

VINCENT EXECUTED.

Hanged at Fresno in the Presence of Six Hundred People.

PUT TO DEATH FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

No Hope of Saving the Wrecked Steamship City of New York—Pilot Johnson, Who Was in Charge of the Vessel, Disappears—More Evidence of a Sensational Character Brought Out in the Trial of Evans for the Killing of Tovey.

Special to the Record-Union. Fresno, Oct. 27.—There was a busy time at the jail this morning. Many anxious spectators were seen hanging around the jail long before 9 o'clock, and the jail officers were besieged by numerous applications for admission to the execution. Dr. Vincent passed the night somewhat restlessly, but partook of a hearty breakfast at 9 o'clock and remarked, "Who wouldn't be hanged after such a good breakfast?"

The condemned man still seemed to entertain hope that Governor Markham would grant him a commutation of sentence until the last moment. Promptly at 11 o'clock the doors of the inclosure were thrown open and the invited persons were permitted to enter. It was but a few minutes till the space seemed entirely occupied, but still they came crowding in.

Vincent appeared on the scaffold at 11:35 and was questioned by Deputy Timmins. When asked what he wished to say he responded that he thanked the Sheriff and his deputies for the kind treatment toward him. He further said: "To my friends, God bless you. To my enemies, God forgive you."

The noose that had been around his neck and after a short prayer by Pastor Collins of the Congregational Church the drop fell, exactly at 12 o'clock. The victim never moved or quivered after the drop fell, and at 12:03 his pulse ceased to beat and he was publicly announced dead by Dr. Maupin at 12:13.

At 12:15 the body was taken down and placed in a coffin by Hall & Witten, undertakers of this city. The black cap and robe were both inclosed in the coffin. About 600 people witnessed the execution.

Vincent ascended the gallows smoking a cigar, which he kept till just before the drop fell. Some people who were not invited to attend were so anxious to witness the execution that they took advantage of the tree-tops adjacent to the inclosure, and some witnessed the execution from the jail courtyard, which overlooks the jail-yard.

The scaffold had already been used for five persons, three of whom had murdered women, and one, an Englishman, who had murdered his wife in Los Angeles.

THE CRIME FOR WHICH HE PAID THE DEATH PENALTY. The crime for which Vincent today paid the death penalty was one of the most shocking ever committed in this section, and has but few parallels in the annals of crime.

Not content with torturing to madness the chosen companion of his bosom by a life of debauchery and extreme brutality toward her, and sending her to the county jail, he deliberately and cowardly murdered the woman whom he, a few short years before, had sworn to love and cherish in a holiness to which this murderer executed his terrible deed has made him a subject of much comment.

On the bright afternoon of December 18, 1890, armed with two small pistols, one containing prussic acid and the other water, and with a revolver in his pocket, Vincent rode in a Holston to the house of which had been closed against him. On his arrival there he demanded an interview with his wife, which was granted. Upon her refusal to admit him to the house, he handed her the vial containing the prussic acid, commanding her to drink it, and she drank it.

An officer was near at the time and the murderer was arrested while still bending over the form of his dying wife on the floor.

He was hurried to jail and summary justice was thwarted, for in a few minutes a mob was crying for Vincent's blood and a strong guard, placed around the jail, was all that prevented his being hanged that night.

The excitement soon subsided and the law was allowed to take its course. He was tried in the Federal court in the following March, and on the 24th of that month the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

On April 8, 1891, Judge Holmes passed sentence of death upon him, and fixed the date for his execution on May 20, 1891. Then commenced a great contest, which has consumed more than two years' time, and which has incurred much expense.

During the entire period since he committed the crime Vincent has maintained that he would never hang. Even when every point had gone against him he would still insist that he would not pay the death penalty. What he has done has been more than anyone could tell, and not until the very last days of existence did he show signs of weakness and remorse.

BLOOD-HORSE MEETING. Great Running Events to Begin at the Bay District Track To-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—To-morrow commences what promises to be the greatest running meeting ever held on the Pacific Coast. For 100 days fast racers will compete for purses hung up by the Blood-Horse Association. Six hundred racers are already at the Bay District track, and more are expected. Nearly all of the crack horses which have raced on Eastern tracks this summer are here, and royal sport is anticipated. A large sum of money has been expended on improvements at the track and it will be fast and safe. Following are the entries and weights for the opening day to-morrow:

Three-quarters of a mile, all ages, Prize \$100, Valparaiso (22), Milton (19), Reta (104), Parametta (12), Kathleen (104), Sea-side (91).

One mile, selling, three-year-olds and upward, all ages, Prize \$100, Valparaiso (22), Milton (19), Reta (104), Parametta (12), Kathleen (104), Sea-side (91).

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AN EXPLOSION OF WHISKY

Causes a Destructive Conflagration at Pittsburg, Pa.

LOSSES FOOT UP SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Eight Persons Seriously Injured, Several of Whom May Die, and a Score or More of Others Sustain Slight Cuts and Bruises by Being Trampled Upon by the Mob Surrounding the Burning Buildings.

Special to the Record-Union. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—An explosion of a barrel of whisky in the big warehouse of the Chautauque Lake Ice Company caused the destruction of nearly \$700,000 worth of property and the serious injury of eight persons. Several of the injured, it is feared, will die. A score or more others sustained slight cuts and bruises by being trampled on by the mob surrounding the burning buildings.

The fatality hurt are H. T. Heilmann, Martin Githrit and Edward Sees. The less seriously injured are William Cox, William Smith, Frank McCann, William Wiseman and John Reische. When the first explosion occurred the mob quickly gave the alarm and started for the stairs, but the flames had already cut off retreat, and the only means of exit left them were the windows, fifty feet from the ground. The heat was so intense that they were forced to creep out upon the roofs of the buildings. The hands until the fire department arrived. They were terribly burned before rescued.

In a short time the fire spread to the seven-story building of the Pittsburg Storage Company, adjoining, and both structures, 200 feet long and 100 feet deep, were burning fiercely. At 2 o'clock it looked as though the block known as Twelfth street to Thirteenth and from Pike to Pennsylvania avenue, was doomed, and residents were notified to evacuate.

To add to the excitement, it was discovered that a large tank of ammonia was located in the cellar of the ice company's building, and when the block exploded, quickly ordered the occupants of houses on Thirteenth street to also evacuate. All the houses in the neighborhood were closed, and a large crowd of curious on-lookers gathered to witness the scene.

When the walls of the big building fell the great mob of people made a rush to get out of danger. Many men tripped and fell, and several were injured. Scores of people received slight injuries. At midnight the loss was placed at \$700,000, of which \$300,000 was sustained by the Chautauque Lake Ice Company and \$400,000 by the Pittsburg Storage Company. President Scott of the latter corporation stated that nearly every firm doing business in the downtown district of Pittsburg had goods stored in their warehouses. It is thought all the losses are covered by insurance.

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENTS. Business Transacted in the Principal Cities of the West Week.

New York, Oct. 27.—The following, compiled by the Bradstreet, are the banks' clearings for the week ending October 25th, with the percentage of increase and decrease, compared with the corresponding week last year: New York, \$14,116,000, a decrease of 21.1; Chicago, \$88,369,000, a decrease of 3.2; Boston, \$76,356,000, a decrease of 31.2; Philadelphia, \$97,355,000, a decrease of 25.0; St. Louis, \$11,145,000, a decrease of 21.2; Kansas City, \$1,285,000, a decrease of 17.0; New Orleans, \$10,325,000, a decrease of 8.3; Minneapolis, \$7,124,000, a decrease of 30.0; Omaha, \$1,069,000, a decrease of 24.2; Denver, \$2,285,000, a decrease of 35.2; Portland, Or., \$1,201,000, a decrease of 4.5; Seattle, \$10,000, a decrease of 30.0; Los Angeles, \$1,069,000, a decrease of 35.2; San Francisco, \$1,069,000, a decrease of 35.2; Spokane, \$294,000, a decrease of 80.0. Total clearings for the leading cities of the United States, \$628,142,000, a decrease of 20.3.

WORLD'S FAIR. Proposition on Foot to Establish a Permanent Museum.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The weather to-day was clear and delightful. This was the day for the display of draft horses of all kinds at the fair. After the parade of all sorts of turnouts they were driven to the stock pavilion and judged for prizes.

It was also coal, grain and lumber dealers' day. Speeches were made in Festival Hall, after which the members of these trades were conducted through the Manufacturers' building.

One million dollars will be given by Marshall Field to a permanent museum, which is to be the outcome of the World's Fair, on condition that \$200,000 be subscribed, and that the stockholders of the exposition subscribe to a fund of \$200,000 of their holdings, which represent an investment of \$800,000, but are worthless. George M. Pullman has subscribed \$100,000.

The total attendance to-day was 284,027, of which 250,585 were paid.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. An Anarchist Convicted of the Killing of a Woman.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27.—After an all-night session the jury in the case of Noe Maison, the alleged French anarchist, charged with killing Sophia Raes, returned a verdict this morning guilty of murder in the first degree.

It was claimed that Maison was implicated in an anarchistic plot to destroy public buildings in Canada and that Mrs. Raes overheard the anarchists' secrets. Her removal was decided upon, Maison and a companion lay in wait for the woman and killed her as she was returning home with her husband.

"DOC" TAYLOR HANGED. The Famous Leader of a Gang of Outlaws Executed.

MORTON (Va.), Oct. 27.—Marshall Taylor, better known as "Doc" Taylor, the famous leader of a gang of outlaws, and one of the survivors of John Morgan's famous guerrilla band during the war,

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Belief That if the Present Session Continues Any Length of Time the Bill Will Pass the House With But Little Opposition—Early Action to be Taken in the Senate on the House Chinese Bill.

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The bill to aid the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and South Dakota to support schools of mining, allowing each 25 percent of the proceeds of the sales of mineral lands within the State, but not to exceed \$12,000 per year, was on motion of Dubois of Idaho, considered.

After speeches in advocacy of the measure by Teller, Dubois, Pettigrew and others, on motion of Washburn Minnesota was included and the bill thus amended passed.

Consideration of the repeal bill was resumed, and Stewart took up his argument against it.

At 1:50 P. M. he yielded to his colleague, Jones.

After Jones had been speaking a short time, and frequent interruptions by the Vice-President stated the question to be on the amendment of the Senator from Kansas (Feltner).

Feltner said he was not ready for a vote on the amendment. Referring to the reports that he had surrendered, he said: "We haven't surrendered, nor do we intend to. We do not intend to interpose a factious opposition, but at every stage we will interpose a determined resistance and opposition."

The question was then put on the amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 28; nays 84. The amendment thus voted upon, with some slight exceptions, the Coinage Act of 1857, and provided for the free coinage of silver.

Voorhees then moved that the substitute reported by the Finance Committee for the House bill be adopted. On this motion the yeas and nays were taken, and by a vote of yeas 58 and nays 31, the substitute reported by the Finance Committee was agreed to. Those who voted against it were, Teller, Dubois, Pettigrew, Jones, Calkins, Irby, Kyle, Feltner, Hoach and Vance.

Calkins of California then offered an amendment providing for the coinage of American silver at the existing ratio, with a signature charge of 20 per cent; no gold issue of less denomination than \$10 to be coined, and no legal tender, national currency or treasury notes of less denomination than \$5 to be issued; the holder of any standard silver dollars may deposit the same at the Treasury or at any authorized bank, and receive therefor notes of less than \$10, which notes shall have the same legal-tender quality as the coin.

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It would be the height of absurdity to try and set up the old Queen and restore her to power, and to establish a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. A protectorate would mean that this Government was to offer its protection to the Hawaiian Islands, and to give the islands as a possession. If a protectorate were established this Government would have to have the affairs of the islands conducted by the United States and not be governed by what might be the popular will of the people who now inhabit them.

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