

# The Marietta Daily Leader.

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SIX CENTS A WEEK  
Single Copy Two Cents

STORE COOLED WITH ELECTRIC FANS. STORE COOLED WITH ELECTRIC FANS.

## LEADER STORE.

PRICE REDUCTIONS EVERYWHERE.

Previous to invoicing we are anxious to dispose of all Surplus Summer Stock—as a result every department has been visited and lines of goods that have not moved as fast as we expected have been brought to the front and prices greatly reduced. Bargain seekers will find many tempting offers throughout our store. We give space below to but a few of a large number of Attractive Bargains.

### SUMMER CORSETS.

Good fitting summer corsets, made of splendid quality welt, well stayed; formerly 39c, are now 25c.

### LADIES' VESTS.

Cream colored, Jersey ribbed vests, taped neck and armholes, all sizes; worth 10c, reduced to 5c.

### WALKING HATS.

Here cost cuts but little figure—it's what they will bring. Sailors and trimmed hats are marked down from 75c to 50c, \$1.00 to 75c, \$1.50 to \$1.00, \$1.75 to \$1.25, \$2.25 to \$1.39 and the finer qualities at just half the former prices.

### BABY CAPS.

At proportionate reductions.

### LAWN DRESS GOODS.

Quite a pretty assortment of dress lawns in stripes, floral designs and neat figures, good quality, formerly sold at 5c, your choice 3c.

### STANDARD CALICOES.

All of the very best brands of Standard Calicoes, including Sampsons, Americans, Windsors, dark and light blue, black and white, silver gray and turkey reds, 5c.

### UNBLEACHED MUSLIN.

Good quality, fine unbleached muslin, full yard wide, retailed everywhere at 6c we offer at 4 1/2c.

### CURTAIN SCRIM.

Double width, cream colored curtain scrim, worth 6c, now 4 1/2c.

### BIG REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF

Parasols, Dress Skirts, Tailor-made Suits, Ladies' Neckwear, Wash Skirts, Fancy Ribbons, Wool Dress Goods, Table Linens, Lace Curtains, Waist Silks, Shirt Waists, Fancy Petticoats.

## PAUL PRAGER COMPANY,

NEW McLAREN BUILDING,

218-220 Front Street, Marietta, Ohio.

### FIERCER INDIGNATION.

Reminiscence of the Days of the Spanish War Prevails at State, Navy and War Departments.

Washington, July 17.—A degree of excitement, reminiscent of the days of the Spanish war, prevailed at the state, war and navy departments Monday. Early in the day came Adm. Remy's dispatch conveying the ill tidings from Tien-Tsin and for the time obscured the Peking situation. The 9th infantry is one of the crack regiments in the world, and the terrible story of fatality in its ranks aroused a spirit of fierce indignation, and a demand for vengeance among the officers of the navy and navy here that could not be repressed.

There was a disposition at first in the war department to pluck some hope from Adm. Remy's statement that the death of Liemou, and in fact, the whole fight at Tien-Tsin, was nothing more than a "report." This hope was dashed by the receipt of the dispatch from a correspondent written directly on the battlefield, and in a place where the facts of the case must come under his eye. Secretary Hay called a special cabinet meeting to discuss the situation. He was only able to gather up four members, but fortunately these included Secretaries Loaf and Root. There was talk of an extra session of congress, and discussion of further reinforcing our troops in the Philippines. It was also understood that communication had been had with President McKinley at Canton. There was just a grain of comfort in a dispatch from Consul Goodnow at Shanghai, stating that he had not heard of any news from the Peking situation, though the reported fall of the legations, though that report had come from Shanghai.

### CABINET MEETING HELD.

Probably 8,000 or 10,000 Troops Will be Sent to China as Soon as Possible and Sent to China.

Washington, July 17.—Secretary Hay called a cabinet council Monday morning to consider the Chinese situation. Few cabinet officers are in the city, and the only attendants were Secretaries Hay, Root, Loaf and Gage. The council lasted for some time and the situation was thoroughly discussed. In all probability the president will come home within the next two or three days to remain a day or two. There is reason to believe that 8,000 or 10,000 troops will be gotten together as rapidly as possible and hurried to

## We Name

Reduced Prices this week on our complete stock of

## SUITS

Whether Men's, Youth's or Boys'. It is a Money-raising, Clearance Sale and it will pay any person to take advantage of the opportunity.

**The Derrick**

One Price Clothing Store,

220 Front Street, Marietta, Ohio.

Children's Wash Suits for 39c—49c

and 50c—59c

## ALLIES REPULSED.

The Combined Forces Made an Attack on the Chinese at Tien-Tsin July 13.

### WERE DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS

Among the Slain Were Col. Liscum, of the 9th Infantry, and Col. French, of the 25th.

Other Americans Were Killed and Wounded—The Russian, English and Japanese Troops Lost Several Officers.

Washington, July 17.—The navy department Monday morning received official confirmation from Adm. Remy of the reverses of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin on the morning of the 13th. The dispatch is dated Che-Foo, July 15, and says:

"Reported that allied forces attacked native city morning 13th. Russian's right with United States 9th infantry and marines on the left. Losses allied forces large: Russians, 100, including artillery colonel; Americans, over 30; British, over 40; Japan, 25, including colonel; French, 25.

"Col. Liscum, 9th infantry, killed; also Capt. Davis, marine corps. Capt. Lemley, Lieuts. Butler and Leonard wounded. At 7 evening allied attack on native city was repulsed with great loss. Returns yet incomplete; details not yet confirmed.

London, July 17.—The Evening News prints a dispatch dated at Shanghai Monday giving a detailed account of the attack of the allied forces on the native city of Tien-Tsin as reported in a press dispatch, dated Tien-Tsin, July 13, via Che-Foo, July 15, and Shanghai, July 16.

According to the Evening News' dispatch the allies were repulsed and compelled to retreat with a loss of more than 100 killed, the British losing 40 and the Japanese 50. The Americans and Russians, it is added, also suffered heavily. Among the Americans killed were Col. French, of the 25th infantry, and Col. Liscum, of the 9th infantry. A Russian colonel of artillery was also killed.

The dispatch adds that the Chinese men fought with great desperation, and their marksmanship was accurate and deadly.

Washington, July 17.—Col. Emerson H. Liscum, of the 9th infantry, who was killed at Tien-Tsin, was one of the most gallant of the old civil war veterans in the service. At the outbreak of that war he volunteered as a corporal in Company H, of the 1st Vermont infantry, having been born in Vermont. He was mustered out of the volunteers in August, 1861, and immediately entered the regular army as a private in the 12th infantry. Promotion was rapid in his case, and he received his first commission in the regular army as a second lieutenant in January, 1863.

He was transferred to the 30th infantry in 1866, and later became captain, and became colonel of the 9th infantry on April 25, 1899. He was brevetted a captain in 1864 for gallant service in the battle of Bethesda Church, and in the campaign before Richmond, Va. Col. Liscum was in the Santiago campaign with the 9th infantry, and was badly wounded at the battle of San Juan hill. The war department had taken note of his splendid service there, and his name was to have been presented at the next session of congress for promotion to the rank of brigadier general.

Capt. Austin R. Davis, United States marine corps, also killed, was a native of Georgia. He entered the marines corps as a second lieutenant on July 1, 1894. He went out to the Philippines in April, 1899, in charge of the marines who took over the Cavite naval station from the military branch. His commission as captain in the marine corps is dated March 3, 1899.

Capt. Wm. B. Lemley, of the marine corps, who is reported wounded, is a native of North Carolina and a nephew of Judge Advocate General Lemley, of the navy. He entered the corps on its increase in March, 1899, being attached to the staff as an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, of the marine corps, also wounded, was one of the new officers in the service, having been appointed from Pennsylvania in April, 1899. He was sent to the Philippines, and was one of the officers drawn from the Cavite station by Adm. Kempff at the beginning of the fighting at Taku.

Lieut. Henry Leonard, of the marine corps, was appointed to that service from the District of Columbia in April, 1899. He accompanied Lieut. Butler to the Philippines soon after his appointment, and also joined Kempff's forces at Taku.

Washington, July 17.—It is stated at the war department that no such person as Capt. Wilcox, who was reported wounded, is in the 9th infantry. The officials here think it might be Maj. Wallace, of the 9th.

Maj. James Reagan, of the 9th infantry, entered the military service from New York as a musician in Company H, 2d infantry, before the civil war. He served throughout that war and received a commission as second lieutenant in the 15th infantry in December, 1866. He was assigned to the 9th infantry as first lieutenant in 1870, and has been attached to that regiment ever since, becoming captain in 1887 and a major in 1899.

The Capt. Bookmill referred to in

the dispatches as having been wounded is Capt. Edwin V. Bookmill. He is a West Pointer, entering the academy from Ohio in 1885. His first commission was that of second lieutenant in the 2d infantry in 1889. He became attached to the 16th infantry as captain in 1899, and joined the 9th infantry by transfer in the same year.

Capt. Charles R. Noyes, of the 9th infantry, is adjutant of the regiment. He also was a West Pointer, having been appointed from Massachusetts in 1875. He got his first commission as a second lieutenant in the 9th infantry in 1879, and has been with that organization ever since, becoming first lieutenant in 1887 and captain in 1888.

London, July 17.—"Revenge to-day, mourning to-morrow," is practically the universal cry of Europe, but it is sorrowfully admitted that there can be no revenge to-day, nor, perhaps, for many to-morrows, for the incredible barbarities that are reported to have marked the last scenes within the legations at Peking. Nothing is clearer than the anti-foreign conflagration is rapidly permeating even hitherto quiet provinces; and, though it is recognized that every day which leaves Peking in the power of the mob increases the perils and difficulties of the situation, nothing comes from the diplomats of Europe to show that the powers have overcome the jealousies, resulting in general impotence, to which is commonly ascribed the sacrifice of the handful of women, children and men comprising the international colony in Peking.

Nothing was received Monday that added to the information previously obtained regarding the massacre. The only ray of light extricable from the Peking messages appears to be the statement that Cheng and his followers did their utmost in defense of the legations. The rebels, however, are evidently greatly in the majority, and the few loyalists are helpless before the hordes who have joined and are daily joining the bloodstained Cantarilla, who have usurped authority at Peking.

The fate of the capital appears to threaten other towns like Tien-Tsin, Che-Foo and even Shanghai. The defeat of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin seems to place that town in desperate straits, and if retreat to Taku is necessitated, observers consider that it will be likely to decide the policy of wavering viceroys.

The departure of Adm. Seymour from Tien-Tsin and the movement of warships toward Shan Hai Kuan, on the gulf of Liaotung, are taken to indicate that this route may be adopted for an advance on Peking, which is distant 170 miles from Shan Hai Kuan.

The members of the Chinese legation Monday morning still assert that they have no information concerning the fate of the foreigners in Peking. The war office Monday issues a dispatch from Gen. Doward, dated Tien-Tsin, July 11, which adds little to previous information. The Chinese, according to this dispatch, attacked the station the morning of July 11 and were repulsed after four hours' hard fighting, in which 500 of the enemy were killed.

On July 9, Gen. Doward, commanding a force of 100 Americans, 950 British and 400 Russians, and Gen. Fukushima, commanding 1,000 Japanese, attacked the Chinese and captured their positions southwest of the city, killing 350 and capturing four guns. American and Japanese troops subsequently rushed and took the western arsenal. Gen. Doward adds that the day's honors rested with the Americans and Japanese. There were no casualties among the Americans or the Russians.

### ALL FOREIGNERS DEAD.

Men Killed Women and Children Rather Than Have Them Fall into the Hands of the Boxers.

Shanghai, July 17.—It is reported here that after the Europeans in Peking had made a last endeavor to break through the Chinese lines, and failed, the men killed the women and children rather than have them fall into the hands of the Boxers. Some of the women, it is stated, took poison, as they believed that death was certain and that they would suffer the tortures which were inflicted upon the wife of M. De Giers, the Russian minister, whose body was frightfully mutilated.

For days the little band of foreigners had held out against overwhelming odds and on the morning of July 6 a final rush was made in an effort to break through the Chinese lines, and escape. They were driven back, however, by the thousands of Chinese, who surrounded the legations. Death in its most horrible form awaited them.

It is then, it is said, that some of the women took poison. The men then shot their wives and children. All met death bravely. They were resigned to their fate. To hold out longer in the face of overwhelming odds was impossible. It was certain that the mob of fanatics hammering at the gates would soon be upon them and they would be tortured to death.

Hardly had the women and children been killed when the Chinese made a combined attack and after a short but fierce hand-to-hand fight all the foreigners were put to the sword.

Prince Tuan, it is reported, was so angry because he failed to capture any of the women that he ordered his troops to sack the quarters of the native Christians. Here the bloody scenes enacted at the legations were repeated. Thousands were killed and their bodies horribly mutilated. The streets around the legations and in the native Christians' quarters literally ran with blood.

## THE SECOND WEEK

Trial of Caleb Powers, Charged With Being Accessory to Goebel's Murder, Resumed.

### THE RAILROAD REGISTER WANTED.

A Letter Signed by the Defendant Was Produced and Made a Part of the Court Record.

Defense Objects to Introduction of Copies of Telegrams Sent Through the Telegraph Office at Harboursville.

Georgetown, Ky., July 17.—The trial of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with being accessory to the Goebel murder, was resumed at 9:30.

A squad of burly deputy sheriffs still remain on duty at the court room door and search all persons entering the room to prevent any one entering with pistols.

On motion of the prosecution a subpoena duces tecum was awarded requiring James Eggleston, of Frankfort, to bring in to court the railroad register showing the time of arrival and departure of trains at Frankfort the day of the assassination. The purpose of this is to contradict the claim of the defense that Jim Howard, who is alleged to have fired the shot arrived after the assassination.

Howard at one time claimed that the train on which he came did not arrive till afterward, but the register shows that it arrived some thirty minutes previous to the murder, and in addition the prosecution will offer to show proof that Howard had spent the night in the city.

A letter signed by Caleb Powers, in which this expression was used: "I have had a hard time getting Taylor and others to start, but they are all right now, and this thing will end," was filed and made a part of the record.

Mrs. W. B. Anderson, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, at Harboursville, the home of Powers, resumed the stand to identify telegrams sent through that office which are supposed to have a bearing on the case.

Mrs. Anderson reiterated her statement made on Saturday that many of the telegrams on file in her office for the months of January and February had been tampered with. The defense objected to introduction of several telegrams as evidence because they were only copies. The objection was over-ruled. The first telegrams read were from Powers to the various captives charged with the business of getting up the excursion of mountain men to go to Frankfort, and most of them read:

"How many can you insure from your county. Wire immediately." (Signed) C. POWERS.

The defense filed a formal objection to their competency as evidence. Nothing new was brought out in the testimony of Mrs. Anderson, the telegrams produced by her being the same that were produced by her at the Fulton examination trial at Frankfort.

Henry Kelly, manager of the Postal Telegraph office at Frankfort, was next introduced to prove telegrams sent through the Frankfort office.

The telegrams were identified by Mr. Kelly, but were not read. They were placed in an envelope and sealed up and the court will pass upon their admission as evidence later.

John H. Golden, operator of the Western Union, at Frankfort, identified telegrams sent through that office. A telegram from Powers to Robert Noaks, who, it is said, will prove a star witness for the prosecution, was read. It called Noaks from London to Frankfort at Powers' expense, for a conference. Court recessed.

Chinese Population of Oregon. Portland, Ore., July 17.—The Chinese population of Portland exceeds 50,000, and there are perhaps 70,000 in the state of Oregon, yet no threats of violence against them have been openly made on account of the outrages in China. At the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city, a large part of the Chinese population took an active part, and all the leading Chinese merchants have, in interviews, expressed their loyalty to the United States.

### Destroyed by a Cyclone.

Dallas, Tex., July 17.—News was received here Monday afternoon that the town of Dallas, 60 miles southwest of Dallas, was destroyed by a cyclone Monday morning. The wife of John Nelson and two children are believed to be fatally hurt. Two churches, several dwelling houses, and an immense amount of farm property were destroyed.

### Guild Declines the Office.

Washington, July 17.—Curtis Guild, of Boston, who was tendered the appointment of first assistant postmaster general to succeed Perry S. Heath, has declined to accept the office. The reason given for his action is the pressure of private business interests.

### Death of W. H. Washington.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 17.—Judge W. H. Washington, of Philadelphia, a direct descendant of Augustine Washington, father of George Washington, is dead at Castle Creek, Hot Springs, of consumption. He was 45 years of age, and a lawyer of recognized ability.

## THERE ARE PIANO DEALERS

—AND—

## PIANO DEALERS.

Some are at large expense, others at less, and some have almost none. We are of the last-named, as we have ample show and storage room not otherwise used. On our floors at our factory we have been showing—and are now showing as good an assortment of medium and high-grade Pianos as can be found; and our prices on the same are such as will save you many dollars if you take advantage of our offers.

Our business here is a permanent one, and we offer personal attention to and oversight of all the instruments we put out.

The intimate acquaintance which years of piano and organ-making have been ours, renders our judgment in selecting makes and styles of instruments to be second to none. Everything we sell has our positive guarantee to be as represented.

## THE STEVENS ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,

Gilman Avenue, Marietta.



### REPAIRING A WATCH

Of the finest workmanship is a branch of our business that we give special attention to. Our repairing department is conducted with the utmost care and skill; DIAMONDS are reset, and jewelry of all kinds is repaired in the most perfect manner.

Pioneer Jewelry Store,  
Cor. Front and Butler Sts.

### TO PREVENT AN OUTBREAK.

No Massacre of Chinese Must Occur in the United States—Prompt and Stern Measures.

Washington, July 17.—The government here has taken note of the efforts made in some quarters to stir up agitation against the peaceful Chinese in the United States. It feels it is imperatively necessary to use the entire resources of the government to suppress any movement that would jeopardize their safety. Anything like a massacre of Chinese in the United States would wreck the whole case of the United States government in the settlement which must come of this Chinese trouble. Our government could not demand reparation or indemnity from China for whatever happens at Peking or elsewhere in China if the Chinese government, through the violence of our people, were put in position to claim a set-off growing out of violence shown its people in the United States. Therefore steps have been taken already to have the authorities in localities where there may be danger of anti-Chinese outbreaks prepare for the promptest and most stern repressive measures at the first symptom of trouble. And it may be stated there will be no halting in the use of the Federal troops for such purposes if they are called for by the state officials. While the state department has not made public these facts, it has received most revolting details of a terrible international tragedy at Peking and is proceeding to take action accordingly. It is easy to understand why this information is not at once made public, when one remembers the large colonies of Chinese residents in the Pacific coast cities and the ancient grudges which workmen of that section have ever borne them.

Advices of a very alarming character were received Friday and Saturday by Secretaries Hay and Root, saying that the anti-Chinese feeling in San Francisco is so strong that there are fears of an outbreak against the Celestials. These advices have come by wire.

Fosteria, O., July 17.—John Fisher, a man of 65 years, stepped from the Nickel Plate main track to the side track directly in front of an engine. One foot was cut off and the other was so badly mangled that it also had to be amputated. He will probably die.

### Run Over by a Yard Engine.

Chauncey, O., July 17.—Tim Shannon, section boss on the B. & O. S. W. at Mineral, was instantly killed there by being run over by a yard engine. His brother was killed at about the same spot four years ago. Shannon was 24 years old, single and had been employed by the road for three years.

### Amass Stone's Widow Ill.

Cleveland, O., July 17.—Mrs. Julia Stone, widow of the late Amass Stone and mother of Mrs. Hay, the wife of the secretary of state, is seriously ill at her home in this city. She has been in ill health for some time, but her illness took a dangerous form several days ago.

### Young Men Killed.

Sidney, O., July 17.—While driving over the C. H. & D. crossing on the St. Mary's pike, one mile north of here, Ed Gross and David Mett, two young men from Jackson Center, were struck by a light engine and instantly killed.

### GARDINER GUILTY.

Extreme Penalty of the Law for the Murderer of Little Ethel Long.

Chillicothe, O., July 17.—Richard Gardiner will pay the extreme penalty of the law for the brutal murder and outrage of pretty 13-year-old Ethel Long. At 7 o'clock Saturday night the jury, which has been listening all week to the evidence, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The verdict was received with a great public demonstration, and the authorities, who had feared an outbreak should Gardiner be acquitted, breathed easier.

Hon. Archibald Mayo, who defended Gardiner most ably, made the customary motion for a new trial, and the Negro will not be sentenced until after this has been heard. Gardiner declared that he expected conviction, and that he would suicide before he would permit himself to be electrocuted. He received the sentence without visible emotion, and is cheerful, but still declares he will never be taken to Columbus alive. Every precaution has been taken to prevent his killing himself, and he will be closely watched.

Justice has been speedy in this case. The crime was committed on the afternoon of May 23 last, and is still fresh in the public mind. He escaped lynching at the time by a miracle, and had to be spirited to various places to escape mob violence. The evidence against him was wholly circumstantial, but was so conclusive that his guilt could not be doubted.

### More United States Troops for China.

Manila, July 17.—Two battalions of the 14th artillery left for China by the transports Indiana, Flintshire and Wyfeld. The expedition, which will join the 9th infantry, will carry 500 pounds of ammunition to a man and a reserve of 1,000,000 rounds, together with medical subsistence, stores and clothing for 5,000 men for three months. It will also take two seven-inch mortars and two six-inch howitzers, with ammunition. The hospital ship Relief is going to China.

### Chinese Petitioners Killed.

Washington, July 17.—An unofficial report has come to the attention of the Chinese officials at Peking that 3,000 Chinese officials at Peking petitioned Prince Tuan to protect the foreigners, whereupon Prince Tuan ordered all those who united in the petition to be killed.

### Seymour Killed His Wounded.

London, July 17.—Dispatches from Shanghai say that in the recent retreat of the Peking relief expedition, Adm. Seymour had to kill his own wounded to prevent them from becoming victims of the tortures of the Chinese.

## Nyal's Celery Nervine.

Blood and Nerve Tonic.

A valuable remedy for the relief and cure of Nervous Disorders. It tones up the system, improves the appetite and aids digestion. Sold by

Beagle & Lytle,

Drugists, Opp. Court House