

HANG AND BURN HIM

JUSTICE SWIFT AND TERRIBLE TO NEGRO MURDERER.

Washed by Mob in Indiana—Jail Battered Down and Wreck Dragged Away—Sheriff Asks for Militia, Which Arrives Too Late

A Terre Haute, Ind., dispatch says that justice swift and terrible was meted out today to George Ward, the negro who murdered Miss Finklestein, the school teacher, by shooting her with a shotgun and cutting her throat yesterday afternoon. In a few hours after his arrest an angry mob battered down the doors of the jail, dragged the miserable prisoner to the Wabash bridge, several squares away, and hanged him to the bridge. Not content with the hanging, the crowd cut the corpse down and laying it on a board under the bridge, kindled a fire and cremated it.

It was the first lynching that ever occurred in this city, and the day abounded in exciting incidents. Ward was arrested at 10 o'clock at the car works, where he was employed, as a laborer, and after being fully identified by two citizens, made a confession. His only excuse was that Miss Finklestein called him a "dirty nigger and slapped him in the face.

MILITIA COMES TOO LATE. Sheriff Pasig communicated with the governor, but the mob accomplished its work before the militia could be ordered out. Being advised of the threatening situation the governor wired to Captain Thomas of company B to place his company, fully armed, in a position to be immediately ready for duty. Before the sheriff could call on the soldiers the prisoner was in the hands of the mob and was led before being taken to the place for the hanging.

The mob battered down the iron doors but were driven back by Jaffor D'Donnell, who fired over the heads of the mob. Deputy Sheriffs Cooper, Hesseck and Lee Force were struck by scattering shots and slightly injured, but none of the crowd was hurt. A detail of police arrived and tried to disperse the crowd, but with poor success. The crowd kept on growing and the excitement increased.

BATTERED DOWN THE DOORS. At 12:30 another crowd of irrestible numbers attacked the jail, battered down the doors, secured possession of the keys and entered the cell room. A piece of railroad timber twenty-five feet long and eight inches thick was used as a battering ram. The side door was opened from the inside and a rush was made by the mob. The negro's cell was quickly opened and Ward was dragged forth. He realized that no mercy could be expected from the mob, and he fought with the desperate ferocity of a beast at bay. He was dragged out to the street, still fighting with all his strength, but a blow from a heavy hammer felled him to the ground.

A noise was quickly adjusted to his seek and all the mob started with its victim toward the Wabash bridge. The feeble resistance now made by the negro was soon quieted by the savage blows given him. Face downward he was dragged through the street to the bridge and across the rough plank to the driveway to the fraubridge. Many are of the opinion that the man was dead before the scene of the scene of the hanging was reached. However, the rope was thrown over one of the upper beams and the body drawn up.

DECIDED TO BURN THE BODY. It had been swinging in that position but a short time when some one suggested burning at the stake as the nearest approach to a proper expiation of the awful crime. The suggestion was adopted unanimously, and a fire was quickly built on the bank of the river, just south of the west end of the bridge. Into the fire the body, bearing no sign of life, was thrown, and faggots were piled upon it. The stake was omitted.

The fire had barely been started when a man arrived with a can of turpentine, which was fed to the eager flames. After that combustible oil seemed to flow spontaneously toward the fire, and the flames leaped high, while the body of the wretched murdered was rapidly consumed.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., Feb. 28.—An appeal has been sent to the department of the interior at Washington for aid the suffering Zuni Indians in northern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico. A report from Apache county says a portion of the tribe near Romah is in a fearful condition from lack of food and clothing. Rations at the agency are totally inadequate and whites have been contributing supplies. So widespread, however, is the trouble that the government is the only source of substantial aid. Last summer's drought destroyed the Zuni crops and the Indians traded nearly all their blankets and clothing for food.

Ordered to the Philippines. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—(Special.)—Under the late army order Sergeant Wilthenhoff of Washington barracks, District of Columbia, is sent to Fort Robinson to relieve Quartermaster Sergeant Charles Koehning, who is ordered to San Francisco to sail on the first transport leaving there for Manila. Representative Sutherland has secured a Spanish war cannon for the G. A. R. post at Franklin, Neb.

WORK ALL NIGHT

Congress Industrialists Final Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The house, which is still in the legislative day of Friday, was in session from 2 to 6 yesterday afternoon, and last evening from 8 o'clock it worked on into the night to dispose of the conference reports which crowded in upon it. Everybody was at high tension, and only required a spark to create a scene. No sensational incidents such as usually occur during the closing hours had occurred, however, up to midnight. The galleries were packed to the doors all day and evening with inauguration visitors. The confusion and din on the floor, with the speaker's gavel going incessantly to preserve a semblance of order, must have made the proceedings unintelligible to the visitors. There was a big fight during the afternoon over the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill which linked together the fate of the St. Louis, Buffalo and Charleston expositions appropriation. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee, led the fight and defeated a motion to concur.

A resolution to appoint a special committee of seven members to visit Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines and report upon conditions raised the cry of "junketing trip," and was debated at intervals while conference reports were not before the house.

FIRST SUNDAY SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The first Sunday session of the sixty-sixth congress was held by the senate Sunday. It will not appear in the Congressional Record as a session of Sunday, as the senate is working under the legislative day of Saturday and will continue so to work until this session shall be declared a journal finally at noon today. Yesterday's session began at 10 o'clock, the senate having been in recess since 10:30 Saturday night. The galleries were packed with people here to attend the inauguration ceremonies and by reason of important business, there was a large attendance of senators.

After a spirited fight, both in conference and on the floor, the final conference report of the naval appropriation bill was agreed to, the senate receding from the one contested amendment authorizing the construction of three additional Holland submarine torpedo boats.

A conference report on the general deficiency bill was agreed to without comment. During the afternoon and evening the senate passed a large number of bills, among them being that to promote the safety of railway employees.

Carried on in the Lake.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., March 4.—Twenty-one fishermen were carried on Lake Erie, off Silver Creek, yesterday afternoon on floating ice, but seventeen of them were rescued. The other four have probably perished.

The last seen of one four they were still on the ice, but a high wind was blowing up a big sea and the ice was breaking up. They were about four miles out and there was a mile of open water between them and the shore.

Condemn Admirals Sampson.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The Chicago federation of labor, at a meeting yesterday, adopted a series of resolutions endorsing the cause of Gunner Morgan, who is seeking promotion in the United States navy. The resolutions, adopted which will be forwarded to President McKinley, declares it to be one of the fundamental principles of this government that there should be no class distinctions and that "the Chicago federation of labor, representing over 100,000 members of this city, unqualifiedly condemn and emphatically protest against the assumption put forth by Admiral Sampson that restriction should be placed upon the honorable aspiration of Gunner Charles Morgan, who sought at the hands of said Sampson favorable in-lieu of his appeal for promotion to a commission, and received instead a cruel and outrageous insult."

The resolutions further criticize Admiral Sampson for his stand in the matter.

Told To Go and Sit No More.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., March 4.—The winding up of the Snake trouble came in the United States court, as agreed to last week between Chitto Harjo and his band of Indians, through his attorneys. It was agreed that all plead guilty before United States Commissioner Sanson to conspiracy. After pleading they were called into the United States court, which was in regular session, Judge Thomas presiding, and then, after a very forcible charge on the grave offense charged against Snake and his band, he sentenced them to eight years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$250 each but agreed to suspend sentence if they would go home and not commit any such acts again.

Record of the Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The volume of work done by the congress just closing was shown yesterday in a supplement to the house calendar prepared by Tally Clerk Wakefield of the house staff. The congress was in session 197 days, which is less than any congress for years. The following is given of bills, acts, etc. Number of bills, 14,336; number of reports, 3,997; public acts, 343; private acts, 1,294; resolutions, 1,765; number of joint resolutions, 265.

THIRTY-FIVE MINERS ENTOMBED.

A Fire in Wyoming Mine Claims Many Victims.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 27.—The worst disaster in the history of a coal mine in Wyoming since the Almy horror, eight years ago, occurred at Diamondville last night when fire broke out in mine No. 1, of the Diamondville Coal and Coke Co., which was attended with great loss of life and destruction of property. Twenty-six miners perished and their charred bodies are still in the mine.

The fire was discovered shortly after the night shift commenced work. Its cause is not known but the flames made such progress that only one man escaped from the two entries in which it was confined. His name is John Anderson, and he was frightfully burned in running the gauntlet of the flames. He is unable to give any account of the accident other than that he was suddenly confronted by a wall of fire and smoke and wrapping his head in an overcoat he ran in the direction of the main entrance. The first intimation the miners in the other entries had of a fire was when Anderson came rushing into the upper level, his clothing in flames. He fell unconscious and was carried to the mouth of the mine.

NO POSSIBILITY OF RESCUE.

The alarm was sounded and hundreds of miners at work in the mines and on the outside rushed to the rescue of the imprisoned comrades. The fires had by this time made such progress that it was impossible to enter the rooms of the flames. The entire night was spent in confining the fire to the two entries, and this morning it was necessary to seal them up to prevent the flames from spreading to other parts of the mine. This step was only decided upon after all hope of saving the lives of the men had been abandoned.

The scenes at the mouth of the mine during the night and yesterday were heartrending. Relatives and friends of the entombed miners rushed to the mine, frantically waving their hands and crying to the mine officials and miners to save their dead ones. Many of the women and children were slightly injured in the crowd and by falling over obstacles in the darkness.

Diamondville has been the scene of a number of disastrous fires since the coal mines were opened there ten years ago, but the conflagrations were never attended with serious loss of life. Almost all the mines at Diamondville are owned by the Oregon Short Line railroad. The output of mine No. 1, is about 175,000 tons of coal per annum and upward of 7000 miners are employed. The victims are nearly all Italians and Finlanders.

THIRTY-FIVE ENTOMBED.

As nearly as can be learned there are about thirty-five men entombed. The fire is now supposed to have been started through a spark dropping on old waste and oil in a room in which they were stored.

As soon as the fire was discovered by a boy driver, named James Helson, he bravely ran and told the men who were inside. Richard Fern, fifteen years old, also ran through the levels Nos. 6, 7 and 8, and notified the men and many were saved through his courageous action.

It is supposed that many of those yet in the mine could have been saved had they understood or heeded the first warning of danger. Seven brave men headed by Mine Foreman Griffin, made several desperate attempts to reach the men through the lower level, but their efforts were in vain, four of the seven being knocked down by damp, and the others being compelled to carry them to fresh air.

Just fourteen months ago yesterday this ill-fated mine took fire. At that time the fire was desperately fought and overcome by brave men headed by Superintendent Snedden. That fire was far greater than this, but this one has cost more lives, if reports be true, as given at the mouth of the mine yesterday by men who worked there.

Population of Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The census taken December 1, 1900, shows the population of the empire to be 66,345,014, of which number 27,731,067 are males.

Thirty-three of the largest towns have populations over 100,000 each, or an aggregate of 8,198,814. Since 1895 the increase in the population of the empire has been about 4,000,000 or 7.9 per cent, the highest rate of increase for any quinquennial period during the last thirty years.

Emperor William Leaves Gumburg.

CROSENBERG, Feb. 27.—Emperor William returned yesterday to Berlin in order to be with the impress upon the anniversary of their wedding, which occurs tomorrow. Her majesty is detained in Berlin, owing to the indisposition of her daughter, the Princess Victoria Louise.

King Edward, by special request of his sister, the dowager empress Frederick, will remain until Saturday. Empress Frederick took an airing in a wheel chair this morning, King Edward walking by her side.

Attacked by the Natives.

MOHRHARA, East Coast Africa, Feb. 27.—A British expedition of 500 men, after making a march of 114 miles into the Somaliland country, to punish them for killing Jenner who was attacked February 19, at Samassa, twenty-nine miles from Affmadu, and lost seven men killed, including Lieutenant Colonel Mailland. The Somalils were beaten off with the loss of 150 men killed. The cattle captured were stampeded and lost.

THE WAR REVENUE REDUCTION BILL IS AGREED TO.

The Senate and House Agree to the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.—The conferees of the senate and house upon the war revenue reduction bill yesterday announced the result of their deliberations upon that measure. The report of the committee shows a compromise all along the lines of the bill, the changes in the present law being as follows:

Tobacco—Twenty per cent discount of the original tax of 12 cents per pound, as against 25 per cent reduction as fixed by the senate and none as the bill passed the house. The rate agreed upon will make the tax \$0.60 per hundred pounds.

Cigars—On those weighing more than three pounds per thousand the house rate of \$3 per thousand was retained as against \$3.30 as fixed by the senate and \$3.60 as in the present law. On those weighing less than three pounds per thousand the senate rate of 18 cents per pound was allowed to stand as against the rate of \$18 per thousand as fixed by the existing law, which was not disturbed by the house.

Cigarettes—On those weighing more than three pounds per thousand the senate action fixing the rate at 18 cents per pound prevailed. The house did not change the existing law.

Beer—The house rate of \$1.60 per barrel and repealing the 71-2 per cent discount was retained.

RETAIN TAX ON BANKS.

Bankers' capital—Present law retained, the senate receding from its amendment.

Commercial brokers' tax—Repealed in accordance with original section of both houses.

Certificates of stock transfers—The rate of 2 cents for each \$1,000 is retained and the senate amendment, including the transactions of bucket shops, was accepted by the house conferees.

Sale of products at exchanges—The senate amendment exempting the sales of merchandise in the actual course of transportation was accepted, but the rate of 1 per cent for each \$100 as fixed by the present law was retained, the senate amendment making the rate \$2 being disagreed to.

Bank checks—Repealed in accordance with the house action.

Certificates of deposit—Tax repealed. Promissory notes—Tax repealed. Money orders—Tax repealed.

Bills of exchange; Foreign—The rate fixed at 2 cents for each \$100, in accordance with the senate amendment.

Bills of lading and export—Repealed. Express receipts—Repealed. Telegraph messages—Repealed.

Miscellaneous bonds—Tax repealed, except upon bonds of indemnity.

Certificates of damage and certificates not otherwise specified—Repealed.

Charter party—Repealed. Conveyances—Exempted below \$2,500, above \$2,500 25 cents for each \$500 in accordance with senate action.

Telephone messages—Tax repealed.

NO TAX ON INSURANCE.

Insurance—Tax repealed on all kinds of insurance, in accordance with the action of the house, the senate conferees receding on all senate amendments.

Leases—Tax repealed. Manifests—Tax repealed. Morgages—Tax repealed.

Steamship passage receipts—Exempted below \$5 in value and the rate fixed at 50 cents for each \$50 in cost of that price and over.

Power of attorney—Tax repealed. Protest—Tax repealed.

Warehouse receipts—Tax repealed. Proprietary medicines—Tax repealed in accordance with house action, the senate amendment being disagreed to.

Perfumery and cosmetics—Tax repealed. Chewing gum—Tax repealed.

Legacies—Law modified so as to exclude from taxation legacies of charitable, religious, literary or educational character.

The total reduction of the revenues as made by the bill as agreed upon will amount to about \$41,000,000 as against \$40,000,000 as passed the house and \$45,000,000 as amended in the senate.

The provisions of the bill as agreed upon will take effect on the 1st of next July.

Fitzhugh Lee on Retired List.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 1.—(Special.)—Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee was placed on the retired list of the army. This is in accordance with the provisions of the special act of congress under which he was appointed brigadier general in the regular army a short time ago. It is expected that he will at once be relieved of the command of the department of the Missouri.

Hospital Steward Fred Welch, Now Stationed at Fort Crook, is to be Transferred to Manila, and will sail on the first transport leaving for the Philippines after his arrival in San Francisco.

To Lay Down Arms.

LONDON, Mar. 1.—The Daily Chronicle, which has received a report it believes trustworthy, though it has no means of verification, that General Botha has surrendered to Lord Kitchener, says: "According to earliest information General Botha was to have been received at Lord Kitchener's camp about the end of this week, but if the foregoing report is correct events have ripened with unexpected rapidity."

THE HOUSE CONCURS

HOUSE YIELDS TO AMENDMENTS OF THE SENATE.

Extra Session Headed Off—Hull Defends His Record—Ropes to the Insinuations Against Him—Frankly Admits an Interest in Philippine Enterprises.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The house removed all possibility of an extra session yesterday by concurring in the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill. The vote stood 159-134. It was a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. McCall (Mass.), Mr. Loud (Cal.) Mr. Driscoll (N. Y.) and Mr. Mann (Ill.) who voted with the demceats. Mr. Cooper (Wis.) answered and was not paired. The bill now goes to the president.

The house was brought to a vote by a special order proposed by the committee on rules which permitted an hour's debate on a side. The debate was not especially noteworthy. The Philippine and Cuban amendments were defeated.

ONE EXCITING INCIDENT.

The only exciting incident occurred at the close of the debate when Mr. Hull, of Iowa, whose name has been connected with a lumber and development company in the Philippines, frankly acknowledged that he had invested money in it. He said it was a legitimate enterprise, which was not looking for government favors. Subsequently, when he stated that the company would not have invested money if Bryan had been elected, the democrats jeered and hissed and shouted that it was because if Bryan had been elected the Philippines would not have been exploited. Mr. Lentz, (Ohio) challenged Mr. Hull's right to vote, but Mr. Hull voted aye.

The final conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was adopted and a number of minor bills were put through final stages.

The conference report on the St. Louis exposition bill, which agreed to Sunday closing, was agreed to and the bill was sent back to conference. A motion to concur in the Charleston exposition amendment was defeated, 84 by 132. The revenue cutter service bill was sidetracked early in the day by a vote of the house.

Safe from the Mob.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Mar. 2.—Guarded by four companies of state militia to protect him from a mob determined on lynching, Albert Shenkle, who, on December 25 last, criminally assaulted the sixteen-year-old daughter of Chas. H. Giller of Carrollton, was early yesterday morning taken from the Springfield county jail, put on board a special train and brought to Carrollton. Through streets lined with silent spectators he was hurried to the court house. An hour after the arrival of the train Shenkle had pleaded guilty, been promptly given an indeterminate sentence by Judge Owen Thompson and was on his way to the southern Illinois penitentiary at Chester. Although threats of lynching had been freely made by the citizens of Carrollton, and, although the streets and grounds around the jail and court house had been patrolled by an armed mob determined upon using summary measures, ever since it was announced that Shenkle would be brought here for trial, there was no disorder attending Shenkle's arrival and departure.

Have Settled Their War.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The price of roasted coffee has been advanced one-half of 1 cent per pound to 104 cents net by the Woolson Spice company which is controlled by the American Sugar Refining company interests. This brings the price up to a level with that of the Arbuckle's, the first time that this has been so in two years. Mr. Willett of Willett & Gray said: "The coffee-sugar war has been settled beyond any question by a complete arrangement on coffee between the Arbuckle's and the American Sugar Refining company. All sugar and coffee interests are now in entire harmony."

Sinking Steamer Sighted.

LONDON, March 2.—The British steamer Indiana, from Venice, Jan. 15, via Messina, for London, was sighted off Worthing at daybreak this morning in a sinking condition. A strong sea was running and a life boat which was sent out to discover any signs of life on the steamer.

Miners Reach Agreement.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—In a four-hour session yesterday evening the sub-joint committee of miners and operators of Illinois accomplished more than was done by the joint scale committee in four days. They reached an agreement on the mining scale for the district where the hardest fight was promised.

Fighting on the Frontier.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A dispatch from the Journal and Advertiser from Cape Haytien says: "The situation on the frontier of Hayti and San Domingo is more serious. There is fighting every night between troops of the two countries and soldiers have been killed. Both sides are massing troops, though all the talk is of a peaceful settlement of the trouble. All is quiet here and at Port du Prince."

STATE LEGISLATURE

The Work of Making Laws Goes Rapidly on in Both Branches of the Body.

HOUSE PASSES GAME BILL.

Sifting Committees Appointed and Preparations Made to Push the Business of the Legislature as Rapidly as Possible.

The house received and adopted standing committee reports as follows: House roll 153, by Cressey, for a binding twine factory at the penitentiary, to be postponed.

House roll No. 16 by Mockett, a free attendance high school bill, for general file.

House roll, No. 54, by Fowler, a free high school bill, to pass. These two bills will be taken up together.

House roll 409, by Miskell, raising the salary of secretary of banking board to \$2,000, for general file.

House roll No. 294, by Jouvencal, relating to the appointment of receivers for banks, for passage.

The game bill was considered in committee of the whole with Cain in the chair. The bill was amended making it illegal for the shooting of quails for two years and afterwards leaving an open season of one month.

Mr. Laffin offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Whereas the time for the introduction of the has expired, and there are a large number of house bills and senate bills on the general file, and also unreported in the hands of the several committees, and it being necessary for the more important of these bills to be advanced, in order to insure action thereon,

"Therefore, Be it resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the speaker, to be known as a sifting committee; to serve the remainder of this twenty-seventh session of the legislature; and further, that no house bills or senate files, be considered out of their general order, or advanced unless it be that the said sifting committee shall have recommended their advancement, or consideration out of their regular order."

The motion prevailed. Mr. Fowler moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider house roll 138 and after that house roll 305.

The motion prevailed.

The house went into committee of the whole with Warner of Lancaster in the chair. The game bill was taken up again. It was discussed at great length. A provision to compel the construction of fishways in all mill dams was stricken out. The amendment of Stockwell of Antelope that the killing of quail be absolutely forbidden, was reconsidered and the bill was left finally providing an open season for quail of one month each year after two years of complete protection. The bill was recommended for passage.

House roll No. 305 by Fowler, creating a state health inspector and giving the board of health wider powers for the suppression of epidemics of disease was next considered.

The bill was indefinitely postponed. A committee was appointed to confer with a senate committee on adjournment.

Currie of Custer moved to take up in committee of the whole the bill creating two new normal schools. This motion was defeated and an adjournment was taken immediately on motion of Harlan.

The defeat of the proposition to take up the normal school bill, together with the appointment of a sifting committee, caused a heated discussion between several members after the senate had adjourned. The friends of the bill assert that at the proper time they will secure enough votes to take up the bill. The opposition is determined to defeat the bill.

IN THE SENATE.

Martin of Richardson moved that a sifting committee of five be appointed to sift out the bills on general file, the proposer of the motion not to be included. Miller wanted a committee of seven, but his motion received no second. Mr. Martin's motion was adopted without discussion. Before the senate adjourned for the day Lieutenant Governor Savage appointed as such sifting committee, Crouse of Washington, O'Neil of Lancaster, Harlan of York, Liddell of Douglas and McCargar of Saline.

The only bill to come up for passage was house roll No. 56, by Miskell, providing that in counties under township organization the township road tax shall be paid in cash. The bill passed by a vote of 27 ayes to 1 nay.

In committee of the whole the senate considered the publication of the proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Young of Stanton moved that that part of the bill requiring the work to be given to the lowest bidder be stricken out and in lieu thereof a clause limiting the rate to 50 cents a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion in nonpareil type. He urged that this limit ought to be adopted because it was half the legal rate. Half rates for three months was fair when compared with the ordinary legal rate for four weeks. He pointed out that without a limitation in the bill the newspapers of a county could pool and charge one dollar per square for the first publication and 50 cents for each subsequent publication. Mr. Young did not desire the state to be at the mercy of the newspapers, yet he desired to pay fair rates. In his opinion the amendment would be legal, as it would make a specific bill in nowise conflicting with the present statute governing prices for legal notices.