

Dewet in Transvaal

The Boer Forces May Be Concentrating For Another Big Attack.

Defensive Measures in the South—Capetown City Guard Numbers Seven Thousand.

London, Jan. 17.—The Johannesburg report that Gen. Dewet has crossed the Vaal and joined forces with the Transvaal commandoes, if true, probably means the concentration of seven thousand Boers with several guns, for another big attack.

There is a rumor current in Capetown that several Boer leaders are urging an attack upon the mines. It has long been understood that Gen. Dewet has been anxious to join the invaders in Cape Colony, and this rumor may be spread to cover an attempt to break southward.

The war office issued no fresh news yesterday. The response to the government's call for volunteers is said to be very brisk in both London and the provinces.

Defensive measures in South Africa proceed apace. Seven thousand men have joined the city guard in Capetown, and three thousand others have volunteered in the suburbs. An additional big gun has been mounted on Table mountain.

A small Boer commando entered Sunderland out of the telegraph wires, looted the stores and then proceeded northward.

According to the Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail, the Boers occupied Aberdeen on Tuesday.

A unique feature of Kitchener's fighting scouts is the enrollment of three hundred Matabele camp followers, for riding and leading spare horses. This is likely to renew the color agitation. Bennett Burleigh, who has returned to Capetown, sends to the Daily Telegraph an enigmatical dispatch, dated January 6th, saying: "All our soldiers, whether from Orange River Colony or the Transvaal, look the picture of health, and it is hoped that the end is steadily coming nearer. The few recent successes of the Boers are annoying, but the 20,000 reinforcements have arrived and are very welcome in Cape Colony, where the Dutch decline to rise. The raiders are sixty miles north of the town and are being pressed by our troops."

Ramored Combine. Manchester, Jan. 16.—The Guardian asserts that all the Transvaal mines are being consolidated into a single company which will vie with the Standard in Cape, in being the richest trust in the world.

Willing to Join Police. Ottawa, Jan. 16.—Offers to serve in the South African constabulary are pouring into the militia department. Some of these are from the States and many returned Canadian soldiers. Indications are that three times the requisite thousand men could be enlisted in Canada.

London, Jan. 17.—Gen. Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria under the date of January 16th, says the concentration of 3,000 Boers at Carolina (Transvaal) is reported.

He adds that Colville's mobile column was engaged near Van Tonder's Hoek. The Boers were driven off with heavy loss.

Three hundred Boers entered Aberdeen yesterday, looted the stores and retired on the arrival of a hundred British infantry.

Reported Escape of Boers. London, Jan. 17.—The Evening Standard says it hears a number of Boer prisoners have escaped from Ceylon.

Reported Wrecked. Capetown, Jan. 17.—The British second-class cruiser Sybille is reported to have been wrecked at Lambert's Bay, about 200 miles north of here. The crew were saved. She is 300 feet long, has 42 feet beam and 16 feet 2 inches deep. Her complement of officers and crew is 272.

Sybille Aground. London, Jan. 17.—The British admiral has received a dispatch from the commander-in-chief at the cape reporting that the cruiser Sybille, which was sent to intercept the Boers, was ashore at Stenbok Fontein, near Lambert's Bay, and adding that active measures were being taken to assist her.

The official dispatch does not say the Sybille was wrecked. New York, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Associated Press from Capetown, under the date of the 11th, said the British ship Sybille had arrived in Lambert's Bay and landed a force of blue-jackets and a number of guns, and that this force had constructed entrenchments.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES. Jolo Has Free Trade in Domestic Products—Election Held at Several Points.

(Associated Press.) Manila, Jan. 15.—The Philippine commission has issued acts giving the Jolo archipelago free trade in domestic products with all Philippine ports, and providing for the issuance of licenses to masters and mates of all sea-going vessels.

Further hearing on the educational bill has been postponed until Monday in order to give the commissioners an opportunity to consider privately the proposed amendments to the measure.

The United States cable ship Burnside has finished the work of laying the cable connecting the island of Negros with Northern Mindanao, Zamboanga and Jolo will soon be connected.

Mr. H. P. Phelps Whitmarsh, recently appointed governor of the province of Benguet, reports that several towns in the province have held elections and organized local governments.

MURDER TRIAL. Prosecutor Emily's Opening Address at Paterson, N. J.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 14.—At the trial of Walter L. McAllister, Andrew Campbell and William A. Death, three of the four men accused of the murder of Jeanie Rossetti, a mill girl, of Paterson, N. J., Prosecutor Eugene Emily made the opening address for the state. He said the prosecution would be able to prove the responsibility for the death of Jeanie Rossetti upon the prisoners at the bar.

The prosecutor said he would show that one of the accused had met the girl on the street and taken her to a saloon, where they had been joined by the others, that a drug had been administered to the girl for the purpose of rendering her unable to resist the evil designs of her companions, and that she had been made unconscious, or partly so, she had been placed in a hack and driven to a lonely spot on the Bergen County bank of the Passaic river, and then taken from the vehicle and assaulted by the prisoners.

Prosecutor Emily told of the endeavors to resuscitate the girl, and their hastening to the house for a doctor. The lawyer continued: "This doctor it was decided to go over again to the perpetrators of the crime. On learning that their victim was dead, the terror-stricken men ordered the hackman to drive to the river-side. On reaching there they disposed of the body the men entered the hack and were driven back to Paterson, where they returned to their homes."

The county prosecutor said the state would present every particle of evidence in its possession, whether sensational or otherwise.

The Czar Is Pleased

Gifts of Money to Ministers For Successful Management of Manchuria Affairs.

What the War in China Has Cost Russia—Honors For M. de Witte.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—The representative of the Associated Press was informed on good authority that Emperor Nicholas, from his private means, had presented M. de Witte, minister of finance; General Kouropatkin, minister of war, and Count Lampsdorf, minister of foreign affairs, with two hundred thousand roubles each as an expression of his gratification over the development of Manchuria affairs, the protection of the railway and the suppression of disturbances in Manchuria.

The cost of the war to date, 48,000,000 roubles, astonishes the initiated, who had seen the figures before their publication. The proposal to devote one hundred and thirty million roubles to railways in 1901 and not to negotiate in it is equally gratifying. This favorable budget strengthens M. de Witte, and it is generally anticipated that the Czar will recognize his services in some marked degree, possibly making him Imperial chancellor.

KILLED BY WOLVES. Two Wedding Parties Devoured While Out Sleighing.

(Associated Press.) Bucharest, Jan. 15.—Advices from many points tell of packs of wolves killing and devouring travellers.

Two wedding couples, who were sleighing in the Marmos district, were attacked and all four persons were killed.

The driver of a sledge escaped up a tree, but was nearly frozen to death.

SITUATION AT PANAMA. Colon, Colombia, Jan. 15.—United States cruiser Philadelphia has arrived at Panama. The political situation at present is quiet.

The offer of the United States to protect Panama in the event of an attack by insurgents is not generally received with approval, many not understanding the provisions of the treaty of 1849, which think that in making such an offer the Americans had some ulterior object in view. The better informed, however, know that the only motive of the United States is to protect American interests, which would suffer in case the city was attacked.

SENTENCE DEFERRED. (Associated Press.) New York, Jan. 15.—Cornelius E. Alford, jr., who pleaded guilty last week to stealing \$620,000 from the First National bank, was to have been sentenced by Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit court to-day, but on the application of his counsel, Judge Thomas postponed the sentence till to-morrow morning.

Alford's counsel had some matters pertaining to the case to fix up before Alford goes away.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE. (Associated Press.) London, Jan. 15.—Four deaths from bubonic plague occurred on the steamer Highland Prince, which arrived in Sicily's harbor yesterday from the River Platte. The victims were the captain, the mate, the cook and a child passenger. Several others were attacked, but recovered.

WILL TOUR CANADA. (Associated Press.) Montreal, Jan. 16.—Canada's illustrious prima donna, Madame Albani, will pay her native country a professional visit, making a tour of the Dominion early in the spring. Accompanying Madame Albani from England will be her own company of artists.

Rosebery on Coming War

It is the Great Question of Trade Which Faces the Country.

Ex-Premier Again Deals With Industrial and Commercial Competition.

London, Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the Wolverhampton chamber of commerce yesterday, former Prime Minister Rosebery made a speech in which he dealt in a most serious strain with the industrial and commercial competition by which Great Britain was faced. He declared that it was dark and gloomy. It was difficult, even unwise, to try to prophesy what it might have in store.

The war, he feared, was not military. It was that great war of trade which was inevitably coming, and which, so far as he could see, would be one of the greatest and most serious that Great Britain would have to cope with. While not putting other nations out of the category, it was from the United States and Germany that the British had the most to fear. America, with its incalculable resources and the enterprising spirit of its people, was the most formidable of all competitors. The Germans, although somewhat slow and unwieldy, were scarcely inferior rivals on account of the silent and persistent methods and unconquerable spirit.

Lord Rosebery remarked upon the one striking feature of the American republican competitor, namely, that the great individual fortunes being made in the United States were not employed, as they probably would be in England, to enable their makers to retire and enjoy social and other pleasures, but were invested in great trusts and syndicates to form power for concentrating attacks on British trade. Those millions so invested could be wielded as an engine of warfare in such irresistible force as to constitute a danger which the British could not afford to ignore. If one or two of the trusts combined for the purpose of competing with any branch of British trade by underselling, they might obtain such a monopoly that their branch as almost to drive Great Britain out of the market.

After a further reference to Germany, Lord Rosebery asked what Great Britain would do in the event of a world-wide war. He said that he would not attempt to answer, but if he did attempt to reply he should say that the remedy lay in education. He believed that the British people were the best raw material in the world, but he was convinced that their commercial men required to be educated and trained scientifically from bottom to top. Their training, as it was, was both inefficient and wasteful. For instance, they did not send their young men abroad as others did to learn methods of business and manufacture. The legislative and the chambers of commerce should consider the question of devoting a certain sum annually for travelling scholarships, which he was inclined to believe would yield fruit a hundred-fold.

REPORTED DEAD. The Bandit Mussolini, It Is Stated, Died During Recent Cold Weather.

(Associated Press.) Rome, Jan. 16.—It is rumored from a doubtful source that the notorious bandit Mussolini, for whom the police and military have been searching for a time, died during the recent cold wave from exposure in the woods near Sicilia, Sicily.

It is added that the troops were pursuing him were incapacitated by cold and hunger.

HE KILLED HIMSELF. Man Barricaded His House and Committed Suicide.

(Associated Press.) Troyes, France, Jan. 15.—It was discovered to-day that the man Coquard, who last Friday, when pursued by the police, shut himself in his house and insisted that anyone who approached, had committed suicide in the meantime.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITIES. London, Jan. 17.—Samuel Lewis, the money lender and usurer, who died on Monday, left £4,000,000, all of which goes, under his will, to his widow, with the exception of £200,000, which is divided among relatives. In his will he expresses a desire that his widow should give in her own name £400,000 to provide dwellings for the poor of all creeds, £250,000 to the Prince of Wales hospital fund, £100,000 to the Jewish board of guardians of London, and £200,000 to various hospitals.

OVERCOME BY SMOKE. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16.—In a fire which destroyed the Aberdeen apartment building in the city of Chicago, Superintendent of Swift & Co.'s gas factory, lost his life while trying to save his bankbook and insurance policy, which were found clamped in his hands. He was overcome by the smoke.

A score of tenants escaped with difficulty. The loss was \$75,000, including the personal effects and household goods of twelve families. A special detail of ten engines were necessary to prevent the spread of the flames to other buildings, as a high wind was blowing.

PASSENGERS SAVED. Havana, Jan. 16.—The passengers of the vessel, which was wrecked on Monday morning on the reefs of the Los Colorados, west of this city, have arrived here in the steamer Orizaba, which went to her assistance, with two tugs and lighters. The wind has veered southward, and there is no sea running. It is thought the vessel will be saved if the weather holds.

Foreign Territory

Cuba Is Not in Any Sense Part of the United States of America.

Ruling of the Supreme Court in Neely Case—Entitled to Extradition.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The decision of the United States Supreme court in the case of C. W. F. Neely, charged with embezzlement of the public funds of Cuba, while acting as financial agent of the department of posts of that island, holding that Neely was subject to extradition, was announced to-day.

Justice Harlan handed down the court's opinion, which was unanimous, and immediately after the opinion was concluded, an order was issued requiring that the mandate in the case be issued at once. The opinion embraced a complete review of the case, detailing the laws relating to extradition, and the act of June 6th, 1900, extending the provisions of section 5,270 of the revised statutes to foreign countries "occupied or under the control of the United States," so as to make the law cover among other crimes, embezzlement in such countries. Stating that the circuit court for the Southern district of New York, to which an application for a writ of habeas corpus has been made, had rendered a decision adverse to Neely's claim, Justice Harlan said Neely had then appealed to this court on the ground that the act of June 6th, 1900, was Unconstitutional.

Entering then upon his reasoning on the case, Justice Harlan said that there was no dispute that on the 6th of June, 1900, when the act under which this proceeding is brought became law, Cuba was under the control of the United States, and "occupied by this government." This court, he said, "will take judicial notice that such were, at the date named, and are now, the relations between this country and Cuba. So that the applicability of the above act to the present case, and this first question to be examined, depends on the inquiry whether, within its meaning, Cuba is to be deemed a foreign country or territory." Continuing, he said: "We do not think this question at all difficult of solution, if regard be had to the avowed object intended to be accomplished by the war with Spain and by the military occupation of that island."

Justice Harlan then reviewed the legislation preceding the war with Spain, the protocol between the United States and Spain, and the Paris treaty. Announcing the court's conclusions on the status of Cuba, Justice Harlan said: "The facts above detailed make it clear that Cuba is foreign territory within the meaning of the act of June 6th, 1900. It cannot be regarded in any constitutional, legal or international sense as a part of the territory of the United States. The legislative and executive branches of the government by the joint application of April, 1898, expressly disclaimed any purpose of exercising sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof and asserting the determination of the United States, that object being accomplished, to leave the government and control of Cuba to its own people. So far as the court is informed by the public history of the relations of this country with that island, nothing has been done inconsistent with the declared object of war with Spain. Cuba is none the less foreign territory within the meaning of the act of congress, because it is under a military government appointed by and representing the President. The occupancy of the island by troops of the United States was the necessary result of the war, and Cuba is territory held in trust for the inhabitants of Cuba, to whom it rightfully belongs, and to whose exclusive control it will be surrendered when a suitable government shall have been established by their voluntary action."

The final conclusion of the court was announced as follows: "We are of opinion, for the reasons stated, that the act of June 6th, 1900, is not in violation of the constitution of the United States, and that the cause comes within the provisions of the act. The court below therefore found that there was probable cause to believe the appellant guilty of the offense charged, and the order for extradition was proper and no ground existed for his discharge on habeas corpus. The judgment of the circuit court is therefore affirmed."

WAS KRUGER'S NEIGHBOR. Hirschell Cohen's Daughter Indulges in Reminiscences of the ex-President.

Living in Ottawa just now, says a Capital City dispatch, is a young lady who was born and bred near a property adjoining Paul Kruger's residence in Johannesburg, South Africa. She is the daughter of Hirschell Cohen, mining engineer, and is residing at the Russell with her father and mother. To Miss Cohen Oom Paul is a most familiar figure. Many a time he used to chat with her and her companions and tell them little anecdotes that they used to appreciate very much. To them he seemed an agreeable old man.

Mr. Cohen knows Oom Paul well, having met him frequently in the commercial paths of life, and his opinion of him is that there is not a more excellent man on the face of the earth who deals with as little sense of justice when dollars and cents were concerned. He is more than delighted that Kruger has been driven from the country, and after the present emigration has been finished, predicts a great boom in the development of the mining resources which had been so long kept in check by the mal-administration of affairs.

FOUND IN A TRUNK. Sensational Discovery of the Body of a Murdered Man.

New York, Jan. 16.—The body of a man with the throat cut from ear to ear, and showing other marks of violence, was found in a trunk on a pile of skins at the bulkhead of pier 11, East river, just before noon to-day.

It was identified two hours later by a woman as the body of Michael Westberger, who was employed by a jewelry firm. The motive for the crime was robbery, and the police suspect at least two men concerned in the murder.

The body had been partially undressed before being placed in the trunk, the overcoat, coat and vest having been removed and placed in a heap at the feet of the corpse. The hat and shoes are missing. The victim's eyes had been torn, as though he had been engaged in a struggle.

Coroner Zucca viewed the body, and expressed the opinion that the man had been dead about ten hours. No arrests have as yet been made.

REWARD WITHDRAWN. Governor of Kansas Thinks It Would Be Useless to Prosecute Leavenworth Mob.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 16.—Governor Stanley decided to-night that he would not issue an offer of a reward for the arrest of the perpetrators of yesterday's negro burning in Leavenworth. "It will be absolutely useless to issue the offer," said the Governor. "If the guilty persons were arrested, they would have to undergo the first trial in Leavenworth county, and an account of the present condition of the public sentiment there, it would be absolutely useless to attempt to prosecute anybody there for the crime."

The Governor had decided last night that he would offer the reward, but deliberation on the subject induced him to change his mind.

THE SEAL IS GUARDED. And Cannot Be Affixed to Agreement Between China and Powers.

Peking, Jan. 14.—The protocol was signed this morning, the idea of protesting against any clause having been abandoned.

Prince Ching has notified Senor de Cogan, the Spanish minister, who is in the doyen of our diplomatic corps, that the agreement was signed yesterday morning, but that he did not expect to be able to present it to the foreign envoys before Wednesday, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the imperial seal, which, he asserted, is in the Forbidden City, and the private apartments of the Emperor, guarded by the Emperor's most trustworthy servants. He said also that a personal order from the Emperor will be required before those who have the seal in charge would deliver it even to Prince Ching.

To-day Russia began turning over the railway to the Germans. The latter intend to place the management of the line with former employees of the company under military supervision.

SEIZURE OF STEAMERS. (Associated Press.) Washington, Jan. 15.—The state department was informed this afternoon by a cable from Venezuela that the Venezuelan government had taken possession of two steamers belonging to the Oronoco Steamship Co. No details of the seizure are made public. The Oronoco Co. is understood to be an American concern. The head of the company is said to be an American named Alcott.

FILIPINO SURRENDERS. Washington, Jan. 11.—Gen. MacArthur wires to the war department as follows: "Luzon, commander-in-chief of the United States forces, surrendered on January 12th to R. P. Hughes, brigadier-general of volunteers, with four officers, 21 men and 10 rifles. His command is much scattered. Other surrenders are expected during the next few days, while scouts the end of organized armed resistance in Luzon."

STEAMER AGROUND. (Associated Press.) Havana, Jan. 15.—The Ward line steamer Villalinda is aground off the banks of Los Colorados, about 100 miles westward of Havana. She has 58 passengers on board and is commanded by Captain Reynolds.

Foreign Territory

Cuba Is Not in Any Sense Part of the United States of America.

Ruling of the Supreme Court in Neely Case—Entitled to Extradition.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The decision of the United States Supreme court in the case of C. W. F. Neely, charged with embezzlement of the public funds of Cuba, while acting as financial agent of the department of posts of that island, holding that Neely was subject to extradition, was announced to-day.

Justice Harlan handed down the court's opinion, which was unanimous, and immediately after the opinion was concluded, an order was issued requiring that the mandate in the case be issued at once. The opinion embraced a complete review of the case, detailing the laws relating to extradition, and the act of June 6th, 1900, extending the provisions of section 5,270 of the revised statutes to foreign countries "occupied or under the control of the United States," so as to make the law cover among other crimes, embezzlement in such countries. Stating that the circuit court for the Southern district of New York, to which an application for a writ of habeas corpus has been made, had rendered a decision adverse to Neely's claim, Justice Harlan said Neely had then appealed to this court on the ground that the act of June 6th, 1900, was Unconstitutional.

Entering then upon his reasoning on the case, Justice Harlan said that there was no dispute that on the 6th of June, 1900, when the act under which this proceeding is brought became law, Cuba was under the control of the United States, and "occupied by this government." This court, he said, "will take judicial notice that such were, at the date named, and are now, the relations between this country and Cuba. So that the applicability of the above act to the present case, and this first question to be examined, depends on the inquiry whether, within its meaning, Cuba is to be deemed a foreign country or territory." Continuing, he said: "We do not think this question at all difficult of solution, if regard be had to the avowed object intended to be accomplished by the war with Spain and by the military occupation of that island."

Justice Harlan then reviewed the legislation preceding the war with Spain, the protocol between the United States and Spain, and the Paris treaty. Announcing the court's conclusions on the status of Cuba, Justice Harlan said: "The facts above detailed make it clear that Cuba is foreign territory within the meaning of the act of June 6th, 1900. It cannot be regarded in any constitutional, legal or international sense as a part of the territory of the United States. The legislative and executive branches of the government by the joint application of April, 1898, expressly disclaimed any purpose of exercising sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof and asserting the determination of the United States, that object being accomplished, to leave the government and control of Cuba to its own people. So far as the court is informed by the public history of the relations of this country with that island, nothing has been done inconsistent with the declared object of war with Spain. Cuba is none the less foreign territory within the meaning of the act of congress, because it is under a military government appointed by and representing the President. The occupancy of the island by troops of the United States was the necessary result of the war, and Cuba is territory held in trust for the inhabitants of Cuba, to whom it rightfully belongs, and to whose exclusive control it will be surrendered when a suitable government shall have been established by their voluntary action."

The final conclusion of the court was announced as follows: "We are of opinion, for the reasons stated, that the act of June 6th, 1900, is not in violation of the constitution of the United States, and that the cause comes within the provisions of the act. The court below therefore found that there was probable cause to believe the appellant guilty of the offense charged, and the order for extradition was proper and no ground existed for his discharge on habeas corpus. The judgment of the circuit court is therefore affirmed."

WAS KRUGER'S NEIGHBOR. Hirschell Cohen's Daughter Indulges in Reminiscences of the ex-President.

Living in Ottawa just now, says a Capital City dispatch, is a young lady who was born and bred near a property adjoining Paul Kruger's residence in Johannesburg, South Africa. She is the daughter of Hirschell Cohen, mining engineer, and is residing at the Russell with her father and mother. To Miss Cohen Oom Paul is a most familiar figure. Many a time he used to chat with her and her companions and tell them little anecdotes that they used to appreciate very much. To them he seemed an agreeable old man.

Mr. Cohen knows Oom Paul well, having met him frequently in the commercial paths of life, and his opinion of him is that there is not a more excellent man on the face of the earth who deals with as little sense of justice when dollars and cents were concerned. He is more than delighted that Kruger has been driven from the country, and after the present emigration has been finished, predicts a great boom in the development of the mining resources which had been so long kept in check by the mal-administration of affairs.

FOUND IN A TRUNK. Sensational Discovery of the Body of a Murdered Man.

New York, Jan. 16.—The body of a man with the throat cut from ear to ear, and showing other marks of violence, was found in a trunk on a pile of skins at the bulkhead of pier 11, East river, just before noon to-day.

It was identified two hours later by a woman as the body of Michael Westberger, who was employed by a jewelry firm. The motive for the crime was robbery, and the police suspect at least two men concerned in the murder.

The body had been partially undressed before being placed in the trunk, the overcoat, coat and vest having been removed and placed in a heap at the feet of the corpse. The hat and shoes are missing. The victim's eyes had been torn, as though he had been engaged in a struggle.

Coroner Zucca viewed the body, and expressed the opinion that the man had been dead about ten hours. No arrests have as yet been made.

REWARD WITHDRAWN. Governor of Kansas Thinks It Would Be Useless to Prosecute Leavenworth Mob.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 16.—Governor Stanley decided to-night that he would not issue an offer of a reward for the arrest of the perpetrators of yesterday's negro burning in Leavenworth. "It will be absolutely useless to issue the offer," said the Governor. "If the guilty persons were arrested, they would have to undergo the first trial in Leavenworth county, and an account of the present condition of the public sentiment there, it would be absolutely useless to attempt to prosecute anybody there for the crime."

The Governor had decided last night that he would offer the reward, but deliberation on the subject induced him to change his mind.

THE SEAL IS GUARDED. And Cannot Be Affixed to Agreement Between China and Powers.

Peking, Jan. 14.—The protocol was signed this morning, the idea of protesting against any clause having been abandoned.

Prince Ching has notified Senor de Cogan, the Spanish minister, who is in the doyen of our diplomatic corps, that the agreement was signed yesterday morning, but that he did not expect to be able to present it to the foreign envoys before Wednesday, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the imperial seal, which, he asserted, is in the Forbidden City, and the private apartments of the Emperor, guarded by the Emperor's most trustworthy servants. He said also that a personal order from the Emperor will be required before those who have the seal in charge would deliver it even to Prince Ching.

To-day Russia began turning over the railway to the Germans. The latter intend to place the management of the line with former employees of the company under military supervision.

SEIZURE OF STEAMERS. (Associated Press.) Washington, Jan. 15.—The state department was informed this afternoon by a cable from Venezuela that the Venezuelan government had taken possession of two steamers belonging to the Oronoco Steamship Co. No details of the seizure are made public. The Oronoco Co. is understood to be an American concern. The head of the company is said to be an American named Alcott.

FILIPINO SURRENDERS. Washington, Jan. 11.—Gen. MacArthur wires to the war department as follows: "Luzon, commander-in-chief of the United States forces, surrendered on January 12th to R. P. Hughes, brigadier-general of volunteers, with four officers, 21 men and 10 rifles. His command is much scattered. Other surrenders are expected during the next few days, while scouts the end of organized armed resistance in Luzon."

STEAMER AGROUND. (Associated Press.) Havana, Jan. 15.—The Ward line steamer Villalinda is aground off the banks of Los Colorados, about 100 miles westward of Havana. She has 58 passengers on board and is commanded by Captain Reynolds.

Another Horror

Negro Taken From Jail By a Mob and Burned at the Stake

He Protested His Innocence Last—Governor Condemned the Sheriff

Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 15.—The negro Fred Alexander, the negro on Saturday last at mated to Miss Roth, and who was supposed to have assaulted and killed Pearl in this city in November last, was taken from the sheriff's guard by a mob burned at the stake at the scene of the crime, half a dozen blocks from the center of the city. Probably 500 people witnessed the lynching.

The negro was taken from his state penitentiary at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, placed in a hack and driven to town. Fifty deputy marshals accompanied him. There were 500 men in the procession who followed the hack.

When the corner of Fourth and streets was reached, the police were in the hack following the one in the lead. Alexander was concealed, jumped and chased several negroes. This and other acts attracted the attention of the mob, and during the chase the hack in which Alexander was concealed was driven to the County Jail where he was locked in just as the crowd reached the door.

The crowd first attempted to force the door, but the sheriff's men refused to deliver the key. The crowd pushed its way through the door and the door was forced hinges. Then a man espied a man crouched down in one corner of the cell, and called to the others to rush into the cell and surround the man nearest to the door. The man was in a moment, dragging the man out of the cell. He had been struck over the head with a hammer, but was still conscious. He fought to get at him, and he struck savagely at him, hitting his captors, who guarded him well. "Burn him," they cried, "burn him." "Burn him," they cried, "burn him." "Burn him," they cried, "burn him."

When the crowd was driven back to the jail, the sheriff's men were in the hack following the one in the lead. Alexander was concealed, jumped and chased several negroes. This and other acts attracted the attention of the mob, and during the chase the hack in which Alexander was concealed was driven to the County Jail where he was locked in just as the crowd reached the door.

The crowd first attempted to force the door, but the sheriff's men refused to deliver the key. The crowd pushed its way through the door and the door was forced hinges. Then a man espied a man crouched down in one corner of the cell, and called to the others to rush into the cell and surround the man nearest to the door. The man was in a moment, dragging the man out of the cell. He had been struck over the head with a hammer, but was still conscious. He fought to get at him, and he struck savagely at him, hitting his captors, who guarded him well. "Burn him," they cried, "burn him." "Burn him," they cried, "burn him." "Burn him," they cried, "burn him."

When the crowd was driven back to the jail, the sheriff's men were in the hack following the one in the lead. Alexander was concealed, jumped and chased several negroes. This and other acts attracted the attention of the mob, and during the chase the hack in which Alexander was concealed was driven to the County Jail where he was locked in just as the crowd reached the door.

The crowd first attempted to force the door, but the sheriff's men refused to deliver the key. The crowd pushed its way through the door and the door was forced hinges. Then a man espied a man crouched down in one corner of the cell, and called to the others to rush into the cell and surround the man nearest to the door. The man was in a moment, dragging the man out of the cell. He had been struck over the head with a hammer, but was still conscious. He fought to get at him, and he struck savagely at him, hitting his captors, who guarded him well. "Burn him," they cried, "burn him." "Burn him," they cried, "burn him." "Burn him," they cried, "burn him."

When the crowd was driven back to the jail, the sheriff's men were in the hack following the one in the lead. Alexander was concealed, jumped and chased several negroes. This and other acts attracted the attention of the mob, and during the chase the hack in which Alexander was concealed was driven to the County Jail where he was locked in just as the crowd reached the door.

The crowd first attempted to force the door, but the sheriff's men refused to deliver the key. The crowd pushed its way through the door and the door was forced hinges. Then a man espied a man crouched down in one corner of the cell, and called to the others to rush into the cell and surround the man nearest to the door. The man was in a moment, dragging the man out of the cell. He had been struck over the head with a hammer, but was still conscious. He fought to get at him, and he struck savagely at him, hitting his captors, who guarded him well. "Burn him," they cried, "burn him." "Burn him," they