THE..... INTELLIGENCER
Is Acknowledged By All Merchants To Be The
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE CITY.
Try It and Be Convinced.

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

Moderate In Price, But Not Cheap In Quality.
THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER
Delivered At Your Breakfast Table.....
10 CENTS A WEEK.

VOLUME XLVII—NUMBER 310. WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS. {ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

GENERALS HAVE THIER COMBS CUT

By the Revelations Made by Schneider and Panizzardi in Their Denials.

A SOURCE OF JUBILATION

For the Dreyfusites and a Matter of Humiliation for the Military Persecutors.

MERCIER IS NOW LAUGHED AT

For Pinning his Faith to Such a Fragile Substance--Generals Are Much Depressed.

(Copyright, 1899, by The Associated Press.)

RENNES, August 18.—A severe blow to the military set it was when the Schneider dispatch was made known at 5 o'clock in the refectories and hotels. It was a source of jubilation to the other side.

General Mercier had greatly emphasized its importance when giving his evidence. His manner was victorious as he handed the alleged letter of Colonel Schneider to the president of the court martial, to be added to and filed with the other papers connected with the trial. These generals at Rennes have no standing counsel to advise them. They show forensic ability in making speeches when they ought to be giving evidence, but they lack lawyer-like prudence and legal practice.

A Risky Matter.

Any advocate would have felt how risky it was to dwell on such a document as an intercepted letter from a military attache, especially in view of the forgeries with which the secret dossiers teemed. After all that had transpired about the letters of military attaches to each other in 1894, the attaches, in self defense, were bound to discredit everything in the secret dossiers. These letters were supported by police reports. Were they published the world would read them aghast, as at least 127 persons in all must have seen them, the authors, real or alleged, would find themselves on the defensive.

But these considerations never presented themselves to General Mercier's mind. That he believed in the authenticity of his document and pinned his faith to it is now laughed at everywhere. His best friends call him a donkey, and his enemies rejoice.

Schneider's Denial Trumped.

Colonel Panizzardi trumps Colonel Schneider's denial of his alleged letter by writing and branding as a forgery the report that General Roget said he (Panizzardi) wrote to the late Signor Rossman, the Italian ambassador, regarding the relations of Colonel Schwartzkoppen with Dreyfus.

Colonel Schneider sends his contradiction to the Figaro from Ems, and Colonel Panizzardi makes use of that paper in telegraphing from Rome to give the lie to the whole of Roget's statement so far as it dealt with the alleged report to Rossman. The Figaro at once telegraphed both communications to Rennes, where they were posted in the hotels, for the edification of the patrons.

The Austrian and Italian embassies attest the genuineness of the Schneider and Panizzardi dispatches. Mercier feels that he has thrown the fat into the fire and he looked depressed and out of countenance to-day. So did Roget, who is a stronger man, notwithstanding the tears he shed at the close of his deposition yesterday. But both were tired and pale throughout the tiresome humiliation.

General Mercier had laid aside his fine uniform and wore this morning a shabby alpaca coat. He looked a wretched creature without his fine belongings. Roget, however, came with all his gold lace and plumes.

Col. Picquart's Testimony.

Colonel Picquart was again a witness. He was allowed to sit in an arm chair with which the generals had been successively accommodated. Picquart's figure is younger than his face. He is clean built, lithe, tall, graceful and more the figure of a tall circus woman than of a man, though he is quite manly in his appearance, bearing and address. His voice is pleasant. His diction is good, the emphasis never too emphatic and the gesticulation seldom overdone. He gives the impression of one who goes in for the sober and the unadorned.

His face is strange, but not unpleasing. The aquiline nose is far too long. The eyes are blue and of poetic expression, but the heavy, drooping lids give them a triangular shape. The prevailing expression of his countenance is sad. Still it shows mental serenity.

His defects are diffuseness, too great facility and a drawn out style. He does not force conviction in swift strong flashes. He is not graphic and never goes direct to the root of a matter. But he is not tedious. The beautiful voice saves him from that. It makes the listener patiently follow him through the mazes of argument, deduction and demonstration. His arrangement of arguments is cumulative. The presiding judge rubbed often against the grain and often begged him not to be diffuse, not to speak so much about his own concerns, but to keep to the Dreyfus affair. Picquart respectfully accepted these reproofs, saying that he only spoke of his own concerns in order to vindicate his character and to prove himself a credible witness.

Dreyfus' Guardian Angel.

He spent two hours to-day and four yesterday in giving evidence and remains the guardian angel of Dreyfus, standing between him and the implacable enemies who sit on the front seat of the witnesses.

In this row are Generals Mercier and Roget and many field officers who are still unheard. How bitterly and hatefully they eyed Picquart to-day.

General Billot, however, did not apparently share in their ferocious feelings. He seemed unruffled by Picquart's statements. Billot was on the staff of Bazaine in Mexico and escaped from Metz. He is a born politician and is always guided by the instinct of self-preservation. But he is not a bad man. He took from Metz to Tours in 1870 a commission as colonel which Marschal Bazaine had signed, showed it to Gambetta and then tore it up. Gambetta at once confirmed it and then promoted him higher. He is a type of the old, retired sergeant one might see playing cards in a provincial cafe with a pipe and a glass of absinthe.

Those who do not know his history are amazed to think he was thrice a minister of war and is a life senator.

The Dreyfusites greatly fear for Picquart's life. The stalwarts among them now guard him. He looks a man with an unpropitious star and he has always been unlucky, unless in having that peace of soul that passeth understanding.

(Signed.) EMILY CRAWFORD.

PICQUART'S TESTIMONY

Clears Away Many Cobwebs in the Evidence Given Against Dreyfus. He Makes an Impression on the Prejudiced Court.

RENNES, August 18.—When the second trial by court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, charged with treason, was resumed in the Lycee at 7:25 this morning. Colonel Picquart, former chief of the intelligence department of the war office, was called to the witness stand and continued his deposition, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court for the day.

The colonel gave his testimony in the same loud, fearless tone of voice that characterized his manner yesterday. He began by declaring he thought it necessary to reply to General Roget's vertiable arraignment of him while on the stand.

At the outset of Colonel Picquart's remarks, Roget interposed and said he would reply to them.

Colonel Picquart practically occupied the whole of to-day's sitting with a masterful presentation of his side of the case. He spoke for five hours, and his voice at the end of that time began to show signs of fatigue. His testimony was followed with the closest attention by the members of the court-martial and by the audience and during the brief suspension of the court Generals Mercier, Roget, Billot and De Boisdeffre and other witnesses sauntered together up and down the court yard of the Lycee or gathered in little groups animatedly discussing Picquart's evidence, which, although it contained but few new facts, was so cleverly placed before the tribunal and was spoken so effectively that it could not fail to repeat the impression he made yesterday.

Dreyfus drank in all the witness' words, which came as a balm to the wounds inflicted upon him by Mercier and Roget, and the prisoner frequently and closely scanned the faces of his judges, as though seeking to read their thoughts.

From the standpoint of the spectators, the session was the most uneventful one since the opening of the trial. Even the confrontation at the end lacked the dramatic force of the similar incidents which have marked almost every previous sitting.

A Fine Performance.

Picquart's deposition was a fine performance. He spoke without notes and, in view of the mass of facts adduced, it must be ranked as a feat of memory.

The members of the courtmartial took copious notes during Picquart's testimony, and it was quite evident that several of the explanations he gave came as fresh light.

Then, when Picquart concluded, both General Roget and General Mercier jumped up and asked to be heard contradictorily.

Colonel Jounaust asked General Roget to speak first. He thereupon faced Colonel Picquart, who replied promptly to his questions, which the general delivered in a theatrical manner and with frequent gestures.

General Mercier adopted a quieter demeanor. Neither, however, said anything which could be described as damaging to Colonel Picquart's evidence.

The feature of Picquart's deposition was his recital of the intrigues against him and the pressure exercised by Henry with the view of fixing on the witness the blame for communicating information to the newspapers.

Then, turning to the distant mission upon which he was dispatched, Picquart described the irritation he felt when he saw he was being removed because he was no longer wanted as head of the intelligence department. He explained that if this disgrace had been frankly avowed it would have been much less painful to him. The colonel also said that during his absence his correspondence was tampered with.

Dealing with his mission to Tunis, which Picquart said ought to have been intrusted to a commissary of police, the witness declared it was then that Henry, abandoning his underhand intrigues, began a campaign of open persecution. Henry wrote to the witness, accusing him of communicating information to the press, with disclosing the contents of secret documents, and with attempting to suborn officers in connection with the Petit Bleu.

Forged Documents.

It was then Picquart learned of the existence of the forged secret documents directed against himself and foresaw his own ruin if the Dreyfus affair was re-opened, and, to safeguard himself, he entrusted to a lawyer friend a certain letter from General Gonse, at the same time acquainting the lawyer with what he knew of Esterhazy, and instructing the lawyer how he should intervene, "if the occasion demanded it." This lawyer, M. Leblois, communicated with M. Scheurer-Kestner, then one of the vice presidents of the senate and the representations of the latter to Premier Meline's government followed.

When Picquart's furlough was due, General Le Clerc, commanding in Tunis, was ordered to send Picquart to the frontier of Tripoli. Le Clerc commented to the witness on this abnormal order, and Picquart confided to the general the probable reasons for it and his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. General Le Clerc thereupon ordered Picquart not to go beyond Gabes.

In the meanwhile the campaign in Paris was continued. Esterhazy appeared among the witnesses and accusers.

Picquart here created a sensation by incidentally remarking that the judges in 1894 were shamefully deceived in having the document containing the words "Cette cannille de d—" communicated to them.

Witness bitterly recited the details of the various machinations with the view of incriminating him, instigated by Henry, Esterhazy and Paty de Clam.

Colonel Jounaust, (president of the court), having asked for explanations on certain points, Picquart said:

"If I tell you all this, gentlemen, it is to show what must have been the mental attitude towards me of the members of the court-martial which tried Esterhazy." (Murmurs of assent.)

When he resumed his deposition, the witness said he regretted he had not been given the opportunity to contradict his accusers at the court martial.

"I have almost finished my task," added Picquart; "but I ask permission to refer to the way the bordereau came to the war office. I have doubts in regard to the person who brought the bordereau. Two quite different persons could certainly have delivered the bordereau in 1894. But, if an intelligent person had delivered it, he would certainly have insisted on the value of its contents."

DREYFUS' DIET

Only Milk and Eggs—How he Spends Time in Prison.

RENNES, August 18.—Captain Dreyfus still lives almost exclusively on milk and eggs. On rising at 5 o'clock he takes a glass of milk. He is then escorted to the court room under a strong guard. On returning to prison he takes a second glass of milk, and at 1 o'clock a soft boiled egg and another glass of milk. At 2 o'clock his wife calls upon him, spending a couple of hours with him daily, without restrictions of any kind. After their interview another member of the family sees him for half an hour.

M. Demange arrives daily at half-past four in the afternoon, and remains until seven, discussing the progress of the case. During the remainder of the time the accused generally reads or studies mathematics. He retires to bed about half-past nine. Dreyfus retains his good spirits and expresses confidence that he will be acquitted, especially now that he believes M. Labori will be able to return to the active work of the defense.

Esterhazy May Testify.

PARIS, August 18.—There are rumors that after all Esterhazy will go to Rennes to testify.

GUERIN REFUSES

All Overtures for Peaceful Surrender Will be Starred out.

PARIS, August 18.—M. Guerin, the anti-Semite who is beleagured by the police, decided to-night to energetically maintain his own propositions and refused to accept those proposed by General Jacquey. M. Guerin's decision not to surrender was delivered after a deputation of the national defense group had waited on him and informed him of the contents of the semi-official note.

A semi-official note issued to-night says: "Having consideration for humanity above all other things, the government from the beginning discarded the idea of storming M. Guerin's house or the seizure of the accused by mere force. Measures for preventing M. Guerin from communicating with the outside world, as well as preventing or dispersing all assemblages, will be maintained, however, as long as possible."

Giorot Is Insane.

RENNES, August 18.—Giorot, who claims to have been the man who attempted to assassinate M. Labori, was brought to Rennes this evening. Colonel Picquart, M. Gast and others who saw the would-be assassin declare that Giorot was not the man. The prisoner has written a letter to the police, making an alleged confession, and glorifying the crime. The doctors say he is insane.

Labori's Condition.

RENNES, August 18.—Maitre Labori was not so well this afternoon. He overtired himself yesterday, and to-day he was only allowed to exercise for an hour, which he spent in the garden. His wound is no worse, but he is suffering from nervousness.

TRADE TOPICS.

Scarcity of Steel Continues—Business Still Booming—Payment Through the Principal Clearing Houses—Iron and Steel Industries.

NEW YORK, August 18.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade will say to-morrow:

The Cramps have discharged many hundred hands and ask Russia to extend the time for completion of two warships because they cannot get the steel. Completion of twenty-one out of thirty-seven vessels building in the Delaware is also affected. It is a curious experience for this country, but shows the gigantic expansion of home demand.

No one can question the fact that payments through the principal clearing houses have been in August 55.9 per cent, larger than in 1892 for the month thus far, and outside New York, 23.0 per cent. No better test of the volume of business is known, but there is a growing handicap in advance of prices. How long and how far this advance can go without reaction is the problem which level headed business men are studying. Evidences of checked consumption are rare, but it would be childish to hope that at some points higher prices would not hinder buying.

In iron the question is of steel billets, which the great consuming companies have bought far in advance, so that all new orders have a narrow margin. For six months billets have sold at $4 to $6 higher than the rails made from them. Other demands, not covered by contracts, are mainly for various shapes and sizes only prescribed in contracts. While prices have risen twenty-five cents for southern pig iron, fifty cents for Chicago local coke, and seventy-five cents for grey forge at Pittsburgh, rails have advanced $1 per ton, with work covered for all this year and 400,000 tons or more taken beyond what can be delivered until next year. Other finished products do not change, although the demand at all points exceeds present capacity.

Failures for the week have been 156 in the United States, against 154 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 17 last year.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, August 18.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: The decrease in business has not been followed by any drop in prices. The demand during the week has been from the smaller mills and entirely for purposes of consumption. Foreign markets continue extremely firm and the mills in this country are sold months ahead. Good Ohio XX and above has been sold at 32c and that price is now bottom. Round lots of Montana have sold at 18c. The scoured cost of even fine medium clothing is 53c. There is a better business in carpet wool following the advance in the price of carpets this week. The general tendency of the market is still upwards with no signs of weakness. The sales of the week are 3,375,000 pounds domestic and 513,000 pounds foreign, a total of 3,888,000 pounds, against 2,250,000 pounds last week and 2,433,000 pounds for the same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 35,813,100 pounds.

GENERAL JIMINEZ IS JUGGED.

The Cuban Police not Acting Honestly Military Authorities Took Affair in Hand.

DOMINICAN REVOLUTIONIST

Arrested as He was About to Sail. He Denounces his Detention as an Outrage.

HAVANA, August 18.—In view of the fact that Colonel Bacallao, chief of the secret police, persisted in his declaration that General Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the presidency of Santo Domingo, was in Havana, either not having left or having returned, the military authorities telegraphed to Cienfuegos, instructing Captain Stamper, collector of customs there, to ascertain whether Jiminez was on the Mendez steamer, and to take him under arrest if that should be the case. Just about as the steamer was leaving Cienfuegos Captain Stamper located Jiminez, and arrested him. Jiminez denounced the arrest as an outrage. He said he had broken no law, and would not yield except to force. Captain Stamper replied that he was ready to use force if necessary, and Jiminez then yielded, remarking that he did so only because he could not help himself.

Senor Frias, mayor of Cienfuegos, refused to make the arrest, claiming that General Jiminez was an old personal friend whom he had known intimately for years. When Jiminez was taken into custody, Senor Frias was found, with a police inspector, in close conversation with Jiminez and the latter's secretary. It is believed the mayor was urging him to leave the steamer, to conceal himself and to wait for a better opportunity.

Captain Stamper informed Jiminez that he would make him as comfortable as possible, and, after Jiminez and his secretary had packed their trunks they were driven, accompanied by the chief of police and Captain Stamper to the Union Hotel, where two bedrooms and a dining room were placed at their disposal. General Jiminez will be kept under police charge until further advices are received from the governor general. There is much excitement among the people of Cienfuegos over the incident. The feeling is generally expressed that the authorities had no right to arrest Jiminez, an unarmed citizen, going apparently to Santiago de Cuba, and the point is even made that, even if he were going to San Domingo, he would only be returning to his native country.

Senor Aybor, a representative of Jiminez, left Cienfuegos for Santiago de Cuba last night, after remaining at the former place ten days. It is believed he tried to fit out an expedition, as a small schooner was found lying outside of the harbor, supposed to be awaiting a cargo of ammunition.

Senor Aybor had taken out clearance papers for Key West several days ago.

To Intercept Jiminez.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, August 18.—Advices from Santo Domingo say the government there is growing desperately apprehensive of the arrival of Jiminez, leader of the revolution, who is momentarily expected.

His arrival, it was added, will completely turn popular opinion. The chief object of the government is to intercept Jiminez, and a number of armed vessels are patrolling the coast, with orders to search every strange vessel and capture Jiminiez, under and flag, armed or not.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS

Twenty-sixth Regiment Which Goes to Manila Soon.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 18.—Promptly at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the cannon on the parade ground at Plattsburg boomed out a presidential salute, signifying that President McKinley had arrived at the government fortifications, where he was to review the Twenty-sixth regiment. The presidential party drove over from Hotel Champlain, and proceeded directly to the reviewing stand. Mrs. McKinley presented a handsome silk flag to the regiment. Colonel Rice received it on behalf of his men.

Then the entire regiment, headed by the regimental band, passed in review before the President. President McKinley spoke in the highest terms of the soldiers. The regiment will leave for Manila in about two weeks.

After review, the members of the presidential party were entertained at lunch by Colonel and Mrs. Rice. The remainder of the day was spent rather quietly by the President, as the weather was decidedly warm. In the morning President and Mrs. McKinley went for a short drive with Secretary Hitchcock.

A Stormy Session.

DETROIT, Mich, August 18.—After an exceedingly stormy executive session of over three hours, the International Typographical Union to-day decided to leave the settlement of the Chicago difficulty in the hands of the executive council. The council was empowered to proceed to Chicago, investigate the difficulty and take whatever action was deemed necessary. The question is whether extreme measures shall be resorted to in unionizing all the allied printing trades in Chicago, in which at present both union and non-union labor is employed.

Death the Winner.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—An accident which resulted in the death of Jockey George Lynch happened in the last race to-day. In going around the first turn, Bloodhound, on which Lynch had the mount, was crowded, and went down, rolling over the jockey. He sustained a concussion of the brain and his chest was badly crushed. He died on the way to the hospital.

M'COY PUT TO SLEEP

In one Minute by a Man who Went Into the Ring Without any Hope of Winning From the "Kid."

CHICAGO, August 18.—"Jack" McCormick, of Philadelphia, knocked out Kid McCoy in about one minute to-night. The bout was to have been for six rounds and it was generally thought that McCormick stood no show at all. He, himself, said before entering the ring that he was going to do his best and let it go at that. The fight was so short and so quickly over that there was almost nothing to see but the punch that put McCoy to sleep. The fight was under strict Queensberry rules, hitting with one arm free permitted.

When the gong sounded McCormick started in to rush things relying on his greater weight and superior strength to offset McCoy's science. He received a straight left in the mouth the first time he tried it, and a second later a savage left hook on the side of the head halted him a second time. He then rushed twice more, carrying McCoy to the ropes both times. The first time he hit McCoy over the kidneys with his right. The second time as they came from the ropes still clinched, McCoy freed his left and sent a hook to McCormick's cheek, dropping him to the floor.

McCormick lay quiet, making a pretense of claiming a foul, although none had been committed. McCormick rose on the order of Referee Hogan with a sheepish grin on his face. The knockdown had not injured him in the slightest. The men squared off once more and then came the end like lightning from a clear sky. McCoy was moving cautiously around McCormick, both hands low down, neither being as high as the belt. McCormick suddenly let fly his right and it landed full on the jaw. McCoy went down like a dead man flat on his back, legs and arms outstreached, his face pointing squarely to the ceiling.

It was evident the instant he struck the floor that his fighting was over for to-night at least. Pandemonium broke loose in the hall and there were wild yells for McCormick, shrieks of "Get up, Kid!" "Get up!" Hogan went down on one knee by the side of McCoy and shouted his call of the seconds in the fighter's ear, but McCoy was past all hearing. At the word "ten," he raised his head slightly, and Hogan paused an instant before he shouted "out," but McCoy was still out of it. Thirty seconds would not have brought him into condition to fight again.

BERNSTEIN WINS

From "Solly" Smith in a Canter—The Latter Never in it.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Joe Bernstein, of New York, won almost as he pleased from Solly Smith, of California, in their fight at the Broadway Athletic Club to-night and beat him down to unconsciousness in the thirteenth round. All that was exciting and dramatic came in the twelfth and thirteenth rounds and when Referee John White counted off the significant ten seconds, the ring was surrounded by a crowd that howled itself hoarse. Beyond a clever display of science, speed and shiftiness on the part of both men, the opening rounds were not exciting. Smith in the opening of the twelfth, sprang across the ring and made a desperate lunge at his man. Bernstein stopped him with his left and then in a fierce rally in the middle of the ring, sent the Californian down with his right. He knocked Smith down three more times in this round and in the thirteenth landed a heavy right swing, which ended the fight.

DOUBLE HANGING

At Rockville, Md.—One Murderer Retracts his Confession.

ROCKVILLE, Md., August 18.—Armstead Taylor and John Alfred Brown were hanged here this morning for the murder of Louis Resenstein and his wife. The drop fell at 10:30 o'clock.

On the gallows Taylor retracted his former confession and his testimony on the witness stand, and asserted that Brown had nothing whatever to do with the murder. Brown also protested to the very last that he was innocent.

W. E. Belt, of Chicago, in whose family Brown was formerly a slave, made every effort in his power to secure a commutation or a reprieve for the doomed man. At midnight last night he called Governor Lowndes up on the telephone and secured from him a promise he would interpose in the event that Judges Henderson, Motter and Chief Judge McSherry consented to it. Mr. Belt obtained, after much persuasion, the consent of Judges Motter and Henderson, but Chief Judge McSherry, who presided at the trial, positively declined to recommend executive interference, on the ground that there was enough testimony against Brown to convict him, in spite of anything that Taylor may have said at any time.

After the execution Mr. Belt sent a telegram to Governor Lowndes, in which he told the governor that he held him and Chief Judge McSherry responsible for the death of an innocent man.

Hanged as a Joke.

MURRAY CITY, Ohio, August 18.—The dead body of George Simcoe was found lying in a hay mow yesterday. The neck was broken and there was a mark around it evidently made with a rope. Investigation revealed a rope with a noose hanging out of a crack in the barn. The rope showed that it had been recently cut. Two men who were seen about the barn before the body was found have been arrested on suspicion. The theory is that the boy was hanged as a joke and the hanging proved fatal. The perpetrators then evidently sought to hide the evidence of the crime.

Machinists Secret Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 18.—A secret meeting of the machinists employed at Cramps stated that the recent wholesale discharges at the ship yards was made for the purpose of intimidating the men who were preparing to demand a nine hour day. Mr. Kunzelman asserts that if the 500 machinists agree to strike, the entire four thousand employes now at work will go out as a protest against the action of the Cramps in making the discharges. The reason given by the firm for the discharges was the scarcity of structural iron. Mr. Kunzelman asserts the machinists are not effected by this shortage and that there is enough work to keep them busy for two years.

Price of Meats Raised.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Prices for all meats for the consumers were raised from two to three cents per pound at a mass meeting of the retail butchers' association of this city to-night. These advanced prices will go into effect to-morrow.

STATHERS INQUIRY IS ENDED

And the Matter is now in the Hands of the Board of Directors for Decision.

A NEW WITNESS INTRODUCED

By the Prosecution Creates a Mild Sensation--Testifies as to The St Louis Trip.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. Va., August 18.—The first witness in the Stathers inquiry this morning was H. H. Smith, a harness maker of Weston, who testified that while a member of the hospital board Hon. David Snyder repeatedly told him that the present hospital administration was in many respects the most efficient in the history of the institution.

Dr. Stathers was recalled by the prosecution and identified a letter which he had written May 26, 1898, to the mother of Mrs. Mary L. Sommerville, in which he said that Mrs. Sommerville was a good, true woman, who had suffered, not because she had done wrong herself, but because others had wronged her, and that annoyance had once driven her insane, and there was no danger of her again being thrown off except through some further annoyance. The letter was admitted in evidence.

The prosecution this morning offered to pay the stenographers for making them an extra copy of the evidence if permitted by the board, which proposition the board yet has under advisement.

Prosecution Closes.

The prosecution opened and completed its rebuttal testimony to-day. It consisted in part of evidence tending to sustain the reputations for truth and veracity of Mrs. Mary L. Sommerville and Miss Alferetta Wilson. Many witnesses testified. Among those who spoke as to the good reputation of Miss Wilson were Stark A. White, county superintendent of schools; Perry G. Alfred, formerly editor of the Sentinel; Hon. George W. Dean, Dr. George Snyder, Duke Dent and Messrs. Rittle, De Fox, Davis, Kee, Rotruck and Nuiter, hospital employes.

Rev. W. H. Savage, pastor of the Baptist church at this place testified as to the good reputation for truth and veracity of Mrs. Sommerville. He stated that he believed she had thoroughly repented of the great mistake of the past and was now an earnest Christian and that he had made her a teacher in his Sunday school.

On cross-examination he said he had talked with friends at Grafton, particularly Rev. J. D. Simmons, the Baptist church pastor there, who shared his opinion relative to her. Miss Carrie Mekper, O. C. Rotruck, Boyd Nulter, W. C. Green, O. H. Kee, F. E. Davis and other hospital employes also testified to her good reputation for truth and veracity.

Sensation of the Day.

The sensation of the day was sprung when the prosecution introduced for the purpose of impeaching Miss Georgia Green, one Worthy Ward, a young man from Jarvisville who stated that on May 25, 1898, he was at the home of the Greens, near Stringtown, near the Doddridge and Taylor county line; that Miss Georgia Green was keeping house for her brother, and that she told him that she had just received a letter from her sister Harriett, at Weston, and that the letter stated that she had just returned from St. Louis, where she had gone on a two week's trip on business for the hospital. Ward fixed the dates by memorandum book by entries made at the time. He explained that he was over there as a representative of a lodge of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member, that the lodge paid his expenses because he was doing committee work, and he had therefore kept an account of the date and all expenditures.

Dr. George Snyder and Mrs. Mary L. Sommerville were both recalled to impeach Miss Harriett Green. They stated that on a day during the last holidays that Miss Green and other young ladies had suspended some mistletoe about the door and that Dr. Snyder being the first to walk under it, Miss Green kissed him. Willie, the little son of Dr. Stathers, told his father of the occurrence, and the latter accosted Miss Green about it, saying she had destroyed the day's pleasure for him.

Miss Green's Admission.

Miss Green came down stairs and in the presence of both Dr. Snyder and Mrs. Sommerville, said that Dr. Stathers had given her the d—l, and added: "I just told him that by his conduct he had verified the truth of every report about ourselves."

When asked if the reports were true she said: "Yes, they are all true, and the half has never yet been told."

Miss Green had been interrogated as to these facts and denied them only so far as the admission is concerned.

Dr. Snyder further testified that he had heard Dr. Stathers complain about Mrs. Sommerville refusing to attend a show with him and Mrs. Stathers, and also that he complained that she was "always too tired to dance with him."

At 6 o'clock this evening Mr. Foster and announced that the prosecution was ready to close its case. The defense having no more evidence to offer the case is now in the hands of the board, there having been a general agreement among members of the board and attorneys that arguments would be dispensed with.

While there have been frequent exhibitions of bad temper during the hearing of the case the end came with everybody feeling kindly toward each other. The board meets gain to-morrow. It is not yet known when it will pass upon the evidence.

Will Have to Get it First.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., August 18.—The goddess of fortune smiles in the distance on Herman E. Tyson, a young lawyer here, and a cool million awaits him in Australia, upon proof of his being a twig of an old family tree. James Tyson, a multi-millionaire forty times over died intestate at Melbourne, Australia. Recently his people in Maryland and West Virginia have about traced their lineage to him, and ere many moons young Tyson will be a Crocsus.

ROBBERS ARRESTED

After a Hard Fight—One Killed and Several Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 18.—Crump Arbogast was killed, and several of the notorious gang of Clay county robbers, of which he was a member, were dangerously wounded in a raid made by Clay county officers to-day.

The raid occurred at daybreak on the top of the mountain, at Eldorado, where the robbers had been holding out against arrest. Arbogast was shot through the head, dying five hours later.

Robert Reedy and a third member of the gang are seriously wounded, the latter being shot through the body. Luther Reedy, a fourth member, was arrested unhurt and placed in jail. Four of the officers making the raid have bullet holes through their hats.

Death of Miss Lewis.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., August 18.—Miss Mary A. Lewis, who resided near Myerstown, Jefferson county, about seven miles south of this place, died to-day, after an illness of several months. She was a daughter of the late Lieutenant James B. Lewis, of the United States navy, and belonged to a well known Virginia family. She was about fifty-eight years old, and was highly respected for her admirable Christian character. A brother, Mr. Robert Lewis, of Winchester, Va., and two sisters, Mrs. Charles H. Lewis, and Mrs. Kate Lewis, of Clarke county, Va., survive her. The remains will be brought to this place to-morrow and interred in Edge Hill cemetery.

Miraculous Escape.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., August 18.—A huge steel smoke-stack ninety feet long and four feet in diameter and weighing thousands of pounds, fell last evening, swiping badly an entire side of the building, and pinioning Superintendent Evan Lowther to a gutterway, he miraculously escaping with only a mashed foot.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION

In a Wales Colliery — Twenty-five Dead Taken out so far — Pathetic Scenes at the Mines.

LONDON, August 18.—By an explosion to-day in the Liest colliery, in Glamorganshire, Wales, eighteen persons were killed and sixty other are still in danger. As this dispatch is sent the list of dead in the colliery disaster is now believed to be twenty-five, and it is understood all the living have been rescued. Thousands of persons have gathered around the mouth of the mine. Many persons were injured by the explosion.

The explosion occurred during the night shift, when there were only fifty men in the mine.

There were many heroic acts in the endeavor to save the survivors from the effects of the after-damp, but so far only five have been rescued alive.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed as the bodies were brought to the surface, men, women and children crying and eagerly waiting for tidings of the entombed miners.

JOUBERT'S APPEAL

To Queen Victoria Said to be a Canting Pamphlet.

LONDON, August 18. — The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"General Joubert's appeal, which will reach the queen to-morrow (Saturday) is a canting pamphlet, reciting the history of the Dutch in South Africa. He laments the discovery of gold in the Transvaal, which has led, he says, to British oppression of the Boers, and he stigmatizes the recent appeal of the Outlanders as a false document, asserting that the wire pullers of the vile scheme are Cecil Rhodes and Joseph Chamberlain, whom he couples with Jameson.

"Alluding to the Applebee murder, he reminds the queen of the 'Jack the Ripper' crimes in London."

LOURENTO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, August 18.—The government of the South African republic is making strenuous efforts to persuade the local Portuguese authorities to permit the passing of ammunition.

President Kruger has personally wired a request to that effect, stating that a modus vivendi with Great Britain is assured. Two thousand cases of arms are due to arrive here to-morrow on the German steamer Koenig from Hamburg, July 5.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

Situation Quiet but Ill-feeling Against Foreigners.

APIA, Samoan Islands, August 10, Via AUCKLAND, August 19.—Although the general situation is quiet, the ill-feeling between the natives and foreigners continues and trouble is feared. They are busy making copra (the dried kernel of the cocoanut) and it is reported that they are hoarding money to build boats or buy arms. Mataafa has addressed a letter to the Samoan commissioners. He urges that there should be no king and suggests that Dr. Solf, German president of the municipality of Apia, be the head of the government.

It is reported that Mataafa himself will be elected governor, but this rumor lacks confirmation. The British third class cruiser Tauranga has sailed for Sydney, N. S. W.

After Chinese Reformers.

LONDON, August 19.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says:

"A well informed native paper says the empress dowager recently issued a secret edict ordering the provincial authorities to make every endeavor to arrest Kang Yu Wei, the refugee leader of the Chinese reform party, and two other reformers, offering rewards for their capture, on the ground that they continue to disseminate sedition."

Growing Serious.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 18.—Another white woman was brutally assaulted by a negro in this city this afternoon. A deputy sheriff came upon the scene while the assault was being committed. The negro took a revolver from the officer and beat him into insensibility. The negro escaped. Excitement is intense.

Bubonic Plague.

OPORTO, Portugal, August 18.—It is now acknowledged that the bubonic plague began here on June 4 last, since which time there have been thirty-nine cases, thirteen proving fatal.

TUPPER'S VERY BRAVE WORDS

In Connection With the Alaskan Bounday Dispute--He Charges the United States

WITH PURPOSELY DELAYING

The Settlement of the Matter on Account of Pecuniary Benefits Accruing to the Miners.

LONDON, August 18.—Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian high commissioner, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, said:

"The United States is purposely delaying a settlement of the Alaskan dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through delay, and has refused to have the boundary delimitated, as is being done in Venezuela. No settlement ever could be reached through the one-sided commission suggested by the United States.

We have reached an impasse and have no intention of resuming negotiations in regard to matters pending between Canada and America until the Alaskan question is settled. I propose that a British railway be built from Kitimata to Dawson, and that a law be passed allowing only Britishers to mine on the Yukon. The moment this is done the object of the United States in preventing a settlement disappears. The Dominion is a unit in supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's stand."

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Holds out the Olive Branch of Peace to France in Dedicating a Monument to German Heroes at St Privat.

BERLIN, August 18.—Emperor William yesterday unveiled a monument to the dead of the regiment of the First Guards on the St. Privat battlefield, in the vicinity of Metz. In the address which His Majesty made on the occasion, he said:

"Hallowed recollections attend today's festival, making hearts beat higher. My First regiment of foot guards is represented by one company, its glorious flags and many old comrades who fought and bled on this spot. I unveil this monument in remembrance of those who fell on the field of battle. This ceremony also takes place in the presence of my youngest regiment, and the whole army, represented by the troops of the Sixteenth corps. This is almost the only regiment which has not hitherto been represented by a monument on this blood-drenched field, yet it had its full claim to one. Although it is nearly related by history to my house, where princes and kings it has been called upon to train up, and though it might rightly, therefore, be considered as a family household regiment, yet my grandfather did not hesitate for a moment to sacrifice to the welfare of the country troops so dear to him. History tells us how the regiment fought, bled and fulfilled its oath, and how its behavior evoked the praise and its sorrows the tears of the great emperor. This regiment, with me as its senior comrade, to-day sets up a memorial of stone to its heroes who rest beneath the sward."

The design of this monument differs from that usual on battlefields. A mail-clad archangel leans in calm repose on a sword, adorned with the regiments' proud motto: "Semper Talis." I desire that the meaning of this figure be generally known. It stands on this blood-stained field as a guardian of all the brave soldiers of both armies, French and German, who fell here. For the French soldiers who found a glorious grave at St. Privat, also fought bravely and heroically for their emperor and fatherland. When our flags are lowered in greeting before this bronze statue, and flutter mournfully over the graves of our dear comrades, may they wave over the tombs of our foes, and which whisper that we drank sorrowingly of their brave deeds. It is with deep thanks and an upward glance to the Lord of Hosts for the guidance He so mercifully vouchsafed to our great emperor, we will recall that the countless souls of all those who once stood face to face in hot encounter will look down upon us this day from which place they stand around the throne of the Supreme Judge, united in eterna. peace."

Emperor William strongly emphasized the words "all" and "both" in his utterances, when referring to "all" the brave soldiers of "both" armies.

Ornamental Directorates.

LONDON, August 18.—The board of trade bankruptcy report for 1898 shows an increase of 256 in the number of failures. Commenting upon the Hooley failure, the report says: "Reckless and extravagant methods of promotion converted a profit of £5,000,000 into a loss of £89,300. Investors are warned to distrust ornamental directorates."

Pope's Encyclical.

LONDON, August 18.—The Morning Leader's Rome correspondent is informed that the pope's encyclical on the peace conference will appear next week in the Osservatore Romano and shortly afterward the pope will address an important letter to the South American episcopate.

Movements of Steamships.

BOSTON — Cephalonia, Liverpool; Lahn, New York via Cherbourg for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN — Campania, New York.

HAMBURG—Pretoria, New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

SOUTHAMPTON—Auguste Victoria, New York via Cherbourg.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair