

THE HEATHEN RAGE

While the Supine Authorities Imagine a Vain Thing.

THE AMERICAN MISSION ATTACKED

And Chapel and School House Wrecked Near Foo Chow.

FOUR NATIVE SCHOLARS WOUNDED

By the Bloodthirsty Fanatics—The Mind of the Populace Inflamed Against Foreigners, Who Parade the Streets With Cries of "Drive Out the Foreign Devils"—The Chinese Minister at Washington Expresses "Regret" Over the Affair, No News at Missionary Headquarters in New York.

HONG KONG, August 22.—Another outrage has been committed upon missionaries near Foo Chow. The American mission has been attacked by a large and infuriated mob armed with various weapons. The chapel and school house of the mission were wrecked, and four of the native scholars were wounded. The foreign teacher, however, escaped injury.

A strong anti-foreign local feeling prevails at Foo Chow, and it is spreading among the populace, who are parading the public thoroughfares with cries of "Drive out the foreign devils."

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

Populace of Foo Chow in a Dangerous State—Placeards Against Foreigners. LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch to The Times from Hong Kong this afternoon confirms the dispatch from Hong Kong announcing the attack upon the American mission near Foo Chow and the dangerous state of the populace of that city.

According to the Times dispatch the American school was situated just outside of the west gate of Foo Chow. The dispatch adds: "The situation at Kuching is unchanged. Captain John S. Newell, of the United States cruiser Detroit, and Dr. Hart have gone there from Foo Chow. More anti-foreign placards and pamphlets are being distributed at Canton."

AT THE CHINESE LEGATION.

The Minister Regrets the Outrages, and Admits Bad Feeling in China. WASHINGTON, August 22.—The Chinese Legation here had not been apprised of the latest attack upon American missions by the Chinese fanatics near Foo Chow until shown the Associated Press dispatch bringing the news. The minister expressed regret at the occurrence through his interpreter.

It is freely admitted at the legation that in the present state of feeling in China, growing out of the ignorance and prejudices of the natives, and especially because of the recent war, all foreigners in the interior of China are in more or less danger. The hope is expressed at the legation that the missionaries will recognize this state of things and will seek the treaty ports until the excitement subsides and normal conditions are restored.

The utmost confidence is expressed at the legation of the intention of the Chinese imperial government to protect the Christian missions as far as possible, and the last edict from the emperor, issued within the past ten days, is quoted as evidence of his intention. A quite full synopsis of this document has been received by cablegram at the legation. It is entirely in the interest of the Christians, and is directed especially to the high Chinese officials. They are asked to see that the lives and property of all Christians, both foreign and native, are protected at all times. The edict also commands the lower officials and the people generally to observe this behest, and closes by saying that any violation of the order will be severely punished.

Confidence is also expressed at the legation in the thoroughness of the investigation into the recent riots, and it is believed there that as soon as the imperial will can be made known the American and English consuls will be admitted to the hearings.

MAY BE YUNG FU AFFAIR

Already Reported to Officials at the State Department. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—Officials of the state department said that it was probable the riot was the one which was reported to the state department several days ago as occurring at Yung Fu, a place not far from Foo Chow.

The facts in the case correspond so closely to the report of the Yung Fu affair that it is believed the same report having reached Hong Kong was called a new outrage. Minister Dowler was informed of the Yung Fu affair and this will be investigated by the commission which has gone to Ku Ching.

NO ACHIEVEMENT

At the Headquarters of the Methodist Foreign Missionary Society. New York, August 22.—At the headquarters of the Methodist board of foreign missions Dr. A. B. Leonard said today that no news had been received from China relating to the reported massacre of the missionaries near Foo Chow. Dr. Leonard said that Dr. George B. Smythe, who represents the Methodist missions in that part of the country had been instructed two weeks ago to communicate with the home office as soon as anything serious happened. As Dr. Smythe has not been heard from, Dr. Leonard entertains little anxiety regarding the missionaries in China.

At the office of the Presbyterian and Baptist foreign missionary societies it was stated that there was but little probability of success in the territory where the massacre is said to have occurred.

TRUTH IS OUT

On Americans at Tarsus Investigated. None Were Injured. WASHINGTON, August 22.—Acting Secretary Adair today received a note from

SILVER SCHISMATICS

Rule the Roost in the Nebraska Democratic Convention,

DECLARING FOR FREE COINAGE.

The Sound Money Wing Ignores the White Metal Fanatics

AND BOLTS THE CONVENTION

To Meet at Lincoln September 5—A Wild and Stormy Time—A Resolution Endorsing President Cleveland's Administration Arouses the Ire of Free Silverites, and It is Promptly Laid on the Table—The Deflation of the Phrase "Sound Money" Made so Clear That a Way-faring Man Through a Fool Need Not Err Therein.

THREE MEN SHOT

By a Negro Who Was Being Taken to Jail—Shooter Escapes. LINCOLN, ILL., August 22.—While under arrest last night, a negro, supposed to be Albert Phoenix, a hotel waiter, shot his companion, Frank Phoenix, colored, and also shot private watchman G. W. Blackford, and Mat Rodgers, Sergeant Company G., I. N. G., who was called to the watchman's assistance. The shooter escaped. The two negroes were arrested in the railroad yards and were being taken to the police station, when one whirled and the other hugged the wall and the shooting began. Five shots were fired and every one took effect. The officers were completely surprised. They held one prisoner, but were too weak to pursue the other, who gained the cornfields. The fugitive will be lynched if caught. The officers are badly wounded and will probably each lose a limb by amputation.

Edgar Howard was made permanent chairman without opposition, and the following nominations were made by acclamation: Supreme court judge, E. J. Phelps. Regents state university, Dr. H. S. Blackburn and J. J. Kottke.

After speeches of minor importance bubbling over with silver sentiment, and opposition to the A. P. A., the committee reported the following resolutions: "We re-affirm the declaration made by the last Democratic state convention held in Nebraska on September 25, 1894.

"We believe the restoration of the money of the constitution is now the paramount issue before the convention and insist that all parties shall plainly state their respective positions upon the question, in order that the voters may intelligently express their preference.

"We therefore declare ourselves in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts, public or private."

A delegate attempted to place the following before the convention as the minority report: "We commend the administration of President Cleveland as being able, patriotic and honest and re-affirm the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention in Chicago in 1892."

Scarcely had the first word been uttered when the whole convention was protesting. There was such a roar that order was not established for ten minutes, when the offending resolution was tabled without comment.

To-night Hon. W. J. Bryan and other Nebraska Democrats addressed the convention on financial issues.

What is Sound Money? If You Don't Know Read the Following Clear Definition. PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—Charles Heber Clark on Wednesday last addressed a letter to C. Stuart Patterson, chairman of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Sound Money League, in which he requests Mr. Patterson to give him a definition of the phrase "sound money" as approved by the Sound Money League."

"I have received your letter of the first instant. It gives me great pleasure to reply to your inquiry—'Sound Money' is of only one of two possible kinds:

"1. That whose market value as a commodity is equivalent to its face value as money; or,

"2. That which is representative in its character, and having little or no market value as a commodity is convertible at par into money of the first kind. It is obvious, that within the terms of this definition gold alone is sound money of the first kind and legal tender notes, national bank notes and the money of small change, subsidiary silver, nickel and copper coins are sound money of the second kind.

"It is also obvious that so long as the government of the United States is able to redeem its silver dollars in gold at par, those silver dollars are sound money of the second kind, for the monetary value is dependent, not upon their market value as bullion, but exclusively of their convertibility at par into gold. It is also obvious that as money, silver dollars are more bulky, more inconvenient to handle, more costly to produce and no more effective than notes. It is also equally obvious that if silver were to be admitted to free coinage at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 under the independent action of this government it would not be possible for this government to continue to redeem its silver dollars at par in gold, and its silver dollars would therefore not be sound money.

"As you say that your wish is to make public use of any response you may receive, I have sent your letter and this reply to the newspapers."

Didn't Protest Against Gold. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—The recent payment of salaries at the agricultural department in silver dollars has called attention to the fact that on two previous occasions the act was not done.

The department books show that on Aug. 13, 1893, \$10,000 in gold was paid to employees and \$400 in gold was paid to certain employees on August 15, 1894. In commenting on this

statement this afternoon Secretary Morton said that while under the recent payments there had been strenuous objections on the part of those paid in silver coin, the previous disbursements of gold met with no protests whatever.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 22.—In the house of commons to-day the first lord of the treasury, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, replying to Sir John Lang, Liberal member of Dundee, who asked whether he would advise the government to invite an international monetary conference, said:

"I am and always have been in favor of an international agreement, but I have not the right to pledge my colleagues, and I do not believe that an international agreement would result from an international conference."

TRI-STATE REUNION

At Huntington—Thousands of Visitors Present—Gov. MacCorkle Speaks. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, August 22.—The third day of the tri-state reunion brought five thousand visitors, many of them prominent in Ohio, Kentucky and this state. At 10 o'clock Gov. MacCorkle arrived, and was given an ovation that shows his popularity here. Later he addressed the big crowd at the camp grounds, and his speech was interspersed with deafening applause. When his car was passing the ground a salute was fired in honor of him.

Congressman Miller was present and delivered a fine address, and speeches were made by Hon. Romeo Freer, Col. Mat Cooper, Hon. George Walker, and others. The industrial parade was one of the finest ever witnessed.

Governor McKinley will be There.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HUNTINGTON, W. VA., August 22.—Camp Crook Post, G. A. R., under whose auspices a reunion is to be given from the 25th to the 30th inclusive, is in receipt of a letter from Governor McKinley announcing that he will be with the post at Crown City, Ohio, on the 29th, at 1 o'clock, to address the crowd.

Wood Pulp Mill.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, O., August 22.—Hartzel Brothers, of Pittsburgh, contracted today for a wood pulp mill in addition to their paper mill plant here, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS

Will Organize a National Combine—The Wage Question May be Settled. PITTSBURGH, August 22.—A meeting of window glass manufacturers of the country will be held at the Hollenden house, Cleveland, Ohio, next Monday, for the purpose of forming a national combine. The failure of the western manufacturers and workmen yesterday to agree upon a wage scale for the coming "flop" will likely be considered. There is only a difference of 2 1/2 per cent between the manufacturers and their employees and it is thought an effort will be made to bring the two sides together again before September 1, when the new scale should go into effect.

The sub-committees of the manufacturers and workers held a meeting here today and agreed to hold a final conference on the wage question in this city on Saturday, August 31. It is believed that at this conference an agreement will be reached.

Green Glass Blowers Conference.

PITTSBURGH, August 22.—The green glass blowers league and green glass manufacturers association were met here at 2 o'clock this afternoon to arrange a scale for the ensuing year. The workmen demand the restoration of the scale of 1893, which is an advance of fourteen per cent over the present wages and the manufacturers are opposed to granting the increase, but both sides are hopeful of a settlement.

Today was spent in classifying the lists of patterns and sizes, and the question of wages was not taken up. It will probably be decided to-morrow.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE

To be Inquired Into by the English Home Secretary. LONDON, August 22.—In the house of commons to-day T. P. O'Connor referred to the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who is serving a term of imprisonment in prison for poisoning her husband, and for whose pardon numerous petitions have been presented to the home secretary, both from English and American sources. Mr. O'Connor said in regard to her, that there was an intense feeling of dissatisfaction, both among American men and women, with the trial of conviction and he believed that the lord chief justice shared this dissatisfaction. He thought the time had come when there should be a revision of the unfortunate woman's sentence.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, secretary of state for the home department, replied that in view of the strong feeling which prevailed, he would consider it his duty to inquire into the case as the result of the representations made by Mr. O'Connor.

Shot by Train Robbers.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., August 22.—Detective Powers boarded a train to-night as it was pulling out of the city to arrest two men, supposed to be the Fenwick train robbers. Both drew their revolvers and fired at the detective, one ball lodging in his brain. The men then jumped from the train and made their escape. The entire force of police and all deputy sheriffs are after them and it is thought that they will surely be taken before morning.

New York Crops Frost Bitten.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., August 22.—Reports from the mountain districts of Sullivan and Delaware counties are to the effect that there was a heavy frost last night. In many localities buckwheat was killed, corn damaged and gardens blighted. The loss will be considerable.

Frost in Pennsylvania.

SHUGHARTS, PA., August 22.—A heavy frost, destructive to crops and fruit, visited this section last night. At Gulf Summit ice formed to a considerable thickness.

FLAMES FANNED BY WIND

Destroy an Immense Amount of Property in Milwaukee—A Fatal Accident. MILWAUKEE, August 22.—A fire which threatened to make havoc equal to that wrought in the Third ward three years ago, broke out at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the warehouse of the Union Steamboat Company, on the Menominee river.

A thirty-mile wind was blowing and the flames spread with such rapidity that there was no telling where they would stop. The fire originated on the dock of the Union company at the river and Reed street bridge, and is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing steamer.

Within half an hour after the fire broke out in the steamboat freight house, the Wisconsin Central freight house just north of the river and 300 feet in length was totally destroyed. This, like the others, was filled with freight, and a large number of the company's cars standing near at the time were destroyed.

Within a few minutes after the freight cars began burning, fire broke forth from the cupola of the oil and grease establishment of H. J. Delaney & Co., on Third street, a half block from the tracks where the burning cars stood. Following this the plumbing establishment of E. L. Down, on Second street, which was quickly destroyed, and the wagon shop of H. Trinker adjoining took fire several times, but it was put out each time and seemed in a fair way to stand.

A row of small frame dwellings on Fowler street, directly opposite the St. Paul freight house, between Second and Third streets, took fire, one after the other, and were destroyed. The occupants were able to get nearly all their furniture out before the heat and smoke drove them back.

The main freight house of the St. Paul company, extending from the south west corner of Fowler and Second and Third street, had a very close call, but was saved.

The burned territory extends from Western street, along the river front, up to the Sixth street viaduct. The principal buildings burned, not including the frame dwellings, were destroyed on Fowler and Second streets and were as follows: Union Steamboat Company's warehouse, Anchor Line warehouse, Pennsylvania railroad freight house, Wisconsin Central freight house (owned by St. Paul company, part of Fritzliff's warehouse, Delaney oil warehouse (damaged), E. T. Down's plumbing shop.

At 2:30 o'clock the fire was under control and there was no further danger of its spreading. What the loss is cannot be told with any degree of accuracy until it is known what the character and value of the freight destroyed was, but it is believed that the damage amounts to upwards of \$300,000, and some estimates place the loss at \$400,000.

While the fire was in progress Joseph McManus, a son of Detective William McManus, of the city police force, was run over by Engine No. 8 at the corner of Third and Fowler streets and instantly killed. The boy had gone to see the fire and was trying to get across the street when the accident occurred. He was eight years old.

JOHN GARTNER DEAD.

He Falls in Front of His House and Dies Suddenly. Yesterday morning early John Gartner, an old and well known citizen of North Wheeling, while repairing the sidewalk in front of his house at 500 Main street, fell to the ground and before aid could reach him he was dead. Coroner Schultz issued a certificate of death from heart disease.

He was in his seventy-first year, was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends, and leaves quite a large family, among his children being Mrs. Louise Hartong, Mrs. Peter Seybold, Mrs. Fred Driehorst, Mrs. John Crookard and Miss Amelia Gartner. He was a member of the German Pioneer Society, which will turn out to his funeral, the time for which has not yet been set.

THE SOMMERNACHTSFEST

Of the Arion at Mozart Park was an Enjoyable Affair. The sommernachtsfest of the Arion South Side hill-top resort, was one of the most enjoyable occasions of its kind ever given under the auspices of this well known organization. The attendance was large and the various features of the programme passed off with great eclat. The fireworks were a novel and enjoyable feature of the evening.

The display was one of the finest ever seen at the park. A dance programme of twenty numbers was carried out to the tune of strains of the Opera House orchestra music. The various committees showed great ability in arranging and carrying out last evening's function.

Colerain Field Notes.

Drilling has been commenced on the Parker farm, back of Martin's Ferry. The well on the Galbraith farm, near Smithfield, is down 1,000 feet, and the Lamb well near by, 800 feet.

The Lupton well, at Colerain, is 300 feet deep and drilling has been resumed at the Loyd well, now down 850 feet. A well was located on the Arnold farm on Wednesday.

The boilers were hauled to the Steer pumping station yesterday from Martin's Ferry. The scarcity of water is a great drawback to the Colerain field.

Sale of Real Estate. Nobhill & Davins sold the Holiday property on Chaseline street, Centre Wheeling, to Dr. William R. Taylor, for \$9,075, and the Mickel's property, on Jacob street, Eighth ward, to John Owens, Jr., for \$2,593. The Schambra property, on North Main street, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morris, for \$2,750. Lots 18, 19, 20 and 21 in Boggs' Run Mining and Manufacturing Company addition and part of lots Nos. 3 and 4 in Flann, Whyte & Gallagher's addition.

Yacht Racing Day Set.

New York, August 22.—The American's cup committee has selected September 7 as the day on which the first of the series of races between Valkyrie III and Defender shall be held.

Weather Forecasts for Today.

For West Virginia, generally fair; southeast winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair and warmer in northern portion, northwesterly winds.

For Ohio, generally fair; southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Stevens, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 60.00 8 a. m. 61.00 9 a. m. 62.00 10 a. m. 63.00 11 a. m. 64.00 12 m. 65.00 1 p. m. 66.00 2 p. m. 67.00 3 p. m. 68.00 4 p. m. 69.00 5 p. m. 70.00 6 p. m. 71.00 7 p. m. 72.00 8 p. m. 73.00 9 p. m. 74.00 10 p. m. 75.00 11 p. m. 76.00

A LIVELY INQUIRY

Made into Charges Against Health Officer Walden

BY THE COUNCIL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Special Inspector Employed at \$2 a Day Accuses him of Holding Out Fifty Cents of This—Dr. Walden Thinks it is a Matter of no Moment to the Committee, as he and Mr. Dowler had a Verbal Agreement.

There was a very lively and at times exciting meeting of the council committee on health last evening, at which the main thing was a matter which came up at the secret meeting of the board some time ago. At that time a sub-committee was appointed, composed of Dr. Taylor and Mr. McKelvey, to examine certain bills for drugs for small pox patients. Last night they had not entirely completed the work. Attention was called, however, to the large charges for sulphur candles and other disinfectants and to the large amounts of whisky used. Drs. Stathers and Taylor seemed to think the amounts named excessive, and it was also pointed out that bills were sent to the committee for drugs furnished to people who were able to pay for them. This point was also made as to bills for groceries, milk, coal, etc. Finally bills for \$725.00 were ordered paid, and others for \$310.00 were laid over. The committee was instructed to make a thorough examination of the drug bills, and to look at the prescriptions for which the charges were made.

The sub-committee in charge of the erection of a new hospital for contagious diseases reported that the first specifications had been found incomplete and the contract could not be let. A new plan was submitted, drawn up by Charles N. Hamilton. It provides for a neat two-story frame house, with four rooms and a hall on the first floor and four rooms, a bath room and a dispensary on the second. Chairman Haller, of the sub-committee, will have the plans and specifications at his office at 42 Fourteenth street until next Monday at 5 p. m., and sealed proposals will be received until that hour, as advertised in another column.

The house is estimated to cost about \$1,500. It will be heated by a furnace, and a down draft from ventilating shafts in the sick rooms will carry all germs and impurities into and through the fire. It is thought it can be finished in two weeks.

Those matters being disposed of somebody suggested an adjournment. The chairman, Dr. Stathers, said there was some other business, if it was desired to take it up. Dr. Walden evidently understood the reference, and he said at once: "I have no objections to the reporters being here."

Dr. Stathers said it had come to the ears of the committee that Mr. John Dowler, employed by order of the committee as special inspector at \$2 per day, claimed that the health officer had retained 50 cents a day out of this.

Dr. Walden asked: "Have you examined the records in the clerk's office? Have you looked at the pay rolls and the checks? They show that Mr. Dowler has received every cent he was entitled to, every cent the committee ordered paid him. You can go there and see for yourself."

Mr. Ebeling—"Did he pay any of it back to you after he received it?" Dr. Walden—"That is nobody's business but his and mine!" Mr. Ebeling—"Oh, isn't it?" Chairman Stathers—"Very well, doctor, if that is all the response you have, you may retire, and we will hear Mr. Dowler's statement on the subject."

Mr. Dowler was called in. He said he had worked for Dr. Walden several days about the first of May. The doctor asked him one day how he would like to continue at work for the city, and the witness asked what it would pay. Dr. Walden said he supposed about \$2 a day. He replied that he would work four months for that amount, as he would be doing nothing else. Several days later Dr. Walden said he could have the place, but added: "The committee is not willing to pay \$2 a day." Mr. Dowler asked what it would pay and was told \$1.50, and he said all right; he would work for that.

When his first pay became due he was in the city clerk's office, and was given his check for the time he had been employed, and at the rate of \$2 a day. Shortly after Dr. Walden came into the health office and said, "He got your check, didn't you?" He said yes, and the doctor added, "It was more than you expected, wasn't it?"

He said it was for \$2 a day, when the doctor said fifty cents a day that money went to him for special work he had done outside of the office. Dowler supposed of course this was true, and handed over that part of the money. He had received two checks since, and had paid Dr. Walden 50 cents a day each time. In all the doctor had received \$37.50, all but \$3 of the sum due him at 60 cents a day. One day they could not make the change by \$3.

Dowler wanted to work before May 1. The committee authorized his employment as special inspector at \$2 per day on May 10 until further notice. He said he sometimes was in the office from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., but lately had not been working as long. He had done some special inspecting, but not a great deal; in fact a great deal had not been done. Dr. Walden did a little, generally when out on his bicycle and people would call him in to complain.

Only the other day, Mr. Dowler said, the doctor remarked that the committee would not have paid him but \$1.50 a day.

After the witness retired there was considerable informal talk. Dr. Taylor said: "He certainly told Dowler the committee would not allow over \$1.50 a day after the committee hired him at \$2."

The clerk produced the first voucher for Dowler's pay, which read: "This certifies that John Dowler has worked for the city 24 days as special inspector at \$2 per day."

This was made up by the health officer himself.

Dr. Taylor moved that the committee demand that Dr. Walden pay back all the money received from Dowler, and while this was under discussion somebody suggested that the health officer be called in again, which was done.

He denied all of Dowler's story ex-