

## THE GALLOWES FOR FLANAGAN

**FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO HANG AUGUST 25.**

**JURY WAS OUT SEVENTEEN HOURS**

**Convicted Murderer's Attorney Moves Straightway for a New Trial—Argument Will be Heard on the 14th.**

Edward C. Flanagan was pronounced guilty of murder by the jury at Decatur, Ga., Saturday morning.

He was at once sentenced by the judge, Hon. John S. Candler, to die on the gallows on Wednesday, August 25th.

Colonel Glenn, the prisoner's leading counsel, straightway filed a motion for a new trial. It will be argued on Saturday, August 14th.

The jury was out seventeen hours before reaching a verdict.

At 8:45 Saturday morning Flanagan was led, handcuffed, to the courthouse.

"Let the jury come out," said the judge.

The 12 men who for six days had patiently struggled with all the facts of this remarkable case, filed into the room.

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked his honor.

"We have," said the foreman.

Solicitor Kimsey took the paper on which was written the prisoner's fate and read in clear tones:

"We, the jury find the defendant guilty."

"I ask that the jury be polled," said Colonel Glenn.

The judge called the name of each juror and asked: "Is that your verdict? Do you agree to it?" Every man responded promptly, "yes."

During this time Flanagan sat with downcast eyes as if meditating the fate that was in store for him.

Mr. Flanagan, stand up!" said Judge Candler.

The man slowly rose, and sentence was pronounced as follows:

"It is ordered by the court that the defendant, Edward C. Flanagan, be taken from the bar of this court to the common jail of DeKalb county and be there safely and securely kept until Wednesday, the 25th day of August, 1897, when, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m., he shall be taken from there by the sheriff of DeKalb county and in private in the jail yard of DeKalb county, be hung by the neck until he is dead, and may God have mercy on his soul."

"It is further ordered that in the execution of the sentence said sheriff have such guard as in his discretion is necessary, and that he procure the attendance of two physicians to ascertain when life is extinct.

"It is further ordered that the defendant be allowed at the time of the execution of this sentence to have as many as two ministers of the gospel present, and such of his immediate family as he may desire, to be limited by the discretion of the sheriff."

After sentence had been passed the judge discharged the jury, after thanking them for their attendance and good department.

### INSURGENTS CAPTURE A TOWN.

**They Got \$40,000 In Gold, Beside a Big Lot of Supplies.**

The story telegraphed from Havana last about an attack by insurgents on Mariano, a suburban town, is fully confirmed by passengers who left Havana on the Plant line steamer Mascotte Saturday noon and arrived at Tampa, Fla., Saturday night.

The engagement was short and desperate. Forty-nine Spaniards were killed and 120 wounded; two Cubans were killed and twenty wounded.

The inhabitants of the town fled for their lives, leaving the insurgents in complete possession. They sacked the place and secured \$40,000 in gold besides a lot of supplies that they could carry away.

### Twelve Mill Operatives Drown.

Twelve mill workers while crossing a bridge at Thiemendorf, near Chemnitz, Germany, were swept off the bridge by a sudden rise of the river. All were drowned.

### CHARTER FORTY STEAMERS.

**Twenty Million Bushels of Grain to Be Exported to Great Britain.**

The Philadelphia Record of Friday contained the following:

"Forty steamers were yesterday chartered to lead cargoes of grain at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Newport News for ports in the United Kingdom and Europe, making a day's record which, it is claimed, has never been equaled. All of these vessels will require over 4,000,000 bushels of grain.

"During the past two weeks fixtures for steam tonnage to carry over 20,000,000 bushels of cereals abroad have been ordered.

### TARIFF ACT CAUSES HOWL.

**Protestations Pouring In From All Parts Of the World.**

A Washington special says: In a late number of the Congressional Record containing speeches on the tariff conference report is a speech by M. B. Johnson, of North Dakota, in which he makes a compilation of the protests received by the state department from the representatives of foreign governments against certain duties imposed in the Dingley tariff bill while that measure was pending.

Some of these protests have been made public, others have been referred to the committees having the tariff bill in charge, and little or no attention has been paid to them.

Nearly all these communications revert to the commerce between the several countries and the United States. They insist that the new tariff bill will retard that commerce and some of them intimate that it will result in decreasing the demand for American goods; some of the ministers disclaim any intention to interfere in the internal affairs of the United States, but make the representations of the benefit of the commerce between the countries. Some suggestions are made that the injury to be done the treasury of the United States on account of the imposition of the proposed duties will be considerable.

Minister Brun, of Denmark, calls attention to the fact that the tariff on American goods going into Denmark is very favorable and that his government views with a great deal of apprehension the pending tariff bill and the rates especially.

Sir Julian Pauncefote sent two very brief communications, one in December, 1896, informing the state department that the fishery board of Scotland protested against the high rate on cured herrings and at the request of marquis of Salisbury he represents to the United States government that the high rates which the Dingley bill imposes on salt mackerel and other cured fish would cause grave injury to the fishermen on the west coast of Ireland. This note is dated June 18, 1897.

The protest of Argentine against the duty on hides and wool and of Japan against a number of duties has already been published. China made a protest on lines similar to those of Japan.

### SMALLPOX IN ALABAMA.

**Over Three Hundred Cases Developed But No Deaths Result.**

The physicians of Montgomery, Ala., have practically all agreed that the twelve cases of sickness now in the city's pesthouse are smallpox, although of a mild form. Compulsory vaccination has been ordered and the police are going from house to house insisting on compliance with the law.

The smallpox situation in the state is now somewhat alarming. The disease is of the mildest type ever known to the physicians, but it is spreading too much for the public safety.

The very mild form of the disease is shown by the fact that out of the 500 cases developed in Alabama within a few months not a death has resulted. This fact is acknowledged to be due to the season of year. The physicians explain that during the summer the patients can be kept in well ventilated rooms, where the air and sunshine can reach them, and these elements counteract the poison in the patient's system. It is acknowledged that unless the disease is stamped out before winter the consequences will be disastrous.

### LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED.

**Western Railway's Round House at Montgomery Burned to the Ground.**

Saturday night the round house of the Western railroad at Montgomery, Ala., caught fire and in less than an hour it was a complete wreck.

The building was full of engines, and it is said that eleven were destroyed, some of them the finest on the road.

The machine shop attached to the round house was also completely wrecked.

The building was principally of wood and, being very dry, burned like pine lightwood. The damage is heavy, but fully covered by insurance.

### Only Need Material.

The Natchez, Miss., cotton mills have posted notices that work will be suspended on account of lack of raw cotton to work on. Three hundred people will be thrown out of employment.

### TWO SENTENCED TO HANG.

**A Third Placed on Trial for Life—All Charged With Heinous Crime.**

At Decatur, Ala., Saturday night, after being out three hours and twenty-five minutes, the jury in the case of Walter Neville, colored, accomplice of Lewis Thompson in the assault of Nellie Lawton, brought in a verdict of guilty and fixed the penalty of death, as in Thompson's case.

The most sensational part of the case began Monday, when Rosa Buford was placed on trial. She is the negro woman who instigated the crime and deceived the little girl.

Feeling is much stronger against her than against Neville, as it seems she is responsible for the whole crime.

## ELLIOTT ROASTS FOSTER.

**SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION OFFICIAL WRITES 'HOT LETTER.'**

**BROUGHT OUT BY SEAL FISHERIES.**

**Elliott Claims That Special Commissioner Foster Has Misled Secretary Sherman in His Reports On Sealing Matters.**

Professor Henry W. Elliott, of the Smithsonian institution, has given out the complete text of his recent sensational letter to Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, regarding the seal fisheries. It reads as follows:

HON. W. B. DAY, assistant secretary of state, Washington:

Dear Sir—In the Morning Recorder, of Lakewood, Ohio, appears the text of a letter to Lord Salisbury, dated May 10, 1897, and signed by Hon. John Sherman, secretary of state, on the fur seal question. This letter is prefaced by an account of the great embarrassment which its publication has caused the president, and that it has been held up for several days at the request of John W. Foster, who now fears the effect of his own work a few weeks earlier.

"Inasmuch as I have a closer personal knowledge of this present question than any other man living, and vastly more extended, and inasmuch as I am the author of the modus vivendi of 1893, which is the only credible step taken by our government toward settling this seal dispute since it began in 1890 up to date, I desire to say that after a careful perusal of the letter of May 10th, above cited, the president has reason to feel greatly embarrassed, because it lays the state department open to a crushing reply from those not of the Canadian office, and you will be in the same mortifying fix that Blaine found himself in 1890, when the Canadians simply crushed his contra bonis mores letter by the date which they promptly furnished in rebuttal.

"Inexperienced and ignorant men should not write such letters dealing with data about which they know no more than so many parrots. John W. Foster is utterly ignorant of the truth in regard to the salient features of this seal question on the islands; that letter of May 10th is like all other preparations from his hand on this subject—full of gross errors."

"His dullness in making up the American case in 1892-93 cost us that shameful and humiliating defeat which we met with at Paris in 1893. Had he been bright and quick witted, he never would have met with such disaster."

"Taking this commonplace man up now, after this record of flat-failure is stamped all over his anatomy, and putting him in charge of your sealing question will only thrust you deeper into the mire than he and your predecessors have been placed before by the bright men over the line at Ottawa."

"I am moved to write you on this point because a senator of the United States recently said to me that Foster had assured the president that the information which I gave the British in 1890 caused the defeat of the American case at Paris in 1893. The meanness and untruth of this charge will be quickly seen by your turning to my report of November 17, 1890, which contains this information."

"Mr. Foster and his stupid associates tried to suppress this report because it contained the proof of my authorship of the modus vivendi of 1891-93, which he meanly stole from me—plagiarized in fact, but he was unable to suppress it. And now that he comes forward again to figure in this question, I intend that he shall be required at the proper time and before the proper tribunal to give a full account of his wretched record as the agent of the United States before the Behring sea tribunal at Paris in 1893."

"This whole sealing business, from the day the trouble began in 1890-91 up to date, has not been in the hands of a competent man for one moment. It has been and is now the sport of Canadians, and the languid contempt of the British queen's council is all that it receives when it comes up there. Very truly yours,

"HENRY W. ELLIOTT."

### MINERS BECOMING DESTITUTE.

**Four Hundred Families Are Without Any Means Whatever.**

Miners in the Danville, Ill., district are in destitute circumstances. Over 400 families are reported without means. Citizens and many of the operators are contributing liberally with provisions and money. There is no evidence that the strikers contemplate giving up.

A Chicago dispatch says: Provisions for the relief of the suffering miners of Illinois are coming in rather slowly. The relief headquarters have been open two days, but nothing beyond a few cash contributions from labor unions has been received.

### AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE.

**Japan and Hawaii to Settle Their Differences Peaceably.**

A Washington special says: The Japanese government has accepted the offer made by Hawaii to arbitrate the dispute between the two countries. The state department has been informed of the offer and the acceptance.

The subjects for arbitration will include not only the difficulty over the landing of the Japanese immigrants, but also will include other disagreements between the two countries, the most important of which is the tax imposed upon the Japanese liquor, largely imported and consumed by the Japanese in Hawaii.

The acceptance of the offer of arbitration, a brief synopsis of which has been telegraphed to the Japanese minister here and given the state department, states that the Japanese government accepts arbitration in principle and is prepared to enter upon the terms for a settlement of pending disputes.

The formal letter of acceptance has been sent to Hawaii and the conditions of arbitration will be contained therein. These conditions are not known here. Pending the arrangement of details, all other proceedings looking to a settlement will be discontinued.

The sake tax, of which the Japanese complain, is an increase of the duty on this liquor from 15 cents to \$1 per gallon. This tax was passed by the Hawaiian legislature and vetoed by President Dole on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and in violation of the treaty with Japan, who had rights under the most favored cause. The tax was passed over his veto almost unanimously, only one vote being cast to sustain the president.

The pressure for taxing sake was from the saloon keepers and the manufacturers of liquors, as the Japanese use this liquor almost wholly to the exclusion of other beverages.

### TEXAS DEMOCRATS ACT.

**At a Called Conference They Affirm Unwavering Allegiance to the Party.**

Over a thousand Texas democrats attended a conference at Waco Friday, called by Chairman Blake of the democratic state executive committee.

The most important action taken was the adoption of resolutions affirming unwavering allegiance to the principles of the party as expressed in its recent platform, state and national, and appealing to citizens who desire good government to stand as a unit for its support.

The paragraph in regard to finance is as follows:

"That we hail as an advance sign of the return to the principles upon which the prosperity of the country can alone be achieved, the disposition of the people in other states, as expressed in the recent elections, to the time-honored doctrine of bimetallism and to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money metals of the country, and to a system of fair and just taxation, opposed to the trusts and monopolies, and to the principles contained in the last national democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896." The resolutions conclude with a denunciation of the republican party.

### NEW PLACE FOR ANDREWS.

**Deposed President Will Assume Charge of Another University.**

A Providence special says that President Andrews, of Brown university, will in September assume the head of the university projected by John Brisben Walker, the New York millionaire journalist, along absolutely unique lines. Mr. Walker is also a silver man.

The university will at first resemble the chautauqua movement. It will cater to the masses of the common people, and there will be no cost or expenses whatever to the student. Even the textbooks will be free, and work will be conducted by correspondence. The institution will be liberally endowed.

President Andrews will be assisted by an advisory board of ten of the ablest minds in the country. President Andrews, in speaking of the matter, said:

"The course of studies will be worked out with reference to the real needs of men and women in the various walks of life, and will be designed not only to produce broader minds, more cultivated intellects and give greater fitness for special lines of work, but to make better citizens, better neighbors, and give a happier type of man and womanhood."

### THREE WILL HANG TOGETHER.

**Closing Chapter of a Dark Crime Committed in Alabama.**

The closing chapter in one of Alabama's dark crimes was completed at Decatur Monday afternoon when Rosa Buford, the negro woman, was convicted of aiding and abetting Lewis Thompson and Walter Neville in assaulting Nellie Lawton.

The counsel for the woman attempted to persuade her to testify, but she refused to go upon the stand and tell her story. The trial lasted only three hours. Shortly after 2 o'clock the jury rendered a verdict of death.

The three prisoners were then sentenced to hang on September 7th next.

## TROOPS MAY BE CALLED FOR

**THE STRIKE SITUATION IS BORDERING ON A CRISIS.**

**GOVERNOR HASTINGS SO NOTIFIED.**

**Monster Mass Meetings of Miners Indicate That They Are Still Determined to Win the Fight.**

A special from Pittsburg, Pa., says: Whatever the immediate culmination of the strike situation may be in this district, it is evident Sheriff Lowrey considers the time a critical one.

Monday night he telegraphed Governor Hastings fully concerning the condition existing here with the evident purpose of having the governor prepared for any emergency that may arise in the near future.

It is learned that the governor has been so impressed with the gravity of the case that he has instructed the adjutant general to remain in his office all night, awaiting any requisition that may be made on him for troops.

The only surface indication for this precaution is the fact that during the night an immense procession of miners and citizens, headed by Burgess Teat, of Turtle Creek, marched through the streets of the borough and back again to Camp Determination, where a meeting was held and the burgess assured the men that they had his sympathy as well as that of all the citizens thereabouts.

It may be the sheriff, in view of the fact that the big assembly at McCrea's schoolhouse Monday was in violation of the proclamation, has reason to believe that the miners are beyond his control, and has warned the governor of impending trouble.

Beyond the meeting and marching all was quiet in the neighborhood of the camp.

### Crisis Seems Imminent.

The striking miners have broken all records both as to numbers attending their mass meetings and the excellent order and law-abiding behavior exhibited.

It is conceded by all that in former times, under similar circumstances, bloodshed would have resulted long ago from the conditions under which the miners have been placed during the strike.

The mass meeting of miners at the McCrea schoolhouse Monday was the largest during the strike, and probably the largest gathering of the kind ever seen in Allegheny county.

More than 5,000 striking miners met for an all-day session, and labor leaders harangued them in various tones, while bands of music served to stir up enthusiasm to the highest pitch. From early morning miners of every nationality were gathering at the schoolhouse.

They came in big bands and small ones, but the one that set the camp wild with enthusiasm arrived from Turtle Creek. It consisted of 1,000 miners from that camp, and when they came in sight there was such cheering as has not been heard since the strike started. When the miners of the two parties met there was some wild scenes. Men rushed around shaking hands, shouting and even embracing each other. The crowd gathered was so much larger than anticipated that the men were wild with joy.

T. J. McCoy, a prominent member of the Typographical Union, extended the sympathy and financial support of the printers of the country and said the organization had made a per capita assessment for five weeks to be paid for the benefit of the strikers.

### COAL SHIPMENTS SHORT.

**Quarter of a Million Tons of Coal Less Than Last Year.**

The shipments of coal westward by lake from the port of Buffalo, N. Y., show a falling off of 225,000 tons as compared with last year to this date.

The receipts of grain, including flour in its wheat equivalent, aggregate, since the opening of navigation 93,948,136 bushels, an increase as compared with last year of 15,000,000. At this date last year the lake receipts of grain were largely in excess of any previous year in the history of the port.

### MINES IN ILLINOIS RAIDED.

**Strikers Swoop Down Upon Them and Induce Operators to Stop Work.**

Four hundred miners from Minonk, Winona, Toluca, Kingsley and Stratton made a raid on the mines at Roanoke, Ill., Thursday morning. They arrived at 3 o'clock and camped outside the town.

A conference with the mine operators was held at 6 o'clock, the latter agreeing to close the mine and keep it closed until the end of the general strike.

The visitors were orderly except that they seized a Santa Fe train and demanded transportation to Minonk. This was refused.