

## SOUND MONEY

The Keynote of President Cleveland's Letter to Chicagoans.

## HE DECLINES THEIR INVITATION

To be Entertained by the Business Men of the Windy City.

## IEWS ON THE SILVER QUESTION

Expressed in Unmistakable Language—Urges an Aggressive Effort Against Free and Unlimited Coinage Without Regard to International Agreement—The Situation Demands that Those who Appreciate the Importance of the Subject No Longer Remain Indifferent—The Farmer Reminded that He Has Things to Sell as Well as Things to Buy—A Letter to the Committee on Invitation at Chicago.

Chicago, April 14.—The business men and citizens of Chicago, who invited President Cleveland to visit Chicago, are to be disappointed. The invitation reads:

"As business men and citizens of Chicago, irrespective of party affiliations, we respectfully invite you and Mrs. Cleveland to a public reception to be tendered to you in this city, to express our sense of appreciation of your statesmanlike and courageous action in maintaining the financial credit of our government and your uncompromising attitude in favor of the preservation of a sound national currency."

This evening the Hon. Henry S. Robinson, who is said to be the author of the invitation and a member of the committee, received the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1895.

To Messrs. Wm. Barker, George W. Smith, John A. Roche, T. W. Harvey, David Kelly and Henry S. Robinson.

GENTLEMEN:—I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine.

My attachment to this cause is so great, and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago, and my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation; but my judgment and my estimate of the proprieties of my official place obliges me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion you contemplate.

I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an earnest and aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our fellow countrymen, and to the strength, prosperity and honor of our nation.

The situation confronting us demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject, and those who ought to be the first to see impending danger, should no longer remain indifferent or over-confident.

If the sound money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster it must be crystallized and disseminated and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that vast numbers of our people with scant opportunity, thus far, to examine the question in all its aspects have nevertheless been ingeniously pressed with specious suggestions which in this time of misfortune and depression find willing listeners, prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

What is now needed more than anything else, is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is a time for the American people to reason together as a member of a great nation which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unblemished and the soundness of its money unquestioned. Those things are exchanged for the illusions of a devalued currency and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world.

If our people were isolated from all others, and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their physical life among themselves, they might return to the old days of Barter and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization were satisfied with this it would abjectly fall in its high and noble mission.

In those restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that, though our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his demands of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell is nominally enhanced, the cost of the things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the better prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive, and that even if they were real and valuable, he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment.

It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage-earner that if there were benefits arising from a debased currency, they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices an increased cost of all the needs of his home must long be his portion, while he is at the same time taxed with vanishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot. The laws of history and experience are full of this lesson.

An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made,

that they belong to financial and business classes and are therefore not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation and whether dwelling in a center of finance and commerce, or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefited by a financial scheme, not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country.

If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer or workman as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessities to supply his humble home. Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism.

I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought, that they will sanction schemes that however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purpose of their government.

Yours very truly,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

## THE INCOME TAX

To Have a Rehearing as Soon as Justice Jackson Recovers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The determination of the appellants in the income tax cases to secure a rehearing before a full bench of the United States supreme court on the points on which the court divided has caused a renewal of interest in the question of Justice Jackson's health and the possibility of his return to the bench at an early date. Late advices from Judge Jackson's home at Nashville state that he is constantly improving, and that, barring a very annoying cough, his physical condition is fairly good. It is also stated from the same source that he expects to be able to resume his duties as a member of the court at the beginning of the October term. There remains only a little more than a month of the present term, and it is not suggested that he may return for this brief period.

In view of this fact there can be no possibility of another argument in the case before next fall or winter. This is equally true if Justice Jackson should decide to retire permanently from the bench which it is understood he has no thought of doing. In that contingency, however, the bench could not be filled before the assembling of Congress.

It is quite possible that the petition for a rehearing may not be granted. The court's rule of procedure in such cases is only to grant such petitions upon the request of a member of the court who has voted in opposition to the wishes of the petitioner.

## GROWTH OF THE MAIIS

Indicates a Revival of Business Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—General Superintendent White, of the railway mail service, has submitted a report to the second assistant postmaster general showing the growth of the mails in the principal postoffices of the country for the month of March, 1895, as compared with March, 1894.

The figures are for total pieces of all kinds of mail matter distributed during the month. The increase was as follows, in round numbers:

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Philadelphia, 2,900,000; | Cleveland, 1,650,000;  |
| Cincinnati, 555,000;     | Dayton, 7,000;         |
| Columbus, 85,000;        | Indianapolis, 717,000; |
| Nashville, 95,000;       | Chattanooga, 98,000;   |
| Memphis, 211,000;        | Chicago, 893,000.      |

Superintendent White adds that this general increase holds good, as a rule, throughout the entire service and indicates a revival of business prosperity, because the mails afford a good index of the state of trade.

## Yellow Fever in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Surgeon General Wyman has received a letter through the state department from United States Consul Hyatt, at Santiago de Cuba, dated March 30, informing him that during the first part of the month three deaths from yellow fever occurred in that city and that it has started in now, in a malignant form, and with the revolution on hand, the summer promises to be exceedingly unhealthy.

## THE LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Prominent Republicans Who Are Expected to Make Keynote Speeches.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—A committee of prominent Republicans is now in Indianapolis to invite Ex-President Harrison to deliver an address at the convention of Republican clubs in this city in June. Invitations will also be extended to Governor McKinley, Senator Allison, Ex-Speaker Reed, Chauncey M. Depew and other prominent Republicans.

## JAMES W. SCOTT DEAD.

The Proprietor of the Chicago Times-Herald Suddenly Dies in New York.

NEW YORK, April 14.—James W. Scott, proprietor of the Times-Herald and the Chicago Evening Post, died this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Holland House, this city. His death, which was very sudden, was caused by apoplexy.

## Noted Professor Dead.

ALTON, ILL., April 14.—Hon. Wm. McAdams, noted as a professor of archæology, is probably drowned. Last night he started up the river in a sail boat, and later his boat and dog were found seven miles up the river. Relatives think he was stricken with apoplexy and fell overboard.

## TWENTY-SIX ARRESTED.

How the City of Toledo Got Even With a Railroad Company.

TOLEDO, O., April 14.—Church-goers in the lower part of the city were treated to the unusual spectacle, shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, of the mayor and chief of police dashing out of the LaGrange street police station behind a fiery bay steed, followed immediately by two patrol wagons loaded to the strops with officers. Fifteen minutes later the wagons might have been seen winding their way to the Central station, having on board twenty-six prisoners—street laborers who had been arrested on a charge of violating the ordinance prohibiting manual labor on the Sabbath. These incidents formed the climax to the attempt of the Manufacturer's railroad company to lay a line on Water street without the permission, it is alleged, of the city engineer.

At the police station, Beck and Glenn, the contractors, gave bail for the twenty-six men arrested and the latter will have a hearing to-morrow morning.

## WYOMING OIL

Advances as a Result of the Boom in the Eastern Product.

CASPER, WYO., April 14.—The rise in the Standard Oil Company's product in the east has caused an advance of two cents per gallon at the storage tanks here. Wyoming oil men are jubilant over the prospects of a rise in lubricating oil, which is pumped directly from the wells in these fields in a marketable condition.

All of these oils are finding a ready market, and it is expected these prices will go up with the Standard's.

There is considerable activity in oil land holdings, and there are many inquiries from eastern capitalists. More attention is now attracted to the Wyoming fields than ever before, being conceded that they must be one of this country's final supply points, as is evidenced by the present eastern shortage.

## FINISHERS JOIN

The Amalgamated Association—An Important Movement Begun.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 14.—Etna lodge, No. 14, of the National Union of Iron and Steel Workers, at a meeting last night, surrendered its charter and at once reorganized as lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. This is considered important by iron workers, as it marks the beginning of the dissolution of the finisher's union, which was an offshoot of the Amalgamated Association, and its organization greatly weakened that great association. The iron workers count on the return of the finishers to their strength to make the fight for an advance of wages at the coming convention of the organization in this city.

## A VINEGAR WAR.

Yeast Men to Retaliate for the Invasion of Their Business—Long Standing Trouble.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The rumor that the fight between the vinegar manufacturers and the yeast men would end in the invasion of the vinegar business by the yeast manufacturers in retaliation for the making of yeast by the vinegar men has received confirmation.

A conference was held in Chicago on Saturday by a number of firms engaged in the yeast business and it was decided to organize a company to enter into the vinegar manufacture on a large scale. The plant will be located in Chicago, and will have twice the capacity of any vinegar factory in the country.

The trouble between the two interests is of long standing. By an improved process which the yeast men have they assert they will push the price of vinegar down so low that the others cannot compete with them with profit.

## TWO CAPTURED.

Only One of the Escaped Criminals is Now at Large.

MATTEWAN, N. Y., April 14.—Patrick McGuire and Michael O'Donnell, two of the five convicts who escaped from the Marlowan asylum last Wednesday night, were captured at Pine Plains today by Attendant James Coyle, of the asylum. This leaves only Perry, for whose arrest a reward of \$2,250 is offered, and Davis, who is said to be even more desperate than the former, still at liberty.

The fugitives were discovered in a box car about 7 o'clock this morning. O'Donnell was so exhausted that he made no effort to escape. As Coyle approached the car McGuire jumped out and too to the woods, but was run down after a long chase.

## MANY INJURED

In a Stampede During a Spanish Bull Fight—A Bull Among the Spectators.

BARCELONA, April 14.—In the course of a bull fight here to-day the enraged bull jumped over the barriers and among the spectators. A wild rush was at once made for the exits, and in the stampede many persons were injured. The employes of the bull ring made an attempt to capture the bull, but they could not get him, and finally a civil guard fired at him with his carbine, killing the animal and one of the spectators. As soon as it was known that the bull was dead, the spectators hurried back to their seats and the entertainment proceeded as though nothing out of the ordinary had happened.

## Burglars in a Postoffice.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

FLEMINGTON, W. VA., April 14.—The store of William A. Sinsel, postmaster, was broken into last night. An entrance was effected through the floor by a piece being bored out large enough to admit a man's body. Nothing was taken but a small amount of money which was left in the drawers of the postoffice.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Michael Pfloto, a rejected lover, killed Maggie Gardner at Tacoma, Wash.

Henry Long, of Parvix, Miss., shot his wife and his brother-in-law and blew out his own brains.

The entire south side of the town of Plattburg, Mo., including the court house, was burned yesterday. Loss, \$300,000.

The Hotel Raymond, at Pasadena, near Los Angeles, Cal., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$500,000; insurance \$250,000.

## A FIEND'S WORK.

The San Francisco Murder Leads to the Discovery

## OF ANOTHER VICTIM OF DURANT.

Atrocities Almost Without Parallel in Criminal Annals.

## TWO BEAUTIFUL GIRLS MURDERED

After Being Assaulted in a Church.

One Killed to Hide the Evidence of the Killing of the First—The Body of One Found in the Church Library and the Other in the Steeple—Both Members of the Young People's Society and their Slayer Supposed to be a Fellow Member—A Young Medical Student the Suspected Party—A Remarkable Tragedy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The Emanuel Baptist church at Barlett street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, in this city, has been the scene of two of the most atrocious murders ever committed in the state. Yesterday the mutilated and murdered body of Minnie Williams was found in the library of the edifice. To-day the nude body of Blanche Lamont was found in the tower of the same church. The same hand, the authorities believe, slew both girls, and W. H. T. Durant, the young man suspected of both crimes, is now in custody. Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams were members of the Emanuel church and members of the Sunday school class. The former was a student at the Normal school on Powell street, in this city; the latter was a companion in a family in Alameda, across the bay from this city. Both were twenty-one years old, brunettes and pretty and modest girls. Both had been recipients of attentions from a young medical student named W. H. T. Durant, who is also librarian of the church and secretary of the Young People's Society of the church. On April 3 Miss Lamont disappeared. Diligent search failed to reveal any trace of her whereabouts, and her aunt, Mrs. Noble, with whom she had been living, was totally unable to throw any light on the affair.

The last person seen in her company was W. H. T. Durant, a young medical student, who it seems had been on friendly terms with the missing girl. On Saturday about 11:10 p. m., the mutilated body of Minnie Williams was found in the library of the church. The girl had been assaulted and her remains were cut and hacked, the girl having evidently died from loss of blood. On further examination, it was found she had been gagged, the assailant tearing part of her underclothing and thrusting it down her throat with a sharp stick, badly lacerating the tongue. Two witnesses state they saw a young man and a young woman, the former answering the description of Durant, and the latter that of Minnie Williams, enter the church. Following this clue, the police at once pat the residence of Durant under surveillance.

Friday evening she was to have attended a meeting of the Young People's Society of the Emanuel church at Dr. Vogel's house. At 7:15 o'clock she left Mrs. Noble's house to attend the meeting, taking a latch-key with her. She never appeared there.

## DURANT'S MOVEMENTS.

About this time Durant left his home on Fair Oaks street in the same vicinity, bound for the same meeting. At 9:30 he appeared at Dr. Vogel's residence, where the meeting was in progress. At 11 o'clock he left with a party of young people and went home. The next morning Durant arose early and went with his comrades of the signal corps for Mount Diablo, fifty miles away. The two murders so closely connected that it is now necessary to go back to the Lamont case.

Yesterday Mrs. Noble, the aunt of Miss Lamont, received through the mails a paper containing the four rings worn by her niece the day she disappeared. On the paper were written the name and address of Theodore Durant. This, together with the fact Miss Williams, an intimate friend of Miss Lamont, had been heard to say she knew Blanche had been murdered, but had refused to tell what she knew, led the police to suspect the same one who had killed Miss Williams had slain Miss Lamont, and that, learning that Miss Williams knew of his crime, attempted further concealment by committing a second murder.

Late last night the detectives had about decided Durant had murdered Miss Williams, and this theory was further strengthened this morning after making a thorough search of the Emanuel church. The dead and outraged body of Miss Lamont was found concealed in the steeple. Death had been caused by strangulation. The body was lying just inside the door of the tower room, nude and on the floor. Around the neck were blue streaks, the marks of fingers that had been pressed deep into the tender flesh. The mouth was open, showing the regular teeth; the features were badly distorted, being drawn, and the lips were swollen and blood-stained. The nose was the only feature that retained its original shape, for the cheeks were bloated. The girl's hair was matted with dirt and hung closely about her shoulders. The body was badly decomposed, the odor emanating from the remains having reached the nostrils of the detectives before they opened the door. When the officers reached the top of the stairs they found the door leading to the tower room locked. They broke in the door. It was so dark they could not see and one of the officers struck a match. As the light flared up they saw before them the dead body of the girl for whom they were searching. The body was taken to the morgue, where it was placed on a slab by the side of Miss Williams.

## INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

As soon as the news became known, immense crowds surrounded the church and morgue, and had to be kept back by the police. The excitement was intense.

At 5 o'clock came the news that Durant had been arrested at Walnut Creek, on the road to Mount Diablo by Detective Anthony. The detective and his

prisoner left on the next train for San Francisco, where they arrived this evening.

Durant was hustled into a patrol wagon and whirled away to the city prison, where he was locked up. The police are certain that they have the right man. They claim to have two witnesses who saw Durant and Miss Williams in company last Friday night, and also state that when a search was made of Durant's house to-day that in the pocket of his coat was found a purse which Miss Williams is known to have carried Friday night.

Durant is about twenty-three years of age, and was born and raised in the neighborhood in which the murders occurred. He is a graduate of the Cogswell high school, and has been studying medicine for a year. He was always of a quiet disposition, and has friends refusing to believe, in spite of the evidence, that he committed the crime attributed to him. The police, however, think Durant is another Jack-the-ripper, with a mania for murder. They state that it is highly probable that Durant is responsible for the killing of Eugene Ware, a young drug clerk, who was found stabbed to death several months ago in the store where he worked. No trace was ever found of the assassin and the theory is that Durant killed him. No motive for this murder was discovered and the fiendish cruelty of it, Ware was stabbed in 18 places and this leads to the belief that it was the work of an insane person. Durant's parents are highly esteemed people of the district in which they live.

## MARSHALL AND CALLAGHER

May Battle in the Metropolitan Arena After All—Representatives of the Men Will Be Here To-day—Is the Money Up?

Last night President P. V. Gavin, of the Metropolitan Athletic Club, the organization that recently refused to take on the proposed twenty-five round glove contest between "Jerry" Marshall and Callagher, the Pittsburgh light-weights, was in communication with "Buck" Cornelius and "Teddy" Alexander, backers of the men, and the result will be a visit here to-day of the two when a conference with will be held with the club officials.

Alexander and Cornelius told Gavin last night that they would wager \$500 that the stakes for the battle are up, and said that they would offer the club people ample evidence of this when they meet to-day. If this is true, it is more than probable that the contest will take place in the Fulton arena. It is understood that the proposition to have the contest take place on a boat in the Ohio river was abandoned.

## BRITISH DEFEATED

By the Followers of Umra—A British Colonel Wounded.

SIMLA, April 14.—The guides and infantry belonging to the brigade of General Waterfield, part of the force operating against Umra, Khan of Jandol, were detached from the brigade and sent across the Pung Jhora river to reconnoitre and to chastise some villagers who had been firing on the British camp. The British met a strong force of the enemy and were compelled to retreat, covered by an artillery fire from the camp. Col. Batty was killed and several others of the British force wounded. The natives showed great determination and are still in force on the Pung Jhora river. The third brigade has joined the first and second brigade at Sado.

The natives kept up a dropping fire on the British while the latter were engaged in constructing a raft bridge over the river. The bridge was finally finished and Col. Batty who was in command of the guides, crossed over safely, with orders to form a camp in the morning and destroy the native villages. The enemy, finding that their fire had not prevented the completion of the bridge, decided to destroy it. During the night they threw immense logs into the river above the bridge. These were caught in the rapid current and carried down with great force on the frail bridge, smashing it to pieces.

With the destruction of the bridge, Col. Batty and his party were cut off from the main body of the British forces and Col. Batty, however, proceeded into the hills to punish the natives. So he signalled across the river to Gen. Waterfield that two hostile bodies were approaching. Gen. Waterfield signalled back orders for Col. Batty to retreat. Gen. Waterfield's force covered the retreat with their mountain battery and Maxim guns, which were moved to the bank of the river for this purpose.

Col. Batty executed the retreat in a masterly manner. When hard pressed by the enemy a halt would be made and a withering fire poured into the pursuers, whose confusion would enable the British force to retire. The practice succeeded until the British reached a wide place, when, through fear of hitting their own men, Gen. Waterfield's party were told to cease firing, leaving Col. Batty to depend on his own resources. The natives tried to cut off the retreat to the river, and the aspect of affairs looked very serious. The retreat, however, continued in an orderly manner. One section would halt and fire to cover the retreat of the others, and would return to their comrades before the natives would again start in pursuit of them. These tactics were followed until the enemy was within thirty yards of the river. Colonel Batty was killed by a bullet just as the British got within halting distance of General Waterfield's camp. The enemy lost heavily. It is now reported that they have dispersed. Materials are being hurried forward for the construction of a suspension bridge across the river.

## CUBAN REBELLION.

A Battle Fought Near Palmarito—A Brigadier General Killed.

HAVANA, April 14.—A report reached here from Palmarito, a village in the province of Santiago de Cuba, of an engagement between government forces and insurgents near that place. The government forces were made of regular infantry and a number of volunteers, while the insurgents were under the command of Brigadier General Flor Crombet, who, it is said, was killed. One colonel, Major Fortier and Thomas Salaz, son of the late Major General Maceo, were taken prisoners by the government forces. One lieutenant was wounded. Jorgo Estrada surrendered all the men belonging to General Maceo's expedition. Troops are in pursuit of the rest of the party.

## TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

A Cleveland Man Murders Two Men and Kills Himself.

## A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

Jealous of the Attention Another Man Paid to His Wife, He Ends a Drunken Carousal by Committing the Double Murder—After His Arrest He Hangs Himself in His Cell. A Deed that was Evidently Deliberately Planned.

CLEVELAND, O., April 14.—At 4 o'clock this morning John Sejhar, a Bohemian laborer, aged 28 years, shot and instantly killed Carl Richter, aged 35, and fatally wounded Albert Richter, aged 22, the brother of his first victim. Two hours later the murderer was found dead in a cell at the Central police station, where he had been taken after his shoot.

The shooting occurred at 99 Poplar street. Carl Richter, with his children, Albert and his wife and five children, lived at that number. Sejhar lived in the rear in a house owned by the Richters. Yesterday afternoon Sejhar drew his week's salary and on the way home he purchased a revolver and a pair of shoes for his wife. When he reached home he gave the shoes to his wife, telling her that they were the last pair he would ever buy her, as he was going away.

In the evening Sejhar went over to Richter's house and there he met the two brothers and August Schlegel. They went out for a keg of beer and began to drink. The merry-making continued until long after midnight. Once or twice Sejhar referred to his new revolver, and once he went to the door, firing two or three shots into the yard to show his companions that the weapon was all right. Shortly before 4 o'clock in the morning Sejhar started to go, but one of the Richters asked him why he was in a hurry, grabbing him by the coat collar and trying to prevent his going. Sejhar went, but soon returned and asked why he had been pulled about in that way. What followed can only be guessed at, but he evidently opened fire on Carl Richter first. One bullet passed through his arm and two struck him in the neck and he must have been killed instantly. Sejhar then shot Albert Richter in the neck, making an ugly wound, after which he left the house, going to the home of his sister, a few blocks away. The police were notified at once, and after they had sent the wounded man to a hospital they followed the murderer, who was arrested as he was leaving the house of his sister, where he had hidden the revolver in a bed and disposed of his money and other articles.

The prisoner was taken to the central station and locked up about 5 o'clock, being placed in a cell by himself in an upper part of the prison. An hour later, as an officer was passing the cell, he saw the body of Sejhar hanging from the grating of the door. The murderer had hanged himself with one of his suspenders and was quite dead when discovered, though the body was still warm.

The police claim to have discovered evidence that Sejhar was jealous of the attentions which Carl Richter had paid to his wife. It is said that on Friday evening last, Richter went to his house and sent Sejhar out for some beer. Instead of going, Sejhar remained near the house, and looking through the window, saw something which aroused his anger. This story taken in connection with the purchase of the revolver, and the remark which Sejhar made to his wife regarding the shoes he had bought her, leads to the belief that the murder was premeditated. At the hospital to-night it is said that Albert Richter cannot live till morning.

## KILLED HIS SISTER-IN-LAW

And Put a Bullet in His Own Brain—Sunday Tragedy in New York.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Charles Janda, twenty years old, a Bohemian tailor, shot and instantly killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Camilla Janda, to-day at her home, and then attempted to kill himself by putting a bullet into his right temple. Although the murderer and would-be suicide was alive when taken to Bellevue hospital, a few minutes later, it was not thought that he had even a remote chance for recovery.

So far as could be learned there was no possible provocation for the murder of the woman, and it was probably caused by spite which the murderer felt for his brother, the husband of the woman he shot, there having been ill-feeling between them.

## A Murderous Husband.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 14.—In a drunken brawl among Hungarians in the village of Maltby last night, Mrs. Anna Tonish, a boarding house mistress, was fatally stabbed and her husband, Alexander Tonish, received nine knife wounds in the body. The murderous work was done by George Line, who was armed with a butcher-knife. Line fled, but was captured by the police in a field early this morning. Had it not been for the interference of a number of citizens of Maltby, he would have been lynched by his countrymen. The prisoner was lodged in jail.

## Were Not the Robbers.

PERMO, Col., April 14.—Frank Miller and A. E. White, who were arrested here on suspicion of being the Cripple Creek stage robbers, have been turned loose, their claim of having just come from Oklahoma being verified.

## Caused by Spontaneous Combustion.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The five-story double building on the Bowery, occupied by E. Kogel & Co., manufacturers of furniture, was damaged to the extent of \$50,000 by fire this morning. The cause of the fire is believed to be spontaneous combustion.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Generally fair; easterly winds, increasing in force.

## THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

|   |      |
|---|------|
| at Fairmount by C. Schaeffer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets. |      |
| 7 a. m.   | 53   |
| 9 a. m.   | 53   |
| 11 a. m.  | 53   |
| 1 p. m.   | 53   |
| 3 p. m.   | 53   |
| 5 p. m.   | 53   |
| 7 p. m.   | 53   |
| 9 p. m.   | 53   |
| 12 m.   | 53   |
| WEATHER—Changeable.   |      |
| SUNDAY.   |      |
| 7 a. m.   | 46   |
| 9 a. m.   | 46   |
| 11 a. m.  | 46   |
| 1 p. m.   | 46   |
| 3 p. m.   | 46</ |