

FOUR LIVES GO OUT.

A QUARTETTE OF MURDERERS DIED BY ELECTRICITY.

The Workings of the New York Law Again Tested—A More Satisfactory Result Than in the Case of Kemmler—All the Men Die Instantly—Reporters Excluded from Within the Walls of Sing Sing Prison, Where the Execution Took Place—Slocum the First to Die.

Four Murderers Executed. SING SING, N. Y., July 8.—James Slocum, Harris A. Smiler, Joseph Wood and Schihuya Jugiuro were sent to their doom at the prison here yesterday by means of electricity. The approximate time of the turning on of the current in each case was: Slocum, 4:40; Smiler, 5:10; Wood, 5:30; Jugiuro, 6:05.

The prisoners had received some intimation this morning that the executions were to take place this morning and they were prepared for them. They went to the execution chamber bravely and met their fates without a struggle. They offered no resistance, but they rather assisted the keepers when they were bound to the chair.

The testing apparatus showed a satisfactory strength of current and the electrician advised the warden of this fact. The warden went to one of the great iron doors, at which stood one of the assistants whom he had appointed under warrant of law, and it was open to permit him to pass through. He was gone only a couple of minutes. In that time he had notified Head Keeper Connaughton, who was in the condemned cell room, that the chair was ready for the first of the condemned men. The death warrant was not read to the condemned men in the cell, as was done in the case of Kemmler. The warden said he did not know anything in the law compelling him to read the death warrant. As a precautionary measure he would read it, but not at the time of the execution—some time before if possible. It was his wish to prevent the other men from knowing that the first man had been taken from his cell if possible, and so the exit from the cell room was made as quiet as possible. The warden and the head keeper walked ahead, then the condemned man between the two priests—Father Creedon and Father Lynch—and then the two guards. When the iron door had been closed behind the party Slocum stood silent and stolid. He showed no depth of interest in the ceremony in which he was to be a participant. The warden did not ask the prisoner if he had anything to say, and he did not volunteer anything. The prisoner walked quietly to the chair and sat down.

As the prisoner seated himself in the chair and leaned back the warden's assistants stepped forward and drew across his chest and under his arms heavy straps, which were securely fastened to the chair. Then about his wrists and over his limbs they drew another strap, which they buckled closely, so that no straining under the influence of the current of electricity could throw the body into ugly contortions or move it from the position in which the two electrodes pressed against it and formed the circuit through which the current from the dynamo would be playing. His legs were quickly strapped to the legs of the chair. In all of these preparations the witnesses showed a great interest. Warden Durston, particularly, as the first who had superintended an execution, watched every movement of the warden's assistants with interest. Dr. McDonald superintended the adjustment of all the straps. Warden Brown told the correspondent two days before that he would leave all the arrangements in the hands of the scientists present. The last straps to be put in place were the new ones across the face. They were belts rather than straps. One was drawn across the forehead of the prisoner and partly over the mouth, but not so far as to prevent speech. The other was fastened over his eyes and pressed down over his nose. When the straps were all in place the figure "1" above his head was loosened and brought down so that the electrode fastened to the end of it at the base of a coil spring hung in front of his forehead. When the sponge in the electrode was adjusted, the figure "4" was clamped in place and the electrode was fastened in position by a strap passing around the head. Then the second electrode was put in place. It was very like the first—a convex brass band with a sponge stretched to the under side. The right leg of the prisoner's trousers had been split up the side so that the electrode could be bound to the calf of the leg. It was fastened in place. This wire representing the negative pole was attached to it at the back by a small thumb screw of brass. The wire ran down through the floor and into the executioner's closet, to the wall of which it was fastened. The wire from the figure 4 hung from a covered rod extending over the top of the closet and hanging above the prisoner's head.

The prisoner made no sound during these preparations, but went through them stolidly, giving the deputy wardens such assistance as he could by placing his arms and legs in the desired positions as they were indicated. Dr. McDonald, who was in full charge of the scientific features of the executions, stood directly behind the chair as the preparations were completed. One of the attendant doctors took a can of salt water in his hands. It was a long necked can with a handle on the side, such as is used by engineers for oiling. With it he wet the sponges at the two electrodes. The prepara-

tions consumed only two or three minutes. When everything was in place Dr. Daniels and Dr. Southwick looked over the straps. While the doctors were looking over the straps Warden Brown stood aside, a mere onlooker. The law required him to be present, but he regretted the necessity and only carried out the letter of the law by hardly more than lending his presence to the occasion.

Through all these preliminaries the witnesses stood at a respectful distance, their eyes fixed on the prisoner. The warden had clothed Slocum in a new suit of cheap black bagonet cloth, trousers of a dark pattern, a white shirt, turn down collar and black cravat.

Dr. McDonald fixed his eyes on the stop watch in his hands and watched it tick off minute fractions of seconds. When it marked twenty seconds he nodded to Electrician Davis, who stood with his hands still on the switch waiting for the signal. It had been decided that to wait for the executioner in the closet to respond to a signal would mean a loss of time which would make the duration of the current uncertain and destroy some of the scientific value of the experiment. So the electrical apparatus had been so constructed that when the current was turned on the chair circuit it could be thrown out of both the chair and the executioner's closet by the operation of Electrician Davis' lever, so that when Dr. McDonald nodded to the electrician he threw the switch bar across the board and the current ceased to flow through the apparatus of death.

From the chair Slocum's remains were carried to an adjoining apartment, where they were laid out on one of the long tables for the autopsy. The next man chosen was Smiler, the Salvation Army bigamist who murdered one of his wives. To summon Smiler the warden had to pass the cell of Wood, but in front of all the condemned men's cells iron screens had been drawn so that none of them knew before his time which of the others had been summoned. The warden passed around the screen which shut in Jugiuro's cell and then he came to Smiler. He came out supported by Rev. Mr. Edgerton on one side and Rev. Mr. Law on the other. He betrayed no fear as he faced the curious eyes of the witnesses in the execution chamber and looked for the first time on the death chair.

The contact in this case, as in the others, (with perhaps some almost inappreciable variation) was twenty seconds. The current measured some fifteen hundred volts. At the end of twenty seconds the current was turned off, but only for a minute. The chest of the man in the chair began to heave and the current was turned on once more, until, as in the case of Slocum, it burned the flesh.

Wood was the third to be executed. He came willingly, accompanied by the two priests, and went through the ordeal bravely. The first contacts in Wood's case, as in the others, did not seem final, and it needed a second, and was continued until the flesh was singed, satisfying the physicians that he was dead.

In Kemmler's case the burning of the body was ascribed in part to the fact that the sponges at the electrodes were not well wetted. In all four cases today the sponges were wetted instantly and still the body was burned. The reason for this result will have to be sought elsewhere.

The fourth man to meet death was the Japanese Jugiuro. It had been expected that if any of the prisoners made resistance to being placed in the chair it would be he. The brute nature which broke out in violence many times during the course of his confinement might have been expected to make a supreme effort at the last to thwart the law or annoy and injure its administrators, but the long term of his confinement had bowed Jugiuro into tame submission. When the warden and the keepers came to him in his cell he was seated on the floor. He sprang up as though he met the summons gladly and he surveyed his guards quietly. He was dressed like the others—in a black coat and vest, dark trousers, white collar and black ties. He took his place quietly, suffered the attendants to bind him without protest and stolidly awaited the shock. It came to him as to the others and with like results. The first contact did not destroy all appearance of life and the second burned the flesh.

The Kansas Alliance Move. TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—A call has been issued for a general convention of the farmers' alliance and all industrial organizations in the state at Topeka, August 20, for the purpose of organizing a co-operative association for the control of all farm products and exchange of supplies. The call was signed by J. F. French, secretary of the farmers' alliance; Senator Peffer, S. McLellan, editor of the official alliance paper; W. F. Wrightmyer, secretary of the national citizens' alliance, and Fred P. Bailey, general manager of the Mutual Protective association. The alliance leaders would not explain the objects of the convention further than to say that it was for the purpose of taking steps to promote the scheme of co-operation among all classes of producers.

Mr. French, secretary of the alliance, denied that the scheme was in any way connected with the alleged farmers' trust outlined in the Chicago dispatches or that the intention was to devise schemes for withholding grain from the market. A co-operative system of life and fire insurance will be perfected. Fred P. Bailey, of Wichita, who prepared the call, is general manager of the Mutual Protective association, an organization just perfected for preventing sales under mortgage foreclosures. All members of the association are the owners of mortgaged farms and assist each other in fighting the attempted foreclosure.

THE ELECTROCUTION.

IS THE NEW PLAN ANY BETTER THAN THE OLD METHOD?

The Opinion of a Medical Gentleman Is that We Have Made No Great Gain in Employing Electricity to Take Human Life—The Late Executions at Sing Sing Discussed—The Sensational Story of a New York Reporter Who Viewed the Body of One of the Executed.

Medical Opinion on the Late Executions.

NEW YORK, July 10.—When Kemmler was electrocuted at Auburn Dr. George F. Shady was one of the state's invited witnesses. In asking Shady to be present Warden Durston not only acknowledged the ability of the eminent physician who prolonged the life of Gen. Grant, but he therefore acknowledged the right of the medical profession everywhere to know what transpired. Dr. Shady was present only in a personal capacity, but he represented his profession, being the editor of the Medical Record. When Dr. Jenkins began the autopsy on Kemmler's body Dr. Shady, who is a shorthand writer, made the running notes of the progress of that inquest. The same night, Dr. Shady having been left alone in the work, reduced his notes to writing and thus the Associated press was enabled to lay the description of the autopsy before the public with the story of Kemmler's execution. Dr. Shady was not present at the Sing Sing executions. Mr. Warden Brown is reported as having said he did not think of asking him. In this week's issue of the Record, however, Dr. Shady has editorial reference to the Sing Sing executions, and the following extracts are most pertinent:

"It is with a feeling of general relief that one hears that success has this time offset the horrors enacted last year at Auburn and that science, which heretofore has so nobly lent its best efforts to saving and prolonging life, has at last succeeded in showing its power to kill effectively, quickly and almost pleasantly."

"There was a grim humanity about the proceedings of repeating the shocks in quick succession which relieved the minds and conscience of those who guaranteed the criminals against unnecessary suffering. It is asserted that no burnt sacrifices resulted."

"No official report has yet been received regarding the details of the killing and there is nothing beyond the mere results in death which have at present any scientific interest. The extra precautions taken to prevent the expression of independent personal views will necessarily detract from the value of the verdict when finally rendered. The enforced secrecy of the proceedings will strike every fair-minded person with a surprise and suspicion which it will be exceedingly difficult to offset by any carefully worded official document. It can scarcely be believed that a party of scientific gentlemen could submit to be gagged by a prison official and be prevented from expressing an opinion regarding scientific phenomena of which they were the selected and skilled witnesses. They are placed in the humiliating position of a jury having a nominal power without a voice and presumably helpless in combating foregone conclusions."

"But if we must have capital punishment, what advantage have we gained by electricity over hanging? We have seen that it may fall horribly unless extraordinary precautions are taken. It has been claimed by those who appear to know that the torture of Kemmler was grossly exaggerated. We can testify to the contrary and assert that no adjectives are strong enough to do justice in the awful scene. The most we can hope for is that history may never repeat itself in that direction."

Sensational Story in Connection With the Recent Executions.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The following is printed in an extra edition of an evening paper here: The body of murderer Harris A. Smiler was brought to this city this afternoon by Undertaker Hulberg of 565 West 125th street on the train which left Sing Sing at 1:30 o'clock. The body had been claimed by Smiler's widow, the woman he married and deserted for the woman whom he afterwards killed. The body was taken off the train at the station at Fourth avenue and 125th street. It was then conveyed to the undertaking rooms. Three or four hundred people were gathered to witness the arrival of the body.

By a previous arrangement with the undertaker a reporter was in waiting at the rooms to see the body of the executed murderer. The coffin was taken into the basement and the lid was quickly taken off, exposing the dead man's face.

The reporter stood close by and was horrified at the sight that met his eyes. Smiler's face had been burned and seamed by the electric fluid until it presented the appearance of having been broiled. The hair on the front of the head, the moustache and eyebrows had been singed and burned off. The face was furrowed and scarred as though with a hot iron. These marks were not those of a scapel of dissecting knife; they were palpable burns.

Pressing closer to see the dead face the reporter attracted the attention of the undertaker's assistants and they seized him by the shoulder and compelled him to leave the place before any other portion of the body was exposed.

To repeated requests to be allowed

to see the body the reporter was informed that nobody but the undertaker and his assistants would be permitted to see it until it had been fully prepared for burial.

It was learned through one of the undertaker's assistants that Smiler's left leg was buried to the bone through the calf and the eyes were also badly burned.

Following the above is printed a Sing Sing dispatch from a correspondent who had been directed to question Warden Brown about the alleged condition of Smiler's body. This dispatch is as follows: "Warden Brown said when asked as to the burning of Smiler's body: 'I still adhere to my determination to make no statement whatever. I will neither deny nor confirm the report. No influence can be brought to bear upon me to induce me to say anything whatsoever regarding the electrocution beyond the simple statement that on July 7 Slocum, Smiler, Wood and Jugiuro were executed according to law.' Father Creedon is quoted by a priest from another village who rode down town with the reporter today as saying that when the whole story came out it would be disclosed that all the doomed men were burned by the electrodes, but that they had been so mutilated by the surgeon's knives that it would be difficult of proof. The priest, who particularly desired to keep his name out of print, said he had been told the same thing by a layman who had seen the bodies, presumably a prison employe." Confirmation of the above is not at hand.

Expelled Missionaries Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11.—The Chronicle's Honolulu advices state that the missionary steamer Morning Star has arrived there with some of the American missionaries expelled by the Spanish forces in Ponape, which are endeavoring to strengthen their sovereignty over the Caroline Islands. Chief Naupel of one of the more prominent tribes of Ponape accompanied the missionaries and will appeal to the American people for assistance on behalf of the islanders, whom he claims can make no advancement in civilization under Spanish rule. The American mission buildings were destroyed by the Spanish, who shelled the islands, and American Consul Rand is on his way to Ponape from Honolulu to make a protest.

Pilfered from Uncle Sam.

NORFOLK, Va., July 11.—James S. Van Vrankin, postmaster's clerk in the general store house of the Norfolk navy yard, and J. H. Creston, a clerk in the same department, were arrested yesterday for the alleged stealing of composition metal and other goods from the government to the estimated value of several thousand dollars.

An Opinion Regarding Celestials.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has given an opinion on return of Chinese who are in the United States. The letter says: "In my opinion under our laws Chinese persons found to be unlawfully in this country may be returned immediately to China unless they shall show that they are not the subjects of China and that they are the subjects of some other foreign power."

The Servia Returns.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The steamship Servia arrived this afternoon, having been towed into port by the steamship Chester, assisted by several tugs. The accident happened Saturday night when the steamer was about 210 miles east of Sandy Hook, and consisted in the breaking of the crank pin, which disabled the engines. The sea was calm at the time and but little uneasiness was felt among the passengers. Prince George of Greece will be transferred to the City of New York tomorrow, on which he will sail for England.

Cotton Growers Not Satisfied.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—The low prices of cotton are causing great dissatisfaction among the farmers of this state and various propositions have been made to limit production by a decrease of acreage by plowing up one-fourth of the growing crop and by other devices. The farmers' alliance of Marlborough county, in this state, has adopted resolutions in favor of limiting the acreage and recommending a convention of cotton growers.

Kansas' Eight Hour Law.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 10.—The supreme court on the statement of fact presented in the mandamus proceedings against the board of directors of the penitentiary, held that the eight hour law did not apply to any of the state institutions. This settles the question of an extra session of the legislature, as the appropriations are sufficient to run these institutions under the old law and no extra session will be necessary.

"The Lady of Fort St. John," the new serial which begins in the July number of the Atlantic Monthly, is a story of one of the lords of Acadia, Charles de la Tour. The novel opens in an Arcadian fortress at the mouth of the river St. John. Within the walls of this fortress, over which Madame de la Tour, the Lady of Fort St. John, presides, is gathered a curious family—a noblewoman, formerly of the English court, a Swiss lieutenant, a dwarf witch-woman, a Dutch gentleman, and two Jesuit priests. There is a good deal of dramatic interest in the first installment, which ends, as all well-regulated serials should, in a situation which piques the curiosity of the reader. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Hon. J. B. Facker died suddenly of heart failure at Sunbury, Pa.

Bank Examiners Faunce and Brown have been sent to Philadelphia to make a thorough investigation of the Keystone and Spring Garden national banks.

A CORNER IN WHEAT.

A CIRCULAR OF ADVICE TO THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

A Movement in the Direction of Securing Better Prices for Products—Judge Botkin on the Murder of Sam Wood—A Brave Locomotive Engineer—Scientific Demonstrations in the Direction of Producing Grain—Henry Clews, the Banker, on the Country's Financial Outlook.

Cornering Wheat.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A circular of advice issued through accredited official channels of the farmers' alliance to all members of farmers' organizations in the United States urges them to combine and withhold this year's wheat crop from market until the farmers can get their own price, or at least a price considerable above the average. The circular, which is presumed to be a secret document, is now ready for mailing, and it will be sent to the 200 members of the farmers' alliance and industrial union, the 1,000,000 members of the colored national farmers' alliance, the 1,000,000 members of the national farmers' alliance of the north, the 800,000 members of the farmers' mutual benevolent association, the 600,000 members of the patrons of husbandry, the patrons of industry, and the 150,000 members of the farmers' league. The farmers' organizations now apparently feel in a position to make demands calculated to yield pecuniary profits to the agricultural classes, and they propose to begin with a gigantic combination in wheat.

Judge Botkin Talks.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9.—Judge Theodosius Botkin, who is charged by the people of Woodsdale with being responsible in a measure for the death of Colonel Sam Wood, who was shot and killed two weeks ago by James Brennan, was here today. In an interview with a reporter he said: "A meeting has been held in Woodsdale, the avowed object of which was to dispose of me. When it was called to order the chairman stated that that was its purpose, but before anything was done one of those present stated that there was a person in the hall who was not worthy of being entrusted with the secrets of Woodsdale and an adjournment was taken. Another meeting was held July 4. The call for it was published in the Springfield Republican and was to the effect that the meeting was for the purpose of taking steps to see that the officers of the court did their duty in Brennan's case. My friends are not of the kind to stand by and see me murdered."

How a Brave Engineer Died to Save Passengers.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A sensational train wreck is being investigated by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road. The wreck occurred near Lansing, Ia., July 4, and has up to this time escaped publication. A prisoner was today taken into custody at Lansing and the officials are on the track of his three confederates.

The McGregor passenger train bound for LaCrosse, Wis., with several cars heavily loaded with passengers, when near Lansing, struck an obstruction that was placed upon the rails and the engine was hurled over the bank into the Mississippi river. Fortunately the cars remained on the track. Engineer Charles Todd giving up his life to save the passengers. The fireman jumped and saved his life. The engineer reversed the lever and opened the sand valve so that the cars might stay on the rails. His first question when rescued from the ruins of the engine, badly scalded and writhing in agony, was if any passengers had been hurt. Upon receiving the negative answer from the passengers who crowded about him Todd smiled as he looked around and said, "Well, this is a glorious fourth we are having. I am afraid we had too many fireworks." Todd died shortly afterwards. The culprits are said to be farmers.

Clews on the Outlook.

NEW YORK, July 8.—In his weekly financial review, Henry Clews, the great stock expert, says: "It is very many years since we have witnessed such a disorganized condition of financial relations between this country and Europe as has recently developed. Such is the distrust prevailing at the foreign centers that numerous bills heretofore considered good draw here on European houses have become in a large measure, unobtainable, and the consequent scarcity of negotiable exchange compels a continuation of the shipment of gold long after the balance of our accounts with the outside world has ceased to rule against us. A condition of things calculated to check business and to enforce liquidation in foreign commerce could hardly be conceived."

"Even if there were no real reason for this distrust toward bills of exchange, this sort of discrimination is calculated to cripple importers and exporters in ways that can hardly fail to disturb confidence and produce embarrassments, which is dangerous treatment, under present conditions. It is undoubtedly a gratifying evidence of strength that we have been able, with out any signs of suffering, to so long endure the withdrawal of the European banking balances, which are usually allowed to rest here, and to pay them off in cash without a wince; but when our export bills become unsalable because of the distrust directed against the foreign houses on whom they are drawn, we encounter a kind of gold drain of a much more serious nature; and yet nearly all the June shipments, amounting to nearly \$20,000,000, have been of this forced character."

Anti-Sub-Treasury.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 13.—The anti-sub-treasury state convention of the farmers' alliance adopted the following resolutions having a national bearing:

Resolved, That we denounce the sub-treasury, the loan schemes and government ownership of railroads as a violation of the first principles of good government, as paternal to their character, as centralizing in their tendencies and if enacted into law they would create such a horde of national officeholders that would fasten the throats of the party in power upon the throats of the people so strongly that the voices of the honest, patriotic citizens would no longer be heard in the control of government affairs. We demand that those men who are not farmers be removed from the national and state offices of our order, and that none but those who have their interest in farming be allowed to fill such places. We now appeal to all honest members of the alliance throughout the United States to unite with us in putting down this common enemy and the disgrace of our order. To this end we most earnestly recommend the brother alliance men of the United States to meet in national convention at St. Louis on the third Tuesday of September, 1891.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the course of Hon. M. S. Hall, president of the state alliance of Missouri, in refusing to concur in the action of the case of C. W. McCune at Ocala in opposing the sub-treasury scheme, etc.

Resolved, That we earnestly pledge our support in the noble and manly effort to rid the order—state and national—of all shackles which will retard its strength.

Dakota Crops Improved.

HURON, S. D., July 13.—Although the past week has been below the average, reports from all parts of the two Dakotas sent to the United States weather bureau shows great improvement in all crops. The rainfall has been in local showers, where moisture was ample. Wheat, rye, barley and potatoes made marked advances. Considerable barley and rye has been cut in South Dakota and some of the early wheat is nearly ripe and all is holding off satisfactorily. Considerable haying has been done. A little 4smut is reported in oats in Brookings and Kingsbury counties. Sugar beets at Hitchcock, Mitchell, Huron and Aberdeen are in excellent condition. At Aberdeen 200 experimental patches are growing nicely. Some damage has been done by hail in North Dakota. Lisbon reports the damage at less than \$7,000, the maximum being 50 cents per acre. Corn has made fine progress in both states, notwithstanding the cool weather. A few localities in North and South Dakota need rain, but crops are not suffering. Altogether the outlook continues to improve and the prospects for a large harvest here have not been so good for years.

Mortgaged Farmers.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 13.—A sub-committee of the farmers' alliance in secret session here perfecting a plan by which the farmers who will be compelled to meet their mortgage indebtedness next fall can borrow the money to do so.

President McGrath, C. S. Hiatt of Leavenworth and A. P. Collins of Saline constitute the committee. The committee was appointed at the last annual meeting of the alliance with instructions to organize so that the alliance could operate directly with the money lenders in the east and not be placed at the mercy of the agents.

President McGrath this morning declared that his action in itself was a complete refutation of the charge that the alliance farmers propose to repudiate their indebtedness. It will be the business of the committee to draft a plan by which farmers in need of money can raise the necessary sum. The organization will protect itself against irresponsible farmers by a close examination into their past methods of doing business and their present financial responsibility. The whole scheme is but carrying out the plan of co-operation among the industrial classes which every move of the alliance within the past two months has made so patent.

The committee was in session all day discussing plans for the new scheme, but had come to no definite decision when they adjourned for the day. The perfection of the plan will probably consume two or three days. The committee is undecided whether it shall attempt to negotiate the loans in the name of the alliance, pledging the entire organization to the payment of the note and interest, or make each application stand upon its own footing.

President McGrath said: "It will take us some time to perfect the plan. It is a big undertaking and will require a great deal of careful thought. This much is certain—we will attempt to relieve every worthy farmer in the state. Those who have shown a disposition to rush into farming and try to get all they can out of the loan companies, without any thought of the manner in which payments are to be met, will be let severely alone."

NEWS NOTES.

Secretary Rusk will leave Washington at an early day to be absent four or five weeks, during which time he will visit a number of Grand Army post meetings and attend some of the state agricultural fairs. The remainder of his time will be spent at his home in Wisconsin.

Drs. Austin Flint, A. C. Brown and Robert Mosley as commissioners, with a sheriff's jury, held an inquisition into the mental condition of Herbert Victor Newcomb, the Wall Street bear, and judged him insane.