

# PUMP STRIKE ON IN EARNEST

## Disagreement as to Number of Men Who Went Out.

### THE STRUGGLE HAS JUST BEGUN.

The unexpected feature of the day was the absence of violence when the non-union men were taken to the mines. There was no trouble at any colliery and no hostile demonstration.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., (Special).—The order of the United Mine Workers of America calling out on strike all engineers, firemen and pumpmen employed at collieries where the eight-hour work day with present wages was not granted went into effect, and, as has been predicted, a majority of the men obeyed the order.

Neither side can claim a victory at this time, because the struggle on this phase of the anthracite coal miners' strike has just opened.

Although a majority of the men quit work, the companies, generally speaking, succeeded in keeping their pumps in operation. The operators feel that at present they have the advantage, but they are not so sanguine of the future. The exact number of men who quit cannot be obtained. Each side refuses to make public their figures, but gave out information that roughly estimates the number of men affected. These estimates are far apart.

National President Mitchell, of the miners' union, gave out a statement in which he says:

"Reports received from every important mining community indicate that where the eight-hour day has not been conceded, fully 80 per cent. of the firemen, pumpmen and engineers have ceased work. The number will be materially increased daily. In some sections mine foremen have positively declined to perform the work of engineers, firemen and pumpmen. In some places foremen have manned the pumps, and clerks have also been required to perform this labor."

## FARMER NAILED TO A TREE

### Atrocious Cruelty of Two Robbers—His Sides and Hands Lacerated.

Huntsville, Ala., (Special).—Tom Harless, a farmer living near Berkeley, was assaulted and robbed by two men and then nailed to a tree. He was rescued alive, but his hands were badly torn and he will not be able to work for several months. Harless had been plowing and was eating his dinner at a spring when he was confronted by two strange men with pistols, who robbed him of \$4 and then backed him against a tree. They looted his pockets, pulled out his hands and nailed them to the tree, and his hands were stretched above his head and treated likewise. In this condition the man remained until dark, when he was rescued by a farm hand.

## To Make Malleable Glass.

Muncie, Ind. (Special).—"I claim to have discovered the secret of manufacturing malleable glass, the long-lost art of the ancients, and, though I have not succeeded in obtaining a glass that is absolutely malleable—that is, hammerable and unbreakable—I am now manufacturing semi-malleable ware, and soon will be able to put on the market a kind of glass that will be as malleable as any of the metals." The statement made by Louis Kauffeld, Kauffeld is the head of a lamp-chimney factory. He is turning out a few chimneys of his semi-malleable glass, but says he is not yet ready to put them on the market in any considerable quantity.

## Collision Between Scorchers.

Lancaster, Pa., (Special).—One man is dead and another dying as the result of a bicycle collision which occurred here. The victims are Walter Powell and Daniel Treewitz, each about 17 years. Powell is a speedy amateur bicyclist. Paced by Treewitz, he was training for a race on Wheatland avenue. It was dark and neither bicycle had a lamp. Powell, thinking he had outstripped Treewitz, turned to find him, and they collided, both being thrown violently to the street. Powell was carried unconscious to St. Joseph's Hospital, near by. His skull was fractured and he died without having regained consciousness.

## Aeronaut Falls 800 Feet.

Kingston, N. Y., (Special).—Harry Hicks, an aeronaut, was killed at Kingston Point, a summer resort. He had been engaged to make daily balloon ascensions, and in the afternoon was booked for his first exhibition. When the balloon had reached an altitude of about 2,000 feet Hicks commenced the descent by means of a parachute, coming slowly to about 800 feet above the Hudson river. For some reason he lost his hold and fell, striking head first on a sand bar in the river. Hicks was a nephew of Charles Kabrick, well known as a balloonist.

## Cremated in North Carolina.

Elizabeth City, N. C. (Special).—The Godfrey brick building in this city was destroyed by fire and two men perished. The dead are W. K. Carter and Benjamin Ward. The lower floor of the building was occupied by J. R. Bergeron. On the upper floor were the sleeping apartments of Bergeron's sons, Carter and Ward.

Young Bergeron had a narrow escape. His roommates were penned in the blazing building and could find no means of escape.

## Memorial to Archibald Forbes.

London, (By Cable).—Field Marshal Lord Wolseley unveiled a memorial tablet to Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, who died March 30, 1900, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the presence, among others, of the widow; Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood and Commander Richardson Clover, naval attaché of the United States Embassy. Lord Wolseley paid a high tribute to the correspondent, who served through so many campaigns with him.

## SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

### Domestic.

Officers of the W. R. Jones window-glass factory say they have uncovered a conspiracy of the Glass Trust with union leaders to cripple their plant.

E. Louis Smith, who had a factory for bogus postal cards, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by Judge Kohl-saat, in Chicago.

Several physicians declared before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections that consumption can be cured.

Carrie Nation, who is serving a term in Topeka (Kan.) jail for saloon-smashing, was pardoned by Governor Stanley.

The Mexicans under General Torres had a battle with the Yaqui Indians at El Tanque, near Hermosillo.

Loretta Scudder, 18 years old, while under the excitement of a religious revival in a Methodist church at Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly of heart failure in the parsonage of the church just after one of the meetings.

The question of changes proposed in the covenant membership of the United Presbyterian Church was referred to a committee by the General Assembly, in session at Pittsburgh, to be reported at the next assembly.

President Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell, delivered an address before the Free Religious Association in Boston, in which he urged the granting of independence to the Filipinos.

New York University will confer the degree of master of letters on Miss Helen M. Gould, Miss Emily Ogden Butler and Mrs. Henry Draper.

The members of the Rochambeau mission placed a wreath on the grave in Newport, R. I., of Chevalier de Tarnoy, the commander of the fleet of war vessels that conveyed Rochambeau's army to Newport, their landing place.

The grand stand and paddock at the Hawthorne race track, Chicago, was destroyed by fire, which broke out half an hour after the last race of the day. All the horses were saved. The loss is \$100,000.

Capt. K. G. Martens, of the transport Buford, was found guilty of cruelty, profanity and neglect, and suspended. Third Officer K. Grauman was dismissed from the service.

By a rear-end collision on the New Palz trolley road, about three miles west of Poughkeepsie, seven persons were injured, none very seriously.

The Yaqui Indians are reported to be again on the warpath. A number of haciendas have been raided and the occupants fled to avoid massacre.

Five representatives of the railroads indicted in Memphis, Tenn., for violating the Interstate Commerce law, gave bond to answer in court.

The remains of the late Gen. Henry Leavenworth were reinterred with imposing military honors in the National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth.

Reflections of the volcanic eruptions in the West Indies were seen at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, in a red glare on the horizon.

A bronze bust of McKinley erected by the letter-carriers and postal employees in the Philadelphia postoffice was unveiled.

A monument erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy to Confederate soldiers was dedicated in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Rose Fieginow, while insane, killed her six-year-old daughter and herself in New York.

The safe of the treasurer of Hardin county, Texas, was looted by burglars.

Sylvester Pennoyer, ex-Governor of Oregon, died suddenly.

It was reported in New York that W. K. Vanderbilt would intervene in the miners' strike and not only seek to prevent a strike of the bituminous miners, but also to end the anthracite miners' strike. There was a conference between George W. Perkins, representing the Morgans, and Senator Hanna, but the latter declined to talk about it.

### Foreign.

The Cunard Company has issued a circular to shareholders announcing negotiations which will effect the future position of the company. Whether the negotiations are with the Morgan or some other syndicate is not stated.

The lower house of the Prussian Diet adopted a motion in favor of greater protection than that furnished by the proposals of the tariff committee of the Reichstag.

Troops fired upon a mob of strikers in Lemberg, Galicia, wounding 40 or more, several of whom died of their injuries.

Jesus priests at Tientsin report that the rebellion in the southern part of Chili province, China, is spreading.

Van Dusen, an American jockey, was suspended for alleged unfair riding in Vienna.

A large number of arrests have been made in Russia in connection with a reported plot to assassinate President Loubet of France during his recent visit to the czar.

Acting President Steyn, of the Transvaal, according to a dispatch from Pretoria, is suffering from paralysis and will take no further part in the peace conference.

A detachment of friendly natives, commanded by a French lieutenant, had a battle with Tuaregs in the Sahara and routed them.

Recent murders committed by the notorious Kenniff brothers in Queensland recall the terrible crimes of the bush-rangers.

King Edward quarreled with Premier Salisbury because the latter refused to recommend Sir Edward Cassel for a peerage.

Michael, Henry Herbert, nominally secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, but in reality minister to France, will, it is generally believed, succeed the late Lord Paunceforte as British Ambassador to the United States.

A community of interests' agreement has been effected between the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and the German potash syndicate.

### Financial.

The Union Pacific April gross increased \$321,636; net increased \$136,242. The New York Sub-treasury statement shows that the banks lost \$985,000 during the week.

The International Paper Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable July 1.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on preferred stock, payable June 16.

# PEACE TERMS ARE SIGNED AND THE BOER WAR ENDED

## After a Great and Heroic Struggle for Independence Against Overwhelming Odds the Brave Boers Surrender to Great Britain—It Is Impossible, Exclaims Kruger.

The war between Great Britain and the two republics in South Africa—the Transvaal and the Orange Free State—has ended in the triumph of British arms. For over two years and a half the brave Boers made a splendid fight against the second greatest power in the world. Throughout the long and unequal struggle the strategic ability of their generals and the bravery and endurance of the Boer soldiers have excited the admiration of the world.

According to a dispatch from General Lord Kitchener, commander of the British forces, to the British War Office, received in London at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a document containing the terms of surrender was signed at 10.30 o'clock Saturday night at Pretoria by all the Boer representatives and Lord Milner, the British high commissioner, and General Kitchener.

When Paul Kruger, the former president of the Transvaal Republic, was informed at Utrecht, Holland, that peace had been declared, the old man exclaimed:

"My God! It is impossible!"

It is not likely that he and his entourage will be permitted to return to South Africa for some time.

King Edward has issued a message to his people expressing the hope that peace may be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions and trusting that the feeling engendered by the war will give way to a general co-operation of his subjects for the welfare of the common country.

Following is a chronological record of the most important events of the war:

War began October 11, 1899.

The peace conference opened April 17, 1902.

May 31, 1902, terms of the surrender of the Boers were signed by Lord Milner, Lord Kitchener and the Boer representatives.

The cost of the war to Great Britain has been estimated to be, in round numbers, \$1,200,000,000. If this is correct, it has cost nearly one-third as much as the American Civil War.

Over 22,000 British soldiers have been killed.

The Boers are estimated by the British to have lost nearly 10,000 men.

The number of British soldiers in South Africa is nearly a quarter of a million.

Size of the Boer army, as estimated by the British, was 10,000.

The war has recently been costing Great Britain \$88,800 per day—a rate of \$30,850,000 a year.

November 2, 1899, siege of Ladysmith began and lasted 117 days.

December 1, 1899, battle of Magersfontein; Methuen defeated; General Wauchope killed.

December 15, 1899, battle of Colenso; Buller defeated.

January 6, 1900, Boer attack on Ladysmith defeated.

February 15, 1900, Kimberley relieved.

February 27, Cronje surrendered.

March 13, Bloemfontein occupied by Roberts.

March 27, Joubert died.

May 1, Roberts began march on Pretoria; June 5, he entered the capital.

October 15, siege of Mafeking was raised.

May 28, annexation of Orange Free State announced.

October 26, 1900, proclamation of the annexation of the Transvaal.

December 18, 1899, General Buller was succeeded by Lord Roberts as commander-in-chief. In the latter part of next year he returned to England and was appointed Commander of the First Army Corps. Because of an intemperate speech he was relieved of this command October 22, 1901.

January, 1901, De Wet invaded Cape Colony.

March 10, 1902, Lord Methuen captured by General Delord.

### Terms of Peace.

The terms of peace in South Africa signed by the Boers and the representatives of Great Britain in brief are:

That the burghers surrender arms and acknowledge British sovereignty.

That burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony and those who are prisoners of war, will, on declaring allegiance, be brought back and not deprived of personal liberty or property.

The Dutch language will be taught in the public schools and will be allowed in the courts of law.

Civil government in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony and, as soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions leading up to self-government, the question of franchise not to be determined until after introduction of self-government.

The Boers' landed property not to be taxed for the war.

The British right to punish subjects of Cape Colony and Natal who have fought against Great Britain by disfranchisement or imprisonment.

Violators of the laws of war to be tried by court-martial.

Withdrawal soon as possible of the British troops.

Great Britain to expend \$15,000,000 in restoring the farms and restoring the homes of the Boers. Provision is also made for loans to farmers, free of interest, for two years, 3 per cent. interest to be charged after that period.

Permission by license will be granted loyal burghers to procure rifles for protection.

The paramount feature of the Boer surrender is, of course, the fact that Great Britain now has undisputed control of South Africa. The question of self-government by the Boers is only a promise to be carried out sometime in the dim and distant future.

The announcement of peace causes general satisfaction throughout Europe and the United States, not on account of Great Britain's triumph, but because it ends bloodshed in South Africa and inspires the hope that a trade revival will follow.

# WERE PLOTTING TO KILL LOUBET

## Russian Conspiracy Against the President of France.

### Officers Among the Suspected.

Why the Name of the Port at Which Loubet Was to Land on His Recent Visit to the Czar Was Kept Secret—A Barber's Story of Two Suspicious-Looking Men Caused the Police to Investigate.

Berlin, (By Cable).—It has just been learned here upon reliable information from St. Petersburg that the discovery of a plot to take M. Loubet's life was the reason for the uncertainty in making public the name of the port at which the French President would land upon his recent arrival in Russia for his visit to the czar.

—Twenty-four hours before M. Loubet left France the Cronstadt police commissioner Oostroogoff received information which led to the discovery. A barber brought a story to the police that two suspicious-looking men had been in his shop and had their beards cut off.

His suspicions were awakened since the men, although they conversed in Russian, interposed words here and there, making it impossible to understand what they were saying. On the strength of his observations, he had the men shadowed to their address.

The police immediately went to the address given, and found there five men and two women. There were also two boxes of marvellously constructed bombs, encased, not in iron, but in glass. The bombs appeared to be of a novel kind, very small, but exceptionally powerful.

Letters and documents were discovered in the house incriminating many other people in various towns of Russia. More than eighty persons have been arrested, and this number includes two or three officers and parents of condemned students.

### Chattanooga Is Shaken.

Chattanooga, Tenn., (Special).—At 2.30 A. M., a considerable portion of the sleeping population of this city was aroused by the shaking of houses and rattling of windows, which continued for only a few seconds. Inquiries failed to develop any damage to property, but it is asserted by many reputable citizens that the disturbance was a distinct earthquake. Walls of houses vibrated and windows rattled. A number of superstitious negroes who were awakened by the shaking of their beds ran to the street thoroughly scared.

## LIVE NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

### Ambassador to United States.

The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, who is nominally secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, will probably be the next British Ambassador to the United States, in succession to the late Lord Paunceforte.

Mr. Herbert's appointment will probably not be announced until the remains of Lord Paunceforte arrive in England. The only question in regard to Mr. Herbert's selection is the approval of King Edward.

His Majesty is taking a keen personal interest in the matter of Lord Paunceforte's successor, but he will not be asked officially to confirm or disapprove the candidate of the Foreign Office until the period of time during which the Government pays respect to the late Lord Paunceforte has elapsed.

### Roosevelt's Trips Next Fall.

President Roosevelt has undertaken to make two trips through the Western country next fall. One will be in the Southwest and the other in the Northwest.

They will be made in redemption of promises more or less specifically made by the President last winter. About the last of September Mr. Roosevelt will go to Springfield, Ill., and to Detroit, Mich., stopping on the way at some other points not yet selected. In the latter part of October he will go as far into the Southwest as San Antonio, Texas.

He has been strongly urged to go on a bear hunt in Mississippi as the guest of the Governor of the State, and it is possible he will accept the invitation, for he will visit New Orleans, which is near by, on this trip.

### Standing Army Reduced.

By direction of the President, Secretary Root has issued a general order decreasing the strength of the permanent military establishment and changing the ratio of its make-up, as provided in the general order issued last May to carry out the Army Reorganization law.

Under the general order of last May the total strength of the Army was fixed at 77,200 men. The order just issued reduces this figure to 66,497, a reduction of 10,703.

In the cavalry branch of the service the old order specified 12 troops of 85 men each to a regiment; the new order establishes 12 troops of 75 men each. This will decrease the total strength of the 15 cavalry regiments from 15,840 to 14,940.

### Pneumatic Mail Service.

Postmaster-General Payne has called for bids, to be opened here on July 12 next, for the contracts for installing the pneumatic tube mail service in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis.

The bids are to cover either all or parts of the service planned in each city. The ultimate limit of annual expenditure in all the cities of the country for this purpose, prior to July 1, 1904, as allowed by Congress, is \$800,000, and each city is limited to an annual expenditure not to exceed 4 per cent. of the gross annual revenues for the preceding year.

### Deficit in Postal Funds Small.

The revenues of the Postoffice Department for the current fiscal year will nearly equal the expenditures, notwithstanding the comparatively large amount expended for rural free delivery. Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden estimates that the total revenue will be \$121,678,000, an increase of \$10,046,605 over 1901. The deficit will be the smallest since the modern rates of postage were adopted, which is regarded as another indication of the great prosperity of the nation.

### The Kaiser Will Welcome Them.

Mr. Von Helleben, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department, by direction of his Government, to inform Secretary Hay that Emperor William expected that Gen. H. C. Corbin, S. B. M. Young and Leonard Wood would visit Germany next fall to witness the army maneuvers, and that he would extend to them a most cordial welcome as his own guests. This notice follows one already received by cable from Ambassador White.

### Almost a Billion More Stamps.

Almost 1,000,000,000 more postage stamps of all kinds have been issued since July 1 last to the postoffices of the United States than were issued during the entire past fiscal year. The total issue during the present fiscal year up to this morning is 4,028,514,645 stamps, against 3,174,748,830 for the entire fiscal year ending June 30 last.

### Britain Expresses Gratitude.

Mr. Raikes, charge of the British Embassy, called upon Secretary Hay at the State Department and formally expressed the high sense of appreciation of the British Government at the unusual honors done the memory of the late Lord Paunceforte in the funeral services.

### Death Penalty for Train Robbery.

Senator Platt, of New York, introduced a bill in the Senate making train robbery a felony and providing the death penalty for the offense.

### Capital News in General.

The House, by a vote of 120 to 46, adopted a vote of thanks to Secretary Hay for his oration on the occasion of the McKinley memorial services.

The Supreme Court decided that the State had the right to exclude a steamerload of immigrants in pursuance of its quarantine regulations.

The United States Supreme Court decided that the Interstate Commerce Commission did not have the right to reduce terminal charges.

The cruiser Brooklyn has been ordered to be ready on the 25th inst. to carry the remains of Lord Paunceforte to England.

The United States Supreme Court decided that the Bankruptcy Law was uniform in its provisions, and, therefore, valid.

United States Consul Worman, at Munich, Germany, informs the State Department that Col. E. P. Vollum, U. S. A., retired, died in that city.

Congressman Broussard and Victor S. Clark were the witnesses before the Senate Committee investigating the Cuban sugar question.

President Roosevelt has decided to make two trips to the West during the coming fall.

# VOLCANIC ACTION OF MT. BLACKBURN

## A Supposed Harmless Mountain in Alaska Belched Ashes and Smoke.

### PHENOMENON OVER IN TEN MINUTES

#### A Cloud of Ashes and Smoke Shot Out Into the Air Several Hundred Feet, and Then There Seemed to Flow From the Opening in the Top a Stream of Dirty Sluff Mixed With Large and Small Boulders.

Seattle, Wash., (Special).—Word has been received here that an eruption of Mount Blackburn, Southeastern Alaska, occurred on April 11.

A special to the Times from Skagway, under date of May 28, says:

"Accounts of a thrilling nature regarding the volcanic action of a supposed harmless mountain in Alaska were brought to this city by J. C. McFarland. Seven weeks ago a slight earthquake shock was felt in all parts of Alaska, and until now the phenomenon remained unexplained.

"Mr. McFarland, who is a geologist, was within a few miles of Mount Blackburn. He said:

"On April 11, about 7.30 A. M., I was packing my cooking utensils, when the air about me suddenly became oppressive with a distinct and uncommon silence. In my wanderings through different wilds I had become used to many strange freaks of nature, but this one appalled me. I was in a rough, mountainous country, about 10 miles from the base of Mount Blackburn, in Southeastern Alaska, not far from the starting point of the glacier, which, as it rears its face on the Pacific ocean, is called Muir Glacier.

"Suddenly the earth beneath my feet shook. A low rumbling sound accompanied the quaking. I glanced up at Mount Blackburn. It seemed as if the peak had suddenly opened. A cloud of ashes and smoke shot out into the air several hundred feet. Then there seemed to flow from the opening in the top a stream of dirty sluff mixed with large and small boulders. This continued only for about 10 minutes, then ceased suddenly as it had begun. The air cleared and nature seemed again to wear her cheery smile.

"It was three days, after many perilous attempts, before I succeeded in reaching the base of the mountain. There I discovered that the country for miles around had been affected. The small undergrowth of the trees had been entirely covered up. This stuff which poured from the top of the mountain was not even warm, but seemed to consist purely of dust, rocks and other thin substances."

### Says Kruger Will Sign.

London (By Cable).—A Brussels dispatch received here says: "It is said that the Boer delegates in Europe now admit that peace in South Africa has been secured, and that the settlement between the Boers and Great Britain will be signed in the names of the former citizens of the two South African republics, who are now in Europe, including Mr. Kruger, thus preventing the irreconcilables from continuing a guerrilla warfare on the pretext that they are obeying the orders of the delegates in Europe."

### He Couldn't Save All.

Portland, Ore. (Special).—Herbert Martin, Ivy Martin, Lily Durkee and Lizzie Durkee were drowned by the capsizing of a rowboat in the Columbia river, near Martin's Bluff, 12 miles above Kalama. Herbert Martin saved his mother, Mrs. E. C. Martin, one sister, Ella Martin, and Mrs. Jones. After taking them to shore, he swam back to save the rest of the party, but became exhausted and was drowned with the three others who had been in the boat.

### Texas Fight With Burglars.

Beaumont, Texas (Special).—The safe of the treasurer of Hardin county, at Kountze, 20 miles north of this city, was blown open by burglars and all the county money stolen. The burglars and a posse had a fight at Silabee, 10 miles east, at daylight. One burglar was wounded, but all escaped into a big thicket. The sheriff of this county, with bloodhounds, left for the scene on an early morning train.

### Seeks Beauty; Floods Death.

Chicago (Special).—Within a few hours after treatment to a face-beautifying process at the hands of a dermatologist, Miss May Thompson, a stenographer, living at No. 662 West Monroe street, died and the Coroner has taken up the case. It appears that a plaster cast was used during the treatment, and it is thought probable that the young woman died from heart failure, superinduced by suffocation.

### Four Miners Dead; Six Dying.

San Antonio, Texas (Special).—Four Mexican miners were killed instantly and six fatally injured by a gas explosion in shaft No. 5 of the Hondo coal mines, on the Mexican international railroad, 75 miles from Eagle Pass. The shaft in which the accident occurred is the same one in which an explosion last February caused the deaths of 106 miners.

### Mrs. Carrie Nation Pardoned.

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who was sentenced to the Shawnee County Jail on May 16 for one month and to pay a fine of \$100, at the rate of \$1 a day, for smashing saloon fixtures, was pardoned by Governor Stanley. Her fine was remitted.

### Love-Sick Indian Killed.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—Adam Jacobs, a full-blooded Cattaugus Indian, was slashed to death with a knife in a fight on the reservation near Lawton's Station. Jacobs is said to have gone to the house of Hattie Snow and crashed in the doors and window because an Indian girl with whom he was in love had taken refuge there. He was jealous of Charles Snow, son of Hattie Snow. It is said that Jacobs savagely attacked Snow, and that Snow killed him in