ELECTROCUTION OF KEMMLER.

The Sentence of the Law Visited Upon Tillie Zeigler's Murderer.

A SICKENING SPECTACLE WITNESSED.

Saliva Flows from His Mouth, His Chest Heaves and a Distressing Wheezing in His Throat Disgusts the Witnesses.

AUBURN, N. Y., August 6,-With a short, sharp shock, painless so far as the world will ever know, the soul of William Kemmler was separated from his body at 6:40 this morning. The cap was adjusted to the head of the man bound captive in the strange looking chair; the lever was quickly swung around the arc of the semi-circle; a quick convulsion, a sudden revival of muscular action; another turn of the lever; a pause, a room filled with the sickening fumes of burning flesh, and twenty-seven witnesses of the first electricide in history knew that the death of Tillie Ziegler had been avesged in law and the crime of William Kemmler explated, so far as human hands could force its explation.

While Warden Durston could have found hundreds of willing substitutes, for any one of the twenty-seven witnesses the law had compelled him to call in, it is safe to say that no one of the twenty-seven found any pleasure in the spectacle.

NO HALO OF MYSTERY. The effort to surround the affair with a bale of mystery such as the law contemplated was not altogether successful. The outer world did not know the exact hour which had been fixed for the event, but it knew the time approximately and the little assembly of leiterers at the gate of the prison before dawn this morning was good evidence that the interest in the event was keen and general. Besides these curiosity seekers, an active, anxious corps of newspaper reporters gathered in the broad road in front of the prison grounds and waited for the signal that would tell them that the execution was over.

At 5 o'clock this morning there was a rapping at room doors and a general awakening throughout the hotels in Auburn. Warden Durston had left a quiet "call" for his witnesses and they were ordered to report at the prison at 6 o'clock. By 6:20 all were present and seated in a little circle around the execution chamber waiting for the appearance of the warden and his charge.

THE CONDEMNED MAN APPEARS. At 6:30 the door at the right of the execution chair leading toward the execution room opened and Warden Durston appeared. Behind him walked a sprace looking, broad shouldered little man, with a full beard and dressed in a suit of new clothing and a white shirt whose polished front was exposed directly below a little bow of lawn. This was William Kemmler, the man who was about to undergo the sentence of death. Behind him walked Dr. Houghton and Chaplain Yates. Kemmler was the coolest man in the party. He did not look about the room with any special degree of interest. He hesitated as the door was closed behind him and locked by the attendant on the other side, as though he did

not know exactly what to do. A wooden chair was placed in front and a little to the right of the execution chair, facing a little circle of men. Kemmler sat down composedly, looking about him and then up and down without any evidence of fear or of especial interest in the event. He looked, if anything, as though he was rather pleased at being the center of interest.

KEMMLER'S LAST SPEECH. After he had been seated the warden said: "Now, gentlemen, this is William Kemmler. I have warned him that he has got to die, and If he has got anything to say he will say it." As the warden finished Kemmler looked up and said, in a high keyed voice, without any hesitation and as though he had prepared himself with a speech:

"Well, I wish every one good luck in this world, and I think I am going to a good place, and the papers have been saying a lot of stuff that isn't so. That's all I have got to say.'

THE AWPUL PREPARATIONS. With the conclusion of his speech he turned his back to the jury, took off his cont and handed it to the warden. This disclosed the fact that a hole had been cut from the band of his trousers down so as to expose the base of his spine. Kemmler then sat down in the electric chair as quietly as though he was sitting down to dinner. The warden stood on the right and George Vierling of Albany on the left. They immediately began to adjust the straps around Kemmler's body, the con-demned man holding up his arms so as to give them every assistance. When straps were adjusted about the body, arms were fastened down and then the warlen reached over and parted Kemmler's feet so as to bring his legs near the legs of the

chair.

While the straps were being arranged, Kemmlersaid to the warden and his assistants: "Take your time; don't be in a hurry. Be sure that everything is all right. Two or three times he repeated these brases. Durston reassured him with the remark that it would not burt him he (Durston) would be with him all through

THE LAST TOUCHES, But it was not fear that Kemmler felt. It was rather a certain pride in the exactness of the experiment. He seemed to have greater interest in its success than those who much the preparations for it and who were watch ing its progress to its final conclusion the straps had been adjusted to the body and limbs, the warden placed his hands on limbs, the warden placed his hands on Kemmler's head and adjusted the rubber cap with a saturated sponge. The warden then took in his hand a leather harness to adjust it to the head of the condemned. It was a muz-zle of broad leather straps, which went across the forehead and chin of the man in the chair. The top strap pressed down against the nose of Kemmler until it was flattened

down slightly over his face. EVERYTHING ALL RIGHT.

Warden Durston turned to the assembled doctors when he had finished these things

Do the doctors say it is all right! ? At the warden's question Dr. Fell stepped forward with a long syringe in his hand and quickly wetted the two sponges which were at the electrodes—one on top of head and the other at the base of the spine. The water which he put on then was impregnated with salt. Dr. Spitzka answered the warden's question with a sharp "All right!" which was echoed by the others about him.
"Ready" said Durzbe assistance."

"Ready," said Durston again, and then,
"Good bye."

He stepped to the door and through the

opening said to some one in the next room, but to whom will probably never be known with certainty:

"Everything is ready." THE PATAL CURRENT.

Almost immediately there was a response, and as the step was hes in the hands of some of the witnesses registered 6:43), the elec-

There was a sudden coavulsion of the frame in the chair. A spasm went over it frame had to foot, coadined by straps and springs that held it firmly so that no limb or springs that here it bready so that he limb or other parts of the body stirred more than a small fraction of an inch from its resting place. The twitching that the muscles of the face underwent rave it for a moment an ex-pression of pain, but me ery crare faom the lips and no sound came forth to suggest that ciousness lasted more than an infinitesi-

mai fraction of a second.

The body remained in this rigid position for weven seconds. The jury and witnesses, who

remained seated up to this moment, came hurriedly forward and surrounded the chair. There was no movement of the body beyond that first convulsion.

LIFE STILL LINGSRIED.

As the tenth second expired Dr. Spitaka eried out, "Stop."
The warden stepped to the doorway and called out "Stop," to the mea at the lever. As the electric current was shut off there was a slight relaxation of the body in the chair.

quiet little group enair became bu The quet little group around the chair became businesslike. Drs. Spitzka and McDonald declared him dead and the rest of the witnesses nodded their acquiescence. There was no question in the mind of any one but that the stiff, apright object before them was dead. The body was just about to be taken out of the chair when Dr. Batch, who was examining it, said:
"Dr. McDonald, see that rentees."

Or. McDonald, see that protuce Dr. McDonaid, see that runture."
In a moment Spitzka and McDonald had bent over and were looking where Dr. Batch was pointing—a little red spot on the hand that rested on the right arm of the chair. The index finger of the hand had curved backward as the muscles contracted and had scraped a small hole in the skin at the base of the thumb on the back of the hend. There was nothing strange in this alone, but what was strange was that the little rupture was

A SECOND APPLICATION. "Turn the current on instantly. This man not dead," cried Dr. Spitzka. Faces grew white and forms fell back from Faces grew white and forms fell back from the chair. Warden Durston sprang to the doorway and cated, "turn on the current:" But the current could not be turned on. When the signal to stop had come the operator had pressed a little button which gave a sign to the engineer to stop the dynamo. The dynamo was almost at a stand still. The operator sprang to the button and gave a

A MOMENT OF HORROR.

There was a rapid response, but quick as it was, it was not quick enough to stop the signs of what may or may not have been reviving consciousness. As the group of horror stricken witnesses stood helpiessiy by, all eyes fixed on the chair, Kemmler's lips began to drip spittle and in a moment more his chest began to heave, and from his mouth came a wheezing sound, quickening with every respiration, if respiration it was. There was no voice but that of the warden crying to the operator to turn on the current, and the wheezing sound, a half groun, which forced itself past the tightly closed lips, sounded throughout the chamber with a ghastly distinctness.

Some of the witnesses turned away from the sight. One of them lay down faint and sick. It takes a long, long time to tell the story. It seemed a life time reaching a climax.

THE CURRENT ON AGAIN. In reality there were but thirteen seconds in the interval which clapsed between the moment when the first sound issued from knoment when the first sound issued from Kemmier's lips until the response to the signal came from the dynamo room. It came with the suddenness that had marked the first shock which passed through Kemmier's body. The sound which had horrifled the listeners about the chair was cut off sharply as the body became more rigid. A slimy once still dripped from the mouth and ran down the beard and onto the cray yest. ran down the beard and onto the gray ves

Twice there were twitchings of the body as the electricians in the next room threw the current off and on. There was to be no mistake this time about the killing. The dynamo was run up to its highest speed and again a current of 2,000 volts was sent through the body in the chair. How long it was kept in action roome knew.

To the excited group of men about the chair it seemed an interminable life. The warden's assistant, who stood over the dynamos, said it was three and a half minutes in all. As the anxious group stood silently watch-ing the body there suddenly arose from it a white vapor, bearing with it a sickening odor. The body was burning. Again there were cries to stop the current. The current was stopped and the body again relaxed. There was no doubt this time that the current had done its work if not well, at least completely.

Dr. Fell, who stood at the side of the Associated press correspondent, said: "Well, there is no doubt about once thing. The man never suffered an iota of pain."

After a consultation the physicians expressed the same belief. There was a difference of opinion, though, in regard to the signs of returning consciousness. Enjoyed signs of returning consciousness. Eminent experts in attendance said that while the body was still warm in the chair there were signs of returning animation; that respira-tion—for respiration they believe it to bewas growing stronger and that in time, if the current had not been turned on again, he would have revived. Others—and among them Dr. Spitzka—stated with equal positive-

ness of conviction that the first shock killed Kemmler instantly. THE AUTOPSY. Before 8:30 a. m. most of the doctors had returned to the prison to prepare for the autopsy. The dead man still sat in the elec-tric chair, his limbs rigid and the expression the face, but for the discolorations the skin, unchanged. The rigor the body was a matter for of the body was a matter for comment and surprise among the physicians. The jaw had not faller and the pleasant expression with which Kemmier had greeted the witnesses as he entered the execution room still Hagered about his features. The body was lifted from the chair and placed on a table. It still preserved its rigidity. a table. It still preserved its rigidity. A small wooden ook was placed under the head to support it and the limbs were straightened out as far as possible. A removal of the clothing revealed a scar nearly five inches in diameter where the second electrode had pressed against the base of the spine, showing that the current had burned through the flesh. The body looked healthy and well nourished. Dr. Shrady suggested the necessity of Dr. Shrady suggested the accessity of making an investigation as formal as though it was to be taken for a criminal investiga-

and volunteered to act as secre-and take a report in short.

This was agreed upon and the first step taken was to bind a clinical thermometer to the nape of the neck and take the temperature. The record demonstrated that the man was dead beyond all question. Then Dr. Jeakins took his surgeon's knife and began operations. The body was cut open. The heart, lungs and other organs were taken out and their condition noted carefully. They we read out in the condition of t fully. They were all put in muellers fluid for preservation and future examination. When the organs in the trunk of the body had been examined carefully, the top of the skull was removed and the brain taken out. This was most interesting feature of the examina tion, as the theory on which the claims of greater humanity for this method of execution are based is the theory that the electric current paralyzes the brain instantly and thus destroys all sensation.

The physicians found evidence of the effect of the current on the formation of the skull, on the blood and on the brain tissue directly beneath the point of contact, which satisfied them that paralysis of the brain was imme

THE DEADLY DYNAMOS.

The electrical apparatus at the prison was purchased and set up in the prison under the direction of Harold P. Brown of New York, an electrical expert employed by the state to do this work. The apparatus was tested several months ago when a horse and a calf were put to douth with it. In each case death was instantaneous. The principal part of the apparatus, the machines for the generation of the current, were secured a good while ago, and were laid away waiting for the time to come to use them. They are ordinary West-inghouse dynamos for the generation of aiternating cuttents, which experiments upon degs and other animals demonstrated to be peculiarly deadly in their effect. Probably if the dynamos had not been secured a good while ago there would have been some difficulty about getting them at all, for the Westinghouse company that values them as at catty about getting them at all, for the West-inghouse company that makes them was hit-terly opposed to their being used for such a purpose, and said when it was first announced that the alternating current had been decided apon for use in executions that it would sell no machines to the state. But the dynamos had already been secured.

had already been secured. THE DEATH CHAIR.

The death chair was a comfortable one with an upright back and adjustable arms. There was a leather-covered pillow for the head to rest against. Fastened to the back was an adjustable frame which was lowered so as to come down over the head of the con-demned. The technique of the thing was

very simple. Through the lower outer angle of the frame there was a hole, and through this passed a rabber tube containing a red of steel to which a wet spenge was fastened. This spenge touched the crown of the condetuned man's head. Another pipe, with webbing inside, and a sponge, passed up through the seat so as totouch the base of the ine when Kemmler was strapped may in his seat. This was accomplished by he use of several straps, one passing around the chest, another around the abdomen, which drew the webbing against the spine, while the arms were firmly strapped to those of the chair. The feet rested on a comfortable foot-rest after the fashion of these in

use in a barber shop. THE CHAME. Kemmler was a rough, ignorant fellow, and e brought all of his trouble upon himself by the excessive use of whisky. During his trial several witnesses testified that he frequently absorbed as much as a quart of whisky in half an hour, and often made wagers with his companions that he could hold more liquor than they-wagers which

he invariably won.

Tillie Zeigler was a "partially divorced" woman, and most of the testimony agreed that on the whole she was a pretty bad speci-men of womanhood. She and Kemmler went men of womanhood. She and Kemmler went to Buffale from Philadelphia. Kemmler had been married before, and it is said Tillie was constantly haroing upon the subject of his former wife, which marcred the not very equably tempered Kemmler. On the morn-ing of March 29, 1889, probably stung by something his mistress had said to him; Kemmler literally chopped the woman to pieces with a rusty hatchet. pieces with a rusty hatchet.

He maintained a brutal stolidity when ar-rested, and his only remark was: "Yes, I have done it, and I am willing to

take the rope for it."

During the trial Kemmler's lawyers endeavored to prove that their client was in a condition of besotted insanity at the time the murder was committed, but owing to the singular atrociousness of the crime and the man's coolness when arrested, this plea availed not. Certain it is, however, that when the man was jailed after the murder his nerves were at such a tension from the effects of drink that in order to keep him quiet the officers were obliged to furnish him liquor officers were obliged tuntil the strain relaxed.

Kemmler was sentenced by Judge Henry Childs at Buffalo on May 14, 1889 He was removed to Auburn prison on May 23, 1880 and he has only been outside of its walls once—that was when he was taken to Buffalo to be resentenced. As soon as Kemm-ler had been sentenced, his counsel, Charles S. Haten of Buffalo, prepared to carry the case to the higher courts. In some way he got Bourke Cockran, the great Tammany hall leader, interested in the case, and the eloquent Cockran pleaded for Kemmler's life in the general term and the court of appeals Mr. Cockran augued, at great length, that the law was unconstitutional because it provided for cruel and unusual punishment. The courts in every case, however, sustained the

HIS HAIR IN THE WAY.

The Reason That Kemmler Was Not Instantly Killed. AUBURN, N. Y., August 6.-Kemmler had gone peacefully to sleep in the night and had slept soundly and was snoring until 50'clock, when he was awakened by one of his guards. Pastor Houghton, who attended Kemmler, and Prison Chaplain Yates with him. They read to him from the bible and he prayed with them. He dressed himself without aid in a suit of gray mixed goods. His hair he combed and brushed with great care. His shoes were well polished, and while he made himself finally tidy the warden and a tall stranger, who is a deputy marshal in Buffalo, entered the cell. The warder explained to Kemmler that he must have the top of his head shaved. The prisoner demurred. He had taken great pains in dressing his hair, and besides, as he explained to the warden, he did not want to be disfigured. Kemmler's hair is dark brown and wavy with

a hyperion curl that fell on his forchead, and of this he was proud. In the shadow of death his vanity asserted itself. His hair, however, was cut, but the curl was saved, and, as the sequel proved, with no result. The spot was two and quarter by one and one-quarter inches in size

and was not shaven, but cropped fairly close.

While this was proceeding the witnesses examined the chair of death. The belt was run by the dynamo, and the incandescent test lamps in the antechamber glowed faintly. The current was on. A strange power was coursing, the cir-

"The evidence was there, but how feebly ey burned." Thus exclaimed Dr. acDonald, who was the only one who got into the ante-room, and that while the ignorant warden's desire was to keep its secrets inviolate. In response to Dr. MacDonald's comment

Electrician Davis remarked that there was something wrong about the machinery down there," referring to the dynamo and of the circuit. This remark took place before the electricising, it is well to remember, and was undoubtedly as true a few minutes later, when the bolt

was applied to Kenmler.

The condenined man, after having his hair cut on top of his head, listened to the reading of the warrant by the warden.

When the current was first turned on the least unhappy of all in the room was Dr. Southwick of Buffalo, the father of electricising in capital

cases, and who has been studying and work-ing upon the subject since 1881. "There," he explained, as he strode away from the chair explained, as he strode away from the chair to the knot of witnesses at the other end of the room, "there is the culmination of ten years work and study. We live in a higher years work and study. We live in a higher civilization from this day."

But even while he spoke, a quick, sharp cry went up from those yet closely watching about the silent figure in the chair. There had been a movement in the breast of the man whom all believed had died one min-

the man forty-seven seconds before.

The harrowing scenes attending the second electrocution followed. The doctors

in general declared that the man from the very first contact was beyond consciousness, and some thought the action which startled all and sent the warden away with a white face to order the current renewed, was only a refiex of the muscular action. Not so with one physician, who declared that he would stake his name that he could bring Kemmler back to consciousness with brandy hyperdermics.

Meantine one of the witnesses, Mr. G. G.

Bain of Washington, D. C., had fainted and lay upon a beach, where he was being

When finally the electric mask was removed Kemmier's eyes were found to be half closed and without the glassy stare common to eyes in death. The lids were lifted and tests of the pupils with a bright light were There was no contraction of the pu Where the mask had pressed the fore head there was a livid mark—the mark
of the law's righteous descration. The nose
and the region of its base was of a deeply
livid hue. Purple spots soon began mothing
the hands, arms and neck and the
dectors

One of the Buffalo doctors, seven minute One of the Buffalo doctors, seven minutes after the straps were removed, cut the skin at the temple for a microscopic specimen of the dead man's blood. It was immediately examined and found slightly coagulated. On the electrodes being withdrawn from contact with the body a hair adhered to the rim of the upper disc. Drs. MacDonald and Shrady examined the head. They found there was a deen circular imprint on ten of there was a deep circular imprint on top of the bead made by the sharp pressure of the electrode's rim. The spot where a tuft of Kemmler's hair had been cut off just before death was found to constitute not more than one-third of the area of contact with the electrode, and a close examination disclosed that the edge of the copper within the electrodes had slightly burned the scalp just where the head had been cut. Had not Kemmler's desire to avoid disfigurement by cutting off his hair prevailed the contact would have been more perfect, the chances of in-stantaneous death would have been greater

and possibly disfigurement, which he dreaded, would have been avoided.

As to the causes of the failure to kill Kemmler instantly, there is said by all the physicians to be no doubt that consciousness was a triplered. stricken instantly from his brain. The fact that he was not instantly killed is the result of improper contact or of insufficient voltage or pressure. The contact was certainly not perfect at the head, for twothirds of the contact was upon the man's thick, smoothly brushed batt, the clipped spot being one-third of the size of the electrode's

diameter.

Warden Durston says 1,700 volts or pressure of the current was first applied to Kemmier. When questioned tonight by an Associated press correspondent if twenty incandescent lamps on the circuit, to indicate the presence of a carrent were burning when the bolt was discharged into the murderer, he stated that they were. They should not have been. A moment before switching the current into Kemmier the test lamps should have been carrent. test lamps should have been cut out. Each amp consumes fifty volte, beace twenty took 1,000 volts at once out of the current sent to Kemmler. That left 700 to cause death. The best authorities state that fifteen per cent of a current is stopped at the points of contact and that eighty-five is thus expended in the body. Eighty-five per cent of 700 voits not consumed by the test lamps is 500 voits of pressured. sumed by the test lamps is %6 volts of sure. This is not enough to surely kill instantly with a good contact, and that of today was not perfect. The warden says all was working right this nothing, though last might at midnight his appliances were in such order that he was not certain whether the execution would take place today, even though he had summoned his guests to the prison at an early hour this morning. Warden Durston has been through a terrific ordeal and the knavery of men has been pressed upon him so much where he least expected, that, as he says, he scarcely mows whether to trust himself.

The consensus of opinion among the wit-nesses here today is that not the slightest doubt exists but that a human being may be instantaneously killed by 1,000 volts applied through a perfect contact and continued twenty seconds. The body of Kemmler will doubtless be dis-posed of tomorrow in the prison burying

ground.

Electrical Expert Brown Talks. & LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 6,-"Kemmler was dead within a second after the alternating current was turned on," said Harold Brown of New York to a Courier-Journal re porter tonight. He is the man who, after the New York legislature passed the law to execute by electricity, made the experiments and placed in position the deadly dynamo Auburn. When asked about the execution Brown said: "In regard to Kemmier's execution I will say that my experience with animals shows that one second's contact with an alternating current

will prove instant fata; but that this cur-rent, before the expiration of twenty-five or thirty seconds of muscular rigidity caused by the passage of the current through the muscles will be followed by a corresponding relaxation, which may prothrough duce a spasmodic expulsion of the breath and attempts at respiration. If the current is kept on more than thirty seconds there is no movement whatever of the muscles when the current is cut off. Kemmler was killed instantly and painlessly within the first second, but as the current was opened (taken off) before thirty seconds had passed there was a reflex motion of the muscles, which frightened some of the attendants into thinking that he was not dead. The current was applied a second discount. was applied a second time and at once an appearance was produced on the face and hands of the criminal, which showed beyond a doubt that the first shock had killed him." "How do you account for the burns on Kemmler's body?"

"It seems to me," replied Brown, "that there was not sufficient moisture on the

Opinion of a Chicago Electrician. CHICAGO, August 6.— Special Telegram to THE BEE. - "Horrible, borrible," was the exclamation of City Flor ... An Barrett when he had finished reading the account of Kemin-

ler's execution. "Do you think the man was unconscious?"

was asked. "No. I do not."

"He must have suffered, then?" "Suffered! Why, that man must have suf-

fered the tortures of the damned. It was the most barbarous thing I ever heard of." "What reason have you for thinking he was "The best reason in the world. I know how it is from experience. If all the medical experts in the world were to tell me that that

man did not suffer I would not believe it, had occasion at one time to cla a line that was opened opened a line that was opened by lightning. In attempting to do so I received a severe shock. In an instant all power of motion was taken away from me. I was as helpless as a corpse, and remained so for an hour till help came. Now, while I was unable to move a masele, I was as conscious as I are right south. scious as I am right now."

"Do you think it possible to make execu

tion by electricity a success "
"Certainly, so far as the killing goes. While "Certainly, so far as the killing goes. While I think it an outrage to use it for that purpose one of the greatest elements for human good God has given us, still it is possible to make it successful. In this case those who had it in charge made a horrible botch of the whole business. What the ought to have done is this. Measured his residence. Measured his resistance so is this: could have told just how much it would take to kill him.

"Is it possible to do that with any degree of "It is, and had they understood their busi ness that is what would have been done."
"The report says that the volt meter varied

hetween 800 and 1,300 volts."

"Don't you believe it That would have been sufficient to have killed 700) men and to have burned him to a crisp. There must have been some disarrangement

"What effect do you think it will have on the adoption or rejection of this mode of execu "I think the law will ultimately be repealed There is not an electricion in the country who is not opposed to it. Then there are too many ways of taking life to run the chances of causing such a horrible and barbarou spectacle of butchery."

A Doctor's Views.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 6,-Dr. Lewis Balch of this city, executive officer of the state board of health, who was one of the witnesses at the execution of Kemmler, said this evening: "I do not consider the failure of the first shock to Kenmier to cause death is any proof that this method of execution is not necessarily fatal, for from the first shock the prisoner was virtually dead, suffered no pain and did not regain consciousness. I think there should be an electrician appointed who would attend to all executions and have charge of the electrical apparatus—under the supervision of an officer designated by law to carry the sentence into effect,

Condemned by New Yorkers. New York, August 6.- The story of the electrocution of Kemmler has been the talk of the town today from the time of the early early morning "extra" editions. The terri ble details, told at great length in the papers, were read with a studder. The general con-census of opinion seems to be that the cir-

cumstances attending the execution of Kearm-ler by electricity are a sufficient condemnation of this method of inflicting the capital penalty. London Press Comment.

LONDON, August 6 .- The Chronicle, commenting upon the killing of Kemmler by electricity, says the seene was worthy of the carkest chambers of the inquisition in the Extract the Times says it would be impossible to

magine a more revolting exhibition. It ad-rocates a lethal chamber in preference to the The Standard says the scene can be de scribed as a disgrace to bumanity. It will send a thrill of indirnation throughout the civilized world. We can not believe Ameri-

stand. Congressman Bland Renominated. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., August 6. -Richard G. Bland was today renominated by accinmation for congress by the democrats of the

cans will allow the cie-trical execution act to

THE BOURBONS BOOM BOIES.

Iowa Democrats Meet in State Convention at Cedar Rapids.

A SHARP RAP FOR SPEAKER REED.

Free Coinage Favored and the Me-Kinley Tariff and Lodge Election Bills Denounced-The Nominations.

CEDAR RAFIDS, In., August 6.—The democratic state convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this forenoon by J. J. Dunn, chairman of the state central committee. The following temporary officers were selected; Chairman, Gid B. McFall of Mahaska county; secretary, John Springer of Johnson county; recording secretary, T. O. Walker of Marshall county. Chairman Dunn introduced Temporary Chairman McFall, and that gentleman made a thirty minute speech.

After thanking the convention for the honor, lauding the democratic party and Grover Cleveland and condemning the coarse pursued by the republicans, Mr. McFall said : "After a third of a century of dishonesty and corruption in state government the re-publican party of lowa was unhorsed and what was known as the banner republican state of the union in 1889, we have the satis faction of knowing is today governed by that noble and patriotic democrat and statesman, Horace Boles. By the way, there is a har-mony of sound in those two names—Cleve-land and Boles—and a thing not at all ob-

octionable to Iswa democrats in Isw!
"You meet today the representatives of a party which believes it is wrong to take from one citizen his hard-carned savings and give them to his neighbor simply because his neighbor is a manufacturer or a millionaire; a party which believes that in place of in-creasing war taxes they should be dimished; a party which believes that the tariff is a tax i party which believes our government has no right to take a cent from its citizens unless it is used in economically administering the government; a party which believes the farmer of lowa should till the soil with untaxed implements, should build his home with untaxed materials and be able to buy the necessities of life without contributing to the coffers of castern monopolies; a party which believes that the Town corn grower is entitled to as much consideration as the Pennsylvania steel manufacturer; a party which believes it to be a false theory that you can make yourself richer by taxation; a party which believes in the spirit of freedom as enunciated by our constitution and in givin to the citizens the largest liberty consistent with the good of the state; a party which be lieves our citizens should not be peaned like cattle, but should be allowed to eat and drink when they please so long as they do

not interfere with good society."

Mr. McFall then arraigned the republican
party and ridicaled the platform adopted at party and redictiled the platform adopted at Sioux City as a meaningless conglomeration of insipidity. He then closed as follows: "If you would succeed inscribe on your banner those principles which have always been the orinciples of democracy, place them in the hands of true and tried man—mea who have the requisite courage and capacity to be standard bearers in such a contest, then rally unitedly, carnestly and bravely to their defense. Do this and when the votes are counted, songs of triumph and shouts of victory will not only gladden your hearts, but will bring relief to a struggling, dissatisfied

The convention then took an adjournment antil 5:30 p. m.

At the afternoon session R. P. Phelps of Atlantic was chosen permanent chairman, ite addressed the meeting at some length, The following committees were chosen:

The following committees were chosen:

CON Credentials—First district, George A.
Duncan, Des Moines; Second, B. B. Holbrock, Marengo; Third, E. H. Mallory,
Franklin; Fourth, J. Boquer, Alamakee; Fifth, M. R. Jackson,
Cedar; Sixth, R. L. Morton, Poweshielt;
Seventh, J. P. Martin, Story; Eighth, W. L.
G. Tallman, Clark; Ninth, W. H. Anderson,
Mills; Tenth, Hon. J. G. Wilsson, Kossuth;
Eleventh, C. S. Argo, Woodbury.

Permanent Organization and Rules—First
district, O. J. Jamison, Louise, Second

district, O. J. Jamison, Louisa; Second, W. P. Swigart, Jackson; Third, I. W. Baldwin, Dubuque; Fourth, John Killen, Clayton; Fifth, W. S. Hall, Jones; Sixth, J. M. Davis, Davis; Seventh, E. W. Warren; Eighth, A. C. Brice, Taylor Perry, Warren; Eighth, A. C. Brice, Taylor; Ninth, Frank Bradley, Audubon; Tenth, J. N. Elder, Hancock; Eleventh, T. W. Ward, O'Brien.

Resolutions - First district, Henry Eicher, Washington; Second, George Mc Donald, Scott; Third, J. M. Johnson, Bre Burgess, Wapello; Seventh, F. W. Lehman, Polit, Eighth, S. L. Bestow, Lucas; Ninth, D. A. Farrell, Pottawattamic; Tenth, J. M.

Orees, Carroll; Eleventh, W. H. Dent, Plymouth. State Central Committee-First district, State Central Committee-First district, Charles D. Fuller, Jefferson; Second, Sam Cohn, Muscathne; Third, J. J. Dunn, Dubuque; Fourth, M. J. Carter, Winnesheik; Fifth, John Baum, Benton; Sixth, J. E. Sewers, Mahaska; Seventh, E. H. Huater, Polk; Eighth, W. E. Lewis, Lucas; Ninth, F. H. Lee, Montgomery; Tenth, James Taylor, Kossouth; Eleventh, A. Van Wagener, Lynn.

The committee on resolutions then reported the following platform, waich was mani-mously adopted: "We congratulate the people of Iowa on

the election of Governor Boles, and heartily approve the wisdom, justice and courage with which he has administered his high office: which he has administered his high office; and we commend the action of the democratic members of the Twenty-third general assembly for their faithful efforts to redeem their pledges for the enactment into law of the Australian ballot bill, the pharmacy bill, and other measures demanded for the public welfare.

"We denounce the republicans in congress for their submission to and dippert of Speaker Reed in his arbitrary suppression of irse speech and absolute control of the course ree speech and absolute control of the course

of legislation.
"We declare our continued adherence to be principle of railroad control, as expressed u the laws of the state and general govern-neat, and we favor such changes as experionce may show necessary to maintain just and equitable relations between carriers and

"We again acknowledge the great debt of gratitude the nation owes to the soldiers and sailors of the United States, and we declare n favor of just, liberal and equitable pension aws for all invalid and dependent soldiers allers.

"We reaffirm the policy respecting the con-trol of the traffic in intoxicating liquors set forth in the democratic state platform of 1807, and approved by the people of that year, and we are in favor of such legislation, state and national, as may be necessary to carry that policy into effect.
"We are in favor of a tariff for revenue

only-a tariff reduced to the lowest rate consistent with the needs of an economical administration of the government. Liquer, tobacco and all luxuries should be made to bear as far as possible the burdens of taxation, and the necessaries of life should so far as possible be relieved. We oppose the Mc-Kinley bill as an abuse of the taxing power in favor of wealthy corporations, pools and trusts, by which our manufacturing interests are so largely controlled. It especially discriminates against the agricultural interests of the country by compelling the farmer to buy what he needs and sell what he produces in a monopolised market. We are in favor of commercial reciprocity not alone with the Spanish states of outh America, but as well with other counsouth America, but as wen with other countries whose markets are open to our products.

"We demand the free coinage of silver, and that it may be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and denounce as unjust and dishonest the provision of the law recently enacted allowing parties to stipulate and the silver and allow recently.

against payment in silver and silver certifi-cates, setting up one standard of values for the creditor and another for the debtor; one for the poor man and another for the rich The election bill passed by the lower house is giving Guatemala moral support.

of congression of the Universe states at the disposal of the party in 1 construction of that a force of the Universe states at the disposal of the party in 1 construction of that a force of the Universe states at the disposal of the party in 1 construction of the Universe states at the sampaign, and to the sampaign, and to the sampaign, and to

of that ty to employ as large to carry on to carry on do this under clections. It of the govern to t its enormous vers in officers holding by appointing and for life. We by appoints believe that the

by appoints and for life. We believe that the ple of the various localities can be safe custed to conduct their own elections, a bat the power of congress to determine the qualifications for the election and return of its members is sufficient for protection for local abuses."

Swilliam H. Chamberlain, a dry goods merchant of Independence, and a member of the three last legislatures, was nominated for secretary of state on the second ballot.

H. L. White of Wayne county for treasurer, by acclomatian.

y acclamation. George S. Witters of Ida county for auditor a the second ballot.

P. B. Wolf of Clinton county for judge of

the supreme court, on the second ballot.

Peter A. Dey was renominated by acclamntion for railroad commissioner.
Theodore W. Ivory of Mills county for su-

preme court reporter.

Governor Boics, who is inspecting the First regiment camp here, honored the convention with his presence and made a few remarks. He was enthusiastically welcomed.

Excitement at Waterloo. Waternoo, Ia., August 6.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE |-The coroner's inquest which was held today in Cedar Falls over the body of D. M. Jones, resulted in the verdict that he came to his death by a shot felonlously fired by Deputy Marshal Stingley. This verdict was endorsed by the majority of citizens, but quite a number of the friends of Stingley claim that all the story was not brought out, and that the verdiet was too severe. There are crowds on the street tonight discussing the affair, and great excite tonight discussing the affair, and great excite-ment prevails throughout the town and vicinity of the dead man's home. Loud threats of lynching are heard on every hand. At this hour the excitement, is latened, and unless the crowds disperse fears are enter-tained that violence will be done before morning. The prisoner was taken to Cedar Falls by the sheriff this morning, but was brought had the different this morning, but was brought back this afternoon. He seem to be in a nervous state of apprehension, had no idea that the verdiet would be had no idea that the verdict would be as severe as it proved, and manifested a spirit of almost indifference over the matter immediately after the shosting. Instead of ascertaining where his shots had taken effect, he began scarching for his billy, which had rolled away during the skirmish. Miller, who was shot twice by Stingley may receive.

Stingley, may recover, Crushed by a Corn Sheller, AMES, In., August 6.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE, |-While at play in the barn yesterday the little daughter of Lewis James, a farmer living four miles west of here, pulled a corn sheller upon herself and was instantly

His Injuries Proved Fatal. FAIRFIELD, Ia., August 6.- Special Tele gram to THE BEE. | John Reed, a Rock Island brakeman, died here today from in juries received by falling from a car Monday and being harribly mangled. He lived at and being harrisly mangled. He is Eldon and was making his second trip.

Stricken With Paralysis. RED OXE, Ia., August 6.- Special Telegram to Tire Bur, -J. W. Chace, for years a eading grain dealer here, was stricken with

paralysis today. His physicians say he cannot recover. A Conductor Killed. INDEPENDENCE, Ia., August 6.—[Special Felegram to The Bus.]—While loading a car of plling at Jessup, Freight Conductor Malone was thrown to the ground by a falling log, and his head bally crushed. He died

this morning at So'clock. Big Money in Chinese Smuggling. BUFFALO, N. Y., August 5, - [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-There seems to be gang of men on the Caundian side who make a business of rowing Chinamen over the river to the American side. Les Name and Lee Sing, two Chinese boys, were arrested by the officers before they had been in the United States ten migutes. Judging from

the rate charged for importations, it must be a profitable business. They were rowed over from near Victoria and landed under cover of darkness. The Mongolians say they paid the man who rowed them over 5. They came by way of British Columbia and were evi-dently destined for Boston. This accurs to be the resulter histories. be the regular shipping point for Chlammen, and it is said many are being smuggled into the United States daily.

Insured Against Foul Play. [Copper that 1800 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, August 6.—[New York Heral]

lable—Special to Taz Beg.l-Mr. F. Crichton Temple, of the Ormande club, sent th following letter to Richard K. Fox regarding the McAuliffe-Slavin fight: "Dran Sig: I herowith hand you check payable to your order for £500, which sum I agree to forfeit to Joe McAuliffe on the event

his being rebbed of a favorable verdict of his bring rabbed of a favorable verdict owing to fool play in his match with Slavin, such definition of foul play to be left to your-self to decise."

I saw Mr. Fox regarding the above com-

munication and he showed me the check in question, so that there is no doubt about the enumeness of the contest. Mr. Fox said: You know this £500 was to be deposited with Lord Lonadale. I am much flattered at their having preferred me to him and will do everything in my power to see that the prise and the enampionship belt are awarded to the man who has honestly won.

A Soldier's Lucky Windfall. Archeon, Kun., August 6.- Special Tele

gram to Tag Bag. |-Thomas F. Williams, who was a second lieutenant in a Kensas regiment, has just received notice that a special act has man been passed in his behalf by which he will get \$36,500. Williams was wounded at Wilson's creek in 1863. Being no ouger fit for active duty he was discharged. By some oversight the regimental officers did not muster him out, which formality only

took place a year ago. He applied for pay from 1893 until 1890 and here being no law covering the case a special act was passed. The story seems increable, but Williams is a reputable man. Good men youch for his integrity. Williams is aiready on the pension roll at 873 a month.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Showers, folowed by fair; stationary temperature. For Nebraska-Fair; southerly winds:

stationary temperature, except in northeast portion; warmer. For lowa—Showers in eastern, fair in western portion; southerly winds; slightly warmer in northern, stationary temperature For South Dakota - Pair; cooler is western, nary temperature in western portion; outhwesterly winds.

Destroyed a Railroad. SHANGHAI, August 6. - Special Cablegram THE BEE.] -A mob of soldiers combined with the peasantry and destroyed the rail-road to Lutia on the pretense that the road caused the recent floods in the Pei Hi river. The government remained passive, making no

A Commercial Treaty. St. Petersburg, August 6 .- | Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-The ameer of Afghanistan has sent an embassy to Russia for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty

effort to stop the work of destruction,

setween the two countries.

Guatemalan Revolutionists D feated. City of Mexico, August 6.—Guatemal an revolutionists, numbering 3,000, were deteated Monday by the Guatemalans under General Barillas, brother of the president. A dispatch from La Libertad says Honduras FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.

Fully That Number Witness the Sham, Battle at Camp Lincoln.

GUNS KEEP UP A CONTINUAL FIRING.

After Numerous Assaults and Retr. ats the Guarded Spot is Captured and the Union Flag Waves Triumphantly.

CAMP LINCOLN, SUPERIOR, Neb., August 6. [Special Telegram to Tue Ber.] - It is the third day of the inter-state encampment at Superior and the veterans and spectators still continue to arrive. It is just a quarter of a century since the northern forces were disbanded and the triumphant volunteer returned to his home and his family. But this quarter of a century has worked great changes. Then the majority of the disbanded companies were in the prime of manhood. Now there are few whose hair does not show the silvery streaks of age. Many are the lame and the halt and the blind. Crutches are frequent, many a coat sleeve hangs empty at the side. All these circumstances are vividly portrayed at this encampment as one watches the little knots of veterans gathered together in conversation and welcoming

each new-comer. It is entertaining if not actually amusing to inspect the vehicles by which the campers are brought in. Almost every craft which sails the land has been pressed into the service. The hay wagon, the emigrant ceach with its arched top of white canvas, often patched above with old but picturesque oileleth, the top busgy, the open wagon, with springs and without springs all can be seen. Each is filled to overflowing with camping utensils of every description. Trunks and blankets, estables, bandboxes and stoves are mingled

in disorderly profusion.

As soon as camp is renched and a tent ob-As soon as camp is renered and a tent on-tained cach piece of bugging erenches its proper place. The female members of the family arrange the quarters while the others are sent to fetch wood and water. The horses are picketed north of the camp just ander the sheltering bluff.

sheltering bluff.
It is different with the companies of the national guard who are doing service here. They are compelled to butch their own teats before quarters can be had. Some arriving late last evening even preferred to sleep in the open air rather than exercise themselves too vigorously at the outset. There are now six companies in camp, as follows: Company G. Fourth regiment, Kansas National guards, Minneapolis, Kan, Lieutenant McPherson in command: Company D, Second regiment, Nebraska National guards, Fairbury, Neb., Captain Hensty, Company G, First regiment, Nebraska National guards. Geneva Nebraska National guards, Fairbury, Neb. Captain Heusty; Company G, First regiment, Nebraska National guards, Genera, Neb., Captain George Scott; Battery B, Kansas National guards, Topeka, Kan., Lieutenant Mentosh in command; Batalion A, Nebraska National guards, Captain C, B, Murdoch, Besides these there is a juvenile company from Red Cloud, comprising boys under twelve years of age. The roster numbers twenty-four when ranks are full, but no more than half that number has come to the reuniou. Master Horace Spanogle is captain reunion. Master Herace Spanogle is captain of the delegation. A similar organization exists in Superior and is known as the Superexists in Superior and is known as the Superior light guards. About thirty boys have been uniformed in blue flamel, devorated with red sashes, furnished with guns, and drilled to the manual. Master C. E. Adams, jr., iv in command. This organization was formed four years ago and as soon as the aembers become too large, they are relegated to private life, while young men are enlisted. The Superior light guards claim to be the best drilled invenile company in Nebraska.

best drilled juvenile company in Nebraska.

A new attraction has been added to the multitude of camp-following entertainments. A white man who has blacked his face puts his nead through a hole in the enter of a large canvas and allows spectacenter of a large canvas and anows specia-tors to throw eggs at his cranium, at a dis-tance of about afteen yards, for the small price of tea cents for three throws. In view of the recent egging episode at Florence the writer thought it of sufficient moment to aterview this man.

"Why, it don't hurt at all," said he. "I have been in the business for about four years, and the general public seldom hit me oftener than once in three trials. To be expert in the business one must watch the eggs carefully and dodge whenever necessary. I am never hit except on the hat which I wear. Nobody but a fool would allow the egg to strike him in the

Sunrise this morning was greeted by one The exercises opened early with company drills and inspection of arms on the part of the visiting soldiers. At 8:30 the mon proreeded to the commander's quarters to an-Colonel Larzeiere, Fourth regiment, K. N.

G., has been placed in command of the camp for the day, with Licatemant McKeazie, Fourth regiment, K. N. G., as his adjutant. The assembled multitude gathered around the speaker's stand at 10:30 o'clock to listen o speeches by General A. V. Cole, Hamback and Hon. James Huff, mayor of Downs, Kan. The exercises were preceded by prayer and music by the Geneva and Rus-kin military bands. After dinner short speeches were resumed for a time. In the dinner short speeches were resumed for a time. In the afternoon a tremendous crowd gathered to see the sham battle. The sky was cloudless, but the heat was appressive and dust filled the air. It was estimated that over fifteen thousand people were present, of which some eight hundred registered as members of the Grand Army of the Remblic.

Grand Army of the Republic.

At 3 o'clock the Wymore battery and the Geneva company of Nebraska national guards, under command of General A. V. Cole, ascended the hill at the north of the Cote, ascended the hill at the north of the low lying plain west of Camp Lincola and unlimbered their gums. The other companies from Nelson, Nob., Minneapolis, Kan., Topeka, Kan., and Fairbury, Nob., drew up on the plain below under directions of Colonel Larzelere. The veterans, under Major Samuel Church, formed a separate corps to act as auxiliaries.

After picket the military managers because

After picket the military manouvres began, while the guiss on the hill kept up a continual tirring. The skirmish line pressed forward supported by the other troops and vounteers, Suddenly the order for the charge was given and all started to storm the bill on the run. After incessant firing and numerous retreats the bill was taken and the union flag placed

triumphantly on its summit. Thus the sham buttle ended and the crowd dispersed. At 7 o'clock the militia gave a dress parade and were inspected by the commanding offi-cer. The evening was devoted to stories cer. The evening was devoted to stories around the camp fire. The old songs ochoed again and the bands furnished callvening music. A display of fire works at 5 o'clock attracted wide atten-

A large delegation from Kunsas included Hon. James Huff, mayor of Downs, Hon. Harry Root of the Atchison Champion, Hon. G. T. Danies and W. H. Leigh of Republican City, Hon. John A. Degnister and Rev. G. Hon. John A. Dempster and Re ulton of Geneva are also here and will return again temerrow.

A few petty accidents have resulted from careless handling of guns. careless handling of guns.

Tomorrow's programme begins with a parade of Kansar and Nobraska troops, grand army and sons of veterans from camp to the city and sons of veterans from camp to the city and sons of veterans from camp to the city and sons of veterans from camp to the army and aons of veterans from camp to the city and return at 9 o'clock. Speeches will then be in order by Senator J. J. Ingralls, General C. H. Van Wyek, Colonel T. J. Majors, Colonel D. R. Anthony, General J. O. McBride and Colonel D. R. Stover,

The prize drill will take place at 2 o'clock and the evening will be given up to camp fires.

A number of Missouri Pacific officials came A findabet of Missouri Pacific officials came in today, among them J. C. Forester of Atchf-son, E. E. Calvin, Concordia, and George E. Davrington, Omaha. Captain Joe Smith, theriff of Ottawa county, Kan., is also here.

Cholera in Mecca.

Mecca, August 6.-One hundred and thirty-five deaths occurred yesterday from