

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday, Nov. 21, 1879.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 17th 1879. APOTHEOSIZING THE MAYOR ON HORSEBACK. A PERSONAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT.

Just now we are in the midst of preparation for the grand pageant that has been seen in Washington since the combined hosts of Grant and Sherman marched in triumph through the city "when the cruel war was over."

LOTTERIES.

A war on lotteries is being waged by the post-office department, by cutting off the mails. It has been ordered that no letters or other matter relating to this traffic be permitted to pass through the post offices.

PENSIONS.

Hon. J. A. Bentley, commissioner of Pensions, delivered an address at Philadelphia before the Grand Army of the Republic on the 11th of October. He pointed out among other things the difficulties arising in adjusting claims entirely on affidavits of the interested parties, and suggested the following excellent system as a substitute for the present system now practiced.

Divide the country into districts of size, considering the territory, the population, and the number of pensioners and claimants residing therein, that a commission, consisting of two persons, a physician and a lawyer, will be able to visit each city and visit other principal towns and country within its limits twice each year, and personally examine such pensioners and claimants as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Pensions to be examined and receive the testimony offered in support of pension claims, and cross-examine the claimants and such of their principals as may be ordered to attend, and file their reports as to the facts to which they testify as may be judged necessary.

These officers should possess ability and have had experience in their respective professions, and be paid a reasonable salary to compensate them for devoting their whole time to their duties. The method of proceeding would be as follows: Upon the receipt of an application for pension at the Pension Office a copy of the records of the War or Navy Department, as the case may be, bearing upon the case would be obtained, and a duplicate copy thereof, together with a copy of the claimant's allegations upon which the claim for pension is rested, forwarded to the Commission of the pension district where the claimant resides, accompanied with a specific letter of instructions upon what points proof is to be produced, a copy of which letter will at the same time be sent to the claimant, with a notice that his case is ready to be proceeded with, and stating in him the classes of persons whom he should, if possible, produce to prove his claim.

The claimant having been informed by previous advertisement of the places where the Commission will attend at each, will then appear at the time and place most convenient for himself and witnesses. He will there be furnished with a blank form of affidavit for each witness, who will write down, or have written for him by the claimant or some other person, a brief and plain statement of the facts relating to the claim to which he proposes to testify. These statements will be presented to the Commission, one of whom will read over to each of the witnesses his own statement, and ask him such questions as are deemed necessary to bring out the truth clearly, and test the grounds of the witnesses' knowledge. The answers will be written down below the voluntary statement of the witness, and the whole sworn to by him before one of the members of the Commission. Meanwhile the Surgeon will take from the claimant, if it be invalid case, a full history of the disability to which he claims pension, to which he will make oath, and also examine into his physical condition in order to ascertain for himself the nature and probable cause of the disease or disability from which the claimant suffers.

If any of the claimant's witnesses cannot attend before the Commission with him, they may appear at another more convenient time. If any of them reside in another pension district, they may appear before the Commission of the district where they reside, when most convenient for them to do so, and their testimony will be forwarded to the Commission having the case. When the claimant shall have secured all the testimony he desires to produce, the whole will be sent to the Pension Office for the final settlement of the case. Provision should also be made that in case the claimant's witnesses cannot well be obtained in this matter, it may be obtained, by affidavit, as is now done; and also that where the claim is mainly established by the records.

I have been thus particular in describing the details of the proposed system in order that an intelligent judgment may be formed of its merits. For, as bad as the present system is, it ought not to be supplanted by another unless the other is clearly a better one and a new system should not be adopted affecting the rights of so many persons until it is understood, and seen to be both practical and beneficial.

Lebanon's Execution.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 17th 1879.

DEATH OF DREWS AND STICHEL.

Charles Drews and Franklin Stichel were hanged at Lebanon, Pa., last Friday for the murder of an inoffensive old man known as Joe Raber who resided in a hut with a woman a few years his junior, to whom he was not married. He subsisted on the charity of his neighbors. This man, Israel Brand, Josiah Hummel, George Zechman and Henry F. Wise insured for \$10,000, the policies having afterwards been assigned to them. A few months subsequently Raber was drowned, and the crime was traced to those who had him insured, and two who had been employed to work the old man out of the way. The principal conspirator was Israel Brand, a one-armed man, and Charles Drews, aged about sixty years, was selected to drown the unsuspecting Raber, who expressed his willingness to be insured to any amount to the interest of the conspirators under the inspiration of a promise that he should never want for the necessities of life. The four men accordingly had made out policies aggregating \$10,000, which they were to receive at the death of the insured. The application was made in August, 1878, and on the evening of the following 7th of December the dead body of the old man was found in Indianstone Creek, about 100 yards from the residences of two of the murderers. Death proofs were soon made out in the presence of the conspirators, but the money was never paid because of a suspicion that Raber had been murdered. A searching investigation was instituted, and facts were soon developed, showing beyond doubt that the old man had been forcibly drowned, and the authors of his death were Stichel, Drews, Brand, Wise, Hummel, and Zechman, and they were arrested. From the position of the water marks on the bodies of the conspirators, it was ascertained that they were in the boat at the time the crime was committed, and that they were repeatedly made, that if they revealed the secret they would be shot, they kept their lips sealed for several months except among those concerned in the plot. The first person who gave the insurance companies interested, and the authorities, important information relative to the crime was Joseph Peters, a young man who is married to Drews's daughter. He had been in the army and coming home on a furlough he was fully apprised of the scheme to murder Raber, and he said that he had seen the conspirators in the boat when it was found. Shortly before the commission of the crime, while chopping wood in the mountain, his sister-in-law approached him with a proposition to make "a nice piece of money without stealing." He said that Brand had offered him \$300 if he drowned the old man, and that he had agreed to perform the work. He, however, desired the assistance, and suggested to Peters to join him in the plot. Peters says he refused to have anything to do with the murder, when Drews threatened to shoot him if he disclosed the conspiracy. Drews also asked Elijah Stichel, aged about 20 years, to aid him in the proposed drowning, offering him \$100 if he poled the flat in which it was proposed to take Raber on a saw mill dam several miles distant. Brand was in doubt whether Raber would be induced to make the trip, but Zechman replied that he had him in tune now, and that by stating that his wife was hungry for fish, he could get the old man to form one of the fishing party. Brand afterwards saw Elijah Stichel, and urged him to accept the proposition made to him by Drews who was to throw the victim in the water, while Stichel was to pass over him with the flat, and after he had been drowned to jump in and save him, exchanging his wet clothing for dry clothing in the neighborhood, and thus making it appear that Raber had been accidentally drowned. Stichel refused the bribe, and he, too, was told that if he exposed the plotters his life would be forfeit. The murderous mission was undertaken, Joseph Peters accompanying him, according to Drews's confession two months ago; but Raber was not drowned, owing to Drews's lack of courage. The next plot was to drown the old man in Indianstone Creek, and to make him, in the undertaking, employed Franklin Stichel, 20 years old last month, for \$100. Stichel had been previously solicited to commit the murder by Brand, but for some unexplained reason, the negotiations were not pressed to a successful issue.

On Saturday, December 7th, 1878, Drews paid several visits to Raber's hotel, and between four and five o'clock lured him into his house. Then he made an arrangement to accompany him to the other side of Indianstone Creek to get him some meat. Joseph Peters, Drews's son-in-law, was also present, he, too, to leave the house, and looking through a dingy window, saw them and Franklin Stichel proceeding by a small path toward the stream, the shores of which were connected by a narrow foot bridge. When Raber reached the middle of the stream, Stichel caught the old man by the shoulder, tripped him and threw him into the water. After they had accomplished their mission they returned to the house. All this was witnessed by Peters. As Stichel's clothing was soaked with water by reason of the difficulty he had in keeping down the head of the struggling Raber, he exchanged it for some belonging to Drews on the return of the murderers. In the presence of Peters, Stichel remarked, that if any one came into the house the wet clothing should be kept from sight. Later in the day Stichel returned to Drews's residence and inquired if the report that Raber had been drowned were true, to which Drews replied that he had seen the old man falling into the creek from a window in the house. This was the story concocted by the two men to mislead the people. About a week later Stichel was a visitor at Drews's house, and while there both of them, in the presence of Peters and Drews's family, talked boldly of the crime, both remarking that it required their combined effort to drown Raber, who weighed between 170 and 180 pounds. Prior to the commission of the crime Drews told his wife that he was to get \$1,500 for killing Raber, which elicited from her the response, that he might be cheated by those who had employed him.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

A Submarine Monster.

The death of J. R. McClintock in Boston harbor, while experimenting with torpedoes, furnishes a finale to the history closely interwoven with the rebellion. McClintock was a resident of New Orleans, and during the war his name was a terror to the men of the United States Navy who were located in Southern waters. It was he who introduced the torpedo mode of warfare, which before had been recognized as a legitimate arm of the service. He was the inventor of the submarine vessel which had become famous in the history of the late war as the destroyer of United States gunboats Milwaukee, Tecumseh and the Houmaton at Savannah. The latter named boat had been lying for days with 700 pounds of gunpowder under her, and every means known to the rebels had been exhausted for exploding it, but to no avail. McClintock himself was so constructed as to float at any given depth. After passing under the ship to be destroyed the torpedo vessel was brought near to the surface of the water, and propelled as rapidly as possible away from the vessel. In this manner the torpedo, which was in tow, would be forced against the side of the ship with sufficient force to explode it and thus complete its deadly work.

Before entering upon the hazardous experiment of attempting to live in an air-tight vessel under water McClintock consulted Professor Robinson, of New Orleans, and other scientific authority to ascertain how long it would be safe for him to remain under water in his novel invention, and also explain to him what sensations he might expect to experience when the oxygen in the air had been consumed to such a degree as to render his situation dangerous. Professor Robinson said to McClintock he might remain under water two hours, but gave him no information as to what his sensations would be when the oxygen had been consumed, and he had no more than this in the daring McClintock went down for the first time in his boat alone, and finding himself as able to breathe freely under water as above, he remained in the submarine shell for five hours. In the next experiment he took another man down with him, and continued each time he experimented to increase the number of persons in the boat until he had ten men in his vessel, and instead of remaining under water but two hours the ten men lived down among the fishes for twenty-four hours. The boat was propelled by a windlass attached to a screw, and was worked by hand, and could be raised or lowered to any depth, and any depth at will with all possible ease, and guided in any direction, so that he could effectually defy the enemy in any direction as a porpoise does who leaps out of the water, plunges out of sight, and afterward appears in the direction less expected. This vessel, however, after destroying the Houmaton, was itself lost. There were on it at the time of doing its deadly work ten Englishmen, and it was supposed by McClintock that after destroying the Houmaton the vessel was driven out to sea in a storm and lost.

At the time of the fatal accident in Boston harbor McClintock had his plans perfected for constructing another submarine vessel which was to have been an improvement on the former one in the matter of propelling and several other important features. Instead of being propelled by hand he had invented a motive power to supplant hand power; the vessel could have been lighted with gas; an apparatus for supplying oxygen had been contrived, also means for compressing and emitting air from chambers connected with the vessel. The plan was to construct a frame house, and inside of it to place a large number of compressed air cylinders, and to connect them with the vessel by means of a network of pipes, and to connect them with the vessel by means of a network of pipes, and to connect them with the vessel by means of a network of pipes.

Under this title Mr. Geo. B. Bartlett will present a paper on the subject of "The Submarine Vessel," which will be published in the next issue of the "Columbian and Democrat." The paper will be illustrated with drawings of the vessel, and will also contain a full description of its construction and operation. The paper will be published in the next issue of the "Columbian and Democrat." The paper will be illustrated with drawings of the vessel, and will also contain a full description of its construction and operation.

Under this title Mr. Geo. B. Bartlett will present a paper on the subject of "The Submarine Vessel," which will be published in the next issue of the "Columbian and Democrat." The paper will be illustrated with drawings of the vessel, and will also contain a full description of its construction and operation. The paper will be published in the next issue of the "Columbian and Democrat." The paper will be illustrated with drawings of the vessel, and will also contain a full description of its construction and operation.

Under this title Mr. Geo. B. Bartlett will present a paper on the subject of "The Submarine Vessel," which will be published in the next issue of the "Columbian and Democrat." The paper will be illustrated with drawings of the vessel, and will also contain a full description of its construction and operation. The paper will be published in the next issue of the "Columbian and Democrat." The paper will be illustrated with drawings of the vessel, and will also contain a full description of its construction and operation.

Under this title Mr. Geo. B. Bartlett will present a paper on the subject of "The Submarine Vessel," which will be published in the next issue of the "Columbian and Democrat." The paper will be illustrated with drawings of the vessel, and will also contain a full description of its construction and operation. The paper will be published in the next issue of the "Columbian and Democrat." The paper will be illustrated with drawings of the vessel, and will also contain a full description of its construction and operation.

Under this title Mr. Geo. B. Bartlett will present a paper on the subject of "The Submarine Vessel," which will be published in the next issue of the "Columbian and Democrat." The paper will be illustrated with drawings of the vessel, and will also contain a full description of its construction and operation. The paper will be published in the next issue of the "Columbian and Democrat." The paper will be illustrated with drawings of the vessel, and will also contain a full description of its construction and operation.

Under this title Mr. Geo. B. Bartlett will present a paper on the subject of "The Submarine Vessel," which will be published in the next issue of the "Columbian and Democrat." The paper will be illustrated with drawings of the vessel, and will also contain a full description of its construction and operation. The paper will be published in the next issue of the "Columbian and Democrat." The paper will be illustrated with drawings of the vessel, and will also contain a full description of its construction and operation.

Lebanon's Execution.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 17th 1879.

DEATH OF DREWS AND STICHEL.

Charles Drews and Franklin Stichel were hanged at Lebanon, Pa., last Friday for the murder of an inoffensive old man known as Joe Raber who resided in a hut with a woman a few years his junior, to whom he was not married. He subsisted on the charity of his neighbors. This man, Israel Brand, Josiah Hummel, George Zechman and Henry F. Wise insured for \$10,000, the policies having afterwards been assigned to them. A few months subsequently Raber was drowned, and the crime was traced to those who had him insured, and two who had been employed to work the old man out of the way. The principal conspirator was Israel Brand, a one-armed man, and Charles Drews, aged about sixty years, was selected to drown the unsuspecting Raber, who expressed his willingness to be insured to any amount to the interest of the conspirators under the inspiration of a promise that he should never want for the necessities of life. The four men accordingly had made out policies aggregating \$10,000, which they were to receive at the death of the insured. The application was made in August, 1878, and on the evening of the following 7th of December the dead body of the old man was found in Indianstone Creek, about 100 yards from the residences of two of the murderers. Death proofs were soon made out in the presence of the conspirators, but the money was never paid because of a suspicion that Raber had been murdered. A searching investigation was instituted, and facts were soon developed, showing beyond doubt that the old man had been forcibly drowned, and the authors of his death were Stichel, Drews, Brand, Wise, Hummel, and Zechman, and they were arrested. From the position of the water marks on the bodies of the conspirators, it was ascertained that they were in the boat at the time the crime was committed, and that they were repeatedly made, that if they revealed the secret they would be shot, they kept their lips sealed for several months except among those concerned in the plot. The first person who gave the insurance companies interested, and the authorities, important information relative to the crime was Joseph Peters, a young man who is married to Drews's daughter. He had been in the army and coming home on a furlough he was fully apprised of the scheme to murder Raber, and he said that he had seen the conspirators in the boat when it was found. Shortly before the commission of the crime, while chopping wood in the mountain, his sister-in-law approached him with a proposition to make "a nice piece of money without stealing." He said that Brand had offered him \$300 if he drowned the old man, and that he had agreed to perform the work. He, however, desired the assistance, and suggested to Peters to join him in the plot. Peters says he refused to have anything to do with the murder, when Drews threatened to shoot him if he disclosed the conspiracy. Drews also asked Elijah Stichel, aged about 20 years, to aid him in the proposed drowning, offering him \$100 if he poled the flat in which it was proposed to take Raber on a saw mill dam several miles distant. Brand was in doubt whether Raber would be induced to make the trip, but Zechman replied that he had him in tune now, and that by stating that his wife was hungry for fish, he could get the old man to form one of the fishing party. Brand afterwards saw Elijah Stichel, and urged him to accept the proposition made to him by Drews who was to throw the victim in the water, while Stichel was to pass over him with the flat, and after he had been drowned to jump in and save him, exchanging his wet clothing for dry clothing in the neighborhood, and thus making it appear that Raber had been accidentally drowned. Stichel refused the bribe, and he, too, was told that if he exposed the plotters his life would be forfeit. The murderous mission was undertaken, Joseph Peters accompanying him, according to Drews's confession two months ago; but Raber was not drowned, owing to Drews's lack of courage. The next plot was to drown the old man in Indianstone Creek, and to make him, in the undertaking, employed Franklin Stichel, 20 years old last month, for \$100. Stichel had been previously solicited to commit the murder by Brand, but for some unexplained reason, the negotiations were not pressed to a successful issue.

On Saturday, December 7th, 1878, Drews paid several visits to Raber's hotel, and between four and five o'clock lured him into his house. Then he made an arrangement to accompany him to the other side of Indianstone Creek to get him some meat. Joseph Peters, Drews's son-in-law, was also present, he, too, to leave the house, and looking through a dingy window, saw them and Franklin Stichel proceeding by a small path toward the stream, the shores of which were connected by a narrow foot bridge. When Raber reached the middle of the stream, Stichel caught the old man by the shoulder, tripped him and threw him into the water. After they had accomplished their mission they returned to the house. All this was witnessed by Peters. As Stichel's clothing was soaked with water by reason of the difficulty he had in keeping down the head of the struggling Raber, he exchanged it for some belonging to Drews on the return of the murderers. In the presence of Peters, Stichel remarked, that if any one came into the house the wet clothing should be kept from sight. Later in the day Stichel returned to Drews's residence and inquired if the report that Raber had been drowned were true, to which Drews replied that he had seen the old man falling into the creek from a window in the house. This was the story concocted by the two men to mislead the people. About a week later Stichel was a visitor at Drews's house, and while there both of them, in the presence of Peters and Drews's family, talked boldly of the crime, both remarking that it required their combined effort to drown Raber, who weighed between 170 and 180 pounds. Prior to the commission of the crime Drews told his wife that he was to get \$1,500 for killing Raber, which elicited from her the response, that he might be cheated by those who had employed him.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Lebanon's Execution.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 17th 1879.

DEATH OF DREWS AND STICHEL.

Charles Drews and Franklin Stichel were hanged at Lebanon, Pa., last Friday for the murder of an inoffensive old man known as Joe Raber who resided in a hut with a woman a few years his junior, to whom he was not married. He subsisted on the charity of his neighbors. This man, Israel Brand, Josiah Hummel, George Zechman and Henry F. Wise insured for \$10,000, the policies having afterwards been assigned to them. A few months subsequently Raber was drowned, and the crime was traced to those who had him insured, and two who had been employed to work the old man out of the way. The principal conspirator was Israel Brand, a one-armed man, and Charles Drews, aged about sixty years, was selected to drown the unsuspecting Raber, who expressed his willingness to be insured to any amount to the interest of the conspirators under the inspiration of a promise that he should never want for the necessities of life. The four men accordingly had made out policies aggregating \$10,000, which they were to receive at the death of the insured. The application was made in August, 1878, and on the evening of the following 7th of December the dead body of the old man was found in Indianstone Creek, about 100 yards from the residences of two of the murderers. Death proofs were soon made out in the presence of the conspirators, but the money was never paid because of a suspicion that Raber had been murdered. A searching investigation was instituted, and facts were soon developed, showing beyond doubt that the old man had been forcibly drowned, and the authors of his death were Stichel, Drews, Brand, Wise, Hummel, and Zechman, and they were arrested. From the position of the water marks on the bodies of the conspirators, it was ascertained that they were in the boat at the time the crime was committed, and that they were repeatedly made, that if they revealed the secret they would be shot, they kept their lips sealed for several months except among those concerned in the plot. The first person who gave the insurance companies interested, and the authorities, important information relative to the crime was Joseph Peters, a young man who is married to Drews's daughter. He had been in the army and coming home on a furlough he was fully apprised of the scheme to murder Raber, and he said that he had seen the conspirators in the boat when it was found. Shortly before the commission of the crime, while chopping wood in the mountain, his sister-in-law approached him with a proposition to make "a nice piece of money without stealing." He said that Brand had offered him \$300 if he drowned the old man, and that he had agreed to perform the work. He, however, desired the assistance, and suggested to Peters to join him in the plot. Peters says he refused to have anything to do with the murder, when Drews threatened to shoot him if he disclosed the conspiracy. Drews also asked Elijah Stichel, aged about 20 years, to aid him in the proposed drowning, offering him \$100 if he poled the flat in which it was proposed to take Raber on a saw mill dam several miles distant. Brand was in doubt whether Raber would be induced to make the trip, but Zechman replied that he had him in tune now, and that by stating that his wife was hungry for fish, he could get the old man to form one of the fishing party. Brand afterwards saw Elijah Stichel, and urged him to accept the proposition made to him by Drews who was to throw the victim in the water, while Stichel was to pass over him with the flat, and after he had been drowned to jump in and save him, exchanging his wet clothing for dry clothing in the neighborhood, and thus making it appear that Raber had been accidentally drowned. Stichel refused the bribe, and he, too, was told that if he exposed the plotters his life would be forfeit. The murderous mission was undertaken, Joseph Peters accompanying him, according to Drews's confession two months ago; but Raber was not drowned, owing to Drews's lack of courage. The next plot was to drown the old man in Indianstone Creek, and to make him, in the undertaking, employed Franklin Stichel, 20 years old last month, for \$100. Stichel had been previously solicited to commit the murder by Brand, but for some unexplained reason, the negotiations were not pressed to a successful issue.

On Saturday, December 7th, 1878, Drews paid several visits to Raber's hotel, and between four and five o'clock lured him into his house. Then he made an arrangement to accompany him to the other side of Indianstone Creek to get him some meat. Joseph Peters, Drews's son-in-law, was also present, he, too, to leave the house, and looking through a dingy window, saw them and Franklin Stichel proceeding by a small path toward the stream, the shores of which were connected by a narrow foot bridge. When Raber reached the middle of the stream, Stichel caught the old man by the shoulder, tripped him and threw him into the water. After they had accomplished their mission they returned to the house. All this was witnessed by Peters. As Stichel's clothing was soaked with water by reason of the difficulty he had in keeping down the head of the struggling Raber, he exchanged it for some belonging to Drews on the return of the murderers. In the presence of Peters, Stichel remarked, that if any one came into the house the wet clothing should be kept from sight. Later in the day Stichel returned to Drews's residence and inquired if the report that Raber had been drowned were true, to which Drews replied that he had seen the old man falling into the creek from a window in the house. This was the story concocted by the two men to mislead the people. About a week later Stichel was a visitor at Drews's house, and while there both of them, in the presence of Peters and Drews's family, talked boldly of the crime, both remarking that it required their combined effort to drown Raber, who weighed between 170 and 180 pounds. Prior to the commission of the crime Drews told his wife that he was to get \$1,500 for killing Raber, which elicited from her the response, that he might be cheated by those who had employed him.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Lebanon's Execution.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 17th 1879.

DEATH OF DREWS AND STICHEL.

Charles Drews and Franklin Stichel were hanged at Lebanon, Pa., last Friday for the murder of an inoffensive old man known as Joe Raber who resided in a hut with a woman a few years his junior, to whom he was not married. He subsisted on the charity of his neighbors. This man, Israel Brand, Josiah Hummel, George Zechman and Henry F. Wise insured for \$10,000, the policies having afterwards been assigned to them. A few months subsequently Raber was drowned, and the crime was traced to those who had him insured, and two who had been employed to work the old man out of the way. The principal conspirator was Israel Brand, a one-armed man, and Charles Drews, aged about sixty years, was selected to drown the unsuspecting Raber, who expressed his willingness to be insured to any amount to the interest of the conspirators under the inspiration of a promise that he should never want for the necessities of life. The four men accordingly had made out policies aggregating \$10,000, which they were to receive at the death of the insured. The application was made in August, 1878, and on the evening of the following 7th of December the dead body of the old man was found in Indianstone Creek, about 100 yards from the residences of two of the murderers. Death proofs were soon made out in the presence of the conspirators, but the money was never paid because of a suspicion that Raber had been murdered. A searching investigation was instituted, and facts were soon developed, showing beyond doubt that the old man had been forcibly drowned, and the authors of his death were Stichel, Drews, Brand, Wise, Hummel, and Zechman, and they were arrested. From the position of the water marks on the bodies of the conspirators, it was ascertained that they were in the boat at the time the crime was committed, and that they were repeatedly made, that if they revealed the secret they would be shot, they kept their lips sealed for several months except among those concerned in the plot. The first person who gave the insurance companies interested, and the authorities, important information relative to the crime was Joseph Peters, a young man who is married to Drews's daughter. He had been in the army and coming home on a furlough he was fully apprised of the scheme to murder Raber, and he said that he had seen the conspirators in the boat when it was found. Shortly before the commission of the crime, while chopping wood in the mountain, his sister-in-law approached him with a proposition to make "a nice piece of money without stealing." He said that Brand had offered him \$300 if he drowned the old man, and that he had agreed to perform the work. He, however, desired the assistance, and suggested to Peters to join him in the plot. Peters says he refused to have anything to do with the murder, when Drews threatened to shoot him if he disclosed the conspiracy. Drews also asked Elijah Stichel, aged about 20 years, to aid him in the proposed drowning, offering him \$100 if he poled the flat in which it was proposed to take Raber on a saw mill dam several miles distant. Brand was in doubt whether Raber would be induced to make the trip, but Zechman replied that he had him in tune now, and that by stating that his wife was hungry for fish, he could get the old man to form one of the fishing party. Brand afterwards saw Elijah Stichel, and urged him to accept the proposition made to him by Drews who was to throw the victim in the water, while Stichel was to pass over him with the flat, and after he had been drowned to jump in and save him, exchanging his wet clothing for dry clothing in the neighborhood, and thus making it appear that Raber had been accidentally drowned. Stichel refused the bribe, and he, too, was told that if he exposed the plotters his life would be forfeit. The murderous mission was undertaken, Joseph Peters accompanying him, according to Drews's confession two months ago; but Raber was not drowned, owing to Drews's lack of courage. The next plot was to drown the old man in Indianstone Creek, and to make him, in the undertaking, employed Franklin Stichel, 20 years old last month, for \$100. Stichel had been previously solicited to commit the murder by Brand, but for some unexplained reason, the negotiations were not pressed to a successful issue.

On Saturday, December 7th, 1878, Drews paid several visits to Raber's hotel, and between four and five o'clock lured him into his house. Then he made an arrangement to accompany him to the other side of Indianstone Creek to get him some meat. Joseph Peters, Drews's son-in-law, was also present, he, too, to leave the house, and looking through a dingy window, saw them and Franklin Stichel proceeding by a small path toward the stream, the shores of which were connected by a narrow foot bridge. When Raber reached the middle of the stream, Stichel caught the old man by the shoulder, tripped him and threw him into the water. After they had accomplished their mission they returned to the house. All this was witnessed by Peters. As Stichel's clothing was soaked with water by reason of the difficulty he had in keeping down the head of the struggling Raber, he exchanged it for some belonging to Drews on the return of the murderers. In the presence of Peters, Stichel remarked, that if any one came into the house the wet clothing should be kept from sight. Later in the day Stichel returned to Drews's residence and inquired if the report that Raber had been drowned were true, to which Drews replied that he had seen the old man falling into the creek from a window in the house. This was the story concocted by the two men to mislead the people. About a week later Stichel was a visitor at Drews's house, and while there both of them, in the presence of Peters and Drews's family, talked boldly of the crime, both remarking that it required their combined effort to drown Raber, who weighed between 170 and 180 pounds. Prior to the commission of the crime Drews told his wife that he was to get \$1,500 for killing Raber, which elicited from her the response, that he might be cheated by those who had employed him.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now that the Tilden "bar" is smashed other candidates are looming up. General Hancock, Senator Bayard and Horatio Seymour are named as probable candidates for the Democratic nomination next year.

Early in February last Joseph Peters made information against the four conspirators and two other participants in the crime and last May they were all convicted, after an eventful trial of seven days. The testimony against the accused, except Zechman, was overwhelming. The principle witnesses against Drews were his own daughter and her husband, whose testimony was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination. These statements have been corroborated by Drews and Stichel in their confessions. Now