

FROM CARACAS.

An Interesting Letter From the Capital of Venezuela.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY

By a Young Naval Officer Who is Now at the Scene of the Revolution. Grand Mountain Scenery—Appearance of the City—How the Country Impresses One.

The following letter is from a young officer of the navy who graduated from the Annapolis academy last June and has since been ordered to the seat of disturbance and revolution in Venezuela. The writer is a nephew of the Hon. A. W. Campbell, of this city, and what he says of the country where he is sojourning will be read with interest. The following is quoted from his letter:

UNITED STATES STEAMER CHICAGO, LA GUAYRA, VENEZUELA, Sept 28, 1892.

"Since my last I have been to Caracas, the capital of this South American state, and possibly some account of our trip and the character of the country witnessed en route may interest you. The ride over the mountains on the railroad was without exception the most captivating I ever enjoyed. The scenery is simply colossal and grand beyond my powers of description. There is nothing like it in the United States east of the Rocky mountains. The road winds up and in and out and around turning so many curves. It carries you around the extreme edges of the mountains, except where it passes through tunnels, which are all very short, and the grade is of course very steep, and consequently you make very poor time, so poor, in fact, that we were two hours and a quarter going twenty-three or four miles. During the first part of the trip La Guayra and the sea were spread out before and beneath us and all this portion of the coast could be taken in at a glance. The sight was indeed most beautiful and inspiring. La Guayra stretches along the foot of an immense gorge or chasm in the great range which seems to tumble abruptly into the sea and is flanked on each side by smooth grassy plains, through one of which the road passes just before beginning the ascent. This one is singularly beautiful, especially when viewed from the heights above. Part of it is taken up by thick groves of cocoa palms, waving their tufts of leaves and fruit in apparent enjoyment of the tropical beauty and splendor of the scene. Interspersed with the palms are numberless banana and plantain trees, or plants, more properly speaking. One side of this plain is bounded by the foot of the mountain range, the other by the coast, against which the sea was rolling in a series of gentle, but foaming lines of surf. The inland side is lined for some distance by the houses of a Spanish settlement, most of which were surmounted by the red-yellow-and-red flag of Spain.

Further on up the first slope we passed through the town of Maiquetia, a comparatively clean and well-ordered little place—something one rarely sees in this country.

Through the middle of the town the inevitable stream of water rushed down from the mountains; and all along one could see the women standing in the water or on the rocks, washing clothes or (I blush to write it) their scandalously nude and unashed children of all conditions of age, color, sex, and previous condition of dirt. This was no novelty, however, as I had seen the same thing in La Guayra a number of times. It is the universal custom of the country among the lower classes.

Well, we finally lost sight of the sea, and the rest of the journey was made amidst superb mountain scenery. We seemed to stick to the sides of precipices as flies to a wall. I stood on the platform of a car all the way, and dozens of times I could have jumped off into space without any effort, and fallen straight down for a sheer half mile. It was literally a journey through the clouds.

Every now and then we passed a drove of "burros"—something like broncos—laden with farm produce of some kind, two or three men riding behind and guiding them.

As for goats, the track seemed lined with them. They clung to the verges of precipices a thousand feet deep as unconcernedly as though they had been browsing on a prairie. They were generally belled, and belonged to the poor farmers on the mountain-slope, who depend upon goat's milk for a good part of their daily fare. In fact, goat's milk is a commodity of general use here, there being few cows in this part of the country. "Leche de burra," or donkey's milk, is also extensively used. Indeed, I haven't any idea what the ice cream we eat on shore is made of; it certainly isn't of the first quality, although it is better than most other things they have here.

Well, to resume. We finally got into Caracas, and went straight to "El Gran Hotel," which is about the best house in the city. It was got very pleasant rooms and soon had some lunch, as we got in just a little before noon.

After lunch we went out for a tour of the city. After walking around the streets, looking at some of the churches, government buildings, statues, etc., we found our way to the public gardens, situated in the highest part of the city, and reached by a great number of stone steps. The view from here was magnificent, comprehending the entire city and all the plateau upon which it is built.

We got back to the hotel, ate dinner, and then did nothing for the rest of the evening, as there was nothing else to do. Caracas is, I suppose, like all Spanish-American cities of the same size. The houses are all built of "adobe" (sun-dried brick) and are more or less shabby-looking, even the best of them. They are painted blue, green, pink, yellow, brown, or not at all, according to the taste of the owner; and no two consecutive house holders seem to have the same taste in the matter of color, the grand effect is somewhat inharmonious, of course.

The houses are all, with scarcely an exception, roofed with their semicylindrical clay tiles, which seem to be very good for the purpose. The most pleasant feature of the whole country in my opinion as regards the houses is the open court yard which you invariably find in the dwellings of the better classes. It reminds one of the descriptions of the old Roman villas and must I judge be very similar to them. I suppose the fashion is an inheritance from Spain, as they got it originally from the Romans.

Caracas is a city of some seventy-five thousand people, but you would never know it from looking at the place. Everything and everybody is slow and easy-going and wholly complacent, and such a thing as an outside world is, I believe, something unknown even to the imagination of a large part of the

people. I find it very interesting, however to go around among them and try to learn their language, which is Spanish, badly corrupted Spanish, but still Spanish. I am getting on fairly well at it and enjoy the task, which is really a fortunate circumstance for me, as there is so little else here to enjoy. Even the weather is not enjoyable, for it is dreadfully warm by day and only moderately cool at night. As to how long we shall be here and what we shall do, only the powers at Washington know. We only know that we are here on a mission, as a corps of observation as it were, and that all we are expected to know until we get further orders. W. C. D.

DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.

Decision of the Court of Appeals in the Apportionment Cases.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The court of appeals to-day handed down decisions in the apportionment cases, three in number. The court decides that the apportionment law is constitutional. The opinions are written by Judges Peckham and Gray. Judges Earl, O'Brien and Maynard concur, and Andrews dissents on one question in which Finch concurs.

Judge Peckham writes the principal opinion in the three cases. It covers forty-six pages of typewritten copy. He says in it, after reciting the character of the three cases: "The rule which has governed courts since the adoption of our constitutions, both federal and state, in relation to the exercise of the legislative body unconstitutional, has been plainly laid down in many reported cases and has been rigidly adhered to by both the federal and state courts. Before courts will deem it their duty to declare an act of the legislature void, as in violation of some provision of the constitution, a case must be presented in which their can be no rational doubt. The incompatibility of the legislative enactment with the constitution must be manifest and unequivocal, and such is not the case in the apportionment act in dispute."

In the main and decisive opinion by Judge Peckham, these conclusions appeared: "It is objected that the act is invalid because the senate districts do not contain an equal number of inhabitants as nearly as may be. This question of inequality contains, in my judgment, the only debatable proposition arising in these cases. "We think that the courts have no power in such case to review the exercise of a discretion entrusted to the legislature by the constitution, unless it is plainly and grossly abused. The expression 'as nearly as may be, when used in the constitution with reference to this subject, does not mean as nearly as a mathematical process can be followed. It is a direction addressed to the legislature in the way of a general statement of the principles upon which the apportionment shall be made.

"We are of the opinion that the legislature, by the alteration of the senate districts under the act of 1892, has not violated the legitimate and necessary discretion entrusted to it by the legislature. "As to the assembly districts the burden of complaint rests upon the apportionment of four or five members of assembly out of 128. "The reason for the particular action of the legislature upon this question must be sought for in some considerations other than partisan, for I think it is shown these did not enter into the question upon this point. "The inference is fair that these changes were absolutely necessary in order to secure the passage of the bill. Other considerations might be added to show that the legislature of 1892 in the passage of the under review did not approach the danger line of an abuse of legislative discretion."

Judge Andrews wrote a dissenting opinion, holding the legislative apportionment law to be unconstitutional which was concurred in by Judge Finch. "I am of the opinion," writes Judge Andrews, "that the apportionment act of 1892 is void for the reason that in apportioning members of assembly among the counties of the state, it violates the rules of the equality established by the constitution."

Judge Gray concurs in validity of the apportionment and writes a separate opinion giving the grounds of his conclusions.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Of the Great Notre Dame University—The Progress of Fifty Years.

NOTRE DAME, IND., Oct. 13.—The University of Notre Dame to-day celebrated its establishment fifty years ago. The founder, Rev. Edward Sorin, superior general of the congregation of the Holy Cross, participated in to-day's ceremonies, hale and hearty, though nearly eighty years of age. When he started the institution it was in a log hut. Indians of doubtful friendliness occupied the surrounding country, and he had but \$5 in money. The university is at present the largest Roman Catholic educational institution in the United States. Religious exercises this morning were followed by athletic games this afternoon, and, this evening, literary exercises. The great group of buildings forming the university were in gala dress and thronged with visitors.

A Dense Fog.

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 13.—Navigation throughout Detroit river was entirely suspended from an early hour this morning until noon by the most dense fog that has prevailed here this season. The only disaster reported is the sinking of the small steam barge Richard Martini, in the vicinity of Bar Point. She is in shallow water and will be easily raised. The Martini registered three hundred gross tons, and is owned in Saginaw.

A New Chairman.

St. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—A City of Mexico special says E. W. Howe, late traffic manager of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railroad, has accepted the position as chairman of the Mexican freight association. His headquarters will be in Mexico City, where he is now making arrangements for his offices and will locate his staff within the next ten days. The compensation he will receive is \$12,000 per annum.

Judge Bukelin Resigns.

TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 13.—Judge Thaduis Bukelin, the leader of one of the factions which terrorized the Thirty-second judicial district, of which he was a judge, has resigned, putting an end for a time at least to the factional war that has been waged in and about Huxton, Stevens county, for some years. Sam Wood, the noted Oklahoma boomer, was the leader of the opposition faction.

It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Just Received. A new line of shoes on the celebrated Kabler last. Buy this shoe for solid comfort. L. V. BROWN.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Highwaymen Hold Up a Missouri Pacific Train and Secure a Small Amount.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 13.—A special to the Star from Coffeyville, Kas., says: When the Missouri Pacific train due here at 10:25 last night stopped at Caney, a station a few miles west of here, two men boarded the engine, covered the engineer and fireman with Winchester, ordered them to pull out two miles and stop. The compelled the engineer and fireman to uncouple the express car and pull it a half mile further. Express Messenger Maxwell had blown out the lights and barred the doors, and when ordered to open up refused. The robbers fired a couple of shots through the door and wounded Maxwell in the arm. He surrendered and lighted the lamps and opened the door. The robbers compelled the engineer to go in front of them into the car while they covered Maxwell with a gun. Having got the money in the safe, which Maxwell says was a small amount, they backed off and disappeared. The identity of the robbers is unknown.

A special to the Star from Wichita, Kansas, says: According to the information received by Superintendent Harding of the Missouri Pacific and the express company's agent here it seems that as the train was leaving Caney a man mounted the front platform of the combination baggage and express car and from there climbed over the tender. As engineer Eggleston stopped his train between the two switches the robber covered him and the fireman with revolvers and ordered them to pull out further. Express Messenger J. N. Maxwell seems to have been unprepared for resistance as he opened up his safe and delivered the money he had. The robbers then fired a few shots through the car, hitting no one, however, and left.

Superintendent Harding thinks there must have been at least three men implicated in the robbery.

INNOCENT CONVICTS

To be Released—Their Accuser should Take Their Places.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 13.—An application has just been made to the state board of pardons for the pardon of Frank Koplinger and George Smith, two boys of Virginia, Ill., who were convicted of burglary in Cherokee county and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Koplinger's father is a wealthy stock raiser in Virginia. Two years ago they ran away from home, bringing up at Galena, Kas. Two weeks after their arrival they were arrested for stealing ore. On purely circumstantial evidence they were convicted. The man who bought the stolen ore recently confessed that he had shielded the real thieves and that the person guilty of the crime for which the boys were convicted is now in the penitentiary.

The Thirteen Original States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The thirteen original states will be represented in the parade next Thursday by thirteen young ladies, descendants of the revolutionary fathers. They have been named by the national commissioners as follows: Miss Cornelia Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Mary Canby, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Eliza C. Chase, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. John Gill, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Mildred Mnrphy, McPheters, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Eliza Trumbull, Robinson, Hartford, Ct.; Mrs. Emily G. D. Stevens, East Orange, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth Pinckney, Dangerfield, Virginia; Mrs. Stephen Decatur, Portsmouth, N. H. South Carolina and Massachusetts have not responded.

Big Democratic Blowout.

QUINCY, ILLS., Oct. 13.—The largest crowd ever assembled in the history of Quincy gathered here to-day on the occasion of the tri-state Democratic barbecue of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. The crowd numbered nearly thirty thousand, and many bees and sheep were slaughtered and roasted in out of door ovens for the regalement of the crowd. The principal speakers of the day were Chairman William M. Springer, of the ways and means committee of the national house of representatives; Senator Roger Q. Mills, ex-chairman of the same committee; A. E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the vice presidency; Gen. George C. Black, ex-commissioner of pensions, and ex-Congressman Frank Lawler, of Chicago.

George, the Free Trader, for Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Henry George, the apostle of single tax, will make two speeches for Grover Cleveland in Chicago. The matter was settled by dispatches received here this morning. The addresses will be delivered October 26 and 27, one of them probably at Central Music Hall. Both meetings will be under the Single Tax club.

The Gerrymander Declared Constitutional.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The legislative apportionment law has been declared constitutional by the court of appeals. The court is unanimous in all the questions except those discussed in Judge Andrews opinion.

Ticket Thief Arrested.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13.—John A. Brice has been arrested here. He had \$5,000 worth of tickets over the Richmond & Danville and Chesapeake & Ohio railroads.

The wonderful cure by Salvation Oil of Mr. M. S. Culp, a chronic rheumatic, 816 George street, Baltimore, Md., is a miracle.



Mr. A. D. Leonard of Utica, N. Y., suffered severely from Liver and Kidney troubles, causing great pain and inability to do his business. He failed to do him any good, but so successful and satisfactory was Hood's Sarsaparilla that he has taken no other medicine and is now well. The best known kidney and liver remedies are so happily combined with tonics and alteratives in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it is an unequalled remedy for all troubles with these important organs, overcomes that Tired Feeling and makes the weak strong. HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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A very important feature of my business is our Muslin and Cambric Underwear for ladies. It is all made to order out of the best materials, and the workmanship is the very best. Business is done in this department at a very small advance above cost.

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Table Covers, Readymade Sheets, and Sheetings by the yard, Ballard Vale Flannels, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Evening Dress Goods, Fans, Ruchings, Scarfs, Infants' Fur Carriage Robes, etc., etc.

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GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE AND TIN ROOFING. Special attention given to all kinds of Sheet Iron and Tin Work on Buildings. ALSO STEEL AND FELT ROOFING. Call and get prices before contracting, as I am prepared to give bargains in that line of work. B. F. CALDWELL, 30 Corner Main and South Streets.

MOSQUITO CANOPIES,

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No. 1113 Market street, west side, has now in stock the celebrated Sunol Safety Bicycle, The Lightest, Strongest and Finest Running Bicycle in the Market. Call and examine them. We have now in stock Wheels of all grades and prices. Ladies' Bicycles also. K. HOGE se21-MWAW No. 1113 Market Street, (west side)

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SPECIAL SALE

1200 PAIR Ladies' and Children's Fast Black RIBBED HOSE,

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Regular 25 and 30c Grade.

ONE LOT OF LADIES' FALL WEIGHT HOSE,

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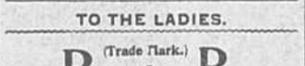
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WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits Apply at 1131 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va. 1137-MWAW

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FOR RENT—TWO HOUSES, THREE and four rooms respectively. Inquire at 2160 Main street. se20

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FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS ON Chapline street, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, suitable for office; possession given immediately. Inquire at this office. j11

FOR RENT.

UPSTAIR DWELLINGS, of seven rooms each. BARBER SHOP, With Hot and Cold Baths. STORE ROOMS. All on Tenth Street. JAMES L. HAWLEY, 140 Main street. se30

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20 shares Laughlin Nail Mill. 50 shares Bellair Nail Mill. 20 shares Junction Lumber Company. 35 shares Warwick Lumber Company. 10 shares Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 5 shares Ohio Valley Bank. 5 shares First National Bank of Bellair. 100 shares Spears Axle Company. R. S. IRWIN, Broker, No. 34 Twelfth Street. oe8

FOR SALE.

A place of ground, No. 1023 and 1025 Main street. The Hoch property, corner Ninth and Main, No. 110 South Front street. 10 shares Ice and Storage. 10 shares of Peabody Insurance Company. \$2,000 in Brilliant bonds, \$500 each. 4 shares E. on Glass stock. 20 shares Warwick China Company. T. H. O'BRIEN, Telephone 439 Broker and Real Estate Agent.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A 106-acre farm, with dwelling, stables, of charl etc., at Elm Grove, is offered for sale at a very reasonable figure. Easy terms. This is one of the most desirable places in the neighborhood. Only five minutes' walk from the R. & O. railroad and the Wheeling & Elm Grove motor line. C. A. SCHAEFER & CO. se27

FOR SALE.

Two two-story frame dwelling houses, and one two-story frame office house in East Virginia addition to Bridgeport, cheap and on easy terms. Also money to loan. R. T. HOWELL, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Bridgeport 3 my5

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS AT EDGINGTON. Cheap and on Easy Terms. W. V. HOGE, 001 Cite Bank Building, 1200 Market Street.

PUBLIC SALES.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION. Being duly authorized, I will offer for sale at public auction, before the front door of the Court House of this county, West Virginia, in the city of Wheeling, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of October, 1892, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. that very valuable property situated on the west side of Market street, in the city of Wheeling, being the two houses and the ground thereon they are situated, lying between the property occupied by Stinson & Layton (as a book store and the property of the Wheeling Title and Trust Company. The property to be sold is that now occupied by William P. Lewis, and as a restaurant. Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in two equal annual payments bearing interest from day of sale, a lien to be retained to secure the payment of the deferred purchase money. This unaltered. 005-MWAW WILLIAM B. SIMMONS.