

MUST TAKE IT BACK

The Sherman Silver Law Should Be Repealed.

SO SAYS GROVER YESTERDAY

Mr. Cleveland Regrets That Men Attend to Business Instead of Saving the Country From Ruin.

New York, Feb. 1.—"To repeal the Sherman silver law is the great necessity of the hour," so said President-elect Cleveland to a United Press reporter this evening. "While I am naturally averse to being interviewed," Mr. Cleveland continued, "my conviction on the subject is so deep, and the feeling concerning it is so strong that I am willing you should quote what I say. Possibly this direct and authorized expression from me will encourage our republican friends in congress to stand out against the repeal, but I hope not. This is not a party question and should be considered from the standpoint of the common good, and not from that of party advantage. Continuance of the silver purchase, an operation made mandatory by the Sherman law, is a menace to the business and financial interests of the country. I am not yet without hope that this law will be repealed by the present congress. "Whenever you have a date is being exacted to that end. The date at which the repeal should become operative is immaterial, save that the sooner the better. I am not yet ready to express an opinion as to what should be done to cause the present congress to repeal the Sherman law. I am unwilling that motives arising from the fancied possibility of party advantage will be permitted to prevent repeal during the term of this congress. "When you go to Washington next month, Mr. Cleveland," suggested the reporter, "you will find many questions of great public importance confronting you."

"It is not the large questions that I am afraid of," said Mr. Cleveland, "but the multitude of small questions which will be sandwiched between them. With the assistance of the best men in public life, I will not be so very difficult to determine the weak course to be pursued concerning the important matters. The trouble is that many of the questions which are of great importance are in themselves of little importance. It is in asking me to devote time to matters which in comparison are trivial. There are, for instance, men who evince more interest in the filing of petty claims than in saving the country from the menace of the Sherman law."

ANOTHER ELECTRIC STRIKE.

Instrument Invented to Do Away With Telegraph and Telephone.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The telephone and telegraph are to be revolutionized in the declaration of a number of gentlemen, who today applied for articles of incorporation of a company with a capital of \$50,000,000. The concern is known as the Harmon International Telephone Company. The following named gentlemen, who today completed the legal details at a meeting held at the Grand Pacific, are the directors: Dr. E. H. Harmon of Port Smith, Ark., the inventor; L. F. Ingalls of this city; George E. Peck of Tappan, Kan.; Charles M. O. Ferr, Albert Stone, Major Warner, John T. Blake, Howard M. Holden and Webster (Gardner) of Kansas City; Richard C. Korman and J. C. Young of St. Louis. The chief officers will be in this city. The invention is what will be known as the long distance typewriter, a system of telegraphy which is calculated to abolish the dot and dash. The machine resembles the dot and dash telegraph, but is so arranged that when connected by wire with a similar machine in a distant city that a message written on one machine is reproduced on the other. The cost, it is said, will be one-third less than telegraph.

THEY BEGOW ZERO.

Cold and Snow Stop Railroad Traffic in the West.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1.—At 10 o'clock tonight it was from 20 to 40 degrees below zero at all points in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The only report from any point in the northwest indicating weather other than zero, was from Miles City, Mont., which was 6 above at 8 p. m., blowing a wind of 25 degrees in the past twenty-four hours. The temperature in Minnesota this morning was the coldest known in five years, the register falling as low as 40 degrees below zero. At St. Paul it was 32 below at one time this morning, and at dozens of points it was over 40 below. In a good many instances, as at Jamestown, N. D., the public schools are closed. Railway traffic is greatly retarded everywhere, and on several branch lines is stopped. No trains were run yesterday on the Brown's Valley branch of the Great Northern and a passenger train is stuck in a snow drift on the Fargo Southwestern. East bound trains on the Northern Pacific today were twenty hours late, and those on the Great Northern not much less so. Railway traffic in southwest Minnesota is badly demoralized and may not be straightened out for a couple of days.

HELD TO \$125,000,000.

The Chadwick Estate Has at Last Been Found an Heir.

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 1.—Chief of Police Ambrish D. Allen has secured what he thinks is the missing link in a chain of evidence showing Charles Chadwick of Haverhill, Mass., to be the rightful heir to an estate in England valued at \$125,000,000. After years of waiting and search two persons have been found in the city to make affidavit to the death of John Chadwick, a seaman and sailor, who was murdered here in 1841. The estate, Charles Chadwick says, establishes that

IT WAS TOO EASY

Miner Law Repealed Before Democrats Knew It.

THEN THEY MADE A BIG HOWL

Bills Introduced Making Members' Salary Six Hundred Dollars, and Compelling Railroads to Issue Free Passes.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 1.—The democrats made a grand fiasco of the repeal of the Miner election law in the house today, and after the thing was all over and the bill had been passed they were seen about the house in little groups angrily explaining to each other how it happened. The bill came up in general order after the passage of a number of minor bills. Clerk Miller announced it as senate file No. 1 and read the title. Speaker Tatum paused a moment to give anyone who wished a chance to display his powers of oratory, but as no one took advantage of the opportunity the question on the passage of the bill was put and the clerk instructed to call the roll.

Lynched the Negroes.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 1.—A special to the Dispatch from Fairfax county, Virginia, says: Monday night four negro men murdered and robbed two white men at Richards, named Kistelfield and Shortridge. The murdered men lived in Buchanan county and were on their way to purchase goods. The four negroes were captured, confessed the crime and were lynched. More than one hundred Buchanan people were at Richards today.

Failed for a Fortune.

Pittsburg, Feb. 1.—The Anchor Foundry and Machine company, owned by Wharton McKnight and located on Penn avenue, near First street, failed today. The liabilities are placed at about \$125,000, assets about \$100,000. The Bank of Pittsburg, Diamond National bank, Old Fellows' Savings bank and the Merchants and Manufacturers' National bank, together with Mrs. S. O. McKnight, are the principal creditors.

Arkansas Bank Wrecked.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 1.—The board of directors of the First National bank, the financial institution in Arkansas, at a meeting held tonight, decided not to open its doors tomorrow morning. It is known that the former president, Alia, and his friends have taken out \$150,000 in cash, and there is paper bearing the bank's signature for enormous amounts in circulation.

Seeking Mexican Investments.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1.—About seventy-five capitalists and manufacturers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit, arrived in this city this evening in a special train. They will tour the principal cities of Mexico. It is not a junketing party, as each member of it paid his fare. They left the city almost immediately on the Iron Mountain road.

Little Falls' Bad Fire.

Little Falls, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The most disastrous fire that has occurred here since 1855 took place early this morning. The fire started in a cigar saloon and destroyed several buildings, including the Hotel Rockton, Grand Central hotel and the Metropolitan hotel. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000. No lives were lost.

Ex-Governor Bishop Dying.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 1.—Ex-Governor K. M. Bishop of Ohio is dangerously ill at the residence of his son here. His ailment is a complication of liver, bladder and kidney disease, and by reason of his extreme age (89) it is likely to prove fatal.

Cigar Dealers' Fall.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 1.—Harvey & Parker, wholesale cigar dealers, No. 1112 Larimer street, made an assignment today for the benefit of their creditors, naming John A. Valentine as assignee. Their assets are \$72,028.07, liabilities \$83,428.83.

Lived Over a Century.

HARRISBURG, Ky., Feb. 1.—Mrs. Margaret C. Caldwell died suddenly at her home near Alford, in this county, yesterday, in the 104th year of her age. She retained her full faculties.

Thornton Nominated.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—John M. Thornton was nominated by the republican caucus for senator tonight.

BIG COAL STRIKE IMPENDING.

Miners in South Wales Have Been Given a Month's Notice. LONDON, Feb. 1.—A great coal strike is impending in South Wales unless the masters of the men recede from their present position. The conference, with a view of reversing the sliding scale now prevailing in the collieries, has proved a failure, and the masters today gave a month's notice of the termination of the existing contract. About 100,000 men and 200 collieries are directly affected by the controversy.

Aid for the Sufferers.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Latta announces that the British war ship Dreadnought and her crew, the latter being the flag ship of Vice-Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, have sailed from Malta for Zante to aid the survivors of the terrible earthquake there. The vessel carry a large number of tents and a supply of bedding, which will be placed at the disposal of the authorities for the use of the sufferers.

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DANGERS TO BE FACED.

Michigan in a Fair Way to Have Cholera Next Summer. LANSING, Mich., Feb. 1.—Dr. H. B. Baker, secretary of the state board of health, has written the executive officers of the state boards of health of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, asking what they think of a conference of the boards at Chicago with reference to the sources of danger from cholera and the best measures to adopt to lessen these dangers.

Representative Wachtel asked permission to read a protest signed by the democrats members sent to have the same printed in the records. The speaker recognized his right to protest, but Representative Bishop objected on the ground that no collection of members could present a speech and have it spread at large. The speaker, however, said, might protest and have their protests go on record, but not in the form of a speech. The chair ruled in Mr. Bishop's favor, but said that in fairness to the democrats he would allow Mr. Wachtel to present the matter as a personal protest, and it would be printed as such. Mr. Wachtel then read a short but vigorous protest to the passage of the bill to repeal the Miner bill, and after all the signatures had been read from it, it was presented to the clerk and ordered printed.

The committee on federal relations reported favorably on the bill for the election of United States senators by the people. Representative Ewing asked that the bill be placed on its immediate passage, but the motion was lost.

Two Important Senate Bills.

In the senate this afternoon Senator Sawyer created something of a sensation by giving notice of a bill to compel all railroads in the state to furnish members of the legislature and the judiciary with free passes on their lines.

The following joint resolution, introduced by Senator Clapp, passed the senate this afternoon:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Michigan, That an amendment to section 15 of article 4 of the constitution of this state be and the same is hereby proposed to read as follows: Section 15. The compensation of the members of the legislature shall be the sum of \$600 each for any general session. When convened in extra session, their compensation shall be \$5 a day for the first twenty days and nothing thereafter, and they shall legislate in no other subjects than those expressly stated in the governor's proclamation or submitted to them by special message. They shall be entitled to 10 cents a day for the first twenty days and nothing thereafter, and they shall legislate in no other subjects than those expressly stated in the governor's proclamation or submitted to them by special message. They shall be entitled to 10 cents a day for the first twenty days and nothing thereafter, and they shall legislate in no other subjects than those expressly stated in the governor's proclamation or submitted to them by special message.

Resolved, That said amendment shall be submitted to the people of this state at the spring election, on the first Monday in April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and the secretary of state shall be required to give notice of the election of the several counties of this state in the same manner that he is now required to do in the case of the election of governor or lieutenant governor, and the inspectors of election in the several townships and precincts of this state shall prepare suitable boxes for the reception of ballots cast for or against such proposition. Each person for said proposition shall have written or printed, or partially written and partially printed on the ballot the words: "An amendment to the constitution relative to the compensation of members of the legislature fixing the same at six hundred dollars each for general session—Yes;" and each person voting against said proposition, the words: "Amendment to the constitution relative to the compensation of members of the legislature fixing the same at six hundred dollars each for general session—No." The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed and returned made as in election of governor and lieutenant governor.

Senator McLaughlin's Testimony.

Senator McLaughlin's testimony relative to the qualifications of voters passed the senate today as follows: Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Michigan, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection the following amendment to section one of article seven of the constitution of this state, that is to say, that section one of article seven of said constitution be amended to read as follows: Section 1. In all elections every male citizen being of the age of twenty-one years, every male inhabitant residing in this state on the 31st day of June, 1882, every male inhabitant in the state on the 1st day of January, 1890, every citizen of said state of Indian descent, a native of the United States and not a member of any

THEY BEAT HIM OUT

Holman Makes His Usual Money-Saving Objections.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

The House Delves With the Appropriation List Yesterday and Accomplishes Actually Nothing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In pursuance of the terms of the concurrent resolution, passed by the house and senate, making arrangements for the counting of the electoral vote, the speaker this morning appointed as tellers in the present house, Mr. Chipman of Michigan, and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts. Both of these gentlemen are members of the committee on election of president and vice president. The house then went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the sundry civil bill.

The pending question was on the jurisdictional point of order raised by Mr. Butler of Iowa, against the river and harbor items of the bill. Mr. Outwater of Ohio argued in support of the point of order. He charged extravagance against the committee on rivers and harbors, and criticized the various bills reported from that committee.

NO FEAR OF ENGLAND.

She Will Protest Diplomatically Regarding the Sandwich Islands. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The principal development in connection with the Hawaiian situation today is the announcement that Secretary of State Foster had given up his trip to Paris next week, whether he was going as agent of the United States to attend the meeting of the League of Nations. In view of the necessities of the situation suddenly presenting themselves it has been deemed expedient that he should remain in the department until the close of his term of office. He will, however, meet the senators at the date of their adjournment meeting, which has been fixed for March 23.

Senator Frye, who is a leading member of the committee on foreign relations, said today: "The protest of England against annexation on the part of the United States is not based by the powers of this government, would be presumptuous and impudent. I imagine it will be confined to the presentation of a diplomatic note, to which our secretary of state, in diplomatic terms, will make no reply."

"England did not come with us or our interests when she made an agreement with Germany to divide the islands of the Pacific with that power and she certainly can have no ground for objection if we see fit to take Hawaii and the rest of the original territory not duplicated will be given Secretary J. W. Foster for reference in the conference he is to have Saturday with the annexation commissioners."

A prominent member of the committee on foreign affairs of the house said today: "Of course, the argument will be made that it is in violation of our long established principle of human liberty for us to take possession of these islands and to deprive the natives of self government. That question, however, is a foreign question and we have no right to interfere with the original inhabitants of the islands. The question of how far the islands shall be controlled and how far the natives shall be preserved is incidental and comes after the other."

Did Sprinkle Stand In?

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.—The Hawaiian commissioners, on their way to Washington, passed through the city tonight. Loren A. Thurston, in charge of the party, says that Clats Sprinkle knew nothing of the matter of the revolution prior to their landing in San Francisco. "In fact," said he, "we ourselves, were in the dark as to the true nature of affairs until a day or two before the queen abdicated. From we know that the necessary arrangements had been proposed but her ambition would carry her to such an extreme."

Wood Engravings Admitted Free.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The house committee on ways and means this morning decided to report favorably a bill for the admission free of duty of engravings on wood. It was decided to hold another meeting on Saturday and to reconsider the bill in order that it may be considered in connection with a free art bill.

Everything Ready.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The commanding officer at the Alcatraz arsenal has received orders to have all fixed ammunition on hand ready for shipment at a moment's notice. The Adams and the Hanger still have steam up at Mare Island and are awaiting orders.

Adams Comes In.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The republican senators this morning decided to admit Arizona together with the other three territories previously decided upon.

After the Reading.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Senator McMahon, chairman of the legislature committee which has investigated the Reading coal combination, submitted the committee's report to the legislature today. The report says that the railroad interests in the combine control about 75 per cent of the entire tonnage of coal annually brought to tide water. The committee introduced a bill in the senate today which is intended to prevent the combination from carrying out its plans.

Big Jail Delivery.

PANAMA, Ky., Feb. 1.—Fifteen prisoners in the county jail at Murray escaped during Monday night by cutting through the wall of the jail. The escape was accomplished by a man named John Smith, who had been in the jail for some time. The prisoners were taken to the county jail at Murray and held for a number of days.

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BURNED ALIVE

Horrible Fate of a Colored Friend.

Henry Smith, Who Killed a Child,

Is Tortured to Death With Hot Irons

In a Liquid Fire of Burning Oil.

The Terrible Revenge of a Father.

Sickening Spectacle of Anguish.

The Victim Clings to Life After His Eyes Are Burned Out and the Flesh Drops From His Bones.

Paris, Tex., Feb. 1.—Henry Smith, the negro who so brutally outraged and murdered little Myrtle Vance on the night of January 26, was tortured to death here today in the presence of 10,000 people. Henry Vance, father of the dead child, his 10-year-old son and his brother-in-law acted as executioners. Before reaching this city, the negro made a full confession, though he declared that he had but an indefinite recollection of the outrage and murder, and whisky was responsible.

He was met at Texarkana by a delegation of citizens from this place and brought back by them, though nominally he was in the custody of officers of the law. On his way he was told that he would be shown no mercy and that his death would be by fire. Then he weakened and begged pitifully to be shot, asking that his executioner be someone else besides his mortal enemy, Henry Vance, whose child he had killed more for a spirit of revenge than from lust.

When the train pulled in at the depot here, every honsetop and every vacant space as far as the eye could reach was lined with people, and in all the multitude there was nobody to advocate mercy for the wretch, who was so terrified that he had to be helped from the car. This caused a delay and the crowd became restless.

The Hon. B. W. Dunningham appeared on the platform and addressed the people, saying: "Fellow-citizens, there is not an officer on the train who has any control over the prisoner, Henry Smith. Twenty-five of your citizens went in reply to a telegram from your county attorney to meet him and see that the prisoner was protected and delivered here without injury. We have done that thing. We have not deceived or misled you. We are not officers, but citizens. We have no authority to hold this prisoner against you or anyone and shall make no effort to do so. As citizens we merely wish to surrender the prisoner. We leave to you to do what is right and proper in your sight. Whatever is done, let it be done as the people of Lamar county, everything orderly, quietly and peaceably. We cannot, if we would, resist the thousands here. The prisoner has admitted his guilt in the presence of twelve good and true men. This is all we can say."

Prior to the arrival of the train, on some manifestation of levity in the crowd, the Hon. J. C. Hodges made a short address, saying that the people of Lamar county and their neighbors had assembled to discharge one of the most solemn duties ever created by a people, whether in their own right or by the arm of the law. Here the people, horrified by a crime so atrocious that the human brain could hardly conceive its enormity, and only the most depraved could have executed it, had received upon a punishment commensurate to the offense. They had gathered, not by stealth, but by night, but in open day. They had seen and the law of the statute and in the execution of their decree should preserve that order, quiet and decorous attitude due themselves and the occasion.

To the Place of Execution.

To such an extreme was the desire to wreak vengeance on the doomed negro gratified, that the entire civilized world may stand aghast at the manner of an execution. It was no spontaneous affair, but had been carefully planned and executed in its most appalling details. The days of the inquiry.

When the train bearing the condemned negro arrived not only every member of the community was in waiting at the depot to receive him and attend his execution, but there were thousands gathered from all towns within a radius of 100 miles of Paris. Smith's appearance was greeted with wild cheers. There was no effort to summarily dispose of him. A slow, lingering death awaited him, which, for downright, the history of the martyr's persecutions.

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