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## BOERS ARE IN RAPID RETREAT.

The Entire Boer Force Probably Got Away as No Prisoners Were Taken.

## BRITISH POSSESS RAILROADS

Baden-Powell and Garrison at Mafeking Reported in Bad Straits.

LONDON, March 9, 4:15 a. m.—The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever, except that while in retreat they twice repulsed General French's cavalry with rifle fire. As no report has been made of the capture of prisoners, the enemy probably got away with their entire force. General French is still following them and keeping between them and Bloemfontein.

The evacuation of northern districts of Cape Colony is now nearly complete. The British are now in possession of the railroad crossings.

The military critics comment on the "discouraging news from Mafeking. Colonel Baden-Powell seems to be in need of outside help. Otherwise he would not allow the correspondents to send out information respecting the distress of the garrison.

A readjustment of some of the higher commands is taking place. General Buller is to go to Stormberg to take supreme command of General Gatacre's division and the Tenth division now in process of formation, which will be under the immediate command of General Buller. Sir George White's chief of staff.

The Daily News makes the following editorial announcement:

"It was rumored in London yesterday—and we have some reason for believing the rumor to be correct—that the two republics made informal and unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day.

"Unfortunately the conditions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any results. Terms which might have been gladly accepted before the war, in order to prevent it, are impossible after the war, with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

## SURRENDER OF CRONJE

And Relief of Ladysmith is Said to be in No Wise Dampen the Spirit of the Boers—They Have Been Obligated to Take New Positions by Invasion of the Free State.

PRETORIA, Monday, March 5.—Secretary of State Reitz has issued war bulletins in which, after saying the government has no official tidings of the surrender of General Cronje, but must accept it as a fact, however painful, he adds:

"The government remains assured that the surrender will not discourage the burghers in their defense of their independence and standing as a nation. The struggle thus far has shown the republics have vindicated themselves as an independent people. This reverse will not stagger us. In the struggle for our cherished rights our belief remains that whatever happens the Lord still reigns."

"Owing to the invasion of the Free State by a large force of the enemy and other circumstances, it became necessary to take up other positions, hence the burghers in Natal have retired to Biggarsberg. All the commandos have reached there safely, except a few who retired in the direction of Van Reen's Pass. Thus Ladysmith and Kimberley are no more besieged. In retreating, the enemy was time and time again driven back, so that our lancers were not cut off. In these fights a few men were killed or wounded, and the enemy lost heavily."

"In spite of all reports, the spirit of the fighting men as to the outcome remains unchanged. Among the commandos in Natal the burghers are full of courage."

"General Dewet now commands all the commandos at the Modder river."

"The president started yesterday evening for Bloemfontein, to visit the laager of the Free State."

It is understood that President Kruger's visit to Bloemfontein was to try to arrange a compromise of the differences between the Transvaal and Free States.

## KRUGER AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

Assures the People that God is Testing Them.

PRETORIA, March 5.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, says that President Kruger, addressing a crowd of people, said:

"Although God is testing our people, my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly reached. If the people are sustained by faith in the time of adversity, God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God, He will surely deliver us. The God of deliverance of the old time is the same God now."

The speech of the venerable president brought tears to the eyes of men and women alike.

The Free States Volkeid (National anthem) was then sung.

The visit of President Kruger has done much good and has cheered the dependents.

President Kruger more recently has been visiting the commandos south of Bloemfontein.

Fighting is proceeding at Mafeking. All the outside forts except one, have been taken by the Boers.

Much satisfaction is expressed in all circles at the courtesies extended to General Cronje by the British.

## LOUIS BOTHA

Appointed Lieutenant General of the Boer Army.

ROCK CAMP, BIGGARSBERG, Monday, March 5.—At a general council of war, held to-day, Louis Botha was appointed lieutenant general for Natal and Lucas Meyer, Schalkburger,

Davila Joubert, Daniel Erasmus and J. Fourie were appointed major generals. The selections have given lively satisfaction to the burghers.

## "THE GOOD QUEEN."

Victoria Receives Royal Ovation in the Metropolis, and is Even Dearer to the Hearts of Her Loyal People Than When the Diamond Jubilee Was Celebrated.

LONDON, March 8.—Queen Victoria and the people of the greatest city in her empire to-day celebrated the victories which they believe have transformed the campaign in South Africa from one of reverse into one of success. That is the only explanation of the unbounded, the unparalleled enthusiasm with which hundreds of thousands hailed their sovereign.

In many ways these demonstrations outdid those of the diamond jubilee, although there were no glittering pageants, no triumphal arches, no procession of prince, but only a dozen life guards, followed by a little old lady in the plainest black costume who had come for a few days stay at Buckingham palace, as she has done many a time before. Yet her hold upon the hearts of her people was probably never more strikingly manifested. Unlike that of the diamond jubilee, to-day's popular outburst was almost impromptu. The fierce pride in the strength of a mighty empire that pervaded London's exultation when the queen last drove through the streets in 1897 had vanished and in its place there were genuine thankfulness and rejoicing for the victories which had succeeded months of gloom. The depth of feeling which these demonstrations represented could only be gauged by those who mingled with the crowd. Mothers in deep mourning for sons killed on the far-off field, struggled bravely with the most hilarious to catch a glimpse of the queen, whose womanly sympathy and thoughtfulness of the soldiers had touched their hearts.

Often the long, cold vigils were rendered futile by tears that dimmed eyes and blurred the vision at the royal carriage passed. As one very old woman said: "I've seen her many a time, but she said she was sorry for my boy, and I must see her again before I die."

Thousands braved raw east wind and stood for hours waiting patiently, who have often seen the queen, and who in ordinary circumstances would scarcely budges to watch her pass. Among these were many personal friends of the sovereign, for instance, the Countess of Brownlow, a great friend of Victoria and a favorite at court, who sat on the curb shivering for hours with the crowd outside Buckingham Palace. In short, it was not so much a desire to see the monarch as it was an overwhelming need for an outlet for jubilation over the war and an inclination to let the queen see and share the gladness of her people that prompted London spontaneously to make to-day one of the most memorable celebrations of Victoria's reign.

It was quite different from the mad rejoicings that marked the relief of Ladysmith. Rowdiness was conspicuous by its absence, although the crowds reached such proportions that the number of police would have been quite inadequate had the people been obsequious. Intermingled with the rejoicings of patriotism, there was a particularly keen appreciation of the queen's personality, her womanliness, her great age. This little touch of reverence for sex rather than for sovereignty rendered the huge crowds perfectly tractable in the hands of good-mannered police, and it was not a hard task to induce them to surge back and to make way for the royal carriage. When the queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Empress of India did pass, nodding as if to many friends instead of bowing with royal restraint, there echoed under the roar of cheers many heartfelt expressions, such as "God bless her," "Good keep her," "My, but she's a brave woman," and scores more like them.

It was small wonder that now and again tears of joy rolled down the cheeks of the aged sovereign.

## CONFERENCES

Of the Frick-Carnegie Litigants Lead to Rumors of Compromise of Differences, Which Seem to Have Foundation.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 8.—An apparently important conference was held to-day between the defendants and plaintiffs in the equity suits against the Carnegie Steel Company and the Frick Coke Company. To outsiders it looked as though the long talked of compromise was being arranged, but this could not be confirmed because none of the gentlemen who attended the meeting would talk afterwards. Coming so closely after President Schwab's flying visit to New York, the compromise feature seems to have some foundation.

President Schwab and Secretary Moreland, of the Carnegie company, went to Mr. Frick's office, where they met Messrs. Frick, Walker, Phipps, Lovejoy and Attorneys McCook and Gordon, counsel respectively for the plaintiff and defendants. The conference lasted over an hour, after which Messrs. Frick, Phipps and Walker went directly to the office of D. T. Watson, Mr. Frick's chief counsel, where another lengthy conference was held.

Thomas D. Chandler, private counsel for H. M. Curry, one of the defendants in the Frick suit, said the conference was merely the result of a mutual agreement between the parties to make a joint examination of the company's records. Both sides to the litigation still being partners in the corporation, he said, have equal right to an inspection of the books.

Election Official in Trouble.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUBENVILLE, O., March 8.—Quite a sensation was caused to-night by the arrest of Ross Ferguson, who was held in default of \$1,000 bond by Justice Kithcart on an affidavit made by Thomas Woods that at the late Republican primary Ferguson, who is a prominent politician and was an election judge, did fraudulently canvass votes and caused to be counted over fifty votes cast for Woods for Wm. Riley, who was a candidate for city commissioner against Woods, and also certified to a false return of the votes cast.

## SENATOR ELKINS' PROSPECTS

Are Said to be Bright for the Nomination at the Coming Convention

## FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Senator Isn't Saying a Word, but His Friends Are Backing Him Vigorously.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer:

WASHINGTON, March 8.—There is a story going the rounds that Senator Hanna regards the contest for vice president on the Republican ticket as narrowed to two men—Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, and Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York. It is also stated as Mr. Hanna's belief that by reason of the multiplicity of candidates in New York, and the inability of the leaders there to agree, Senator Elkins is in the lead. This is given as one of the straws of the present situation. As has been stated in the Intelligencer, everybody concedes that President McKinley will have probably a good deal to say about who shall go on the ticket with him. The fact that the President regards Senator Elkins with high favor, however, and does not look upon the location of West Virginia so near Ohio as having any weight against the proposed alliance, is well known, and is regarded as of great importance at this juncture.

As if to render the situation more significant still, the West Virginia senator was invited to New York upon the occasion of the President's recent visit there, and it was a matter of common report that vice presidential timber was to be brought into the discussions of the leaders at that time. Senator Elkins' most intimate friends, so far as known, have never heard from him the least encouragement of the boom he is experiencing. His views were printed in the Intelligencer at the inception of the movement. That he is being favorably considered in many quarters for the second place on the ticket, however, is more than an open secret.

## PUERTO RICAN TARIFF BILL

In the Senate—Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Explained the Bill—Question of Constitution Extending Over Insular Possessions to be Determined by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Formal discussion of the Puerto Rican tariff and civil government bill began in the senate to-day and continued uninterruptedly for an hour and a half. The principal speakers were Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio), in charge of the measure, and Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.), but at various times during the debate lively colloquies occurred in which other senators were participants.

After Mr. Mason (Illinois) had entered his motion to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of its resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers, and had gone over until to-morrow, under the rule, Mr. Pettus delivered a carefully prepared speech in opposition to the pending bill. He argued that it was unconstitutional and in violation of the principles of this government as laid down by the fathers of the country.

Mr. Foraker occupied the floor during the remainder of the session. He explained the measure in detail and gave the reasons why the committee had determined upon the levying of a tariff upon Puerto Rican products. In his opinion it was impossible for a direct tax to be levied upon the people of the island to build a local government, because of their present destitute condition. The committee, he said, had conceived the idea of placing a small tariff on Puerto Rican products in order to raise a sum sufficient, with the sum otherwise raised, to give the people of the island, not only a good government, but also to build school houses and to make necessary public improvements. Then, too, it was necessary that the question of extension of the constitution over our insular possessions should be determined by the supreme court and by the very provisions of the bill it would be inevitable that the supreme court would pass upon that question. Puerto Rico and the Philippines, he said, were on the same basis, so that the court decision would determine our right to levy a tariff on products of the eastern archipelago.

## ROBINS UNSEATED

And Aldrich (Republican) Given the Seat.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The house to-day unseated Gaston A. Robins, a Democrat from the Fourth Alabama district, and seated in his stead William F. Aldrich, a Republican, who has been three times a contestant from the same district, on the ground of fraud, and who is now given his seat for the third time by a Republican house. The vote was a strictly party one. This case out of the way, a new rule was brought in to set aside the day sessions on the second and fourth Fridays of each month for pension legislation. The rule limited debate on each bill to ten minutes on a side, but this provision was withdrawn upon the assurance of Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, that his side of the house would not indulge in filibustering. During the debate on the rule there was quite a lively row between Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Talbert of South Carolina. Before adjourning the house took up the contested election case of Wise versus Richardson, from the Second Virginia district. Mr. Weeks, of Michigan, giving notice that he would ask a vote on it at 2 o'clock Monday.

Lawton's Only Estate Was His Pay.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Letters of administration were issued to-day to Mrs. Mary C. Lawton in the matter of the estate of her deceased husband, Major General Henry W. Lawton. Mrs. Lawton sets forth in her petition for the letters that she had made diligent search and inquiry for a will of the deceased and had not found any or obtained any information that he left or made one.

Those entitled to the estate, it is claimed, are the four children of the deceased general. The petition sets forth

that at the time of his death the only personal estate of General Lawton consisted of his accumulated pay as an officer of the army, amounting to about \$1,000.

## PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

In Harmony on the Puerto Rican Measure—Misunderstandings Have Arisen Through Misapprehension as to the Scope of the Bill and What is Involved.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A member of the cabinet to-night gave out the following authoritative statement: "There has been a wide misapprehension of the Puerto Rican tariff bill, of the attitude of the President and of the action of the Congress and of their relations to each other. The criticism and the concern which have come from some well-meaning quarters are due almost to a misunderstanding of the real facts. When the country correctly understands the truth, as it certainly will, it will thoroughly approve what has been done."

"The attempt to report that there has been a misunderstanding between the President and Congress is wholly unfounded. There has been no essential difference between them. Both have sought the same object. The recommendation of the President and the house bill, in their purpose and their effect, come to the same thing. As a consequence each rightly sustains the other. The clouds of confusion on the subject have been clouds of misunderstanding and will clear away. A simple statement of the facts will make this plain."

"The President, in his annual message of December, urged that the customs duties on trade between Puerto Rico and the United States be removed. Imports from Puerto Rico into the United States have been and are now paying the Dingley rates. They have no preference over goods from any foreign country. The President felt that Puerto Rico should be relieved of this burden. He urged that it should be removed, not as a matter of legal right, but of liberal and humane public policy."

"His argument indicated his reasons and suggests his view as to the question of constitutional obligation. Puerto Rico, severed from Spain, had lost her old market, and had gained none in its place. She had been devastated by hurricane and left destitute. Humanity dictated every effort to lift her up and to give her a new market. This was the President's plea, and what need of such a plea if the constitution of itself carried free trade to Puerto Rico? In that case free trade goes to her whether right or not."

"What the President proposed was that the United States should offer the largest and most generous measure of help to the distressed and suffering island, and he has never wavered a single instant in the object he sought. Had his suggestion been accepted and followed by all in his spirit and as he meant it, with the limitations he intended, all would have been well. There would have been no harm in any direction. But when the time came for action in Congress two tendencies were seen. On the one hand there were good men and some business and agricultural interests that, while not objecting or little objecting to free trade with Puerto Rico alone, feared that free trade with Puerto Rico would be made a precedent for free trade with the Philippines. They felt that there should be a distinct association and express power to impose duties, however small, as an assurance that this power was reserved for other cases."

"On the other hand, what the President proposed as a worthy act of national generosity and liberal policy was seized by political opponents and claimed as a necessary and inevitable measure of inherent constitutional right. They insisted that the constitution by its own force extends to Puerto Rico and all the new island possessions, and spreads all its provisions over them, including uniform taxation. They were eager to commit a Republican Congress to the adoption of free trade with Puerto Rico, not as a measure of generous expediency, but because they could then claim that it had rivited a hard and fast principle which would tie the hands of the government everywhere, in the Philippines as well as in Puerto Rico, with out regard to varying conditions, and which would expose the administration and its party to all the criticisms and attacks that would be made on such a position."

"It was a cunning game, but it did not succeed. The apprehension of the honest objectors who feared that the concession of full free trade to Puerto Rico would lead to misconstruction, and the designs of the crafty partisans, who meant that it should, were both met and frustrated by the bill, which passed the house and which levies fifteen per cent or less than one-sixth of the Dingley rates. That low rate involves no possible hardship. It has the advantage of producing needed revenue, which, until civil government and law are fully organized in Puerto Rico, can not be raised as well from any other source."

## PANAMA CANAL

The United States Can Close the Canal in Time of War.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The senate committee on foreign relations will meet to-morrow to consider the Hay-Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty relative to the Nicaragua canal. The sub-committee, consisting of Senators Davis, Lodge and Morgan, will report to the full committee. The report is favorable to the treaty, with an amendment providing that the United States shall have the right to defend the canal in time of war. The provision to prevent fortifications still remains. The amendment is considered sufficient to allow the United States to shut up the canal in time of war and refuse to allow vessels at war with the United States to pass through the canal.

## WORK OF RESCUE AT RED ASH.

Willing Hands Working Bravely in the Endeavor to Reach Those in the Mine.

## CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION

Yet Unknown, but Theories Are Advanced—Natural Gas the Most Plausible Theory.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 8.—With unfaltering energy the rescuers are still at work in the ill-fated Red Ash mine to recover the bodies still entombed. The work has been difficult and slow. The mine has been full of gas. Pumps working continuously force the fresh air into the mine, and then, the fans being reversed, this and the foul air is forced out again. Only six miners of experience are allowed to enter and work at a time. No outsider is allowed inside. The workmen are allowed in but a short time, the shifts being frequent.

Outside there are no traces of the disaster. All the debris has been removed. Down at the tippie, where the trains stop, may be seen several bodies stretched out and covered with white cloths, awaiting transportation. A thousand curious and anxious watchers surge about the mouth of the mine.

Twenty-Four Bodies Recovered.

Up to this afternoon twenty-four dead bodies had been recovered. Chief Mine Inspector Paul telegraphed Governor Atkinson that the mine was being put in good condition as rapidly as possible. The company is burying the dead and shipping the remains to whatever destination the families desire. They are also looking after the immediate relief of the families, and desire no present help. In the future, however, such assistance will be necessary, for there are widows left with families of four and five children. A subscription fund has been started, Governor Atkinson heading it with fifty dollars.

Theories as to the Cause.

Opinions still differ as to the cause of the disaster. Nothing will be known certainly in this respect until later, perhaps never. There are three theories propounded by Colonel Joseph Beury, who has had over forty years' practical experience in mining. According to theories it may have happened from faulty brattices. When openings are made laterally from the main entrance and afterward abandoned, these are boarded lightly to keep in the gas that accumulates. It may have been that the force of the accumulated gas forced open these brattices and a miner's lamp ignited the gas, with the inevitable explosion, or it may have come from another cause. At 5:30 o'clock the night before the blast is made that throws down the coal. When this is done every man runs out of the mine and stays out until the next day, giving the mine a chance to clear from the gases generated by the explosion and set free by the fractured coal. There is always a certain amount of gases generated in this way, but all miners agree not a larger amount than could have been exhausted by the following morning in order to have rendered the mine safe. Consequently it may have happened that when the blast was exploded the evening before a pocket of natural gas was opened and this filled the mine and caused the explosion. The peculiarities of the coal fields on the south or west side of the river, according to its windings, lends color to this probability, which up to the present is a probability only. On this side of the river the dip is upward and the mines are free from gas. On the opposite side the dip is toward the river, and all the south side mines have more or less gas. It would, therefore, not be improbable that a pocket of natural gas might have been struck. If this were so the fact may be discovered later on, as there would still be for days a seeping of this natural gas through the seams. Both of the foregoing theories are based upon a gas explosion. The third theory is based upon a dry dust explosion. Just as the impalpable dust that arises in flour mills will explode sometimes spontaneously, without even contact with a flame.

The bodies of those found in the mine are badly scorched, especially the parts not protected by clothing. The skin is burnt to a crisp, but the features are clearly recognizable and show no distortion of pain or agony. The bodies are somewhat bruised, as if blown or hurled some distance, but are not mangled. The mine is very hot, and this makes progress slow.

## THREE MORE MINERS

Have Been Taken From Red Ash, Making Twenty-one—Twenty-eight Are Known to Be Still Entombed.

By Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 8.—Three more dead bodies were taken from the Red Ash mine, near Fire Creek, to-day. They are:

Charles Downey, white.

Peter Cappell, colored, making the total number of dead recovered twenty-one.

Four new names have been added to the list of those already known to be in the mine. John Clair, Fred Arnold, William Masie and Moses Rancas. The bodies of those found in the mine are badly scorched, especially the parts not protected by clothing. The skin is burnt to a crisp, but the features are recognizable and show no distortion. The bodies are somewhat bruised, as if blown or hurled some distance, but are not mangled. The mine is very hot and this makes progress slow.

Twenty-eight is the number known to be still in the mine. It had been reported that a second explosion had occurred, but this was denied to-day by State Mine Inspector Paul. The work has progressed 4,000 feet into the mine. Inspector Paul was at

Charleston to-day, in conference with Governor Atkinson, relative to the manner of holding an inquest over the bodies of the victims of the mine disaster. It was decided to hold a general inquest to-morrow morning, in conjunction with the coroner, and if the result of it is not satisfactory, a special inquest will be held by the governor.

## INQUEST OVER THE DEAD.

Mine Inspector Paul Consulting With Governor Atkinson in Regard to the Matter—Inquests Will Probably Be Held by the Coroner To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 8.—Chief Mine Inspector Paul came down this afternoon from Fire Creek for a conference with Governor Atkinson relative to the method of holding inquests over the bodies of the dead Red Ash miners. He was undecided whether to proceed under the special mining statute or the general statute. The governor advised him to let the coroner hold an inquest; and if he is not satisfied to proceed to hold another. The inquest will probably begin in the morning. Mr. Paul had no opinion to express as to the cause of the explosion. He is proceeding cautiously, assisted by District Inspectors Meade and Pinkney. They had penetrated four thousand feet into the mine. Mr. Paul returned to Red Ash to-night.

## A RAILROADER KILLED

At 2 O'clock This Morning in the Baltimore and Ohio Yards on the South Side—The Victim Supposed to be William McGee, of Belleair.

This morning at 2 o'clock a Baltimore & Ohio trainman, while running along the track in the yards on the South Side stumbled over the body of a man, just opposite the Wheeling Ice and Storage plant. Investigation revealed the fact that the man had been out in two across the chest by a freight train that had passed northward on the Pittsburgh division a short time before. Death had been instantaneous. Papers found on the body make it appear that the dead man is William McGee, a railroader, whose mother lives in Belleair. It is supposed he was "beating" his passage to Pittsburgh and that he fell off the bumper. The police were notified and the body was taken to an undertaking establishment.

## THEATRE FRANCOISE

Destroyed by Fire—Mlle. Henriot Burned to Death.

PARIS, March 8.—The Theatre Francaise was destroyed by fire to-day. The fire is under control, but still burning. Only the shell of the building remains.

The charred corpse of a woman was found in the ruins. It was identified as that of Mademoiselle Henriot, who was a promising young actress. The face was so burned that it was very difficult to identify it, but M. Coquelin and other societaires of the Comedie Francaise, who have seen the body at the morgue, declare positively that it is that of Mademoiselle Henriot.

After examination belief is expressed that the fire was of incendiary origin. Mademoiselle Henriot's dresser, a relation that she left the dressing room with her mistress, but that the latter completely lost her head and instead of descending, ran up stairs and sought refuge in another room, where, presumably, she was asphyxiated. The firemen found Mademoiselle Henriot lying on the floor. Only her face had been burned. The body was carried out and placed in an ambulance car, a dozen of which were drawn up in front of the door.

As her face was so much burned that she was unrecognizable, the body was taken to the morgue where it was identified by M. Coquelin and other members of the Comedie Francaise, by the clothing.

Meanwhile the mother of Mademoiselle Henriot had hurried to the scene, bemoaning and crying wildly for her daughter. The truth was concealed from her as long as possible and when it was finally told to her she was distracted with grief.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

At Lead, S. D.—Buildings Blown Up to Stay the Flames.

LEAD, S. D., March 8.—Fire, which broke out this morning in the Dalkech saloon, consumed forty buildings before it was extinguished, and caused a loss which is estimated at \$500,000. The Deadwood fire department was called on for assistance and responded. In addition to the combined fire departments it was found necessary to blow up buildings in the path of the fire with dynamite in order to stop its spread. Owing to the high wind which was blowing, the scarcity of water and the inflammable nature of most of the buildings the firemen were unable to do anything to stay the flames in any other way. The Heret library building and the big stamp mills were in danger at one time, but the blowing up of the buildings saved them.

At 2 o'clock the fire was under control. The big Homestake property was in danger at one time, but was not touched. None of the big mining industries suffered.

## WEST VIRGINIA'S

Representation in the Pure Food and Drug Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—West Virginia's representatives, appointed by Governor Atkinson, to the pure food and drug congress, in session here, are Dr. Leon N. Keefer, Wheeling; E. A. Frost, Wellsburg; R. E. L. McNear, Salt Sulphur Springs; Henry A. Robinson, Frankford; George A. Flaccus, Wheeling; William I. Boreman, Parkersburg; John L. Ruhl, Grafton; C. C. Brown, Charles Town; and C. C. Mathews, Moundsville; W. B. McMechen, Marshall county, who is a member of the committee to raise a deficit in the funds and also of the committee on nomination of officers; and H. C. Adams, who is a member of the committee on resolutions.

## Weather Forecast.

For Ohio and Western Pennsylvania: Fair; warmer Friday; Saturday fair; fresh east to south winds.

For West Virginia: Fair and warmer Friday; Saturday fair; westerly winds.

## Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schepert, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 30 3 p. m. 54  
9 a. m. 32 7 p. m. 50  
12 m. 31 Weather—Clear.