

The Wheeling Intelligence.

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HER WATERLOO.

China's Forces in a Miserable Plight from Two Defeats.

TERRIBLE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Following the Battle of Ping Yang is Another Jap Victory.

THE FEELING GROWING IN EUROPE.

That the War is Getting Beyond Bounds, and Powers Involved.

THE NATIONS ARE SHOWING ALARM.

For Their Interests in China—First Reports of a Conflict on the Yalu River Confirmed—Great Loss of Life—The First Naval Battle Under Really Modern Conditions Attracts the Attention of the World—Both Sides Claim Victory, but the Japanese Have the Best of It—Machine and Rapid Fire Guns Do Awful Work—The Big Chinese Warship Chen-Yuen Sunk—The Japanese Losses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—The confirmatory news received to-day by Secretary Gresham, of the defeat of the Chinese by land and sea with the further notice that telegraphic communication between Peking and Korea has been cut off by the Japanese, is taken here as an evidence that the Chinese forces are in a miserable plight.

It is believed here that the Chinese forces are almost demoralized and that the only obstacle to the triumphant campaign of the Japanese, apart from the inclement winter of northern China, is to be looked for in the interference of the great powers.

There is reason to believe that the feeling is growing in Europe that the war bids fair to go beyond bounds unless some influence is brought to bear to check it, and some nations having large interests in China have taken the alarm already.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19.—Dispatches from Korea announce that the first battle between modern ships of war in eastern waters has taken place on the Yalu river, north of the Gulf of Korea, and that both sides claim a victory.

The Chinese squadron, it appears, was covering the landing of a large force of troops destined to reinforce the Chinese army operating against the Japanese in Korea. According to one account, the Chinese succeeded in landing the troops, but, in an engagement which followed with the Japanese fleet, the Chin-Yuen or Chen-Yu, of the Chinese fleet, was sunk, and the Chao-Yung and the Yang-Wei are reported to have been run ashore. One other Chinese warship and three Japanese ships are also said to have been lost.

Admiral Ting, the commander of the Chinese northern fleet, and Colonel Von Hannekin, formerly aide-de-camp to Viceroy Li Hung Chang, are reported to have been killed during the engagement. Colonel Von Hannekin who was remembered as the German officer who was on board the transport Kow Shing when she was sunk by a Japanese cruiser with the loss of about 1,000 men.

Another report says that the Japanese succeeded in preventing the landing of the Chinese troops, and, therefore, the Japanese claim a victory. It is added, however, that the Japanese lost four warships and that the Japanese fleet was compelled to retreat after having suffered heavy loss in killed and wounded. The Chinese fleet, it is also said, has returned to Wei-Hai-Wei. The second report says that Admiral Ting and Colonel Von Hannekin were not killed, but, it is said, they were severely wounded.

LATER DISPATCHES.

Another dispatch says that the Chinese warship sunk was the Chi-Yuen, although it is believed that a mistake has been made and that the important Chinese warship sunk by the torpedoes is the battleship Chen-Yuen, the flagship of the Chinese northern squadron, commanded by Admiral Ting.

Late dispatches from Shanghai announce that the entire northern fleet of China was engaged, reinforced by some ships of the Foo Chow squadron. The number of Japanese warships engaged is not stated, and as many of their vessels were stationed off the Ping-Yang inlet, at the mouth of the Ta-Tong river, their number in the gulf of Korea was probably small. Their dispatches add that the sinking of the big Chinese warship is confirmed, and the Chinese warships Chao-Yung and Yang-Wei were on fire when they were beached.

The Shanghai advices say that it is significant that the two or three Chinese transports, which were conveyed by the warships of China, have not returned, and it is rumored that they were all blown up with a loss of all hands on board. From Chinese admissions, it is gathered that the losses on both sides in the engagement will reach several thousands.

IT WAS A TERRIBLE BATTLE.

A dispatch dated 7:40 p. m. to-day, says that later dispatches received say that twelve Chinese warships arrived yesterday at Port Arthur for repairs. The dispatch adds that on Monday last the Chinese fleet, consisting of sixteen warships, arrived off the mouth of the Yalu river conveying transports having on board six thousand troops. It was the intention of Admiral Ting to disembark these troops inside the mouth of the Yalu river in order to form a force with which to intercept

the Japanese advance upon Mounken, Manchuria, from which there is a railroad running to Tien Tsin.

While engaged in landing these troops, according to this dispatch, a fleet of nineteen warships accompanied by a flotilla of torpedo boats, was sighted approaching the Yalu river. As soon as they were within range the Japanese attacked the Chinese. Then followed a terrible contest lasting six hours, during which the great guns of both sides. Both fleets also used torpedoes repeatedly and fired at each other continuously from the rapid fire guns mounted in the tops of the different warships.

CHINESE CLAIM IT.

A despatch filed at Shanghai at midnight yesterday says that the Chinese claim that they defeated the Japanese fleet. It is added, however, that this claim is not entirely endorsed by the correspondent at Port Arthur, which lies across the Gulf of Korea from the scene of the engagement. He says that he has seen some of the Chinese officers who took part in the battle, and from what he gleaned from them it is apparent that they did not believe their fleet had been victorious.

It is estimated that the total Chinese loss in killed and wounded was 1,500. It is reported that the Japanese loss was 1,000 killed and wounded.

FIRST GREAT BATTLE.

Ever Fought at Sea With Modern Death Dealing Instruments—London Comments.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says, referring to the naval battle off the Yalu river: "If the news is accurate, we have the first great battle at sea ever fought under really modern conditions. It certainly bears out the anticipation that any such engagements would prove disastrous to both parties. The Japanese undoubtedly served their purpose if they have prevented the Chinese troops from landing."

The Japanese, we were told the other day, were careful students of Captain Mahan (of the United States navy), and they have apparently studied to some purpose, and are verifying his theories as to sea power at all points. It is their command of the sea which has enabled them to gain the vantage on land which has been theirs up to this point.

The St. James Gazette remarks: "We have only the Chinese accounts of the great naval battle in the bay of Korea; but even from these accounts it does not seem that the Chinese got the best of it. They know that they lost four of their best ships, and they only think, or hope, that the Japanese loss is equally severe."

We fancy that further news will show that the Japanese have been almost as successful with their fleet as with their army. In that case China is in a bad way indeed.

The Times will to-morrow publish a despatch from Shanghai stating that the so-called torpedo cruiser Tsi Yuen, which was attached to the Chinese northern squadron, was one of the vessels attacked by the Japanese fleet off the mouth of the Yalu river, but that she was, for some reason, not stated in the despatch, sent out of the action. Captain Fong, who was in command of the Tsi Yuen, witnessed the fight from a distance. He says that he saw four of the Japanese vessels sunk by the fire from the Chinese warships. The dispatch shows that if Admiral Ting and Colonel Von Hannekin were wounded during the engagement, as was stated in an earlier dispatch, their injuries must have been very slight, for it is now said they have both resumed their duties on board the Chinese fleet.

It is added that the Japanese occupied Ping Yang on Monday. Several isolated bands of Chinese managed to escape after the fall of the city and fled northward, probably along the coast toward Manchuria.

THE CHINESE SQUADRON.

Character of the Vessels of Which It is Composed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Pei-Yang, or Northern Squadron, commanded by Admiral Ting, according to advices received here recently from China, is composed as follows: The ironclad, Ting-Yuen, flagship, and Chen-Yuen, were until recently the most powerful vessels in the east, the British flagship at the present time alone surpassing them. They were built at Stettin in 1882 of 7,400 tons displacement, and 6,000 horse power, equal to a speed of 14 knots. With central armor belt of 14 inches, their armament consists of four 12.1 in Krupp guns in twin mounting, on barbette, with 12 inches of armor protection. The steel projectiles for these guns weigh 725 pounds, and the charges of the powder is 202 pounds; their performance power at muzzle is through 20 1/2 inches of armor. Two 6.8 inch Krupp guns are carried, one in the bows and the other at the stern, with 11 inch perforation power. There are also three torpedo tubes and numerous machine guns on deck and in the tops.

Capt. Lin, of the Chen-Yuen, and Capt. Low, of the Ting Yuen, are both experienced and trained officers, having served under Admiral Tracey in training ships in the British navy, and more lately under Capt. Laing. Some 350 may be the number of each ship's complement.

Tsi-Yuen, misnamed a torpedo cruiser, with a speed of barely fifteen knots, was built at Stettin in 1883. It is a poor ship, but carrying two powerful 8.24-inch Krupp guns forward, with a muzzle perforation of 10.4 inches; one 15-centimeter Krupp gun and four torpedo tubes. Captain Fong, her commander, has received naval training abroad.

The Chin Yuen and Ching Yuen are Elswick built boats, tonnage 300, with protective steel decks, and a speed of 18 knots. These vessels carry three 21-centimeter Krupp guns, two forward on a platform, one aft and two six-inch Armstrong guns. Their commanders are respectively Captain Tang and Captain Yeh.

The King-Yuen and Lai-Yuen are belted 94 inch cruisers, built in Stettin in 1886; 2,000 tons displacement, and with a speed of 16 knots. They are armed with two 21-centimeter Krupp guns on barbette forward; two 15-centimeter guns, one on each broadside, and four torpedo discharge tubes. Their commanders, Capt. Liu and Capt. Kow, both have had some training in the British navy.

The Chao Yung and Yang Wei, each carry two 25-ton Armstrong guns, have a speed of about 14 knots. Capt. Wong

commands the Chao Yung, and Capt. Lin the Yang Wei. These also men of war represent a force of about 2,800 men.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Many Chinese Said to Have Been Killed or Wounded.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin to-day says that the Japanese fleet commenced the attack at noon and the battle lasted until 5 p. m. The Chinese lost four ships. The Chen Yuen was sunk; the King Yuen was burned and the Chao-Yung and the Yang Wei were stranded and partly burned. The Chi Yuen, the Chinese vessel which was engaged in the fight of July 27, escaped, and it is presumed that she is safe.

This dispatch also agrees in saying that the Japanese are supposed to have lost three ships, and it adds that many Chinese were killed and wounded, among the latter being Admiral Ting, Colonel Von Hannekin and Captain Tyler, the two latter being volunteers.

The Admiral's Fault.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Times in an article commenting on the battle of the Yalu, says: "The admiral of the Chinese fleet by an entire absence of activity has handed over to Korea to Japan and occasioned the loss of the only trained force at Li Hung Chang's disposal. The incident was probably due to the fact that the fleet consists of four provincial squadrons raised, equipped and maintained by the Viceroy of the maritime provinces to which they were attached. No arrangement could be more unsuited to the purpose of a naval war."

Li Hung Chang Still Alive.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says that the statement that Viceroy Li Hung Chang had committed suicide in consequence of the reverses that had been met with by the Chinese arms and his degradation in consequence is denied here. As a matter of fact he communicated yesterday with the Chinese legation in this city.

It Was the Chin Yuen.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The latest advices from Shanghai seem to establish the fact that it was the Chin Yuen that was sunk by the Japanese and not the Chen Yuen, as some of the earlier reports had it.

SENSATIONAL PETITION.

Filed by Mrs. Byers Asking the Custody of Her Husband.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19.—Mrs. E. M. Byers, wife of the millionaire iron manufacturer of this city, to-day filed a sensational petition in court asking for the custody of her husband and his estate. A commissioner was appointed to take testimony. Mrs. Byers in her petition tells a most sensational story. She says she has been married twenty-two years. About two years ago, B. Shields, an employe of A. M. Byers, her brother-in-law, kidnapped her husband and took him to Chicago, where he was placed in the custody of Dr. L. W. Tallman. The latter took Byers to Duluth and then to St. Paul, where he was placed in a hotel under the charge of Eva Ditty, a trained nurse. Mrs. Byers located her husband on August 29.

The party including Mrs. Byers then returned to Chicago. She says that morphine was surreptitiously administered by Dr. Tallman and while she was unconscious her husband was again carried off. Byers was then taken from place to place, generally outside the United States, covering altogether about 40,000 miles. Mrs. Byers spent thousands of dollars searching for her husband, and finally located him in Japan. She sent her agent, Samuel Doyd, for her husband, and they returned to San Francisco. Here they were met by Dr. Tallman, who endeavored to regain possession of Byers. Finally, on July 13, 1894, an agreement was signed by all the interested parties to the effect that Byers should return to Pittsburgh without any interference in the custody of Doyd. At St. Joseph Byers was taken from the train on a writ of habeas corpus, but at the hearing he was again remanded into Doyd's custody. A few hours later, Mrs. Byers alleges, H. B. Shields, Peter L. Kennedy, John Davis and Dr. Tallman again kidnapped Byers and took him to Chicago, where trace of him was lost. A few days ago Mrs. Byers found her husband in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Philadelphia, and he is now under her care.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

The Decision of Judge Gibbons May End Its Corporate Existence.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Judge Gibbons today sustained the demurrer to the amended pleas of the whisky trust to the information in the quo warranto filed by Attorney General Maloney and directed the attorney general to prepare a judgment of ouster against the trust. The decision is on formal matters left unsettled by the main decision three months ago. The defendants will appeal.

If Judge Gibbons' decision is sustained it will end the corporate existence of the defendant.

The attorney general will prepare the judgment of ouster, as directed by the court. This will be entered, but the defendant's appeal will operate to suspend it, and nothing definite will result until the supreme court passes on the case. The proceedings to-day end the case in the lower courts.

American Surety Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—B. T. Wilson, representing the American Surety Company, of New York, which purchased the \$6,300,000 obligation against the government held by the Cherokee Indians for the sale of a portion of their lands, had a consultation with Secretary Carlisle to-day relative to the certificates of indebtedness to be issued in accordance with a clause in the bonds, which will be in \$10,000 lots with six percent interest. The company will be obliged to pay the cost of their issue.

Philadelphia's Recorder Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 19.—Recorder of deeds, Thomas Green, died shortly after midnight to-night of cholera morbus, of which he had been ill for a week.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

The Brice Men Come Out Ahead in the Test Vote.

THE MINORITY REPORT DEFEATED.

It Declared for the Eloquent of United States Senators by the People, and Was Regarded as an Anti-Brice Move—Tom Johnson Defends Him from the Boodle Charge. Free Silver Plank Adopted—The State Ticket Nominated.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 19.—The Democratic state convention met at 10 a. m., with Hon. Frank Hurd, of Toledo, as temporary chairman. In sounding the keynote of Ohio Democracy Mr. Hurd said, among other things:

First and foremost, I give credit to Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle. Free wool is worth more to the tariff reform than all other provisions of the law put together.

To their credit, be it said, the Ohio Democratic members in the house stood firm, every one voting for free wool. When by one word he could have defeated free wool, more credit is due Senator Brice than to any other influence, or to all other influences combined. Mr. Hurd counseled harmony and further effort to agree.

The different schedules will require further adjustment, in the interest of free trade.

The Chicago platform says protection is unconstitutional and robbery. If that declaration be true, our mission cannot be ended while a protective statute remains.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform praises the "efficient, economical and honest administration of President Cleveland;" declares protection a fraud, and while recognizing the benefit of the reduction of duties on imports just made by Congress, favors such further reduction as can be made, to the end that purely protective duties be abolished; declares that the McKinley law caused the business depression, reduced the revenue and led to the necessity for issuing more government bonds. Business failures, strikes, low wages, low prices for farm products are enumerated as the result of the McKinley law. Under the new law business is declared to be reviving.

"We dissent," says one plank, "from the President's views, construction and treatment of the silver question, and, therefore, believe that silver should be restored to the position it occupied as money prior to its demonetization by the Republican party, and to that end we favor the unlimited free coinage of silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, and with equal legal tender power."

The platform denounces the last general assembly of Ohio, Gov. McKinley's administration and the American Liberal Association, a "corrupt practice" law, limiting the amount of money to be expended by candidates and a law prohibiting passes on railroads.

A MINORITY REPORT.

A minority of the committee on platform reported in favor of adding to that document a proposal to elect United States senators by the people.

Pending discussion, F. M. Gorman, Tom Johnson, V. P. Kline, A. J. Pearson, J. Eyer, Frank Hurd and John H. Clark, of the committee on platform, offered another minority report to the effect that the Democrats of Ohio favored honest money, the coinage of gold and silver, interchangeable without loss, and opposed the proposed coinage of these metals at 16 to 1. This proposition was defeated by a vote of 488 to 319, and the convention thus stands for free silver.

THE FIRST ATTACK ON BRICE.

A very dramatic scene occurred during the discussion to elect senators by ballot. John H. Clark, of Mahoning, declared in bitter terms that the senate was a millionaire's club, the convention going into great applause. Mr. Brice sat upon the platform, looking as pale and impassive as marble. When Clark sat down Tom Johnson arose and said he did not believe Mr. Brice bought his way into the senate. This made the matter somewhat personal and the convention went in great confusion. The chair ruled that this proposed amendment was not in order.

Hon. Jesse Lewis, of Urbana, asked the convention to defer the question of electing United States by the vote of the people for one year, which was met with cries of "no," "no." General Finley spoke in the interest of harmony. Orles for Johnson brought the free trade congressman again to the front and he said he did not believe that Brice had bought his seat in the senate and he did not believe there was any occasion for the ill feeling which seemed to exist.

Hon. Virgil P. Oline, of Cleveland, thought the people should be a little nearer to the senate, and there was nothing to prevent the people making their wants known to the representatives.

James P. Seward came to the front with an amendment to take the sting out of the minority report. This proposed to strike out all which followed the simple declaration in favor of electing United States senators by direct vote. The amendment was strongly opposed, but was adopted by a vote of 467 to 328. The minority report was then made a part of the majority report.

The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of state, Miller Turner, of Guernsey.

Judge of the supreme court, James D. Ermon, of Hamilton.

Member of the board of public works, Harry B. Keffor, of Tuscarawas.

HIS WIFE'S SISTER.

Breckinridge's Sister-in-Law Rejoices Over His Defeat.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 19.—Mrs. F. K. Hunt, the venerable president of the Woman's Anti-Breckinridge Association of Lexington, has received a letter from Miss Mary Dosh, sister-in-law of Col. Breckinridge, now residing in Washington, from which the following extract is taken:

"I will probably never see you again on this earth and I want to tell you how much I thank you for what you have done in defeating the man who has disgraced the Ashland district. You at home can hardly realize how we rejoice here. There was universal rejoicing this morning when the result was known."

THE LETTER CARRIERS.

A Big Row Over the Report of the Legislative Committee.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19.—Pandemonium reigned supreme for a time at to-day's session of the national letter carriers' convention. When Chairman Powers, of the legislative committee, started to make a supplementary report of the work of his committee at Washington during the past year, which has apparently been unsatisfactory to the members, a dozen delegates jumped to their feet and howled him down. Charges against Powers were fired so rapidly that it was impossible to keep a record of them. Two of the chairman's colleagues on the committee accused him of gross neglect and other serious shortcomings while in Washington.

It was finally decided to lay the matter aside temporarily. Later the charges against Powers will be taken up and acted upon.

Hon. George A. King, of Washington, then followed with a report of work accomplished before the court of claims under the back pay and over time law.

An invitation from the Omaha, Neb., branch asking that the next convention of the association be held in that city was received and filed.

THE CLOTHING WORKERS.

Probability That a General Strike Will be Averted at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—From reports received from the committee in charge of the demands of the clothing workers, it is learned to-day that they have been much more successful in their undertaking than they anticipated. It was expected that a number of contractors would refuse point blank to have anything to do with the union, but up to noon to-day the committee has been received with great courtesy and attention. In several instances the contractors have agreed to sign the new agreement, and in others the objection lies in giving bonds to guarantee the fulfillment of the demand. Objection is also made to the nine hour work day. It is thought, however, that the new arrangement will be put into operation without a serious conflict and that a strike will be averted.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

Selection by United States Buyers Are Still Small.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The selections of wool suitable for the United States are still small.

At the sales to-day more confidence was shown and good lots of secured and greasies were firm. The bidding was vigorous.

Following are the sales and prices obtained:

New South Wales 2,002 bales; scored 94d to 1s 6d; greasy 43d to 94d. Queensland 234 bales; scored 92 to 1s 4d. Victoria, 2,530 bales; scored, 53d to 1s 4d; greasy, 51 to 73d; Tasmania, 205 bales; scored, 10d; greasy, 63d to 84d. New Zealand, 15,001 bales; scored 64d to 1s 3d.

MINERS' RIOTS.

In Scotland—Troops Dispatched to the Scene of the Trouble.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 19.—In a fight which took place yesterday evening between 100 police constables and a picket of 5,000 men about the Logan pit, near Motherwell, the miners used catapults freely. The police defended themselves with their batons and the picket was ultimately driven back with many casualties.

A squadron of lancers has been dispatched hurriedly from this city to Motherwell, at which place further and more serious rioting is anticipated.

Negro Lynched.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—A special to the Times from Atlanta, Ga., says: Dave Gosby, colored, who assaulted the eleven-year-old daughter of Martin Butler Saturday night near Thomasville and then cut her throat, was carried to Valdosta for safe keeping. The girl identified her assailant. Early this morning a mob took him from the jail and hung him. The negro made a full confession. The girl died yesterday.

"Old Shady" Dead.

GRAND FORKS, N. J., Sept. 19.—Blakely Durant, familiarly known as "Old Shady," died this morning. He was the body servant of General Sherman during the rebellion, and was feeling mentioned in the latter's memoirs. He was the "Old Shady" of the familiar war melody.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Oregon's hop crop will not exceed 20,000 bales, which is 10,000 bales short.

The California grape crop will be 12,000,000 pounds, a fall-off of one-third in the crop.

The South Carolina state Democratic convention adopted a resolution denouncing President Cleveland's administration as "undemocratic."

The secretary of the treasury has asked the secretary of state to instruct the United States consular at Hamburg to detain all immigrants from east and west Prussia, Posen and Silesia during the prevalence of cholera in those districts.

THE BURGESS CASE.

The Parties to the Sensation Formerly Lived in Wheeling.

MRS. ROUSH FIRED HER HUSBAND.

And Then Jumped From the Fryng Pan Into the Fire—She Sued Him for Divorce and Married Burgess. Who is Now Charged With Trying to Poison Her With "Rough on Rats"—A Very Sensational Case.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

STUEBENVILLE, O., Sept. 19.—The case of Joseph Burgess, who has been charged with poisoning his wife by putting "rough on rats" in her coffee, and who, after a preliminary hearing before the mayor, was held for court in the sum of \$200, is of interest to Wheeling people as both parties formerly resided there. Originally Mrs. Burgess was married to G. W. Roush in Jackson county, West Virginia. From there they removed to Letart, W. Va. While at this place Roush decided to go west and took his boys along while she went back home. Then Roush came back from the west and broke and they lived together awhile before they removed to Ravenswood.

After living there some time they came to Wheeling, where she conducted a boarding house, and here they stayed, Roush going away, but returning, when she shut the door in his face and thus closed him away for good. She then concluded to get a divorce and paid a Wheeling lawyer \$5 to draw up the papers. She had them filed in court in Wheeling, but was never granted a divorce. While in Wheeling Burgess was one of her boarders and he wanted her to marry him, but she refused. After she moved here Joseph Burgess followed with his baggage and settled down with her, and threatened to cut her throat if she did not marry him, so she consented. He also agreed to be a father to her boy, Okay Roush, but his wanting her to make Okay get out and her keeping him was the cause of frequent quarrels, and Burgess has left her three times. He has also chased Okay with a knife and threatened to cut his heart out, but Okay was defended by his mother. Lately, Mrs. Burgess says, he has threatened to kill both, and they ate alone and watched their food, fearing he would poison them. On September 13 she found some kind of white substance in her coffee, which she had analyzed by a local physician, and it proved to be "rough on rats." What she drank she threw up, and suffered excruciating pain, such as caused by poison. She never had Burgess arrested until last night, and the affair has caused quite a sensation. Stepsons of Mrs. Burgess are living in Wheeling.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19.—Near Nottingham, a suburb of this city, early morning, Lafayette Prince, a well to do farmer killed his wife with an axe, then slashed his own throat in a terrible manner with a razor, and is dying.

The cause for the tragedy is thought to be the culmination of numerous quarrels between the couple over property affairs. It is said, both husband and wife were extremely jealous and both were possessed with ungovernable tempers.

Life for Life.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 19.—Wade Bindom, colored, was assassinated at Althelmer, Ark., last night, being shot and instantly killed by unknown persons. Last spring Bindom killed a negro desperado in self defense. Friends of his victim were with difficulty prevented from lynching him, and it was probably by them he was assassinated.

Still Another Victim.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Another body was found in the ruins of the Stamp Brothers' mattress factory fire to-night. It was taken to the morgue where it awaits identification. The total deaths from the fire now number seven.

Steamship Arrivals.

Liverpool—Aurora from New York; South-west from Philadelphia.

Baltimore—Ursula from Baltimore.

Philadelphia—Minnesota from London.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, generally fair, probably warmer in the vicinity of Columbus; slightly cooler in the vicinity of Sandusky; variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair, preceded in the early morning by rain on the lakes; north winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 67° 9 p. m. 70°

9 a. m. 67° 7 p. m. 69°

11 a. m. 68° Weather—Changeable.

Coupon, Part No. 19

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Art Galleries of the World.

This Coupon, with 10c. is good for Part 19 of "MASTERPICES" from the ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

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