

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR

Awful Vengeance Visited On a Negro Rape Fiend.

A Culpit Given a Foretaste of the Orthodox Shoel.

Burned at the Stake in the Presence of Six Thousand People.

A Match Applied by the Victim of His Lust--Enveloped in Flame, the Writhing Wretch Died in Awful Agony.

Associated Press Dispatches.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—A Republic special from Texarkana, Ark., says: Ed Coy, a negro, who last Saturday fiendishly assaulted Mrs. Henry Jewell, wife of a respectable farmer living a few miles outside the city, this afternoon answered for his awful crime, being burned at the stake in the presence of 6000 people. Jewell left his wife and babe alone last Saturday while he came to town on business. During the afternoon the negro came to the house and assaulted Mrs. Jewell. He then dragged her into the barn, where he kept her about an hour, assaulting her repeatedly. When Jewell returned home, no time was lost in giving the alarm, and soon scores of men were scouring the country in all directions. During the night two negroes were arrested, but Mrs. Jewell declared them innocent, and they were discharged.

Finally it was learned the guilty negro was Ed Coy, and that he had gone north toward the Little River country. The search was vigorously prosecuted, but without avail, until early this morning, when a message came from a farmer named Scott, saying Coy was at the house of Ed Givens, a negro living near him, and asking for men to come and arrest him. Before the posse reached the place, Coy had started away, but was intercepted by Scott and sons, and held until the posse arrived. Mrs. Jewell identified him without hesitation.

Coy was placed in a room and heavily guarded until the last of the searching parties returned to town. When all were in, the leaders held a consultation and decided to hang Coy. He was accordingly led out and started for Broad street, where it was intended to hang him. Arrived there, some one threw up a rope, but the mass of people set up the shout: "Burn him! Burn him!"

Finally the crowd forced the men who held the negro to move north on State Line avenue. When near the postoffice, some one who had hold of the rope, the nose of which was about the prisoner's neck, attempted to climb a telegraph pole. He was unceremoniously dragged to the ground.

"Burn him! Burn him!" went up the cry again and again, and it was clearly to be seen that death by fire alone would appease the wrath of the people.

At this juncture Charles M. Reeves, a leading citizen, mounted an elevation and beseeched the crowd for the sake of their wives and children, if they were determined to burn the wretch to take him outside the city. The appeal had the desired effect, and a rush was made to the suburbs.

Near the Iron Mountain railroad tracks a single stump about ten feet high stood in the clearing, and thither the wretch was dragged. Another man, who favored hanging, began climbing the stump, but twenty leveled shotguns impelled him to descend hurriedly.

The negro was then made secure to the stump with wire fastenings, and a liberal supply of kerosene was poured over him.

The shout went up: "Let his victim apply the match! Let Mrs. Jewell set the fire!"

In response to the call Mrs. Jewell emerged from the crowd, supported by relatives, and walked to the place of execution. Without a word the spokesman placed in her hand a match. She looked at the negro and falteringly turned to the crowd.

"No; you apply it," was the cry as the woman was seen to falter.

She struck the match, applied it to the clothing of the wretch in two places, and stepped away.

In a few minutes the doomed negro was a sheet of flame, writhing and groaning in horrible agony. Death resulted in about ten minutes.

Only about twenty minutes before he was led out, a Republic correspondent had an interview with him. He asserted his innocence of the crime, but in such a manner as carried the conviction of guilt with it.

While the event is confessedly a hor-

rible affair, it is justified by a large majority of the people of this section, on the ground that a desperate disease requires a desperate remedy, and that hanging has not as great a horror for the average negro as death by fire.

SEVERE STORMS.

Communication Interrupted in Great Britain--The Gale in Portugal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A dispatch received here today from London says: Severe storms in Great Britain have almost completely prostrated land telegraph lines. Communication between London and Liverpool and the cable stations on the coast are of a fiftful character, and telegraph business is seriously impeded.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Snow storms prevailed last night throughout the United Kingdom. In London two inches of snow fell, and this morning the city was enveloped in a dense fog. The weather remains cold. In North Wales 10,000 quarries are thrown out of work by the snow that has fallen to a great depth in that part of the country. All outdoor work in the shipyards in county Durham is stopped owing to the yards being buried in snow; 7000 men are idle. A dispatch from Dublin states telegraph wires and poles are down in all directions through Ireland, and railway traffic is suspended. Snow is still falling heavily in Ireland, and in Cork and adjoining places the roads are covered four feet. Anxiety is felt regarding the safety of several farmers, who left the markets bound for their homes, at a late hour yesterday evening, and of whom nothing has been heard since.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Two sailors were drowned in the Tagus during the gale which prevailed yesterday. A girder supporting the roof of the customs shed, which has a span of 450 by 150 feet, fell, carrying with it the entire roof, and wrecking the whole building.

MRS. BLAINE IS HAPPY.

A DECREE OF DIVORCE, COSTS AND ALIMONY GRANTED HER.

Also the Custody of Her Child--Young Jim Blaine and His Mother Scathingly Rebuked by the Court--No Reflections Cast on the Secretary of State.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—The Journal's Deadwood, S. D., dispatch says: Judge Thomas has granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., with the custody of her child, \$1000 to pay the expense of the suit, and \$100 a month as permanent alimony.

Mrs. Blaine is apparently happy over the result, and will leave tomorrow for Sioux Falls.

There was practically no defense, the defendant's attorneys simply watching the case under instructions to fight only in the event of cruelty and adultery being charged.

Judge Thomas, in announcing the opinion, said the testimony showed that the cause of separation was the unfriendly feeling of the family, and especially of the elder Mrs. Blaine. So far as Mr. Blaine was concerned the plaintiff was properly treated, but Mrs. Blaine did all in her power to make the life of plaintiff unhappy. She evidently concluded that it was best to separate them, and so surrounded them with circumstances which would result in apparent desertion on the part of plaintiff. In other words, she treated the plaintiff so cruelly as to cause her to become so unhappy that she would leave the family home, and so Mrs. Blaine could claim that the wife deserted her husband.

Young Blaine's conduct was very reprehensible. He does not seem," said the judge, "to be made of the stuff we would expect from his family. As soon as he got under the domination of his mother, he seemed to become estranged from his wife and treated her with neglect. The evidence shows that the desertion was the result of the machinations of his mother, and that the treatment of plaintiff was reprehensible and had in every respect."

Speaking of young Mrs. Blaine's illness, Judge Thomas said, in part: "It is hard to find language to describe the court's feeling against a young man who would act as he has. All the testimony shows that plaintiff did everything in her power to make her husband return to her, while he seemed to be estranged from her by his mother."

ANOTHER STRIKE.

Indianapolis Street Car Employees Ordered Out Again.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—The Street Car brotherhood at 2 o'clock this (Sunday) morning ordered another strike. After the first contention with the Citizens' street railway was settled by arbitration, the arbitrators decided that badges for free riders were given as a compensation for extra services on their line of duty. The company could withdraw the badges, but in doing so the company should offer a money compensation for the services required. Upon this basis the men and President Frenzel could make no settlement. In the meantime the men were discharged who led in the first strike, and the demand for increased wages was refused.

A Cable Road Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The Western Cable and Street Railroad company has sued H. C. Holmes and A. S. Moore for an accounting to the company. They allege that they are directors of the corporation, and in their private capacity obtain contracts for building cable roads which should have been given to the company. The company claims \$20,000 damages.

McNulty Must Hang.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The supreme court today affirmed judgment of the lower court in the case of John McNulty, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of John Collins in 1887. The court holds that the act of March, 1891, to the effect that executions shall take place at San Quentin is intended to apply only to prospective offenses.

Quay Is Not Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Miss Quay, daughter of Senator Quay, received a telegram tonight dated Fort Pierce, Fla., saying: "Don't be alarmed. The rumors that I am seriously ill are unfounded. My cold has entirely left me."

IN THE FATHERLAND

The Sectarian Education Fight Still On.

A Split In the Ranks of the Opposition.

The Government Has Gained an Advantage by the Division.

A Bill To Regulate Emigration--The Austrian Currency Scheme--Persons of High Standing Involved in a Scandal.

Associated Press Dispatches.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—(Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.)—The government has gained a distinct advantage in the division in ranks of the opposition on the Prussian sectarian bill. The National Liberals, headed by Bennington, maintain the policy of union with the Freisinnige party against the measure, as a whole. Another section supports Herr Miquel, minister of finance, in his endeavors to arrange a compromise with the advocates of the bill. However, as Chancellor Von Caprivi and Count Von Seditz, minister of public worship, Miquel's colleagues, have shown no disposition to alter the measure to make possible its acceptance by the country, it is difficult to see where there is any chance to apply the principle of compromise.

The hostility of the situation is aggravated by revelations made by the Allgemeine Zeitung to the effect that Von Seditz, acting under orders from Emperor William, only submitted the bill to the ministers as a formality when it was completed. He was simply used by the emperor as a channel for the introduction of the bill in the landtag. The question of this departure from constitutional usages will be brought before the landtag, and unless Caprivi can explain it, will shake the power of the emperor to retain him as chancellor. During the time when Bismarck's power was most absolute, the ministry preserved the right of being accurate on all legislative projects.

A BILL TO REGULATE EMIGRATION.

A bill regulating emigration from Germany, about to be introduced in the reichstag, enacts that anybody wishing to leave the country shall inform the police as to his destination. The authorities will for a month before allowing the person to emigrate make public his declaration as to his proposed destination. Agents will not be allowed to forward emigrants except in accordance with a written contract open to the authorities. No person between the ages of 18 and 25 years (the period covering liability to military service) will be allowed to enter into a contract to emigrate. Contracts will not be allowed in the case of diseased and maimed persons or others who will not be permitted to enter the countries to which they wish to go. Agents will be responsible for any losses which emigrants may incur in consequence of delays in transportation. All steamers used for the conveyance of emigrants must be examined as to their equipment and sanitary condition. Imperial inspectors will be appointed at various ports.

THE AUSTRIAN CURRENCY SCHEME.

The scheme for the reform of the Austrian currency has not yet reached the position of absolute certainty that a telegraphic dispatch from Vienna asserts. A hitch has arisen in London in the plan proposed for raising the loan. The scheme provides for slow withdrawals of gold, both in Vienna and London. The Rothschilds have advised that the loan cannot be effected, and the government rely on effecting the operation of their scheme by drawing upon the 180,000,000 florins notes in circulation. Finance Minister Danajewski declared that the adoption of this plan would expose the whole scheme to indefinite postponements. He wants the Rothschilds to arrange promptly for a loan sufficient to enable the adoption of a gold standard.

GERMANY AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Herr Wermuth, imperial commissioner for Germany for the world's fair at Chicago, said during a recent interview with a representative of the Associated Press, that plans for the German department of the exhibition, which had just been received, had been handed to the imperial architects, who were greatly pleased with them. The outlook, he added, was very bright. Herr Stumm, a leading ironmaster, has announced his intention of sending an exhibit to the fair, and it is considered certain that Krupp and the other iron kings will follow the example.

Duke Ernest Gunther, brother-in-law of the emperor, has expressed a hope that he will be able to visit the fair.

A MILITARY SCANDAL.

Vorwarts asserts that a criminal inquiry is now in progress against certain personages holding high position in the Saxon army. The charges brought against these persons are that they employed a procress to secure young girls for immoral purposes, and succeeded in debauching over twenty girls.

BIG BANK DIVIDENDS.

The annual reports of the leading banks of Berlin show that the dividends have been unexpectedly high. Everybody anticipated, owing to the financial collapse during the past year, that the balance would be bad.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Ten Thousand Women Destitute in One Province--A War Rumor.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—The czar-witch's central famine committee says one delegate sends an optimistic view of the situation, placed by the wretched, though the peasant are obliged to sell their live stock on account of lack of fodder. Another delegate who visited Veronnes says over 10,000 women of that province are destitute, having sold everything for food. Thirty thousand horses will be sent to take the place of those sold by the peasants.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—It is rumored here

that the bulk of the grain the Russian government recently purchased, ostensibly for the relief of the famine sufferers, is really intended to be stored in national granaries as a preparation for war.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

Ribot Requested by Carnot to Form a New Ministry.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—It is announced this evening that Ribot, minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet that has resigned, has been requested by President Carnot to form a new cabinet, and that he has agreed to undertake the task.

The St. Petersburg newspapers all publish articles expressive of regret at the occurrence of the French cabinet crisis.

It is announced that M. Ribot will form a new ministry on the old lines, he being premier and the other ministers nearly the same as the previous cabinet.

Portuguese Financial Troubles.

LISBON, Feb. 20.—Senhor Mendonza Cortez, ex-minister and a peer of the kingdom, who holds the office of president of the Lusitano bank, has been arrested on a warrant signed by the minister of justice. The arrest is probably due to the financial troubles between the government, the bank and the Royal Railway company. Senhor Reis Sousa, a director of the Luzeano bank, is now on a \$225,000 bail, and Marquis de Fox, formerly a director of the Royal railway, has been arrested in connection with the same affair—frauds in connection with the railway employees' pension fund.

Forgery and Embezzlement.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 20.—Robert H. Russell, cashier at the freight depot of the Northern Pacific railroad, was arrested last night on the charge of forgery and embezzlement. It is claimed that his shortage will amount to \$900.

ARMED TO THE TEETH.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRAINMEN EQUIPPED FOR DEFENSE.

Train Robbers to Be Given a Warm Reception Hereafter--The Railroad and Express Companies Determined to Protect Passengers and Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The attempt to wreck a train near Poso by placing a bomb on the track, together with the finding of two dynamite bombs on Marysville bridge and the fight that the bridge watchman had with unknown men about twelve days ago, has aroused the Southern Pacific company and Wells-Fargo & Co. to the fact that there is an organized band of desperate men in the state who are seeking an opportunity to make a big haul from the express and railroad people. The express and railroad people are taking every precaution against the robbers. The trainmen, conductors, brakemen, Pullman porters, engineers and firemen on all overland trains have been armed at the company's expense, in addition to the express messengers and baggage men. In order to keep the men on the alert, promises of substantial rewards have been held out to them if they display bravery and coolness in frustrating attacks.

FATAL FLAMES.

Three Children Burned to Death in a Blazing Building.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Feb. 20.—An explosion last night caused the burning of a store building occupied by B. E. Dart's saloon on the first floor and the family of Charles Delongcamp above. Three of Delongcamp's children, Albert, aged 7, Marie, aged 5, and Charles, aged 2, were burned to death. The other members of the family escaped with difficulty.

When taken from the burning building, with her babe in her arms, and questioned as to where the other children were likely to be found, the frantic mother could give no clues, as she had become separated from them in the dense smoke. The firemen and citizens fought the fire with renewed energy, but to no avail. The trunks of the little ones were taken from the ruins this afternoon, two being found close together about ten feet from the front of the building, and the third thirty feet away. Several citizens were seriously burned in attempting to rescue the children.

CHICAGO GUESTS.

The Junketing Congressmen Arrive in the World's Fair City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Four special trains bearing the congressional and diplomatic visitors arrived late this afternoon. The travelers were met at the depot as the various trains arrived, and at once escorted to hotels by the reception committee. This evening the visitors were tendered a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, the latter being president of the board of lady managers. On Monday a visit will be made to the world's fair grounds, but the most important feature of the visit will be the banquet which the Commercial club will give at the Grand Pacific, Monday night, to the visiting statesmen.

Closing In on the Coal Roads.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 20.—Governor Pattison today made public two letters he has received, one from Auditor Cassatt of the Pennsylvania road, and the other from General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor, protesting against the Reading, Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central deal. Cassatt's letter gives an array of facts, which he considers sufficient to prove the illegality of the deal, and Powderly protests as a citizen of this state and demands that the constitution shall be upheld.

The letters are referred by the governor to the attorney-general with instructions to take such action as will enforce the constitution of the state and bring all who violated it within its control.

Mexican Fugitives.

BENSON, Ariz., Feb. 20.—Three Mexicans implicated in the assassination of the mayor of Acension, Chihuahua, Mexico, have been arrested at Deming, N. M., and the authorities are awaiting extradition papers to return them to Mexico.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

Has had a magnetic influence on purchasers of good clothes the past week, and judging from the number of Suits and Overcoats that we have sold, merit must surely be the predominating element in the make-up of the goods we sell.

It is not strange that we are busy in our stores. You will say the same thing yourself when you see the nobby Suits and Overcoats we are selling for

\$10, \$12.50 and \$15!
REDUCED FROM
\$15, \$17.50 and \$20!



For the "wee laddies" and larger boys, you will find our department specially attractive just now. Kilts, Jersey and Sailor Suits, two and three piece suits. We have them all, variety unlimited, and we are selling them at "clean-up" prices.

Jacoby Brothers

128, 130, 132, 134 N. SPRING STREET.
WHOLESALE. — RETAIL.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The So-Called Reform Parties Seeking to Form a Combination.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—The principal event of the day among the delegates to the industrial conference was the meeting of representatives of the Prohibition party, the People's party and the National Reform party in an endeavor to reach some common ground upon which they could support a single ticket. Among those present were Gen. J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Miss Frances E. Willard, E. J. Wheelock and G. M. Miller. No decision was reached beyond the confirmation of the action of the conference held at Chicago recently, at which it was determined that the committee, having among its members several of today's conferees, should present to the industrial conference a series of resolutions declaring in favor of the issue of money by the general government in sufficient quantities to prevent the intervention of private institutions; the suppression of the saloon; favoring government control of transportation; opposing alien ownership of land, with a limit of any ownership, and favoring municipal suffrage for woman with an educational qualification. The committee will, therefore, present these issues to the conference with the request that they be endorsed in the platform.

It is understood that the liquor plank will be met in the conference with a counter proposition to the effect that when a state legislator upon the question that that legislation be regarded by the other states and the federal government; and that state protected in the enforcement of its law. A lively time is expected over this prohibition question. One wing of the industrial people, led by General Weaver, is said to be practically in favor of straight prohibition and alliance with the Prohibitionists; while another, headed by Washburne and Taubeneck, insist that economic reforms are what the conference is after, and that the liquor question should receive consideration later.

At the first meeting of the National Citizens' Alliance today, the delegates to next week's conference were instructed to support independent political action.

At tonight's meeting of the Alliance Noah Allen of Wichita, Kan., was chosen president; Mrs. Annie L. Diggs of Washington, D. C., secretary; P. B. Moxom of Emporia, Kan., treasurer.

In addition to supporting the independent political movement in next week's conference, the Alliance delegates will present demand that the government alone shall issue money to the people, taking away from monopoly the right existing to do so.

The explanation of the strong effort of the Prohibitionists to secure a Prohibition plank is found in a secret circular recently sent out by the Prohibition leaders, a copy of which was secured tonight. It states that there is a probability that the St. Louis conference would evade the liquor question by adopting a national scheme and urging that the leaders endeavor to prevent the success of the movement. This national scheme is practically government control of the liquor traffic, and the liberal element in the industrialists think they can carry it.

Good values in Fine Tailoring a Perfect Fit, and a large New Stock at 125 W. Third street. H. A. Getz.

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Special attention given to the performance of all dental operations in the evening by the use of a Special System of Electric Lights. All work guaranteed. Prices consistent with First-class work.
Office Hours--9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Evening hours, 7 to 10 p.m.

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SECOND AND BROADWAY.

—REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.—
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Two valuable business corners on Broadway, close in; prices are right.
Handsome new residence on Thirtieth street, near Figueroa, 5 rooms, \$3500.
60x300 ft. lot on west side Figueroa, near Adams street; adjoins handsome residence; a bargain at \$4000.

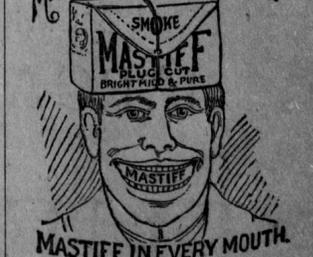
Twenty acres in bearing navel oranges, near Duarte, which will pay 20 per cent on price asked. This is something choice.
We have several good things to offer. List your houses "for rent" with us, the demand exceeds the supply. 2-1 1m

QUEEN RESTAURANT,

St. Charles Building, 316 N. Main St.

This well-known Restaurant has passed into the hands of Nicholas Mercadante, who will hereafter conduct it. Everything neat and attractive. Patrons will be served with the best the market affords at the most reasonable prices. Give this restaurant a trial and you will go nowhere else. 1-31 2m

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