

WHOLESALE LYNCHING

Nine Negroes Strung Up by a Mob in Arkansas.

THEY WERE SHOWN NO LENIENCY

Terrible Sequel to the Recent Bloody Riots Caused by the Strike Among Cotton Pickers—Surrendered by the Sheriff.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 2.—Nine negroes were hanged Wednesday evening by an armed mob as they were being conveyed by sheriffs from Cat Island to Marianna, Ark. Two of the same gang were shot earlier in the day, one in being captured and the other by an armed posse.

A week ago the negroes of Lee county, Ark., began a strike for higher wages for cotton picking and were excited to deeds of lawlessness by worthless negroes of this city who have no trade or occupation other than loafing, crapshooting and loud talking. The gun-house on the J. F. Frank plantation was burned Friday night and the overseer, Thomas Miller, way-laid and killed Saturday. The rioters then made for the Mississippi river, hoping to escape to this city, where they would be safe. They were closely followed, however, and Saturday night two of them—Patterson and Peyton—were discovered by the parties in pursuit. When called upon to surrender they refused to do so and were fired on by the officers, but not until they had shot at the deputies. Both men were wounded, but not seriously.

Wednesday Deputy Sheriff Frank Mills, of Lee county, got on the trail of the rioters and moved steadily upon them in the almost impenetrable jungle. Their place of hiding is in the river bottoms where there are 20,000 acres covered with tall cypress trees, with an undergrowth of cane 20 feet high and matted together with brambles and creepers until passage is almost impossible except on foot, and difficult at that. The posse, numbering six, finally came upon Peyton and Patterson, and as soon as the negroes saw they were discovered they opened fire upon the posse, which was returned with deadly effect, Peyton being killed outright and Patterson being wounded in three places about the face. Patterson feigned death, but Mills discovered his trick, chained him, and moved him to the landing to put him on the Lee, with a view of bringing him to Marianna, via Helena. As the Lee landed at Hackley's the boat was met by armed white men, who came on board and demanded Patterson. Mills had the wounded and terrified negro chained to a heavy piece of machinery in the barber shop of the boat, and knowing resistance to be madness, surrendered him to the band. Patterson was taken tremblingly from the boat and as the boat backed out from the Arkansas shore a fusillade from many Winchester ended his life.

Sheriff Riddick and posse left Cat Island Monday evening with nine of the thirteen rioters, conveying them to Marianna to jail. They were overtaken by an armed band of white regulators and after a desperate struggle the nine black prisoners were taken from the sheriff and his men and hanged to a sycamore tree.

The negroes, under guard of the posse, were moving slowly through the dense undergrowth, when without the slightest warning they were commanded to halt, and at the same moment the barrels of Winchesters gleamed through the bushes in every direction. The sheriff was ordered to surrender the prisoners, and, seeing resistance was useless, he did so. The mob was composed of forty or fifty men. Without any ceremony the negroes were dragged to the nearest tree and inside of fifteen minutes nine bodies were swaying with the breeze. The mob poured a parting volley of bullets into the remains and dispersed as mysteriously and quietly as it came. The sheriff was told to go home with his men, and he proceeded to do so without delay.

THE SING SING EXECUTIONS.

Official Report on the Death by Electricity of Four Murderers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Austin Lathrop, superintendent of state prisons, has given to the press the report of the details attending the execution of the four murderers at Sing Sing on the morning of July 7. The voltage was 1,485. The conclusions of the medical men are:

"From the experience had in these four cases we are inclined to the belief that unconsciousness was instantaneous and continuous from the first moment of shock contact in each case, yet, in order to insure that death supervene as speedily as possible, it is necessary to continue a current of the voltage employed in these cases, for from fifty to sixty seconds. In each case the temperature of the water near to and at the edges of the electrodes was raised nearly, if not quite, to the boiling point, so as to insure the skin more or less extensively. There was absolutely nowhere any smoking or charring and burning."

The current had to be turned on twice on Slocum and three times, on the others. In the case of Jurgis, the Jap, extreme heat was noticed in the region of the knee, above the point where the lower electrode had been applied, and a thermometer held against the skin for only fifteen seconds ran up to 115 degrees, the highest point it registered, while the sensation conveyed to the hand was such as to render it probable that the temperature had reached the boiling point of water, if not higher.

GOULD IN HYSTERICS.

An Attempting to Answer Signs at the Missouri Pacific Meeting the Mighty Magnate Grows Incoherent, Breaks Down and Rides Tears.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—So many reports have been circulated in the last few years concerning the health of Jay Gould that Wall street people are not inclined to accept any but the most authentic statements regarding the matter. There was consequently the usual skepticism down-town Thursday when it was reported that at the meeting of the Missouri Pacific directors Wednesday afternoon Mr. Gould had broken down completely and thus acknowledged to his fellow directors that his health was badly impaired. But the story is substantially correct. The question of passing the quarterly dividend came up, and on motion of Mr. Gould, who made a long statement as to the condition of the company, it was formally decided to declare no dividend for the current quarter. Then Russell Sage had an attack, and to the surprise of every one

and to Mr. Gould's utter consternation he moved to reconsider the action of the board. Mr. Gould was evidently under a very severe mental strain and had shown his extreme nervousness in the earlier proceedings. When Mr. Sage made his motion he attempted to oppose it, but suddenly became ghastly pale and sunk back in his chair, it is said, in a fit of nervous prostration. Then he became hysterical, wept and laughed alternately, and at first all efforts to quiet him were unavailing. The directors were almost panic-stricken, and the condition of Mr. Gould shocked them beyond measure. The physician who now constantly attends Mr. Gould was now called in, and after time he overcame the nervous excitement of his patient and Mr. Gould left the board-room in his company.

FEARED A CONSPIRACY.

Reasons Why the Chilian Junta Appointed Minister Egan—American Citizens Subjected to the Indignity of Personal Search.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 2.—A plausible explanation of the origin of the trouble between the Santiago officials and Minister Egan has been found. The authorities some days since came to the belief that the refugees in the American legation were hatching a conspiracy against the junta. Of course there was not the least foundation for this conviction, but in consequence of it orders were given that led to such annoyance to the minister. All of the persons arrested were subjected to a searching of their clothing for letters, it being thought that their contents would throw light on the alleged conspiracy. When these letters were not discovered the prisoners were discharged. Mr. Egan is determined not to surrender anyone who has sought refuge of the American flag unless a safe conduct into neutral territory is guaranteed by the junta or until the minister receives an order from his state department to give up the person. It is said that Minister Egan's son was among those arrested.

It is probable that the junta has received a hint from its representative at Washington that it has been acting of late in rather too hasty a manner. The members of the provisional government are desirous of cultivating the friendship of the United States and of avoiding any trouble with us or any other foreign nation. Word is just received by telephone from Santiago to the effect that everything is peaceful there, and that visitors to the American legation are no longer molested.

BOULANGER'S LAST LETTER.

Regret That He Could Not Die Fighting for His Country.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2.—The political testament of Gen. Boulanger was read Thursday at a private meeting of his friends held in the hotel in the Rue Montoyer. The text of it is as follows:

"This is my political testament. It is my desire that it be published after my death. I shall die to-morrow. I am convinced of the future of the party to which I have given my name. I cannot bear the frightful misfortune which befell me two and a half months ago. I have tried to get the better of it, but have not succeeded. I am persuaded that my followers are so devoted and so numerous that they will bear me no longer for disappearing on account of a sorrow so great that all work has been impossible to me. Let them remember the maxim: 'Use avails non detest alter,' and may they continue then to act against those who, in scorn of all laws, forced me to die far from my country."

"To-morrow I shall be a dead man; to-day I have nothing to regret and nothing to wish. All my life I have done my duty and nothing but my duty. My death is no shame to myself, but it is shame for my proscribers, those who sought to brand a loyal soldier by the judgment of a political tribunal. I desire to remind the fact that I have many times offered to constitute myself a prisoner if they would accord me common law judges. This the holders of power have always refused. Thus acquittal was not possible."

"In quitting life I have but one regret—that I have not died on the field of battle fighting for my country. That country, at least, will permit one of its children at the moment of returning into nothingness to recall himself to the memory of all lovers of his patrie."

"Vive la France! Vive la republique!"

"Done and signed under my hand on the eve of the day of my death."

—ERNEST BOULANGER.

STOLEN MONEY RETURNED.

TALUNE, Wis., Oct. 2.—The general store of M. V. Harrington & Son at Dakota village, a few miles from this city, was robbed about a year ago, and between \$300 and \$400 taken. Mr. Harrington recently received a letter from a clergyman in Buffalo, N. Y., stating that if he was the man who had been robbed he would tell him where part of the money had at least, could be obtained. Mr. Harrington replied to the letter, but did not receive any reply until a few days ago, when he received a check for \$150 on a Baltimore bank and a letter explaining that the writer was a priest and that the thief had confessed to him and turned over all the money he had in his possession, to be returned to Mr. Harrington.

DIED WORTH \$25,000,000.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 2.—Edmund H. Schermerhorn died here at his small villa residence on Narragansett avenue. Mr. Schermerhorn, whose wealth is estimated at \$25,000,000, had property scattered all over New York city. He had lived here about thirty-five years, the greater portion of which time he passed inside his residence, taking no part in public affairs and discouraging the acquaintance of his neighbors. It is said that previous to taking up his residence here, while already a millionaire, he failed to secure the hand of a New York young lady to whom he was attached and that this was the cause of his retirement from the world into absolute seclusion.

THEY OWE \$150,000.

PARIS, Ill., Oct. 2.—Developments in the Chrisman bank failure not only confirm the first reports, but make the situation even more serious than was supposed. It is now stated on competent authority that the loss will not be less than \$150,000, and will probably exceed that sum. The assets will not exceed \$10,000. James A. Earls, of this city, was appointed receiver for the bank Thursday and a special grand jury was impeached to find indictments against the Standfords.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The Mississippi Valley Medical association meets in St. Louis October 14, 15 and 16. It will be one of the largest meetings in the history of the association. At the same time there will be convened the general committee on pan-American medical congress which is to be held on the occasion of the world's fair, either in Chicago or Washington, as may be determined by the committee.

PARNELL HOTLY SCORED

Secretary Sutton Freely Lances the Deposed Leader.

CHARGED WITH SERIOUS OMISSIONS

And all the Crimes in the Political Decalogue—He Also Whacks the Parliamentary Party but Complicates Mr. Gladstone.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The Irish national league held no morning session because the committees were not ready to report. In the afternoon Secretary Sutton read his report. It was a sensational one. In it Mr. Parnell and the Irish parliamentary party were savagely pilloried. Mr. Sutton charged them with all the crimes named in the political decalogue and made public for the first time the correspondence between the league executive and the Irish leaders. Those whom Mr. Sutton is pleased to call the "factionists" in America came in for their share of the verbal castigation. The report is quite long—about ten thousand words—but this is explained by Mr. Sutton by the length of time covered by it—since 1882. A synopsis is as follows:

Mr. Sutton paid high tribute to President Fitzgerald, who he said, was laboring honestly and faithfully for the cause of Ireland. At the last convention he said there was an element of dissent but it was overruled by the vast majority of men who loved Ireland too dearly to prostitute their cause at the shrine of factionism. President Fitzgerald returned home with the belief that the organized body of Irish-Americans stood by his side, but he soon found his mistake. Irish traitors were ready to stab him in the back.

Mr. Sutton gave warm words and stated that the cowardly conspirators, falling in their vile purpose of creating division, sneaked out from the last convention the best cure. When Parnell asked money for Ireland Fitzgerald started the subscription with \$100 and \$100,000 was raised mainly by his efforts. When Mr. Fitzgerald, anticipating the wish of Parnell, had the legislature of Ireland a condemnation resolution, Mr. Gladstone acknowledged the honor. Mr. Parnell did not. O'Brien's visit to this country was not approved of but everything was done to make his return to Ireland as pleasant as possible. A special committee met in Cleveland in June, 1888, in view of the indifference shown by the Irish league to the Irish league of America, resolutions were adopted complaining of the neglect and indifference manifested by the league in Ireland toward the American league, embraced in repeated refusals to acknowledge the American league as the sole medium for intercommunication in Irish political affairs. In these resolutions the American league stated that unless its wishes were gratified, it would adopt a new line of policy for itself. No attention was paid to this by Mr. Parnell and his associates beyond a tardy vote of thanks for sympathy. With a fund of \$50,000 was raised for the Irish cause. Mr. Parnell sent James J. O'Kelly, M. P., to America to ask that none of the money be sent to Ireland without a special request from Parnell. 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