The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24. 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1883. VOLUME XXXI.--NUMBER 170.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

BELTZHOOVER prides himself on hazing Hazen. Pity it wasn't done by a man who hadn't been convicted of lying.

UNLESS Wiggins does something entirely great the Marquis of Lorne can preserve his self-respect only by giving the false prophet the bastinado in the market place.

THE INTELLIGENCER is indebted to its neighbor, the *News-Letter*, and to Mr McFall, pressman of the *Register*, for courteous and efficient aid kindly extended yesterday morning.

A MAN who knows no more about the "title" of the President of the United States than to address him as "His Excellency" doesn't deserve to have a little storm of his own, Mr. Wiggins.

GREAT BRITAIN'S food outlook being bad—short crops and diseased cattle, this may be the time some of her economists had in mind when they put it at us this way—"Suppose we put a tariff on your agricultural products?" In that event we should look for an unpleasantness beside which the Ashantee war was a pop-gun parade. We can do without Great Britain's manufactures, and she can't do without our food products.

GOVERNOR JACKSON, Senator Donehoo, Delegate Dailey, Judge Morrow, *et al*, refuse to have their Constitution further "muddled." They think there is enough of that sort of thing in it already. Being good Democrats and true they might at least admit that there is a good sensation in the alleged "muddle." Is the party disintegrating, that we behold this harmonious—almost unanimous lack of harmony?

PHILADELPHIA'S fugitive forger, Phipps, is entering on the spring and summer campaign with great confidence in his hand. This kind of fighting requires money—even in Canada lawyers don't work for nothing. Perhaps Phipps is cutting up the roof he stole off the Almshouse and converting it into current coin of the realm. At any rate he is giving the friends at home ample time to increase the accommodations of the Eastern Penitentiary.

THE silly belief that Boston lives on baked beans calls out from the City Council of the Hub a liberal illustrated contradiction in one volume, one little chapter. Since the opening of the new year the Conscript Fathers have used up, for food, drink and cigars, $5,000 of the city money. And they haven't been meanly primitive about it, either. Carriages for balls, suppers, dinners, "a few of 'em in a box to take home"—all to the account of the city. If Wheeling's City Fathers were to play such a trick they would be sent to search for marine curiosities in the waters of the Ohio. Governor Butler's influence seems to have demoralized the Democratic council of Boston. Prison discipline has lost its terrors in the Bay State.

THE INTELLIGENCER thinks so, too. There is very good opening for retrenchment and reform, by the easy and entirely just method of lopping off a goodly number of Internal Revenue Collectors. The House took that stand in the recent session, the Senate stood out against it, and the matter fell out of the appropriation bill in which it had been inserted. The President has the power to reduce the force, and it would be very becoming in him to use his power like a mild-mannered giant. This is the right of it. Now for the politics of the same. If the Republicans don't the Democrats will try to, and we may as well give the matter prompt attention. It is believed that at least fifty Collectors can be spared by a grateful country.

DEMOCRACY is more than an empty name in South Carolina. The Department of Justice is after a big batch of intimidators and ballot-box stuffers who helped to bring about the glorious result of November last. The accused have Democracy and "social standing," and the Charleston *News and Courier* says "the Democratic party of the State must protect them," adding that "the issue is a grave one, and must be met with energy, fortitude and determination"—about as the Democratic party has been in the habit of meeting the Republican voters of South Carolina. Energy might be symbolized by a club, fortitude by a shotgun and determination by the onion-skin ballot. It is a sublime sight to see a great party standing nobly by men indicted for violation of the election laws of their country. Perhaps the Democracy of South Carolina will meet in convention and "nullify" the election laws.

THE Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, is a well known institution of learning, presided over by Colonel Theodore Hyatt, who is now on trial for whipping a pupil, Waddens Lowe, and shutting him up in a dungeon. The boy was "corrected" with a rawhide forty-two inches long, and he bore the scars of battle after the conflict. In his testimony Colonel Hyatt, as reported by the Philadelphia *Press*, said that at first he applied the rawhide slowly, "so that the boy could have an opportunity of appealing for pardon, but he did not do so." It appears then that the few slow licks were for the original offense of unruliness, the faster and more severe strokes for neglecting a golden opportunity to beg pardon. "Finding him still defiant after the whipping I locked him up." A member of the Academy staff testified that Colonel Hyatt did not go far enough. The witness "would have had him punish the boy until his spirit was broken," because "it is necessary to break a boy's spirit to get him under control; and he "would have done anything that had been necessary, but kill him"—he "would not have done that." But from Colonel Hyatt's description of the punishment "that" would have been necessary to break that boy's spirit, and after they had broken the boy's spirit—what would they have done with him then? The management of the Pennsylvania Military Academy gives notice that only broken-spirited boys need apply. It was long since discovered that breaking his spirit was not the best way to train a horse.

WORK OF CONGRESS

PERTAINING TO WEST VIRGINIA

Bridges Over the Ohio River—Readjustment of Postmasters' Salaries—Time for War Claims Extended—Bills that Failed to Pass—Story of Attempted Assassination of Blaine.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Now that Congress has adjourned, perhaps the readers of THE INTELLIGENCER would like to know what was passed of particular interest to them. Of course, the acts of a general nature, such as the tariff, have been written to death, but it is not the intention to talk of these general matters. As money is the great desideratum, we will first see what West Virginia is to receive from the Government for the next fiscal year.

Provision is made out of the general fund for the furniture and carpets for the new public library at Charleston.

To pay the representative of the Hon. J. T. Updegraff, balance of salary and mileage due him as a member of the Forty-seventh Congress, $1,032.74.

In this connection I will say that there was passed a resolution authorizing the printing of twelve thousand copies of the memorial addresses delivered in the Senate and House on the death of Dr. Updegraff, together with a portrait of the deceased.

BRIDGES OVER THE OHIO RIVER.

Among the bills passed is that to amend the existing law relative to the construction of bridges across the Ohio river, and to prescribe the dimensions of the same. It provides for bridges below Cincinnati with continuous spans at least five hundred feet in length and fifty-three feet above local highest water. No change, however, is made in the existing bridge law for the river above Cincinnati. The up river interests consulted about the matter declared it as their opinion that "no form of low draw bridges is admissible under any circumstances. They recommended that the present law be so changed as to require that all bridges shall have two clear openings of five hundred feet each, and a height above high water of forty-five feet."

READJUSTMENT OF POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

An important bill to the postmasters of West Virginia authorizes the Postmaster General to readjust the salaries of all postmasters and late postmasters of the third, fourth and fifth classes, under the classification act of 1864, whose salaries have not heretofore been readjusted under the terms of the law of 1866, who made returns of receipts and business for readjustment of salary to the Postmaster General, or who made quarterly returns, in conformity to the then existing law, showing that the salary allowed was ten per cent less than it would have been upon the basis of commissions under the act of 1864.

To protect the postmasters from the impositions of claim agents and speculators, it has been provided that every readjustment of salary under this act shall be upon the written application of the postmaster, late postmaster, or legal representative, entitled to the readjustment, and that each payment made by warrant or check on some assistant treasurer of the United States, made payable to the order of the applicant, and forwarded by mail to him at the postoffice within whose delivery he resides, and which address shall be set forth in the application when filed:

Some time ago speculators attempted to get hold of this class of claims, in some cases exacting at least fifty per cent as compensation for pretended services in their anticipated settlement. I need not tell the postmasters of West Virginia that no attorney or claim agent is necessary to secure the allowance of their claims. They will be taken up in the order of their filing by the department, and settled without cost to the claimant.

EXTENDED TIME FOR WAR CLAIMS.

There is another important bill of interest to those soldiers who went into the war of the border States. It is the extending of the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the military service of the United States, which expired by limitation December 31, 1875. The benefits of this act are revived and extended for two years from the date of the passage of the act. All claims filed in the proper department before the passage of this act shall be deemed to have been filed in due time, and shall be considered and decided without refiling. At present no limitation is placed on claims of private citizens for property lost in the service, there by imprisonment or contracts. "The inequality should be righted," said the committee in charge of the bill, "by giving to soldiers at least the same rights that citizens enjoy; and by limiting the time for the presentation of citizens' claims, allowing them no longer time than that given to soldiers. It places the citizen and soldier on the same looting, by enacting that *all* claims under the act of 1849 and its amendments must be presented within two years, or be forever barred."

The second post route bill of the session authorizes the establishment of the following new post routes in West Virginia:

From Salt Works, via Gunther's store, to Brush Creek; Central Station to Joseph's Mills, and Wilsonsburg, via Marshallville, to Wallace.

SOME MEASURES THAT FAILED TO PASS.

Among the bills that failed of passage is that "to authorize the construction of bridges across the Great Kanawha River, and to prescribe the dimensions of the same. As it is a bill of great importance to navigation interests and will be pressed upon the attention of Congress at the next session, I will give its main features, particularly as it has never been mentioned except by title. It provides that every bridge hereafter erected across the river shall have at least one span of a highest of not less than ninety feet above low water and of not less than forty feet above highest local water, measured to the bottom chord of the bridge. That this high span shall give a clear opening of at least four hundred feet between the piers, and that it shall be placed over the main channel of the river used by boats during ordinary stages of water. That no draw bridge shall be erected with a pivot or other form of draw over the river, but every bridge shall be constructed with unbroken and continuous spans. The piers of the bridges shall be built parallel with the current at that stage of the river which is most important for navigation, and no riprap or other outside protection for imperfect foundation will be permitted in the channel way of the high span, or in any other portions of the river whatever.

Another bill that failed is that for a public building at Clarksburg.

The statement here given contains all that was done for West Virginia during the session just ended. But it can be added that your people do not ask much from Congress in the way of special legislation, so that it is not to be expected that much can be given.

The Remains of John Howard Payne.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The steamer bringing over the remains of John Howard Payne will arrive on the 15th. There will be no ceremonies on the arrival of the body and not until the burial.

A TALK WITH MR. BLAINE.

What He Says of the Rumored Attempt to Assassinate Him.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A representative of the Western Press Association called on ex-Secretary Blaine this morning and asked him as to the truth of the story that an attempt was made to assassinate him on Thursday, March 1. Mr. Blaine said the story was false in every particular. "On that evening," said Mr. Blaine, "in company with Representative McKinley I rode from the Capitol. It was about 11 o'clock at night. The carriage was driven down New Jersey avenue to F street, thence to the Ebbitt House. I alighted, and after some talk with Mr. McKinley on the sidewalk, the carriage started for my house. After proceeding a few squares I recollected some matters that I desired to ask Mr. McKinley, and was driven back to the Ebbitt House, where I saw Mr. McKinley and Judge Kelley. With them I talked a little while, and was then driven home, where I arrived about 11:30 o'clock. I first inquired whether all the members of the family were in, and receiving an affirmative answer dismissed the carriage. It is the custom," Mr. Blaine explained, "for the member of the family having the carriage to find out if any member is to be sent after before dismissing the carriage for the night. The next morning about 11 o'clock I was informed that a window of the carriage, which is an ordinary landau, had a hole in it, and the driver said it was made by a pistol shot fired during the time McKinley and I were occupying it. "It should be explained," said Mr. Blaine, "that I hired the carriage by the month, and hence the bill for damages was presented to me, as the driver said it was injured while in my possession. I told McKinley of the singular occurrence, and he agreed with me, that such a thing could not possibly occur in our presence without our knowing it." Mr. Blaine, in the conclusion of this interview, said the *Republican* had published the story knowing it to be a lie, and that a denial was received from his secretary, Mr. Sherman. On inspection of the carriage at Wanstall's stables this morning shows that the glass, which is about one-fourth of an inch thick, was punctured and fractured around the hole. The damage looked as though it was occasioned by a stone being thrown against the glass. The theory is advanced, and most plausibly, that the driver of the carriage after he left Blaine's, became involved in a difficulty and had his glass broken, and as it would be expensive to replace it, concocted the assassination story, to have Mr. Blaine pay for it. Mr. Wanstall was asked who was to pay for the glass and he said he would replace it. When told that if the story was true, as told by the driver, Mr. Blaine should pay for it, he said he was sorry the story had gotten out. The driver has left the city.

TESTING THE NEW TARIFF.

How the Chinaware Dealers Hope to Meet the Increase in the Duty.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—"There is one thing that protection won't protect for some time after the new tariff law goes into effect," said a Custom House Inspector to a reporter yesterday.

"What's that?" the reporter asked.

"Crockery," the officer replied. The "merchants are hustling along in the liveliest kind of a way to get in ahead of the new law. There are three drays loading and two more ready for a load. All crockery, and there is hardly anything besides crockery in the hold of this vessel. What's the point? It's clear as a crystal, when you know how to look for it. Under the present law the tariff on imported crockery is not over forty per cent. After July 1 it it will be sixty per cent ad valorem on plain ware, fifty-five per cent on decorated and fifty per cent on all other grades. Before that law becomes operative there will be such a stock of English goods in this market that the American potteries will be paralyzed."

"Might this not be simply a Philadelphia spurt?"

"Yes; it might be, but it isn't. The same thing is going on in Baltimore, in New York, Boston and other places. Everybody is loading up and, in my opinion, the chances for a boom in the manufacture of domestic Chinaware are as thin as gossamer."

Pursuing the inquiry among the merchants, the reporter found that they were not disposed to let any information on the subject escape them, but from employes in several establishments, whose names, for obvious reasons, cannot be given, it was ascertained that the Custom House officer was correct in his statements about the marked increase in the importation of Chinaware. When asked what the effect would be on the home manufacturers, these gentlemen invariably dismissed the question with an innocent look.

FIRED AT FROM A DUTCH FORT.

An Ample Apology Made to the United States Government.

NEW YORK, March 9.—When the steamship Valencia arrived at this port from Curacoa a few weeks ago the captain reported to Balton, Dalat & Co., agents in this city, that when passing the Dutch Fort a charge of solid shot was fired across the bow of the vessel. The steamer Caraccas, of the same line arrived here yesterday, and its officers brought an explanation of the firing by a Dutch commandant upon the American flag. According to the statement made by the officers, one of the rules of the Dutch Government at Curacoa provides that all vessels must have a fort pass in addition to the regular clearance papers. This pass is handed to a member of the police, whose duty it is to sail down the bay with the vessel and to leave at a proper station and deliver the pass to the fort Commandant. In this instance it is surmised that the Dutch policeman became intoxicated and failed to deliver the pass. When the steamer Valencia pursued her way past the fort the Commandant, in ignorance of the true state of affairs, ordered a Lieutenant to fire a blank cartridge to bring the vessel to—a precaution taken to prevent smuggling—and this officer loaded a cannon and sent a shower of heavy shot across the bow of the Valencia. It did not injure the vessel, and she pursued her journey to New York, where the alleged outrage was reported. The Commandant of the fort, investigating the affair, dispensed with the services of the negligent policeman and forwarded an ample apology to United States Consul Barnes, who has forwarded it to Secretary of State Frelinghuysen.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has reappointed Nathaniel P. Banks United States Marshal for Boston, Mass. His present term of office will expire Monday next.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday was attended by all the members except the Postmaster General. Arrangements were considered for filling existing vacancies in the Civil Service Commission.

The Hon. David Davis will be married at Fayetteville, N. C., Tuesday morning next. The bridal party will start for California the same afternoon, stopping a few days in Bloomington, Ills., en route.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of all sorts of inquiries in regard to the proper construction of certain provisions in the new tariff bill. It is stated upon authority that none of these tariff questions will be passed upon by the Department until the new law goes into effect.

THE "DODO" DISTRICT.

STATE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS THERE

The Prospects of the Republicans Good for Victory—Serious Disaffection in the Democratic Ranks—The Personnel of the Congressional Aspirants and Chances of Success.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

HINTON, W. VA., March 8.—I have just returned from a trip through this district and everywhere found a bright prospect ahead for the Republican party in this end of the State. With as good organization in the counties of the district as the Democrats have, and a strong nominee for Congress, the Republicans ought to carry the district by at least one thousand majority. They have the strength if they can only get it concentrated. There is some discord in the ranks, I will admit, but that is confined to Charleston and Hinton; for outside of these two places the Republicans are as harmonious as brothers. It is otherwise with the opposite party. All over this section of the State there is manifesting a spirit of insubordination that is destined to be so strong and deep that the party *lash will fail to drive it out. In nearly every* place where I stopped I heard of men who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket declare they will do so no more. They say they have become disgusted with the worst kind of bossism exhibited by the Kenna ring, the reassessment dodge where the party leaders thought that by having the lands of the tax-burdened farmers reassessed, they could get money enough to pay back the school fund which was taken in reckless violation of the Constitution. And a good many of the best citizens of the State are turning Republican because the Democrats refused to listen to the petitions of the noblest element of society and submit the Prohibition Amendment to a vote of the people.

CAUSES OF DEMOCRATIC DISAFFECTION.

In an adjoining county, while a farmer's land was being reassessed, the farmer asked the assessor why he put his land higher than it was when it was last assessed, as it had not increased in value any. The assessor replied that he was instructed from headquarters to do so. Was there such an order issued to all the assessors?

The leaders here see the effect of their errors and are trying every scheme and inventing all kinds of stories to prevent the uninitiated from deserting the Democratic ranks. Among other things they are trying to kill the influence of the "West Virginia *Freeman*" by telling that Mr. Johnson, the editor, has received fifteen hundred dollars from the Republican Executive Committee to run that paper in the interest of the Republican party. But such stories stir up about as much antagonism to the *Freeman* and are about as much believed as the *Register's* Grape Vine dispatch from Glick, of Kansas. Just about. But the people, as they become better informed, are acting and thinking more for themselves.

Then again, the action of the Democratic Legislature in refusing to endorse to Pendleton Civil Service Reform showed plainly that all the Democratic campaign talk of "reform," was only moonshine. Or, as a weak-minded Democrat said, "They only talk to hear their heads rattle."

THE SUPPLY OF CONGRESSIONAL TIMBER.

There is a good supply of Congressional timber which the Democrats have to choose from. Dennis and Mathews, of Greenbrier, Johnson and French, of Mercer, Imboden and St. Clair, of Fayette, Snyder Quarrior, of Kanawha, Stollings, of Boone, and Floyd, of Logan. Dennis goes into the fight with Monroe, part of Greenbrier and Summers and all of the Chesapeake and Ohio to back him, while Mathews has part of Pocahontas, Nicholas, Summers and his own county urging him to give up his private life for the good of Jeffersonian principles. French has the backing of nearly all the southwestern counties in the district, and Stollings has Boone and Kenna's promised influence to aid him in carrying the burden of Democracy on his shoulders, while Floyd has only a few followers in Logan urging him to come forward as the humble servant of the "dear people." There are others who are willing to become the standard bearer of the "grand old Democratic party," if the means of discord and discontent can be prevented in their ranks. This I can say is the only thing that can possible induce them to solicit the vote of any man. But there is already discord among them and this discord will continue until the old rotten hull of Bourbonism is busted higher than Mr. Good's prospects were for Congress.

Judge J. M. McWhorter and Col. J. W. Davis, both of Greenbrier, are spoken of most prominently now among the Republicans, with chances in favor of the former. Either, if elected, would do credit to the party and satisfaction to the people.

Judge J. H. Brown was at first, talked of for a while, but his speech in the Legislature for "Tariff for revenue only" as reported in the INTELLIGENCER has settled him. Such talk won't suit the citizens of this mining district.

Terrible Dynamite Explosion.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 9.—A terrible explosion of dynamite resulting in the instant death of a man and serious injuries to three others occurred this morning at nine o'clock, at Fleming's stone quarry, Deadman's Hollow, near McKeesport. It appears that Daniel and George Heminger, Noble Gilky and an unknown colored man were at work in the quarry, and one of them attempted to thaw out a can of dynamite used for blasting purposes which had frozen. An explosion followed with a loud report, scattering the rock and earth in every direction. Daniel Heminger was killed outright, and George Heminger and the colored man were so badly hurt that they will die. Noble Gilky was also hurt, but his wounds were of such a nature that he was able to go home unaccompanied.

Attempted Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—A German servant girl named Catharine Metzgar, in the employ of Samuel May, attempted to murder Mrs. May and the latter's child this morning. She assaulted the former with a hatchet, and fractured the skull of the child with a bottle. It is believed Mrs. May will recover, but her child will die. The girl came from Germany three months ago, and gives no other reason for the murderous assault than that she was directd by some unseen power in a dream to commit the deed. There is no doubt but that she is insane.

Duke's Case.

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 9—The Duke's case did not proceed this morning as expected. A felony case had to be disposed of first and as it was entitled to an Oyer and Terminer jury, it was taken up so that the Dukes trial would be the only one remaining on the week's docket. Otherwise the panel would have to be recalled next week. As it is the Dukes jury will now be impanoled and all the rest of the jurors will be discharged. The work of selecting a jury will proceed the first thing to-morrow morning.

THE STORM FIZZLE.

Wiggins' Prediction Fails—The Prophet Sore Troubled in Mind.

HALIFAX, March 9.—The weather is pleasant and clear and the wind northwest. There is no appearance of a storm in this region. Yet, when Prof. Wiggins was asked from here last night if he could perceive any signs of a storm being close at hand and when its appearance would be perceptible at Halifax, he replied as follows: "The coming of a storm is a scientific deduction and I can give no signs, not even prophetic, as at this writing it is clear and cold. The heavy meteors of the past two days show that an unusual pressure is expected on earth. The storm will be on you to-morrow afternoon or Saturday. A great tidal wave is now flowing up the Bay of Bengal."

OTTAWA, March 9.—"Uneasy lies the head that dips into the future," said Wiggins to a friend to-day. The force of his remarks will be observed when it is known that the weather prophet has been so sorely troubled in mind, unable to sleep for the past few nights, and, to add to his discomfiture, threatening letters are said to have poured in from all sides. He is heartily sick of the business and longs for Tuesday next, so that his mind may be relieved. It is stated that a large crowd of excited women waited on the Professor this morning and asked where they could *find a place of safety during the progress* of the storm. He quieted them by saying that Ottawa would only experience the tail end of the shock, The weather to-day is mild, and lower pressure prevails.

Another dispatch says: Great interest is taken in Wiggins' storm. The weather today is springlike and the question is asked, Where is the storm? In an interview today, Wiggins said there seemed to be a general misunderstanding as to the time the great storm would begin. "This is no fault of mine, for in my almanac this year, I say that under March it will be felt in the Northern Pacific on the 10th, and will strike this continent on the afternoon of the 10th. It will cross the continent from East to West, south of parallel 45, to-morrow afternoon, and, being deflected by the Rocky mountains, will pass down the great Canadian Lakes toward the East on Sunday morning. The great tidal wave must already have occurred on the Bay of Bengal and the tremendous storm must now be raging over India. If the theory of opposite tide be true, though I have always disputed it, then the tidal wave must occur on the Gulf of Mexico to-day. I am glad to know the Gloucester fishermen were wise enough to keep on shore, as they must all have perished had they been on the banks yesterday morning. I suppose there is not a storm signal displayed on all the North American continent at this moment, though there will be upon us shortly one of the greatest storms ever witnessed by anyone living now. During the last six months I have done everything in my power to prevent loss at sea by keeping shipping in safe harbors from the 5th to the 11th of March. Whether I will get credit or not, I feel I had at all events done my duty to myself and the public. The weather to-day must be mild over the western hemisphere, for the pressure is all upon this side of the earth, but will be transferred to us to-morrow. Remember the storm is not to begin until the 11th in this meridian, and it will be some hours before its full forces will be experienced, and it will probably last several days. This is what I said in my letter first published on the subject, and I adhere to it in every particular. No respectable astronomer has risked his reputation by saying the storm will not come and scientific men generally throughout the world (if we except meterologists, who are interested parties) have either endorsed the storm or remained silent. I see the Meterological Bureau in Toronto indicates mild weather in the maritime provinces to-morrow. We shall see."

HALIFAX, March 9.—There is a general feeling of fear of Wiggins' storm among a great many outside of the city. Not a single fisherman will leave for the fishing grounds to-morrow. Each will beach his craft until the dreadful period is past. This dread of the storm has been increased by loss of friends and property in Tuesday night's storm. One vessel went down with all hands, and another was wrecked, but without loss of life.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 9.—The worst snow and wind storm of the season is reported along the line of the Northern Pacific. Freight business west of Fargo is entirely suspended. All passenger trains move with difficulty. Grafton, Dak., suffered the most, business being entirely suspended during the day.

PARKERSBURG.

The Paul Murder Trial—River Railroad Notes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 9.—Our Circuit Court has been occupied for several days in the arguments of counsel upon a motion to award a new trial in the celebrated Paul-Marquis murder case, in which Paul was convicted of murder in the first degree. After the verdict was rendered Judge Furgison, of Charleston, came into the case. The arguments were able and exhaustive. Judge Jackson overruled all the points of the counsel, except one, viz: The expression of a juryman against the prisoner before the trial began, in which evidence was conflicting. But the Judge giving all doubt to the prisoner gave a new trial. It will probably be long and tedious. The first one cost the county fifteen hundred dollars.

Our city has been full of railroad contractors for several days. Over one hundred and fifty were here from all parts of the country. Yesterday they all left for Cincinnati where bids were to be opened to-day. Rumor has it that four separate bids are for the entire line, and one of them is to complete the line from Wheeling to Parkersburg and have it accepted by the company before receiving a penny of pay.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—The Ohio River railroad received one hundred and thirty-one bids here to-day for the construction of that portion of the road between Parkersburg and Wheeling. U. S. Senator J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, president of the company; G. W. Thompson, of Parkersburg, and W. P. Thompson, of Cleveland, were here. Forty bids were for the completion of the road. The line runs in West Virginia from Wheeling to Point Pleasant, where it crosses to the Ohio side and comes down the river to Portsmouth and connects with the Cincinnati & Eastern to Cincinnati, making a distance of 310 miles.

Machine Shops Burned.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., March 9.—A fire this morning destroyed the building occupied by the Vermont Farm Machine Company and Osgood & Baker, machinists. The loss on the building, owned by the Bellows Falls Canal Company, is $15,000; no insurance; Osgood & Baker's loss is $30,000; insured for $12,500; and the Vermont Farm Machine Company lose $45,000; insured for $25,000.

Belford Vindicated.

DENVER, COL., March 9.—From authentic sources it is learned that in July 1879, Judge J. B. Bissell, of Leadville, won two thousand dollars from S. W. Dorsey, in a game of poker on a train going from Denver, for which he gave a check. This evidently is the one referred to by Reerdell having been given J. B. B., claiming to mean Congressman J. B. Belford. Judge Bissell is now in New York.

WRECKED ON THE SEA.

THE STEAMER NAVARRE LOST

In a Gale—Sixty-five Persons Drowned out of Eighty-one on Board, who were mostly Immigrants—A very Sorrowful Tale of Struggling for Life.

LONDON, March 9.—The steamer Navare, bound from Copenhagen to Leith, foundered during the gale yesterday. There were eighty-one persons, mostly emigrants, on board, only sixteen of whom were saved.

The name of the steamer lost while on her way from Copenhagen to Leith was the Navarre, not Navare, as first reported. Of the Navarre's passengers six had intended to embark for America by the Anchor line and thirty-three adults and ten infants by the State line. Four male emigrants named Audnson, Hogelbey, Nygren and N. Manuale, were rescued and landed at Hull. Five other passengers are on board a Dutch fishing smack. Altogether six of the crew and ten passengers were saved. The survivors give the following account of the loss of the steamer: On Tuesday, when two hundred miles from Christiansand, the Navarre was struck by a heavy sea and the cargo shifted, and on Wednesday the forehold filled. When a fishing smack approached the Navarre ten men took a boat and boarded the smack, letting a small boat adrift. The smack sailed around the sinking steamer, but having no boat was unable to render assistance. The emigrants in the meantime clung to the rigging, the sea washing over them. In a short time another smack arrived. Fifteen of the Navarre's men endeavored to reach her in another boat, but it was swamped and all drowned. A steamer arrived only in time to rescue six persons struggling in the water.

THE INUNDATION.

What Was Seen Between Memphis, Tenn., and Helena, Ark.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—A *Globe Democrat* correspondent, who reached Helena yesterday from Memphis by the steamer Chonteau, gives the following view of the situation along the river bank:

There are not more than two or three spots of dry ground between Memphis and this point, and some of the best farms in Arkansas and Mississippi are in a complete state of wreck. Most of them have been abandoned, the owners and laborers having fled to higher ground. In many places cattle were standing in the water overflowing the platforms, and almost every gin house was filled with colored people.

At Harbut's Landing eighteen colored men and women in two boats were moored to a tree on the flooded bank waiting for a steamboat to take them away. There was not a foot of dry land in forty miles. Skiff loads of colored people and their household goods were seen at various points seeking for ground to rest on. At Sterling the colored people and horses and cattle are indiscriminately huddled together in the second story of the only store there. Most of the fences and houses along the river bank are still intact, though many of them have been floated away. At Star Landing the dwellings are full of cattle and the gin house is full of negroes. The prospect is certainly favorable for a big rise below here as the flood of water from the St. Francis river is undimished.

Captain Thorwegan, of the Chonteau, thinks there will be unprecedented high water between Vicksburg and New Orleans on account of the closing of the Bonnet Carre crevasse. The bridge and trestle over Cassados lake, on the Iron Mountain road, one mile west of here, was discovered to be afloat last night, from the back water coming up from the break in the levee below here. This will cut Helena off from railroad communication, as the railroad men say it will be impossible to get trains out till the water subsides.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—A special to the Western Associated Press from Helena says the river has been stationary since yesterday, with 46 feet 11 inches on the gauge. It was stationary at Madison yesterday and probably falling to-day. A decline is confidently expected here Sunday. Work on the levee is still going forward. The country below is entirely submerged, the water in many places pouring over the levees back into the river. Reports from Austin, Clarksdale and Frair's Point are of the most discouraging character. Not a single house in any of the places named escaped the deluge.

Not a Case of Elopement.

ELGIN, ILL., March 9.—Mr. Dunbar Wallace, cashier and manager of the Home National Bank, pronounces as wholly false the rumor of alleged elopement of H. Lee Borden, president of the bank. He states that Mr. Borden left Elgin the latter part of January and drew only $1,000 from the bank, leaving several thousand dollars to his individual credit. He accompanied Miss Nettie Dunlap, aged 17, to New York City, and placed her in care of Madame Cappiani for musical culture. Miss Nettie is still there, as any person can ascertain by calling. On February 16 Mr. Borden sailed for London, where he is now, and as this step was unexpected to his friends it naturally gave rise to malicious rumors. It is believed he will shortly return home.

Scarcity in Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The only foundation for the published reports that Armour & Co.'s packing house had shut down is, that owing to the scarcity of hogs in this market, the works have been idle for the past three days. No employes were discharged, however, and hogs are being killed as usual to-day. The works will be kept running as long as the hogs can be obtained.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Bishop Quinlan, of New Orleans, died yesterday.

John Fox, of Mansfield, O., was assassinated last night near Belleville, while riding home with his brother in a wagon.

A fire at Buena Vista, Cal., early yesterday morning, destroyed a block of eight buildings, including Heller & Hallack's Bank. Loss $25,000.

Yesterday morning in a stone quarry at Roseville, Muskingum county, O., Edward Harris, a young workman, was fatally crushed by falling earth.

A scow, having on board thirty laborers, was struck by a schooner near the Washington street gap, Jersey City, yesterday, and sunk. It is believed seven laborers were drowned.

Joseph T. Ryerson, a prominent and wealthy business man and old citizen of Chicago, died suddenly yesterday. He had been an active merchant for fifty years, and the first man engaged in the iron business in Chicago.

At London yesterday £12,000 had been raised to defray the cost of representing the holders of Virginia bonds and vindicating their rights before a tribunal in the United States. It is believed the council of foreign bondholders is quite ready to test the consequences of the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington rendered Monday last, in regard to Virginia bonds by vigorous action through suits against Virginia The council has ample funds.

A DOUBLE EXECUTION.

Two Murderers Pay the Penalty of the Law in New York.

NEW YORK, March 9.—McGloin and Majoine were hanged at 8:12 this morning; both men were pronounced dead at 8:22. Pasquale Majone awoke at 5 o'clock this morning and dressed with care. McGloin had to be awakened half an hour later. Both said they felt well. Last night they had expressed an intention of sitting up all night, but shortly after midnight retired. They seemed anxious to devote every moment of the few remaining hours to religious conversation and exercises with their spiritual advisers. After they had arisen Fathers Dunanguet and Auxcletus went to their cells and joined them in prayer. The men then went to the chapel in the prison to attend mass. To do so they had to pass under the gallows. McGloin bore the sight with firmness, but Majone burst forth in tears and buried his face in his handkerchief. A number of boys and women prisoners gathered in the chapel when mass was celebrated. Both attended the devotions with the greatest apparent piety, and partook of the holy sacrament. On their return from the chapel to their cells they had again to pass beneath the gallows, but neither seemed to notice it.

They spoke a few words of greeting to two acquaintances and some of the keepers *on the way back to their cells*, and their demeanor was calm and collected. Shortly after this they partook of breakfast with apparent relish, and McGloin conversed pleasantly with his counsel. He thanked him for his services, and then bade him a last farewell. The religious ministrations of the clergymen were then resumed and continued up to the time when the Sheriff and under Sheriff announced that the hour had come for the reading of the condemned mens' death warrants. Both men bore the terrible ordeal without flinching, and then the executioner appeared and fixed the fatal nooses about their necks and the black caps on their heads.

The religious exhortations were continued by the priests and joined in by both of the condemned. Both men were firm when marched to the gallows, on reaching which they fell on their knees and prayed aloud with the priests. The drop fell at 8:12, three minutes after the prisoners entered the yard. Death was instantaneous.

CLAYTON, ALA., March 9.—Bob Cochran, colored, convicted in February for the murder of M. L. Drew, near this place, was hanged to-day. The gallows was erected half a mile from the Court House and enclosed. Several hundred were present; the hanging was witnessed by officials only and representatives of the press. Having eaten a hearty breakfast and taken a drink of whisky, he lit a cigar, and surrounded by the guard, took his seat on the coffin and was driven to the gallows. He confessed his guilt in a firm voice, and he sought the negroes to regard the whites as their best friends, &c. The trap was sprung at 1:20 P. M. He was dead in ten minutes. The body was turned over to the purchasers.

Freddy and the Lily.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 9.—Freddy Gebhardt and servant arrived at the Plankington House on Monday and attracted much attention. That evening before the curtain went up Freddy was seen behind the scenes with Mrs. Langtry, and when Manager Deakin, of the Academy of Music, asked him to withdraw he said he was to be Langtry's manager next season and was here to coach her. Freddy acted strangely, and the general opinion here is that he is becoming a mild crank.

Bequests to Religion and Education.

TAUNTON, MASS., March 9.—Ex-Congressman Crocker bequeathed to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States $10,000, $5,000 each for American and Foreign Mission, Massachusetts Board of Missions, Brown University, and to Andover a scholarship in memory of his late wife.

JUDGE JACKSON'S COURT.

McDonald and Norman Both Found Guilty Yesterday.

The case of John J. McDonald, alias George E. Clark, charged with misdemeanor, in employing the United States mails in an attempt to swindle, was put on trial in the United States District Court, yesterday, to the following jury: Bird Littleton, Charles Ankrum, James D. Stanton, William Elliott, A. B. Q. Mercer, Granville Grant, E. T. Drahorsh, Wm. M. Morgan, James H. Dent, S. B. Ankrum, Edward S. Taft and W. H. Haller.

The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Flick, and Messrs. Cracraft and Frame appeared for the defense. The case has been on the docket for several years. McDonald wrote to B. B. McDonald, of Bridgeport, Harrison county, proposing to sell him counterfeit money. Gen Nathan Goff, jr., was at that time District Attorney, and the recipient of the letter showed it to him. Under directions from Gen. Goff he replied, and a correspondence was opened, which led to the arrest of the prisoner at the Rine house, in this city, by Special Agent Shallcross, of the Postal Department. Instead of counterfeit money the man was discovered to be selling bundles of worthless paper cut the size of bank bills, and having a genuine bill on the outside, in such a manner that the whole bundle seemed to be money. Just as the transfer was made, a confederate would appear, and the recipient of the stuff would hurriedly thrust it unexamined in his pocket, thinking the new comer was an outsider who would "give him away." General Goff testified concerning the manner of working up the case. After a very short time spent in deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Judge Jackson fined the prisoner $500 and sentenced him to one year's confinement in penitentiary, but agreed to remit the latter part of the penalty if the fine were paid by 11 o'clock last night.

The case of James Norman, of this county, charged with selling liquor without a Government license, was then called. After some consultation, the prisoner plead guilty and was fined $100 and sent to jail for thirty days.

The case against Veronica Loy, charged with selling beer without a license, was disposed of by instructing the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

The Amalgamated Association.

This afternoon's meeting of the Amalgamated Association of this district at McLain's Hall, Market street, will be composed of two delegates from each lodge in the district, not more than one of whom from any lodge shall belong to the same department of the mill, except in cases where the lodge is composed exclusively of working men in some one department. In this way all the diverse interests are represented on an equal footing. The mills of the district include those in this city, at Steubenville, Mingo, Martin's Ferry, Bellaire, Benwood, Moundsville, Clifton, Ashland and Ironton, all of which will be represented at the mee