

## AN INHUMAN BRUTE.

The Diabolical Deed for Which  
Samuel Purple of Kansas  
Was Lynched.

Killed His Wife and Children—A  
New-Born Infant Blown  
to Pieces.

[Learned (Kan.) telegram.]  
Intelligence has been received here from Hodgeman County of a crime which rivals in inhumanity and brutality the butchery of his family by Willie Sells, the boy murderer. The scene of the tragedy is near Marine, in the extreme south corner of Hodgeman County.

About seven years ago a beautiful young lady named Lowber fell desperately in love with Samuel Purple, a man whose reputation for sobriety and mildness of nature was not by any means enviable. Against the wishes of all to whom the young lady was in any way connected, they were married and settled down near Marine. They never lived happily together, and Purple's viciousness culminated Friday morning last in the murder of part of his family and in his own death at the hands of an enraged mob three days later.

At the time of the murder his family consisted of seven persons—himself, his wife, his wife's sister, and four little children, the youngest of whom was only three weeks old. Friday morning his wife arose as usual and prepared breakfast. She then went to awaken her husband, which so enraged him as to incite him to the heinous crime which soon followed.

He sprang violently from his bed, and, seizing his revolver, shot his wife through the body, from which wound she died at once. The new-born babe was next fired at, with the same result. He next shot and killed another one of his children.

His sister-in-law, Miss Lowber, was then selected and fired at, the ball passing through the arm and lodging somewhere in the shoulder. As this emptied his revolver, he proceeded to load his shotgun in order to complete the work. A slight mistake in this was the only thing that stopped the deadly proceedings. The powder was poured into one barrel, and, by error, the shot into the other. With this he endeavored to blow off the head of another child, but as there was nothing except powder in the barrel the child's face was only severely burned by the explosion. A heavy blanket was seized and wound around the suffering child and this securely wrapped with a heavy wire, in the hope that he might accomplish by suffocation what he had failed in doing by the use of shotgun. The child will recover, although fearfully disfigured about the face.

The murderer then mounted a horse and started across the field to Marine, with the avowed purpose of murdering his wife's father and mother. Before he could accomplish this, however, the wounded young lady had made her way to the village and notified the inhabitants of what had happened, and they had congregated for resistance. Seeing that his plan was frustrated, the murderer hastened to Jetmore and surrendered himself to the authorities, where he was placed in jail, surrounded by a heavy guard.

That night a mob of about one hundred men went quietly to the jail and demanded the prisoner, who was delivered up with little ceremony. He was then taken back to the scene of his crime and hanged to a tree. Only one member of the family escaped serious injury, and that was the murderer's little boy, who had hid under his bed when he heard his father coming.

## INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

The United States Treasury Offering to Prepay Interest on Bonds Without Re-bate.

[Washington dispatch.]  
The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular in regard to prepay of interest on the public debt:

"By virtue of the authority conferred by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the interest due December 1, 1886, on United States coupon bonds of the funded loan of 1881 will be paid without rebate on the presentation of the proper coupons at the Treasury in Washington, D. C., and at the various sub-treasuries. The checks for registered interest of that loan will be forwarded to holders as soon as prepared, and may be presented for payment without rebate on or about the 20th inst. Coupons of the 4-per-cent. consols of 1907, falling due January 1, 1887, will be paid on presentation before maturity upon a rebate of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The interest on registered stock of that loan will also be paid on and after Dec. 1, 1886, upon receipt from the Treasurer of the United States of application, accompanied by power of attorney authorizing that officer to collect the interest for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1886, and to retain the proportionate amount of rebate, remitting balance to applicant."

Treasurer Jordan said to a reporter that the effect of the offer to prepay interest on the public debt would be to distribute almost immediately about \$10,000,000 among about two thousand banks and individuals in every section of the country, and would, in his opinion, be of great advantage in the moving of crops and in other branches of business. The Secretary's action, said he, was entirely for the benefit of business interests.

## Sayings and Doings.

"THE darky's hour is just before day," as Sambo remarked when he started out from his "Ole Kentucky Home" to find a chicken for breakfast.

One colored preacher in the South prayed with great earnestness upon the revival of a well-known brother in the field. "O, Lord, 'noint dis yér dear brudder wid de kerosene oil ob salbasum and set him on fire."

AUNT DINAH—Uncle Pete, what did dey do wid dat nigger, Toothpick Ben, in de p'lic' co't dis mo'n'n? Uncle Pete—De Judge sed he would exonerate him dis time. Aunt Dinah—Yes, I s'pected dat; but fur how many days?

UNCLE ZEKE—Deed; Sophronia, I t'ink de pore boy am gwine fast! Aunt Sophronia—Wh—wh—what's he talkin' 'bout, Zekiel? Uncle Zeke—He's a sayin', he's a sayin' Sophronia, dat de little whitewashed angels am a floatin' by. Aunt Sophronia—Nuffin' bout de hebbeny hen-roosts, Zekiel?

## LABOR AND LABORERS.

An Encouraging Outlook in the Industrial World—The Utility of Water Power.

A Healthy Stimulus in Manufacturing and Building Enterprise—Industrial Notes.

The great activity in business circles during the past sixty days has stimulated manufacturing and building enterprise in nearly every State in the Union. The greatest activity is in the New England and Middle States. Large mills are to be built at Fall River, one with 20,000 spindles. One will cost \$500,000, and run 40,000 spindles. Textile mills are to be erected at Lunenburg, Mass., at Danby, Vt., at Oneyville, R. I., at West Paterson, N. J., and at several places in the South. New machinery is going into over half of the manufacturing establishments of these States. In fact, such active preparations for an increasing output were never before known. In consequence there is an increasing demand for improved engines, boilers, and machinery, besides electric-light appliances of every make in the market. Electricity is being generally adopted in factories and large shops.

A discussion has been started over the relative merits of water-power and steam-power. The water-power advocates figure out that steam-power, even in quantities—500 to 600 horse-power—cannot be created or maintained at a cost of less than \$50 per horse-power per annum, while water-power will not ordinarily cost half that much. It is agreed that there are hundreds of places in the United States where valuable water-power can be conveniently utilized at little cost and confer important economic advantages on those who seek this but little used source of power.

The makers of wood-working machinery have been encouraged during the past month by a large influx of orders for the latest improved machines for ordinary mill work because of the large amount of work they turn out at less cost than older machines.

Several accidents have recently happened from the falling of elevators without safety appliances. The competition is very close between builders.

The British boiler users have a system established by which they may consult an association responsible for its advice as to what boiler to buy. This association is responsible for accidents.

An English mechanic has found a new steel, or rather a new process for making a better quality of steel than is in use at present. It is good when great toughness is required.

The Fall River spinners, when they demanded higher wages the other day, were told that the mill had been operated for a year or more past at no profit. Then they asked why so many new mills were to be built.

Two large New England worsted mills are using a newly invented German cord, but it is to be materially improved, and the foreign patent will then be purchased. Manufacturers are watching these experiments with a keen eye, as textile margins are extremely light.

Several reading-rooms are in successful operation in New England mills.

Southern textile manufacturers are enticing managers of Northern mills into the South by offering them large salaries.

The New York plumbers cannot start their contemplated co-operative shops because the manufacturers and dealers in plumbers' materials are organized and will not sell to them.

There are inquiries in English markets, so a recent English letter states, for 100,000 tons of steel rails from the United States and the colonies. All branches of the iron trade are improving, and in consequence the mill-workers and miners are already beginning the discussion of the question of wages. The statement is made that American buyers have inquiries in English makers' hands for 50,000 tons of blooms and billets.

American plate-glass makers have so greatly improved the quality and decreased the price of their products that they have orders on hand for delivery six to twelve months ahead. Two glass-houses were destroyed by fire last week.

Steel ties are to be made at Chattanooga, Tenn., for Southern roads.

A Belgian firm has just ordered 1,200 feet of belting at St. Louis.

## Madame Fursch-Madi.

Below we present a life-like portrait of the new and famous dramatic soprano and directress of the National Conservatory, Madame Fursch-Madi, who is announced to appear in the second season of American grand opera, and will make a tour of the country under the management of Messrs. Zimmerman and Nixon.



Madame Fursch-Madi has appeared before the public of the large cities of this country several times, at the popular singing festivals, where she has assumed leading roles. She was born in Bayonne, on the Spanish frontier of France, her family being of Alsatian origin, and she thus combines the French animation with the German musical talent. Her success has been phenomenal, both in Europe and this country, and another brilliant season is anticipated.

## THE BAKER BOODLE.

Great Quantities Thrown Into the Eighteenth District to Defeat Morrison.

Imperative Orders Given the Knights of Labor Assemblies to Vote Against Him.

[Waterloo (Ill.) special to Chicago Times.]  
The Monroe County Democrats are in trouble over the defeat of Col. Morrison. Nobody would believe the fact until Friday or Saturday.

Colonel Morrison does not seem to be much cast down over the knock-out. "It's all well enough," he said yesterday. "I did not think it could be done, but it was all the same. The people around me—my friends, I mean—feel worse about the matter than I. The fight was made against tariff reform, but that defeat will only be sure to intensify future conflicts." The Colonel is to be re-elected, not to be re-elected, not to make use of harsh vindictive language toward the Knights, who defeated him.

This contest is by all odds the most important political event in a Congressional way in the last ten years. It was not the ordinary threadbare fight of the nominee of one party as against that of another. It was the battle of the combined protection monopolists and anti-tariff reformers against the recognized champion of revision. The gentleman for whom a seat in the Fifty-first Congress has been bought out in the premises, a wooden man, backed by the same influences, would have won just as easily as John Baker was. So far as he personally is concerned, the victory is a barren one. He is elected; when, however, the inside facts concerning the campaign of the protectionists are brought before the public, John Baker will be in any but an enviable position. A fight of precisely the same character was two years ago made in the interest of Thomas B. Needles, whom Col. Morrison defeated by a majority of over 2,000. The Pennsylvania iron manufacturers gave the Needles campaign all the financial aid deemed necessary to insure the success of the Republican candidate.

Many came into the district by the barrel. The Knights were not concentrated in 1884 and from one-half to two-thirds of their members belong to the Democracy. Col. Morrison, until the election of Tuesday last always received 50 per cent. of the vote of the members of the Assemblies, and had every reason to believe he would not be deserted by them at this time. John Baker's nomination signified nothing. He has been absent from the district for six or eight years. The gentleman was in perfect accord with the prohibitionists, and in the riots at East St. Louis and Belleville a year or two ago, joined a sheriff's posse commanded by a man who was then engaged in the confinement of the troubous. No Democratic Knight of Labor in the Eighteenth District would, if left to himself, espouse the cause of John Baker, who is by every association an aristocrat, and not in sympathy with the workingmen. Morrison entered into the campaign with every assurance of success. The Democrats appeared to be reasonably well united, and the laboring men of St. Clair, Bond, and Madison Counties were not disposed to unite in common war upon the Democratic candidate. Morrison's meetings were well attended; many coal miners, rolling-mill men, glass-blowers, and tellers of other trades came long distances to listen to his speeches. His sentiments upon the questions of the day received the unqualified endorsement of a majority of the Knights. The masters of their lodges called upon him, and it looked, almost to the eve of election, as if Morrison would win with all ease.

John Jarrett, the tin-maker, slipped into St. Louis, and opened headquarters at Hurst's Hotel. He very quietly made stealthy visits to East St. Louis, interviewing the officers and leading spirits of the lodges of Knights. Many of these men were induced to cross the river to St. Louis and consult with Jarrett at his rooms. He very shrewdly selected a number of men who were set at the task of sowing the seed of discontent among the workingmen. Col. Morrison knew all about Jarrett's actions, and for a time felt just a little uneasy. It dropped out, however, after a time that Jarrett was not meeting with much success. Many of the Knights refused to support Baker. They had always voted for Morrison, and were not disposed to leave him now. This fact served to reassure the Morrison men, and no Democrat in the district felt Morrison to be in danger until day two before the election. On Saturday a week ago Col. Morrison, in private consultation with his close friends, said: "I don't like the atmosphere. It is chilly, and I feel that something is wrong some place. Is it among the workingmen?"

"Oh, pshaw!" was the reply. "Nothing is wrong. You will get the German vote and your usual support from the laborers. Jarrett cannot control the Knights."

This assurance, coming, as it did, from one of the shrewdest politicians in the district, had the effect of allaying Col. Morrison's fears. Subsequent events proved the Colonel's suspicion to be well-grounded.

A member of one of the lodges of Knights in the district a few weeks ago changed his residence, removing from this to an adjoining State. The night before the election he received a letter addressed to him at his old home, and forwarded to him at his new place of abode. The envelope contained a letter from the master of the assembly to which he belonged commanding him to vote a ticket which was enclosed therewith. The ticket read: "For Congressman, Eighteenth District, John Baker." The recipient of the letter, who had for years been a friend of Col. Morrison, made all haste to his old residence for the purpose of disclosing the secret to Col. Morrison's friends.

The night before the election the Knights said: "We do not know who we shall support—Morrison or Baker; as yet we have received no orders." The friendly Knight brought his warning late Tuesday afternoon. Colonel Morrison was in Waterloo election day, and during the evening received a dispatch announcing the vote of Washington County. Turning to his friends, he said: "I am beaten." He went to his house, and in less than half an hour was in bed sound asleep.

There are about 2,500 Knights in the Eighteenth District. With few, very few, exceptions, every one of them voted against Morrison. The stones to the means employed to secure the result is little by little come to the surface. It is very long, but quite interesting. In view of the close proximity of the Presidential contest of 1888, and the control of the Knights by the Republicans, by indirection, at least, the contest in the Eighteenth will make a living page of political history. As before intimated, Baker, in an individual sense, cut no figure in the case. A deaf-mute would have been elected as well as he. The gentleman stumped the district, inveighing long and loud against debauching the ballot-box. He said he was opposed to the use of money in elections, only desiring a free and full ballot. When asked by an indignant constituent for the loan of fifty cents, he shouted, with much show of indignation: "Half a dollar! No, sir. I will have you to understand this is no boodle campaign." In a speech made here a night or two before the election Mr. Baker said Monroe County would give Morrison its usual majority, but he would carry St. Clair, Madison, Bond, and Washington. He then gave the figures, and the result of the election proved conclusively that Mr. Baker knew exactly what he was talking about. He placed the vote of the Knights just where it went. And all this time Baker howled and howled at the election! He said he knew what Jarrett, as the agent of the protectionists, was doing in the district. Otherwise he could not have foretold the action of the Knights. Nor would he have declared himself so strongly in favor of a clean election, and against the use of money, unless he knew the district was by Jarrett's agents being flooded with money in his interest. He was evidently preparing himself for a contest in case of his election.

Jarrett met with much opposition in his endeavors to capture the Knights. Some of the leaders were bought right. Others true to their master, who for Morrison's reform to yield to the blandishments of the protectionists, they declined all offers of employment at exorbitant figures, and tenders of large sums of money for campaign purposes. These men positively refused to support Baker. Jarrett saw something must be done, and that quickly. He played the highest trump, and the night before the election there came from the East a telegraphic message, directing, yes, commanding all Knights in the district to support Baker. The dispatch in question is said to have been signed by Mr. Powderly. The Morrison Knights were whipped into the traces, and Baker "triumphantly" elected.

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## HOW BRAVE MEN DIE.

Story of the Execution of Leaders of the Expedition Against Honduras.

[New Orleans special.]

The *Times-Democrat* publishes an account by an eye-witness of the execution of Gen. E. Delgado, Lieut. Col. Indalecio Garcia, Commander Miguel Cortez, and Lieut. Gabriel Loyan, who were shot at Comayagua for leading an expedition against Honduras. The four officers above named were lodged in a small prison at Comayagua when the news of their sentence reached them. Gen. Delgado's wife was there to plead with a wife's tears and a woman's devotion for her husband's life. It was the desire of President Bogran to spare Gen. Delgado's life if possible, and any pretext would have been readily seized upon to give an opportunity of saving him and at the same time vindicate the tribunal which had condemned him.

The President sent a messenger to him to say that if he would promise never again to take up arms against Honduras he should receive a pardon. The soldier was too brave to accept even his life on these terms, and he sent back word that he would see Honduras in an even more tropical climate than she now enjoyed before he would accept his pardon on such a pledge. When his answer was received, there was nothing left but to prepare for the execution.

In the country south of this there are few preliminaries to such not uncommon events. A priest, a firing squad, and a coffin are soon obtained. On the morning of their execution the men were taken to a point near the church of Comayagua. Four coffins were placed near the wall and the four condemned men were led to them. They accepted their positions as easily and as gracefully as if they were in the boxes at the opera, and not a face was blanched, not a nerve quivered. Gen. Delgado asked and received permission to order the guard to fire, which he did, first requesting them not to shoot him in the face but in the breast. There was no rattle, no spattering reports, but one sharp, stunning report. The four men for half a second remained in an upright position, as if still unharmed, and then rolled over limp and bloody, dead. The soldiers had complied with Gen. Delgado's request, for three balls had penetrated his breast.

## HENRY GEORGE.

His Admirers Announce They Will Run Him for President.

Henry George, the Workingmen's candidate for Mayor of New York City, polled nearly 70,000 votes, or within 23,000 of the number cast for Abram S. Hewitt, the successful Democratic candidate, and nearly 8,000 more than were polled by Roosevelt, the Republican candidate. George's friends are enthusiastic over this large following in the metropolis, and announce their intention of running him for President in 1888. A recent dispatch from



New York says: "Henry George, the defeated labor candidate for Mayor, was given a large reception at Cooper Union. James Repath and John Swinton occupied seats on the platform. Resolutions were adopted calling on the district organizations to continue their work, throw open their doors to new members, and prepare by organization and education for future contests. The Central Labor Union is called upon to issue an address to organizations in other cities, asking their co-operation by similar movements that a national party might be formed. Henry George made an address, in which he predicted that the movement inaugurated here would spread throughout the country."

## BENJ. FOLSOM.

The New Consul at Sheffield, Eng.

Benj. Folsom, recently appointed Consul at Sheffield, England, is a first cousin of Mrs. President Cleveland. He accompanied that lady on her travels through Eu-



rope last year, and figured at the wedding in the White House as the only male representative of the bride's family. Mr. Folsom is a citizen of Buffalo, and has always been a Democrat.

## INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—Secretary Metcalf, of the State Board of Health, has returned from Clinton County, where the members of the Board have been looking after the pleuro-pneumonia. The farmers throughout that section of the State, he reports, are badly frightened over the existence of the disease, and nothing the Board can do seems to pacify them. All the imported cattle were killed, except nineteen head belonging to a Mr. Snider, who refused to kill his. The farmers killed the cattle themselves, on the advice of the Board, and will petition the coming Legislature for relief from their loss.

The County of Clinton was quarantined for ninety days, and orders were left to see that the quarantine was rigid