

Executed By The Guillotine.

The Paris Murderer Pays The Death Penalty.

The Great Knife Dashed Downward as the Murderer's Head Fell From The Body.

A TERRIBLE SCENE

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Michael Eyraud, the strangler, who in July 1893, murdered Notary Gouffe in Paris, was executed yesterday morning.

The crime for which Michael Eyraud suffered death by the guillotine consisted in his having in Paris, in July 1893, with the assistance of his mistress, Gabrielle Bonpard, strangled to death a notary at Paris, named Toussaint Gouffe. After the commission of the crime the body of the victim was conveyed in a trunk to Millory, and deposited in a closet, where on August 13, 1890, was discovered in a state of decomposition. In January of the following year Gabrielle Bonpard made the confession to the Parisian police which led to the arrest and imprisonment, and finally after a most exciting chase, to the capture in Havana of the strangler, Eyraud, who was brought back to Paris for trial. The most remarkable feature in the sensational legal proceedings which culminated in the sentence to death of Eyraud and to twenty years' imprisonment for Gabrielle Bonpard, was the unsuccessful attempt of the counsel for the Bonpard woman to prove that in the murder she acted her part while under the control of hypnotic influence exercised by Eyraud.

Owing to the stern rules of the French administration of justice in such cases only the most meagre details of the manner in which the strangler effected his death are obtainable. It is certain, however, that he died with fortitude. When the Governor of La Roquette prison and the chaplain entered the cell of the condemned man he was found to be already completely and neatly dressed. When invited to drink a glass of cognac, Eyraud shook his head in declination. All offers by the chaplain, Abbe Faure, to administer religious consolation were refused and at the moment when the grim face of the guillotine was all that stood between Eyraud and death, the murderer's nerve of steel and iron served him in his final angry refusal to be subject to religious rites.

When Eyraud had been pinioned to the plank the abbe bent over him to place upon his forehead a last kiss. With so much of a contemptuous movement as his bonds would allow, and with an air of sullen resentment the strangler repelled the priest. Then straightening himself out Eyraud awaited the knife. A moment later the great knife dashed downward and the murderers head fell from the body and dropped into the esparto mat basket beneath the platform. Death came simultaneously with the blow of the knife. The body has been handed over to his relatives.

Terrific Explosion.

NEWCASTLE, CO., Feb. 4.—What almost proved to be another Mammoth mine disaster occurred here last evening in the Grand river coal and coke mines. Just at 6 o'clock, as the day shift, composed of seventy-five men, was about to leave the mine, a terrific explosion occurred. Above the roar of the escaping gas the pitiful cries of the imprisoned miners could be plainly heard by their wives and children. Soon willing rescuers braved the great danger and started the hoisting machinery, relieving one another as fast as the workers became exhausted. Soon twenty-five miners were brought to the surface, half of them more dead than alive. They were taken out none too soon, as the flames immediately reached the shaft and came up with such force that everybody was driven away. Explosions have since occurred every twenty-four hours. It is thought the several men have perished. Had the explosion occurred when the miner were at work not one would have escaped.

Scene of Excitement.

SHREVEPORT, LA., Feb. 4.—Hom r, a parish seat of Caliborne, has been scene of excitement the past two days. Saturday night a mob battered a hole in the jail and six men entered through the passages to kill L. K. Waggoner, a desperado recently captured. Lind who had two revolvers, shot two of the men in the arms and held the others a bay. Waggoner was not in his cell and did the shooting from the corridor dodging into different apartments. In trying to pull open the door of a fellow prisoner's cell the latter caught the door with one hand to keep him out, when Waggoner drew a knife and cut off the fellow's fingers. The sheriff says his friends must furnish him with arms.

Dr. Ford—May I ask why this re... Certainly, doctor! You know my sister married a lawyer, so if I cannot get any of papa's money I must marry a lawyer also.—Munsey's Weekly.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

An eleven year-old son of John Hall of Nebraska City, accidentally swallowed a screw nearly two inches in length. It stuck in his throat and was cut out by a surgeon just in time to save the lad's life.

William McFotoch was arrested at Nebraska City with stealing a purse and 45 from James Kirk. He will have his hearing Monday.

Walter Barnett, aged nineteen, formerly residing a few miles northwest of Arapahoe, and lately returned from Missouri, where he has been serving a term in the Jacksonville penitentiary at Jeffersonville, was rearrested on a complaint for house breaking at Sedalia, Mo. An official from Sedalia arrived here on the early morning train and took charge of the young man, who has been held for two days in custody of Constable C. H. Watts, who had considerable difficulty in convincing the Missouri official that certain and necessary requisites of his office must be paid before he would turn his man over.

On February 26 there will be held in Arkansas City a union meeting of all organizations of railway employes in the state of Kansas. Grand Master Sargent and Grand Master Drebois of the brotherhood of locomotive firemen Grand Chief Howard of the Brotherhood of railway conductors and other notables will be present. The meeting will be one of the most important labor conventions ever held in the state.

The newly installed county attorney, C. T. Atkinson, is making war upon the joints and dives in Arkansas City. During the past three days the two dozen or more joints have all been closed up and a dozen or more prostitutes have been forced to leave the city. He announces that he will keep up the war until every dive in the county is closed for good.

Judge Amos Harris, one of the pioneers of Sedgewick county died Monday, aged 68. He was the father of the local democracy, organized the party and had always been a leader in its councils. He was appointed judge of this district by Governor Glick in 1881.

Mixed Pickles, published simultaneously every month at David City, Neb., and Egin, Ill., has made its appearance with W. H. Price as editor and E. D. Streeter as business manager. The paper, like the substance from which it is named, is supposed to be sharp.

The proprietors of the Tekamah canning factory are endeavoring to either sell or lease the plant.

Daniel McMullen, a former resident of Dakota City and a prominent Oddfellows, recently died at Leadville, Colo.

Zenas McCoy, a farmer of Burchard, held a post while a neighbor drove it into the ground with a sledge. He is now minus a finger.

A party of lads at Emerald enjoyed themselves the other day by firing a charge from a shotgun into a passenger train. The shot shattered the car window, but luckily nobody was injured.

A. Berry, aged about thirteen, son of J. A. Dunlavy of Holdrege, accidentally shot off his hands, losing the entire member, except the thumb. The boy was riding on a wagon and took hold of the muzzle end of the gun with the above result.

It is reported that F. M. Coakingham a prominent Humphrey attorney, filled up on whiskey the other night and went home and whipped his wife. As a consequence Mrs. Coakingham has commenced action against the saloonkeeper who sold her husband the liquor.

An Arapahoe business man has been taken into the extent of \$55 by a C. O. D. express package which consisted of a cigar box containing two brass rings. He garnished the express company for the amount as soon as he discovered the fraud, but the probabilities of his recovering are decidedly slim.

While Patrick Mahon, a farmer living west of Jackson, was in Dakota City procuring a license to wed Miss Bridget Smith, his intended was eloping with a farm laborer named John Burns. Burns and Miss Smith have not been seen since and Patrick has a marriage license on his hands which he will sell at reduced rates.

An incident occurred in this city a couple of days ago which, did we not know to be true, would sound like a novel, says the Superior Journal. The father of Rev. C. M. Shepherd, the well known pastor of the Methodist church, lives in Washington City. Every once in a while he sends his son a bundle of Washington papers. The other day Mr. Shepherd received a number of Stars, and, in glancing over an advertising page, noticed an advertisement for heirs to an estate in England containing the name of Glascoff. Thinking maybe the people advertised for were some relation to Mr. D. S. Glascoff of this city, he handed him the paper and he, after reading the "ad" over, discovered that he, with his sister Mary and another relative, were the heirs advertised for. Of course Mr. Glascoff feels pretty good over his find, and is grateful to Rev. Shepard who helped him to make it.

A petition is being circulated among the attorneys of Box Butte county, asking the appointment of another judge in the Twelfth judicial district. Although Judge Kinkaid is exceedingly expeditious in disposing of business, nevertheless the number of cases that come up for adjudication in the several counties in that district are said to be more than any one judge can attend to.

C. B. Stedman, who for the past five years has represented the Union Pacific at Loup City as agent, has resigned his position and left for Denver to seek a more remunerative position. Mr. Stedman went to Loup City as the pioneer agent on that branch and has only discharged the trust reposed in him. He was very popular in social circles, a prominent Mason and Oddfellow and a very industrial citizen.

KANSAS IN BRIEF.

Reports from McPherson and Salina counties say the hog cholera is spreading with greater severity than known in years. Hundreds are dying every day. The damp weather increases the virulence of the disease.

News has reached Horton of a horrible act of a woman, who has been living on a farm several miles west of here. Mrs. Henry Wagon was left a widow two years ago with three children dependent on her. The fear of starvation so preyed upon her mind that she attempted to kill her children and herself. The eldest, a boy of twelve, got away from her after she had cut his throat with a knife and then ran to a neighbor's and gave the alarm. The neighbor hurried to the house and found the place in flames. The woman had killed the remaining two children and after inflicting mortal wounds on herself she set fire to the house. The boy who escaped will live.

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Our Sun a Star.

Most young folks now know that the difference between night and day on this planet of ours arises simply from the fact that among the innumerable multitude of stars there is one infinitely nearer to us than all the rest; being so much nearer to us that when we see it we have day. When by the earth's movement on its axis the sun has risen in the west we have night; at which time we depend for light upon the more distant stars—unless, indeed, the moon is shining.

In the main, it is true that the enormous difference in the intensity of the light that we receive from the sun in the one case, and from all the stars seen at night in the other, depends upon the fact that the sun is the star nearest to us, and the other stars are suns infinitely removed.—J. Norman Lockyer in Youth's Companion.

When Opera Goers Ought to Eat.

A musical director now in this city has another idea besides music. "Complaint is made," says he, "that people who come to the opera are nervous and fidgety and not respond to the efforts to please. Is it any wonder? The 6 to 7 o'clock dinner are the cause. Our best people who go to make up the coloring of the audience dine late, and as a rule they fill in regardless of the laws governing health, and come to the opera—shall I speak plainly?—with enough rich food in them to make them stupid and unappreciative. My advice would be to eat sparingly just before the opera. The good effects from the music would assist in the digestion of a good dinner taken as late as midnight. My notice will probably not agree with that of your physician. Be it so. I am talking from a point which interests me. Gormandizing and music don't go together."—Chicago Tribune.

Future of Wheat in America.

We have had a run of prosperity for some years, and had been regaled with the thought that we had more food material than the nation could consume, and as much to spare as the rest of the world might want to buy. The indications are that the day of heavy surplus production is fast waning. Our wheat crop in 1874 was the magnificent total of 512,700,000 bushels. It has not kept at the upper notch, and in the year 1884 figured a maximum yield of 430,500,000 bushels. We have a greater population by nearly 15,000,000 than a decade ago, and the increase of home consumption would necessitate a larger yield and not a smaller.—Economist.

A Dramatist with Influence.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania has written a play which she is pleased to describe as a tragedy, but which is really a piece of the most wildly and extravagantly sensational kind. It is entitled "Meister Manoli," and it is to be introduced at the Vienna Court theatre. The piece is of the old transpontine order, with ghosts, murders, a wife walked up alive, and other sensational episodes, and it is full of preposterous situations, absurd dialogue and bombastic phrases. Queen Elizabeth, when she was recently at Vienna, visited the company of the Court theatre to partake of a sumptuous dinner at the Hotel Imperial, and the champagne in rivers at the meal. Her majesty read the play to her guest, who applauded it as a matter of course, and then she went to see the emperor, and induced him to command that the piece should be produced at the Hofburg where, as a rule, new plays are not readily accepted.—London Truth.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

The clerk of the house appeared and notified the senate that the house had passed H. R. No. 79, being the relief appropriation bill; also concurrent resolution No. 6 fixing a time for the hearing of the contest; also H. R. No. 81 being the Howe bond appropriation bill for the relief of the western sufferers.

Senator Dysart offered the following resolution: I move that all employes above the number of sixty-six be discharged.

Senator Beck moved as a substitute that resolution be referred to the committee on employes.

The substitute was carried.

Senator Saitzler offered the following resolution: WHEREAS, An erroneous impression prevails in certain sections of the country, to the effect that the legislature of Nebraska contemplates passing very radical measures on the subject of interest and mortgages now, therefore to correct said impressions be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate that it is unwise to change the prevailing legal rate of interest.

Resolved, Furthermore that we deem it inexpedient to extend the time of stays of execution on mortgages.

Resolved, That these resolutions be furnished the associate press for publication over the certificate of the presiding officer.

Objection to immediate consideration being made the resolution was laid over one day.

By unanimous consent Senator Switzer was given permission to explain his objection in introducing the resolutions. He said a great injustice had been done the state and the legislature by false reports having been spread abroad about the radical course this legislature would take on the subject of interest and stays of mortgage judgments. It is a well known fact that the money lenders of the country had withdrawn from the state and that it was next to impossible to borrow any money, even on gilt edged property. This was a great hardship on the citizens of the state and the resolution he hoped would tend to give renewed confidence. He was satisfied that in the senate, at least, there prevails a decided sentiment against any radical changes on the money question and he hoped the senate would pass the resolutions on Monday unanimously. Some senators came here with instructions to vote for an extension of the stay law, but after being advised that this would give no relief to existing mortgages, but rather prevent their renewal, they had changed their views. The senator was glad to say that in talking with the senators he found no opposition to the resolutions.

Stebbins offered the following resolution: WHEREAS, doubts have arisen as to the validity, expediency and policy of the contract heretofore entered into between the state and one C. W. Mosher, of the city of Lincoln, relative to the maintenance of convicts, confined in the state penitentiary, and the labor of said convicts; and

WHEREAS, doubts have arisen as to the power of the state to farm out convict labor, and convict maintenance, and as to the means by which such contract was procured; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint a committee of five members of the house, to inquire and report to the house with all convenient speed, on the following subjects:

First—Full and complete information as to the terms of such contract; when it began, and when it expires.

Second—Whether the convicts now confined in the state penitentiary are being subsisted and maintained under said contract and whether they are performing labor under said contract.

Third—What profit per annum, if any, is being made or realized by said C. W. Mosher under said contract.

Fourth—Whether there is any other feasible way of maintaining said convicts cheaper than under said contract, taking into account their labor to be performed for the state direct.

Fifth—Whether any improper means were used by said C. W. Mosher, or any one for him, in the procurement of said contract.

Sixth—Whether said convict labor, as now performed, in any manner, conflicts with, or cheapens private labor.

Seventh—Whether said contract is valid and binding on the state or not, and if not, whether it is advisable to annul the same.

Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, hear witnesses, take and report evidence and employ counsel if deemed necessary. It shall hold its sessions at such times and places as may be deemed necessary, and its reports shall be accompanied with recommendations.

White moved to amend by referring the resolution to the committee on penitentiaries. After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted as amended by a vote of 65 to 19.

The house went into committee of the whole with Howe in the chair for the consideration of bills on general file.

H. R. No. 25, by Kruse, for the destruction of Russian thistles, was first considered. Kruse was called upon to describe the Russian thistle, which he designated as a plant resembling the tumble weed.

It was moved that when the committee of the whole arise it report back H. R. No. 25, with the recommendation that it pass as amended. All amendments offered to the bill were voted down.

House roll No. 42, by Smith, to compel railway companies to maintain fenced driveways, under grades five feet high or more, was considered. All amendments offered to the bill were voted down.

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Ray Hamilton's Fate.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Samuel W. Shaw, a clerk in Lewis & Co's ticket agency in this city, was on a hunting expedition in the western part of Wyoming last August. A ranchman by the name of Nathan W. Mott, at whose place Shaw stopped, made a trip to Yellowstone park during that month returning August 28. Three days later a gentleman named Harty, a storekeeper at Haines Forks, on the Union Pacific, stopped at Mott's ranch on his way home from the park, bringing news of great excitement that existed at Sargent's when he stopped there August 25 over the reported drowning of Robert Ray Hamilton, whose body had just been brought in. Harty saw the body and stated that preparations were being made for his burial.

On hearing Hamilton's name mentioned Mott recalled the fact that he had seen a man of that name at Sargent's when on his way to the park, and had also met him on the Snake river when returning from the park. This was on August 22. Hamilton, who was on horseback, said he had just shot an antelope and intended to cross the river to get a pack animal of a settler to carry his game home. The meeting occurred near the confluence of Buffalo creek and the Snake river and very near the spot where Green reported finding the body. Mott and Harty compared notes on Hamilton's appearance and agreed that the body seen by Harty must have been that of the man whom Mott saw at Sargent's and afterward met on the banks of the Snake river.

Mott had not at the time of meeting Hamilton heard anything of the scandal connected with his name.

It is known, however, that Prince Baratiatsky, without consulting Captain Lohmann, commander of the Pamiat Azova, undertook to give orders to the crew, and that on one occasion he ordered the boats to be launched for the purpose of giving the crew a swim in the sea. Captain Lohmann promptly countermanded the order, as there was quite a heavy sea at the time and he feared that the lives of these wretched and his party might be endangered. Some of the members of the crew sided with Prince Baratiatsky, and Captain Lohmann in order to restore discipline had to threaten to use the most severe measures. Finally the captain sent the malcontents out of the ship, replacing them with men from the warships escorting the Pamiat Azova.

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