

NEGRO LYNCHED IN JOPLIN, MO.

He Was Charged With Murdering
Policeman Leslie.

MAYOR APPEALS TO THE MOB

But to Vain—Jail Battered Down—
After Striking Him Up Released
"Officer Bill," Chased Negroes.

Joplin, Mo., April 15.—An infuriated mob took an unknown negro from the jail and hanged him to a telegraph pole at the corner of Second and Wall streets, two blocks from the jail. The negro was charged with having murdered Policeman Leslie, who was shot dead last night in the Kansas City railway yard while endeavoring to arrest several negroes suspected of crime.

Leslie had ordered several negroes who had taken refuge in a box car to surrender, and when they failed to do so he fired several shots at the car. During the shooting a negro slipped from the car and made a strong effort to resist, but he was shot through the chest by the policeman.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon Lee Pullerton, aged 15, located the fugitive in a slaughter-house just east of Joplin. The negro was armed with a rifle and a revolver. Pullerton slipped into the structure unobserved and crept behind the negro. Suddenly the negro turned and fired a shot which struck Pullerton in the chest. The negro then rushed forward with a knife and attempted to stab Pullerton, but he was rescued by a crowd of men who rushed to the scene.

With the assistance of another man the negro was brought to Joplin and placed in jail. News of the capture spread rapidly and the jail was surrounded by hundreds of people. There were cries of "lynch him," and City Atty. Decker moved to the jail steps and made a strong appeal to the mob to stay away from the jail. Every effort was made to prevent the entrance of the mob, but within 15 minutes the infuriated men had gained entrance to the jail and secured the hanging negro.

As he was dragged forth City Atty. Decker again interceded and urged that the negro be given a trial. For half an hour he spoke and the mob listened to him with the negro in their custody. At one time it seemed that the city would win, as members of the mob began dispersing, but suddenly a rash was made for the spot where the negro was being held, and he was dragged from the jail and hanged to a telegraph pole.

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"To be seventy years young is sometimes far more cheerful and hopeful than to be forty years old."

—Oliver Wendell Holmes
A youth of more than seventy years has been attained by the

GORHAM CO.

Silverware

which is more hopeful and cheerful to-day than when it was forty years old. For three generations Gorham Silverware has been a welcome guest in American homes, though never before marked by greater refinement of design or more dexterous adaptability to its purpose. And never has its price been more moderate.



STERLING

All responsible jewelers keep it

could be found. Three more houses were fired and two were consumed.

All efforts to reason with the rioters were futile, as apparently a frenzy had seized upon them. The streets were thronged, and at 11:15 o'clock the whole city was in an uproar. So far as known at that hour no fatalities had occurred, although many persons had received minor injuries.

ALBANY BANDITS.

Campaign Against Them Has Proved Unsuccessful.

Manila, April 15.—The campaign against the bandits in the province of Albay has proved unsuccessful. The leader of the bandits, named Toledo, evading a fight with the American forces. The government is preparing to organize another movement. Three hundred and fifty scouts and constabulary are now following Toledo's band, and it is intended to increase this force. This concentration system in Central Albay is still effective.

Cholera has attacked Capt. Pershing's troops, who are operating against the Moros in the island of Mindanao. Five cases and many suspected cases are reported. It is supposed the disease was contracted in Manila or Cebu.

The government will award a contract to furnish 18,000 cartridges to restock the plantation. It intends to sell these animals to the planters at cost, and to expend half the gift of \$30,000 voted by Congress in restocking the farms.

Cautions to Naval Employees.

New York, April 16.—Fearful of violence as a result of the attempt of the Housemaids and Bridge Workers' union to tie up the work on the cantilever crane for the battleship Connecticut even with the strict censorship at the navy yard gates, Constructor Capps has posted notices relative to the conduct of employees as additional precautions to secure their safety.

The men are ordered to obey sentences without question. They are forbidden to leave the yard without a pass signed by Constructor Capps, and are ordered to remain always in the vicinity of their quarters on the steamer.

The marines on guard at the steamer and those on the docks have been instructed to allow no boats to make a landing or even approach the vessel where the men live.

Loss in British Credit.

New York, April 16.—Sir Edgar Vincent, one of the ablest financial authorities in England, has, according to a London dispatch to the Tribune, written a striking letter to the Times, pointing out the loss in British credit evidenced by the fall in consols. In five years Sir Edgar writes, consols have fallen 21 per cent, whereas the larger fall in any foreign government security is less than five per cent. In 1890 the British government could raise money at 2 1/2 per cent, but if war were to break out now it would have to pay considerably over 3 per cent for any large amount. There has been no similar change in the financial ability of France, Germany or Russia; therefore, compared with those countries England is financially weaker than she was.

Conspired Against Alexander.

Vienna, April 15.—Col. Ilie, commanding the Sixth regiment at Belgrade, and six other officers have been arrested at Semlin, a Hungarian frontier town in Croatia-Slavonia, six miles from Belgrade, on the charge of conspiring against King Alexander of Serbia, who submitted the arrested officers to a personal examination.

Force

Jim Dumps is back—our Sunny Jim. A sunnier world now welcomes him—A world brimful of snap and vim, Which formerly was sick and grim. Since proper food put life in him, "Force" changed the world for "Sunny Jim."

always gets a glad hand.

Sweet, crisp flakes of wheat and malt.

Force Three Times a Day.

"Thanks for 'Force' I eat it three times a day. Folks call me 'Sunny Jim.' Took some to the country with me, and the farmers out there are eating 'Force' now."

IN AGUINALDO'S HANDWRITING

An Intersement on Paper Ordering
Killing of Gen. Otis.

FOUND BY CAPT. J. M. TAYLOR

Runs as Follows: "Lebereno Kotin-ko, Feliciano de Cruz, to kill Gen. Otis, Commissioner."

Washington, April 15.—While examining papers captured from Filipino insurgent agents, Capt. John M. Taylor, of the Fourteenth Infantry, has discovered a remarkable document, indorsed on the back with a direction to kill Gen. Otis. That indorsement, Capt. Taylor insists, is in the handwriting of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief. The translation of the document was:

"Our Honorable President—We, the signers, who subscribe to the declaration appended by these presents, protest against the American proclamation. We recognize no authority but that of God and the authority of the government, and we offer our lives and property for the independence of our country."

"Manila—San Miguel, January 12, 1899. Feliciano de Cruz." (Twenty-five signatures follow.)

On the back is written in the handwriting of Aguinaldo, a handwritten note, in which he declares that it cannot be mistaken by one who has seen much of it. I have a quantity of heliographic letters and notes in my possession. The most curious comparison between them and the handwriting of this note will show its identity.

"On Jan. 4, 1899, a proclamation was issued by General Aguinaldo, declaring the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines. Many protests were drawn up in the Philippines against this. Most of them were drawn up by order of the insurgent government, but this letter was probably unsolicited evidence of the adhesion of some Katipunan lodge, or one of the popular clubs in Manila or Cebu, to the insurgent cause. It is recommended that this be not fired until thoroughly tested."

Washington, April 15.—Unable to determine with any definiteness the real cause for the recent explosion on the Iowa, the board of investigation has recommended a critical medical examination of the metal of the burst cannon. Secy. Moody acting on this recommendation probably will appoint an expert.

Rear Admiral Higginson has reported to the department that the mate of the injured gun was damaged by the explosion, receiving several deep scars and scratches along its chase. It is recommended that this be not fired until thoroughly tested."

Battle Creek Adventists Must Scatter
Detroit, April 15.—A special to the Free Press from the Battle Creek, Mich., says that Mrs. Ellen G. White, a prophetess of recognized standing among the Seventh-day Adventists, has decreed that the Review and Herald publishing office destroyed by fire must not be built here. She says the Lord is displeased that the office has been doing commercial work instead of denominational work and declaring that the Adventists numbering 10,000, living in Battle Creek must scatter.

Shot Woman Three Times.

Des Moines, Ia., April 15.—Arthur Perry, a cook, followed Mrs. Louise Bruce, wife of W. C. Bruce, of Sioux City, into a restaurant here today and shot her three times, one bullet striking her in the mouth, then shooting himself in the head. Perry died within a short time. The woman was taken to the hospital, where it was stated her condition was critical. The woman said she had come here from Sioux City, where she had been living with Perry, who was jealous of her. Perry was crowded at the time and a panic ensued.

Crowd Hostile to Magistrate.

Tarascon, France, April 16.—A magistrate who went to Frigolet abbey yesterday to place seals on the doors, was met by a hostile crowd which gathered from the neighboring villages, and was stoned by the mob and driven away.

GEN. FRANKLIN BALDWIN.

Says Inferences Drawn from His Interview Were Ridiculous.

Denver, April 15.—Gen. Franklin D. Baldwin, commander of the department of the Colorado, who has been asked by the war department at Washington to explain an interview

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Senator Depew Tells Why It Did
Not Go to Spanish War.

WAS READY AND ANXIOUS

He Went to Washington About Matter—Was Told Service Would Be Brief and Mortality Great.

New York, April 16.—In a speech at a dinner in the Seventh Regiment armory last night, Senator Depew made public for the first time, reasons for the so-called inactivity of that regiment in the Spanish-American war. He said: "I want to compliment this regiment on its patient fortitude in withstanding the floods of abuse heaped on it by the public at the time of the war, and since then by refraining from explanations of the exact conditions under which it labored at that time. It stood ready at a moment's notice to march to the front with a thousand and fifty men."

"I was sent to Washington by the regiment to see President McKinley and use every influence in my power to have the Seventh New York ordered out. I spent an entire evening with the president, the secretary of war, and the general of the army, explaining the eagerness of the regiment to engage in the war with Spain. The president told me at that time that he could not use the regiment, and that the secretary of war would not permit him to tell me why."

"Later the secretary of war wired me that he wanted 50,000 men to march at once on Havana against the 120,000 Spaniards entrenched behind the fortress there. He explained that the service would be brief, but that the peril was great, and that the mortality would be large. He wanted to know if the Seventh would go on a moment's notice under these conditions. I immediately communicated with Col. Appleton, and he, with a staff of three or four, called upon me immediately after."

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