

## SUDDEN DEATH

Of Hon. A. W. Campbell at the Home of his Sister, at

## WEBSTER GROVES, MISSOURI.

Stricken with Paralysis Sunday he Expires Yesterday Morning.

## A NOTABLE CAREER ENDED

Prominent State and National Character—His Fearless Attitude in Wheeling—A Prominent Factor in the Formation of the State of West Virginia—Long Identified with the Intelligencer, and a Life Long Advocate of Republican Principles. Sketch of his Life.

Intelligence has been received in this city of the death of the Hon. A. W. Campbell, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Jane C. Dawson, Webster Groves, Missouri, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Campbell died from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, which occurred on last Sunday, at noon. The remains will be brought to this city for interment. Notice of the time and place of the funeral services will be made hereafter.

In passing from the activities of this life, with a suddenness that was a shock to his friends and acquaintances, Hon. A. W. Campbell leaves a memory with those who are just without the gray shadows that veil the greatest of all mysteries that will be honored and respected until they shall be called upon to follow him. With the present generation and West Virginians, especially those who advocate the same political principles he did so much to maintain and perpetuate, his name will ever be associated with the party of Lincoln, and when in the years to come the traditions of that organization are transmitted to unborn generations it will be found that he will have erected a monument more enduring than brass, and that a world too prone to "dumb forgetfulness a prey" will have frequent occasion to recall his name in the history of the early struggles of the war for the Union. This will be especially true of West Virginia.

"Child of the storm,  
Born amidst the throes of war,"  
in the formation of which he played so conspicuous a part and who was among the chief protagonists that afterwards preserved its integrity. At this hour and time it may not be unseemly to speak for those lips now silenced by the impelling hand of death, and which in life never uttered complaint of the "prophet who is not without honor save in his own country." It is no exaggeration to say that no state owed a man so much and paid so little of the obligation; that no man worked so unselfishly for the consummation of an object and received so few of the rewards for honorable effort and conspicuous success. These lines are not written in the sense of a reproach, but in justice to truth and as a faithful narrative of the most notable years of his distinguished career. This lack of tangible gratitude on the part of the state has many explanations which perhaps would be in bad taste in these columns.

The one predominant characteristic of Mr. Campbell's connection with party politics was a timidity of publicity, an innate modesty of his own abilities, and an absolute aversion to the notoriety which is generally the greater part of the professional politician's capital. These attributes in a great measure handicapped his personality with the masses. In the earliest years of the history of West Virginia he could have been chosen to represent the state in the United States senate had he resorted to the practices of the successful politician of to-day—or even of that day. But such matters were extremely repugnant to him and wholly foreign to his character.

There is one incident in his life that is known to the writer that may not be of general knowledge, and it is intimately connected with the memorable scene in the Chicago convention which nominated Garfield, referred to elsewhere. Mr. Campbell and General Garfield were warm personal friends long before the convening of that convention. When Garfield was established in the white house many of Mr. Campbell's friends anticipated that he would receive some handsome recognition from the administration. This expectation was not without foundation, and if it had not been for the assassin's bullet President Garfield would have made him minister to China. Shortly after the death of the President Mr. Campbell exhibited to the writer a personal letter from James G. Blaine, the secretary of state, stating that it might please him to know that Garfield was preparing the papers for his nomination as minister to China when he was shot. Mr. Blaine adding, "whether the incoming administration will carry out these wishes." It was no apparent disappointment to Mr. Campbell, and he dismissed the matter without further thought for he knew well enough that President Arthur's attitude was not friendly to him, as he had opposed the election in the Chicago convention that was given the consolation prize of the Vice Presidency.

The social side of Mr. Campbell's character was greatly impugned by the masses, who only imagined him to be of a cold, haughty temperament. Nothing was wider of the truth. A more companionable man never lived. It is true that he was not demonstrative, and was not what was denominated in a political sense "a good fellow," but he was always approachable to the humblest as well as the most powerful and influential. His sympathies were always with the honest struggles of every man. He admired hon-

## SECRETARY ALGER

Talks on the Conduct of the War. Says He Conducted the Affairs of His Department to the Best of His Ability.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, who is here to attend the Lincoln Day dinner of the Union League Club in Brooklyn said today in regard to the report of the war commission that he would rather say nothing about it until he had read the entire report. General Alger, however, said that he had carried on the work all the way through the war to the best of his ability.

"During the war," said the secretary, "when we had so much to do, criticisms began to appear in some papers. When this happened I gave orders that those papers should not be sent to me, as there was no time to waste. My first duty was to conduct the affairs of the department as well as I could."

General Alger compared the department with a large private business, saying that many unforeseen things happened in the department just as in a large private business. Storms came up which could not be prevented. "Sometimes," said the secretary, "I have looked over the field and believe he has good and faithful helpers. Then he learns that he has been incorrect in his thought and that some of his men have not proved true. These are generally unforeseen things which will happen in any large private business concern as well as to a government department. Though the work of the war department was difficult, I carried it on as was my duty to the best of my ability."

When asked about the criticism by the war commission of General Miles, Secretary Alger asked to be excused from talking about that.

Secretary Alger said in connection with the intended naming of a commanding officer for the army that he thought a regular army man would be named in preference to a volunteer, although Congress could do as it wished about such a matter. Secretary Alger's attention was called to the selling of supplies in Havana at less than the regular market rates, in connection with which it was said that the supplies were all army rations. The secretary said: "Col. Bliss, who was in charge of the collection of customs at Havana, was asked to investigate this, when it was learned that such sales were being made. Some persons were selling supplies less than any one else could sell them after importing them and paying the duty. Colonel Bliss found that two men were buying up all the surplus rations from the troops. The rations the troops received were more than they could use and it is considered legitimate to sell them again. It is a general practice in the army for companies to sell their surplus rations and place the sums received to the credit of the company funds. These two men were, in a way, carrying on a legitimate business."

"Col. Bliss found that they had a storehouse full of flour and coffee and some other things and that they were able to sell flour at \$2 a barrel less than persons who were importing flour, and paying duty on it. He told them after consulting Washington that they must either pay duty on the goods or he would stop them from selling them. This practically stopped this business. Orders were given to the commissary department to buy back the extra rations so that the soldiers would get as much from the government as from outsiders and save the scandalous talk."

In speaking of the Philippine and Santiago campaigns, Secretary Alger said: "General Shafter and his expedition had to land on a hostile island and do the attacking the worst season there, the hottest part of the rainy season. General Otis had been at Manila for some time and he was prepared for the attack. In Santiago General Shafter had to attack the Spaniards, while in the Philippines our forces occupied the position the Spaniards had in Santiago."

General Alger said he wished to mention a criticism of General Otis, who had done brilliant work in Manila. He said that the two campaigns could hardly be compared, as they had been fought at different seasons and from different positions. The general in each case, he declared, was entitled to great credit. Secretary Alger spoke generally of the work now being done in Cuba. He said that there was very little friction at all. For instance, an officer from Santiago, General Wood and General Brooke were working in entire harmony. General Brooke, he said, in answer to a question, was in charge of the whole island. Some misunderstanding had been caused at first by the mistake of the officers at Santiago, who thought that the moneys collected at Santiago had to be sent to Havana. This was not correct, it being necessary to send only reports of the amounts received. The work of bettering conditions generally in Cuba was going on, hampered somewhat by the lack of transportation facilities in the interior and by countless little difficulties, which were coming up and being mastered. He said that he was satisfied with the work. Taking into consideration the short time that we have been in Cuba, we were doing very well. The secretary said that a mystery in Cuba, was the whereabouts of the Cuban men. The United States officers who had gone into the interior had failed to find them.

"Of course," said he, "the reconcentration was largely driven into the large cities, but we cannot find anywhere near the numbers of men we expected to find. For instance, an officer from Santiago Spiritus who came back to Washington last week, told us that that town was filled with women and children, but no men. They are not in the country districts, as far as we can find. The Cuban army is estimated at thirty thousand men, but this does not account for the thousands who are not to be found. They are not with Gomez and it is yet to be learned where they have disappeared to."

**Four Found Dead.**  
MARTLBORO, Mass., Feb. 13.—A policeman who went to a small house in the rear of a shoe factory to-night to investigate a fire found the house full of smoke and in a room off the kitchen, four persons lying on a mattress which had been placed on the floor, all dead, and in the kitchen three other persons in a state of insensibility. The four bodies were taken to the morgue and the medical examiner began an inquiry to determine the cause of death.

**Nova Scotia Town Burning.**  
HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 14.—The town of Digby, the gateway to the land of Evangeline, was almost wiped out by fire last night. All the business portion of the town is in ashes and the loss will be \$2,000,000. At 2 a. m. the fire is still spreading, threatening the Dufferin hotel and the railroad station.

## THE FALL OF ILOILO.

Americans Capture City Without The Loss of a Man.

## AFTER IT WAS BOMBARDED.

The Rebels set the Town on Fire on Evacuating it, but the United States Troops Extinguished the Flames, but not Before Considerable Damage was Done—The Enemy's Loss During the Bombardment was Heavy—Filipinos Offering Spanish Prisoners their Liberty if They Would Undertake to Fight Against the Americans—Agumaldo Misrepresenting the Situation to his Troops.

MANILA, Feb. 14, 9:35 a. m.—The Americans captured Iloilo on Saturday. The United States forces under Brigadier General Miller, captured Iloilo, capital of the island of Panay and seat of the so-called government of the Visayas Federation, on Saturday last, after a bombardment.

The rebels set the town on fire before evacuating it; but the American troops extinguished the flames. There were no casualties on the American side.

MANILA, Feb. 14, 9:45 a. m.—The United States gunboat Petrel arrived last evening with dispatches from Brigadier General M. H. Miller to Major General Otis, announcing that Iloilo had been taken by the combined military and naval forces on Saturday morning.

General Miller, on receipt of his instructions from Manila, sent native commissioners ashore from the United States transport St. Paul with a communication for the rebel governor of Iloilo calling upon him to surrender within a time stated and warning him not to make a demonstration in the interval. The rebels immediately moved their guns and prepared to defend their position. Thereupon the Petrel fired two warning guns, the rebels immediately opening fire upon her.

The Petrel and the Baltimore then bombarded the town, which the rebels, having set on fire, immediately evacuated. American troops were promptly landed and extinguished the fires in all cases of foreign property, but not before considerable damage had been done.

**Confirmed at Washington.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Shortly before midnight Adjutant General Corbin made public the following dispatch from Major Otis reporting the capture of the town of Iloilo by the American forces under General Miller, on the 11th inst.

MANILA, Feb. 13, 1899. General Miller reports from Iloilo that town was taken on 11th inst., and held by troops. Insurgents given until evening of 11th to surrender, but their hostilities continued, bringing on engagement during the morning. Insurgents fired native portion of town; but little damage to property of foreign inhabitants. No casualties among the United States troops reported.

(Signed) OTIS.  
**The First News Received.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Associated Press dispatch announcing the capture by the American troops under General Miller, of Iloilo, on the island of Panay, was the first news received in this city of the fall of the second city in the Philippines.

The announcement was promptly communicated to the President at the white house and it was read with gratification. Half an hour later the official intelligence was received from General Otis.

**Insurgents' Tactics.**  
MANILA, Feb. 13.—10:35 a. m.—Pursuing their customary tactics, the insurgents on the extreme left of the line opened fire at long range on the American troops last night, maintaining their fire for a few minutes before settling down. None of their shots took effect, however, and the Americans did not reply. All was quiet along the rest of the line. The Concord is now lying off Paranaque. The weather at night now is cool and showers are frequent.

**OFFERED SPANIARDS LIBERTY IF They Would Fight Against Americans—Many Refused.**  
LONDON, Feb. 13.—Reuters Telegram Company, limited, has received the following dispatch from Manila, dated February 13, 2:45 p. m.

"After the capture of Calococan, a Spaniard who had been a prisoner there, came to the Americans, holding up his hands and said that the Filipinos had offered to release the Spaniards, if he would do so in the hope of effecting an escape. The rebels, according to this informant, are discontented, until paid, united and thoroughly disillusioned, the tall-made wafers being of no avail against wounds, hunger and fatigue. "On Friday, Agumaldo visited Polo, a few miles northwest of Calococan, and addressed the Filipino troops there, claiming that he had won a victory and asserting that 2,300 Americans had been killed."

**Agumaldo Denies it.**  
MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—Beyond declaring the statement that he advised Agumaldo to drive the Americans out of the Philippines before reinforcements arrived to be a lie, Agumaldo absolutely refused to talk this morning.

"I am busy sending dispatches," he said to all. "I may have something to say later on." He has engaged a typewriter and was busy dictating to him with the assistance of Secretary Marti. Later Agumaldo said: "I absolutely deny that I have sent a cablegram proposing the present war. When the time comes I will produce the cable sent to Agumaldo and the cable I received in reply from him. They will clear me from any accusation."

**A Complete Cordon.**  
MANILA, Feb. 13, 4:05 p. m.—The Twentieth Kansas and the First Idaho volunteers have been recalled from the marsh lands north of Malabon, and the former are in a boat anchored in front of Calococan. The American line now a complete cordon twenty miles in length from the coast north at Malabon to Panapa, south of Manila. The enemy are busily throwing up in-

trenchments on their left, sharpshooters in the jungle covering their operations. All the enemy's dead at Calococan have been buried—127 last Sunday and 309 yesterday. The United States cruiser Charleston has moved up the coast and is now off Malabon, the seat of the so-called Filipino government at a distance estimated at about eight miles.

## BROKEN RAIL

Causes Disastrous Wreck on Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad—Number of Pittsburghers Injured.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13.—The south-bound Cleveland flyer on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, which left Cleveland at 11:15 a. m., was wrecked this afternoon near Fleming Park, opposite Davis Island. The fireman was injured so that he died, and seventeen passengers were badly injured.

A partial list of the dead and injured is as follows: W. A. Campbell, fireman, found lying under the trucks of the baggage car; died before medical aid could be summoned.

John Totten, engineer, painfully but not fatally injured. George Neese, baggage master; cut about the head and arms; taken to the hospital; will live.

James B. Yohe, a son of Superintendent J. B. Yohe, of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, badly cut about the head and face. He was traveling in the parlor car with his father.

Miss Mary Kelly, Youngstown, Ohio, arms and neck badly injured. H. C. Barr, New Castle, legs and arms injured.

J. C. Cato, Alliquippa, hurt about the back. E. S. Hubbard, Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh, not badly injured.

C. P. Wagner, New Castle, slightly injured. Samuel W. Armstrong, New Castle. Caleb Welsh, conductor, McKeesport, Pa.

The wreck was caused by a broken rail. The train was running at a high rate of speed required by the schedule and the locomotive and several cars were badly damaged.

When the news of the accident reached this city, a wrecking crew was sent to the scene and physicians were summoned from the nearby towns. The injured were removed from the wreck and given as prompt attention as the circumstances would permit. Ambulances were called from the Homeopathic, the Mercy and the West Penn hospitals and were at the Smithfield street station ready to receive the injured persons who were brought to the station. The cold weather caused much suffering to the injured and to those who aided in their removal.

The train was composed of a baggage car, two day coaches and a Pullman parlor car. All were vestibuled cars and it was one of the crack trains on the road. It is one of the fastest trains in the country and makes the trip from Cleveland in three hours.

It is presumed that the broken rail was one of the effects of the extreme cold. This is the first accident of the kind that has occurred in this part of the country since the cold winter began. The train left Cleveland at 11:15 a. m. and ran on-time to Youngstown. At that point two hours were lost and the train ran on a siding near Fleming Park to let another train pass. In running off the switch the rail broke, and the locomotive was thrown from the track and thrown over on its side. The tender ran on for several hundred yards before the air brakes took effect.

## A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE

Stirs Up Ill-Feeling on the Part of the Cubans Against General Brooke—Occurred at General Garcia's Funeral.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—The ill-feeling on the part of the Cubans towards Major General Brooke over the question of precedence that arose in regard to the procession at the funeral of General Calixto Garcia on Saturday, has greatly moderated in the light of explanations that have been made. On the other hand there is a disposition now to censure the Cuban generals, who, taking the Cuban points was offered, ordered their soldiers out of line and retired themselves. The other Cuban generals are disposed to blame General Andrade for ordering his soldiers not to march in the procession.

The Cuban generals and an assembly composed of military men debated the subject of the supposed insult to the Cuban soldiers on 2 o'clock Sunday morning. After several officers had spoken in strong terms against the Americans it was decided to appoint a commission to investigate the occurrence of Saturday and determine whether or not the conduct of Major General Brooke constituted an offense. The commission is instructed to report on Tuesday.

Generals Lazara, Capote and Menocal, who were present at the meeting, talked of resigning the positions which they had accepted under the United States government, but it was decided not to do so at this time, because it would be impolitic and unpatriotic to suddenly break off relations with the military authorities of the United States.

General Brooke was not informed by the authorities at Washington as to what honors he should render the late General Garcia until inquiry was sent on Thursday after the body of the Cuban leader had arrived here. In response to this inquiry General Brooke was directed by cable, on Friday, to give a full military funeral. As the mayor and city council of Havana had already arranged and advertised an elaborate programme, it seemed to the military authorities here that it would be unwise to destroy the Cuban programme and make another conforming to the United States army regulations. Therefore, as the programme originally prepared for ample representation of the American military forces, General Brooke made no suggestions concerning his own place in the pageant except that at the palace instead of taking the first carriage after the castrat, as proposed by the Cuban committee, he requested that the son of General Garcia be given that position while he would take the second carriage, which was done.

The Cuban generals according to the council programme, were to be followed by all the American infantry, led by Major General Lee through Lausara, if Major Lee had any objection to their going ahead of him. General Lee replied that he had no objection. The Cuban generals then tried to get between Major General Brooke and his staff, but they were crowded out. This occurred half an hour after the procession started though only four or five blocks from the palace, owing to frequent stops. Generals Lausara and Capote who stayed to argue with the Cuban generals were left behind. The other secretaries of the Cuban provisional government, Messrs. Bondine and Yanez, were in the second carriage after the one occupied by Major General Brooke and after them came four mounted orderlies leading horses.

## A COOL CONQUEST.

Snow Holds Sovereign Sway all Over the Country.

## BLIGHT OF THE BLIZZARD

Falls on the Eastern and Atlantic States, Blockading all Railroad Traffic and Suspending Business in the Cities—Some of Them Completely Isolated from the Outside World—Heavy Snows in the Eastern Panhandle Counties of West Virginia—A Coal Famine Imminent at Charles Town—Much Suffering Will Result.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Feb. 13.—Last Saturday evening a heavy snow storm, accompanied with high wind set in at this place and it has been snowing continuously since. The snow is now three feet deep on a level, and is still falling. It is the deepest snow ever known here, even within the memory of the oldest citizen. The temperature is nearly at zero, and there is great suffering among poor people. Business is practically stopped, and it is almost impossible to move along the streets. The snow has drifted until country roads are impassable. All trains are blocked on the railroads and travel is stopped.

This place is on the verge of a coal famine. The dealers say their supply will be exhausted by to-morrow and while they have coal on the road, it is impossible to get it here. Many residents are out of coal, and unless they can be supplied there will be great suffering. The dealers say they cannot fill half of their orders and are delivering only small quantities on each order. No casualties are yet reported, but there is no doubt there will be intense suffering should the storm last another day. The snow drifts are ten feet high in many places.

**Suspends Business at Martinsburg.**

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 13.—Business is practically suspended in this city and county for the present on account of the snow storm which is raging in this section. It began snowing here Saturday, and has been snowing continuously since. The principal streets are almost impassable on account of the drifts and the county roads are completely blocked. The thermometer is ranging during the storm from 10 to 13 above zero. The weather is the coldest weather known by the oldest citizens.

## PHILADELPHIA PARALYZED

By One of the Worst Blizzards in the History of the City.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—After a day of heroic battle, all the human forces that could be brought into play against the elements have been forced to succumb and to-night the city is fast locked in the embrace of the worst blizzard in the history of the local weather bureau. Steam and local traffic are at a standstill and snow wrapped streets are deserted. From 8 o'clock Saturday night to the same hour to-night, there has been a steady snow fall the aggregate depth of which at the latter hour was 17 1/2 inches. The high winds have whirled this into impassable drifts and there is no sign of the storm's abatement.

While unusual in severity, the storm did not have the fury of a blizzard until to-night when the wind attained a velocity of forty miles an hour.

Early in the day the Pennsylvania railroad succeeded in moving about five per cent of its regular passenger service, but no attempt was made to move freight or coal trains. Through trains to the west were abandoned early, the last one leaving here at 8:30 this morning for Harrisburg. At last reports it was stalled near Lancaster.

The western trains due here from New York at 10:25 and 11:52 a. m. were shut between two and three hours late and went no further than this city.

Early in the day the Reading railroad posted a notice that all train service was abandoned until further notice. The Baltimore & Ohio abandoned its local service early in the afternoon.

The local trolley lines battled bravely with the storm throughout the morning but as road after road became stalled, further efforts grew fruitless and to-night there are practically no means of transportation.

Railroad stations are crowded with people and hoping for trains in and out. There are a number of deaths and many casualties attributable to the prevailing conditions. John W. Yeaman, aged sixty-nine years fell dead at Seventeenth and Cherry streets; Benjamin Zebler, aged seventy years, became unconscious on the street and died within a few minutes, and James Hall was found dead in a yard down town. The ice on the Delaware river is growing thicker and there were no arrivals or clearances at this port to-day.

## THE MAIL SERVICE

At a Standstill in the East—All Trains Have Been Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The railway mail service is paralyzed by the storm, and mails are at a standstill throughout the Atlantic region. No through trains have arrived here from the west over the Pennsylvania road during the day, and only one over the Baltimore & Ohio, from Pittsburgh. All others on the latter road were abandoned save for a few locals. The only outbound train started on the Pennsylvania was an extra, pulling out at 4:20 this afternoon, for the east. On the Baltimore & Ohio, the only through trains arriving from the east were Nos. 25 and 27, the former due at 4:05 a. m., but eight hours late, and the latter due at 7:30 a. m., the newspaper train of two coaches only, which pulled in five and a half hours late.

All Chesapeake & Ohio trains were abandoned and there were no trains either sent out or arriving over the Southern and the Atlantic coast line. The Atlantic coast line No. 35, which left here at 3:46 yesterday afternoon, is reported fast in a snow bank, south of Alexandria, Va. The fast mail, scheduled to leave New York at 4:30 a. m., has not been heard from.

## Baltimore & Ohio Suffers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13.—A special dispatch from Cumberland, in the mountain district of the state, says the storm there has been of unprecedented violence and duration, having lasted for forty-eight hours without cessation. Heavy drifts have been formed on the Baltimore & Ohio lines at that point,

and all trains for the west on the Washington and Potomac division have been abandoned. Those due from the east last night and this morning were from six to twelve hours late, and those from the east are delayed, though not quite so badly. A coal famine is threatened in Cumberland, and the suffering among the poor of the city is intense.

## Snow Blockade Complete.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 13.—The snow blockade on the various railroads centering here is almost complete to-night. The greatest difficulty is encountered on the mountains where the snow has drifted badly. A large force of men is at work clearing the tracks but owing to the extreme cold the work proceeds very slowly.

The high valley officials will make no attempt to run trains over the mountains to-night. Upon the arrival of the Black Diamond express from Buffalo, the passengers will be taken to hotels for the night. Things are even worse on the Central railroad of New Jersey, whose tracks also cross the mountain. A freight train became engulfed in a big snow drift this morning and at 6 o'clock this evening it had not yet been dug out. All trains have been abandoned.

## Heavy Snows.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—A Cumberland, Md., special to the Evening Star says: Snow has fallen incessantly since Saturday evening, and there is no sign of abatement. The temperature hovers about zero. Railroad traffic is demoralized. Baltimore & Ohio trains for the east are running from seven to twelve hours late, and the through west-bound passenger trains have been abandoned for the day. The country is blocked. Dealers are out of coal, and a famine is threatened. Joseph and Amos Collins, hunters, are believed to be frozen to death in the mountains, near Romney, W. Va.

## Business Paralyzed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—The snow storm has paralyzed business in Harrisburg. The street car lines are closed and not a passenger train has arrived or left the city since noon. All the passenger trains on the Pennsylvania railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have been abandoned.

## TEN BILLS PASSED

By the Two Houses of the Legislature

A Move Against Capital Removal. Mr. Whitaker's Fidelity and Guarantee Bill—Wheeling Bridge Measure.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 13.—Ten bills were passed by the two branches of the legislature to-day; four by the house and six by the senate. Several of them are of considerable importance. The one that is of most interest, in view of the efforts that are being made to have the capital removed from here, is the bill providing for the purchase of grounds and the erection thereon of a fire proof building for the use of the supreme court, the auditor's and treasurer's offices, the state library and the historical society, which passed the house by a vote of 20 to 10. The bill has only been pending a few days, and the haste with which it has been put through is significant of the desire on the part of the majority of the senate to sit down on any such attempt. The bill appropriates \$50,000 for the purpose.

The bill making the speaker of the house the second in succession in case of a vacancy in the governor's office also passed the senate. The appointment of deputy fish and game wardens, was rejected, Mr. McNeill himself alone voting for it. Another measure introduced by the same senator, in reference to the appointment of attorneys for corporations, was also rejected.

Of the four bills passed by the house only two are of any general interest. One of these is Mr. Fisher's bill, giving workmen a lien for the value of their labor on the property of the person or persons for whom they have worked. The other is Mr. Brown's bill, making it the duty of assessors to gather certain agricultural statistics. The other two are purely local—one of these amending the charter of Sistersville and the other defining the boundaries of the independent school district of Charlestown.

The bill increasing the appropriation for teachers' institutes was made a special order for business in the senate to-morrow. Mr. Bowman introduced in the house a bill providing for the reduction of the state levy from 25 cents to 20 cents. He thinks it will go through the house without trouble.

The senate devoted the greater part of the afternoon to a discussion of Mr. Whitaker's bill amending the law authorizing fidelity and guarantee companies to do business in this state. Mr. Whitaker and Mr. McNeill are championing the bill, while Mr. Farr and Mr. Smith are conducting the opposition. Outside of this there was very little argument. The day was devoted to business in both houses.

Governor Aikinson to-day commissioned S. W. Varner, of Glenville, second lieutenant, assistant surgeon in the Second West Virginia regiment, vice William F. Daly, of Terra Alta, resigned.

The senate committee on roads and internal navigation to-day reported favorably the bill providing for a free bridge at Wheeling. Originally the bill provided for a purchase of one bridge, but in this form it excited opposition, as amended, it provides for the purchase of both bridges between Wheeling and the Island, or else, pending purchase, for an arrangement for free toll on one or both of the bridges. No bills were signed to-day by the governor, as had been expected. Neither of the two thus far passed has been presented to him for signature.

A delegation from Parkersburg will arrive here to-morrow to urge the removal of the capital from this city to that place. It will be composed of about fifteen prominent citizens, among whom will be E. M. Gilkeson, Captain W. N. Chancellor, B. M. Ambler and R. E. Horner.

## Sank at Her Pier.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The White Star line steamer Germanic sank at her pier in North river evening, and is now lying there partially submerged. The accident is said to have been due to the heavy coating of ice which formed on the sides of the steamer. The continued loading of coal, combined with the heavy weight of the ice, caused the steamer to list and slowly sink to the bottom. It is said that no one is injured.

## Weather Forecast for Today.

For West Virginia, fair, not so cold; southerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, not so cold; fresh winds, becoming southerly.