

Britain moves to the north and westward of the Schomberg line, it is hardly probable that the United States can be involved in such a controversy, but if ever she is involved in such a controversy, the British government ought to be compelled to avow or disavow the dependence of various petty charges.

"England might go to Alaska and enter into a treaty with the chiefs of Indian tribes there with as much reason as she could make treaties with such chiefs located to the south of us."

Turning to Cuba, the senator was asked: "Do you think Congress will be favorable to the purchase of Cuba if such a proposition were acceptable to Spain?"

"I have no right to suppose that Congress would. I can only suppose that Spain, like every other nation, will, in the end, consult the highest interest of her people, and she may find it to be a patriotic duty to free herself from the control of Cuba, which has more influence on politics in Spain today than any local question in the kingdom. I do not care anything about the acquisition of Cuba as an addition to our territory, but I would want it for the military strength it would give us."

"Is England liable to interpose any objection to the United States acquiring Cuba or to take any active part in the struggle now going on in that island?"

"That will depend on whether she thinks she can make anything by it. She would not like to do anything that would result in an open rupture with the United States. Great Britain is in no position to use coercion or threats in her policy towards the United States. She has resorted to a very different policy of late years and she now seeks her ends by negotiation. She has so many possessions near our coast that a war would be a great disaster to her, because no matter how much our commerce or our cities might be injured by her navy, the conclusion of that war would see Canada and the islands off our coast in the hands of the United States."

### BURNED HIM ALIVE.

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 19.—The negro who so brutally murdered Mrs. Bell was captured this morning about 4 o'clock, three miles from Kilgore. Soon after the officers had him handcuffed, a mob of some 200 men, heavily armed, arrived on the scene and demanded the immediate surrender of the prisoner, which was reluctantly given. The mob started for the scene of the murder, where they arrived this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The crowd continued to gather at the scene of the horrible crime until nearly 2,000 citizens of Tyler and vicinity were there.

A few moments before the fiend was brought to the place, a meeting was held and a committee appointed to investigate his identity. Witnesses were summoned and closely questioned. The result was a thorough identification.

In a few minutes an officer appeared from over the hill, followed by 300 determined and well-armed men. When near the scene the officers were overpowered and disarmed, and the negro,

Henry Hilliard, brought before the committee.

He made a full confession. He also wrote a note to his wife and gave it to the sheriff. It reads as follows:

"I am arrested by 'Wig' Smith. You know what they will do with me. If I don't see you any more, good-bye. HENRY."

After the confession and identification, a vote was taken as to the mode of punishment. It was unanimously agreed to burn him alive, and that he should suffer the penalty on the public square. The line of march was taken up toward Tyler, and at 4 o'clock the head of the line entered the main street, whence no less than 7000 people were assembled. Large crowds of ladies and children were congregated on the awnings surrounding the public plaza. Wagons, carriages, trees and public buildings were converted into grand stands and were thronged at 4:30.

A scaffold was erected in the center of the square. Wagons laden with kindling wood, coal oil and straw were driven to the scene and placed in position.

The negro was then given an opportunity to speak, but his words were inaudible, but when he offered up his last prayer his words could be heard for several blocks.

He was then lashed to the iron rail that extended through the platform, and Mr. Bell, the husband of the murdered woman, applied the match. The flames shot upward, enveloping the negro in sheets of fire. He begged for mercy, and it was meted out to him just as he was merciful to the woman whose soul he had sent to her Maker.

It was decided to burn him at once, and as fast as the wood thrown around him was consumed it was quickly replenished. From the time the match was applied until he was incinerated, it was exactly fifty minutes. The I. & G. N. train was crowded with people from towns north.

Hundreds of negroes witnessed the execution, and representative negroes expressed their indorsement of the punishment.

The officers were powerless and the sheriff wined the governor, but his message was too late. All business houses were closed, and the big Cotton Belt shops were deserted.

### FORTIFYING THE BOUNDARY LINE.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 4.—A party of miners from the headwaters of the Yukon river has arrived from Unalaska and report that the Canadian government is establishing well equipped fortifications on commanding bluffs overlooking strategic points on Forty Mile Creek and elsewhere along the supposed international boundary line.

A large company of Canadian military police is busily engaged in exploring the country for mountain passes both in Alaska and Canadian territory. The loop of Forty Mile Creek runs into the British territory and to reach the most valuable mines it is necessary for American miners to pass through a small portion of foreign territory. The river is very narrow and the police have erected on over-

towering cliffs impenetrable fortresses which completely guard travel on the river. At several other points breast works of substantially built stone have been erected.

On the whole, the action of the police would indicate that preparations are being made to accommodate large squads of militia at various points along the boundary, and particularly in the vicinity of the Placer mines. However, the police are very kind toward American miners, rendering them every assistance possible and in many other ways they bestow small favors and endeavor to allay suspicion or unpleasant inquiries as to the objects of such warlike preparations.

In the entire area of country in the British territory, small detachments attired in citizen's clothes have visited all important mining camps, surveyed the surrounding ground. What their object was, they would not state. On the British side are stationed customs and judicial officers, and a good system of municipal government is maintained.

The miners bring the news that the country last spring was flooded with fully a thousand inexperienced men, who rushed into the mines and were utterly disappointed, and now they prophesy that before the approaching winter is over much suffering will be experienced.

There is not enough food in the mines to last through the winter. Last winter provisions ran short and hundreds of miners became afflicted with scurvy and three died. The miners have not been very successful this season, no big strikes being reported.

### FIFTEEN MILES OF HAIR.

Again has Paderewski, the great pianist, come to enthral us with his wonderful playing and his no less wonderful hair.

"But the very hairs of your head are all numbered," says the Bible. The Sunday World proposes to explain the task which the recording angel who is assigned to number Mr. Paderewski's hairs finds before him.

A representative of this paper who has devoted much profound thought and study to phrenology, physiognomy and allied subjects visited Mr. Paderewski for the purpose of studying his head and his hair. The great pianist is not less amiable than he is gifted. He told his visitor that American auditors are the warmest and most sympathetic he has ever known, and that their enthusiasm encouraged him to better work. Most artists say the same thing, but he was evidently sincere. While he spoke the listener observed Mr. Paderewski's crowning glory, calculated its weight, length, quantity and quality.

M. Paderewski will no doubt pardon this attention to a personal detail. Many learned critics will write about his playing, but they will not give serious attention to his hair. It has frequently been the subject of witicism, but the Sunday World for the first time treats it in the sober and earnest spirit of a seeker after scientific truth. The women of America who have given such enthusiastic appreciation and support to him will eagerly welcome this information. That