roads were very bad and he made very poor speed. He abandoned his horse and ran across lots to Benton's swamp. But the swamp proved too full of water to be penetrated, and the fugitive took up a position behind a stone wall and faced his pursuers. After some parley he surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Collins. He was taken back to Lyons and lodged in jail.

He gave the name of William Cross, and said he was from New Mexico and had been loafing in Nebraska some time. He admitted that he was the man who attempted the train robbery to Chief of Detectives Hayden of this city, who had been tried for. He is believed to be the much-wanted Oliver Curtis Perry, who robbed Express Messenger Moore near Utica last fall.

The story of what happened in the express car, as far as it can be gathered, is: Cross boarded the train when it pulled out of Syracuse, climbing on top of the express car. He was provided with a hooked rope. Fastening the hook in the roof of the side of the car, he let himself down on the other side, resting his toes on the ledge that runs across the car, looked through the glass of the side door and saw the messenger in front of the safe, which was open. Smashing the glass with his revolver he covered the messenger, ordering him to hold up his hands. Instead, Mulvey reached for the signal cord with one hand and for his revolver with the other. A bullet smashed his hand, but not before the signal was given that aroused the conductor. Then Mulvey fired on the robber, putting a bullet through his coat. The robber shot the messenger twice, once in each leg, climbed into the car, and a desperate struggle took place, which did not end until the train was stopped for a time near Wemporie. It is evident that the robber then climbed out on top of the car, remaining there until the stop at Lyons.

So far as learned the robber secured absolutely nothing.

It is now learned the robber was formerly a cowboy and later worked as a railway trainman.

WHO IS HE?

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *Feb.*—Sheriff Thurman today, in reply to a telegraphic request, forwarded a detailed description of the train robber in jail here to the St. Louis authorities. This afternoon he received a reply stating that it tallied with that of Orth Stein, whose career as a newspaper reporter, forger, confidence man, and robber is well remembered.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

Regulations to Restrict the Business in the Fatherland.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The bill regulating emigration from Germany, about to be introduced in the Reichstag, enacts that anybody wishing to leave the country shall inform the police as to his destination. The authorities will for a month before allowing a person to emigrate, make public his declaration as to his proposed destination. Agents will not be allowed to forward emigrants, except in accordance with a written contract, open to the authorities. No person between the ages of 18 and 22 years (the period covering liability to military service) shall be allowed to enter into a contract to emigrate. Contracts will not be allowed in the case of diseased or maimed persons or others who will not be permitted to enter as immigrants in the countries to which they wish to go. Agents shall be responsible for any loss which the emigrants may incur in consequence of any delays in transportation. All steamers to be used for the conveyance of emigrants must be examined as to their equipment and sanitary condition. Imperial inspectors will be appointed at the various ports.

The French Crisis.

Paris, Feb. 21.—The judicial interrogation of Deseon for killing Atoslin a few days ago commences tomorrow.

A cable to the Guiamsian Legation here says that a revolt led by Enriquez was suppressed and that Enriquez is dead.

President Carnot held a consultation with a number of men today in regard to the formation of a cabinet. The opinion grows that the last way out of the difficulty is to be found in the dissolution of the Chambers. In Parliamentary circles the real cause of the fall of the present Ministry is said to have been that the conviction is prevalent among the Radicals that the support given the movement by the Pope is due to a secret treaty between the Cabinet and the Vatican.

Minister Reid and family expect to sail Saturday next for Washington.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Murder and Cannibalism in the South.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—News of a horrible story of murder and cannibalism near Ray's mill is received. Lucy Freeman, an idiotic negro woman left her home to go to work, leaving her nine months babe in charge of her sisters and nine year old children, named Mark and Linda. Mark, it seems, was resolved upon putting the little one out of the way, and, soon after his mother left, he killed and mangled it with an axe. Not content with this, he took a fork and gouged out the eyes of the little one, which he roasted, and then, taking a slice of either jaw, he and his sister sat themselves down and feasted.

When Senator Peffer's joint resolution for a constitutional amendment is passed, and the amendment adopted, there will always be a majority for one candidate or the other. The Kansas senator wants the president and vice president apparently to be elected by the people without even the preliminary of a nominating convention. The back of each ballot will have a clause printed upon it to the effect that if the person whose name is upon the ticket fails to get the highest number of votes, then the ticket shall be counted for the person who does get the highest number, the highest, that is to say, upon a "ticket having a like caption." The evident intention is that there shall be two or three or half a dozen candidates in each party, so that every man can vote for his own favorite candidate. In case his candidate is not elected, however, his vote will be counted for another candidate, if one is receiving the most votes in that party. In this way a man might stand a chance of having his ballot counted for a man whom he disliked very much, still he would be in the party.

"God save our grandmother" is said to be the way the reverend sons of the Prince of Wales used to render the British national air.

AN AUTO DA FE.

Six Thousand People Gather and Burn a Black Sinner to Death.

THEY POUR KEROSENE OVER HIM

The Wronged Woman is Compelled to Set Fire to His Clothes.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Black Fiend in the Hands of White Fiends.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—The *Republic's* special from Texarkana says: Ed Coy, the negro who last Saturday assaulted Mrs. Henry Jewell, the wife of a respectable farmer, living a few miles outside the city, this afternoon underwent the awful ordeal of being burned at the stake in the presence of six thousand people. Jewell left his wife and take home last Saturday, while he went to town on business. During the afternoon the negro came to the house and assaulted Mrs. Jewell. He then dragged her to the barn, where he left her almost an hour, assaulting her repeatedly. When Jewell returned home to time was lost in giving the alarm, and seven more of men were scurrying to town to carry to all directions. During the night two negroes were arrested, but Mrs. Jewell declared them innocent and they were discharged. Finally it was learned that the guilty negro was Ed Coy and that he had gone north toward Little River county. The search was vigorously prosecuted, but without avail until early this morning, when a message came from a farmer named Scott saying that Coy was at the house of Ed. Gibson, a negro living near him, and asking for men to come out and arrest him. Before the posse had reached the place Coy started away, but was intercepted by Scott and his sons and held until the posse arrived. Mrs. Jewell identified him without hesitation.

Coy was placed in a room and heavily guarded until the last of the searching party had reached the town. When all were in the leaders held a consultation and decided to hang Coy. He was accordingly led out and started for Broad street, where it was intended to hang him. Arriving there some one threw up a rope, but the mass of the people set up the shout, "Burn him," "burn him." Finally the crowd forced the men who had led the negro to move north on State Line avenue. When near the postoffice some one who had hold of the rope, the noose of which was about the prisoner's neck, attempted to climb a telegraph pole. He was unceremoniously dragged to the ground. "Burn him," "burn him," went up the cry again, and it was clearly to be seen that death by fire alone would appease the wrath of the people.

At this juncture Charles M. Reeves, a leading citizen, mounted an elevation and beseeched the crowd, for the sake of their wives and children, if they were determined to burn the wretch, to take him outside the city. The appeal had the desired effect, and a rush was made to the suburb. Near the Iron Mountain tracks a single stump about ten feet high stood alone in a clearing, and thither the wretched negro was dragged. Another man who favored hanging began climbing the stump, but twenty leveled shotguns impelled him to descend hurriedly. The negro was then made secure to the stump with wire fastenings, and a liberal supply of kerosene poured over him.

The shout went up: "Let his victim apply the match; let Mrs. Jewell set the fire."

In response to the call Mrs. Jewell emerged from the crowd, supported by her relatives, and walked to the place of execution. Without a word the spokesman placed to her hand a match. She looked at the negro and falteringly turned to the crowd.

"No, you must apply it," was the cry as the woman was seen to falter.

She struck the match, applied it to the clothing of the wretch in two places and stepped away. In a few moments the doomed negro was a sheet of flame, writhing and groaning in horrible agony. Death resulted in about ten minutes.

Only about twenty minutes before he was led out, the *Republic* correspondent had an interview with him. He asserted his innocence of the crime, but in such a manner as carried conviction of guilt with it.

While the event is confessedly a horrible affair, it is justified by a large majority of the people of this section on the ground that a desperate disease requires a desperate remedy, and that hanging has not as great a terror for the average negro as death by fire.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The present week in Congress is likely to be uneventful. Although both houses assemble Tuesday, it is improbable that a quorum will be present.

The Claggett-Dubois case will come up in the Senate as unfinished business. The Paddock food bill is the next subject for consideration. These matters will probably occupy the attention of the Senate during the week, with the possible addition of some interesting proceedings in executive session, in connection with the pending nominations.

When the House reassembles Tuesday it will begin the consideration of the first election contest, that of Craig vs. Stewart, from Pennsylvania. It is possible that the contest will last two days. The Indian appropriation bill is unfinished business before the House. It is thought that one day will be sufficient for bringing it to a passage. The Democratic caucus is part of the programme for the week and it is expected that the Democratic ways and policy for the remainder of the session on the tariff and silver questions will be discussed with vigor and earnestness.

Secessionists in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Cable dispatches from Dublin say that the secession continue. Travel on the railway lines is greatly impeded. Several trains are embedded in huge drifts.

The secession in Ireland continued throughout Saturday night. All trains on the Waterford & Limerick system are blocked. Traffic is only partially resumed today. The Limerick & Kerry line is completely blocked. A mail cart going from Limerick to Tuke was buried in the snow. The driver of the cart was dug out half frozen. The storm has caused heavy losses in live stock.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CROP.

The Position Occupied by Indian Corn as a Producer of the United States.

Indian corn occupies the leading position in the agriculture of the United States, both as regards the volume produced annually and the area under cultivation. It is also the most widely distributed crop, being grown to more or less extent in every state and territory and almost in every county in which agriculture is carried on. As stated in a government report, taking the eleven years, Indian corn has produced a larger area of their cultivated land in corn than to cotton. The great wheat belt of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys gives corn a more prominent position than that occupied by wheat itself. In measured quantity each crop of a single year has exceeded the wheat crop of the civilized world, and no other grain crop approaches it in volume. About 90 per cent. of our crop is annually consumed within the borders of the United States, and never crosses the lines of the county in which it is grown. It is the great American crop.

In full the series of production was in 1889, 1,500,000,000 bushels, closely followed by Kentucky and Illinois. The census returns for 1890 show that the center of production had shifted to Illinois, where it remained for three decades. In 1879 Illinois still kept the first place, but Iowa now ranks as the greatest corn producing state in the country. The movement of corn production westward, and the decline in relative position of states formerly holding first rank does not mean that they produce less corn than heretofore, but results from the immense areas developed in newer regions.

While only about 4 per cent. of the crop has been sold abroad, the superior quality of American corn, due to generally favorable soil and climate, makes it certain that whatever demand for this cereal may hereafter be created throughout the world, must largely be supplied from the fields of the United States.

Preserving Trees from Mice.

Small trees, or those newly set, may be protected from mice in winter with small compact mounds of earth, but

PROTECTING A TREE WITH SHEET TIN.

these cannot always be made on large grounds or indoor yards, in which case a roll of sheet tin may be easily and quickly placed about the stem, as represented in the cut. The mice will not climb up this tin protector.

Suitable tin sheets may be purchased for five cents each. These may be bent into shape about a large stick or pole and then placed in position around the tree with a few seconds' work, their elasticity bringing them into place.—Country Gentleman.

Langshans and Cochins.

The Langshan and the Cochin are distinct types of fowls and are said to be in no ways related. And there is as much difference between a Black Langshan and a Black Cochin as there is between the latter and a Light Brahma. They are not alike at all. The Langshan has sickle feathers which flow over the tail, while the tail of the Cochin turns abruptly over, having no sickles. The legs of a Langshan resemble the turkeys, while the Cochin has black shanks, or black shading into willow, the bottoms of the feet being yellow, the Langshan's being pinkish. The Cochin is low, squat, while the Langshan is more symmetrical, more active and can fly over a fence, as we know by experience. The Cochin cannot do this. The Langshan matures earlier than the Cochin. However, the Cochin is a good fowl and is heavier than the Langshan. It will be seen that the two fowls are unlike in weight, size, shape and general characteristics.—Southern Farmer.

Seven Years' Experience with Silos.

John Gould, a progressive farmer, who is now feeding silage for the seventh winter, was asked not long since at a farmers' institute if he thought silos are losing ground in the public estimation. He replied that his seven years' experience warranted him in saying that he was most thoroughly convinced of the necessity for silage and instead of the system losing ground the silo was rapidly increasing the number of enthusiastic advocates in Ohio.

Here and There.

The report of the secretary of the Iowa state board of agriculture shows the total value of the products of Iowa as at for 1891 to be $416,897,905. Of this amount over $100,000,000 is for corn.

New York state, with 20,500,000 pounds of hops, produced almost double the quantity of any other state.

The largest brown corn market in Kansas and the third in the United States is at Sterling.

The latest invention from Minnesota is an electric plow.

The estimates of the agricultural department show that 39,100 Texas produced 6,437,000 bushels of wheat.

The Silk Association of America and the silk industry association of Paterson, N. J., acting conjointly, are considering an exhibition of the silk industry at the Columbian fair. B. Richardson, New York, is secretary.

A Blessing to Migraine.

A story is told of a family whose women were of the delicate sitting sort. Multiplying alleged ills to be performed their own domestic work. What seemed for them a sad case only proved their a double blessing. They gained what they had never known before, robust health, and their enfeebled secretary invented them to a prosperous concern.—Popular Science Monthly.

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