

HORRIBLE EXPIATION OF A REBELLIOUS CRIME

MORMONS ARE KILLED IN FIGHT WITH INDIANS

COLORADOANS BURN NEGRO AT THE STAKE

Father of Little Louise Frost, the Brute's Victim, Insists on This Penalty and Lights Pyre.

Doomed Boy Deals Out Leaves of His Bible as Souvenirs—Dies Shrieking, Writhing From His Bonds.

Chronology of the Crime and Events Leading to the Penalty.

Thursday, Nov. 8.—Louise Frost ravished and murdered on her way home from Limon, between 4:30 and 5 p. m. Child's body found an hour later, shortly before death. Search for murderer instituted. Friday, Nov. 9.—Bloodhounds placed on track of unknown murderer, but without success. Bloodstained necktie found near scene of murder. Suspects seen at Wray and Genoa. Saturday, Nov. 10.—Search unsuccessful at Limon. Bloodhounds follow scent over a mile and lose it. John Porter, his brother Arthur, and father, Preston Porter, arrested at Nineteenth and Market streets, Denver, by Chief Armstrong. Sunday, Nov. 11.—Louise Frost buried at Fairmount cemetery. Monday, Nov. 12.—John Porter's shoes, fitting the tracks of the murderer, and other circumstantial evidence lightens about the negro. Tuesday, Nov. 13.—Bloody handkerchief found near Porter's cabin at Limon. William Thompson, a suspected tramp, brought from Elizabeth. Bloody knife belonging to John Porter, examined by police. Baggage shipped to Lawrence by Porter family ordered returned. Wednesday, Nov. 14.—Blood on trousers worn by John Porter analyzed by chemists. Porter acknowledges ownership of bloody clothing, then confesses that he committed the revolting crime. Thursday, Nov. 15.—Citizens organize at Limon for the lynching. Sheriff delays return with the prisoner. Friday, Nov. 16.—Porter burned at the stake.

Limon, Colo., Nov. 16.—Chained to a railroad rail set firmly in the ground, on the exact spot where his fiendish crime was committed, Preston Porter, 35, or as he was familiarly known, John Porter, this evening paid a terrible penalty for his deed. It was 6:23 o'clock when the father of the murdered girl touched the match to the fuel which had been piled around the negro and twenty minutes later a last convulsive shudder told that life was extinct. What agony the doomed boy suffered while the flames shriveled up his flesh could only be guessed from the terrible contortions of his face and the cries he gave from time to time.

The executioners, who numbered about 300 citizens of Lincoln county, had not the least semblance of the ordinary mob. Their every act was deliberate and during all the preparations, as well as throughout the sufferings of the negro hardly an unnecessary word was spoken. Grimly they stood in a circle about the fire until the body was entirely consumed and then quietly they took their way back to Limon from whence they departed for their homes shortly afterward.

Preston Porter did not seem to realize the awful punishment that he was destined to undergo. As he had exhibited indifference to the enormity of his crime, so he seemed to lack all understanding of its terrible consequences.

For more than an hour, while preparations for his execution were in progress he stood mute and sullen among the avengers. GIVES AWAY SOUVENIRS.

The negro had since his confession been devoted every moment of daylight to the perusal of a Bible given him by the Denver jailer. Even while waiting for his execution he sat by a bonfire reading from the gospel of St. Luke. Just before he was tied to the stake, upon request for souvenirs, the boy lent the leaves from the Bible and distributed them among his executioners.

When everything was ready he walked to the stake with a firm step, pausing as he reached the circle of broken boards to kneel in prayer. He was allowed to take his time. He arose and placed his back to the iron stake and half a dozen men would chain about his body and limbs. Kerosene oil was applied to the wood and after a brief tussle Richard W. Frost, the father of little Louise Frost, whose cruelly mutilated body was found one week ago on that very spot, took his match-safe out, extracted a match, lit it and touched the flame to the oil. For a moment but a little flickering flame arose then the oil blazed up, sparks flew into the air and the wood began to crackle. Almost instantly the negro's trousers caught fire. Even though the flesh must have been scorched he did not utter a sound. The flames crept slowly upward on his clothing, the sparks flew up in a cloud of pale smoke. Porter turned his head and a frightful expression changed his face.

SCREAMS WITH PAIN.

With a sudden convulsive tugging, he stretched his head as far from the rapidly increasing flames and uttered a cry of pain. "Oh, my God, let me go, oh, my God, let me go," he shrieked. "I've got something more to tell you, please let me go. Oh, my God, my God, my God!"

In terrible screams these words, the first he had uttered aloud, came from the negro. There was terrible tugging at the chains, and a succession of awful groans and screams. The negro's awful agony was at last breaking down his sullen composure. Not an oath escaped him, but he begged and pleaded to be shot. Suddenly the rope holding his hands burned through.

Then the arms, head and shoulders slipped through the chain. For an instant the body stood erect, the arms were raised in supplication, while burning pieces of cloth dropped from them.

The body then fell away from the fire, the head lower than the feet, which were still fastened to the rail.

This was not expected, and for a few minutes those stolid men were disconcerted. They feared that the only remaining chain would give away. If this had occurred, the partly burned human being would have dashed among them with burning garments. Not many would have cared to capture him again.

But the chain held fast.

LEGS ONLY ARE BURNING.

The body was then in such a position that only the legs were in the fire. The cries of the wretch were redoubled, and he again begged to be shot. Some wanted to throw him over into the fire, others tried to throw oil upon him.

Hands were carried and a large pile made over the prostrate body.

They were soon ignited, and the terrible heat and lack of air quickly rendered the victim unconscious, bringing death a few moments later.

This terrible ceremony upon the rolling prairie concluded the second tragedy upon the spot, the terrible avenging of the first.

Through the entire affair but little was said. As they had calmly prepared for the avenging, so the people of the eastern part of the state carried out their plans coolly and deliberately. There was not a hitch in the entire proceedings.

After the fire burned low they told each other good night and went home. They did not stop to discuss the affair.

GIRL'S FATHER ON TRAIN.

The train bearing the negro in custody of Sheriff Freeman and his deputies from Denver arrived in Limon at 3:45 p. m. The cars were crowded with newspaper reporters and people who were curious to see the negro executed. R. W. Frost, the murdered girl's father, was one of the passengers.

When the train stopped sixteen men who had been selected by the vigilance committee entered the train and demanded the prisoner from the sheriff. Their every act was marked by calmness and determination.

The officer protested in the name of the law and asked the men to allow

(Continued on Page 2.)



LOUISE FROST

PORTER THE MURDERER.

HATCHET IS THROWN AT KAISER WILLIAM

Breslau, Nov. 16.—Emperor William was the object of a futile attempted assassination today. As he was driving in an open carriage to the barracks, accompanied by the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, a woman in the crowd hurled a short-handled chopper or hatchet at him. The hatchet struck the carriage, but the rapidity with which the vehicle was passing saved its occupants. The woman was immediately arrested. She is believed to be insane. Her name is Selma Schancke. She occupied a place in the front rank of the spectators on the side furthest from the emperor.

A crowd of people who witnessed the outrage threw themselves on the woman, but the prompt intervention of the police saved the woman from injury.

Woman Held as Insane.

A provisional medical examination of the woman has been made, and she has been pronounced insane. While Emperor William was returning from the barracks to the railroad station he was cheered by an immense crowd of people who were gathered along the route.

The woman stoutly resisted arrest. Contrary to the first reports, it is now said that she was born in upper Silesia, but has been living in Breslau, where she kept a small shop.

According to most reports, Emperor William did not notice the incident, but the Breslau Schlesische Morning Zeitung says he saw what happened and turned pale, but continued to greet the bystanders pleasantly.

The entire Breslau garrison was immediately alarmed and drawn up in line

on both sides of the route which the emperor took in returning from the barracks to the depot after luncheon.

The news was first reported on the bourse, where the market weakened, the evening papers printed the details in double-lettered type. All accounts agreed that the woman is demented.

Carries Axe Into Court.

It seems that she appeared this morning in the Breslau court in lunacy proceedings against herself, carrying an axe, which did not attract special attention. The case being postponed, she went directly to see the procession, carrying the axe under her cloak.

There is considerable conflict in the various reports of the incident. Private dispatches differ from the official telegrams. The former say that the axe, or hatchet, which was sharply ground, struck a spoke in the hind wheel and then fell. Another report says the woman stooped to try to get the axe again.

When arrested and on the way to the police station, she repeatedly exclaimed: "He ordered me to do it. He ordered me to do it!"

Anarchists Are Active.

While the attack upon the kaiser may not have formed any part of an international plot, there is no doubt that unusual anarchist activity is developing in various countries of Europe, and that the police are taking exceptional precautions against it.

The entire line of railway from Buda Pest to Goebello, where it is situated, the palace of Emperor Francis Joseph, is guarded by special police, a thing which was never done before.

Otto Albrecht, editor of Neus Lenen, an anarchist paper published in Berlin, was arrested today in the suburbs of Aldershof.

CZAR'S ILLNESS IS PROGRESSING IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER

London, Nov. 17.—It is contrary to the etiquette of the Russian court to publish bulletins, but as by marriage Emperor Nicholas is a grandson of Queen Victoria, this etiquette is relaxed.

Nothing, however, later than the bulletin issued yesterday (Friday) morning has been allowed to become public. This was issued at 1 o'clock, and was as follows:

"His majesty has passed a satisfactory day. Last evening his temperature was 102.4; pulse, 72. His majesty slept fairly well during the night. Temperature this morning 100.8; pulse, 68; general condition very satisfactory."

This shows that the disease is following the normal course of a mild attack, and in the event of there being no relapse or complications, the fever should subside by the end of the month. But even then the greatest care must be exercised for another month.

The advices received at Copenhagen and the other European courts, are generally of a favorable character. The grand duke of Prussia is remaining in France, and the dowager czarina remains at Constantinople. The rumors that she is seriously ill are without foundation. She suffered for a time from lumbago, but has recovered, and is now taking daily walks in the environs of Fredensburg.

It is expected that the czarowitch, the Grand Duke Michael, will start tomorrow afternoon (Sunday) for St. Petersburg.

News of the attack upon Emperor William has been withheld from the czar for fear of the effect upon him in his feeble condition.

Hiness Declared Mild.

New York, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Yalta says:

Persons about the court say of the emperor's illness that it was merely a mild case of influenza, brought from his well known carelessness in sitting about rooms with the windows wide open. On the other hand, it is remarked that the Russian ambassador to Turkey, M. Zinoveff, who came from Constantinople, has been waiting for ten days without obtaining the audience for which he was specially summoned and also that the czar has been much worried, first, over Chinese matters and, second, over the illness of the czarina. Although the latter is from natural causes, yet it is rather worse than normal.

The result is that the czar has been passing all time with her and is scarcely seen at all, even by his family.

The Grand Duke Michael is at present next in succession to the czar. The latter has three children, all daughters who are not considered in the succession until the male is exhausted to the remotest degree of relationship.

In the event of the birth of a posthumous child, should it be a male, the Grand Duke Michael will govern as regent, until the child becomes of age, when it will succeed to the throne.

ROSEBERRY ON THE REVOLUTION

Former Premier of England Regrets Oppression.

DREAMS OF A BRITISH CAPITAL IN AMERICA

Talks of Empire That Might Have Been.

Glasgow, Nov. 16.—Lord Roseberry was installed as lord rector of Glasgow University today. His rectorial address on the subject of "The British Empire" was a stirring appeal to the race to realize its responsibilities and to prepare to fight for its existence. Never, said his lordship, did the empire so urgently require the strenuous support of its subjects, because there was a disposition abroad to challenge both its naval and its commercial supremacy. The twentieth century, he declared, would be a period of keen, intelligent and almost fierce international competition, more probably in the arts of peace even than in the arts of war. Therefore, he added, it was necessary to undertake periodical stock-taking to remodel the state machinery and educational methods, and to become more business like and thorough as warriors, merchants and statesmen, and to look thoroughly to the training of first rate men for the struggle ahead, as on these depended the future of the empire and the race.

He thought the now renowned methods of training had almost resulted in commercial disaster and the time had arrived to reconsider the education apparatus.

How American Might Have Staged.

Lord Roseberry asserted that but for the small incident of the acceptance of peerage, the empire might have been incalculably greater. Had the elder Pitt, when he became first minister, not left the house of commons, he would probably have retained his sanity and authority, and he would have prevented or suppressed the reckless budget of Rowland, induced George III to listen to reason, introduced representatives of America into parliament and preserved the thirteen colonies to the British crown.

"It is fanciful to dwell for the moment on what might have happened," continued Lord Roseberry. "The reform bill of 1832 would probably have been passed much earlier, for the new blood of America would have burst the old vessels of the constitution. It would have provided a self-adjusting system of representation such as now prevails in the United States, whereby the increasing population is proportionately represented. And at last, when the Americans held a majority of the seats, the empire would have, perhaps, been moved solemnly across the Atlantic and Great Britain would have become a historical scene, the European outpost of the world power. The greatest known, without bloodshed, the most sublime transference of power in the history of mankind."

Influence for Peace.

"Our conceptions can scarcely picture the procession across the Atlantic of the greatest sovereign and the greatest fleet in the universe. Ministers, governments and parliaments departing solemnly for another hemisphere. Not, as in the case of the Portuguese sovereigns, going to Brazil under the spur of necessity, but under the vigorous embrace of the younger world."

(Continued on page 2.)

Battle With Apaches or Yaquis Near Colony at Pacheco, Mexico—Troops Go to Scene.

Number of Killed or Wounded Whites Not Known, But Said to Be at Least Four.

(Special to The Herald.)

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 16.—Official reports were received this afternoon from Casas Grandes, Mexico, 170 miles southwest of El Paso, saying a band of Apache Indians attacked the American Mormon colony of Pacheco, Mexico, last evening and the redskins were repulsed with difficulty after a hard fight. Twelve Indians were killed and several Mormons were killed and wounded, the exact number was not given, although said to be at least four.

The report came to the mayor of Juarez, Mexico, this afternoon in the shape of a dispatch from the mayor of Casas Grandes. It was supplemented by a request for troops to drive the Indians out of the Boarding mountains, toward which they fled after attacking the settlers.

TROOPS ORDERED TO SCENE.

The mayor of Juarez forwarded the message to President Diaz and the governor of Chihuahua, and troops and Mexican officials will be ordered out at once. A company of soldiers has already been dispatched from the military post at Ascension, fifty miles from Pacheco, but it is feared that they are insufficient to cope with the Indians, who are expected to fight desperately now that they have taken the warpath.

The band of redskins are believed to have escaped from the San Carlos reservation in southern Arizona, where several hundred of the blood-thirsty tribe, once the terror of the southwest, are kept in nominal confinement. The dispatch stated, however, that the Mexican authorities were not positive whether the Indians were Apaches or Yaquis from Sonora, but the general belief was that the attack was due to Apaches.

INDIANS FLED WESTWARD.

Just how many Indians participated in the expedition is not known, but from the reports it is thought that there were more than fifty. They left the Mormon settlement after the fight and fled west. It is supposed that they either went into the Yaqui country, or returned towards the reservation in Arizona. No one knows how they escaped without the agent knowing it, but they perhaps are supposed to be hunting.

Further information could not be obtained this evening. All that is known is what is given in the mayor's report from Casas Grandes, and he may be mistaken as to where the Indians belong. The Yaqui Indians in Sonora have been doing a great deal of damage of late.

LONG WAR MAY RESULT.

If it is true that this was a band of Apaches, the probabilities are that the trouble will not end for many weeks, or until every one of the band has been slain, if they follow the precedent of Geronimo and other chiefs. It is not so many years ago that they were so troublesome along the border that the United States and Mexico entered into an agreement permitting the armed soldiers of either country to pursue the savages across the border whenever a raid was perpetrated, and in this manner the Indians were finally almost exterminated or brought to terms.

Orders have just been received at the Mexican military post at Juaréz, across the river from this city, to dispatch without delay fifty soldiers to pursue the Indians.

DEATHS SAID TO BE FOUR.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 16.—A special dispatch to the Republican from Casas Grandes, Mexico, says:

A band of Apache Indians attempted to drive away a bunch of stock at the Mormon settlement near this place this morning. The settlers gave chase and in the fight which ensued four whites were killed and several wounded.

The Indians lost ten killed and seven injured.

It is said that the raiders were from the San Carlos reservation in Arizona, but a message from there says no Indians have escaped. The party is probably composed of Chiricahua Apaches, who fled into Mexico many years ago, when the Indians were rounded up on the reservations. It is believed here by many that the raiders were Yaquis, although only scattered members of that tribe, now at war against the Mexican troops, are to be found in the upper ranges of the Sierra Madre. No troops were nearby, but a message says that a posse is being formed to chase the hostiles.

FIRST PRESIDENCY HAS RECEIVED NO DIRECT NEWS OF THE MASSACRE

Up to midnight the office of the first presidency of the Mormon church had received no advices of the Indian uprising mentioned in The Herald's dispatch.

Several hundred families from various parts of Utah have settled in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua, in northern Mexico, the first colonization being about sixteen years ago, when the polygamy prosecutions commenced.

In recent years the colonists have been phenomenally prosperous, and at no time have they had any serious trouble with the Mexicans, whose government gave large concessions of land at the outset and made the colonization possible.

Even now many families from Payson are ready to move to the land of the Mormons in Mexico, and every year has seen the population of Utah contribute to the population of the new towns of Casas Grandes, Dublin and Pacheco. Anthony W. Ivins, formerly of St. George, is now president of the Mormon colonies in Mexico.

Moses Thatcher and Aaron F. Farr, jr., of Logan have a large cattle ranch about twenty miles from the reported scene of hostilities.

(Continued on page 2.)