

NEGRO IS BURNED.

FIERCE VENGEANCE VISITED UPON A HUMAN FIEND.

A TERRIBLE PENALTY.

Is Burned at the Stake Near Lake Station, Where He Murdered Little Louise Frost.

Limon, Colo., Nov. 19.—Special—Chained to a railroad rail, set firmly on the ground, on the exact spot where his fiendish crime was committed, Preston Porter, Jr., or as he was familiarly known, John Porter, paid a terrible penalty for his deed. It was 12 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 convulsive shudder told that life was extinct. What agony the doomed boy suffered while the flames shriveled up his body 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 quickly they took their way back to Limon from whence they departed for their homes shortly afterward.

Kerosene oil was applied to the wood, and after a brief pause Richard W. Frost, the father of Little Louise Frost, whose cruelly mutilated body was found one week ago on that very spot, applied a match. 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 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. With a sudden convulsive tugging he stretched his head as far from the rapidly increasing flames as possible and uttered a cry of pain. "Oh, my God, let me go now. I've got something more to tell you. Please let me go. Oh, my God, my God."

In terrible screeches these words, the first he had uttered aloud, came from the negro. A terrible tugging at the chains, 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 chains. For an instant the body stood erect, the arms were raised in supplication while burning pieces of clothing dropped from them.

The body then fell away from the fire, the head lower than the feet, still fastened to the rail. This was not expected and for a few minutes these stolid men were disconcerted. They feared that the only remaining chain would give way. If this had occurred the partly burned human being would have dashed among them in his blazing garments. And not many would have cared to capture him again. But the chain held fast. 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 dash off upon him. Boards were carried and a large pile made over the prostrate body. They rendered the victim unconscious, bringing death a few minutes later. This terrible ceremony, out upon the rolling prairie, concluded the second tragedy upon that 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 plan coolly and deliberately. There was not a hitch in the entire proceeding. Not a weapon was drawn, there was no angry discussion. After the fire had burned low they told each other good night and they went home. They did not stop to discuss the affair.

The train bearing the negro in custody of Sheriff Freeman and his deputies, 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 him to take his prisoner to the county jail at Hugo, but his protests were disregarded. One man carried a rope of which had been formed a hangman's noose. This was slipped over the negro's neck. It was at first announced that the negro was to be executed by hanging. Many, including the father of the negro's victim, protested that such death would be too easy and it was quickly decided to leave the method of death to the outraged father. He

decided upon burning at the stake. The train was then allowed to proceed and at Lake Station, about three miles from Limon and near the scene of the negro's crime, the party left the train and began preparations for the deed of vengeance. Suggestions of mutilation before burning were made but Mr. Frost declared against it.

Wagons were dispatched for wood and upon their return a score of men assisted in preparing it for the fire. When at last preparations were completed a further delay was made because it was known many were enroute from Hugo and other parts of the county to take part in the affair. It had been announced that 5:30 o'clock should be the hour for starting the fire but it was nearly an hour later when the word was finally given.

The negro had since his confession been devoting 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 a request for souvenirs, the boy tore the leaves from the bible and distributed them among his executioners.

KRUGER HAS SOME REVELATIONS.

New York, Nov. 19.—David Davitt, M. P., has cabled from Paris to the Journal and Advertiser in part as follows:

"It is a unique testimony to the great individuality of President Kruger that his voyage to Europe is watched with more intense interest by the continental press than is the progress of the war in China. The daily calculations with its illustrious passenger have two main inspirations, namely, curiosity as to what the intomitable president may say for his people and against England when he lands at Marseilles, and the probable effect of this upon the attitude of the European powers, and the military policy of the British in the further prosecution of the war."

"All speculation agrees upon two points: There are to be great revelations. In one well-informed quarter it is asserted Mr. Chamberlain will soon have an opportunity of reading private letters found in Johannesburg that will place the active complicity of the colonial office in the Jameson raid beyond further dispute. Proof will also be adduced that Kruger purchased the ammunition for the Boer armies from Birmingham firms in which the family and friends of the colonial secretary have a large interest."

The Gelderland will stop at Port Said only to receive dispatches and will proceed in a few hours to arrive on the 19th. Kruger is not likely to publish any statement until consulting the members of the Boer government already in Europe, all of whom will meet him on landing.

Mr. Kruger remains secluded in his cabin. His health is good.

A delegate of the Marseilles reception committee boarded the Gelderland here, but the eventual destination of the warship will be unknown until she arrives at Port Said, where she will coal. Mr. Kruger received an ovation at the German port of Dar-Es-Salam.

CORN CROP NEAR THE AVERAGE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre in corn in 1900, as published in the forthcoming monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture, is 25.3 bushels, as compared with an average yield of 25.21 bushels in 1899, and a ten-year average of 24.1 bushels. The indicated yield per acre in Ohio is 37 bushels, in Indiana and Iowa 28, in Illinois 37, in Missouri 28, in Kansas 19 and in Nebraska 26 bushels. The average as to quality is 85.5 per cent, as compared with 87.2 per cent last year. It is estimated that 4.4 per cent of the corn crop of 1899 was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1900, as compared with 5.9 per cent of the crop of 1898 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1899.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 15 bushels, against an average yield of 16.56 bushels in 1899 and a ten-year average of 16.8 bushels. The average as to quality is 90.2 per cent.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of potatoes is 80.5 bushels, against an average yield of 78.6 bushels in 1899 and a ten-year average of 76.6 bushels. The average as to quality is 88.1 per cent, against 91.4 per cent in November last.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hay is 1.18 tons, against an average yield of 1.25 tons in 1899 and a ten-year average of 1.23 tons. The average as to quality is 59.7 per cent, against 53.8 per cent in November last.

An estimate of the wheat crop will be issued as soon as the individual farm returns are available. This will be not later than December 10.

PLAN BIG STEAMSHIP TRUST.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 19.—The International Navigation company, which operates the American and Red Star lines, will be the buyer in the absorbing and combination of ocean steamship lines now being negotiated. Alexander Brown of the banking house of Brown & Sons, financing the great deal, said: "It is true that a deal is pending, but I am not at liberty to give out any information at the present time."

It was learned that the Atlantic Transport company will be absorbed by the new concern. The price to be paid Atlantic Transport stockholders is \$300 a share, payment to be made in new securities. The Pacific Mail Steamship company, which operates steamships between San Francisco and Japan and San Francisco and South America, Central America, is included in the deal.

PRICES GO DOWN

GRAIN PRICES WEAKENED BECAUSE OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

TRUST GOODS GO UP.

Like the Coons and Negro Trap, the Farmers Are Caught a Comin' and a Goin'.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20.—Grain markets had a setback at the opening. Corn weakened under the crop estimate of 1,107,000,000 bushels and wheat reacted because of lower Liverpool cables and better Argentine corn news. From 12 3/4 @ 12 5/8 at close Thursday December wheat opened at 72 3/4 @ 72 5/8 and sold at 71 5/8 on early trades. December corn was around 35c last night and sold at 35 1/2 @ 35 3/4 in the morning. December soy held at 21 3/4 @ 22c. January pork lost 12 1/2c, selling at \$11.75 @ 11.70. Lard and ribs lost 5 cents a month.

Corn traders expressed little surprise at the government estimate on total corn yield as based on average per acre. Yield was put at 25.3 bushels per acre, which is over the average for ten years. The total crop is figured at 2,107,000,000 bushels, the largest since the record breaker of 1896, when the yield reached about 2,300,000,000 bushels. The higher average condition is due to better condition than expected in the southern states. The six big surplus states show yield of 1,385,000,000 bushels, 30,000,000 over 1899 and 250,000,000 over 1898. For the immediate future the low reserves of old corn 4.4 per cent partly offsets the large estimate on the new crop. This with the poor grading and limited movement of corn to market considering the price no doubt caused Liverpool to be quoted higher.

More definite report from Northwest Miller states positively that Danvers, the Argentine correspondent, now claims that recent storms were local and that prospect of good wheat crop improve daily. Liverpool futures were 1/4 @ 1/2 higher.

Local grain receipts were 142 cars wheat, 327 corn, 95 oats. Hogs were called 25,000 and steady. Leading grain receipts gave but four cars contract wheat, four cars corn, eight oats. Weekly shipments from Argentine were but 264,000 bushels wheat, compared with 840,000 last year. Corn shipments 560,000, last year 1,216,000.

AN IMMENSE LUMBER TRUST.

Baltimore, Nov. 19.—A mammoth consolidation of lumber companies probably will be announced within a week or ten days. Fourteen companies at least are to be included in the consolidation, if the plans do not miscarry, and several others, making perhaps a total of twenty, are expected to be added.

A list of the corporations now interested in the negotiations, and including the largest of them, is as follows: Atlantic Coast Lumber company of Georgetown, S. C.; Banning Lumber company of Edenton, N. C.; Camp Lumber company of Franklin, Va.; Cape Fear Lumber company of Wilmington, N. C.; Georgia Manufacturing company of Suffolk, Va.; Greenleaf-Johnson company of Norfolk, Va.; E. E. Jackson & Co. of Washington, D. C.; Roanoke Railroad and Lumber company of Norfolk, Va.; Roper Lumber company of Norfolk, Va.; Suffolk Sawmill company of Suffolk, Va.; Surrey Lumber company of Baltimore; Tunis Lumber company of Baltimore; W. W. Tunis Brothers Lumber company of Norfolk, Va., and the Virginia Sawmill company of Norfolk, Va.

It is said the deal is the result of a meeting held in this city prior to the election. Among those who participated in this conference were August Belmont of the New York banking firm, Charles R. Flint, Dr. J. O. White and Joseph Auerbach of New York, and representatives of nearly all the companies named above. After this conference the party proceeded to Norfolk and inspected the plants of some of the lumber companies.

Conferences have since been held in New York, and the negotiations have, it is said, practically reached a successful termination. It is understood that all the capital necessary to secure the consolidation will be forthcoming, and that the Belmonts will finance the deal, the total value of the various plants being about \$25,000,000. Mr. Auerbach is to attend the legal side of the proposition.

TRUSTS FLAY THEIR RIVALS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 19.—It was learned the soil pipe trust is endeavoring to force the Chattanooga Pipe and Foundry company out of business. The latter company the past year has erected a mammoth plant in this city, giving employment to about 100 men. The company is composed of Chattanooga capitalists and their plant is the most complete of the kind in the United States. It is believed that the company will eventually be forced to terms, as the trust is selling soil pipe in this territory below what it costs the Chattanooga company to buy pig iron.

The wheelbarrow trust is also trying to intimidate the Chattanooga Wheelbarrow factory by threatening to reduce the price of wheelbarrows in this territory.

IOWA FAILS TO ELECT THIS YEAR.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 19.—Attorneys have discovered a new and serious result of the defect in the constitutional amendment which Iowa people adopted last week providing for biennial elections. Through the adoption of the amendment, which extended the terms of officers whose terms would otherwise expire in January for an additional year, it is now believed that the people failed of electing any state, county or township tickets on November 6, excepting the electoral and judicial candidates and those to fill vacancies. Not only cannot the officers who seem to have been elected take their seats a year from January, as provided by the amendment, but not at all, because the election was invalidated, and the incumbent officers will hold not only during the additional year guaranteed by the amendment, but during still another, because the ticket just elected was illegally elected and the amendment abolishes all elections until 1903.

This situation is more alarming than any other complication which has arisen out of the amendment muddle. It is argued by those supporting this position that the amendment and the ticket voted for were diametrically contradictory. The people could not vote for an affirmative and a negative of a proposition simultaneously, they say, and it is an absurdity to say that they accomplished by their votes for officials what they specifically voted not to accomplish by adopting the amendment.

Attorneys say that, granting that the people voted for the nominees first and elected them, by adopting the constitutional amendment afterward they repealed their first action and to all intents and purposes abolished the official tenure of the officials they had elected and legislated the successful candidates out of office before they had been seated.

It follows, attorneys say, that the officials who appear to have been elected November 6 were, in fact, not elected at all. They had no legal existence. The names on the ballot were placed there through an error. The only legal thing to have done, plainly was to have submitted the constitutional amendment alone with the candidates for such offices as expire December 31 and for such offices as were newly created or in which there were vacancies, such as elector, etc. Then, if the people adopted the amendment, they would have continued in office for another year specifically the present set of officials, and who, therefore, would have served for two additional years because the amendment abolished the election of 1901.

There are no newly elected state officers, county officers, township officers, etc., except the electors and judges. The amendment has abolished the election of 1901. Therefore it appears that the incumbents in the offices for which candidates were on the ticket November 6 will serve for one additional year because the amendment guarantees that, and for still an additional year because there is no election in 1901 and their successors cannot be elected and qualified before January, 1903.

ACCESS TO THE SEA VITAL.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 19.—In a lecture before the University of Michigan Engineering society Lyman E. Cooley of the Chicago engineer, said: "Eventually the interior cities of the country will be snapp'd of their trade unless the sea can be brought to their doors. Cheaper means of transportation and an independent sea footing must be given those cities. Chicago for example, will have to get upon an independent basis, entirely free from New York. The opening of a through deep sea way from the lakes to the ocean course from the Mississippi river will accomplish this. The veining of rivers throughout the country also offers equal facilities for other cities in gaining a through waterway to the sea. The cost of opening up the whole country in this way will be from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000, but the results will be greater than from an equal amount spent on railroads."

WIN WEALTH ON HANNA'S TIP.

New York, Nov. 19.—Every republican leader of any prominence throughout the country got the tip about four weeks ago from Mark Hanna that Pacific Mail was a "good thing" and that it should be bought for a rise of 20 points. When the tip was sent out Pacific Mail was selling at 31 1/2. After election the stock was advanced to 57, and at that price the politicians began to realize. The insiders divided several millions among them, their profits ranging from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

The significance of this stock deal is contained in the fact that Senator Hanna, spokesman of the administration, declared in emphatic terms in an interview just after election that the most important measure which the republican party would concern itself with in congress was the subsidy bill, which, Senator Hanna said, would be taken up immediately and pushed through to an early vote.

HIGH PRICE FOR EXCHANGE SEAT.

New York, Nov. 19.—A seat on the New York Stock exchange was sold for \$45,000, which is the record for a Stock Exchange membership. This price is \$1,500 in advance of the amount realized on the last seat sold. The \$45,000 mark shows an advance of about \$11,500 over the amount paid for a seat some two months ago, which was reported to have been disposed of for \$33,000. Several months ago a seat was sold for \$41,000.

BIG WAR FEARED

CHINA IS PREPARING FOR A RENEWAL OF WAR.

SITUATION DANGEROUS

The Military Situation is Becoming Dangerous While Allies Act Indecisively.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—Despite the fact that the Russian minister to China is co-operating in the peace negotiations, the most influential journals and papers have declined steadily since that time. Good cows and heifers have of course suffered the least decline and are not over 10 to 15 cents lower. The medium and common kinds are being quoted as fully 25 cents lower and some of the very poor ones are still lower than that and can hardly be disposed of at all.

There has not been much life to the stocker and feeder trade and all grades show a decline from the prices paid last week. Good heavy weight cattle have declined 10 to 15 cents, while the light and medium weight stuff is hard to dispose of at a 25 cents decline. Calves have suffered more than any other kind and show a decline of 50 cents from last week and 75 cents two weeks ago. There is not very much country demand for any kind of cattle and this has made yard traders correspondingly backward about doing business.

The hog market has shown great activity this week advancing and declining rapidly from day to day and finally closing at just about the same prices as the opening of the week. On Monday the market advanced 10 cents but on Tuesday and Wednesday it declined about 16 cents, then on Thursday it advanced fully 15 cents and on Friday 5 to 10 cents more was added but today buyers were able to take off about 10 cents, which leaves the market just where it was on the close Monday, but still about 10 cents higher than on the close of a week ago.

Shanghai, Thursday, Oct. 11.—From Peking to Shanghai it is next to impossible to meet an European or American who has resided any length of time in China but who believes that the real trouble has not really commenced. They bitterly reproach the powers for not being more severe in their measures, particularly for not absolutely destroying the Forbidden City, at Peking. Old residents of Tien Tsin, Chee Foo and Shanghai say it was a grave blunder that will in the near future cause the loss of thousands of lives and the destruction of much property.

It is a well authenticated fact that hardly a Chinaman outside the province of Chi Li believes the allies have had any success at all. Papers are sold in Shanghai, giving as graphic details of the alleged capture of Admiral Seymour, General Chaffee and others as any of the wonderful stories that emanated from the Shanghai liar a few months ago, describing the butchery of the ministers and their families, which were so freely published in all the European and American papers. Not only are the details given at full length, but pictures are also published, showing the admiral and several generals with carques around their necks, being tried before the native judges.

Two Chinamen were beheaded recently in Shanghai for publishing "wild slanders and malicious falsehoods" in stating that Peking had fallen into the hands of the allies and that the impress dowager and the empress had fled. The most serious part of the whole affair is considered to be the fact that the Chinese judges themselves believed the men were really lying.

The presence of foreign troops in Shanghai is not objected to, because it means that an immense amount of money is being spent there and if anything is worth the Chinese storekeepers it is that some day soon the "great-victorious army" of the "Son of Heaven" will come and drive the "foreign devils" out, a consummation that from one point of view, they devoutly hope for, but, from financial considerations, they would rather have postponed for the present.

It is an acknowledged fact that the Chinese as a race are indifferent to pain and practically careless with regard to human life, either their own or that of others. It is also a fact that the same time a seeming contradiction, that heretofore the Chinese have not shown themselves brave in battle, at least not when it begins to go against them, acting on the principle that "he who fights and runs away lives to fight another day."

The white people in this part of China say Chi Li is but a very small part of the country; only one province of eighteen and but of medium size in population, and that if it took as many men as it did to subdue Chi Li, what will it take when the whole country rises as it is ripe to do?

The removal of the empress dowager and the court recently from Shen Si to Shen Si is looked upon by foreign merchants, missionaries and even by most of the converts, as a danger and a menace. A merchant who has been thirty years in China told a correspondent that it was a place almost impossible for foreign troops to reach, if they so desired, and the only feasible way was to go about 500 miles up the Yang Tse river and then 500 miles by land. If this were attempted, however, they would have to fight the greater part of the way.

He believes that the empress dowager has a hold on the situation and is only endeavoring to make terms in the name of the emperor, just to rain time and trusts that in the meanwhile some of the powers may get to fighting among themselves.

The Argentine Republic exported only 105,105 bales of wool last year, as against 207,439 in 1899.

SOUTH OMAHA MARKET REPORT.

South Omaha, Neb., Nov. 17, 1900. Live Stock Report Furnished by the Plains Commission Co. of South Omaha, Neb.

The past week has been one of disappointment to dealers in the yards as well as those in the country. Receipts have shown a very heavy increase from last week, the bulk of it native stuff and a great part of it the kind that dealers do not take kindly to.

In the steer line there has not been a very marked fluctuation, the choice cattle selling on the close of the week at just about the same figure as they have all the week. On the half fat and medium kinds there has been a slight decline but it would not amount to over 10 to 15 cents. There are a great many cattle coming which have had corn but not enough to make them at all good and buyers are not taking them except as a last resort.

The cow market was in good shape the early part of the week, but on Wednesday there was a break and prices have declined steadily since that time. Good cows and heifers have of course suffered the least decline and are not over 10 to 15 cents lower. The medium and common kinds are being quoted as fully 25 cents lower and some of the very poor ones are still lower than that and can hardly be disposed of at all.

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LOSES HIS COLLEGE CHAIR.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—Dr. E. A. Ross, head of the department of economics at Stanford university and one of the strongest men of the faculty, has resigned from the university. Dr. Ross issued a statement in which he charged that Mrs. Stanford forced him out because of his strong anti-Chinese views. Prof. Ross delivered a lecture to workmen in this city in May last in which he pointed out the danger of oriental immigration, taking the ground as an economist that the Chinese, as they could "underlive" the Caucasians, would debase labor. Mrs. Stanford is a large employer of Chinese and took exception to his statements. At another time the professor spoke on public utilities and predicted municipal ownership of street railways. Mrs. Stanford is heavily interested in street railways in this city.

Dr. Ross came to Stanford university from Indiana State university. Last summer he lectured at the Chicago university's summer school.

WILL STAY WITH MCKINLEY.

Washington, Nov. 19.—President McKinley announced clearly and forcefully to the members of his cabinet his desire that they should all remain with him during the four years of his coming administration. His wishes were made known in an extended speech at the cabinet meeting in the white house. Responses were made by all of the members present, and while there were no definite pledges from any of them that they would accept the portfolios thus tendered afresh, there was on the other hand no definite declination.

The proceedings set forth the wishes of the president in the matter and relieved the members of the cabinet of the customary obligation of tendering their resignations at the end of the term, unless they have made an irrevocable decision that it will be impossible for them to continue in office.

BRITISH COPY AFTER WEYLER.

Durban, Nov. 19.—The Natal Mercury reports that among the measures to be adopted in order to pacify the Boers is the reconcentration plan of Lord Roberts. Lord Kitchener has decided to take this step, owing to the difficulty of dealing with the armed Boers while hampered by the civilian population in the outlying districts.

Bloomfontein, Nov. 19.—The Boers heavily attacked the railroad at Edenburg, November 15. It is reported that the Boers were completely cut up. One report has it that twenty-five of the party were killed or wounded.

TO LET OUT SALESMEN.

New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 19.—January 1 this city will receive its first installment of the "prosperity" promised after the election of McKinley.

After that date the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery company, which has a big plant here, will dispense with all its traveling salesmen. The company has decided to sell its goods through a wholesale house in New York instead of by salesman.