

### LYNCHED HIM AFTER A CHASE

#### AN NEGRO THE VICTIM AND STROUDS- BROU THE SCENE OF MOB LAW.

Richard Puryear, a young negro, who was awaiting trial in the stroudsburg jail for the murder of Christian Eiler, a storekeeper at Tannersville, about ten miles from here, was lynched today. The crime for which he was killed was committed on Feb. 23, and was approved by a grand jury and a number of the best lawyers in the county. The victim was believed to be a fatal injury. Mrs. Eiler, however, is still living. The motive of the crime was robbery, the murderer securing about \$100. An attempt was made on the evening of March 1 to lynch Puryear, but the sheriff received notice and swung in a number of deputies and frustrated the efforts of the mob of farmers that gathered.



AFTER THE LYNCHING.  
(From a Photograph.)

much excited against him here. One cause of this indignation was the sense of insecurity which had long prevailed because of a gang of Southern negroes who have been employed on a new railroad here, the Wilkesbarre and Eastern. Deeds of violence have been common and many robberies have been committed. One of the negroes was shot dead while breaking into a store within a year. Puryear was one of the railroad men. The railroad was completed a few months ago and the negroes have been employed on the line since that time.

Puryear was run down in New Jersey and taken to jail here. He occupied the last cell on the left hand side of the corridor. The jailer is a white man named W. K. Kresser, a Pennsylvania Dutchman. At 7 o'clock this morning the Sheriff went into the corridor, leaving the outer door open behind him. He carried in his hands breakfast enough for the four men who were confined in the jail. He had gone about half the length of the corridor when he noticed that Puryear's cell door was wide open. He turned quickly and saw a negro emerging from behind an unoccupied cell door and jumping for the open outer door. With a knife Kresser dropped the dishes he was carrying and sprang after the prisoner, who managed to get through the door and slam it in the Sheriff's face. He shot the negro and the Sheriff's prisoner. The Sheriff's wife heard her husband's shouts, and at the same moment the door of her kitchen, in which she was at work, was thrown open violently and the prisoner dashed through and out a side door. His object was to avoid the public gaze as much as possible. The Sheriff's wife had been with enough left to unfasten the bolt that held her husband. He chased out the front door of the jail, shouting, "The prisoner has escaped."

William Van Gorden, janitor of the Court House, heard the shout and rushed out. He went to see the negro leap the fence between the house and the residence of Charles D. Evans. Puryear passed through the yard to the rear of the engine house, and so out into a back alley that runs somewhat tortuous course till it comes out into the main street of the town opposite the American House. Van Gorden rushed around the engine house in an effort to catch the negro in the alley, but the latter evaded him by dodging, and raced through the alley to Main street. The janitor ran shouting after him, and back of the janitor were the Sheriff and a dozen others. About 100 negroes Main street caught up the cry, and a chase began.

As the negro bounded across Main street the janitor saw a man standing at the corner of Green street and shouted to him to stop the murderer, but this man was too timid to move and let the negro pass him within two feet. He tried to get the negro within a few feet, but the negro was too quick for him. Half a mile away the southward-bound train was waiting, and he had helped to build, and with which he was familiar. As he passed down Green street the crowd was left behind, but their cries attracted fresh sprinters at every house. At the right and ahead along a back street for a block till he reached the house of a friend down to ex-Mayor Palmer's slaughter house. This was his great mistake. One of the employees of Dr. Palmer is Benjamin Kueon, a Virginia negro, who had known Puryear from childhood. He came North with Puryear and worked with him on the railroad. Perhaps the fugitive hoped to find Kueon would assist him in his flight. Ben was digging a cesspool for his employer when he heard the cries of the crowd, by this time swelled to 200 men, and he fled along a back street and a score were carrying revolvers. The Virginia darkey heard the shouts and fled along a back street and a score were carrying revolvers. The Virginia darkey heard the shouts and fled along a back street and a score were carrying revolvers.

The murderer was fast getting out of breath from the chase. Puryear turned and fled along a back street and a score were carrying revolvers. The Virginia darkey heard the shouts and fled along a back street and a score were carrying revolvers. The Virginia darkey heard the shouts and fled along a back street and a score were carrying revolvers.

### STEINWAY'S CARS TIED UP.

#### A TEN-HOUR STRIKE ON A LONG ISLAND CITY TROLLEY ROAD.

Children Helped to Obstruct the Tracks—The Police Kept Busy—Trolley Wreck—City-Mayor Sanford Chosen Arbitrator.

A ten-hour tie-up on the Steinway Electric Road, a Long Island City trolley road, blocked the entire police force into action. The strike began at 5 o'clock in the morning. From that time until late in the afternoon not a car left the car house in Steinway, and at the end of the tracks were piled with obstructions of every kind, while the trolley cars were crowded together in a jam. The strike was a compromise between the company and the union. The company was forced to accept the intervention of Mayor Horatio B. Sanford and ex-Police Commissioner William H. Williams, a brother of Inspector Williams of this city.

The Steinway system comprises fourteen miles of track, running through three of the most populous sections of Long Island City. Alfred D. Moulton is the general manager and superintendent, and for some time back he and the company have not been on good terms. In February last the company discarded horses and put in operation an electric plant which cost more than half a million dollars. Previous to that time the horses were used to haul the cars. Steinway of New York owned the controlling interest in the road. When he sold out the men began to grumble. They said that under the new management they were compelled to work unreasonable hours for little pay, and that members of their labor union were being discharged for no reason.

An appeal was made to the company's new officers, but with little success, and late on Wednesday afternoon a strike was threatened. When the last car was run into the depot in Steinway at 1:40 o'clock yesterday morning the local assembly of Knights of Labor to that time had been in session for three days. The strike was called on by the union, and was sent to Superintendent Moulton at his home at 112 Lexington avenue in this city that he was wanted in Steinway. He got there at 3 o'clock in the morning. Then and there the men presented their ultimatum, asking for a 40-hour week, a 40-cent day, and a 40-cent night. Then seventy-one of the ninety-three men employed on the road struck.

It was still dark when the men gathered at the depot immediately filled with people. Many of the railway men live near the depot, and the strike was a surprise to the public. The strikers endeavored to maintain order, but they were far outnumbered by the non-striking men, who were in a favorable opportunity to begin hostilities. The strikers were in a state of excitement, and the general inspector of the road had been shot. It turned out that the man who had been shot was not the man who had been shot, but a man who had been shot.

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### AN EXPLOSION IN PATTERSON.

#### Thought to Be Result of a Warrent to One of the Mills.

PATTERSON, March 15.—An explosion occurred today in the corner of East Nineteenth street and Seventeenth avenue that caused a score of buildings to tremble. The residence of John Bates, foreman in the warping department at Bamford's silk mill, is near by, and it is believed that a bomb was thrown as a warning to him.

The strikers at Bamford's are on strike, and Bates took charge of the department while the trouble was brewing, coming from St. Louis for that purpose. No damage was done by the explosion. The striking silk dyers are still defiant, and though they were quiet today, another serious outbreak is feared by the police. A force was kept at Headquarters all day, armed with long night sticks and revolvers, ready to go out at the first sign of trouble. They had heard that the strikers contemplated an attack upon the county jail to release the five ringleaders arrested on Wednesday. Yesterday, when a committee of the Police Justice Van Cleave released the men and he refused, they left the court room with the threat that they would call out the strikers again until the men were released from jail.

The detective who was detailed to report what was said at a meeting of the strikers last night said that one of the speakers, after denouncing in unprintable language the conduct of the police for arresting the leaders, who he called "scoundrels," said: "Come, men, follow me. I'll be your leader, and we'll go on the jail and force them to release the men." It is said that this man's remarks so stirred the crowd that they decided to make an attempt on the jail. Bloodshed will surely follow if they attempt it.

John Bates, who is a member of the Empire Finishing Company's works at Hawthorne, was on strike this morning for an increase of wages. There are several hundred men out. Other men have been engaged to go to work in the mill, but they are not allowed to enter the mill, and as trouble is expected, the firm to-night asked for police protection. The strikers were in a state of excitement, and the general inspector of the road had been shot. It turned out that the man who had been shot was not the man who had been shot, but a man who had been shot.

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### DENVER'S EXCITING DAY.

#### GOV. WAITE CALLS OUT THE MILITIA TO FIGHT THE POLICE.

The Two Forces Confront One Another for Hours—Waite, in Defense of the Courts, Determined to Seize the City Hall Building to Protect It—A Great Crowd Looks On—Leading Men Counsel Both Sides to Go Home—Waite at Last Calls on the United States Troops to Preserve the Peace—They Respond with Alacrity and the Day Ends Without Bloodshed—A Warrant for Waite's Arrest.

DENVER, March 15.—The political fight waged by Gov. Waite culminated today in most exciting scenes, and mob violence was imminent many times during the day. Fortunately, most citizens were calm and collected, and the prompt action of leading men in saving their business and appearing in solid bodies to beg for time to consider the situation carefully, caused a delay that probably prevented bloodshed, rioting, and the assassination of Gov. Waite. In all probability had a shot been fired a mob would have quickly formed that would have captured the Governor before official assistance could have reached him.

The history of the trouble dates back some weeks. Some years ago the citizens of Denver asked the Legislature to give them a new charter that would take the police, fire, and public works departments out of the hands of the municipal government and put them in the hands of Boards of Directors appointed by the Governor. It was believed that this would result in removing these departments from the corruption of politics. Gov. Waite had shown a desire to make these departments a subversive of the municipal government, and he had tried to make them of the kind of Boards filled with Populist followers. The Board of Fire and Police has been changed repeatedly to suit his whims.

Two members resisted, but the Governor won his case before the Supreme Court, which declared that the county remove the courts. When he demanded the removal of Martin and Orr recently, they refused to go until the courts should so decide. Gov. Waite, relying upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the first case, did not ask of the courts how to proceed. He declared that the members had violated their trust by placing applications for the removal of the houses of the State, and he appointed two new members. The deposed members applied to the District Court, and obtained a temporary injunction to restrain the Governor, the Mayor, and the new members from taking possession of the office of the police and fire departments. This was obtained, but after arguments had been heard Judge Graham declined to remove the injunction.

Then after several days' deliberation the Governor decided to ignore the injunction, and so issued last night his order to the militia to take possession of the City Hall. At 10 o'clock this morning speculators began to assemble around the City Hall building, and by 11 o'clock Larimer and Fourteenth streets for a block in each direction were packed. At 12 o'clock two wagon loads of breech-loading shotguns and ammunition were unloaded at Police Headquarters in the City Hall. The Police Department intended to resist the Governor and was now equipped with a shotgun and two revolvers for each man, in addition to the regulation club. A quantity of the same was ordered to be taken to the police vaults in readiness for an emergency.

"We will hold the City Hall against all attacks from the outside, if it takes dynamite to do it," was the expression of Chief of Police Stone. "We have 110 men on duty and they will be here as long as they are needed. If the Governor wants blood he can have it; we will give it to him, but he cannot have the City Hall."

By noon the crowd about the armory was nearly or quite as great as that assembled at the City Hall, and when the militiamen began to arrive they found it difficult to make their way to headquarters. The militia started at 12 o'clock, and by 2 o'clock they were in command, assisted by Brig. Gen. Brooks.

At 3:15 P. M. Gen. Brooks, accompanied by four aides-de-camp, rode up to the City Hall and said that the governor's orders must be obeyed. Gov. Waite remained in his room, and the militia were ordered to go and admitted no one but his closest friends until a committee of citizens from the Chamber of Commerce called upon him late in the day. The result was a failure to get him to consent to anything.

I shall order the militia to fire," he reiterated, and the militia were ordered to fire if they will, but I propose to have my way. "Soapy" Smith's crowd of sports had been sworn in as deputies, and they were placed at the City Hall to await orders. From 2 o'clock until long after dark a dense mass of people was packed in front of the City Hall and upon the streets leading to it.

### ROSEBERRY'S CABINET.

#### Some Ministers Favored Resigning After Announcement of the Victory.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily News says that at yesterday's Cabinet meeting the Ministers discussed at great length the defeat of the Government on Mr. Labouchere's motion against the House of Lords. Several Ministers favored resigning in consequence of the adverse vote, but they finally persuaded to accept the plan of a substitute address, which was carried by a majority of 100. "That in the event of the recurrence of such a defeat the Government would either resign or dissolve Parliament."

ANNAPOLIS, March 15.—For the first time in his political career, Senator Gorman met with a set-back in his own State that threatens to injure his prestige and may interfere materially with his political future. At a meeting of the State Legislature he has been at odds with L. Freeman Basin, the political leader of Baltimore, owing to the latter's views on matters of legislation.

Mr. Gorman insisted on the passage of an amendment that promised one to be made in the State. Baltimore city objected to a re-arrangement at this time, especially as the purpose was to get at all the personal property and the holdings of various corporations. The tax proposed would have swelled the revenue, but would almost have confiscated the property.

Basin objected to the bill and was backed by Gov. Brown. A conference was held at Washington on Sunday when a compromise was proposed. Mr. Gorman agreed to submit the bill to the Legislature, but he would not consent, and it was then determined to fight it out. Gorman sent Congressman Martin to represent him in the Legislature. For three days the battle has been raging, and today it was finally decided by a vote of 58 to 31. The measure had previously passed the Senate.

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### A BOMB IN THE MADELEINE.

#### DYNAMITER PAUWELS HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD IN PARIS.

With the Threshold He Accidentally Drops the Bomb—He is Blown to Pieces, but Most of the Crowd of Worshippers He Meant to Kill Escape—He is Identified as a Habit Brasseur Anarchist—A Number of People Wounded by the Explosion.

PARIS, March 15.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon a bomb was exploded just inside the main door of the Church of the Madeleine. The man who carried the bomb was killed and several persons were wounded. The explosion, which was evidently premature, mutilated the dead man in a horrible manner. It is believed that the man was intended to throw the bomb among the worshippers who were gathered for the afternoon service.

The Abbe Le Rabours, who is attached to the Church of the Madeleine, was standing near the inner swinging doors when the explosion occurred. He says the man carrying the bomb pushed through the main entrance with the stream of worshippers, who were pouring into the church, and was about to pass the swinging doors. He had his hands in his coat pockets. One of the doors, released by a person passing through, rebounded violently and struck the man on the arm. He threw up his hands, and with it came the bomb, which fell upon the floor. Then came the explosion.

When sufficient room was restored to permit an investigation, the body of the dynamiter was found lying just outside the swinging doors. His clothing had been torn into shreds and most of his shrapnel was blown away. A number of nails and bits of iron, with which the bomb had been charged, were found embedded in his flesh.

The man was miserably clad and had few articles in his pockets. Upon the body was found a pocketbook, which contained a number of slippings from newspapers, together with photographs of the Anarchists Havachou, Vaillant, Lapine, and Baryan.

The man's body was exposed at the Morgue for several hours, after it had been restored as much as was possible, in order to facilitate identification. Early in the evening three detective sergeants from the Morgue, together with photographs of the Anarchists Havachou, Vaillant, Lapine, and Baryan.

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### IS JULIUS BONA A COUNT?

#### He is Wanted in Newark, N. J., and is Arrested in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Julius A. Bona, who is said to be an Italian Count, was arrested here today on the charge of being a fugitive from justice. The arrest was made on complaint of Corporation Counsel Horton of Newark, N. J., who says that Bona is wanted for perjury in that city. Bona and Manager Morton of Minor's Theatre there made a contract to give Sunday concerts. The deal fell through and Bona was arrested for his share of the losses. He denied the debt and was arrested. He ran away and was traced to this city. Horton arrived this morning with a ball piece and caused his arrest. Habeas corpus papers have been filed, and extradition will be sought in the upper courts.

Bona says that his father was physician to Victor Emanuel, King of Italy. He also says that he was musical director of Fatti's company, and was also manager of Covent Garden, London, where he was arrested. He was a wealthy man. Bona married Miss White of London. He had a large fortune, and a deal at Warfield, Ky., where he lost \$50,000. He came to this city to give a concert, and secured the backing of influential men in this city. He had a large fortune, and a deal at Warfield, Ky., where he lost \$50,000. He came to this city to give a concert, and secured the backing of influential men in this city.

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