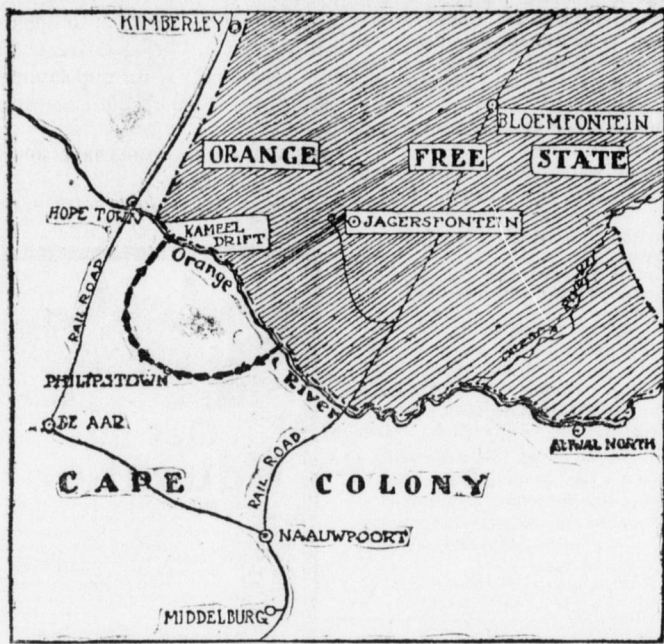


DE WET'S RAID INTO CAPE COLONY.



Line of arrow points indicates the route taken by the Boer cavalry leader in his invasion of British territory. He first captured Philippstown, from which he was driven westward by Plumer's force. From Philippstown to Kameel Drift De Wet's march was marked by a series of running fights, in which he always eluded capture.

A FARMER'S CRIME.

Killed His Son, Burned His Barn and Cremated Himself.

Denison, Ia., March 2.—Henry Warn, a German farmer living six miles south of Denison, killed his son William, cremated the body in the house, which he fired; set fire to his cattle sheds, corn cribs, barn and every building on the place and then shut himself in the burning barn, where his headless and charred remains were found by searchers Friday afternoon. No motive for the tragedy is known, and it is supposed that it was done during temporary insanity.

Neighbors saw the smoke of the burning buildings and rushed to the rescue, but Warn drew a revolver, drove them away and went on with his work of destruction. Coils of wire were heaped against the hog house to make sure of the hogs being burned. Wagons were backed against the barn doors to keep the horses in. The hydrant of the farm waterworks was broken and the key thrown away. The body of the son has not been found, but the house is so completely burned that had he been in it, his body would have been reduced to ashes.

Afraid to Refuse Russia's Demands. Peking, March 2.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang had a long consultation Friday over the demands of Russia regarding Manchuria, which virtually mean absolute Russian control, while at the same time China would be responsible should anything go wrong there. Both the Chinese plenipotentiaries fear to refuse these demands, although recognizing that compliance means the loss of a province to China. They also think that compliance might mean trouble with other powers, for Russia announces that only Russians and Chinese will be allowed to trade there except at the greatest disadvantage.

A Brewery Combine in Bad Shape. Baltimore, March 2.—The interest on the \$7,500,000 of bonds issued by the Maryland Brewing Co., due Friday, was not paid and the probability is that the concern will pass into the hands of a receiver for the purpose of foreclosing the mortgage and reorganizing the company. The company was organized about two years ago by the consolidation of 17 of the 21 breweries then in operation in this city. It was capitalized at \$6,500,000 and the bonds were floated at 106. Since that time the company's securities have declined until the bonds sold as low as 49.

De Oro's Walkover. Boston, March 2.—The brilliancy which Alfred De Oro, of Cuba, champion pool player of the world, showed last night in his game with William Stubbs, of Canada, took the spirit out of the contest and gave it the appearance of an exhibition. He took nearly every chance offered and ran up a score of 150 to his opponent's 68 in short order.

Bank Bookkeeper Arrested. Pittsburg, March 2.—Bank Examiner Slack had C. H. Siedle, individual bookkeeper of the Third national bank, of this city, arrested Friday for an alleged shortage in his accounts of \$36,000. Siedle was afterwards released on bail, pending a more complete examination of the books.

Government Receipts Increase. Washington, March 2.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts from all sources during February, 1901, were \$38,850,625, an increase over February, 1900, of \$1,140,000.

English are Too Slow. London, March 2.—The war office has made a contract with an American merchant to supply 3,000 felling axes for the British troops in South Africa, English firms being unable to make sufficiently prompt delivery.

Penitentiary Burned. Lincoln, Neb., March 2.—Nebraska's penitentiary, three miles from this city, was almost destroyed by fire early Friday morning. The loss exceeds \$200,000. There was no disorder among the convicts, who were guarded by militia men summoned from Lincoln. One convict, George Pfeuffer, lost his life.

Cartridge Factory Explodes. Fontainebleau, France, March 2.—A portion of the Cugny La Genesray dynamite cartridge manufactory was blown up last evening, four women being killed.

ARE AGAINST IT.

Cubans Dislike the Senate's Cuban Amendment.

THEY'RE EMBARRASSED.

Constitution Builders Try to Find "Where They are At."

WOOD GIVES GOOD ADVICE.

The Governor General Urges Members of the Constitutional Convention to Go Slow and Not Take Any Rash Action.

Havana, March 2.—Senor Capote, president of the Cuban constitutional convention, called upon Gov. Gen. Wood yesterday and informed him that the convention felt itself in an embarrassing position, owing to the vote in the United States senate. He said the delegates had not decided whether to continue the sessions or to dissolve.

Gen. Wood advised him to urge the convention not to take any rash action, but to complete its work as originally outlined, drawing up the electoral law.

Friday afternoon the delegates held an informal meeting and, after some discussion, agreed to wait until congress had acted upon the Cuban amendment.

The full text of the amendment was received by Gen. Wood Tuesday night and was given the following morning to Senor Tamayo, chairman of the relations committee. Senor Tamayo said at the time that the committee had reached its conclusions, but he was urged to withhold announcement of those conclusions until the proposed amendment had been considered, in order to avoid the possibility of radical changes of opinion if the amendment should be adopted.

The convention, nevertheless, insisted upon announcing its views publicly and immediately, before presenting them to Gen. Wood, who did not receive them in official form until 20 hours later.

The conservative element feels that this act, coupled with the convention's ignoring the views of the executive department at Washington, has placed the Cubans in an unenviable light.

Several delegates on hearing that congress had adopted this amendment said this would not affect the attitude of the convention, as its members would not agree to the scheme of relations suggested in the amendment.

When the attention of Gen. Gomez was called yesterday to a statement cabled from New York that he was very angry over the report circulated in the United States, that he had expressed himself against the withdrawal of the United States troops at present from Cuba, he informed a former staff officer that he had made the statement and that any denials were immaterial.

The Rio Janeiro Investigation.

San Francisco, March 2.—The federal investigation into the wreck of the Rio Janeiro was continued Friday. Three witnesses were examined. The questioning brought out the fact that in the boat drills on the steamer it was customary for the men to go to their positions, but the boats were never taken out of the chocks. Dr. O'Neill, the ship's surgeon, was confident that if the ship had held up five minutes longer all would have been saved, as there was no confusion.

A Smallpox Epidemic.

Pittsburg, March 2.—Eighteen cases of smallpox among the negroes employed at Senery Hill, near Washington, sinking coal shafts for J. W. Ellsworth & Co., are quarantined in a small shanty near the camp. Fifteen or twenty other cases escaped from the camp and its feared spread the disease to adjacent towns.

Signed with Cleveland.

Chicago, March 2.—The Record says that Third Baseman Bradley and Pitcher Garvin, of last year's Chicago team, have signed with the Cleveland American league team.

RIOTOUS LEGISLATORS.

Disorderly Scenes in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Harrisburg, Feb. 28.—The most exciting scene ever witnessed in the house of representatives occurred at the close of the debate last night on the Pittsburg "ripper" bill. The bill provides a new charter for the cities of Pittsburg, Allegheny and Scranton and abolishes the office of mayor and creates that of city recorder, who shall be appointed by the governor. The opponents of the bill, among them a number of anti-Quay republicans, contend that the purpose of the bill is to give power to the republican "machine" in the cities named. When Speaker Marshall put the question of whether the "ripper" section (which section also abolishes the present offices) shall pass, the opponents of the bill demanded a roll call.

Mr. Hosack, of Allegheny, who sat directly in front of the speaker's desk, arose to a question of personal privilege. Meantime the clerk began calling the roll and the speaker ruled Hosack out of order. Mr. Hosack interrupted the calling of the roll with loud cries of "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker." Mr. Marshall finally directed the sergeant-at-arms to restore order. Three assistant sergeants-at-arms seized Mr. Hosack and violently threw him into his seat. Instantly the house was in an uproar and Mr. Hosack's friends crowded about him to protect him from the officers. A clerk caught Mr. Coray, of Luzerne county, an opponent of the bill, by the throat and attempted to drag him from the hall.

The officers released Mr. Hosack and a spectator who had the privilege of the floor caused another outbreak by calling to the friends of the "ripper" to eject Hosack from the hall. Several members resented this and attempted to expel the spectator from the chamber. Blows were struck and a general scuffle ensued but the clerk proceeded with the roll call. The "ripper" section was adopted.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

A Leader of Bank Burglars is Arrested After a Desperate Fight.

Riley, Kan., Feb. 28.—Early Wednesday morning a gang of supposed bank robbers walked into a trap here and the leader, Frank Wharton, alleged to be an expert safe blower, was captured after a desperate fight in the dark. The vault, containing \$100,000, was untouched. Some time ago Wharton came to this vicinity and, it is alleged, planned with some local characters to rob the Riley bank. One of the men, named Johnson, became frightened and notified the officers. Sheriff Finney induced the fellow to go ahead with his part of the program and Johnson notified the sheriff that the raid would take place Wednesday morning.

Finney took two deputies and the three secreted themselves in the bank building, leaving the usual light burning. At 1:30 o'clock Wharton and his companions appeared, accompanied by Johnson. Guards were posted and the leader, with a short bar, tore the back door entirely off the hinges. He had selected Johnson as his assistant. Drills, dynamite fuses and a full outfit were carried in and arrangements made to crack the safe.

The sheriff thought it time to interfere and demanded surrender, but Wharton was not to be taken. His first move was to smash the light and in the darkness the four men fought. The robber used his bar and felled the two deputies before they could get hold of him. The officers couldn't shoot because of the danger of hitting each other. Johnson finally succeeded in getting a light and Wharton was overpowered. He was taken to Manhattan and jailed. His companions fled at the first sign of danger and have not been captured.

THROWN DOWN.

The National League Assists at the Burial of the American Association.

New York, Feb. 28.—The National league base ball magnates met again yesterday. At the close of the session it was announced that the report of the committee on rules and constitution had been under discussion. A rule was passed empowering the umpire to remove from the game, and if need be from the grounds, any player guilty of using improper language to another player, captain, manager or spectator. Written proof of the offense must be submitted to the president of the league within 24 hours, who may, if the proof be satisfactory, suspend the offender from play.

At the evening session the magnates summoned President Charles Power and W. H. Watkins. The American association men practically yielded up the ghost in the afternoon. Before night most of its members had left for home. "Bill" Clark, the Boston catcher who was to have had charge of the Baltimore club in the association, said he was out for good. He said the association had died before it was really born.

Members of the association bitterly accused the magnates of failing to keep promises to give financial aid to their association and thus causing its demise. The league was said to have promised to finance the association in at least three cities of its circuit. Lack of funds was the cause conceded for the association's death.

Cudahy Refuses to Compromise.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—E. A. Cudahy, the Omaha packer, whose son was kidnapped to secure a reward of \$25,000, is in receipt of an anonymous letter declaring that upon his assurance that the kidnapper will not be punished, all but \$5,000 of the ransom money will be returned to him. The letter was mailed at Waukegan, Ill., and sent to Omaha. Mr. Cudahy was in Chicago yesterday and received the transcript of the letter by telegraph. "I do not know whether the letter is authentic or a hoax," said Mr. Cudahy. "I will pay no attention to it."

HANGED AND BURNED.

The Murderer of a School Teacher is Lynched by a Mob at Terre Haute, Ind.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 27.—Punishment was meted out yesterday to George Ward, the negro who murdered Miss Ida Finkelstein, the school teacher, by shooting her with a shotgun and cutting her throat Monday afternoon. A few hours after his arrest a mob battered down the doors of the jail, dragged the prisoner to the Wabash bridge, several squares away and hanged him to the bridge draw. Not content with the hanging, the crowd cut the corpse down and, laying it on a sand bar under the bridge, kindled a fire and cremated the remains.

Ward was arrested at the car works, where he was employed as a laborer, and after being fully identified by two citizens made a confession. His only excuse for the murder was that Miss Finkelstein called him a "dirty nigger" and slapped him in the face. Sheriff Fasig commuted with Gov. Durbin, but the mob accomplished its work before the militia could be ordered out.

At noon the crowd outside the jail, numbering several hundred, battered down the doors, but were driven back by Jailer O'Donnell, who fired over the heads of the mob. Deputy Sheriff's Cooper, Hessick and Leforge were struck by scattering shot and slightly injured, but nobody in the crowd was hurt. A detail of police arrived at the jail and vainly tried to disperse the crowd.

The crowd kept on growing, and at 12:35 o'clock another crowd of irresistible numbers attacked the jail, battering down the outer doors, securing possession of the keys and entering the cell room. A piece of railroad timber 25 feet long and eight inches thick was used as a battering ram. The side door was opened by the crowd inside and the others were admitted in that way. The cell was quickly opened and Ward was dragged forth. He realized that no mercy could be expected from the mob and he fought with the ferocity of a beast at bay.

He was dragged out to the street, still fighting with all his strength, but a blow from a hammer felled him. A noose was quickly adjusted about his neck and the mob started with him towards the Wabash bridge. The feeble resistance made by the wretched man after that blow with the hammer was soon quieted by the savage blows of the mob. Face downward he was dragged through the street to the bridge and across the rough planking of the driveway to the drawbridge. Many are of the opinion that the fellow was dead before the scene of the hanging was reached. However, the rope was thrown over one of the upper beams and the body drawn up. It had been swinging in that position but a short time when some suggested burning at the stake as the nearest approach to a proper expiation of the crime.

The suggestion was adopted unanimously and a fire was kindled on the bank of the river just south of the west end of the bridge. Into the fire the body, bearing no sign of life, was thrown and faggots were piled upon it. The stake was omitted. The fire had barely been started when a man arrived with a can of turpentine, which was fed to the flames. After that combustible oils seemed to flow spontaneously toward the fire and the flames leaped high while the body of the negro was rapidly consumed.

There was no attempt at disguise on the part of any of the members of the mob. Within ten minutes of the time when the mob reached the bridge with the victim the people began to assemble in ever increasing numbers. When the body was taken down to be carried to the fire, the bridge west of the draw was barricaded and the crowd was stopped there, but the east bank of the river was crowded with thousands of men, women and children, gazing at the awful spectacle of a human body being consumed in vengeful flames.

As the bones began to crumble and fall apart the fragments were drawn from the fire and carried away.

MR. VANDERLIP RESIGNS.

An Ohioan Will Take His Position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The resignation of Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treasury, was announced at the department Tuesday to take effect upon the qualification of his successor, not later than March 8. It is Mr. Vanderlip's intention to sail for Europe soon in order to make a study of financial and industrial affairs. Upon his return he will become identified with a large western corporation.

It is understood that Mr. Ailes, of Ohio, will succeed Mr. Vanderlip. He is 34 years old and is a native of Sidney. He entered the government service 14 years ago as an assistant messenger in the internal revenue bureau of the treasury department and since has passed through all the grades of the civil service. In 1893 he was appointed to a special position in the customs bureau and later was made private secretary to then Assistant Secretary Wike. During this service Mr. Ailes had opportunity for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treasury department and its workings, and because of this knowledge he was detailed to the secretary's office early in the present administration and later was appointed private secretary to the secretary of the treasury.

Lost Their Heads.

Pekin, Feb. 27.—Chih Siu, former grand secretary, and Hsu Cheng Yo were publicly beheaded yesterday. The street in which the execution took place was guarded by French, German and American troops. The condemned officials were taken to the ground in carts, escorted by a company of Japanese infantry. Chih Siu met his fate in a dignified manner, walking from the cart fearlessly. Hsu Cheng Yu was stupefied with opium. They were both dressed in their Chinese official costumes, without the insignia of their rank.

SOME HAVE VERY EASY JOBS.

A Congressional Committee Describes the Abuses that Exist Among House Employees.

Washington, March 1.—The report of the special committee of the house which investigated the employment rolls was made public yesterday. It says that "some of the faults observed in administration of the affairs of the house are attributable to the persistence of members of the house in urging upon the officers the appointment of their constituents to subordinate places, and that such faults are deeply rooted and likely to continue under the administration of any political party as long as such a system is maintained."

The committee finds nothing to criticize in the house post office or sergeant-at-arms' office. Of the offices of the clerk and doorkeeper the committee reports that they "found in both departments certain abuses which may be grouped under three heads, namely, transfers of employees from the duties of the positions to which they were appointed to other duties, unjustifiable payments of compensation to employees while absent from their posts of duty and divisions of salaries."

Under such heading the committee specifies a number of individual instances. The committee says that the amount of absenteeism is considerable. It is stated that one employe has not worked over six months in the nearly four years during which he has drawn pay and has not been in Washington for 11 or 12 months. Many cases of contributions by employes of salaries are mentioned, one of them in the last congress being \$1,600 annually out of a salary of \$3,600. These contributions went towards equalizing salaries of other employes.

FIRE DESTROYS A TRAIN.

Two Men Killed and Three Badly Hurt as the Result of a Collision at Coal Valley, Pa.

Pittsburg, March 1.—Two men dead, three badly hurt and a passenger train burned is the result of a head-on collision between passenger train No. 16, southbound, and a local freight on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad last evening at Coal Valley, Pa., five miles from Meeksport. The dead are: Frank White, engineer, of Uniontown, horribly mangled; Milton S. Thompson, mail clerk, of Brownsville, leg burned off, hurt internally, died on the way to hospital. The injured are: C. Shaver, fireman, Uniontown, badly scalded and bruised; Charles Stroud, baggagemaster, bruised and burned; Michael Kulik, Schoenville, a passenger, back hurt.

Immediately after the collision the passenger cars took fire and were soon totally destroyed, only one car escaping the flames. The trains in collision were the Uniontown express, southbound, and the local freight coming toward Pittsburg. The local was standing on a siding between the north and southbound tracks delivering freight at the time. For some reason, as yet unknown, the express, instead of keeping to the main track, shot off into the siding and telescoped the other train. All of the victims were on the express train, which carried between 50 and 60 passengers.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS DIES.

Famous Lawyer, Statesman and Politician Has Crossed the Divide.

New York, March 1.—William M. Everts, the celebrated lawyer, died at his home here Thursday, aged 83 years. In the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, in 1868, Mr. Everts was the leading counsel for the defendant, and from July, 1868, to the close of Mr. Johnson's administration, he was attorney general for the United States. In 1872 he was counsel for the United States in the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims at Geneva, and in the celebrated Tilton-Beecher case, in 1875, he was at the head of Mr. Beecher's counsel. He also argued the republican side of the case before the electoral commission in 1877. Upon the accession, in March, 1877, of Mr. Hayes to the presidency, he was made secretary of state, a position which he retained until the close of Mr. Hayes' term, in 1881. From 1885 to 1891 he was United States senator from New York.

WILL TAKE TIME.

Morgan Syndicate May Spend Weeks in Pacifying Dissatisfied Stockholders of Companies Absorbed.

Pittsburg, March 1.—The Leader says: An official of the National Tube Co. says that the Morgan syndicate, which is attempting to amalgamate the great steel companies into the United States Steel Co. is now bending its energies to harmonize the different factions. It will be in the neighborhood of two months before all the difficulties are overcome. Mr. Carnegie was finally retired from the steel business last week. He received \$22,500,000 in cash and holds a lien on his stock for 5 per cent. gold bearing bonds to the value of nearly \$200,000,000. The liens are to be surrendered when the bonds are approved or accepted. When the settlement was made with Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Morgan told the steel king that he was the richest man in the world.

Longshoremen Strike.

Marseilles, March 1.—Several steamers from Algiers and Oran, Algeria, with early fruits and vegetables, are unable to discharge their cargoes owing to the strike of dock laborers, 3,000 of whom were declared a general strike on account of the refusal of contractors to dismiss certain over-seers. The strikers yesterday enlarged their claims. They now demand a reduction in the hours of work and increased pay. The strikers are encouraged by the sympathetic attitude of the mayor of Marseilles.

CHARRED CORPSES.

Taken from the Ruins of a Dye Works.

CHEMICALS EXPLODED.

A Fire Disaster in the City of Rochester, N. Y.

JUMPED FROM WINDOWS.

Two Men Made the Leap in Safety, but a Third One Was Probably Fatally Injured—Dozens Went Down on the Fire Escapes.

Rochester, N. Y., March 2.—In a fire Friday which destroyed the Leary dye works, a five-story brick structure at Platt and Mill streets, two lives were lost, one man was probably fatally injured and ten other persons were more or less seriously hurt. The dead are two unidentified bodies—a man and a boy, both burned beyond recognition.

Frank Udell, brother-in-law of the vice president of the Seneca Camera Co., was probably fatally injured in jumping from a fourth story window. The others injured were Edward Theis, William Boyevink, David W. Allen, F. Conrad, Lieut. Martin, of the hose company, Mary Vincent, Raymond Belcon and Frederick Case. The upper floor of the building was occupied by the Seneca Camera Co., which employed 25 men and women. The fire started in the third floor and is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of chemicals stored on that floor.

At the outbreak of the fire word was carried to Bridgeford's machine shop across the way and ten or twelve of the employes secured several heavy pieces of canvas and ran to the scene of the fire. They were in time to catch two men, Case and Conrad, who jumped from the fourth story, but a third, Mr. Udell, missed the canvas and was probably fatally injured. In the room in which the fire started there were two or three dozen persons. It was impossible for all to escape by the doors. There was a rush for the fire escapes and 24 persons are said to have made their escape that way. The loss on the building is \$8,000; stock \$5,000. The loss of the Seneca Camera Co. is \$40,000, with no insurance.

Deserters Escape.

Cincinnati, March 2.—Charles Burburn, George McDowell and John Joseph escaped from Fort Thomas yesterday after seriously wounding Guard Ballard. The three men had been convicted of desertion from the army and were sent to Fort Thomas to serve their sentences. They were taken out Friday to pick paper from the lawn, and when they found several rocks began throwing them out into the street. Ballard was not paying much attention to them and suddenly he was hit on the head and knocked senseless. The men seized Ballard's gun and escaped.

The Defense Rests.

Peoria, Ill., March 2.—In the Moser murder trial Friday great interest centered in the evidence of the defendant. He claimed to have no recollection whatever of the killing of his wife and children, notwithstanding he related all the facts to a number of people immediately after his arrest. Reuben Moser, the youngest brother of the accused, and C. R. King testified to insanity in the family. This ended the evidence of the defense and the state will introduce evidence in rebuttal to-day.

A Desperate Battle.

Colon, Colombia, March 2.—News has just been received here that a bloody battle was fought February 20, near Maria La Baja, between a small force of government troops and 500 insurgents, resulting in a victory for the government forces. The insurgents lost 30 killed and ten wounded, and the government troops eight officers and seven men killed and many men wounded.

An English View of the Combine.

London, March 2.—Summing up the resources of the Morgan steel combination the Statist says: "It has the largest and most perfect blast furnaces in the world, compared with which all ours are but as African pygmies alongside the most splendid regiment of the guards." Obviously the prospect, as the Statist sees it, is not encouraging for British producers.

Chaffee Must Reduce His Force.

Washington, March 2.—Carrying out the policy inaugurated by the state department when it changed its military force in China into a legation guard, the war department has sent orders to Gen. Chaffee to still further reduce his force. The general now has under his command about 1,800 men.

Car Burns Burned.

Chicago, March 2.—The car barns of the Metropolitan elevated railroad, with eight motor cars, were destroyed by the fire last night. Loss \$30,000.

Constable Kills a Burglar.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 2.—At Clayville, Pa., 20 miles east of here, Constable John Neely shot and killed one burglar yesterday and captured another after a desperate fight. The burglars had entered half a dozen houses and were finally located in a store.

Bolomen Surrender.

Manila, March 2.—Twenty-one rebel officers and 120 bolomen have surrendered to Lieut. Desque, of the Forty-seventh volunteer infantry, at the town of Irocin, in Albay province, Southern Luzon.