funded and unfunded debt, and our great and pressing necessities for certain city improvements, demand our first attention. The river railroad project expects something of us and must not be disappointed, for it is a very important project.

We do not underrate the importance of a railroad bridge, but the three roads reaching here on the Ohio side (the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh and the Tuscarawas roads) ought to be able in their own interests to contribute largely to such an advantage. The city should give them such rights of way as would enable their tracks to reach manufacturing establishments, but until she is further out of debt than she is to-day, and farther along in some sorely needed improvements, she should be very conservative in the matter of large subscriptions to outside projects.

Way of the Transgressor.

New York, March 28.—When James Orr, the alleged defaulting collector of Schultz & Southwick, was released to-day on bail, he was immediately re-arrested in a civil suit, the firm claiming $45,000.

MAHONE

MAKES A VINDICATION OF HIS COURSE IN THE SENATE.

He Goes for the Democratic Caucus, and Hauls His Colleague Over the Coals—A Comprehensive Reply to the Strictures and Criticisms on His Conduct.

Washington, March 28.—The announcement that Mahone would to-day address the Senate in vindication of his action and in explanation of the principles of the Readjuster party in Virginia, had the effect of drawing to the Capitol a large crowd. As early as 12 o'clock the doors leading to the galleries were surrounded by the impatient crowd, and within 10 minutes after they were opened every available seat was taken except those reserved for members of the Diplomatic Corps. These were, however, occupied before the hour of assembling of the Senate. *On the floor in the rear of the* Senators' desks were seated a large number of persons, many of them Representatives-elect, while in the various corridors those who had the misfortune to arrive late congregated and bewailed their ill-luck.

The journal of Saturday having been read, the Vice President laid before the Senate the resolution for the appointment of Senate officers, stating that the Senator from Virginia had the floor.

Mr. Mahone premised his speech by expressing regret that he should be compelled again to interrupt the deliberations of the Senate. I trust, he said, the Senate and the country will concede that "to this seeming forwardness I am provoked." If I may fail to challenge the generous consideration of those who would appear to have found pleasure without justification in their varied and ungenerous assaults, I do not doubt that I shall command the respect of the brave and independent spirits here, as I know I shall among my own people. I shall not complain of the indirection which has characterized the manner and method of the Senators in their allusions to me. I must accept that they comport entirely with their own sense of manly deportment and Senatorial dignity, however little they do with my own. Virginia is accustomed to meet occasions where the independent spirit of the Anglo Saxon is required to assert itself. Virginia has ever met with fortitude and becoming dignity every duty which destiny has imposed, always, however, with much contempt for small party lines when a principle was involved in which her faith and honor were connected. With absolute confidence in my loyalty to her and my devotion to every interest of her people, I will not relax my purpose here to repel every impeachment of my constituents who sent me to this chamber with the clearly defined duties which they and I comprehend. I was elected to the Senate to do their will, not to a caucus to do its bidding.

Virginia earned her title of "Old Dominion" by the broad and independent action of her own loyal people, by the loyalty of her sons, by her instinct of independence, without help at the hands of those who would now interfere with her affairs. However feebly I may express her spirit against this gratuitous care and concern for her at the hands of strangers to her trials, to her sacrifices and to her will, I feel that the spirit of her people inspires me when I scornfully repel for them and for myself the ungenerous attempts to instruct a Virginia Senator as to his duty to them and to himself. Senators should be willing to deal with their constituents. I answer for mine, to him that would insinuate that my action in regard to the organization of the committees in this body and the proposed election of officers has been controlled by impure considerations, (and I am loth to believe that any Senator has so intended) in the language of another:

"If thou sayest I am not peer
To any Lord in Scotland here,
Lowland or highland, far or near,
Lord Angus, thou hast lied!"

Now, permit me to say that Senators can no more realize my regret than they can measure my amazement, that my colleague, [Mr. Johnston,] should have thought it incumbent on him to join in assaulting and calumniating me in this chamber, where he first introduced me, and to question my political consistency—or, if he prefers it, my consistency; and next he would introduce me to this honorable body, not as his colleague, but as a repudiator of public obligations. The sense and justice of my fellow Senators renders it necessary for me to apologize for noticing my colleague's criticisms on the one hand and his perversions on the other. However much he and his cohorts may endeavor by the cheap logic of attorneys to demonstrate what I ought to do, I am by my convictions and by my sense of honor, what I am. In this particular I have largely the advantage of my colleague, for if I take him by his record, diminutive as it is, he neither knows what he is, or what duty he came here to perform. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mahone then proceeded to give an exhaustive history of the political and financial history of Virginia for the last decade. Mr. Mahone proclaimed his allegiance to Virginia, but not to any party, and his opposition to Bourbonism and Radicalism in Virginia. He declared that the colored people were a part of God's great family, and he meant to stand by them till all of their rights were secured, till they are given the same opportunity to progress and push forward as the whites. Calhoun's dream of Southern empire was quenched in blood, and the South accepts the decision. He was here to renew the tone of the allegiance of Virginia to the Union, in all truth and sincerity, and would do all in his power to have Virginia resume her place as a loyal State.

Mr. Mahone concluded, and Mr. Harris moved to go into executive session, which was defeated by the Republicans.

Mr. Mahone's speech was

THE FEATURE OF THE DAY,

but nothing like as sensational as his first. The Senate was crowded, all expecting a sharp war of words, but the Democrats did not interrupt him, it apparently being the agreement among them to let him alone; but at 2 P. M. Mahone thoroughly warmed up and frequently left his manuscript, speaking extemporaneously. He defended Riddleberger, and said, "He is made of sterner stuff than the Democrats think." Mahone attacked Senator Johnston pretty severely, saying that Johnston was elected to the Senate because he had no record, and could again be elected on the same ground, as he had done nothing. Toward 3 o'clock the attention at first paid to Mahone became distracted, and the conversation on the floor and in the galleries caused confusion.

Mahone's speech has apparently had the effect of strengthening the determination of the Democrats in the fight. They consider it an assault on the entire Democracy, especially on the South, and say they will never yield and allow the election of Mahone's friend Riddleberger. The feeling has grown so bitter that even if Riddleberger should be withdrawn, it is doubtful if the Democrats would cease filibustering. Brown, Voorhees and others who were attacked by Mahone will reply. Voorhees has been collecting Mahone's history, and will make, it is said, a severe speech. The Republicans still declare their determination to fight the thing out if it takes all summer.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE

occupied a seat in the Senate gallery to-day, and was an interested spectator of the scenes incident to Mahone's address.

He Stands by Mahone.

Richmond, Va., March 28.—John S. Wise, in agreeing to be a candidate for the Governorship of Virginia on the Readjuster ticket, says: "I believe we will surely win in the next campaign. Our people already begin to see the wisdom of Mr. Mahone's course in the Senate, and the folly of tying themselves blindly to the other party in National affairs. This I know, that Government appropriations to rivers and harbors, and aid otherwise to public improvements, as now extended by the Republican Administration, is a great need of the South, and that if they were checked and abandoned the South would be the first to cry out against the return to the old Democratic policy, for she has now had a taste of those blessings, and the appropriations are infinitely dearer to the masses than any abstract opposition to their Constitutionality."

Suicide of a Prominent Kentucky Lawyer.

Louisville, March 28.—A Burgin special to the *Courier-Journal* says: John P. T. Davies, a prominent citizen of Horrodsburg, and a practicing lawyer of the same district, committed suicide this morning by placing a revolver against his forehead and blowing his brains out. It is supposed that he was suffering from temporary aberation of the mind, caused either by pecuniary affairs not going satisfactory or by ill health.

He walked out to the stable of the premises after breakfast and with an accurate bullet sent his soul into eternity. He was the son of Maj. Wm. Davies, and nephew of the late United States Senator John B. Thompson. He was a citizen who stood high in the community. He leaves a wife and several children.

Shocking Fate of a Little Child.

St. Louis, March 28.—Saturday forenoon Lulu Rodther, aged five years, was missed. Upon the premises is an old cistern, which was being filled up by the child's grandfather, with earth and ashes. He was absent awhile from his task, but soon returned and began throwing in the ashes as before. The family becoming thoroughly alarmed, an extensive search was instituted for her, but without avail until when her lifeless body was found in the cistern, thickly covered with ashes. The parents were nearly distracted, as she was the idol of the household. There were no marks upon the body, and the supposition was that she fell into the cistern during her grandfather's absence, and found instant death in the dark water, while the old gentleman, resuming his task, threw in the ashes, so that she became covered.

Stranded With a Cargo of Coal.

Washington, March 28.—The Signal Corps at Chincoteague reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: Three-masted schooner Mabel Thomas, Captain J. K. McKenzie, of New Haven, Ct., from Baltimore to Boston, 335 tons register, with 570 tons of coal consigned to Bradley, went ashore on Tunis Shoals, five miles southeast of the station, at 4 o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the life saving crew, who report that if the weather continues favorable she may be got off. The captain and crew remain aboard.

Will Not Accept.

New York, March 28.—Hugh J. Jewett declines the Presidency of the World's Fair Commission.

In view of the declination of Jewett the Executive Committee meets to-morrow. Talcott, a member, says the committee will take a firm stand and do nothing more until the transportation companies forward with the full amount their subscriptions. It was a mistake to tender the presidency to any one until this has been done, and the committee do not propose to repeat their error.

Bogus Butter and Cheese.

New York, March 28.—The Assembly Committee continued investigating the subject of counterfeit butter and cheese this morning. Gilbert F. Henshaw, produce broker, testified that he had visited a number of oleomargarine factories, and found that oleomargarine butter was made from peanut lard and olio, oils, alum and acids. In some factories the employees are exceedingly filthy—some working half naked, and others wearing only bags about their loins.

He "Went to Eat a Newspaper Man."

Cleveland, March 28.—A bully from Hayesville, O., went to Loudonville Saturday, and among other reprehensible acts insulted the editors of two papers published there. Finally the Town Marshal arrested him, but half a dozen citizens took him away, and after a liberal castigation put a rope around the bully's neck, led him beyond the town line and made him swear never to show his face again in Loudonville.

Justice Clifford.

Washington, December 27.—Justice Clifford has left for his home in Portland, Me. There has been no material change in Judge Clifford's mental and physical condition, and he is entirely incapacitated for further judicial service, and there is no prospect of recovery. It is rumored that his resignation has been written out, and that Attorney-General Devens will be appointed his successor.

New Newspaper.

Detroit, March 27.—A new weekly newspaper venture, devoted to society, dramatic and other similar news, under the unique name of "Chaff," was started in this city to-day. The first edition of 10,000 copies was exhausted at noon. The second will be issued in the morning.

One Ohio Man Less.

Columbus, O., March 28.—The State officers met to-day to take official notice of the death of Henry V. Kerr, State Librarian, which occurred suddenly at Batavia, O., yesterday. Committees on resolutions and to attend the funeral were appointed.

Pittsburgh Tinners' Strike.

Pittsburgh, March 28.—The Tinners of Pittsburgh and Allegheny struck to-day for an advance averaging 20 per cent. Several firms have already conceded the advance.

In the Merry Month of May.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 28.—James Walsh, who killed his sweetheart, Barbara Groenthal, was sentenced to be hanged May 20th.

JOBBERS

WHO DEAL IN PUBLIC OFFICES IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Evils of Mercenary Politics Under Our System of Government—Some Reminiscences of the Martyred Lincoln—Lecture on Civil Service by Mr. Curtis.

New York, March 27.—In a lecture at the Cooper Institute last night on "Civil Service Reform," Mr. George William Curtis said:

"When Mr. Lincoln was President there was a distinguished public man at Washington who was the most diligent and notorious office-broker of the country, and early and late, in season and out of season, he was trying to get his clients into the various offices which they sought. We will call him the Honorable Jeremiah Jones. One day a friend asked Mr. Lincoln what was the routine of his daily life. The President began with the sunrise, and went on to the hour of retirement. 'I go to my room,' he said, 'I think of the brave boys in the field and on the sea, and of the aching hearts and praying lips at home; and I kneel down at my bedside and pray, too. Then I look under the bed to see if Jerry is there [laughter], and, if he is not, I thank God and bounce in.' There is not a man in this office, nor a woman, however fitted they may be for any of these positions, however they may wish to enter that service; they have no chance whatever of obtaining any place because they are fit for it, and their only hope is to secure the favor of some Hon. Jeremiah Jones."

Mr. Curtis then spoke of the demoralizing effect this system of dependence upon personal favor worked, and said that unless a change was effected the result would be most disastrous. The present system led to the multiplication of offices, and was wasteful and extravagant in the extreme. He then read from a speech of Garfield in Congress ten years ago, and said that he had no doubt that President Garfield would have force enough to carry out the views he then entertained.

"Under the present system," continued Mr. Curtis, "the politics of the country are becoming more and more mercenary. Presidential elections are becoming more and more dangerous. State elections are carried by the open use of money, and the agents of this notorious corruption are publicly feasted and feted for having successfully fought fire with fire."

The remedy for this state of things, Mr. Curtis thought, was a system of competitive examination and a term of probation, in order to test the ability of the applicant for office. All personal patronage should be done away with. He called attention to the fact that, although party lines were more steadily drawn in England than here, one party had succeeded another in that country during the past year, and not a single incumbent had been asked to contribute a cent toward the expenses of the contest. And as it was there, so it might be here, and would be no doubt, for there were signs of an awakening public spirit all over the country. In conclusion Mr. Curtis said:

I remember that one evening during the darkest hours of the war I had the honor to talk with Lincoln, and I spoke with him of the situation. As I left him he followed me to the door, and he laid his hand benignantly upon my sholder, and he said to me with that deep, weary, sad voice that so many of us remember, 'Don't fear, my son; we shall beat them—we shall beat them—we shall beat them;' and if ever I hear a doubter of the great cause that appeals to the hearts and minds of the American people, once more I feel that hand upon my shoulder and lips speak the words that were spoken to me: 'Don't fear, my son; we shall beat them—we shall beat them.'"

GREENBACKERS.

They Will Hold a National Conference in May.

Washington, March 28.—The long delayed call of the meeting of the National Committee of the Greenback party will be issued to-morrow. The conference will be held in St. Louis in May, and the managers here give it out that the delay has been caused by the uncertainty of an extra session. If the session had been determined upon the meeting would have been held in Washingtonat as early a day as practicable, but in view of the fact that the President has decided against the session for this spring at least, the Greenbackers go West and postpone the affair to a little later day than otherwise. The leading spirits profess great confidence, and talk of ordering a kind of perpetual campaign propaganda that shall push its tenets whether an election is pending or not.

PUDDLING FURNACE EXPLOSION.

A Manhead Blows Out With Terrible Effect.

Pittsburgh, March 28.—A Youngstown, O., special to the *Chronicle* says: The manhead in a puddling furnace in Brown, Bonnell & Co's. rolling mill blew out this morning. The escaping steam and flying debris wounded twelve men, three seriously. The explosion made a terrible noise, and the scene when the steam cloud and the dust from the flying debris had cleared away was heart-rending. The wives and mothers gathered about the mill inquiring if dear ones were killed. The wounded were removed to their homes and are receiving attention from all the physicians in the city. The loss of property is very small.

IRON PIPE MAKERS.

Result of the Recent Deliberations at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, March 26.—The Iron Pipe Manufacturers of the United States concluded their meeting here at a late hour last night, and most of the delegates left for home to-day. They were very reluctant to speak of the action of the meeting, but a prominent local manufacturer who attended the sessions, said to-day that the present prices were too low, but after a full discussion it was decided not to order an advance, the majority contending that in the present condition of the market the only feasible way to secure better rates was to follow the example of the glass men and shut down for a short time. This will probably be done during the summer.

STEUBENVILLE.

Shot in the Eye—$2,100 for Breach of Promise.

Steubenville, March 28.—Last night a young boy named George Mooney shot a comrade in the eye with a small marble which he had loaded in a pistol. The shooting occurred in Jacksonville, a suburb of Steubenville, where the boys reside. Mahan will lose his sight.

In Common Pleas Court this morning in the breach of promise case of Elizabeth Jane Knox vs. Edward Walker, a verdict was rendered for $2,100. The plaintiff is a young and beautiful girl of respectable parentage. Young Walker is the son of a wealthy farmer.

A FATAL FLIRTATION.

A Girl Engaged to Two Lovers Suddenly Loses Both—Her Marks of Favor to One Provoke the Other to Murder—A Bystander Wounded.

Charleston, W. Va., March 28. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Last Saturday night Clay Workman attended a dance at James Holstern's, on Campbell's Creek. Workman's girl was there, too, and showed greater preference for Ike Hancock than for him. Workman saw through a crack in the side of the house what he supposed to be too much affection on the part of the girl, and in order to avenge himself he drew a revolver and began shooting at Hancock. One ball took effect in Hancock's body just below the nipple. Another ball struck in the left arm. The victim died to-day. James Holstern was shot in the left side, but will probably recover. The girl, Sarah Wilson, a country belle, who was the cause of the trouble, was engaged to both Hancock and Workman. The murderer is still at large. S.

THE TURNERS.

Preparations for the Great Meeting in St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 28.—The local committees in charge of the great National Turnverein, which takes place in St. Louis, June 4th to 7th, inclusive, are doing their work steadily, and it will be one of the great events in the more recent history of the city. All the gymnastic societies in the United States are invited to participate, and it is certain that delegations will be present from every State and Territory in the Union.

The meetings are held every two years, that of 1879 being at Philadelphia. The meeting for this year was decided in favor of St. Louis, although Cincinnati and Chicago were warm competitors for the distinction, and satisfactory arrangements were entered into with the main association, at whose grounds the gymnastic and athletic tournaments will take place, the local societies playing the part of hosts, and not entering into the competitions. The period of the meeting will be the Pfingstein or Whitsuntide, which has always been observed as the peculiar festival time of the German Turners. An interesting circumstance in connection with the meeting will be the presence of the great Milwaukee team, which went to Germany last year, carried eleven prizes out of the twenty-four from competing teams from all parts of Prussia and Austria, and set the gymnastic fraternity across the water in a deep study.

Church Temperance Organization.

New York, March 28.—The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Church Temperance Society was held today. The constitution emphasized the fact that the Protestant Episcopal Church was already committed to work, and that its baptismal vow constituted a temperance pledge. The means of promoting temperance were to consist largely of lectures and pamphlets, setting forth the physical as well as the moral evils of intemperance. The total abstinence pledge will be recommended to the intemperate as a matter of policy and self preservation as well as the matter of obedience to religious vows. The total abstinence pledge is also recommended to persons who believe their example will be of value to the weaker brethren, and it is also recommended to the young as the means of avoiding temptation. The officers elected were: Bishop B. B. Smith, presiding Bishop, President; B. F. Decosta, Secretary; R. T. Cutting, Treasurer; Committee on Ways and Means, A. H. Smith, E. P. Dutton and R. F. Cutting. Letters will be issued to the different dioceses of the country.

Volcanic Eruption.

San Francisco, March 28.—Mount Baker, in Washington Territory, which has been inactive for nearly twenty years, is in eruption again. A dense volume of smoke is coming from the mountain, while hot cinders, ashes and lava are being thrown from its crater. At night it pours forth streams of fire which illumine the heavens for miles. As yet the flow of lava is not sufficient to indicate any danger. The eruption is said to be a magnificent sight, as the mountain looms up to the height of twelve thousand feet, and is covered with snow half way down its side.

NEWS NOTES.

Gossip Gleaned from Lengthy Telegrams.

Akron, O., has the electric light.

No more nickels are to be coined.

Vaccination is epidemic everywhere.

The Rome, Ga., bank has suspended.

Base ball has broken out in California.

The New York Cremating Society has fifty members.

The New Jersey Legislature has adjourned sine die.

Vanderbilt has resigned from the Western Union Directory.

Jack Robers, Tom Greatorex's murderer, was lynched at Durango, Col., Sunday.

The Chinese of Denver have a large school in which the English branches are taught.

A company to manufacture gas from petroleum has been organized in Ithica, New York.

Damage to the extent of $100,000 was done in Norfolk, Va., by fire, which started in a cotton compress.

Five thousand dollars has been appropriated by the Illinois Legislature for a monument to Abraham Lincoln.

Gen. Wood has been appointed High Commissioner of South Africa and Governor of the British possessions.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who was taken suddenly ill in Plymouth Church Sunday night, was better last night.

A furious snow-storm was reported last night at Lafayette and Fort Wayne, Ind. The snow was six inches deep at Lafayette and four inches at Fort Wayne at one o'clock, and still snowing.

"Old Abe," the Wisconsin war eagle, died at the Capitol, in Madison, Saturday night. All the State officials, headed by the Governor, visited and viewed the remains of this historical bird.

Mr. Gladstone's strength is rapidly breaking up under the merciless pressure which he has been applying to himself. He looks weary and ill, and complains himself that he feels "very old."

A dispatch from Ferndale, Cal., says that the Light-house Inspector, Capt. MacDongall, and two others were drowned off Mendocine light, while attempting to go ashore from the steamer Manzinita, yesterday.

United States Senator Davis, of West Virginia, has lately purchased largely of coal lands along the line of the "link" which the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is to build between Wheeling and Belle Vernon. Among other purchases is that of the coal under the Eyers' and McMullen farms, and under the farm of the heirs of John Arnold, in Franklin township, Washington county, four hundred acres in all, at $200 an acre—$80,000. It is also said that he has purchased 1,000 acres of coal on Pike Run, Washington county.

RAILROADS.

PLANS AND PROSPECTS FOR NEW ROADS AND CONNECTIONS.

A Desirable Acquisition by the B. & O. Road—Operations on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Line—Huntington Rivaling Jay Gould—Other Timely Track Talk.

PRESIDENT HUNTINGTON'S OPERATIONS.

He Secures Control of Some Important Connections in Kentucky—A Scheme Which Embraces Connection With the Southern System.

Louisville, March 28.—Last week Mr. Huntington came West and gave special attention to his connections to and from Louisville. Some one had offered him the short line at a price that he considered high, and he came to look over the ground. For sometime, too, he has been negotiating for the control of the Elizabethtown, Paducah & Memphis road in order to reach Memphis. Saturday he spent in Memphis, Sunday he was in consultation in Louisville, and he went east on the 3:30 train Sunday afternoon. The results of his visit are most important, and can be stated as follows:

The Chesapeake & Ohio will build to Louisville from Lexington, coming through Versailles, the charter for which was procured from the last Legislature. It will not be extended to Elizabethtown. Work will begin at once, and it will be finished in two years, and possibly in eighteen months. Mr. Huntington states that he can build the road for $25,000 a mile, while a short line would have cost him $40,000. More than this, Mr. Huntington has secured the control of the Elizabethtown & Paducah road, and will at once go to work to build the gap which exists between Paducah and Memphis.

It is said, on excellent authority, that Huntington has a perfect understanding with the managers of the L. & N. Co. The managers of that company see that another line to Memphis is one of the certainties of the future, and they prefer to have it under the control of men friendly to it rather than in the possession of more direct rivals, so the C. & O. men will be allowed to use the Cecilia branch. They will carry their freight to St. Louis over the E. & P. to Nortonville, and there deliver it to the L. & N. This will be the compensation received for the unrestricted use of the Cecilia branch. By this arrangement the C. & O. gets into Memphis, and will have just as favorable arrangements with the Arkansas and Texas roads as has any other company.

A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE

Embracing the B. & O. Co.'s System of Wires in its Territory.

Washington, March 28.—It was reported yesterday that Vanderbilt's resignation from the Western Union Company means the organization of a new telegraph corporation, with a capital of twenty millions, with General Anson Stager for president. It is estimated by the originators of this scheme that the lines controlled by the present monopoly can be duplicated for the sum named. The telegraph lines of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, extending from Baltimore to Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, will, it is said, form a part of the system, the lines of the New York Central will be put into the pool, and an effort is being made to induce the Pennsylvania railroad to go into the scheme.

Rival Railroad Projects.

Pittsburgh, March 28.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company are after the Evergreen Hamlet narrow guage railroad, which extends from Bennett Station, on the West Penn, to Evergreen. The most valuable property of the Evergreen road is the clause in their charter giving them the right to extend their line into the city, crossing any other railroad, and over any street or streets hereafter created in the upper portion of the city. It is said that if the Baltimore & Ohio managers secure the road they will construct a line from this city to Chicago Junction. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has secured a charter for the New Castle & New Brighton Railroad, crossing and covering part of the line of the proposed Baltimore & Ohio extension.

Progress of Work on the W. & L. E. R. R.

Huron, March 26.—Work on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad is now fairly commenced, and some forty or fifty men are employed in preparing the track-bed for the iron and ties. The work progresses slowly in consequence of the engineer failing to lay out the plans, which will probably be done within a few days. The ties on the old Wheeling & Lake Erie are being taken up by parties from Norwalk, they receiving $150 per mile for their labor. About 2,000 spiles to be used on the work here, are now on the ground, and have been paid for at fifteen cents per lineal foot, or at the rate of $20 per cord. For this reason cord wood is scarce, and the price has advanced fifty cents per cord.

Germany and the Czar.

Cologne, March 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that the German Prince Imperial, upon receiving a deputation from the German inhabitants of Moscow, said: "I have always maintained the closest intercourse with the present Czar and you can assure your countrymen in Moscow that the old friendly relations which have passed into tradition between the two countries will continue, and the present friendship will be as lasting as that of the former generations. This friendship is not only important for Russia and Germany but for the whole of Europe."

Cooking Up a Case for the Defense.

San Francisco, March 28.—One of the principal grounds of defense in the Kalloch case was that of self-defense and the assertion that six shots were fired in the affray with De Young. This number of shots was sworn to by a number of witnesses. McCook, editor of the Redwood City *Times*, prints an editorial declaring that several months ago he was asked to advance the theory of several shots, and to'd that the design was to start it in the interior and then cause it to be reported in the city papers. He was also told that there was money in it for him.

The Dark and Bloody Ground.

St. Louis, March 28.—A *Republican* Dallas, Texas, special says: Antonio Sanchesa, a Spanish cook, poisoned several Italians to-night by drugging their coffee. He fled and is still at large. None of the victims are dead yet, but all are in a critical condition.

The Chief of Police received information to-night that a fight had occurred at a station west of Abiline, on the Texas & Pacific railroad, between the "Cow Boys" and citizens, in which three persons were shot. No particulars.

DISEASE AMONG SWINE.

How Hogs May Become Infected, and the Remedies to be Applied.

Washington, March 28.—The report on trichinae compiled by the late Passed Assistant Surgeon Glazier, of the Marine Hospital Service, forwarded to the Senate by ex-Secretary Sherman in answer to a Senate resolution of December 13th, 1880, is now passing through the press at the Government Printing Office, and will soon be ready for distribution. The work was commenced in July, 1879, and nearly a year was consumed in the collection of materials. The report deals with everp aspect of the subject, states that nearly all animals my be infected by the disease, and denies that hogs are infected through eating kitchen slops. It is further shown that hogs kept in stalls in which trichinosed hogs have been kept will become infected, and that the only means of prevention of this disease among swine are, first, that the stalls or pens in which the animals are kept be kept scrupulously clean; second, the swine must have good, clean food, and not allowed access to diseased meat of any kind. The not uncommon practice of throwing dead poultry, rats or cats to swine is shown to be a source of danger, and should be prohibited by statute; and third, as soon as any animal is suspected of disease it should be separated from the herd. Correspondence is given with Professors in nearly every medical college in the United States where dissecting is done, and by these cases of trichinosis are shown to be very rare in this country. The folly of any nation prohibiting the entry of pork from abroad, when, in point of fact, no country is without trichinae of its own, is shown, and it is held to be ridiculous to assume that a foreign variety is more harmful than those of native production. Attention is called to the importance of this subject by ex-Secretary Sherman, who, in his letter transmitting the report to the department, states that the total exports of pork and its products during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were valued at $84,838,502.

BELLAIRE.

Death of an Octogenarian—Fall in Wall Paper—Politics.

David Workman, living southwest of town, died Sunday evening. He was nearly ninety-two years old.

William Reed is putting an addition to his dwelling on Gravel Hill.

Mark Lester is able to be about again after a tedious illness.

Gus Hardenstein smiles on the boys now. He is the candidate of the Fifth ward Greenbackers for Councilman.

Two frame dwellings are being built on the hill side, Gravel Hill, by the Misses Cummins.

The candidates for Councilmen, (the Republicans being placed first:) First ward, L. R. Lockwood, both parties; Second ward, Wm. Gallagher; Third ward, Fred. Eberle, Dr. Smith; Fourth ward, E. L. Shuttleworth, Albert Horn; Fifth ward, S. S. McGowan, Gus. Hardenstein, Greenbacker. McGowan, Eberle and Lockwood are members of the present Council.

The programme for the next meeting of the Chatauqua Society is as follows: Assyrians, George W. Grodhaus; Etruscans, Miss Julia Faupel; Homer and his Illiad, Miss Alice Rankin; Recitation, Miss Williams; Music, Miss Battelle; Talk on Creation, Rev. Chapman.

A slight fire broke out in the roof of A. W. Shepherd's residence, on Union street, yesterday morning. The origin is unknown. Mr. Shepherd has been peculiarly unfortunate in this respect.

There was quite a tumble at Jackson Meyer's shoe store Monday afternoon. The whole rack of wall paper along one side of the store fell into the middle of the room. No one was under and no great harm was done except to the rack. R. C. F.

WEST WHEELING.

Boating, Personal, Religious and Various Matters over There.

Rev. A. B. Wilson, of the Washington Conference, preached an excellent sermon in the M. E. Church last Sunday, from the 16th verse of the 3d chapter of St. John.

Capt. Wm. Wolf recovered one of his borges that was carried away by the ice at Point Pleasant. After placing it on the dry docks, and ordering the necessary repairs, he returned to his home.

Early last week Mr. Benjamin McCormic and family left for Iowa, where they expect to make their future home.

In the absence of Capt. Wm. Wolf, pilot Benjamin Long is steering the C., T. V. & W. transfer boat, R. J. Grace.

Mr. John Tuttle estimates his loss by Saturday night's fire in your city at about $1,200.

Mrs. Mary Moore is yet quite ill at her residence.

Mrs. Wm. Davis is just recovering from a severe spell of sickness.

RIVER NEWS.

The marks last evening indicated 9 feet and falling.

The Andes arrived yesterday, and will take her departure for Cincinnati at the usual hour this evening.

The Diurnal and Welcome departed yesterday for Parkersburg and Matamoras respectively.

The Courier will be to-day's packet for Parkersburg, leaving at 10:30 A. M.

The Batchelor will leave for Pittsburgh at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Telegram, Ellison and O'Neal are making their usual daily trips.

The La Belle is the lively Bellaire packet.

The Emma Graham is due up to-day from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh.

We were sorry to learn to-day that our friend Mack Gamble, first clerk on the steamer Andes, had to be carried off the boat to his home on the trip up. Mack has been sick for some time past, but nothing serious was thought of it till he was taken down with inflammatory rheumatism, from which he is suffering greatly. His place is being filled on the boat by Mr. Charles Knox, a very excellent gentleman, who is well known along the river, having been second clerk on the Andes for two years.

Pittsburgh, March 28.—River 6 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Cincinnati, March 28.—River 20 feet and falling. Weather rainy. Arrived: Will Kyle, New Orleans. Departed: Buckeye State, Pittsburgh.

Evansville, March 28.—Departed: Clyde, Florence, Evansville, Bowling Bowling Green; Dexter, Cairo. River 24 feet and stationary. Weather clear.

Louisville, March 28.—River falling; 10 feet in the canal; weather cloudy and chilly.

Sam Brown and J. C. Risher with tows to Pittsburg; Tom Means and tow, St. Louis to Ironton; J. Sharp McDonald and tow, from New Orleans; Golden Crown from New Orleans are in the canal and will proqably pass up to-night.

Cairo, March 28.—Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis. Departed—Colorado, St. Louis; Andy Baum, Cincinnati. River 39 feet and falling: weather cloudy; thermometer indicated 65°.

No Verdict.

London, March 28.—In the Lawson Labouchere libel case the jury failed to agree.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TROUBLOUS TIMES THEY ARE HAVING IN THE OLD WORLD.

Wars and Rumors of Wars—Fears for the Safety of the Prince of Wales—The Pope to be Murdered—Echoes from the East.

BRITISH GRAIN MARKET

Weekly Review by the "Mark Lane Express."

London, March 28.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade for the past week says: Notwithstanding the unsettled weather for the last fortnight a great deal of sowing has been done, but the season is still late and farmers are anxious. The frosty nights and cold winds have slightly affected young wheats. The wheat acreage which is small looks well. English wheat is still in small supply, on account of the busy season, but the facilities for threshing have materially improved the condition of samples. The millers' necessities have created a demand for English wheats, and the sale of sound samples are easy. The recent improvement in values was confined solely to the best samples, the others were practically unsalable. Foreign wheat at the close lost the greater portion of Monday's advance, a reduction of fully 5 pence being necessary to effect sales.

The attitude of buyers, unmoved by the crop prospects of the bare off coast market or American speculation continues most reserved and cautious large Californian arrivals were readily absorbed, because relatively cheap. The foreign supply at London is more than sufficient. Flour quiet. Since Monday it has been easier in London and the provinces; foreign flour in similar tone and in good supply; barley quiet and drooping; foreign barley dull and easier; British and foreign oats in slack demand and weaker; maise in more plentiful supply and weaker. Friday's sales of English wheat for the past week 31,490 quarters at 43 shillings and 1 pence, against 27,197 quarters at 47 shilling and 3 pence the corresponding period of last year.

REBELLION IN HERAT.

A Turbulent Spirit First Manifests Itself in the Murder of Mohamed Jan.

London, March 28.—A dispatch from Candahar says: A formidable rebellion prevails in Herat. Ayoob Khan is perhaps already exiled or a prisoner. Mohamed Hasen Khan, Governor of Kushk, induced three Herat regiments stationed at Kushk, to mutiny