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THE KAISER'S LIFE

Attempted by an Unknown French Assassin on Sunday.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE SENT HIM

With Evident Intent to Kill the Emperor of Germany.

THE SCHEME DETECTED IN TIME

At the Same Time One Was Sent to Chancellor Von Caprivi—A Box Which Aroused Suspicion Opened by an Expert Before it Reached the Emperor—A Letter Accompanies It—The Attempted Assassination Thought to be the Result of a Political Plot.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—It now appears that Emperor William, on Sunday last, also received an infernal machine from Orleans similar to the one which was sent to Chancellor Von Caprivi. The infernal machine sent to the emperor was accompanied by a letter. Both machine and letter were delivered at the office of the emperor's civil cabinet, where some of the employees became suspicious of the contents of the box. They accidentally discovered its real nature, and soon managed to render it harmless.

Emperor William has not yet been informed of the fact that an infernal machine was sent to Chancellor Von Caprivi, and, consequently, it is believed that the fact that an infernal machine was sent to him as well as the chancellor has not been communicated to the emperor.

The French government has promised the utmost assistance in tracing the criminals concerned in sending the infernal machines to Chancellor Von Caprivi and the emperor of Germany. An experienced political detective, Hontausch, is investigating the case, but up to the time the dispatch was sent no clues have yet been found leading to the identity of the criminals. As in the case of the infernal machine sent to Emperor William the concealed explosive sent to the chancellor was accompanied by a letter written in a free, bold hand and covering a page and an eighth. The letter was addressed: "Monsieur Le General De Caprivi, Grand Chancellor D'Allemagne, Berlin."

From the postmarks it was judged that both infernal machines and both letters came from the town or Orleans, in France, and the police of that place are in active communication with the authorities of this city and are doing their utmost to discover the identity of the person or persons who forwarded the dangerous packages to Berlin. Chancellor Von Caprivi's infernal machine, when opened by a gun maker, proved to be similar to the one which was exploded at Spandau last summer. The letter which accompanied the infernal machine which was sent to Chancellor Von Caprivi, read as follows:

"I have the honor to forward you samples of an astonishing kind of radish seed which is usually sown in December and gathered in February. This kind is not affected by frost. Receive, sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration."

(Signed) "G. DECHANTEAU, 17 Rue Bouloung, Orleans."

The letter sent to Emperor William with the infernal machine intended for him has the same contents as the one addressed to Chancellor von Caprivi. It has been ascertained that the address given by De Chanteau is false.

The supposition that the sending of the infernal machine was the work of a crank is now abandoned, and it is believed that the attempts upon the life of the emperor and Chancellor Caprivi were due to Chauvinists, who are disappointed at the slow working of the Franco-Russian entente, and who decided to take revenge in their own hands.

The finding of the two infernal machines has caused but little excitement in Berlin, as it is well known that the emperor and the chancellor never open boxes or other articles that may be sent to them, that task falling upon others who are always on the lookout for presents similar to the ones recently sent to the emperor and to the chancellor.

THE SCRIBA FAMILY

Once Wealthy—Claims for Fortunes Due Them Now Pending.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The family of August M. Scriba, who committed suicide in San Francisco on Sunday, are well known in central New York and at one time owned nearly all Oswego county, the boundary line of their property being the centre of Oneida lake. Suits are now pending to establish the ownership of at least a portion of the property formerly held in their name. The town of Scriba, N. Y., was named after the family, and the homestead in Constantia, on the border of Oneida lake, is still occupied by George Scriba, a cousin of the dead man, who is a fisherman and guide on the lake. Suits are now pending to establish the Scriba claim to the ownership of a portion of Oneida lake itself. This property was formerly owned by the grandfather of the dead ex-bank examiner. The house is filled with historical records, books, etc., brought from the other side, and in spite of the poverty apparent, the utmost refinement is shown. The family also have a large claim against the government in the matter of the French spoliation claims, and it is said that at least \$100,000 is now lying in the treasury at Washington awaiting satisfactory proof on the part of surviving members of the Scriba family.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 28.—About 10 o'clock this morning Myron A. King, a mason, shot and killed his wife and then ended his own life by sending a bullet into his brain from a big revolver. King and his wife had parted two weeks ago after having several violent quarrels. Mrs. King taking their child and going to live elsewhere.

THE LEHIGH STRIKE

To be Arbitrated—President Wilbur Says the Struggle is Over.

BETHLEHEM, PA., Nov. 28.—The state board of arbitration of New York and New Jersey arrived here to-night. Two hours after making their headquarters at the Eagle Hotel, Secretary Romayne gave the following to an Associated Press reporter: "President Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley railroad company, has consented to meet the state board of arbitration of New Jersey and New York to-morrow."

No demonstration on the part of the strikers occurred upon the arrival of the board. President Wilbur was notified by messenger of the board's presence here at 10 o'clock as he was about to retire. Speaking of the strike this evening, President Wilbur said: "Business is improving at all points along the line. There are a large number of coal collieries in operation. I don't see but that the strike is over. I do not mean to say that things are altogether in as good shape now as before the strike began, but we are running trains on all divisions without inconvenience."

IS IT OFF?

The Strikers Adjourn and Are Sending Cipher Dispatches Along the Line. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—2:25 A. M.—The Lehigh strikers committee, in conference at the Bingham House, has just adjourned. They refuse to admit or deny that the strike has been ordered off, but are sending cipher dispatches all along the line.

What It Costs.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Nov. 28.—A petition signed by nearly all the merchants in Wilkesbarre was forwarded to President Wilbur to-night asking him to arbitrate. The estimated loss to the Lehigh Valley on account of the strike is half a million dollars a day. It is said here that the management of the strike has now passed out of the hands of President Wilbur into the hands of the newly elected general manager, Mr. Voorhees.

TRAINMEN KILLED.

Engineer and Fireman Meet Death in a Lake Shore Wreck.

CONNEAUT, OHIO, Nov. 28.—Early this morning a Lake Shore freight train backed on the siding at this place, and, through some misunderstanding, the switch was left open. A freight train from the east dashed through the open switch, totally demolishing both engines and ten cars. Engineer Gaines and Fireman Kirke, of the standing train, were instantly killed. The engineer and fireman of the east-bound train were so badly injured that they may die.

Will Investigate.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Nov. 28.—Judge Jackson has ordered an investigation in the matter of the United States prisoner, Presley Jones, who died in jail. The death, it is alleged, was in a great measure due to neglect and disobedience on the part of Marshal Dan Harman of the doctor's orders. The affair has created considerable hard feeling against the system of handling so many federal prisoners here at one time.

Fire at Coryville.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Nov. 28.—At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the little town of Coryville, O., which threatened for a time to wipe out the place. Robinson's grocery house and residence were consumed, with a loss of \$3,500, partially insured, and the residences of George Blake and John Harkle were also burned to the ground, with a loss of \$500 each.

Escaped From the Reform School.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. FAUNTTOWN, W. VA., Nov. 28.—Ed. Jordan, of Milton, Cabell county, W. Va., escaped from the West Virginia reform school this afternoon. Twenty-five dollars reward is offered for his arrest.

Patents to West Virginians.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Patents granted: Edward B. Hyre, Elk Fork, ratchet wrench; Lewis P. Moran, J. O'Brien and J. Davis, Montgomery, switch stand and lock.

A Villainous Deed.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 28.—A cross tie placed across the track of the Mississippi Valley railroad, two miles below Letcher, caused the wreck of a gravel train. Fireman Joe Fogarty, of Vicksburg, was killed instantly, and Engineer Matthew Casey was fatally injured. A negro brakeman and two other members of the train were injured. The sheriff is hunting for the villain who placed the tie on the track.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A convention of railroad coal miners will be held in Pittsburgh to-day for the purpose of taking action in regard to the reduction in wages demanded by the operators. If the operators refuse to compromise a general strike will probably be ordered.

The Westminister Gazette hints that Mrs. Langtry is the woman involved in the suit Mr. Stanton brought against "Squire" Abington Baird's estate for money promised him for recovering \$250,000 stolen by a woman with whom Baird associated.

The miners employed at Vice President Stevenson's mines in McLean county, Ill., struck yesterday against a reduction of wages. Mr. Stevenson is at home but the men could not obtain an audience with him.

The funeral of Congressman Charles O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, occurred yesterday at Philadelphia. The services were simple, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased.

William H. Jarvart was arrested at Pittsburgh for passing \$20 counterfeit bills. The police think they have a dangerous criminal.

J. C. W. Morrison, of Springfield, a piano tuner, was whipped to death by white caps for assaulting a young lady.

INTERNAL REVENUE

Schedule and Income Tax are Next to be Considered.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

To Meet To-day to Complete the Tariff Bill—The Whisky Tax Will Not Exceed 10 Cents Per Gallon—Republicans Preparing to Vigorously Fight the Wilson Bill—The Southern Democrats Will Also Make a Big Kick. Western Free Traders Satisfied.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The ways and means committee will to-morrow devote its attention to the internal revenue schedules of the new tariff system. The strain of the past week has been very severe on all the Democratic members, the sessions frequently running far into the night, and it was resolved that nothing should be done to-day.

To-morrow Messrs. McMillin, Bryan and Montgomery, members of the subcommittee on internal revenue, will meet and begin the formulation of the internal revenue and income tax provisions.

The internal revenue schedule proper will not be very difficult, but the income tax scheme will involve considerable labor. It still appears that the increase of the whisky tax, if any increase is made, will not exceed 10 cents per gallon, and the changes in the tobacco schedule will be very slight and directed rather to more logical classifications than to an increase in the tax.

The whole income tax question is opened up anew, and it is now possible that the tax may after all be of that sweeping character as to include all individuals with incomes of \$5,000 per annum or over.

The Republic's are already preparing for a vigorous fight on the new tariff bill. Circular letters are now being sent out by the thousands signed by Justice Bateman & Co., the Philadelphia wool commission merchants, asking that certain data be sent to Mr. J. C. Burrows, a Republican member of the ways and means committee, in regard to the wool question.

Of course, the principal theme of discussion in congressional circles to-day is the new tariff bill. Conservative Democrats are figuring that the deficit caused by the new bill will not exceed \$35,000,000.

In the south generally the effect of the new tariff will not be felt so severely as elsewhere on account of the local character of its great industries.

In these localities, however, its results will be felt to a very considerable extent. Rice, sugar, iron ore and coal are the principal articles in which the southerners are interested and all have been subjected to vigorous treatment.

The western members seem to be fairly well satisfied with the bill. The Democrats of that section are largely free traders any way. Up in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Michigan there are some of the largest and most easily worked deposits of iron in the country.

William R. Morrison, now chairman of the inter-state commerce committee, was asked to give an opinion about the Wilson bill. He said that he did not like to talk on the subject. It is very easy to criticize the actions of others, he said, and besides the whole scheme had not been developed. It had not been shown yet where the money was coming from, and that would be important in considering the measure.

"I ought to be satisfied with the wool schedule," added Mr. Morrison. "As it was my bill which first placed wool on the free list, and I have been an advocate of it ever since."

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Postmaster-General Bissell's Report—Statistics of the Year—Some Partisan Filings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The following abstract of the annual report of Postmaster General Bissell was given out at the postoffice department to-day. The postmaster general in his financial statements shows that the deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$5,177,171, instead of \$1,552,423 as estimated by Mr. Wanamaker; and that instead of a surplus of \$872,245 for the current fiscal year as estimated by Mr. Wanamaker, there will be an estimated deficiency of \$7,830,473. The postmaster general estimates the gross revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, at \$4,427,748, and the gross expenditures at \$9,309,485, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$5,971,731, which, however, will be decreased \$1,250,000 from funds taken from the unpaid money order accounts. Although there are ninety-three additional postoffices now entitled to the free delivery service, the absence of appropriation for extension renders impossible the establishment of the system in even one of these towns. There are now 610 free delivery offices.

After a thorough trial of two and one-half years the experiments in free delivery tried in forty-six towns of populations ranging from 600 to 4,000 has not proved the desirability of establishing the system generally, which the postmaster general estimates would necessitate an annual outlay of \$10,000,000.

The appropriation of \$10,000,000 made for the trial of rural free delivery has been found inadequate for a fair test, and the plan is not approved.

The postmaster general by one stroke has settled the carrier overtime question under the eight-hour law. Claims for overtime amounting to nearly a million dollars were on file in the department when he assumed his duties. Under his order of April 4, however, postmasters have been held strictly accountable for the time of their carriers, so that the making of overtime has practically ceased. He suggests that postal notes be abolished and the sales charged for all domestic orders should be reduced and the form of order simplified.

IMPROVED SERVICE.

Great improvement is noticeable in the star, railroad and steamboat transportation service, the length of routes being 453,832.83 miles.

The postmaster general states that his desire is that wherever the general service can be advanced, use should be made of rapid transit city and suburban car lines. He pays particular attention to the railway mail service, and the requirements of this year will, he estimates, call for an increase of employees from 6,645 men to 7,000 men. He urges such legislation as will provide a reasonable sum to be paid to the widows and minor children of railway mail clerks killed while on duty, and estimates that \$20,000 annually will be sufficient for this purpose.

There has been a marked increase in the special delivery business, the entire number of such pieces of mail matter delivered being 3,375,693, an increase over last year of 22 per cent.

The department carried last year 301,000,000 pounds of second class matter, an increase of 14 per cent. Concerning this, the postmaster general remarks that he is afraid that this indicates not so much a healthy growth in the periodical literature of the country as the success of enterprising publishers in securing the entry of many publications into this favored class that are really not entitled to the privilege.

While Mr. Wanamaker estimated that the profits from the sale of the Columbian postage stamps would be \$2,500,000, Mr. Bissell's estimate is only \$1,000,000.

WILL PASS QUICK.

Senator Voorhees Thinks There Will Be No Delay in Passing the Tariff Bill.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Nov. 28.—Senator Voorhees returns to Washington to-morrow. The senator thinks the house will adopt the Wilson tariff bill during December, that the senate will debate it during January, and it will be adopted and go to President Cleveland by February. "I think," said he, "that all realize the damage to business interests caused by protracted debate of the tariff, and that there will be no disposition after fair debate to obstruct a vote."

A French Journal's Hopes.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Journal Des Debats hopes that, thanks to the energy and courage of which Mr. Cleveland has given so many proofs, matters of public interest will now receive attention, and that the McKinleyites will finally be defeated.

THIS IS CONTEMPT.

Governor Tillman's More Forceful Than Elegant Denunciation of the Federal Courts.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 28.—The general assembly met at noon to-day, and the third annual message of Governor Tillman was read. It was a very lengthy document and the reading required several hours. The important features of it was the governor's remarks on the question of railroad taxes and receiverships and the dispensary law, both of which have been topics of great interest in the state during the year. The supreme court has decreed that the lower court had no jurisdiction where the sum of taxes in dispute in any one county was less than \$2,000. The report contains such phrases as "tail wag the dog," "underhand and illegal way," "very essence of injustice and inequity and tyranny," "judicial insolence," "servile, cringing obedience" and like expressions in reference to the action of the federal courts.

"The unholy marriage between the dignity of the federal court and those unholly corporations, (referring to the railroads) must," the governor says, "be annulled, and the owners of the bonds made to understand that there is a point beyond which the patience of the state will not permit them to go."

Regarding the dispensary act, the governor expresses wonder that it has thus far stood the test of the tempest of litigation which it has occasioned.

THE COLORED QUESTION.

The Convention in Cincinnati—Remedies for Existing Evils Proposed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—Bishop H. M. Turner, of Atlanta, called to order the National Colored Convention, pursuant to his call, issued September 20. To the surprise of all the list of delegates reached over 500, and more are coming.

Hon. C. H. J. Taylor, of Kansas City, Kansas, recently appointed United States minister to Bolivia, made an address taking strong ground against all mob law in general. His remedy was the enactment of special statute for the speedy trial of all rapists, fixing the punishment at death. He would also compel the county in which a man was lynched to pay his heirs \$10,000.

To-night Bishop Turner delivered an address carefully prepared and full of deep feeling. He deplored the apparent taint upon the race, and declared that if even half that was charged against colored men of the United States is true, colored men themselves should band together and organize for the correction of the evil by the most radical measures.

The bishop's remedy is in partial African emigration. He favors calling on this nation for a portion of the forty billions which the country owes the colored race for labor, say \$500,000,000, to enable them to begin African emigration.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY

Alleged and Denied in Connection With the South African War.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Owing to the questions of Mr. Henry Labouchere in the house of commons, in reference to wounded Matabeles, who it was insinuated, were slain by Mashonas, the British South African Company cabled to Capetown and received to-day an emphatic denial of the report from Captain White and Hon. Maurice Giffard, who commanded the Mashonas. These two officers declare that the wounded Matabeles were attended to in the Bulawayo hospital with as much care as was shown to the wounded of the company. On the other hand Captain White and Mr. Gifford declare that the Mashonas horribly mutilated the Mashonas at the Shangani engagement, cutting off women's breasts and mutilating the children, etc.

A Federation of Railroad Workers.

The committees of railroad men who were here last week trying to organize a federation of railroad employes, have made an organization of all the unions except the engineers, and made H. N. Lamb, of Garrett, Ind., president, and A. H. Gallaher, of Bellaire, secretary. The engineers are to be invited to join. The organizations included are the conductors, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen and firemen.

You're Thanking dinner is not complete without that elegant Angel Food at the Wheeling Bakery's Retail Store.

Civil Service Commissioner Johnson has retired from the commission.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, slightly warmer weather Wednesday; south winds. For Western Pennsylvania, Western New York and Ohio, local snows or light rains on the lakes; fair in the interior; southwest winds, becoming variable; slightly warmer in Ohio.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

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

7 a. m. 41 3 p. m. 44
9 a. m. 42 7 p. m. 45
12 m. 42 2 Weather—Changeable

DIED.

GORSUCH—On Wednesday, November 23, 1893, at 2 o'clock a. m. HELEN, daughter of B. R. and Agnes Gorsuch, in the 14th year of her age.

Funeral notice hereafter.

Won't Hurt the Sugar King.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 28.—"The new tariff won't affect me in the least so far as sugar is concerned," said Claus Sprackels, the sugar magnate. "Raw island sugar may possibly be affected,

ALL FEEL THE BLOW.

The Wilson Tariff Bill Pronounced a Paralyzer

TO THE INDUSTRIES OF WHEELING

In Common with the Interests of the Whole Country.

EXPERTS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS

Predicting a Disastrous Effect on all Branches of Local Industries if the Bill Should be Passed—The Sweeping Effect of the Proposed Measure Causes Surprise and Dismay—How Iron and Steel, Pottery Ware and Glass Would Suffer—The Outlook for American Wool.

Naturally the Wilson tariff bill was the all-absorbing topic of conversation about town yesterday. The most casual observer saw at a glance that the sweeping reductions and removals of duties must prove disastrous to Wheeling's leading industries, the manufactures which have made her and which must be relied on to keep her prosperous.

Everywhere that men gathered the tariff was the theme, and nearly everybody, regardless of politics, condemned the sweeping blow at American industries made by the Wilson bill, and expressed a hope that it might never become a law. The way Democrats felt about it was well expressed by one of the most prominent members of that party, who said:

"The bill will never pass. It may go through the house, but never through the senate. But the leaders in Congress will try so hard to put it through that it will have the same effect, and next year the Democrats will be routed, horse, foot and dragoons, and I know lots of us who will be glad of it. This monkeying with the tariff ought to be rebuked."

Among the general chorus of condemnation there were a few exceptional expressions. These were dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, who, when they unwittingly became involved in argument fell back on the exploded theories of the tariff revenue reformers, and said a reduction of the tariff must be a good thing, since the American price of any article must necessarily be the price abroad plus the duty. Therefore to reduce the duty was to reduce the price. The effect on wages they ignored, and when an array of solid facts was brought against their theory they simply parrot-like repeated the old formula.

All the experts in special lines who were seen agreed that the effect of the Wilson bill, if enacted into a law, would be disastrous to all local industries and fatal to some. The local feature of the bill was stated to be the return to ad valorem duties, opening the door to fraud in undervaluation of imports. A reduced tariff would be bad enough, but to change from a high specific to a low ad valorem duty would be doubly bad. Iron manufacturers, steel manufacturers, glass manufacturers, pottery operators, wool growers and buyers, workmen in all branches of industry and thoughtful business men were among those who were heard by INTELLIGENCER reporters yesterday to deplore the blow at American manufactures and to express the hope that the bill would be rejected.

Messrs. Parker Bros., the produce firm, were of the opinion that the farmer would feel greatly the change in the duty on potatoes. At present the duty is twenty-five cents a bushel, and in Nova Scotia, Scotland and Ireland there is a great surplus this season that will, if the potato duty comes off, be sent to this country.

A traveling man representing a New York notion house was speaking of the tariff bill yesterday afternoon and declared that the change from specific to ad valorem duties will create great confusion in all branches of trade, and also be the means of importers cheating the government by fraudulent invoices. This gentleman was in Wheeling on the night of the great Democratic jollification after the Waterloo of '92, and he then in writing to a brother said that in less than a year hundreds of that shunting multitude would be "hunting for free soap houses." How nearly true that prediction was, many a man can testify to-day.

STEEL IS THREATENED.

The Iron Industry would Feel it Directly and Indirectly.

Leading iron and steel manufacturers were interviewed on the effects of the proposed reduction of the duty on every form of iron and steel, and all agreed that the tariff bill would be a severe blow at these great industries, both directly and indirectly. To destroy or injure other great industries as pottery

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