

## CHILDREN MURDERED

### An Awful Crime in an Iowa Town.

## FIFTEEN YEAR OLD GIRL ASSAULTED

### The Murderer Believed to be a Negro Employed in a Coal Mine Near by—Talk of Lynching is Heard.

Des Moines, Ia., Special.—While returning from Highland Park Methodist church, on the northern outskirts of the city, Sunday evening, Mary Peterson, 15 years of age, and Thomas, aged 11, children of Peter J. Peterson, a well-to-do dairyman, were murdered by some unknown person, believed to be a negro. The boy, when found at midnight, was alive, but died within 15 minutes, without being able to give a description of his assailant. When assaulted the children were returning from church, where they had been attending the evening service. The bodies were discovered by the roadside by a farmer who heard the moans of the lad. Their heads had been crushed in, presumably by a brick.

The police so far are without a clue. The body of the girl was found in a ditch two feet deep. She had been ravished. Her clothing was badly torn. At the base of the head she had been struck with some hard instrument which fractured her skull. Not a brick or any other possible weapon can be found in the region where the murders occurred. The boy was found in the ditch on the opposite side of the road. Full half a dozen indentations were made in the skull and his face also showed evidence of being pounded.

There are still three girls and two boys in the Peterson family. Two of the girls declare that a week ago they were chased at the same spot by a man, on their return in the evening from Highland Park. They are unable to give a description of the man. Not far from the scene of the murder are the Marquisville coal mines, in which some 200 colored miners are employed. It is the impression of the police that the murderer was a resident of Marquisville. The tracks of two men have been found leading from the scene and were followed by the police, but they soon led into a path where all trace was lost.

James Hutchins, a negro 27 years old, was arrested this afternoon on suspicion. He had on the back of his coat the imprint of a bloody hand. He gave a rambling account of where he had been during the night. A crowd of several thousand people gathered in front of the city jail shortly after the arrest of Hutchins, but no effort was made to take him from the officers. Excitement is running high in the city and talk of lynching is common.

### Peace Negotiations.

London, By Cable.—Replying in the House of Commons to the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who asked whether any terms of peace had been suggested by the Boer leaders in South Africa, the government leader, A. J. Balfour, said it was impossible at present to say more than that a message had been received Saturday from the Boer leaders, through Lord Kitchener, and that a reply had been sent to them. Further communication was expected. It is said that the communication of the Boer leaders to Lord Kitchener amounted to little more than a request for permission to use the cable in consulting Mr. Kruger and the Boer delegates in Europe, regarding a basis for a peace settlement. There is a distinctly hopeful feeling in official quarters.

The Hague, By Cable.—From those close in touch with the Boer leaders here it appears that the latest secret dispatch from South Africa outline the peace proposals now under discussion at Pretoria. They closely follow the summary given on Saturday last, by The Evening News, of Edinburgh, with the following additional details: The Boers accept a British lord commissioner with a Boer executive, both to be resident at Pretoria; the country to be divided into districts, with British district officers and a Boer committee chosen, by polling by the burghers, the veto right to be reserved by the British government; the majority of the British officers must be conversant with the Dutch language. A war indemnity of at least £10,000,000 to be distributed by mixed committees; disarmament to occur when the first batch of Boer prisoners is sent back to South Africa; no war tax to be levied; both languages to be recognized in the schools and courts and in official documents; the expense of the garrisons in South Africa to be borne by Great Britain; the present Boer leaders to be retained in office so far as possible.

## A BIG COMBINE

### To Be Effected in Charlotte on April 23rd.

Atlanta, Special.—The Constitution says: "Plans are on foot for the formation of a gigantic trust of all the cotton yarn mills of the Southern States. Investigation has been made by a committee of five, name dat a recent meeting of the Southern Yarn Spinners, who will report favorably to the formation of the trust at a meeting to be held in Charlotte on April 23. This report will favor the acceptance of a proposal made by F. L. Underwood, of 31 Nassau street, New York, who agrees to issue a total of \$600,000,000 capital under a company incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

"Mr. Underwood's proposal was submitted to the Southern Yarn Spinners at a meeting held at Charlotte, N. C., on April 8 last. It was agreed by Mr. Underwood to pay to all of the yarn mill owners for the property a price to be agreed upon by a committee to be selected by the mill owners with his approval, but it is stipulated in his letter that such price shall not be in excess of 220 per cent. of the fair cash cost of replacing the property payment to be made in one-half preferred a done-half common stock. Payment will be made in cash for all stocks of cotton, cotton in process of manufacture and goods on hand.

"Upon the signification of 60 per cent. of the yarn mill owners of the South that they will accept this proposal, Mr. Underwood says he will have the contract prepared and submitted to them for execution.

"The committee appointed for the consideration of Mr. Underwood's proposal has announced that it is prepared to recommend the proposal for serious consideration. A letter to this effect has been sent to yarn spinners in the South and with it was enclosed a copy of Mr. Underwood's letter submitting his proposal. A letter has been also sent out by the committee calling attention to the proposal and asking all the yarn spinners of the South to report upon it at a meeting to be held in Charlotte on April 23.

### Cholera in Manila.

Manila, By Cable.—The cholera situation continues much the same, but the conditions in the provinces are becoming alarming. The total of cholera cases in Manila up to date is 245, while there have been 192 deaths from the disease. In the province there has been 418 cases and 318 deaths. The United States army transport Grant, while on her way to Samar Island, put into Legaspi, in southern Luzon, having on board a teamster who had the cholera. The Grant asked for assistance, but was placed in quarantine for five days. As her supplies of water, food and coal were limited, she decided to return to Manila. The teamster died of the disease. Four Americans have been attacked with cholera in Manila and one of them has died.

### Telegraphic Briefs.

The Scranton (Pa.) street car strike and boycott which have been going on for six months have been ended.

"Will" Reynolds, a negro desperado, at Tuscumoa, Ala., killed three men and wounded four others before he was riddled with bullets and his body burned.

A general strike of cloakmakers is likely in New York.

The torpedo boat Decatur went to sea for its trial trip.

The Latter Day Saints' General Conference opened at Lamoni, Iowa last week.

There was no change in the strike of the brewers at Boston, Mass.

The sealing steamer Neptune reached St. John's, N. F., with 25,000 pelts aboard.

Liquor may be delivered C. O. D. in Kansas without violating the Prohibition law, under a Supreme Court decision made Saturday.

In the British Parliament late last night A. J. Balfour said there was no foundation for the rumors that peace had been concluded in South Africa.

It is reported that 10 more battalions of English and Scotch troops will be sent to Ireland to suppress the United League.

Delay in presenting the British budget to Parliament causes much comment.

The Belgian Government will proclaim martial law next Monday, unless order is sooner restored.

Austria and Italy have agreed to a renewal of the triple alliance with Germany.

France will send prominent army and navy officers to the dedication of the Rochambeau statue in Washington.

## HAMPTON IS DEAD.

### Famous South Carolinian Passes to His Reward.

## THE END CAME ON LAST FRIDAY

### The General, Who Had Just Celebrated His 84th Birthday, Succumbs to Valvular Disease of the Heart.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—General Wade Hampton died Friday morning at 9 o'clock from valvular disease of the heart. The general had just passed his 84th birthday. Twice this winter he has had attacks that have greatly weakened him, but he rallied wonderfully on both occasions. He was out driving a week ago, but it was evident his strength was deserting him.

The Governor issued this proclamation:

"Whereas, the Hon. Wade Hampton, a former Governor of South Carolina and United States Senator, died at his home in Columbia, Friday morning at 10 minutes before 9 o'clock, full of years and of honor; therefore, I, M. B. McSweeney, Governor of South Carolina, in view of his services to his people and his country through his long honored career and in further recognition of his broad statesmanship and true nobility of character and his patriotism and devotion to duty and his State, do request that on tomorrow, Saturday, all public offices in the State of South Carolina be closed, and as a further testimonial to his worth that the flags of the State and of the United States be put at half mast on the State Capitol and all other public buildings in the State and remain in that position until the funeral services are held."

The family objected to a State funeral. Bells were tolled in all the towns when the news was received and many schools were closed.

Gen. Wade Hampton, son of the second Wade, was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1818. He was graduated at the University of South Carolina, and afterward studied law, but without the intention of practicing. Under his father's training he became a good horseman, a famous hunter and an accomplished fisherman. He served in the Legislature of South Carolina in early life, but his political views were those of a Democrat of a national rather than of a secessionist tendency, and were not popular in his State. His speech against the re-opening of the slave trade was called by the New York Tribune "a masterpiece of logic." His earlier life, however, was devoted to his plantation interests in South Carolina and Mississippi and to the pursuits of a man of fortune.

When the Civil war began, Hampton first enlisted as a private, but soon raised a command of infantry, and artillery, which was known as "Hampton's Legion" and won distinction in the war. At Bull Run, 600 of his infantry held for some time the Warren road against Key's corps, and was sustaining Gen. Bee when Jackson came to their aid. In the Peninsular campaign they were again distinguished and at Seven Pines lost half of their number, and Hampton himself received a painful wound in the foot. Soon afterward he was made Brigadier General of Cavalry and assigned to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's command. He was frequently selected for detached service in which he was uncommonly successful.

In the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns of 1862 and 1863 Hampton was actively engaged, and he distinguished himself at Gettysburg, receiving three wounds. It is said that 21 out of 23 field officers, and more than half the men of Gen. Hampton's command were killed or wounded in this battle. He was made a major-general with rank from the third of August 1863.

In 1864, after several days' fighting he gave Sheridan a check at Trevilian's station, which broke up the plan of campaign that included a junction with Hunter and the capture of Lynchburg. In 23 days he captured over 3,000 prisoners and much material of war with the loss of 719 men. He was made commander of Lee's cavalry in August, with rank of lieutenant general, and in September struck the rear of the National army at City Point bringing away 400 prisoners and 2,480 beavers. Soon afterward, in another

action, he captured five hundred prisoners. In one of these attacks he lost his son in battle.

Hampton was then detached to take command of Gen. Joseph P. Johnston's cavalry and did what he could to arrest the advance of Sherman's army northward of Savannah in the spring of 1865. After the unfortunate burning of Columbia, S. C., on its evacuation by the Confederates, a sharp discussion arose between Gen. Hampton and Gen. Sherman, each charging the other with the willful destruction of the city.

After the war he at once engaged in cotton planting, but was not successful. He accepted from the first all the legitimate consequences of defeat, an entire submission to the law, and the civil and political equality of the negro; but he has steadily defended the motives and conduct of his people and their leaders. In 1866, speaking of the negro he said: As a slave he was faithful to us; as a freeman let us treat him as a friend; deal with him frankly, justly, kindly."

During the reconstruction period Hampton's conciliatory policy found little favor for some time, but in 1876 he was nominated for Governor against Daniel H. Chamberlain. Each claimed to be elected and two governments were organized, but Mr. Chamberlain finally yielded his claim.

In 1878 he met with an accident by which he lost a leg; but, while his life was despaired of, he was elected to the United States Senate, and he served until 1892. In the Senate his course was that of a conservative Democrat. He advocated a sound currency, resisting all inflation. He advocated with much zeal the nomination of Thomas A. Bayard for the Presidency.

In 1892 Gen. Hampton was defeated for the Senate by the now senior Senator, Benjamin R. Tillman, and he has since then led a quiet life at his country home just outside the city limits of Columbia.

In the early spring Senator John L. McLaurin offered the postmastership of Columbia to Gen. Hampton, who promptly refused it.

### The Merger Case.

Washington, Special.—The United States Supreme Court Monday heard arguments in the case of the State of Washington against the Northern Securities Company and the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, involving the merger of the two railroads. Attorney Stratton appeared for the State and made the opening argument, contending this court is the only one that can properly hear the case, and that if it refuses to hear it, there is no tribunal to which the State can apply for the redress of a wrong.

### Favorable to Park Reservation

Washington, Special.—Representative Moody, of North Carolina, reported from the House committee on agriculture the bill establishing a National Forest Reserve in the mountain forest regions of Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. The bill carries an appropriation of \$10,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is immediately available. The report sets forth the need of preserving this region and argues that the national government is the only power to conduct a work of this magnitude.

### Outlook Not Cheerful.

Washington, Special.—The outlook for practical results from the Cuban reciprocity legislation is not so cheerful as the outlook for the legislation itself. Cuban advocates declare now that the tariff concessions will make very little difference. A commercial crisis is expected whether congress votes for reciprocity or not as the promised advantage is not enough to warrant the holding of sugar.

### After the Beef Trust.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Attorney General Knox is silent regarding the steps he has taken to deal with the Beef Trust, but it is understood that instructions have been sent from the Department of Justice to several Federal District Attorneys to look into the matter and take such action in the courts as they may find warranted. The President is said to have shown keen interest in the developments regarding the Beef Trust, and he is anxious that prompt action shall be taken if it appears that the law has been violated.

England has for years been sending millions of dollars' worth of yarns to this country.

## DR. TALMAGE DEAD.

### Noted Pulpit Orator Peacefully Passed Away.

## DIED SUDDENLY SATURDAY NIGHT

### Few Men Have Won Higher Fame in the Pulpit or on the Platform—His Great Work Finished.

Washington, Special.—Rev. T. DeWit Talmage, the noted Presbyterian divine, died at nine o'clock Saturday night at his residence in this city. It had been evident for some days that there was no hope of recovery and the attending physicians so informed the family. The patient gradually grew weaker until life passed away so quietly that even the members of the family, all of whom were watching at the bedside, hardly knew that he had gone. The cause of death was inflammation of the brain.

Dr. Talmage was in poor health when he started away from Washington to Mexico for a vacation and rest six weeks ago. He was then suffering from influenza and serious catarrhal conditions. Since his return to Washington some time ago he has been quite ill. Until Thursday, however, fears for his death were not entertained. The last rational words uttered by Dr. Talmage were on the day preceding the marriage of his daughter, when he said: "Of course I know you, Maud."

At Dr. Talmage's bedside, besides his wife, were the following members of his family: Rev. Frank DeWit Talmage, Chicago; Mrs. Warren G. Smith, Brooklyn; Mrs. Daniel Mangum, Brooklyn; Mrs. Allen E. Donnan, Richmond; Mrs. Clarence Wycoff and Miss Talmage, Washington.

While arrangements for the funeral have not been finally completed, the family have about decided to have the remains taken to the Church of the Covenant here on Tuesday, where services will be held. The body will then be conveyed to Brooklyn, where interment will be made in the family plot in Greenwood cemetery probably on Wednesday.

### Race Fight in New York.

New York, Special.—Negroes and whites clashed Friday night in the heart of the Tenderloin district and as a result some 12 or 15 of the former were badly beaten up. The cause of this small-sized race riot was the shooting of Holmes Easley, a young negro, by a bicycle policeman. Easley had some trouble in the neighborhood and was pursued by a crowd. He drew a razor and threatened a policeman who tried to arrest him. The officer drew his revolver. Easley ran and the policeman shot him, the bullet lodging in the negro's leg. A crowd of negroes gathered and threatened the policeman, but they were dispersed by a squad of officers. The wounded negro was removed to a hospital, but for some time afterward there were clashes between negroes and whites on the surrounding streets. No more serious injuries were reported.

### A Sunday Bull Fight.

El Paso, Tex., Special.—The battle at Jaurez, Mex., between a Numidian lion and a wild Samalayuca bull, was witnessed by thousands of people from all over the Southwest and Mexico. One-fourth of the spectators in the amphitheatre were American women. The battle continued fiercely for one hour. The bull was not fatally hurt, but the lion was gored 35 times and will doubtless die. His leg was broken and he was completely vanquished in strength and spirit. When the lion was incapacitated the Mexican authorities ordered the battle to be discontinued.

### Heavy Rain and Hail

Houston, Tex., Special.—A heavy rain accompanied by hail and in some sections a high wind, prevailed over south Texas Sunday. The rain is of great benefit, though it does not thoroughly relieve the drought. The hail has done great damage in the aggregate though no one section has suffered severely.