

IMMENSE LOSS BY GREAT FIRE

The Damage at Waterbury, Conn., is Fully \$3,000,000.

ACRES OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Rarely Have Firemen Been Obligated to Contend Against Worse Conditions Than Those Which Prevailed From First to Last in the Disastrous Fire—The Wind Was Blowing a Gale, and the Cold Was Intense.

Waterbury, Conn. (Special).—For 15 hours—from 6.30 P. M. Sunday until 9.30 A. M. Monday—the heart of this city was a furnace.

As the smoke of the ruins is dying away with the gale it is estimated that between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 damage has been done. With the wind roaring at 60 miles an hour, all the principal fire departments of the State were powerless for a long time to cope with the destroying wall of flame.

With all this great property loss there has been, strange to say, no loss of life, and but few accidents have been recorded.

All the buildings in the business section bounded on the north by Exchange Place, on the west by Bank street, on the south by Grand street, and on the east by South Main street, embracing four acres of the center of the city, are in ruins.

The first fire, which began in the big store of the Reid & Hughes Drug Goods Company, on Bank street, was not considered under control until about \$2,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed. About the time the firemen supposed they had controlled this a disastrous fire started in another quarter of the city, near the city hall and the police station.

The Scovell House, the city's leading hotel, remodelled by the late Judge E. C. Lewis a few years ago at an expense of about \$75,000, was discovered to be on fire about 4 A. M. and was a complete wreck at daybreak. At the outset of the blaze its occupants were forced to seek the street in their night clothes.

With the ringing of a second alarm the city was thrown into a panic. The jaded firemen dragged their apparatus from the scene of the first conflagration and poured a flow of water upon the big hotel. The gale and flames soon overpowered them, and the hotel and adjoining property soon went the way of other buildings.

Spraying sparks thicker than the falling snowflakes covered the entire business center of the city like an umbrella, and the occupants of buildings in the pathway in which the gale was blowing prepared to leave. At times the advisability of using dynamite was discussed, but Mayor Edward G. Kiddiff declared that the use of an explosive of any character was dangerous unless an expert in blowing up buildings under like circumstances was called into play.

Through the efforts of the Mayor the electric currents throughout the city were cut off shortly after the sending in of the first alarm. Electric lights everywhere went out, trolley cars were stalled, and with the cutting of telephone and telegraph wires the city was nearly cut off from the outside world.

LOSS NEARLY A MILLION.

Extent of the Big Conflagration in Norfolk, Virginia.

Norfolk, Va. (Special).—A heap of smoking ruins is all that remains of the Atlantic Hotel, the massive Columbia office building, which adjoined the hotel, the Albemarle Flats and a block of stores in the center of the city. The conflagration, one of the greatest in the history of Norfolk, broke out shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning, and when finally subdued nearly a million dollars' worth of property had been destroyed. The loss is believed to be fully covered by insurance. The flames started in the Columbia, which is the largest but one of Norfolk's six buildings. It was a structure six stories high, and was built in 1892 by David Lowenberg, its owner. The fire was first discovered at 1.55 o'clock, and shortly afterward over 1,000 gallons of whisky stored in the building exploded with terrific force, tearing out the front wall. The firemen were driven back by the explosion, and before they could get a stream of water on the flames the entire building was afire.

CARNEGIE HEADS THE LIST.

Gave to Various Institutions \$31,000,000 During the Year 1901.

New York, (Special).—During 1901 Americans gave \$107,300,000 for educational and philanthropic purposes, not including donations to churches or appropriations for ordinary charitable purposes.

Andrew Carnegie heads the list with \$31,000,000, but Mrs. Leland Standford is a close second with \$30,400,000. Among the other large donations were: Christopher L. Magee, bequest for hospital, Pittsburgh, \$4,500,000; John D. Rockefeller, New York, \$3,040,500; J. Pierpont Morgan, New York, \$1,465,000; Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Chicago, \$1,000,000; Daniel K. Pearson, Chicago, \$855,000; Helen M. Gould, New York, \$412,500.

Cassels Cursed His Judges.

Springfield, Mass. (Special).—John D. Cassels was sentenced to be electrocuted during the week of May 4 for the murder of Mrs. Mary J. Lane, in Long Meadow, February 26, 1901. Cassels became violent after sentence was imposed and he shouted: "May God curse every man who sent me to the chair!" He was hurried out of the court.

Killed Two, Threw Bodies in Well.

Winnipeg, Man. (Special).—Walter Gordon, brought here from Halifax, charged with the murder of George J. Daw and Jacob Smith last July, has confessed. He says he shot Daw and put the body in a well. Daw's dog would not leave, so Gordon shot it and hid its body with the master's remains. Smith discovered the murder and was about to denounce Gordon, when the latter shot him and also threw his body in the well. Gordon's motive was to secure Daw's property. He is 23 years old.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, in New York, charged the February grand jury to investigate the New York Central collision and the explosion in the subway.

In his charge to the grand jury in St. Louis Judge Ryan severely condemned bribe-takers and directed the jury to investigate the charges brought against Mrs. Mary Wright, 82 years old, and her son Joseph, aged 30, living on the outskirts of Philadelphia, died from starvation.

Miss Florence Ely, who kidnapped Frank Ely Rodgers from Chicago, has been located in Casselton, N. D.

Two men were severely injured by an explosion on the site of the old A. T. Stewart mansion, in New York. Four stockmen were killed and five injured in a collision on the Illinois Central at Apple River, Illinois.

James W. Tufts, the millionaire soda fountain manufacturer, of Boston, died at Pinehurst, N. C.

Three and a half tons of impure baking powder were destroyed by the health officials in New York.

James B. Agnew, who is wanted in various cities for swindling physicians, was arrested in Chicago.

Miss Agnes Inglis, a sophomore medical student at the University of Michigan, killed herself.

A second operation for appendicitis was performed on General Funston in Kansas City.

Ten thousand people cheered Admiral Schley at the State House at Nashville, Tenn., when Governor McMillan welcomed the Admiral to the State and the Admiral fittingly responded.

Judge White, in the Norfolk County Court, granted a new trial to Willie Brown, colored, who was convicted of the murder of Jake Gullenbeek, a storekeeper, in Brighton.

James D. Carr was arraigned in New York on the charge of embezzling \$7,000 from Le Boutellier Brothers, who employed him as bookkeeper.

M. A. Osburn, a traveling salesman for the Carriage Manufacturing Company of Decatur, Ill., committed suicide in Alexandria.

Eight officers in sleighs overtook the Biddle brothers, the escaped prisoners from the jail at Allegheny, Pa., and Mrs. Soffel, the wife of the warden, who accompanied them, at a point near Mount Chestnut, Butler county, Pa. A fight with revolvers and rifles resulted in both the Biddle brothers being wounded. Mrs. Soffel, upon seeing them fall, shot herself in the breast, but her corset deflected the bullet and she was only slightly wounded.

Prisoners in the New Castle County (Del.) workhouse mutinied on account of the food served to them and were subdued by their guards only after a desperate struggle.

The Supreme Court of Porto Rico has sustained the sentences of five murderers to be garroted this month. Many citizens are petitioning Governor Hunt for clemency.

Judge Tukey ordered a receivership for the lace industries of Dowie at his Zion, in Chicago, in order to protect Samuel Stevenson's interest in the plant.

An agreement was signed in New York by Representatives of various transatlantic companies advancing rates on grain and provisions.

To prevent the spread of smallpox the Board of Education of Fremont, O., closed all the public schools for 10 days.

Sam G. Mullins, a young farmer, living near Rarton, Ky., shot his aunt, Mrs. Lucy Smallwood, and escaped.

The D. O. Cunningham Glass Company, of Pittsburgh, raised the wages of all unskilled labor to per cent.

Joseph Wade and B. H. Dalton were hanged in Portland, Ore., for the murder of James B. Morrow.

Daniel Tucker, colored, was indicted in Newport News, Va., on the charge of murdering his wife.

Foreign.

The Earl of Munster, who was a major of the Third Battalion of the Royal Scots, was accidentally killed at the Cape Mines, in South Africa.

An avalanche buried the village of Bleiberg, in Austria, and a number of persons were killed.

The subject of Christian Science was discussed in the Reichstag. Herr Stoeker, formerly court preacher, declared that "Christian Science was a product of bad philosophy, and worse theology, imported from the United States."

Many lives were lost in wrecks off the English Coast. The French ship Chanaral was capsized by her cargo shifting, and only one man of a crew of 22 survived.

The Italian bark Lofaro was wrecked off Sicily Islands.

The London Globe bitterly criticizes the members of the diplomatic corps at Pekin for "permitting their wives and children to be degraded by bowing to the infamous woman" the Empress Dowager.

At a big meeting in London General Booth, leader of the Salvation Army, opened a social temperance campaign as a feature of army work.

Emperor William has presented Count von Waldersee with a bronze cannon in recognition of his services in China.

General Herrera, commander of the Colombian revolutionary forces, declares that he has dominion over the Pacific coast of the Isthmus of Panama, and that he will prevent the transportation of arms or soldiers for the government.

Colonel Picquart, in an article on the military position of France, declares that country has come to the end of her military resources. He favors an alliance with Great Britain.

The increasing extravagance in wedding gifts in London has raised protests in society, and some people now denounce the custom as an "unbearable social tax."

Mr. Balfour, government leader in the British Parliament, showed his ignorance of detail in not knowing how many members constituted the House of Commons.

Financial.

A special meeting of the Keystone Watch Case Company has been called for March 31 to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock from \$3,300,000 to \$4,400,000.

There is a rumor that the General Electric Company has acquired a considerable stock interest in the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

W. H. Moore, of Rock Island, says there is no truth in the report that R. R. Cable would retire as chairman of the Rock Island Road at the annual meeting.

HUNDRED MEN PERISH IN MINE

Majority of Victims of Hondo Explosion Were Mexicans.

BUT FEW AMERICANS WERE KILLED

Every Mule in the Mine Was Killed, Three Dead Ones Being Taken From the Debris—The Work of Clearing Away the Wreck in Order to Get to the Bodies Is Being Rushed as Rapidly as Possible.

San Antonio, Tex. (Special).—The latest information from the Hondo (Mex.) mine explosion shows it to have been fully as serious as at first reported. There was a total of 106 miners at work in the mine when the explosion occurred, and all of them are dead. The majority of the victims are Mexicans and Chinamen, very few Americans having been at work in the mine.

Every mule in the mine was killed. The work of clearing away the wreck in order to get to the bodies is being rushed as rapidly as possible, but there is no hope that any of the 106 men will be rescued alive.

The explosion occurred in mine No. 6 and was occasioned by striking a gas pocket. The mine is the property of the Coalhulla Coal Company, R. M. McKenny being superintendent. The names of none of the victims have been learned here. The loss to the owners of the mine is very heavy.

HOWARD WAS CONVICTED.

But Jury Fixed Punishment at Imprisonment for Life.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—The jury in the case of "Jim" Howard, on trial for the assassination of William Goebel, returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner and fixed his punishment at life imprisonment. The jury was out the first ballot in the jury room resulted in favor of a verdict of guilty. The next ballot was on the question of punishment, and then seven jurors voted for life imprisonment and fine for the death sentence. One by one those favoring the death penalty came over, until all 12 voted for a life sentence. Howard's attorney says the case will be appealed.

HAGUE DIPLOMATS ARE BUSY.

Conference Between the British and Dutch Officials Over Boer Matter.

The Hague, (By Cable).—There is unwonted activity in diplomatic circles here, and it is generally believed to have had some connection with the Dutch note to Great Britain regarding peace in South Africa. The German minister, Count von Pourtales, had a long interview with the British minister, Sir Henry Howard; the first secretary of the British Legation, A. F. G. Leveson-Gower, unexpectedly started for London, and the Dutch foreign minister, Baron van Lynden, had a conference with Dr. Kuyper, the premier of the Netherlands, and subsequently had an audience of Queen Wilhelmina. When Baron van Lynden returned from the palace Sir Henry Howard went to the Foreign office and held a lengthy conference with the foreign minister.

Nine Killed, Seven Wounded.

London, (By Cable).—The War Office's casualty list, just issued, shows that in a hitherto unreported engagement at Abraham's Kraal, near Koffyfontein, Orange river, January 28, Col. L. E. Du Moulin, of the Sussex Regiment, and eight men were killed and seven men were wounded.

The report that Commandant Kritzinger, who was captured by General French December 17, had been condemned to death, is not confirmed here. It was announced from South Africa, January 20, that Kritzinger's trial would begin this week, but nothing has since been heard of his case.

Across Continent in Three Days.

St. Paul, (Special).—From ocean to ocean in three days is a dream the Canadian Pacific will make a reality early in the spring. The equipment will cost the system nearly \$1,000,000 and will be supplied by builders in the United States. The new service will be in addition to that formerly operated and the new train will be tri-weekly. The Canadian Pacific will cut 24 hours from the running time. The new limited will have a 72-hour schedule between Montreal and Vancouver and will make average running time of 40.3 miles an hour.

In Spanish Prison.

San Juan, Porto Rico (Special).—The House of Delegates has asked for information regarding Porto Rican prisoners in the Spanish penitentiary at Ceuta, Morocco. The records show that 40 prisoners were sent from Porto Rico to Ceuta between 1882 and 1898. Against 17 of these persons no specific charges were brought, they being, it is said, political prisoners. An effort will probably be made to secure their release through Secretary of State Hay.

Five Sentenced to Death in Porto Rica.

San Juan, Porto Rico, (Special).—The sentencing by the District Court of Ponce of five murderers to be garroted in February unless the sentences be commuted to life imprisonment, has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the Island. A number of citizens are petitioning the Governor's clemency. The men are members of a gang, five of whom were garroted at Ponce in 1900.

Bank Official's Suicide.

Middletown, N. Y. (Special).—Stephen W. Robertson, for 10 years connected with the First National Bank here, committed suicide by hanging at his home here, after attempting to take his life with chloroform. His impaired mental condition is believed to have been due to worry over the fact that his brother-in-law, Joel C. Rundle, is serving a life sentence at Sing Sing for the murder of Arthur Morgan. Robertson was 45 years old.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

A "Colonial Office" Next?

The direction of the destinies of our insular possessions may be raised to the dignity of an independent Cabinet position.

Secretary Elihu Root has prepared a plan for the transfer of the Insular Bureau of the War Department to another executive department and to enlarge its scope and make it a colonial office with a civilian head. It was the plan of the late President McKinley to create such an office, to be styled a colonial office, placed under the authority of the State Department.

Mr. Root's scheme follows closely that of Mr. McKinley and has in view the creation of an extensive office under which will be placed all important affairs relating to the Philippines, Porto Rico, Guam and Hawaii.

New Department Building.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds authorized Senator Fairbanks to make a favorable report on his bill providing for the erection of a new department building in Washington, on the site of the old Corcoran Art Gallery, at the corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. The bill provides that the building shall be devoted to the use of the State Department and the Department of Justice, and that space shall be allotted in the building to the clerical force under the immediate control of the President, and which now finds working space in the White House. No appropriation is made, but authority is given to acquire the site and erect the building. The supervising architect estimates that a suitable building can be put up for \$7,000,000.

When Employees Seek a Raise.

The President has issued the following executive order:

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the Executive Departments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interests any legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of the departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the Government service."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"White House, January 31, 1902."

Census Bill Passes.

The House of Representatives passed the bill for the creation of a permanent Census Bureau. The friends of the civil service law, who were opposed to making the employees of the bureau eligible for transfer or retention, were overwhelmingly defeated. By the terms of the bill the permanent organization will succeed the present temporary organization July 1, 1902, and all employees on the rolls upon the date of the passage of the act will become eligible for transfer to other departments or retention in the permanent organization. The bill also provides for a manufacturing census in 1905 and for the collection of certain special statistics annually.

Several hundred employees of the Census Bureau who were in the gallery applauded the announcement that the bill had passed.

Philippines' Treason Acts.

Senator Rawlins introduced a resolution making inquiry of the Secretary of War whether "the new Treason Act in the Philippines" had been passed by the Philippine Commission.

The resolution cites a circular purporting to give the language of the act. One provision makes the date of the commencement of treason against the United States or the Philippines punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for seven years; another provides a fine of \$2,000 and imprisonment for two years for uttering seditious words, and a third provides a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year for persons belonging to secret societies having for their object the promotion of treason.

Another prohibition is against advocating the independence of the Philippines, or their separation from the United States, "whether by peaceable or forcible means." The penalty for the infraction of this requirement is a fine of \$2,000 and imprisonment for a year. The resolution went over for future consideration.

Secretary Shaw Takes Oath.

In the presence of the chief officials of the Treasury Department, Senator Dolliver and nearly all of Iowa's delegation in the lower house of Congress and other friends, ex-Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, took the prescribed oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Lyman J. Gage. The oath was administered by Mr. Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court, in the largest of the Secretary's office rooms in the Treasury Building. As soon as the ceremony was concluded Secretary Shaw was warmly congratulated by each person present upon his accession to his high office.

Only Salvation of Cuba.

The War Department made public four cablegrams from Cuban sources, urging in the strongest terms the speedy reduction of import duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco, and stating that such action is the only salvation of the island in the present crisis of its economic situation. One of them, addressed to the President, and by him referred to Secretary Root, is signed by Jorge de la Calle, president of the Audencia of Pinar del Rio, and a number of other officials of that city. Another is from Sanchez Torral, Mayor of Santa Clara.

Capitan News in General.

Admiral Evans, Admiral Taylor, Captain Clark and Commander Wainwright had a conference of several hours with the President on the matter of the appeal of Admiral Schley from the findings of the court of inquiry.

Debate was begun in the House of Representatives on the Oleomargarine Bill, the opponents of the bill having unsuccessfully resorted to filibustering tactics.

The report of the Senate Committee on the Urgent Deficiency Bill was submitted.

CHINA TO EMBRACE OUR WESTERN WAYS

Empress Bitterly Repents the Attack on the Legations.

ENTERTAINS THE FOREIGN WOMEN.

The Dowager Empress, at a Remarkable Reception to the Ladies of the Diplomatic Corps, Grasps the Hand of Mrs. Conger, end, Trembling, Declares the Attack Upon the Legations Was a Terrible Mistake.

Pekin, (By Cable).—The Dowager Empress, the Emperor and the Empress received the ladies and children of the members of the Diplomatic Corps in the private apartments of the palace.

The Dowager Empress declared that China would abandon her isolation and adopt the best features of Western civilization.

The audience was the most revolutionary event since the return of the court to Peking. The exclusiveness of Chinese royalty and the prejudices against the meeting of the sexes were waived, and the function was less formal than is usual in European courts.

The Dowager Empress occupied the throne, with a brilliant assemblage of princesses and court ladies about her. The Emperor was seated upon a small platform in the center of the room.

The visitors, upon entering, bowed twice to the Emperor, and several of them ascended the throne and bowed to the Dowager Empress. Mrs. Conger, wife of United States Minister Conger, as doyeness of the Diplomatic Corps, read a speech, which was translated by Secretary Williams.

The Dowager Empress' reply was exceedingly friendly in tone. It was in part as follows:

"Last year the dissensions in the palace caused a revolution which compelled our hasty departure, but it is a great gratification to us that our return to the capital has caused such rejoicing in China and abroad."

Baron Czikann, the Austrian minister, and Doyen, of the diplomatic corps, presented all the ladies to the Dowager Empress, who took the hand of each of them. They were next presented to the Emperor, who also shook hands with them.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

Organization Completed by the Election of Executive Committee.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Carnegie Institution completed its organization by the election of the following executive committee:

Abram S. Hewitt.
Dr. D. C. Gilman.
Secretary of War Elihu Root.
Dr. J. S. Billings.
Carroll D. Wright.
Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.
Dr. C. D. Walcott.

Dr. Gilman, president of the institution, reported that a house, 1439 K street, had been secured for a temporary home for the institution. The erection later of an administration building in this city is contemplated. Judge Morrow, of California, offered the following resolution acknowledging the gift, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the board of trustees, acknowledging the generosity of the gift of Mr. Carnegie in the foundation of the institution, desire to express the concurrence of the trustees in the scope and purposes stated in his deed of trust, and hereby formally accept the donation and the responsibilities connected with it.

The meeting today was a brief one. Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, presided. The by-laws of the institution were carefully considered and a few changes in the language of the final draft were made. These changes make the terms of office of the trustees three instead of five years. A specific provision was inserted in the fifth article that no expenditure shall be authorized or made by the executive committee except in pursuance of a previous appropriation by the board.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT TO HARVARD.

A Million Dollars to Supplement Morgan's Million for Medical School.

Cambridge, Mass. (Special).—Following the announcement at Harvard commencement exercises last June that J. P. Morgan had agreed to erect, at a cost of over a million dollars, three of the buildings required for the accommodation of the Harvard Medical School, in carrying out their new plans for medical education and research, President Eliot announced to the medical faculty that J. D. Rockefeller proposes to give a million dollars in furtherance of this great project, provided that other friends of the university will raise a sum of money in the neighborhood of half a million dollars, to be used by the Harvard Medical School for land, buildings or endowment.

Cars Skated Down Hill.

Pittsburg (Special).—Three people killed, two fatally hurt and a score or others more or less injured, is the record made by two runaway cars on the Monongahela branch of the Pittsburg railway. A number of others were hurt, but none seriously enough to be taken to the hospital. The accident occurred at the foot of the long hill running into Wilmerding from McKeesport. A car without passengers got beyond control of the motorman and flashed down the hill, which is a mile long, at a terrific speed. At the bottom it jumped into the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, carrying away the side of the depot and tearing up the platform.

Airbrakes Did Not Hold.

Dubuque, Iowa (Special).—A rear-end collision between freight trains on the Illinois Central at Apple River, Ill., a station 30 miles east of here, resulted in the death of four stockmen and the maiming of five others. The stockmen were all asleep in the caboose when the collision occurred. The forward train had stopped for water, and it is claimed the rear train was flagged, but could not stop owing to the failure of the airbrakes to operate.

DRIVEN INSANE BY HARDSHIPS.

The Terrible Experience of a Company of Marines in Luzon.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—General Chaffee has cabled to the War Department a report of the march of Major Waller and his marines across Samar. It is the first full account of the march and tells a tale of terrible suffering and hardship. Major Waller, 4 officers and 50 men, of the Marine Corps; Lieutenant Lyles, of the Twelfth Infantry, and 36 native bearers started during the last week in December from Lanang, on the east coast of Samar, to cross the island to Basey, about 35 miles distant. The story of their sufferings is told in the following dispatch:

"The War Department is advised of the trip of Major Waller, 4 officers and 50 men of the Marine Corps, 36 native bearers, with four days' rations, who started the last week of December from Lanang, on the east coast of Samar, to cross the island to Basey, about 35 miles on map. Trail at one time existed, but found in places only. Lieutenant Lyles, Twelfth Infantry, accompanied the command. Incessant rains from the start, swollen streams and other natural obstacles made progress extremely slow. When rations were consumed men exhausted rapidly, dropping on the way. Major Waller separated from Captain Porter. Lieutenant R. P. Williams and major part of the men proceeded toward Basey, when he arrived January 9 with two officers, 13 men; also Lieutenant Lyles.

"He returned to the mountains next day with relief, but returned to Basey about 10 days later unsuccessful. Porter was to build rafts, but timber would not float. Second day after separating from Waller Porter moved to Lanang, arriving January 11 with two men, and all exhausted physically and mentally. Lieut. R. P. Williams and over 30 men left the mountains in similar condition with native bearers. Relief expedition, under Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, First Infantry, delayed starting two days by storm raging and torrent river. Started 13th; reached marines 18th, saving Lieutenant Williams and all except to men from starvation. Major Waller at present disordered in his recollections."

BOY MANGLED BY ICE PLANE.

Drawn into a Machine and His Flesh Mutilated in a Horrible Manner.

Goshen, N. Y. (Special).—During the process of filling one of the large ice-houses at Hurdstown, George Callahan, aged sixteen years, lost his life in a shocking manner.

The boy was arranging the lamps to continue the filling of the house during the night, when his foot slipped and he was thrown on the conveyor that carries the cakes of ice from the water into the building.

Before being carried into the house the ice is passed under a machine that planes it to a uniform thickness. Toward this planer the boy was carried, and before he could be rescued by his fellow-workmen he was drawn under the knives of the machine, which cut away his flesh and bones in a horrible manner. The boy died a short time after being taken out of the machine.

Not Permitted to Land.

Willenstad, Island of Curaco, (By Cable).—It is reported here that on the French consul at Caracas further insisting that M. Secretat, Jr., of Bordeaux, be allowed to land at La Guaira, according to the agreement of the Venezuelan government, to make formal protest against the seizure of the estates of General Matos, which were leased to M. Secretat, Sr., President Castro caused the consul to be notified that he formally refused to allow the traveler to land, basing his refusal on the ground that M. Secretat was an agent of the revolutionists.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE NEWS.

The Somerset Coal Company, with a capital of \$4,000,000, was organized in New York.

The Virginia Pocahontas Coal Company was chartered in Bristol, Tenn.

General Chaffee expects, through the vigorous campaign he is now pursuing against the Filipino insurgents, to speedily complete the pacification of the islands, with the exception of Samar.

J. C. Johnson, a druggist of Roanoke, Va., received a postal card warning him that if he did not deposit \$1,000 in greenbacks at a certain place he would be killed.

Jim Howard was sentenced to life imprisonment, the jury having declared him guilty of complicity in the assassination of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky.

There was a collision between a crowded ferry boat and a railroad tug in New York harbor. A number of women fainted, but no one was hurt.

The sleet storm in Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee did immense damage, the great masses of ice causing the roofs of buildings to break in.