

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1897.

Weather for Today— PAGE 1. Bismarck's Postoffice War. Trio of Spicer Murderers Lynched. Platt Makes a Statement. PAGE 2. Long Drawn Out Assessment Fight. Gold on the Alaska Side. Big Bond Transfers. PAGE 3. Minneapolis Matters. War Clouds Again in Europe. Fire in Mines at Aspen, Col. PAGE 4. Editorial. Death of John F. Norrish. Henry Clews' Weekly Review. PAGE 5. Tigers Fear Yale. New York's Horse Show. Sporting News of the Day. Postmaster General's Report. Horace White on Sound Money. PAGE 6. World's Markets Reviewed. PAGE 7. The Torture of Fear. Wants of the People. PAGE 8. Rev. W. C. Pope's Jubilee. Temperance Meetings in St. Paul. Dream and Death.

EVENTS TODAY. Met—Girl From Paris, 8.15. Grand—Sowing the Wind, 8.15. Market Hall—Bazaar, 7.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

HAVRE, Nov. 14.—Arrived: La Touraine, New York. NEW YORK.—Arrived: Umbria, Liverpool; Samara, Newport. George B. Cox, of Cincinnati, is still out of politics. The leg of Mr. O'Dea, of Wisconsin, is no leg of mutton. The football riots will not be resumed until next Saturday. Foraker seems to want to get introduced to Hanna in a sixteen-foot ring. Theodore Durrant seems likely to live as long as any other old citizen of California. Platt is reported tired of politics. Nobody has had more to make him tired lately than Platt. The students of the University of Illinois gave a Greek play. Their Greek was Greek even to the Greeks. A triple lynching enables North Dakota to line right up alongside of Indiana and Texas as a bad, bad state. Barnum & Bailey's circus is off for London. The Washington circus will, however, open as usual early in December. It is now said Joseph H. Choate will go into McKinley's cabinet as attorney general. What does Mr. Platt say to this? The gold output of the Black Hills the past year was \$9,000,000. And the Black Hills are not so far away as the Klondike. Men with wits and without muscle are wanted in the Klondike.—Elli Gage. Where did you develop your brawn, Eli? The Prince of Wales has introduced a new hat and is going to have a new yacht. The prince is entitled to be king of England. Plotke, the Chicago alderman who introduced the ordinance for the suppression of football, never saw a game played in his life. Durrant will find sooner or later that he is figuring much too strongly on Providence helping him out of his place in murderers' row. Bribery has been discovered in a gas grab in Philadelphia. There is bribery in nearly everything of a political nature in Philadelphia. Those Chicago thieves probably thought it no sin to steal nuggets from Joe Ladue, who has such a fine prospect for other nuggets. Deaths are now being listed at Cambridge and New Haven as those resulting from football. Mr. Berg is now not only eligible for governor of the state, but for the hand of any young lady who may fancy the rotund secretary of state. McKinley's record as president during the first eight months of his term: Secured the passage of a revenue bill which does not gather revenue. A Spokane, Wash., man has declined the position of postmaster at \$3,100 a year. This is certain evidence that a wave of prosperity has struck Spokane. When one person confesses that another committed a murder, the confession is generally taken cum grano salis. Why not do this in the case of Mrs. Nack? One of the candidates for justice of the supreme court in New York city admits that his election cost him \$9,965.20. Ought a man to be in the supreme court who spends so much money to secure his election? Missouri young men may have to go away from home to get married. Miss Alice Lowry is going to organize leagues of young women all over the state who will pledge themselves not to entertain proposals of marriage from young men who use tobacco. It is announced that the Fifty-fifth congress will begin the preparation of the appropriation bills at the earliest possible moment. It may as well also be stated that congress will keep near the money bills all the way through. Its only business appears to be to appropriate more money than the customs offices can collect.

TRIO OF REDS SWUNG OFF.

Judge Lynch Overrules the Order of the N. D. Supreme Court Granting a New Trial.

COUDOT, HOLY TRACK, IRELAND. They are Taken From the Jail at Williamsport and Hanged to a Beef Windlass. SPICER MURDERS AVENGED.

Mob of Forty Determined Farmers Do the Work Quietly Just Before Daybreak Sunday Morning—Two Accomplices Escape a Like Fate by Being in Jail at Bismarck—Some Fears Expressed as to How the Indians on the Reservation Will Take the News of the Lynching.

Special to the Globe. BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 14.—Alec Coudot, Indian half-breed; Paul Holy Track and Phillip Ireland, full-blooded Indians; the first of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of six members of the Spicer family last February and had just been granted a new trial by the supreme court, and the latter two self-confessed accessories in the murder, were taken from the county jail in Emmons county last night and lynched by a mob. The lynching had been apparently coolly planned, and was carried out without a break in the programme, and sudden and swift retribution was meted out by the mob to the murderers.

Williamsport, where the hanging took place, is about forty miles from this city and off the railroad. The first news of the hanging was received in this city this afternoon, when a mounted messenger arrived, his horse lathered with foam from a swift ride, and announced that the three men had been lynched. The sheriff of the county, Peter Shier, was in this city at the time the hanging occurred, and it was to summon him that the messenger rode in hot haste to this city.

The men had been under the custody of Deputy Sheriff Tom Kelly, and they were taken from his custody by the mob and hanged to a beef windlass several hundred yards from the jail, where their bodies were swinging to the breeze during all the day, the coroner not having arrived yet, and no one volunteering to cut them down. There were about forty men concerned in the lynching. They rode into Williamsport on horseback late at night and picketed their horses outside the city, that they might secure them again as speedily as necessary after the deed was done. The jail in which the prisoners were confined is a substantial stone structure, and was in charge of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Kelly. Since the confinement of the prisoners therein so great has been the fear that they might escape in some way that one man has watched all night within the jail, and last night Kelly was on watch. There was a meeting of the lodge of Woodmen in a building near the jail, and as Kelly was a member, he expected to meet some of the members of the lodge after the meeting had adjourned, to consult with them about some matter under consideration by the lodge. To while away the time during the night hours he was playing solitaire at a little table in front of the cells in which the murderers were confined. At about 2 o'clock in the morning

THERE WAS A RAP at the outer door of the jail, and Kelly arose quickly and turned the key in the lock, thinking that the persons he expected to meet had arrived. No sooner had he opened the door than the members of the mob crowded into the small jail corridor. All of them were masked, and the leaders carried ropes, purchased new for the occasion. Kelly at once realized that the mob had come after his prisoners. The lynchers were quiet but determined. The leader presented a revolver at the head of the deputy sheriff and told him they wanted his prisoners, and demanded that he open the cells in which they were confined. Kelly demurred, but the leader of the mob told him that they desired to gain access to the cells, and, while they did not want to harm him, it was useless for him to resist, as they were in force. Kelly saw that resistance was useless and unlocked the cells. Two of the prisoners were confined in one cell, and the other in a separate cell. They had been aroused from sleep by the entrance of the men, and sat up half awake and trembling with terror. Holy Track and Ireland were dragged from their beds, ropes were fastened about their necks and they were dragged out of the jail building, after being told to prepare for death. The mob had more consideration for Coudot, since the other two had con-

fessed their crime, but Coudot had not, and the mob desired to learn from him whether the two others were guilty who are under arrest for the crime. The self-confessed murderers were dragged across the space intervening between the jail and the windless, upon which they were hanged without ceremony, reaching that spot more dead than alive. Coudot was allowed to walk. He made a slight resistance, but it was futile. There are



no trees in the vicinity of the scaffold, and the mob was first at a loss for a scaffold. The men were hurried to an adjacent well, and an attempt made to hang them from the curbing, but it proved impossible. They were then dragged to a log shack near by, and an attempt was made to hang them from the ends of the projecting logs, but this effort also proved unavailing. A huge beef windlass, which had been erected to suspend the carcasses of slaughtered heaves, then offered the means sought for, and the men were dragged to this, and

STRUNG UP ON A CROSS BEAM. Coudot was the first man to be hanged. It is reported that he was asked before he was hanged whether Black Hawk and Defender had also been concerned in the murder for which he was about to be hanged, and answered that they had been. The rope which had been fastened about his neck was then thrown over the cross-beam, and he was raised off the ground and suspended in air. Holy Track and Ireland were so nearly unconscious from the effects of the dragging that they did not realize what was about to happen when the ropes about their necks were tossed over the same beam. They were unable to stand and were slowly raised from the ground on which they lay until their bodies swung into the air and dangled from the windlass with that of Coudot, and the three bodies swayed to and fro in the bright moonlight, a ghastly spectacle. The mob then dispersed, mounted their horses and rode away.

The residents of Williamsport had been aroused by this time to the fact that something unusual was in progress, and made their appearance from the scattered houses in the little hamlet and gazed with alarm at the spectacle. The night was a bright moonlight one, and the actions of the mob were plainly discernible from a considerable distance. A few women gazed, awe struck at the hanging of the murderers, from the shadow of their houses. There was no attempt to interfere with the mob, and there was no noise of disturbance on the part of the mob. They worked quietly and with determination. They were in sufficient force to have overcome any resistance that might have been offered, and, as there is no such thing as a militia company or other like body in the vicinity, and only a few residents of the town, there was no one to offer any opposition to the lynching.

HOW TWO ESCAPED. There were two other men alleged to have been implicated in the murders for which the three were lynched, and they were saved from the same fate by the fact that they are confined in the Burlington county jail at Bismarck, forty miles away. The mob would like to have secured them also, and, if they had been within reach, there is no doubt that they would have shared the fate of their comrades. But when Coudot was tried and sentenced to death, the other two men were ordered confined in the jail at Bismarck, for the reason that the Emmons county

jail had not facilities to confine all five of the men.

It is said that the lynching was precipitated by a recent decision of the supreme court of the state granting a new trial to the Indian Coudot, the only one of the five men who had been tried and found guilty of the crime. Lynching has been feared ever since the men were first apprehended, but the residents of the county stated that they desired to see the men have a fair trial. Coudot was the first man to be tried, and he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on Oct. 29 last. His case was appealed to the supreme court on the ground that he had been convicted upon the testimony of an accomplice, Paul Holy Track, and that that testimony had not been corroborated. Upon this appeal the supreme court decided to grant Coudot a new trial, holding that there had been no corroboration of the testimony of the accomplice, and that the evidence in the case did not warrant a conviction. Unless the prosecution had additional testimony to produce, this decision would have resulted in the discharge of the men. This prospect raised a wave of indignation throughout the county, which has resulted in the lynching early this morning.

THE CRIME. For which the three men were hanged was one of the most horrible in the annals of brutality and atrocity. On Feb. 17 last a passer entering the house of Rev. Thomas Spicer, a Methodist circuit rider, discovered the dead body of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ellen Waldron, lying upon the floor of the parlor, horribly mutilated. Passing to another room he found the body of Mrs. William Rouse, a daughter of Spicer, also dead, with her twin baby boys brutally murdered, their brains having been dashed out, and Mrs. Rouse having been killed with a club. At the barn was found the body of Mrs. Spicer, likewise horribly mutilated, she having been shot, and after-

wards stabbed with a pitchfork, her breast being filled with wounds, and her head crushed with an ax. Inside the barn was the body of Thomas Spicer, who had been shot through the back with a shotgun, and his throat cut from ear to ear. The spectacle was sickening, and the crime created most intense excitement and indignation. The six victims were buried in graves side by side. For some time there was no clue to the murderers, but the officers finally arrested an Indian half-breed named Coudot and a negro half-breed named Black Hawk, upon suspicion of having been concerned in the crime. Not long afterwards rings and jewelry that had disappeared from the Spicer house at the time of the murder were found in the possession of a young full-blooded Indian, Paul Holy Track, and he, with a companion, Phillip Ireland, was arrested. They having been confined in jail for several days, the two boys made a complete confession of the crime, implicating Black Hawk, Coudot and an Indian named George Defender. All of the men were arrested and lodged in jail. Prior to the trial, Coudot made an attempt at suicide by stabbing himself with a knife. Coudot also made a statement in which he accused Black Hawk of the crime. The trials of the men were begun at Williamsport last July. The young Indians went on the stand and recited the story of the murders, a narrative so horrible as to sicken every hearer. The testimony showed that the idea of killing some family in the vicinity of Winona for their money was conceived by the two men, Black Hawk and Coudot. On Feb. 12 the Indian, Holy Track, who had known Black Hawk for thirteen years, met Black Hawk on the bank of the river in the timber between Winona and the Standing Rock agency. Holy Track was on his way to Winona to buy whisky. The two had a rambling conversation, and Black Hawk called attention to the number of cattle in the vicinity that had no brands, and suggested that they kill some of them and sell the beef. From this the conversation was skillfully led about by Black Hawk to the subject of murder, and he asked Holy Track what he thought of the idea of killing some neighboring Indian acquiesced in the plan, and Black Hawk gave him a bottle of whisky to

up the pitchfork and jabbed him. Phillip came in the stable then, and Defender told him to go and get the shovel and hit him, and he did. I told Phillip to load up the gun again, and I went in and took another drink. After we had all gone inside of the stable again, Defender wanted to go up and bring Mrs. Spicer down, and he would not do it so I went. I went up to the house and told her that her man wanted her, and she wanted to know if the Indians had come to buy her horse and I told her yes. When we got close to the stable I ran in and told Defender to shoot, and he said he couldn't do it so I took the gun and just as she got inside the door I shot her. Phillip went and stabbed her with the fork, and Defender hit her with an ax, and Coudot hit her with a shovel. We came out of the stable and I had two bottles of whisky and covered up the blood. Coudot said, 'Let us get some clubs and go up to the house.' He picked up the ax, and Defender a cottonwood club. When we were going in I saw the woman crying, and I threw away a cordwood stick I had, and picked up a branding iron. Coudot went in first, and when I got in he was lying on the floor, near the cellar, and had dropped the ax. I dropped the branding iron and picked up the ax. The young woman (Mrs. Rouse)

was standing close to the door on the other side, and when I went up to strike her I struck over the door. After striking the door I lowered the ax and started to go in, and she struck me over the head with a bar. The blood ran down in my eyes, and I dropped the ax and went out toward the door. Coudot picked up the ax and went into the other room, and then I saw Phillip strike the old lady (Mrs. Waldron). He knocked her down, I wiped the blood off my face and went in again. The young woman was still standing there, and I hit her twice with the branding iron. Defender had already killed one of the babies. He killed them with the leg of the table. After they were all killed we searched the house, and went back to the river and crossed on the ice. We drank seven bottles of whisky while we were there."

Alec Coudot was the eldest of the three men who were lynched. He was of French and Indian extraction, and perhaps thirty-five years of age. Holy Track was a full-blooded Indian, perhaps twenty years of age, and a fiend incarnate. He was well educated, and talked and wrote English fluently. He stated on the witness stand that he was willing to die, and that when he came to the scaffold all he wanted was to sing a song, smoke a cigarette and dance. Ireland was a mere boy, not over seventeen years of age, and was undoubtedly led into the crime by the others.

NEWS OF THE LYNCHING was first received by Sheriff Peter Shier late this afternoon from the messenger who rode up from Williamsport. He was shocked to learn that the men had met with mob violence, but as there have been threats of lynching

ever since the men were arrested, and he has several times had to exercise considerable strategy to remove the murderers from one place to another without letting them fall into the hands of the mob, he was not altogether unprepared for such news. Had the sheriff been there at the time of the affair, it is doubtful if it would have passed off as quietly as it did, as he is a courageous officer and would not have surrendered the men without a struggle. He left at once upon receipt of the news for Williamsport to take action in the matter. Gov. Briggs is out of the state, and a message was sent to him this afternoon apprising him of the lynching. What action will be taken by the authorities remains to be seen. It is doubtful if any of the men who took part in the affair can be identified. The sentiment in Emmons county is all against the men, and, while there will be regret at the fact that the mob took the matter into their own hands, few, if any, will admit that the fate of the men was undeserved. Memory of their awful crime is still fresh, and there is no doubt in the minds of the residents of that county that the men were guilty.

The Standing Rock Indian reservation is only about fifty miles from the scene of the lynching. The better class of the Indians professed no sympathy for the murderers, and at the time of the confession of the crime applied to the Indian authorities to take the Indians out and shoot them, after their fashion of punishing murderers, but there is no doubt that the victims had friends on the reservation, and what conditions may arise cannot be told. The Indians may seek revenge for the lynching of their tribesmen, as they have all along stated that they were satisfied to have them hanged legally, but did not want to see them hanged by a mob. Great excitement prevails here at the news, and Sheriff Taylor, in whose custody are two more of the murderers in this city, has prepared for an extra guard of the jail tonight, lest there be an attempt to take the men here from jail by the same mob, although this attempt is deemed unlikely.

OTHERS WILL SWING. Will Never Get Home Alive If Liberated.

Special to the Globe. MANDAN, N. D., Nov. 14.—Parties here from down the Missouri river say that the lynching of Coudot, Holy Track and Ireland at Williamsport is the direct result of the legal quibbling of the supreme court in giving a new trial to Coudot. No doubt whatever exists of Coudot's guilt among the people in Emmons county, and they say they are tired of spending thousands of dollars to secure convictions merely to have them set aside by the supreme court. Unless Defender and Black Hawk, now in jail in Bismarck, are protected by the government, they will never get home alive. When court meets Nov. 29, they will be turned loose, as the authorities are tired of prosecutions that accomplish nothing.

Wife of Mayor Patterson Appointed Postmistress at Bismarck. Special to the Globe. BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 14.—Considerable excitement was caused in certain quarters of political elements of this city by the announcement of the appointment of Agatha Patterson as postmistress at this place. The appointee is the wife of E. G. Patterson, mayor of this city and a politician of considerable notoriety throughout the state. The present postmaster, Frank Reed, was appointed to succeed T. P. Hunt, first appointee of President Cleveland, and he had a commission for four years, which would not have expired until 1899. He had no intimation that he would be removed before his time had expired. The appointment of Mrs. Patterson, it is presumed, was made at the request of Senator Hansbrough. She is the only woman to be appointed

HOW DOES MOFFETT LIKE IT? Accomplishes, Who Escaped Lynching.

Special to the Globe. VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 14.—Three vessels came into port today more or less damaged by the heavy winds of the past week. The schooner James D. Sewell, Newport News for Boston, came in with the loss of her main, and part of her mizzen mast. Her captain reports that when twenty-five miles off the Highlands of Navesink, on the 12th, during a heavy northwesterly wind, the main masthead was so badly sprung that all sail was taken off that mast. The schooner ran along with head sails and her spunkier until 5 o'clock Saturday morning, when off Montauk, in a heavy sea, the main masthead fell to the deck, carrying with it the mizzen masthead. The foremast was also badly torn, and the main boom and gaff broken. The hull, however, was not damaged. She will be towed to her destination. The schooner Commerce, Rockland for New York, carried away her jibboom during a heavy westerly squall off the Isles of Shoals on the 10th inst. The schooner Henry Lippett, Brunswick, Ga., for Boston, while anchored in Vineyard Sound yesterday, had her windlass badly damaged by the heavy seas that she could not weigh anchor, and the Gayhouse life saving crew went to her assistance. After working some hours, she was finally gotten under headway.



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PLATT IS BITTER.

It Takes Decidedly Strong Words to Express His Feelings.

HE CHARGES TREACHERY, Falseness and Calumny to the Factionists in Republican Ranks

IN EXPLANATION OF DEFEAT.

His Opinion of Low and the Citizens' Union Fairly Blisters the Paper.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Senator Thomas C. Platt tonight gave out the following statement:

"It is the plain purpose of those Republican factionists, who, falling in with an effort repeatedly made to control the Republican organization, professed Seth Low into the municipal campaign, thereby dividing the anti-Tammany vote to force into the public mind the impression that the responsibility for this division attached not to them, but to the Republican organization. And, just as during the campaign they stopped at no act of treachery in order to create dissension, so they are hesitating at no falsehood nor calumny in order to promote it and keep it alive.

"The malicious misrepresentations of these incurable factionists must not go unchallenged. No fair-minded Republican, who will look back over the events of the last six months, can fail to remember that the attitude of the Republican organization up to the very last moment at which the law permitted a nominating certificate to be filed, was much more than favorable to a union with the citizens' organization. Fair-minded men will remember that when Mr. Coudot assumed the presidency of the county committee, he made the offer of union distinctly and in terms. They will remember that his offer was as distinctly refused by those to whom it was addressed. They will remember, indeed, that when the Citizens' association organized, it adopted a platform which was intended to commit its members to the 'go it alone policy.'

"This platform denied the relation of a national political party to municipal affairs. It challenged the right of the Republican party to make a Republican nomination. It placed upon the doctrine of 'non-partisanship' a new interpretation, and one which forbade the possibility of co-operation between the Republican party and the Citizens' Union.

"This was done, we must remember, away back in the spring, and before the average citizen had begun to consider the municipal campaign. It should be remembered, for nobody paid any attention at the time, for nobody supposed it would mean that the citizens were going deliberately to work

TO DEFEAT THEMSELVES.

or that they could obtain a candidate of their own and with them in such a suicidal policy.

"The Republican leaders, however, who had had long experience both of the impractical political theories who had devised the candidates, but to impede the offer of union distinctly and in terms. They will remember that his offer was as distinctly refused by those to whom it was addressed. They will remember, indeed, that when the Citizens' association organized, it adopted a platform which was intended to commit its members to the 'go it alone policy.'

"The Republican leaders met the insolent challenge without bitterness and resentment. They found no fault with the candidate whom the Citizens' Union picked out as the expression of its purpose and ideas. They do not now deny that they regard him as practically the sort of a man he has turned out to be—a vainglorious self-seeker, masquerading as a Republican, but willing at any time to wreck the Republican ship on a ledge of his own ambitions. The Republican leaders do not deny that they were then opposed to the candidacy of Seth Low, but they allowed their opposition to take no definite or irritating shape. They simply insisted that the Republican party did have a just and inevitable relation to municipal affairs; that it did have the right to nominate, and it must exercise the right; that the views and wishes of its adherents were entitled to consideration, and that there ought to be a union between the citizens' organization and the Republican party, but that it ought to be an honorable, friendly, equitable union, under the terms of which both should have a voice in choosing candidates and in defining policies.