

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Diabolical Execution of a Negro at Tyler, Tex.

BARBECUE IN PUBLIC SQUARE.

Little Children Brought Out to See the Wretch Tortured.

No Haste, No Disorder—Time Given for Excursionists to Come in to the Illumination, and a Fine View Afforded to the 7,000 Spectators, Including Many Women—Orderliness of the Proceedings sustains the Reputation of the State That Drove out the Brutal Prizefighters.

Tyler, Tex., Oct. 29.—The negro who so brutally murdered Mrs. Leonard Bell was captured this morning about 4 o'clock, three miles from Rockport. A mob of some 20 men, heavily armed, arrived on the scene and demanded the immediate surrender of the prisoner. The mob started for the scene of the murder, where they arrived this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The crowd continued to gather at the scene of the crime until nearly 2,000 citizens of Tyler and vicinity were there. A few moments before the fiend was brought to the place a meeting was held, and a committee appointed to investigate the identity. Witnesses were summoned and closely questioned. The result was a thorough identification. In a few minutes an officer appeared from over the hill, followed by 20 determined and well-armed men. When near the scene the officers were overpowered and disarmed, and the negro, Henry Hill, was brought to the scene. He made a full confession, in substance as follows:

"I was coming down the road and saw Mrs. Bell in the yard. She was scared of me and I knew that if I passed her she would say I tried to outrage her, and I concluded that I would outrage her and kill her. I went to her house and cut her in another place, and then left." He wrote a note to his wife, and gave it to the sheriff. It reads as follows: "I am arrested by the sheriff. I know what they will do with me. If I don't see you any more, good-by, Henry."

After his confession and identification a vote was taken. The majority of the mob was unanimously agreed to burn him alive, and that he should suffer the penalty on the public square. The line of march was taken up from the jail, and the street, where no less than 7,000 people were assembled. Large crowds of women and children were congregated on the awnings surrounding the public place. Wagons, carriages, trees and public buildings were converted into grand stands, and were arranged in a circle around the square. In the center of the square, wagons laden with kindling wood, coal oil and straw were driven to the scene and placed in position. The line of march was an opportunity to speak. His words were inaudible, but when he offered up his last prayer his words could be heard for several blocks. A large number of people from all over the city gathered around the platform, and the pyre lighted. The flames shot upward, enveloping the negro in sheets of fire. He was exactly five minutes in the flames, and he was mercifully merciful to the woman whose soul he had sent to her Maker. It was decided to burn him at once, and the execution was quickly replenished. From the time the match was applied until he was incinerated it was about 15 minutes.

The International & Great Northern train was crowded from town north. Hundreds of negroes witnessed the execution, and the United States marshal, pressed their endorsement of the punishment. The officers were powerless, and the sheriff wired the governor, but his message was too late. All the business houses were closed, and the old Cotton Belt stage were deserted.

Mrs. Leonard Bell, the 18-year-old wife of a farmer, was murdered, outraged and disemboweled near Tyler, Tex., Monday night. Her body was found almost nude, the throat cut from ear to ear.

Two Murderers Electrocuted.

Dannemora, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Today, for the second time in the history of this state, a man and a woman were executed for their crimes on the same day and before the same set of witnesses. George H. Smith, who murdered old Phillip Richmeyer, and Mary Ann Smith, who murdered and killed 6-year-old Maggie Shannon at Cobles, were killed in the electric chair at Clinton prison, being the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth subjects of electrical execution. These were excellent examples of quick justice, both being convicted in the third week of September and an appeal being taken. Smith was pronounced guilty at 11:37 a. m., Davis at 11:38. Smith was the first man to be brought in. He walked to the chair, but his legs were tightly crossed, as if he were trying himself for the ordeal. He was strapped in the chair within a minute, and a current of 1,350 volts was run through his body for five seconds and then reduced to 200 volts for twenty-five seconds. Then the first current was turned on for a second, and he was pronounced dead. A pause of a few minutes occurred, while the body was removed, and a few of the witnesses retired, for others to take their places. Davis was brought in, and within three minutes he was pronounced dead. In neither case was there a suspicion of life after the first shock. Davis sat in his cell during the execution of Smith, awaiting the return of the chair. He was very nervous. The executions were entirely devoid of sensational incidents.

Smith was acquitted with Richmeyer, an old man, and knew that he had drawn his pension. He procured a horse and buggy in Troy and went to Albany, where he decamped the victim to a lonely place, and shot him, then secured the money, which was only \$15, drove off with the corpse in the carriage, and threw the body in the bay.

Davis was convicted for a revolting assault on May Shannon, a child of 6 years of Cobles, whom he persuaded to follow him by giving her some candy. He assaulted her so brutally that she could not have lived, then crushed the life out of the dying child and threw her body into the canal.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Should Be Built by United States and Neutralized, an Englishman Thinks. London, Oct. 29.—The Times today publishes a three-column article on the proposed ship canal to join the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the republic of Nicaragua. The article is written by A. H. Colquhoun, a correspondent who was specially sent by the Times to Nicaragua about the time the United States government committed itself to that country in order to report on the feasibility of the plan of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Construction Company. In Nicaragua Colquhoun met the United States commission and is understood to have thoroughly studied the plans for the inter-oceanic waterway. He arrived at the conclusion that the project cannot be carried through as a private enterprise, but that it must be under the auspices of "some strong government, which without doubt must be the United States."

The Times correspondent is convinced, however, that the cost of cutting the suggested waterway will be nearer \$10,000,000 than \$10,000,000. Continuing, Mr. Colquhoun says: "As regards the political aspect, confidential communications are said to have passed between the British and United States governments, and in any case it seems to have been raised. In any case it

would seem that, under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, any connection between the Atlantic and Pacific by a ship canal through Nicaragua will have to be neutralized in the same way as the Suez canal in 1885. The object of the bill recently passed by the United States senate is practically clear. It is to acquire the control of the canal. This is a matter which concerns not only the United States, but the world at large, more especially Great Britain. But for the obstacles hindering the United States government itself in undertaking the construction, it would have been completed long ago. The work is so great, the benefits are so vast and manifold, and the interests involved are so vast and complex, that it should be removed from the chances of private enterprise, affected as it would be by stringencies or fluctuations of money and in the attitude of the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica."

Mr. Colquhoun also inspected the route of the proposed canal through the Isthmus of Panama, and he states that, even if it is feasible, not more than one-third of the work has been executed, and that it would cost \$100,000,000 to complete it. He regards the Chagres river and the Culebra cut portions of the Panama canal plans as being insurmountable obstacles to the completion of the undertaking.

Washington Pensions.

Washington City, Oct. 28.—Special.—The claim for an increase of pension of Capt. David F. Jones, of the Tenth regiment, of \$15 a month is sufficient to cover existing disabilities. Capt. Jones was in command of Company A, Eighty-first Pennsylvania volunteers during the late war, and received a shell wound in the left arm and elbow. There is ample evidence before the pension bureau of his present disabilities from rheumatism and insomnia and general debility, but the medical officers have declined to accept the same as results of the previous wound.

William Lochren, formerly of Pennsylvania, an inmate of the State Soldiers home at Orling, has long been an applicant for a pension, but owing to the many years he has elapsed and the death of his comrades, he is unable to furnish the specific evidence required. He has just now made application to the commissioner of pensions through Representative Poindexter to have his claim transferred so as to be acted upon under the law of 1890, which gives a small pension for existing disabilities regardless of when the disability was incurred during the soldier's period of service. Mr. Elberle served in Company H, Ninety-eighth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry.

An original invalid pension has been granted John Holgate, 111 South G street, Tacoma, at \$6 per month from April 22, 1892, and \$12 per month from November 2, 1892, and at \$12 per month from February 21, 1894. A pension has been granted to Alexander Johnston, Skamokawa, Washington county.

Business Failures.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 29.—A special to the News from La Grange says that the First National bank of that town closed its doors this morning. Liabilities, \$68,835; assets, \$121,907.

New York, Oct. 29.—Herman Danzig, a cloak manufacturer at 613 Broadway, doing business under the name of the Mercantile Cloak Company, today confessed judgment for \$114,445 to Julius Lipman for money loaned. The liabilities are reported to be about \$115,000.

Milwaukee, Oct. 25.—The Waukesha Springs Brewing Company, of Waukesha, Wis., went into the hands of a receiver in the United States district court this morning. Judge Seaman appointing Frederick Marx, of Chicago, receiver, and fixing bonds at \$100,000.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—Isadore H. Saltzbaeh, a speculative dealer in clothing, made an assignment today. The assets will amount to about \$200,000, and the assignee's attorney says the liabilities will probably not exceed that sum.

Washington Postoffice.

Washington City, Oct. 28.—Special.—J. C. Haswell has been appointed postmaster at the city of Washington, in place of J. H. Albricht, removed, and J. H. Maxwell at Quilleyville, Clallam county, in place of E. A. Eaworth, resigned.

A postoffice has been established at Craig, Anottin county, special from Antone, with James H. Craig as postmaster. Mrs. Althea Adams has been appointed postmistress at Laurel, Blount county, in place of M. A. Richardson, resigned. H. N. Jesper has been appointed at Port Stanley, to succeed F. P. Bunn, resigned.

Original Way of Sailing a Ship.

In the San Francisco Bulletin of recent date a communication signed "Neptune" appeared in which it is charged that the schooner Moonlight, which sailed from Seattle to Honolulu about a year ago, carried as captain an illiterate boatman named "Ted" Simpson, whose whole knowledge of navigation was gained as dishwasher on a coasting steamer, and a current of 1,350 volts was run through his body for five seconds and then reduced to 200 volts for twenty-five seconds. Then the first current was turned on for a second, and he was pronounced dead. A pause of a few minutes occurred, while the body was removed, and a few of the witnesses retired, for others to take their places. Davis was brought in, and within three minutes he was pronounced dead. In neither case was there a suspicion of life after the first shock. Davis sat in his cell during the execution of Smith, awaiting the return of the chair. He was very nervous. The executions were entirely devoid of sensational incidents.

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THE PENSION FRAUDS.

Lochren Continues to Assail the Union Veterans.

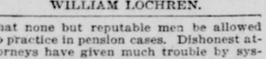
HE KEEPS THE LIST OUT DOWN.

Death Relieved Him of About 80,000 Names During the Year—Smaller Appropriation Next Year.

Washington City, Oct. 29.—Commissioner William Lochren, of the pension office, in his annual report, makes several pointed suggestions. Under the head "Patriotism and Pensions" he says: "Those men who galloped early and fought the battle of the war were not moved by mercenary considerations, and unless actually disabled did not show the haste in applying for pensions manifested by those who enlisted near the close of the war for large bounties, and did little actual service and who are now the noisiest in clamoring for more pensions. As compared with this latter class, the real soldiers of the war have been modest in preferring claims for pensions."

The commissioner says that many disreputable and incompetent men are engaged as pension attorneys, and suggests graded as pension attorneys, and suggests day, April 5. She left her book strap at Smythe's house and borrowed one belonging to Smythe's son, having on it the initials "R. C. Smythe" also identified the strap as belonging to Blanche Lamont. This is supposed to be the mysterious strap produced in court by Gen. Dickinson. Smythe's son is reported to say that he was instructed by Mr. Dickinson to remain silent and not discuss the case. He was introduced to Miss Lamont at a Methodist church in San Francisco in 1894 by his wife. His wife knew her in Rockford, Ill. Smythe says he has separated from his wife, and that she is staying at the home of her parents on a farm in Berks county, Pa., near Philadelphia. The Examiner reprints questions asked by counsel for Durrant during the trial which the paper claims tended to lead up to the testimony of Smythe and Reynolds, which was to be introduced. Reynolds in his letter to the corner mentioned Smythe as one of the men associated with him in the plot.

Joseph H. Manley in San Francisco. San Francisco, Oct. 28.—Joseph H. Manley, member of the Republican national executive committee, has just arrived on the Central Pacific overland today. This is Mr. Manley's first trip over the Rocky mountains. In 1891 he voted as a member of the national committee for the convention that renominated Benjamin Harrison. He is reported to have been in the city for some time, and is expected to leave for his home in California in a few days. He is reported to have been in the city for some time, and is expected to leave for his home in California in a few days.



WILLIAM LOCHREN.

that none but reputable men be allowed to practice in pension cases. Dishonest attorneys have given much trouble by systematic fraudulent practices. Pension payments, the commissioner says, bring large amounts of money into communities, and the fear that the conviction of these attorneys would lessen the influx of money has shaped itself in popular rancor against the special examiners whose investigations have secured the conviction of criminals. The special examinations division will not require as much money as in the past, for the reason that the vigorous prosecution of frauds and crimes has discouraged and measurably stopped frauds. The death of many witnesses and the age of claimants has made it quite difficult in many cases to obtain proof sufficient for granting of pensions. The commissioner recommends that some provision be made for the maintenance of deserving clerks in his bureau who have been long in the service and have become practically disabled. The report shows that the number of pensioners June 30, 1894, was 99,544; new pensioners added during the year, 39,185; dropped pensioners, 1,200; pensioners at the end of the year, 28,316; dropped for cause, 15,177; making a net increase of pensioners during the year of 80. Pension claims allowed during the year were 29,155; denied, 105,257; cases pending, 52,210.

The appropriation for the year was \$150,000,000, and there was paid during the year \$138,907,327. The estimate for pensions for 1895 is \$140,000,000 for pension payments, \$100,000,000 for surgeons' fees; \$450,000 for clerk hire at pension agencies, and about \$200,000 for other expenses. The commissioner recommends that the department of justice and of the pension examiners in prosecuting dishonest attorneys and others who were engaged in pension frauds. Two hundred and thirty-two persons were convicted during the year for frauds.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Fire at Springfield, O., Wednesday morning destroyed the Laguna hotel, the Miller & Lux estate, in California, valued at \$200,000, and the residence of Harry Miller. The cause of the fire is not known. The fire at Springfield, O., Wednesday morning destroyed the Laguna hotel, the Miller & Lux estate, in California, valued at \$200,000, and the residence of Harry Miller. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE MAGAZINES.

"The Holiday Dance at Wroresquoy" is the title of the new Boston Herald's latest and best short story—a two part novelette—which opens most delightfully in the November Ladies' Home Journal. The author is a young woman living in Virginia, the personages and environments appealing to the author's happiest fancy.

Mr. Howells resumes his literary reminiscences in the November Harper's in a paper on "Literary Boston Thirty Years Ago," when, to use his phrase, the city was "something like a national literature" in New England. Nearly all of New England's great men and women of letters were in the city at the time, and it is near Boston, and time does not seem to have dimmed Mr. Howells' vivid impressions of their personalities.

In the November Current Literature "The Attack on the Mill" is a dramatic sketch by Emile Zola; "The Duel on Horseback," a stirring scene of life in the Scotch Highlands; Miss Betty's Manley is a quaintly humorous story by John Gait.

Great Socialist Victory in Saxony.

Berlin Special, Oct. 28.—The Socialists claim that the elections which took place this week in Saxony for members of the Saxon diet, though not making any alteration in the composition of the chamber, are really in the nature of a Socialist victory, as showing a largely increased Socialist vote in the polls. Under the constitution of Saxony one-third of the members of the diet retire each year. Out of twenty-seven seats just contested the Conservatives won fifteen, the National Liberals five, the Socialists five and the Moderate Radicals two. The National Liberals gained two seats and the Conservatives one.

OPERATIONS SUSPENDED IN CUBA.

Madrid, Oct. 28.—Capt. Gen. Martinez de Campos has decided to suspend further military operations in Eastern Cuba while the rain lasts. Del. Oct. 28.—The Commodore, seized some days ago with arms aboard, alleged to be for the use of the Cuban insurgents, has been released by order of the United States. The United States district court at Newbern, N. C. Capt. Dillon says he will sail for Carthage as soon as repairs are completed.

Minister to Switzerland Recalled.

Bern, Oct. 28.—Hon. James O. Broadhead, United States minister to Switzerland, will present to President Frey his letters of recall on Thursday. Minister Broadhead's retirement from his post is understood to be entirely voluntary. His resignation was tendered to the president about six weeks ago. The minister is advancing in years, and it is due to a desire to rest and to be able in the future to give his attention to private affairs that he retires from his diplomatic duties.

Trial of a Marquis for Murder.

Bourges, France, Oct. 28.—In the trial of the Marquis de Navro today on the charge of murdering his stepson in 1885, the testimony for the defense was examined. The marquis insisted that the boy fell over the cliffs along the Sorrento road, on the bay of Capri, and that he himself was absent for a few moments. The boy's body was found at the foot of these cliffs, and it has been hitherto claimed on behalf of the defendant that he committed suicide by jumping over the cliff.

Tons of Gold

were captured by the Spaniards in the beautiful city of the Incas, but Peru's greatest treasure was still hidden in her forests—i. e., Peruvian Bark, the principal ingredient of the famous Peruvian Bitters.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO. Wholesale Agents.

Is Your Blood Pure

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Because with impure blood you are in constant danger of serious illness.

Hood's Pills

Paris, Oct. 28.—The newspapers today express appreciation of the difficulties which are confronting President Faure as a result of the resignation yesterday of the Ribot ministry. The Republican journals deplore the cost of the chamber of deputies were not satisfied with the explanations of the government to prosecute those whose names had been mentioned in connection with the South of France railroad scandals, and that the chamber thus precipitated a situation the consequences of which, it is claimed, it will probably be the first to regret.

The Radical and Socialist newspapers hail the defeat of the Ribot ministry as a revenge for their own discomfiture in the matter of the Carmaux strike, while the Conservative organs state that the ministry has fallen on a question of public morals and "under a blow given by the majority, exasperated at a repeated attempt to hush flagrant scandals."

Most of the newspaper opinions of the circumstances point to the formation of a Radical cabinet, headed by M. Bourgeois, whose last office was that of minister of justice in the former Ribot cabinet, in 1892, and who tried unsuccessfully to form a cabinet after the fall of the Dupuy ministry. Several of the papers, however, state that they anticipate that dissolution of parliament must occur "if the present state of anarchy continues." The Palais Bourbon says the cabinet of opinion is a controversy among its members M. Bourgeois, Cavaignac, Peytral, Doumer, Hanotaux, and perhaps Gen. Zurlinden and M. Escara.

It is generally thought this evening that M. Bourgeois or M. Ribot will be invited to form a new cabinet. The Temps says "The great question of the situation is in the manner in which the cabinet was overthrown. Nobody knows why it was defeated. Another disquieting fact is that nobody sees on what basis a new ministry can be formed."

RUSSIA, ENGLAND, JAPAN.

British Fleet Massed at Fochow—Korea to be Evacuated. St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—The Novoye Vremya publishes a dispatch from Vladivostok saying that the British squadron of warships in the waters of the far East has been concentrated at Fochow, and adds: "Great Britain is zealously seeking a pretext for declaring war upon China in order to counteract the successes of Russia and restore her shattered prestige in the Pacific."

Berlin, Oct. 28.—A dispatch received from Seoul says that the Japanese have announced their intention of evacuating Korea at the same time that the evacuation of the Liaotung peninsula takes place. The dispatch says that the disbanding of the Korean troops trained by the Japanese, as demanded by the Russian and French governments, is regarded with anxiety in Japanese official circles, and that the government of the kingdom of Korea without any force with which to maintain order after the Japanese had departed.

London, Oct. 28.—The Russian embassy announced this evening that it had received an official telegram from St. Petersburg completely denying the story from Hongkong that the Russian and Japanese secret treaty between China and Russia by which the latter is said to have been granted extraordinary concessions. Russian officials here add that the visit of Wong Thi Chuan to St. Petersburg was taken solely with the object of congratulating the czar upon his accession to the throne. Representatives of the foreign office here discredit the Globe's dispatch. They say Wong Thi Chuan went to St. Petersburg in May last to the office of the Russian minister in London for the treaty of peace between China and Japan was signed, and if any such agreement was ever made between China and Russia it was probably done during his visit to the Russian capital.

New York, Oct. 28.—A world special telegram from Tokyo says: Gen. Miura, former Japanese minister to Korea, has been summoned hither from Seoul, charged with murder.

AMERICAN CABINET

To Govern France, Probably Under M. Bourgeois.

REJOICING BY THE SOCIALISTS.

The Anti-Semite Candidate Elected Burgomaster of Vienna—England's Grievance Against Russia.

JUST PLACED ON SALE.

New Plain Surah Silks for waists, pretties and bright combinations of reds and blues..... \$1.00 YARD

New Blouses Waists in pretty checks, material outing flannel, all sizes..... \$1.00 EACH

NEW CLOAKINGS in Boucle and Melton, navy blue and black, also new Astrachan Cloakings, at very low prices.

New "Trilby" Hearts, daintily engraved, with chains..... 25 Cents Each

New Rustic Dress Canvas, for dress stiffening, best skirt stiffening yet introduced.

A fresh invoice of the popular "Carolina" Kid Glove; four large novelty buttons; best value in Seattle at the price.....

98 Cents Pair

ALWAYS THE LOWEST PRICES.

G. A. NEWHALL, Corner Second and Madison Streets.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING

Suit Sale.

\$9.99.

Suit Sale.

\$9.99.

Your choice of forty different patterns, all styles and shades, up to date and well made, for only

These suits sell regularly at \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50, \$30.00, \$32.50, \$35.00, \$37.50, \$40.00, \$42.50, \$45.00, \$47.50, \$50.00, \$52.50, \$55.00, \$57.50, \$60.00, \$62.50, \$65.00, \$67.50, \$70.00, \$72.50, \$75.00, \$77.50, \$80.00, \$82.50, \$85.00, \$87.50, \$90.00, \$92.50, \$95.00, \$97.50, \$100.00.

Cheviots that sell regularly at \$12.50 for \$9.99.

Fine Black Worsteds that sell regularly at \$15.00 and \$10.00, single or double breasted, go for \$9.99.

Cassimeres in all shades that sell regularly at \$12.50 are now selling at \$9.99.

All styles and shades are now selling at \$9.99.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING

GOLDENSON & SONDRUM, Prop.

No. 805 Front Street, Colman Block.

Don't be misled by ancient firms advertising fake sales. The public is so well posted to be deceived by such a fake.

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Washington Dental and Photographic Supply Co.

211 Columbia St.

THE RAINIER-GRAND HOTEL

Del. HARBAUGH, Prop.

The Only Strictly First-Class Hotel in Seattle

Located on Front St. between Madison and Marion

TELL THE PEOPLE

What you have to sell. An advertisement in THE POST- INTELLIGENCER

WILL TELL THEM.

PHILIP VOLT Cigarettes are again on sale by all progressive dealers.

Advertisement for G. A. Newhall's clothing and photo supplies, including 'Just Placed on Sale' and 'Tell the People' sections.