

## THIS IN KANSAS.

### Negro Burned at the Stake in Leavenworth.

### PROTESTED HIS INNOCENCE

### Saturated in Coal Oil and Strapped to an Iron Post With Fagots Piled Around Him.

### Only a few weeks ago a negro was burned at the stake in a little town in Colorado, and on Tuesday last week another was burned at the stake in the very heart of the city of Leavenworth, Kansas.

In both cases the negroes were charged with the same crime. The last negro burned was Fred Alexander, who was burned at the stake in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, and who is supposed to have been ascertained and murdered Miss Pearl Forbes in Leavenworth in November last. He was taken from the sheriff's guard by a mob and burned at the stake at the scene of his crime, half a dozen blocks from the center of the city. Probably 8,000 people witnessed the lynching.

The negro was taken from his cell at the State penitentiary Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15, and carried to Leavenworth. Fifty deputy marshals surrounded him and Deputy Sheriff, Sance Miers, and Thomas Brown sat in the back on either side of him. Fifty baggies and wagons followed the police. A Fourth and Olive streets the police in back following the one in which Alexander was concealed, jumped out and chased several negroes. In the excitement the prisoner's back was frantically driven to the county jail, where he was locked in a cell just as the mob reached the doors. The jail door were then locked.

The crowd first attempted to gain admission by peaceful means, but Sheriff Eberhardt refused to deliver the negro. Then the crowd pushed its way to the side door, and using one man as a battering ram, the door was forced from its hinges. Then the crowd surged into the corridor by the narrow doorway. A large iron bar fastened the iron door of the cell room. The door was finally bent sufficient for the men to climb over it. Several gained an entrance in this manner. Meantime the crowd had pushed down the side gate of the stockade, and a yelling pack appeared in the jail yard. The hinges of the side door, made of heavy iron, were cut off with sledge hammers and chisels and the door of the cell room broken down.

A shapless man was crouched down in one corner of the dark cell. Five minutes work and the heavy lock on the cell had been broken off. A yell of terror issued from the cell. Strong men filled the corridors with hysterical laughter. Outside the crowd was yelling itself hoarse. Then into the cell rushed those who were nearest the door. The mob issued forth in a moment dragging the negro by the foot collar. He had been struck over the head with a hammer, but was still conscious. Men fought to get at him, and, infuriated, struck savagely at him.

Up the hill into the court house yard they dragged him. "Confess before we harm you," said they. "I AM INNOCENT." "I am innocent. I am dying for what another man did. I see lots of my friends here; they know I did not do it. If I had been guilty I would have said so at the penitentiary and would have stayed there for life. The warden told me so. The policemen told me so. Would not I have told them if I was guilty?" "You lie," they cried, and one huge fellow struck Alexander in the forehead with his fist three times.

He spoke with the conviction of a man who sees before him only certain death. A move was made for a large cotton wood tree in a corner of the court house yard. "My God, men," cried the negro in his agony, "I have told you that I am innocent. I can't tell you any more. I did not do it." "He lies; burn him," cried the mob. "Take him where he committed the murder," suggested one.

Immediately the crowd, carrying the negro, who was thrown into a wagon, pushed on towards Fourth street. At 5 o'clock Alexander was brought to the exact spot where Pearl Forbes, the murdered girl, was found, and a semicircle was formed. Alexander was brought up in a wagon with a dozen men. The leader called for silence. The roar ceased and Alexander was shoved forward into full view of the crowd. A howl went up which was quickly hushed as the prisoner raised his shackled hands and began to speak. Twice the crowd drowned his trembling voice.

"You are going to kill me whatever I say," he said, "but you men are wrong. I want to tell you right now, you have got the wrong man. I did not do it. I want to say you men here will run up against the man who did. I know it and any use to say so, for you are going to kill me, but I didn't do it." The men standing behind Alexander then shoved him from the wagon and the roar from the crowd drowned every other sound. The negro was quickly driven down the embankment to the pile of wood, with his hands still shackled, and there bound to the stake. Many of the crowd carried rails and boards. Several seized railroad iron and carried them to the scene.

A railroad iron was placed upright in the mud. This was made fast to the cross iron firmly bound to the upright iron with wire. Around the improvised stake wood and boards were piled. To this the man was dragged and chained in a standing position to the upright railroad iron. Chains and irons were wrapped about him and with his hands shackled, he was made fast to the post. Coal oil was then poured over him.

Before the match was applied John Forbes, father of the murdered girl, stepped up to Alexander and said: "Are you guilty of murdering my daughter?" "I don't know what you have me here for," said Alexander. Forbes replied:

## THE ARMY BILL PASSED.

### It Gives President Authority to Increase Army.

Just before 6 o'clock Friday evening the senate finally disposed of the army reorganization bill. The measure having originated in the senate, the final question was not upon its passage, but upon agreeing to the senate amendments. They were agreed to by a vote of 43 to 23.

The debate upon the bill closed under the special order and the voting began upon the amendments to the bill. Mr. Mallory of Florida offered an amendment striking out section 26 amending the provisions of the army at the maximum strength during the present exigencies of the service or until such time as congress may hereafter direct. The amendment was rejected—26 to 42.

Mr. Money proposed an amendment providing that the provisions of the pending bill should remain in force until July 1, 1903, after which time the army should be reduced to the number provided by law prior to April 1, 1898. It was rejected—25 to 39.

Mr. Berry proposed an amendment directing the president to issue a proclamation within 10 days after the passage of the bill disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to exercise sovereignty over the Philippine islands except for the purpose of pacification and thereafter to leave the government of the islands to their people. It was rejected—22 to 43. Senator McMillan voted with the Republicans.

Mr. Gallinger then offered a new section to the bill, providing that all licenses for the sale of liquor in the Philippines heretofore granted, be revoked, and that none hereafter be granted; and that the importation of beer, wine and distilled spirits into the islands be prohibited. The amendment was rejected—23 to 43.

The detailed vote follows: Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Bard, Barry, Clay, Daniel, DeLoe, Dillingham, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansborough, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Lodge, McCumber, Mallory, Sullivan, Tulliver, Teller, Tillman, Towne, Turner, Warren, Wadsworth, Wellington, Wetmore.—43. Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Barlow, Barrows, Caffery, Carter, Chilton, Clark, Culberson, Dooliver, Ekins, Foraker, Foster, Hanna, Hawley, Keam, Keck, Kyle, Lindsay, McMillan, McMillin, Mason, Morgan, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Russell, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Stewart, Spooner, Thurston, Turner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore.—43.

The amendment of Mr. Lodge prohibiting the importation into the Philippines of distilled liquors, except for medicinal purposes, was rejected—23 to 41.

Mr. Gallinger then offered his amendment in modified form providing that the liquor licenses heretofore granted in the Philippines be revoked and that none hereafter be granted. It was rejected—20 to 41.

Mr. Bacon proposed an amendment striking out of the bill the paragraphs authorizing the president to increase the number of men in any company of infantry, any troop of cavalry or any battery of artillery to the maximum. It was rejected—22 to 43.

The measure having originated in the senate, the question then was upon agreeing to the bill as amended. The motion to agree was adopted—43 to 23—

## IN THE HOUSE.

### There Will Be No More Special Legislation.

### TILLMAN ELECTED SENATOR.

### A Recent Decision of the State Supreme Court Causes General Assembly to Proceed Cautiously.

The session of the House on Monday of last week was devoted almost entirely to the introduction of new bills. The record in the engrossing department shows that 160 bills have been prepared.

There was only one second reading bill which the house discussed—that relating to county government in Marlboro. Mr. Richards' motion to strike out the enacting words, on the ground that this is special legislation.

Mr. Freeman explained that the existing law as to Marlboro is special legislation, and there has been some difficulty in collecting taxes in that county for that reason. The bill merely seeks to restore Marlboro under the provision of the general act.

After some discussion, it was decided to refer the bill to the special committee to consider all matters relating to county government. The committee is to consist of one member from each county. Speaker Stevenson called the roll of counties and the following were named by their respective delegations: Abbeville, J. O. Lomas; Aiken, R. L. Gunter; Anderson, R. B. Robinson; Bamberg, A. M. Bassett; Barnwell, J. O. Patterson; Beaufort, C. J. Colcock; Berkeley, E. J. Dennis, Jr.; Charleston, R. M. Lofton; Cherokee, T. B. Butler; Chester, P. L. Hardin; Chesterfield, G. J. Redfern; Charleston, G. O. Gallachar; Colleton, J. W. Hill; Darlington, W. E. James; Dorchester, J. D. Bivins; Edgefield, W. A. Strom; Fairfield County, Florence, J. M. Humphrey; Georgetown, M. W. Poynt; Greenville, J. H. Brooks; Hampton, B. H. Thurston; Horry; Lancaster, J. N. Kerr; Marion, M. L. Smith; Marion, J. N. Kerr; Laurens, R. W. Nichols; Lexington, A. F. Lewis; Myrtle, J. E. Jarman; Marlboro, R. L. Freeman; Newberry, J. F. Banks; Oconee, W. M. Brown; Orangeburg, A. H. Moss; Pickens, J. M. Mauldin; Richland, J. O. Robertson; Spartanburg, F. C. West; Saluda, J. M. Spranger; Sumter, Thos. O. McLeod; Union, A. C. Lytle; Williamsburg, J. D. Carter; York, W. N. Eades.

This is a very important commission. There are many systems of county government in operation in the state, and it is hoped that a more uniform system can be adopted. For that reason this special committee was appointed to consider the general subject.

Mr. Tatum introduced a resolution that one member from each county be appointed a committee to look into the cause of the fish industry. After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

The house concurred in the senate resolution to create a special committee of two senators and three representatives to frame a general bill relating to salaries of county officers. The following were appointed on the committee by the speaker: J. P. Thomas, Jr., J. R. Coggeshall and F. H. McMaster.

The committee to notify the governor and lieutenant governor of their election consists of Senators Appelt and Brice and representatives Parker of Abbeville, Rainey of Edgefield, Campbell of Marlboro, Wells of Florence and Crum of Bamberg.

A host of new bills were introduced and the House adjourned to Tuesday.

## IN THE SENATE.

### Lieutenant Governor Tillman in the Chair.

### HONORING LEES MEMORY.

### A Number of Bill Passed, Some Killed and New Ones Brought In.

The Senate was in session just half an hour Monday night of last week. Tuesday was in session three hours. After the roll call and prayer President Scarborough announced the appointment of Senators Gruber and Graydon and Representatives J. P. Thomas, Jr., J. R. Coggeshall and F. H. M. Master as the committee to prepare a bill fixing the compensation for county officers.

At 12 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Sheppard, the senate proceeded to ballot for United States Senator, as required by the constitution. This was done through without any fireworks or blowing of horns or clashing of symbols. "I nominate Hon. B. R. Tillman of Edgefield, who was nominated at the recent primary," said Mr. Henderson. "I second the nomination," said Mr. Brice. The clerk then called the roll and each senator present voted "Tillman" when his name was called. There were 34 senators present and Senator Tillman received every vote.

Not more than three minutes was consumed in the matter. Mr. Sheppard's motion until the result of the vote was announced, and the senate quietly proceeded to other business.

The house resolution to extend the time for the payment of taxes was then taken up. Mr. Blakeney moved to strike out the resolving words, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Brice. Mr. Hiderston spoke for several minutes in favor of the extension, and there were a number of other expressions pro and con. Finally the senate refused to strike out the resolving words by a vote of 19 to 13 as follows: Yeas—Appelt, Blakeney, Bowen, Brice, Douglas, Gales, Glenn, Herridon, Henderson, Hough, McDermott, Sackhouse, Sullivan.—13. Nays—Aldrich, Barwell, Brown, D. A. Dennis, Goodwin, Gruber, Graydon, Hay, Hydriok, Hiderston, Marshall, Mower, Rigsdale, Saratt, Sheppard, Stansland, Tablird.—19.

The house resolution was then adopted by the same vote.

The senate was in session not quite two hours Wednesday, but notwithstanding that a great deal of time was spent in discussing Mr. Gruber's "construction bill," the calendar was cleared and a number of new bills and resolutions were introduced. The senate wasted very little time over important matters. The two houses met in assembly at 12 o'clock to ratify the election of Senator Tillman, but this did not take more than 15 minutes. The senate met at 11 o'clock and adjourned at 1:50, to meet at 11 o'clock this morning.

Senator Graydon introduced a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, calling on attorney general to report at once what action, if any, he has taken in regard to the fertilizer trust, as instructed by a bill passed at the last session.

The special order for the day, Senator Gruber's bill to declare the construction to be based on certain acts amend former acts, was then taken up by Mr. Gruber in favor of its adoption. Senator Mower thought such a law would be harmful and gave illustrations by which the interest of the general assembly would be defeated and the result then would be remedied. Mr. Graydon favored it, saying he wanted to make the laws so plain that any layman might read them and tell what they meant. Mr. Rigsdale favored the bill, as he thought it would prevent many laws being repealed by implication without the intention of the legislature. Barwell opposed it. He thought the bill unnecessary and calculated to make confusion worse confounded. Mr. Henderson favored the bill, saying that at present the preamble of an act refers to one thing and the body of the act refers to something entirely different. A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the bill but this was lost by a vote of 21 to 6, and the bill was read and ordered to its third reading.

Mr. Marshall's bill as to requiring peace officers in mill towns to give bond, passed its third reading and was sent to the house.

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## SOUNDS THE ALARM.

### Grover Cleveland Speaks of National Decay.

### OLD POLICIES ABANDONED

### And the Republic is in Grave Danger A Strong Appeal for Return to Our First Principles.

Ex-President Cleveland was one of the speakers at the Holland society dinner in New York on Thursday night. He spoke as follows: "The question is suggested whether in present condition this conservatism characterizes the conduct or guides the sentiment of our people? There can be no answer to this question. Conservatism has in a great degree been justly cast aside, or condemned as opposed to our country's welfare and glory. A strange voyage has been entered upon without count of cost and without chart or compass. The tried and true foundations of our liberty and national happiness have been discredited. Reversion for our national traditions has been relaxed and satisfaction with our country's mission has been undermined. The restraints and limitations of our constitution have become galling and irksome under the temptations of national greed and aggression. Our old love of peace, honor and justice has been weakened and frugality and contentment are not now traits inseparable from American character.

"War, even with the world's advanced civilization, may still be sometimes necessary and justifiable, but whether necessary or justifiable or not, it is a demoralization that follows in its train can never be evaded. It teaches bloody instructions, which in a country whose citizens do the fighting, can not fail to leave their impress for a time at least upon public and private life in time of peace.

"Thirty years after the close of the war for the preservation of the union, a treaty of arbitration was formulated between the United States and Great Britain which, if completed, would have gone for towards removing every pretext of war between the two countries. This treaty failed of confirmation in the senate of the United States. Less than five years passed and these English-speaking champions of peace and arbitration are still operating on parallel lines—one in the Philippines and the other in South Africa—but no longer for peace and arbitration. Both are killing nations in an effort to possess their lands.

"This indicates a sad serious one, in our case it is a most serious one. If England succeeds in her attempt in South Africa, she will add another to her list of similar acquisitions; a brave people will be subjugated, and because of our engagement in a similar venture in another quarter they will miss the expressions of American sympathy which we are accustomed to extend to those who struggle for national life and independence. On the other hand, with success in our subjugating effort a new, unexampled and exceedingly perilous situation will be created upon us. We can conquer the Philippines, and after conquering them, can probably govern them. It is in the strain upon our institutions, the demoralization upon our people, the evasion of our constitutions, limitations and the preservation of our national mission that our danger lies. As a distinguished bishop has said: 'The question is not what we shall do with the Philippines, but what the Philippines will do with us.'

"Our country will never be the same again. For weal or woe we have already irrevocably passed beyond the old line. The republic will in some way be saved. Shall it be only in name and semblance, with fair external appearance but with the germs of decay fastened upon its vitals; or shall it, though changed, still survive in such vigor and strength as to remain the hope and pride of Americans?"

"The problem is a momentous one. In the midst of reckless untruth and in the confused rage of national greed and bloodiness, let it be proclaimed that American freedom and popular rule cannot perish except through the madness of those who have them in their keeping, and by the blood and sacrifices of our fathers, by the lofty achievements of the free institutions they established, by our glorious victories of peace and by our reliance on the promise of God, the Dutch conservatism enjoins upon our people a faithful discharge of their sacred trust."

### A Mysterious Murder.

The body of a man, with his throat cut from ear to ear and showing other marks of violence, was found in a trunk on a pile of skids at the bulkhead of pier 11, East River, New York just before noon Wednesday. It was identified two hours later by a woman as the body of Michael Weissberg, or Weissberg, an East Side Hebrew, who was employed by a jewelry firm to sell jewelry on the installment plan. Police Capt. Titus declared that the motive for the crime was robbery, and intimated that at least two men were concerned in the murder. Attention was called to the trunk by some longshoremen working on the pier. It lay within 50 feet of the rear end of the old Slip-station house and on a busy thoroughfare. There was a spatter of blood on the trunk. Patrolman Riley opened the trunk. Lying on its left side, and with knees doubled up, was the body of a man, the upper part completely drenched in blood. Examination of the body showed, in addition to the terrible gash, a number of bruises on the abdomen, forehead, chin, nose and lips, and three of the victim's front teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partially undressed.

### Father and Son.

Alexander Chester was ground to pieces Thursday in a shaft of the Pennsylvania Coal company at Pittsburg, Pa. His father was killed in the same shaft a short while ago.

### Less Than Ten Million Bales.

The New Orleans Times Democrat published a letter from Statistaino Nail, in which he shows that his estimate at the beginning of the cotton season, that the cotton crop would not exceed nine and three quarter million bales, is substantiated by the season's receipts, the present visible and future outlook.

### Served Them Right.

At a joint caucus of the Pennsylvania senate and house Democrats Wednesday, resolutions were adopted expelling from the party and denouncing in very vigorous language those Democrats who aided the Quay Republicans in the organization of the house and Wm. J. Calvin who also voted for Mr. Quay for United States senator.

### It Jarred Him.

A Georgia judge who tried to imitate King Solomon in deciding the ownership of a six months old baby was puzzled when, as he put the infant on the table and announced his intention of cutting it in halves with a big butcher knife, the women cried, "Don't do that; keep it yourself," and left the court hurriedly.