

MANY PERISH IN FLAMES

Fire Sweeps Through Glucose Sugar Plant in Chicago.

DEATH LIST MAY REACH THIRTY.

Some Leap for Life, but Miss Net and Meet Death on Street—Officials Say Half Million Will Cover the Property Loss.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Five men are known to have lost their lives in a fire which last night partially destroyed the plant of the Chicago branch of the Glucose Sugar Refining company, situated at Taylor street and the Chicago river. The list of dead will certainly be much greater than five and may reach as high as thirty. The estimates run all the way from that number down to ten. Only one of the five men whose bodies have been recovered has been identified. The list is as follows:

The dead: Frank Rothenberg, foreman, skull crushed in leaping from fifth story; Frank Lawrence, electrician, supposed to be dead, known to have been in building and not seen since; four unidentified men.

The injured: Frank Moore, hands burned while sliding down a water pipe; Paul Butos, badly burned, severe internal injuries sustained in jumping from building; Paul Kauris, face and hands burned, badly bruised in jumping from building; Gregos Gretsalski, badly bruised, slight burns; Paul Krukrie, bruised and lungs scorched by inhaling flames.

Rapid Spread of Flames.

The flames spread so rapidly that a man who was working on the third floor had barely time to escape with his life, and it is not thought by the employes of the concern or by the firemen that the men in the upper story could have avoided death. The plant of the refining company consisted of three buildings, the drying house, seven stories in height; the main refinery, fourteen stories, and another structure of four stories. The fire started in the drying house, being caused by an explosion. The flames spread with almost incredible rapidity, and by the time the first of the fire department had arrived the building was ablaze from foundation to roof. It was impossible for the firemen to make an effective fight, and in a short time all the walls were down and the building within one-half hour from the time of the explosion was a mass of debris.

The men employed on the three lower floors of the drying house ran for the doors and windows as soon as they had knowledge of the fire, and all succeeded in reaching the open air. On the third floor there was one man at work. He was compelled to make a run for his life down the stairs. He burst through a mass of flames when he reached the lower doorway and was badly scorched.

The men on the seventh floor had no chance whatever for their lives. Several of them left the windows and crawled along the sills in an effort to reach a place of safety, but, with the exception of two men, all those who attempted to reach safety in this way made up their minds that it was certain death and went back into the burning building. The two men, however, remained to take their chance of a leap, and, climbing up on the window ledge, they sprang out into the air. One of them came straight down for the greater part of the way, but just as he was within a short distance of the pavement, his body swung around and he struck the stone walk at full length. The other man turned over and over as he came whirling down. Their bodies were horribly mangled, and it was impossible for any of the men who saw them directly after their jump to identify them in any way.

Jump From Fourth Floor.

Four other men jumped from the windows on the fourth floor. These men were terribly injured and were taken in police ambulances to the county hospital.

One of the survivors, who reached the ground in safety after a perilous journey down the fire escape from the fourth story, said: "I do not believe any of the men on the top story could have escaped. The flames drove me from my post and but for the fact that I was near the fire escape I would never have reached the ground."

Frank Rothenberg, a foreman, working on the fifth floor of the drying house, met his death in making a jump for a net held by the firemen underneath the window where he stood. He was compelled to leap far out in order to clear some obstructions on the side of the building and missed the net by a yard. His skull was crushed and he died instantly. Joseph Butos, who escaped with his life, but is badly burned and bruised, had better fortune in striking the net when he leaped from another part of the fifth floor. He hit it squarely, but being a heavy man, he went through and struck the ground with terrific force. He was rushed to the county hospital, where it was said he might recover. Paul Kauris also broke through the net, but was not badly hurt. The officers of the company when informed that the two smaller buildings had been destroyed and that the fourteen-story building was damaged would not make any estimate of the damage. One official placed it at \$500,000.

Loss in Bank Robbery. St. Paul, Oct. 22.—A special to the Dispatch places the loss in the Summit, S. D., bank robbery of Sunday night at \$6,000. No clue to the robbers has been found.

FOURTH FLOOD AT KEOKUK.

Skunk and Des Moines Rivers Sweep Away Property Left Previously.

Keokuk, Ia., Oct. 22.—The fourth flood of this year overflowed the territory at the mouth of Skunk river, putting 2,000 acres under water. A heavy rainfall in Potosi and other distant counties on the upper Skunk river caused the rise, which was very rapid. The water rose five inches in three hours yesterday and ten inches in ten hours after the heaviest of the flood had arrived. There is considerable damage to property up the Skunk river, but the damage to crops in the bottoms is minimized by the completeness of the ravages of previous floods. A flood later than June is almost unknown here and the conditions this summer have been entirely unprecedented. The Des Moines river has also overflowed its banks for miles above the mouth for the third time and the country bordering the Egyptian levee again is overflowed. This is the result of rains near the city of Des Moines.

DETROIT FOR NEXT GATHERING.

Christian Church Committee Recommends Michigan City for 1903.

Omaha, Oct. 22.—The international convention of Christian churches, after a spirited debate, passed a resolution commending the plan for a federation of all churches. The committee on convention city decided to recommend Detroit for 1903.

The American Christian Missionary society elected the following officers: President, A. B. Philpott, Indianapolis; vice presidents, B. A. Jenkins, Lexington, Ky.; C. S. Paine, Omaha; J. H. Mohorner, Boston; recording secretary, I. J. Cahill, Dayton, O.; corresponding secretary, B. L. Smith, Cincinnati; treasurer, C. J. Neare, Cincinnati; auditor, L. C. Fillmore.

Council of Episcopal Church.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—In the presence of over a score of bishops and hundreds of clerical and lay delegates from all sections of the United States, the missionary council of the Protestant Episcopal church of America began its sessions yesterday. The opening service was held in St. James' church when Bishop Gaylor of Tennessee preached the sermon and Bishop Tuttle of Missouri conducted the celebration of the holy communion. The business meeting was called to order in Association hall in the afternoon by Bishop Tuttle. Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice of this city was chosen secretary of the conference, with Dean L. Carroll Davis of St. Louis as assistant. The session was devoted almost entirely to the transaction of routine business.

Butter Makers in Session.

Milwaukee, Oct. 22.—Over 2,000 delegates are in attendance at the tenth annual convention of the National Creamery Butter Makers' association. The feature of the opening day was a big street parade, in which the various delegations appeared in fancy costumes. H. J. Nietert of Walker, Ia., chairman of the executive committee, acted in place of President George E. Haskell of Lincoln, Neb., who is too ill to attend the convention. Papers were read by Professor E. H. Harrington of the Wisconsin university dairy school; P. H. Kiefer of Strawberry Point, Ia.; Professor G. L. McKay of Ames, Ia.; J. A. Rushton of Fremont, Neb., and B. D. White of St. Paul.

American Missionary Association.

New London, Conn., Oct. 22.—Hundreds of delegates, lay and clergy, with a host of missionaries and other visitors, greeted the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, O., when he opened the first session of the convention of the American Missionary association yesterday afternoon. The reports of the treasurer and executive committee were presented. A report of the treasurer shows total receipts for the year of \$464,290. Expenditures for the year were \$368,347.

Work of Fish Commission.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The United States fish commission distributed young fish during the last fiscal year to the number of 1,495,543,374, against 1,071,000,000 for 1901. The greatest demand was for white fish, of which almost 600,000,000 were distributed. Fish Commissioner Bowers expressed himself as greatly pleased with the growth of the industry of fish growing from an economic point of view. "It is," he said, "the most effective way to fight the high prices of beef."

W. C. T. U. Convention.

Portland, Me., Oct. 22.—Much of yesterday's session of the W. C. T. U. convention was devoted to resolutions, the most important being those in favor of the enfranchisement of women on equal terms with man; condemning mob violence in various parts of the country; commending the president for the settlement of the coal strike, and protesting against child labor.

Want Bible in Schools.

Kansas City, Oct. 22.—The Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church has started a movement to have the bible placed in the public schools of this country. A young people's rally was held last night and the annual report of the bureau for young people's work was given by Mrs. George E. Reed of Carlisle, Pa.

James Installed as President.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Northwestern university yesterday installed Edmund James James as president of that institution, the ceremonies being witnessed by a large number of the most prominent educators of the United States, while many delegates were present from leading institutions of learning of foreign lands.

COAL STRIKE CALLED OFF

Miners Unanimously Approve Recommendation of Mitchell.

MEN RETURN TO WORK AT ONCE.

Mining of Coal Throughout Anthracite Region Begins Thursday—President Roosevelt Calls Arbitrators to Meet in Washington Friday.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 22.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building, the representatives of 147,000 mine workers, who have been on strike since last May, officially declared off at noon yesterday the great contest ever waged between capital and labor, and placed all the questions involved in the struggle into the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the president of the United States. When the news was flashed to the towns and villages down in the valleys and on the mountains of the coal regions the strike-affected inhabitants heaved a sigh of relief. Many days have gone by since more welcome news was received. Everywhere there was rejoicing and in many places the end of the strike was the signal for impromptu town celebrations.

Now Look for Better Times.

The anthracite coal region, from its largest city, Scranton, down to the lowest coal patch, has suffered by the conflict, and every one now looks for better times. While the large army of mine workers and their families, numbering approximately a half million persons, are grateful that work is to be resumed on Thursday, the strikers have still to learn what their reward will be. President Roosevelt, having taken prompt action in calling the arbitrators together for their first meeting on Friday, the miners hope they will know by Thanksgiving day what practical gain they have made. The vote to resume mining was a unanimous one. The principal objection to accepting the arbitration proposition was that no provision was contained in the scheme to take care of those men who would fail to get back their old positions, or would be unable to get work at all. The engineers and pumpmen get better pay than other classes of mine workers and they did not wish to run the risk of losing altogether their old places and be compelled to dig coal for a living. This question was argued right up to the time the vote was taken. A few moments before adjournment, a partial solution was reached, when a delegate moved that the problem be placed in the hands of the executive boards for solution and his suggestion was adopted.

Wilson Makes Principal Speech.

The principal speech of the day was made by Secretary W. B. Wilson, who practically spoke for President Mitchell and the national organization. In a strong argument he counseled the men to accept arbitration, the very plan the strikers themselves had offered, return to work and trust to the president's tribunal to do them justice.

The question of taking care of all men who will fail to get work immediately will be a serious one for the union. There is no doubt the executive boards will take care of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen, but there will be thousands of other classes of mine workers who will have to be looked after. In some places hundreds will not be able to get work for weeks, and in other localities, where the mines are in very bad condition, there will be no employment for many workmen for some months.

Now that the strike is over the volume of relief money will decrease and the local unions will be compelled to call on the national organizations for assistance when the money on hand runs out.

Hundreds of men needed to repair the mines and otherwise place them in condition for operation are at work today, the convention having decided that this was imperative in order to get the men at work quickly and satisfy the country's demand for coal.

Mitchell Gives His Views.

President Mitchell received many congratulatory telegrams from over the country after the news spread that the strike was ended. On his return to headquarters he was asked for an expression of his views on the action of the convention, and in reply said: "I am well pleased with the action of the anthracite mine workers in deciding to submit the issues which culminated in the strike to the commission selected by the president of the United States. The strike itself has demonstrated the power and dignity of labor. Conservative, intelligent trade unionism has received an impetus the effect of which cannot be measured. I earnestly hope and firmly believe that both labor and capital have learned lessons from the miners' strike which will enable them to adopt peaceful, humane and business methods of adjusting wage differences in the future."

Arbitrators to Meet Friday.

After Mr. Mitchell had notified President Roosevelt of the action of the convention and had received a reply to the effect that the commission would meet in Washington on Friday, he sent out the official announcement through the press to the strikers that the strike was off and ordering them to report for work tomorrow morning. President Mitchell has not made any arrangements regarding his future movements. He does not know whether he will go to Washington on Friday. The miners' leader will act as the attorney for the men at all sessions of the commission, and will have with him several assistants.

SIX STITCHES IN THE HEART.

One of the Rarest Operations Known to Surgery is Performed.

New York, Oct. 22.—One of the rarest operations known to surgery—the sewing up of a severed ventricle of a human heart—has been performed at Bellevue hospital. The patient was Annie Kingsley, who was stabbed by her husband during a quarrel on the street. She was thought to be dying when the ambulance reached the hospital. The blood was pouring from a long wound in the left ventricle, which supplies the body with blood, while the right pumps to the lungs. The surgeons knew that flow must be checked at once if the woman was to be saved. The operation was decided upon. It was performed by two surgeons, with fifteen more looking on. The heart was laid bare and the surgeons saw that the wound was very severe. It would require six stitches. During intervals between the beats of the heart, the needle was inserted six times and the flow of blood was stopped. The wound was carefully dressed and the surgeons waited to see the result. The patient rallied rapidly and the surgeons expressed the belief that she will recover.

SEE HAND OF HARRIMAN.

Believed Union Pacific Has Bought Grand Island Road.

Hiawatha, Kan., Oct. 22.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad company, held here yesterday, the following directors were elected: Townsend Horner, David Wood, Charles H. Impoff, Alfred Decker, Fred G. Reighty, all of New York; Raymond Dupuy of St. Joseph and Franklin Kern, C. K. Finely and J. V. Lemonie of Hiawatha, Kan. With the exception of Raymond Dupuy and the three directors from Kansas, the board is composed of an entire new membership. The fact that W. T. Van Brunt, E. H. Harriman's personal representative, was present is accepted by many as conclusive evidence that the Union Pacific owns the property.

Dickinson Confers With Stilwell.

Kansas City, Oct. 22.—E. B. Dickinson, general manager of the Union Pacific railway, was in conference in this city yesterday with Arthur E. Stilwell, president of "Orient" road, and it is stated on good authority he probably will accept the position of general manager of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railway. This position was tendered Mr. Dickinson some time since, but on account of labor complications on the Union Pacific system, he did not see his way clear to accept at that time.

Cable to Fanning Island.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—A message received in this city from J. B. Greig, popularly known as the king of Fanning Island, conveys congratulations on the opening of cable communication with the isolated community.

Dare Any Farmer Say He Has Not Prospered?

With all the talk and clamor about oppressive trusts, the fact remains that the people of Nebraska generally are more prosperous and are making more money than ever before. Owing to the high price of farm and meat products, the farmers and stock growers of Nebraska will receive 50 per cent more for their surplus products this year than they did in 1896.

Everything that is grown on the farm has gone up in price and has increased in purchasing capacity. A few hogs will sell for enough to build a good barn and a few more will bring enough to build a house. An ordinary hog will bring \$30 and an ordinary steer, \$60 to \$80. In 1896 pork was \$3.75 per hundred and beef cattle \$4, or about 40 per cent less than now. Corn has gone up, wheat has gone up and interest rates have fallen.

The crop this year will sell for \$20,000,000 more than it would at the close of the Cleveland administration. The merchant, the farmer, the laborer, the professional man—everybody is more prosperous than ever before. Do you want a chance?

When the Keys Rattled.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the white key. "You are fearfully sharp today." "Well," retorted the accused one, "I'd rather be 'A sharp' than 'B flat.'" "Good gracious," shrieked the string, "keep still! I'm highly strung, and my pedal extremities are affected. I know I shall break in pieces."

"So I note," murmured the bass.

"I'm cleft in twain," moaned the staff. "My trouble is trebled since young hopeful began to play," said the book for beginners. "It's all right while he is only 'A minor,' but wait until he begins to be 'A major.'" And they all started to have a good "time" with the metronome.—New York Times.

Sensible to the Last.

A good story is told of a late Dublin doctor famous for his skill and also his great love of money. He had a constant and enriching patient in an old shopkeeper. This old lady was terribly rheumatic and unable to leave her sofa. During the doctor's visits she kept a one pound note in her hand, which duly went into Dr. C's pocket. One morning he found her lying dead on the sofa. Sighing deeply, the doctor approached, and, taking her hand in his, he saw the fingers closed on his fee. "Poor thing!" he said as he pocketed it! "Sensible to the last!"

Came With Her.

"Your husband," said the talkative man, "has such a gentle disposition. He inherited it from his mother, I suppose?" "No," replied Mrs. Henpeck significantly, "I think I may safely say that was part of my dowry."—Philadelphia Press.

LYNCH TWO MORE NEGROES

Texas Mob Invades Court While Trial is On.

DECIDE THE LAW IS TOO SLOW.

Convicted Murderers Taken From Officers and Telephone Pole Used as Gallows by Mob—One Sheriff Shot and Another Roughly Handled.

Hempstead, Tex. Oct. 22.—After being tried in legal form for criminal assault and murder and being sentenced to death by hanging, Jim Wesley and Reddick Barton, negroes, were late yesterday afternoon taken from the authorities of this city and lynched in the public square by an infuriated mob.

The district judge had asked the governor for militia to accompany the negroes here from the jail at Houston. At the request of a large number of citizens of Hempstead, who, it is said, signed a written promise to aid the authorities in preventing any mob law, Judge Thompson countermanded his request and the troops did not accompany the negroes. Barton was first tried. He pleaded guilty to criminal assault and then to the murder of Mrs. Susan Lewis, aged sixty-three, on Oct. 12. The jury, on which were several negroes, promptly returned a verdict imposing the death penalty.

During the afternoon Wesley was put on trial. He pleaded guilty to assault and then to the murder charge. While his trial was proceeding, a mob broke into the court room and attempted to take him, it having been ascertained that the sheriff had asked for troops. The mob was dispersed, however, and the trial proceeded.

In this case, too, the jury imposed the death penalty. The officers of the court sat about the room at the conclusion of the trial awaiting the coming of the militia, when there was a sudden movement on the part of several men in the room, the sheriff was overpowered and Wesley was taken by the mob and hurried away. Another portion of the mob attacked the jail where Barton had been taken when his trial was over, and the prisoner was surrendered to them without a struggle. The two prisoners were hustled to the public square and there executed by hanging.

The suggestion to burn the negroes met with small favor. They were hanged to the arm of a telephone pole, where only last month another negro murderer had been strung up by a mob.

Sheriff Lipscomb was badly injured in the back by the rough treatment of the mob. During the first rush a shot was accidentally fired and Sheriff Sparks of Lee county was wounded in the stomach, though not seriously.

HELD FOR TRAIN ROBBERY.

John Flax Bound Over for Complicity in Burlington Holdup.

Lincoln, Oct. 22.—John Flax, a man arrested a week ago at Fairbury on a charge of drunkenness, is in the county jail, accused of complicity in the Burlington robbery of ten days ago. The arrest was kept secret by the officers and no charge other than drunkenness was made against him until yesterday, when Sheriff Branson filed a complaint connecting him with the hold-up. He was given a preliminary trial in the jail, pleaded not guilty and was bound over to the district court. Flax, it is alleged, while intoxicated, made damaging admissions and displayed some knowledge of the robbery. Detectives who are on the case, however, attach little importance to his arrest.

Mrs. Dennis is Dying.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, the fashionable dressmaker, who was so brutally assaulted at her home here during the night of Dec. 9 last, is reported to be in a dying condition. Mrs. Dennis has never been able to give the police any information which would lead to the identity and capture of her assailant. From the effects of the blow on her head, she became paralyzed and her mind impaired to such an extent that her talk most of the time was irrational.

Funeral of James Younger.

Lee's Summit, Mo., Oct. 22.—The body of James Younger, who committed suicide in St. Paul last Sunday, will be brought here for burial tomorrow. The funeral will be held at the home of Mrs. Belle Hall, sister of the deceased. The remains will be placed in the family lot in the cemetery here, where rest the remains of the mother, Mrs. Younger, John, who was killed, and Robert, who died of consumption in the Stillwater, Minn., penitentiary.

Switchmen's Strike Averted.

Minneapolis, Oct. 22.—The threatened strike of switchmen employed by railroads in the Twin Cities was called off last night by mass meetings of members of the Switchmen's Union of North America. The convention decided to accept the offer of the railroads to grant 50 per cent of the wage advance demanded by the men. The wage advance will apply on the entire Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems.

Jury Censures Officials.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 22.—The grand jury made a final report on the bribery investigation yesterday afternoon, but no indictments were returned. City and other officials were censured for accepting transportation and other privileges, but aside from this no other action was taken.

BOLDIERS ARE IN A TRAP.

British Troops Ambushed and Killed by Natives in Somaliland.

London, Oct. 22.—A letter from an officer belonging to the Somaliland expedition received here shows that the British force is even in a more precarious position than has been indicated in the official dispatches. The writer says:

"No one will appreciate this business until it is too late. We are in a regular trap and how we are going to get out we do not know. We have had stiff fights and have lost many men. The worst is that our blacks are flunking and our camels have nearly all been killed or captured. We hate next to no water and we are miles from any wells. We have no supplies and nearly no ammunition. They have captured two of our Maxims. I do not suppose they care at home what happens to us. It is a brutal shame to send us blind into an ambush like this. I hear fresh troops are coming up and only hope they will come from India."

ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.

Bulgarians Write a Threatening Letter to Missionary.

Boston, Oct. 22.—Advices received from Dr. George D. Marsh, an American board missionary at Philippopolis, Bulgaria, say he and his wife have been threatened with death by dynamite unless the sum of \$2,400 each was paid at an early date. The threatening letter gave a detailed account of the Marsh family's doings for several weeks, thus showing perfect espionage.

The family is keeping indoors after nightfall and the house is guarded by police. There are thirty other American board missionaries in the Bulgarian field. The Marsh family has been engaged in mission work there for thirty years.

PLAN TO ASSASSINATE LOUBET.

Paris Police Arrest Anarchist While Trying to Enter Palace Garden.

Paris, Oct. 22.—The Figaro this morning says a man was detected early Tuesday morning attempting to climb a wall of the Elysee palace. It is believed he intended to hide in the palace garden, in the hope of obtaining an opportunity to assassinate President Loubet. The man was arrested and found to be armed with a poignard and a loaded revolver. He has been recognized as a dangerous anarchist, who has already been convicted three times, and upon two of these occasions for manufacturing explosive machines. The police are trying to keep the matter quiet and refuse to divulge the man's name.

Shaw Speaks at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Oct. 22.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw spoke before a large audience at the Pabst theater in this city last night under the auspices of the national Republican congressional campaign committee. During the course of his talk some one in the audience suggested that government ownership of coal mines would avert a great deal of trouble. Speaking to the suggestion, he criticized former Senator David B. Hill for favoring such a platform, and said that it would cost the government 25 per cent more to run the mines than it would private individuals.

Gas Going to Waste.

Worthington, Pa., Oct. 22.—The greatest gas well ever struck in Pennsylvania is now sending into the air more than 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours. It is defying all efforts to bring it under control. The well is on the Peter Kerr farm, a short distance south of here. The gas escaping, it is estimated, would supply a city of 10,000 inhabitants. In the eleven days that have elapsed since the sand was struck more than 220,000,000 cubic feet of gas, it is believed, have gone to waste.

Turks Strongly Opposed.

Constantinople, Oct. 22.—The Turkish forces are encountering strong opposition in their operations in the Kresna valley. A large Bulgarian band, in entrenched positions, has stubbornly opposed the further advance of the troops. According to official information the Turks have surrounded the Bulgarian stronghold and the surrender of the revolutionists or their dispersal is expected daily.

Wabash Shopmen Strike.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 22.—Information was received here that the boiler-makers and helpers in the shops of the Wabash Railway company at Moberly, Mo., Fort Wayne and Peru, Ind., and Decatur went out yesterday. The shopmen in Springfield also struck. The men ask an increase of 15 per cent in wages.

Thirty Passengers Hurt.

Calro, Ill., Oct. 22.—Big Four passenger train No. 22 plunged through a burned trestle between Tunnel Hill and Parker last night. Thirty passengers were injured, but only one seriously. The engine and mail car were demolished and the rest of the train was badly broken up.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Hiram B. Ware, father of Pension Commissioner Ware, died here yesterday of old age. The commissioner and Mrs. Ware left Washington yesterday afternoon, accompanying the body to Fort Scott, Kan., where the funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon.

Son is Sentenced to Hang.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 22.—William Coats was yesterday sentenced to hang for the murder of his mother on Dec. 8 next. The crime was committed on June 26 last. Coats killed his mother in order to obtain possession of a large sum money which she had,