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FIENDS INCARNATE.

Sickening Details of a Horrible
Lynching in Georgia.Negro Chained to a Tree, His Ears
and Fingers Chopped Off
One By One,And His Body, Saturated With Oil Burned to
a Crisp, in the Presence of a Mob
Two Thousand Strong.

NEWNAN, Ga., April 25.—In the presence of nearly 2,000 people, who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, Sam Hose, a negro, who committed two of the heaviest crimes, was burned at the stake in a public road one and one-half miles from here this afternoon. Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his body. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cooked, it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs.

NEWNAN, Ga., April 25.—Sam Hose, the murderer of Alfred Cranford, and the ravisher of his wife, was burned at the stake two miles from here this afternoon, in the presence of 2,000 people.

Sheriff Brown, to have blooded and the destruction of the fall, turned the negro over to a big party of citizens.

A procession was quickly formed and the doomed negro was marched at its head through several streets of the town. From the public square was reached. Here former Governor Atkinson of Georgia, who lives in Newnan, and Judge Freeman, came hurriedly upon the scene and standing up in a buggy, importuned the crowd to let the law take its course.

The assemblage heard the words of the two speakers in silence, but the instant their voices died away, shouts of "On to Palmetto; burn him; think of his crime," arose and the march was resumed.

Mrs. Crawford's mother and sister who are residents of Newnan, identified the man.

"To the stake," was again the cry, and several men wanted to burn the negro in Mrs. McElroy's yard. To this she objected strenuously and the mob, complying with her wish, started for Palmetto.

Leaving the little town, where Sunday quiet had been so rudely disturbed, the mob, which numbered nearly 1,500 people, started on the road to Palmetto. A line of buggies and vehicles of all kinds, their drivers fighting for position in line, followed the procession, at the head of which, closely guarded, marched the negro.

One and a half miles out of Newnan, a place believed to be favorable to the burning, was reached. A little to the side of the road was a strong pine tree. Up to this the negro was marched, his back placed to the tree and his face to the crowd, who jeered closely about him. Here for the first time he

WAS ALLOWED TO TALK.

He said: "I am Sam Hose. I killed Alfred Cranford, but was paid to do it. Lige Strickland, the negro preacher at Palmetto, gave me \$15 to kill him. At this a roar went up from the crowd. The intelligence imparted by the wretch was spread among them.

"Let him go on; tell all you know about it," came from the crowd. The negro, shivering like a leaf, continued his recital.

"I did not outrage Mrs. Cranford. Somebody else did that. I can identify him. Give me time for that."

The mob would hear no more. The clothes were torn from the negro in an instant. A heavy chain was produced and wound around his body. He said not a word to this proceeding, but at a sign of three or four knives flashing in the hands of several members of the crowd about him, which seemed to forecast the terrible ordeal he was about to be put to, he sent up a yell which could be heard for a mile. Instantly a man grasping a knife shot out, and one of the negro's ears dropped into a hand ready to receive it. He pleaded pitifully for mercy and begged his tormentors to let him die. His cries went unheeded. The second ear went the way of the other. Hardly had he been deprived of his organs of hearing than his fingers, one by one, were taken from his hands and passed among the members of the yelling crowd now thoroughly maddened crowd. The shrieking negro was quickly deprived of other portions of his anatomy, and the words: "Come on with the oil," brought a huge can of kerosene to the foot of the tree where the negro, his body covered with blood from head to foot, was striving and tugging at

his chains. The can was lifted over the negro's head by three or four men and its contents poured over him. By this time a good supply of brush, pieces of fence rails and other firewood had been placed about the negro's feet. This was thoroughly saturated

AND A MATCH APPLIED.

A huge stick upward and spread quickly over the pile of wood. As it lit the negro's legs he shrieked once and began tugging at his chains. As the flames crept higher and the smoke entered his eyes and mouth, he put the stumps of his hands to the tree back of him and with a terrible plunge forward severed the upper portion of the chains which bound him to the tree. His body held to the tree only by as far as the thighs, lunged forward, thus escaping the flames, which roared and crackled about his feet. One of the men nearest the burning negro quickly ran up and pushing him back said: "Go back there into the fire," and quickly coupled the disjointed links of the chain.

The road for a distance of half a mile on each side of the burning negro was black with convulsions and was simply impassable. The crowd surrounded the stake on all sides, but none of those nearer than 100 feet of the centre were able to see what was going on.

Yell after yell went up, and the progress of the flames was commended to those in the rear by shouts from the eye witnesses.

The torch was applied about half-past two, and at three o'clock the body of Sam Hose was limp and lifeless, his head hanging to one side. The body was not cut down. It was cut to pieces. The crowd fought for places about the smoldering tree, and with knives secured such pieces of his carcass as did not fall to pieces. The chains were severed by hammers, the tree was chopped down and with such pieces of the firewood as had not burned were carried away as souvenirs.

The negro's heart was cut into several pieces, as was also his liver. Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics themselves pulled their more fortunate possessors' extravagant "turns" from him. Small pieces of bone went for ten cents, and a bit of the liver crisply cooked sold for 10 cents. As soon as the negro was seen, to lead there was a tremendous struggle among the crowd which had witnessed his tragic end to secure the souvenirs. A rush was made for the stake, and those near the body forced against it and had to fight for their freedom. Knives were quickly produced, and soon the body was dismembered.

PALMETTO, Ga., April 24.—The body of Lige Strickland, a negro preacher, who was implicated in the Cranford murder by Sam Hose, was found swinging to the limb of a persimmon tree within a mile and a quarter of this place early today.

Before death was allowed to end the sufferings of the negro his ears were cut off and the small finger of his left hand was severed at the joint. These trophies were in Palmetto today.

On the chest of the negro was a piece of bloodstained paper attached by an ordinary pin. On one side of this paper was written: "New York Journal—We must protect our ladies; 23-99."

The other side of the paper contained a warning to the negroes of the neighborhood. It read as follows: "Beware! all negroes a mile and a quarter of this place early today."

The mob is still on the hunt for other negroes, and probably more will be lynched. One report says they have killed Albert Sewell, a very offensive black man.

A VANCOUVER FRACAS!

City and Federal Government Dispute the
Claim to an Island.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 24.—A sensation was caused today by the arrest of Theodore Ludgate, the representative of Stewart & Wells of Chicago, and the workmen he took out to Dead Man's Island to build a saw mill there. Messrs Stewart & Wells, the representatives of a Chicago syndicate, obtained the lease of the island from the department of militia at Ottawa, but the city claims the island. Mayor Gordon warned Ludgate that he would not be allowed to proceed with the work. Ludgate publicly announced that he would start the work of clearing the island this morning. The mayor ordered the police force out, and when the Chicago party arrived they were warned off. They persisted in landing, and were arrested as trespassers. The case will come up in the police court this afternoon.

FREE AT LAST.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 24.—The Canadian liner Gaspesia arrived here today, conveyed by the sealer Kite, after being eighty days from Pasphebiac, sixty-five of which she was frozen in ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Gaspesia is considerably damaged through being nipped among the floes. Her rudder being disabled, she was steering by means of spars.

PARLIAMENT.

The Estimates Brought Down
By Hon. Mr. FieldingShow How Utterly False Were the
Promises of Retrenchment Under
Liberal Rule.The Oil Barons Have More Friends in the
Cabinet Than Have the Maritime
Farmers and Fishermen.

OTTAWA, April 24.—This was government day in the commons and as the ministers had nothing ready the house adjourned after a session of fifteen minutes.

In the senate this afternoon Hon. Mr. Ferguson enquired if the government steamer Stanley made a special trip between Pictou and Georgetown on Sunday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of conveying Frederick Peters of Victoria to Prince Edward Island, and if a special train on the Prince Edward Island railway from Georgetown to Charlottetown was run on the same day and for the same purpose. If so, by whose orders were these special services rendered and at whose expense?

Hon. Mr. Scott said the minister of marine authorized the Stanley to convey Mr. Peters across either on Saturday or Sunday, he being a member of the Prince Edward Island legislature. Mr. Peters was absent from the last session of the legislature and would have lost his seat had he not been there in time. He had no knowledge of any special train. Mr. Peters said his fare.

Senator Prowse pointed out that Mr. Peters had been a resident of Prince Edward Island and had gone to British Columbia. He had left his constituency unrepresented last session and now wanted to get to the island to save his seat. He did not think the government had any right to put its hands into the treasury to pay for a special trip of the Stanley and special trains. It was indefensible.

When Hon. Mr. Fielding moves the house into supply, Mr. McNeill will offer an amendment to the statements of Mr. Chamberlain and other imperial statesmen in favor of imperial preferential trade, and asking the countries to make propositions in that direction. The amendment, then proposed: "And the house do hereby resolve: That the government should make a special trip to the island to save his seat. He did not think the government had any right to put its hands into the treasury to pay for a special trip of the Stanley and special trains. It was indefensible."

OTTAWA, April 24.—Answering Mr. Bell of Pictou, Hon. Mr. Blair said that the Canada News Co. had a three years' contract for the privilege of selling papers on the international railway, paying \$12,000 for that period, \$11,100 in cash and \$1,500 in advertising. The same company paid \$300 a year for the news stand privilege at Halifax and \$500 a year for the same privilege at St. John.

Replying to Mr. Powell, Hon. Mr. Blair said that 400 men were employed by the international shovelling snow on or about the 18th of February, the date of the provincial election. Mr. Blair stated that the snow fall on that occasion was unprecedented. The cost of shovelling was \$1,400.

Mr. Pope asked some questions about the appointment and dismissal of Mr. Harris, late manager of the Intercolonial. Mr. Blair's reply in full is as follows:

"Mr. Harris's services were dispensed with after some months' experience that, though an active, capable, energetic officer, he showed a lack of judgment in his method of dealing with the public in connection with the business of the office, which led to unnecessary friction and dissatisfaction. Upon leaving the service he was paid six months' salary as a retiring allowance, having rendered valuable service in connection with the agreement made with the Grand Trunk for the use of terminals in Montreal and of their line from Montreal to St. Rosalie. Mr. Harris was in the government employ from November, 1897, to August, 1898."

Hon. Mr. Sifton explained that the mounted police force in the Yukon numbered 264.

Mr. Davis of Saskatchewan moved his resolution that oil should be on the free list. This western member, who supports the government, contended that the oil duty was a great injury to the west, and that it enabled the Standard oil people, who had bought out the Petrolia industry, to make undue profits of three quarters of a million.

Mr. Fraser of East Lambton (liberal), who has introduced one of the oil duties, protested against the abolition of the protection on oil. He claimed that if oil were made free the Canadian industry would be placed in danger and a large number of men would be thrown out of employment. He read testimonials to prove that the Canadian oil was better oil than American.

Mr. Ellis supported Mr. Davis' motion, stating that \$600,000 worth of oil had been sold in 1898. This duty ought not to stand. It was paid by farmers, fishermen and others, who could not use gas or electric light as a substitute. The tax was especially oppressive in the maritime provinces, which last year paid \$150,000 duty on \$180,000 worth of oil. He said Hon. Mr. Fielding, as a maritime man, ought to be willing to remove this oppressive tax.

Hon. Mr. Fielding moved that the debate be adjourned. He said the tariff should be dealt with as a whole and the house would do well to make no declaration until the budget was brought down.

Mr. Davin opposed the amendment, advising Mr. Davis to divide the house in order that the government might learn what the opinion of parliament was.

Six o'clock.

OTTAWA, April 24.—After dinner the reading of the declaration of ministers and the liberal platform on the subject of coal oil.

Mr. Beattie (conservative) of London, said that both governments had made mistakes in reducing the oil duties. The changes of duty had reduced the price received by the producers for crude oil without reducing the price to the consumer.

Mr. Johnston (liberal), the recently elected member for Lambton, made his maiden speech in favor of protection to the oil industry.

Mr. Oliver (liberal) of Alberta, said he on the whole supported the government tariff policy, but was not so enthusiastic about it as to think it could not be improved. He maintained that oil being an article of general consumption by the poorer people, ought to be taxed a little lower than the average, or say 20 per cent. instead of 30.

Mr. Richards (liberal) for Lisgar, said that the understanding in Manitoba when he was a candidate, was that if the liberals won there would be no duty on oil or farm implements. He thought the government might abolish the duty and give a bounty instead.

Mr. Monck (conservative) of Jacquesville, in his campaign Mr. Laurier had made a campaign speech concerning protection on oil. Mr. Monck had himself agreed to advocate abolition of the duty.

After further discussion, Mr. Davis closed the debate, still insisting that oil should be free. Before a good party was in, he said that he would accept Mr. Fielding's motion to adjourn.

This occasioned derisive laughter, which increased when Bergeron, Darrin and other opposition members stood up to demand a recorded vote.

Mr. Fielding's amendment was carried by a vote of 81 to 59. Laurier's speech was warmly received. The amendment, Beattie and Craig, government supporters, voted for the amendment. Davis, Richardson and Oliver caused laughter by supporting Mr. Fielding.

Mr. Ellis was called, but took occasion to explain to the house that if he had voted he would have voted against the amendment.

After some discussion on the question of seeds, grain and liens in the Northwest, the house adjourned.

Hon. Mr. Fielding explained that the budget speech will be made next Tuesday.

Before the house rose, Mr. Fielding submitted the estimates for next year.

THE ESTIMATES.

The total expenditure estimated in this first draft for 1899-1900 is \$44,823,000 for current account, and \$4,788,000 for capital account.

The proposed increase in current expenditure over the current year is \$356,000. There is a nominal decrease in capital expenditure, but these accounts are usually largely deferred to the supplementary estimates.

The increase in the public debt charge is very large, namely, \$421,000, and \$270,000 additional is to be spent on the Yukon.

The savings bank interest is charged at three per cent, showing that Hon. Mr. Fielding has changed his mind permanently as to reduction in the rate.

The civil government salaries increases are \$19,000. In 19 cases in the civil service payments are to be made notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the civil service act.

Mr. Mulock carries off the honors by increasing the cost of his inside staff over \$5,000.

Mr. Fisher asks for \$80,000 instead of the previous vote of \$75,000, for experimental farms; \$40,000 instead of \$30,000 for agriculture and dairying, and puts on a new item of \$20,000 for an illustrating station. There is a decrease from \$80,000 to \$60,000 for advances for milk and cream at dairy stations, and one of from \$85,000 to \$70,000 in the cold storage appropriation.

The immigration expenditure is increased from \$258,000 to \$350,000, the addition being in "contingencies and general expenses."

Militia pay and allowances are slightly increased. The annual drill is raised from \$300,000 to \$400,000; military properties, from \$131,000 to \$164,000; the Royal Military College, from \$55,000 to \$70,000; the cartridge factory, from \$70,000 to \$103,000; defence of Esquimaux, from \$75,000 to \$109,000.

Monuments for the battlefields of Stony Creek and Burlington call for \$2,000.

\$386,000 charged to capital is to be spent on artillery and fortifications, against \$381,000 this year.

Dr. Borden provides for 12 days' drill of the entire militia.

The appropriation for militia clothing is increased from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

The railway department's proposed capital expenditure includes \$445,000 for increased accommodation at St. John; \$100,000 for strengthening iron bridges; \$20,000 for air brakes; \$5,000 for new machinery at Moncton; \$15,000

for enlargement of engine houses, and \$24,000 for rolling stock.

The total amount of the Intercolonial capital expenditure is \$341,000.

Canals—charged to capital; amounts to \$2,324,000, the largest item being for the Soutanges, Gallops, Trent and Welland canals.

The sum of \$554,000 is to be spent on the St. Lawrence ship channel.

Chargeable to income are \$12,000 for Halifax drill hall, \$15,500 for the Kentville building, \$12,000 for the Liverpool building, \$5,500 for the Windsor building, and \$1,900 for a drill shed in that town.

New Brunswick has only the Marysville building, \$4,000.

Mr. Tarte will spend \$100,000 on public buildings at Ottawa.

HARBORS AND RIVERS.

New Brunswick—

St. John harbor—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000. Burns Church wharf, \$3,000. Campbellton wharf, \$2,000. St. John harbor—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000. Dalhousie wharf, \$1,500. St. John harbor—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000. Main River Bridge—Wharf, \$1,200. River bridge—Repairs, \$4,000. St. John harbor—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000.

River St. John—Dredging between river and Grand Lake, \$1,500. St. John harbor—Negro Point breakwater, \$5,000. St. John harbor—Hydrographic survey, \$500.

St. John harbor—Repairs to and extension of protection works at base of Point Dufferin, \$800.

St. John harbor—Extension and repairs to protection work, \$2,400. Total for New Brunswick, \$59,750.

Prince Edward Island—China Point, \$1,500. McGee's pier, \$1,500. Minto—Harbor works, \$1,000. Minto—Repairs, \$1,000. New London—Repairs, \$500. General repairs to piers and breakwaters, \$2,000. St. Peter's bay—Pier, \$500. Souris—Repairs to breakwater, etc., \$18,000. Summerside harbor—\$30,000. Total for P. E. Island, \$68,450.

OTHER ITEMS.

The appropriations for the Queen's statue is increased from \$7,000 to \$12,000.

No changes are yet proposed in the mail subsidies.

In the light-house service, the salary of F. J. Harding, St. John, is increased from \$1,400 to \$1,500.

There is an apparent decrease in the salaries of the Yukon inspectors and overseers from \$35,000 to \$18,000.

Administration salaries in the Yukon are increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The mounted police in the Yukon will cost \$500,000, or \$150,000 more than last year.

The sum of \$40,000 is to be spent in surveying all Canadian railway routes to the Klondike.

\$38,000 worth of new plant is to be put in the printing bureau.

An additional \$15,000 will be voted for future expenses of the International Conference.

The salary of the Nova Scotia post office inspector is raised to \$2,500.

A vote of two thousand dollars is asked for the widow of John Campbell, railway mail clerk, New Brunswick division, who was killed in a railway accident in 1893.

NOTES.

The minister of finance gives notice of two important government bills to-night. One is to implement the promise last year when the Sons of England, incorporation bill was before parliament, viz. that the ministry at this session would introduce a bill affecting fraternal societies in general.

The title of the proposed measure is "Respecting the incorporation of benevolent societies." The bill will be closely scrutinized, representatives of the different fraternal organizations being here enquiring about the measure already.

The other bill is to amend the insurance act. It proposes to furnish a means whereby companies may be incorporated by letters patent, instead of having to come to parliament for incorporation.

WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK, April 24.—The mayor has been in communication with Mr. Carvell, M. P., with regard to having the bill to allow the town to take title to the extent of \$50,000 in pulp mill or other enterprises altered so that instead of taking stock the town may give a bonus of a certain amount to any company starting such an enterprise. This is a result of negotiations now going on between parties in the town and an agent of a party of capitalists willing to engage in the pulp business. A deputa-

tion is ready to start for Fredericton at any time, but Mr. Carvell does not think that it will be necessary for them to go. If the deputa-

tion goes it will consist of the mayor, H. P. Bick, Alex. Henderson and Hugh Hay.

The circuit court opens here tomorrow. Judge Landry presiding.

The Presque Isle express this afternoon was delayed some time, the track near Carleton being under water.

This afternoon fire broke out in the attic of Mrs. K. Jones' house. After some difficulty in getting at the fire the flames were easily subdued. The damage was not at all heavy.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Mrs. Sullivan—the grocer charged me 20 cents a pound for the milk.

Mrs. Sullivan—Betty, she's too high. A man had to eat half a dozen pounds in order to get his money's worth.—Judge.

St. John,
Halifax,
Boston and
Montreal Markets.

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NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 18.—The Maritime Electrical Association held its annual session here today. A half dozen papers of interest to the members of the profession were read. To-night a banquet was given to the visitors by the Halifax men.

T. G. McMillan of Truro will erect a big pulp mill on the Salmon River, Colchester county.

The civic campaign is well under way. Mayor Stephen held the first of a series of public meetings to-night. He will be followed in the same line by ex-Alderman Hamilton, who is pushing him hard.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 18.—The board of trade today unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Dominion government to erect a new post office building in this city. At present the customs and post office departments are in the same building, and merchants claim that it is utterly large enough for one department. The board also decided to telegraph the Ottawa authorities to secure for Halifax the same regulations as to customs permits as was formerly in vogue here, which have recently been made the rule in St. John.

WOLFVILLE, April 18.—The annual reception of the Athenaeum Society of Acadia was given in College hall on Friday evening. The program was of the highest quality, and the evening was well spent.

The Masons of Wolfville held their first meeting on Friday evening in their new hall in the McKenna block. Their formal dedication will take place later.

Mrs. David Freeman who after a visit to the United States, spent the winter in Boston, has returned to Wolfville, and will stay with her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Trotter.

Miss Winifred Cowdell, Acadia, 24, and Miss Mary, 25, of St. John, have returned from Acadia. Miss Jane, who was graduated from Acadia Seminary last year, has returned to Massachusetts.

WOLFVILLE, April 17.—The marriage of Frank J. Curry, formerly of Wolfville, his mother being second wife of the late Dr. Brown, took place recently at Truro, where he was united to Miss Bertie O'Leary. A large number of guests were present and the girls were costly and numerous.

At the nineteenth annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Association of Physicians and Surgeons, held at the Hotel de Ville, the following were elected: President, Prof. Tupper, vice-president, G. V. Rand, treasurer, G. H. Borden, secretary, A. Woodman. The list of members of the association was given.

William Harris of Wolfville, Acadia, 33; Frederick Young of Fredericton, Acadia, 34; and John A. Macdonald, 35, of St. John, were elected to the office of physicians and surgeons.

The old parsonage at New Brunswick, which has been the home of so many Baptist ministers in the past, has been sold, and a site secured on Commercial street, where a new and commodious dwelling will be erected.

Rev. M. W. Weeks, pastor of the Walnut street Baptist church, Truro, with Mrs. Weeks has returned from a three months' visit to England.

The Scott act prosecutions against the liquor sellers of Kentville still go on. Some time ago the temperance people agreed not to meet the hotel keepers, providing they sold liquor up to guests. The pledge was broken, as a result of which the Scott act prosecutions have been resumed.

Mrs. (Rev.) Charles Freeman has arrived from Brandon, Man., and will spend the summer at the home of her father, Dr. James Cranston, Rev. John Wallace, with Mrs. Wallace, in spending a well earned holiday at the home of his son, Rev. W. Wallace, the superintendent of the Elmira Baptist church, New York.

HALIFAX, April 21.—Nathan Griswold was drowned in Bedford Basin this afternoon, a squall striking his boat in sight of his home on the Dartmouth side. Griswold is not out of Dorchester, having served a term of two years for a burglary committed within six months of his marriage. For thirty years the Griswold family, father and sons, have from time to time been in and out of Dorchester penitentiary. A brother is now in Dorchester, and several of them are dead. The unfortunate man who was drowned today was 36 years old.

An instance of red tape at the Victoria general hospital was furnished tonight. Patrick Leblanc, a sailor from a schooner, broke one of his arms. The hospital ambulance was telephoned for and arrived. The injured man rose to get on the conveyance, when the official in charge said that if the sailor could stand he could walk to the hospital or get on his own team, and he drove off. A cab was then obtained and the wounded man got home, where the ambulance, which drove out empty,

EXTENDED TO ALL.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Assistant Secretary McMillan of the war department has issued an order extending the immigration laws of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.