

MILAN'S CAREER ENDED.

Was One of the Most Picturesque Figures in Europe.

ABSOLUTE FAILURE AS A RULER.

Provoked the War with Bulgaria, in Which the Servians Were Overwhelmingly Defeated—His Quarrels With His Wife, Queen Natalie, in Which Each Accused the Other of Marital Infidelity.

Vienna (By Cable).—Former King Milan of Serbia is dead.

With the death of Ex-King Milan one of the most picturesque figures in Europe passes from view. The old King was not a famous man, and Europe has not been much benefited by his life. However, he has been one of the most interesting of those who played their parts on the Continental stage during the Nineteenth century.

Milan became King of Serbia in 1868, and for 21 years he ruled the country. His reign was a most important one to Serbia. Before it ended a constitution had been framed placing all real power in the hands of the Princes and a freely elected national assembly of the people. In addition, during Milan's reign, Serbia gained complete independence. This came about as a result of the Russo-Turkish War, 1877-1878. The wars of Milan's reign were, as a rule, unsuccessful, however. His country was beaten by Turkey and saved only by the interference of Russia, and again beaten by Bulgaria in 1885.

Milan's reign will be long remembered, not because of the good that attended it, but because of the evils. The Court of Serbia at one time was the most infamous in Europe, and Milan avoided a revolution, in which he would have been deposed, only by abdicating in favor of his son. This abdication took place in 1889, when the son was only 13 years of age. Serbia's present King was born on August 14, 1876. Before the abdication Milan made himself most obnoxious to his subjects by his divorce from Queen Natalie. He was divorced one year before he abdicated. After his abdication the ex-king led an adventurous career. His career of dissipation in Belgrade had disgusted everyone, and his divorce from Queen Natalie had helped to strengthen the feeling against him. Consequently, after the abdication, he left Serbia. After his departure his son did everything to keep him from returning.

The King led a checked career during the last few years of his life. There are few resorts in Paris, Vienna or Monte Carlo that he did not frequent. His face was familiar in the Austrian and French capitals and he squandered every cent that his son allowed him.

TORTURED BY ROBBERS.

Wealthy Ohio Farmer Tortured to Reveal Location of Valuables.

Mansfield, Ohio (Special).—One of the most dastardly robberies ever perpetrated in this part of the country was committed near McKay, a hamlet of Ashland county.

Six masked robbers broke into the residence of John Duncan, a wealthy farmer, bound and gagged him and the four other members of the family, and after ransacking the house demanded of the farmer that he disclose to them where his money and other valuables were secreted. On his refusing to do so they applied matches to his feet, torturing him, as well as the others, until the location of the money was disclosed. They secured \$450, four watches, and other valuables, after which four of the robbers, leaving their victim still helpless, stole a team of horses and bobbed and made their escape.

GOVERNMENT MAKES POOR SALES.

Sold Many Ships for Much Less Than Was Paid for Them.

Washington (Special).—Senator Hale submitted to the Senate a number of communications from the Secretary of the Navy concerning naval affairs. One of these is a list showing the names of vessels purchased for the navy during the war with Spain, together with the prices paid, and also a list of such vessels as have been sold, together with the prices received for them. The latter includes the following: The Niagara, \$200,000, sold for \$75,000; Badger, \$367,000, sold for \$135,000; Annapolis, \$475,000, sold for \$260,000; Vulcan, \$350,000, sold for \$175,750; Cassius, \$160,594, sold for purchase price; Scipio, \$85,769, sold for \$80,125; Hector, \$200,000, sold for \$65,150.

Fitz Lee to Be a Regular.

Washington (Special).—The President sent to the Senate the nominations of James H. Wilson, of Delaware, and Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, now brigadier general of volunteers, to be brigadier general in the regular army. The nomination of Fitz Lee to be a brigadier general in the regular army is in line with the plan of his friends to secure for him promotion and then retirement. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, has been working toward this end for some months.

No Release for Mrs. Maybrick.

London (By Cable).—Reports circulated in the United States that Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman imprisoned in England on a charge of poisoning her husband, was to be released this week, are denied by officials of the Home Office. An official of the United States embassy says that not a single fact has arisen to give the slightest justification for the story or to make the release of Mrs. Maybrick more probable than heretofore.

Three Joists Smashed.

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—Telephonic advice just received from Holton say that 1000 citizens banded together and smashed three joists this evening. Great excitement prevails there tonight.

New Coal Output Record.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—The January output of coal was the largest monthly production ever recorded, 5,153,000 tons, compared with 5,075,900 tons in December, and 4,482,600 tons in January, 1900. The trade continues in excellent shape.

W. H. Harris Dead.

Chicago (Special).—W. H. Harris, for the past quarter of a century proprietor of numerous low-priced circuses and widely known among showmen, died here from heart disease.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The steamer Allegheny rescued the captain and crew of the wrecked schooner Ida L. Ray, from Norfolk. The men were in a fearful condition, nearly starved, and their hands and feet frozen.

Before the Committee of the Massachusetts House it was charged that the New England Gas and Coke Company had set aside \$1,000,000 to be used for legislative purposes.

Lieutenant John T. Hayes, of the Connecticut National Guard, killed Miss Winifred Cook, his sweetheart, and desperately wounded himself, in Winsted, Ct.

The trial of Frank Hamilton, for the murder of Leonard R. Day, was continued in Minneapolis, many women clamoring for admission to the courtroom.

The sixty-fifth birthday of Charles Broadway Roush was celebrated in Charlestown, W. Va., under the auspices of the Independent Fire Company.

George Carter, colored, accused of having committed a felonious assault on Mrs. W. E. Board in Paris, Ky., was lynched by a mob.

General John Ramsay, who commanded the famous Irish Brigade in the Civil War, died at his home in Jersey City.

Barton Hill, the actor, returned from Australia to San Francisco just too late to attend the funeral of his wife.

George W. Beard, a lumber Sawyer of Waynesboro, Pa., and Ernest Weyant, his employee, were arrested on the charge of faking a highway robbery to defraud Beard's creditors.

An investigation into the cause of the death of Dr. George Bull, who died in Philadelphia, two years ago, exonerated his wife, who was suspected of having poisoned him.

Mayor Moss and Councilmen Hughes and McLaughlin, of Newport News, Va., gave bail to appear in court on the indictments found against them.

The trial was begun in Minneapolis of Frank Hamilton, a reporter, accused of the murder of Leonard Day, a young millionaire.

Mrs. Mary Rapp Hampton, who shook hands with Lafayette, died at her home in Phoenixville, Pa., at the age of 107 years.

Ramey Snyfes, colored, was arrested in Roanoke, Va., on the charge of attempting to assault Mollie Conrad, colored.

Alonso Niblack, while speaking to members of his family in York, Pa., fell lifeless into the arms of his granddaughter.

William Davis, of Cedarville, N. J., found a box with some thousands of dollars in an old house he recently bought.

The German cruiser Vineta sailed from New Orleans, where the officers and men had been nicely entertained.

Assistant Postmaster Alexander, at Emma, N. C., routed four masked robbers who had broken into the post-office.

Fannie Lenant, 13 years of age, was arrested in New York on the charge of circulating counterfeit pennies.

Ada Gray, the actress, is reported to be dying at the Home for Incurables at Fordham.

The Armstrong Brothers' cork factory in Pittsburgh was destroyed by fire; loss \$500,000.

At a public mass-meeting held in Topeka, Kan., an ultimatum was adopted giving the "jointists" until noon of next Friday to quit the business and have all their fixtures shipped from the city, on pain of severe consequences.

Lucy Carter, colored, was tried in Newport News, Va., on the charge of securing the incarceration of her husband in the penitentiary on trumped-up charges and then marrying another man.

The United States Pipe Line Company, after a bitter struggle against the Standard Oil Company, secured a seaboard terminal at Marcus Hook, on the Delaware River.

Justice Russell decided in Ballston, N. Y., that steam automobiles must have a flagman, under the law that requires a locomotive to be so provided.

It has developed that the great steel deal was brought about by the Pennsylvania and the Morgan railroads refusing to give Carnegie favored rates for his steel products. He will receive \$1500 as the equivalent for every \$1000 share of his stock.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, in New York, appointed George Gould and Helen Gould receivers of all the income of the Countess de Castellane in excess of \$200,000 per year for the benefit of her creditors.

The Yale University authorities disclaim sanctioning the proposed erection on the Yale campus of a statue of Nathan Hale by William O. Partridge.

At the National Capital.

Commander Wainwright, of the Naval Academy, reported that there was no foundation for the charge that Marine Green, who recently died, had not received proper treatment.

Orders were prepared at the War Department for the assembling and equipping of 10 additional regiments.

Miss Mary O. Condit-Smith was married in Washington to Lieutenant Richard S. Hooker.

Quartermaster General Ludington was advised that the transport Rawlins had been floated.

Secretary Gage, in an interview, declared himself to be favorable to the Levering bill, whose purpose is to secure elasticity for the currency.

The charges against Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, were taken up by House Committee No. 1, and evidence was heard and arguments made on both sides.

Col. Albert D. Shaw, member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth district of New York, was found dead on the floor of his room at the Riggs House. Death was due to apoplexy.

The House committee submitted a majority report favorable to the proposition for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

TOOK BOX AND \$40,000.

Three Suspects Captured, But Money Is Missing.

ROBBERY AT RAILROAD STATION.

Men Who Took Safe From Truck and Drove Off in Wagon Traced by Footprints Left in the Snow—Planned the Robbery, but Evidently Did Not Know the Value of Their Booty, Which Has Not Been Found.

Sioux City, Iowa (Special).—Prompt and active work by the authorities at Manila, Iowa, resulted in the arrest of two persons who are supposed to have been implicated in the theft of a United States express safe, said to have contained \$40,000.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train, on which the safe was taken from Sioux City, arrived at Manila at 8:05 o'clock. The Omaha train was late, and James Sturtevant, of Sioux City, the express messenger, did not hurry in unloading the goods and packages from his car. The express safe, with other articles on the depot platform, and then Sturtevant and the baggage men went to the other end of the platform to get another truck load.

When Sturtevant returned he noticed that the articles on the truck were disarranged, and a glance showed that the iron box was gone. There was great excitement, and no time was lost in spreading the alarm. City Marshal Ferrell hastily summoned a posse, and vigorous work was begun. Snow lay thick upon the ground, and it did not take long to discover the tracks of two persons who evidently had been carrying some heavy object directly from the truck as it stood upon the depot platform.

They carried the safe a distance of about two blocks and then loaded it into a wagon, which had been left there in waiting. The wagon was driven about a mile and a half into the country, and there the safe was forced open and the contents abstracted.

The safe which was stolen contained in the neighborhood of \$40,000. Twelve thousand dollars was in cash, and the remainder in drafts, checks and other valuables.

The authorities say the shoes of two of the men exactly fit the tracks in the snow at the depot where the safe was carried off.

None of the money or valuables has been recovered.

NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Method Having 90 Per Cent. of Recoveries Said to Have Been Discovered.

New York (Special).—Dr. George M. Barney, of Brooklyn, formerly president of the Long Island Medical Society, is the discoverer of an alleged new cure for consumption. He claims 90 per cent. of recoveries under his system. Improvement is supposed to be brought about and felt by the patient within the period of one week. The doctor is quoted as follows:

"My treatment consists of introducing into the system a chemical or combination of chemicals. This combination thoroughly saturates the system and by reason of its irresistible power destroys the bacilli without injuring the tissue cells. It is administered in three ways—through the mouth, hypodermically, and in vapor form. When the vapor is used the patient inhales from three to fifteen minutes while seated in a specially equipped steel cabinet. Personally I prefer the vapor, as it goes deep into the lungs and reaches directly the diseased parts."

Christian Scientists Must Be Examined.

Jefferson City, Mo. (Special).—It is announced that as a result of a hearing given by the joint Committee on Ways and Means of the Missouri House and Senate to prominent Christian Scientists, the public health committee will strike those paragraphs of a medical practice bill now before the legislature specifying "that all persons professing to heal the sick or afflicted" must undergo examination by a state medical board. Nearly 1000 Christian Scientists attended the hearing, and were loud in their protests against the provisions mentioned.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Some of the Work Being Done by the National Legislature.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was passed by the Senate, and the balance of the day was devoted to the Subsidy Bill, Senator Caffery speaking against it.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of General Miles and the major generals, and the committee decided to report favorably on the brigadier generals.

Under cover of an anonymous letter Representative Sulzer made an attack in the House on former First Assistant Postmaster General Perry Heath.

The Senate devoted the day to the discussion of the Naval Appropriation Bill, the provision retaining the six-year course at the Naval Academy being retained.

The House decided by a vote of 233 to 33 to send the War Revenue Tax Bill to a conference.

Senator Berry introduced a resolution in the Senate requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the United States Minister to China has joined the representatives of other Powers at Peking in demanding the execution of Prince Tuan or other Chinese officials; and, if so, by whom he was authorized to join in making such demand.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was under consideration in the Senate, the debate being on the provision to reduce the course of study at the Naval Academy to four years.

The Omnibus Claims Bill was reported to the Senate.

Representative Levy introduced in the House a resolution for a commission to determine the cost to the United States of the war to secure Cuban independence.

An amendment was offered in the Senate to the Military Appropriation Bill providing for civil government in the Philippines.

The friends of the Shipping Bill in the Senate abandoned night sessions, and the chances for the measure are slimmer than ever.

WAR DIVIDES BROTHERS.

Piet De Wet's Appeal to Christian to Give Up Fighting.

Bloemfontein (By Cable).—The text of a portion of the letter from Piet De Wet, chairman of the Peace Commission, to his brother, Christian De Wet, appealing to the latter to surrender, published in the Post, is as follows:

"Dear Brother—I hear that you are so angry that you have decided to kill me, accusing me of high treason. May God not allow you opportunity to shed more innocent blood. When I saw we were beaten by the British I wrote to the President requesting him to consider terms of peace, and rather to surrender than to ruin the country and starve the people. I was with you afterwards for a month, convincing me that it was better to lay down our arms. I did my duty in the battle at Schietmas with Prinsloo. I charged the guns, when I was shamefully left in the back by Froneman, who fled. Convicted that the struggle was hopeless, I left with my staff and surrendered and was sent to Durban.

"You and Steyn, in carrying on a guerrilla warfare, caused me to write to Kitchener November 12th requesting an opportunity to come to the Free State and persuade the men to lay down their arms, no Free State government existing against whom I could commit treason. What is better, for the republics to continue to struggle at the risk of total ruination as a nation or to submit? Could we think of taking back the country, if it were offered to us, with thousands of people to be supported by a government that has not a farthing, but a debt of five or six millions, even if helped by you? Do you think any nation so mad as to have thousands killed and spend millions and then give us the republics and the necessary capital to govern them?"

"Burgers, are you blind? Can you not see that you are being deceived by the Transvaal generals? What are they doing? They do not fight one-tenth part so much as we do. Transvaal is not so much ruined as is the Free State. They are inclined to submit, and are only waiting to see what you are going to do. The moment you surrender, fall or are captured they will surrender. I pray you again to consider before you proceed further."

CHIEF JUSTICE SHOT.

Wounded Accidently by an Angry Father-Judge as Pacemaker.

Montgomery, Ala. (Special).—Thos. N. McClellan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, was shot here by Jesse Beale, a prominent citizen, on the shoulder. The moment you surrender, fall or are captured they will surrender. I pray you again to consider before you proceed further."

It developed that Miss Beale and McClellan had taken supper at a restaurant and while on the way home decided to get married. About midnight they drove to the residence of Judge Gaston and requested a marriage license. Judge Gaston refused under the circumstances. Miss Beale stayed at a friend's house, and McClellan went to McClellan's residence. Miss Beale, who long been a reigning belle in Alabama, a few months ago her engagement to a wealthy capitalist of Pittsburgh was announced.

At 1 o'clock Miss Beale and Mr. McClellan were married, and left on a bridal trip to New Orleans. Mr. McClellan is an ex-member of the General Assembly. The Beales are held to await the condition of Judge McClellan.

QUEEN AND DUKE WED.

Picturesque Bridal Ceremonies in Holland's Capital—Silver Gow.

The Hague (By Cable).—Queen Wilhelmina, first ruling queen of Holland, married Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwering, who becomes Prince of the Netherlands by proclamation in the Court Gazette.

The marriage was a series of brilliantly colored pictures. But the severe simplicity of the Dutch form of marriage, which was followed to the letter in the civil contract before the minister of justice, Dr. P. W. A. Cort Van der Linden, and in the old-fashioned religious service in Grootte Kerk, gave it a democratic spirit.

The procession, as a spectacle, was not noteworthy. Fifty Dutch hussars rode ahead, the ceremonial band of court officials, with the grand master of ceremonies on horseback, then a coach with the Queen and Duke Henry. Their mother's coach came after it, and then the chief military officials of the palace, the governor of the city, to adjutants on horseback, and lastly, was a group of 50 mounted artillerymen.

Cubans Are Defiant.

Havana (Special).—The Cuban Constitutional Convention has taken the position to add a clause to the Constitution, expressing gratitude to the United States. The delegates say that such an expression does not belong in the Constitution, but they are willing to adopt an independent resolution thanking the United States. The delegates deplore the recent utterances of United States Senators wherein the stand is taken that the Convention must make a gratuity clause before favorable action will be taken by Congress.

To Legalize Joint Smashing.

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—Representative Lawrence to-day introduced a bill in the House to legalize joint smashing, making it a sufficient defense in an action at law to show that the property destroyed was used in the operation of a business, the bill was advanced to second reading. A motion to rush it to third reading was defeated by a vote of 37 to 26.

Nation Followers Killed.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—Nelson Hamrick, son of the chief of police at Forest City, N. C., was shot and instantly killed in Dick Bailey's barber shop. His brother, Ezell Hamrick, was fatally shot. The Hamrick boys attempted to smash the shop, after the style of Mrs. Nation, while Bailey was shaving a customer. Bailey laid down his razor, and picking up his pistol used it with the result stated. The Hamricks come of good family. Bailey says he had to shoot them in self defense.

ROUGH ON THE CADETS.

Stinging Arraignment of the Brutal and Harassing Devices.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

The Committee Finds that Cadets Breth and Booz Were Treated With Unusual Severity, Booz Being Especially Maltreated for Doing His Duty as a Cadet—The Method of Fighting Characterized as Vicious.

Washington.—The report of the special congressional committee which investigated the hazing of Cadet Booz, and the general subject of hazing at West Point, was submitted to the House of Representatives by the chairman of the committee, Representative Dick, together with a bill making stringent regulations against hazing, fighting and all brutal practices.

The report is an extensive review of the practice of hazing in all its forms, and while moderate in tone, is nevertheless a stinging arraignment of the many alleged brutal practices enumerated. It specifies more than one hundred distinct methods of annoying and harassing fourth classmen, and describes them in detail. One of the "funny formations" described is that practiced on Philip Sheridan, Jr., who was compelled to ride a broomstick "in mockery of his illustrious father's achievement at Winchester." The report states that a system of fighting has grown up which is shocking in its character. The fights are described, and the committee states that the West Point code is more vicious than the Queensbury code. The committee holds that fighting is the worst form of hazing. The report says that such fighting as that at West Point is a felony according to the statutes in many of the States, and the time has come when Congress must decide whether fights which are high crimes elsewhere, shall continue at West Point.

The committee finds that Cadets MacArthur, Breth and Blaton were hazed into convulsions, other were hazed until they fainted, while others were hazed until they were sick.

The hazing of Cadets Booz and Breth are elaborately treated, but the committee does not attribute their deaths directly to hazing. The report adds:

"But while we cannot fix upon hazing the responsibility for these two deaths, the possibility that it hastened them and the plot it throws on its otherwise fair and glorious fame of the academy, its conflict with proper training and discipline and unfitness in this new century urges the adoption of reasonable, yet we believe effective measures for its eradication and the promotion of discipline at the academy."

The bill submitted contains 11 sections against hazing, and provides means for its detection and punishment. Dismissal is provided for taking part in a fight or a challenge, directly or indirectly, or for any form of annoying, harassing or bracing of cadets.

WU-OTIS INCIDENT CLOSED.

Chinese Minister Disavows to State Department Intention to Criticize.

Washington (Special).—The incident going out of Minister Wu's criticism of General Otis in his letter to the Society of the Genesee is probably closed satisfactorily. Minister Wu has disavowed to the State Department any intention of criticizing the Government of the United States.

It is understood that Mr. Wu believed the exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippines to have originated with General Otis and not with the War Department, or any other branch of the Government, and in speaking of his (General Otis) having been ill advised, it is understood there was in Mr. Wu's mind the idea that some local representations in the Philippines had operated upon his mind to induce him to exclude the Chinese.

Agricultural Appropriation.

Washington (Special).—The Senate Committee on Agriculture reported the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, which carries a total of \$4,503,920, an increase of \$126,700 over the aggregate appropriations made by the bill as it passed the House. The principal item of increase is \$90,000 for the publication of the department, making the total for that division \$167,500. The increase is intended to be used in providing material for and in publishing the bulletins of the department.

The officers of the War Department are making arrangements to reorganize the artillery arm of the service.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is reported that King Edward will shortly return to Emperor William's visit. Anti-Jesuit mobs attacked the Jesuit College in Madrid and caused other disturbances.

Socialists in Germany have issued an appeal against the proposal to increase the duties on cereals.

Four thousand tailors employed in the dressmaking trade in Paris are on strike and endeavoring to enlist the women workers in the movement.

The loss of life by the naphtha fire and explosions at Baku, Russia, will exceed a hundred. One hundred and sixty persons were injured by burning.

The revolution in Columbia continues, and last week there was severe fighting between the government troops and the rebels near Panama.

The Count of Caserta, father of Prince Charles of Bourbon, who is to marry the Princess of the Asturias, was nearly mobbed upon his arrival in Madrid.

Sir Alfred Milner reviewed 7000 men of the new volunteer force at Cape Town, and said that he believed in taking precautions against a Boer invasion of Cape Town.

Li Hung Chang has wired the Imperial Court his refusal to agree to sentences of execution "fraught with extreme danger and threatening the dynasty itself."

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Ottawa bricklayers demand eight hours on April 1.

Bellast printers have received an increase of 1s. 6d. per week.

Kansas City flour mills are working overtime. Thanks to foreign demand.

The painters of Richmond, Va., are demanding \$2.50 per day and nine hours a week.

TRADE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

R. G. Dun & Co. Report That Retail Business Has Profited by the Colder Weather.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "More seasonable weather in the East has brought up the volume of business in retail lines a little this week, and at the West and South distribution of merchandise is on a satisfactory scale. Prices of staple products show but moderate decline, and quotations of manufactured goods are steady in all directions."

"Large operations in the stocks of leading steel companies do not affect the volume of business or the prices of their products as yet, and probably will have no material influence in the future."

"Structural forms are also in notably brisk demand, and it is impossible to secure prompt delivery of any finished steel at Pittsburgh."

"Textile industries do not revive appreciably, even the lower temperature failing to infuse life into woolsens, aside from better retail dealings. Manufacturers make small purchases of raw material."

"Another reduction in the average price of raw silk makes a loss of nearly \$2 per pound since January 1, 1900."

"Spot cotton lost an eighth on Monday and another on Tuesday, making the decline \$12.50 a bale within a week. After such a severe reaction to the lowest point since early in December, it was not surprising that prices should steady."

"Wheat fell below 80 cents. Atlantic exports for the week, including flour, were 2,874,111 bushels, against 2,277,402 in the week preceding and 2,115,875 a year ago. Corn is quiet, maintaining an advance of over seven cents compared with the same date last year."

"Failures for the week were 269 in the United States, against 245 last year and 35 in Canada, against 33 last year."

Bradstreet's financial review says: "The developments this week have been calculated to keep the stock market active and excited. Although no new records were made, the volume of transactions has been up to the highest recent level, and there was evidence that the public has taken part in the current speculation to an increased extent."

YOUTH SAVES WHOLE FAMILY.

Dwelling Near Bowie in Which Amanda Clark Was Murdered Burned.

Bowie, Md. (Special).—Fire destroyed the dwelling located about two miles east of this town, in which, on the night of Saturday, March 18, 1899, the negro boy John Berry murdered Miss Amanda Clark and murderously assaulted her sister, Miss Annie Clark, and for which he paid the death penalty.

After the murder the farm and dwelling were sold to Fritz Mack. The origin of the fire is not known but it is thought it caught from a stove in a room on the ground floor. It was discovered by Charles Fladung, aged 16 years, who lived at the Mack home. He hurriedly called Mrs. Mack, the husband being absent, and all the members of the family having retired she and her seven children, ranging in age from 7 weeks to 7 years, narrowly escaped burning to death. Everything was destroyed except the night garments in which the mother and little ones were clad.