

THE COLUMBIAN AND DEMOCRAT. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

WHERE JUDGE LYNCH ERRED.
AN INNOCENT MAN AND WOMAN CRUELLY TORTURED IN KANSAS.

A despatch to the Kansas City Times from Eldorado, Kan., says that the details of the mob trial under Lynch law of Alonzo Edwards and his wife Mary at Rosalia, Kan., are of the most revolting character and reveal a story of inhuman treatment seldom met with even in the administration of border justice.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and Henry Bloomer and wife were engaged as farm-hands on the farm of George Dudley, ten miles from Rosalia. On Tuesday Mrs. Edwards was left in charge of the house, while the farm-hands were sent to the fields to work. To her was intrusted the care of the three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer. When the party returned to the house for supper in the evening the child was missing. Search was instituted and no trace of the child could be found. The nearest neighbors were summoned to join in the search, and all night they tramped over the fields. Mrs. Bloomer took active part, and when morning came and no trace of the child had been found she fell exhausted in the field and had to be carried to the house.

All day Wednesday and Thursday the search was kept up. By this time fully one thousand men, women and children had joined the party. On Thursday night the crowd was organized in definite manner and placed four feet apart. The whole country was then tramped over for fully two miles in every direction. Daring all this time Mr. and Mrs. Edwards displayed an indifference to the child's fate that aroused suspicion, and their answers seemed to be indefinite to the excited people and they were taken in charge by the mob and arrested under lynch law. The mob divided itself into two parties; one took charge of M. Edwards and the other was given the wife.

Mrs. Edwards is a large woman of emotional character, and when commanded to confess the crime under penalty of being shot she finally said that she had killed the child. She had thrown a stick of firewood, she said, at a rat in the kitchen, and had hit the child by mistake, killing it instantly, and had thrown the body into the creek. She was told to lead the party to the place where the body had been thrown. The creek was dragged, but Mrs. Edwards' statement could not be verified.

She was taken to the greatest tree and a rope passed around her neck. She was told the fate that awaited her if she did not tell where the body was, but she repeated her former assertion. Then she was given an opportunity to offer prayer, and was then drawn up from the ground. She was allowed to remain suspended in the air for a minute until her face became black from impending strangulation. She was then lowered to the ground in an unconscious condition. When she revived sufficiently to speak she was asked if she was ready to tell the truth. "If you are not," the leader said, "you will be hanged the next time until you are dead, and your husband will be burned at the stake." The poor woman was actually too badly frightened to speak, and assuming her body to be voluntary the mob again fastened the rope about her neck and she was again suspended in the air. This time she was permitted to remain longer, and when cut down she was more dead than alive. The mob was about to hang her the third time, when Bloomer, the father of the missing child, persuaded the mob to desist only, however, because if Mrs. Edwards' life was taken the body of the child could never be found. Mrs. Edwards was then taken to the house and placed in charge of a guard.

In the meantime that part of the mob which had Edwards in charge attempted to extort a confession from him. He protested his innocence and he too was hanged from a tree and cut down. Still he maintained that he was innocent. Again he was strung up and again cut down. He could not be made to confess.

On Friday night the prisoners were placed in the jail. From that time until next morning a mob varying in numbers from 500 to 1,500 continually surrounded the jail, clamoring for the lives of the accused. The Sheriff barricaded the doors, and arming himself and the jailers, kept them at bay.

Early next morning the missing child was found alive and well, sitting on the door-step of a farmer near Rosalia. Where it had been all the time is a mystery. It was unable to speak plainly, and can give no account of itself. It is supposed that it was found when excitement its disappearance was causing. When the news of the finding of the child was brought to the city, the mob could not be made to believe the truth until the child itself was produced and was recognized by its mother as her own.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were then released. They are still suffering from the effects of their harsh treatment. The marks of the rope where it had cut into their necks are plainly visible, and indicate that their sufferings must have been great. An attempt will be made to prosecute the leaders of the mob.

The coal trade shows greater activity, but the policy of restriction is still enforced.

The circular prices are now maintained except in a few cases. So much has been the restriction that a sudden increase in the demand is likely to come at any time. The stock on hand September 1 was 795,740 tons. It is believed that the output for the year will not exceed 26,000,000 tons. The output at the close of last week amounted to 24,603,219 tons compared with 26,695,784 tons in the same period of 1888, a decrease of 2,092,565 tons. There was a decrease in the December output of over a million tons, as compared with the preceding month. The approach of cold weather has stimulated the trade, and a short but active season is expected.

The Russian imperial family have very indifferent health and two or three members are always more or less seriously ill. The condition of the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna has been pronounced hopeless. The Czar's two uncles, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Nicholas, are now confirmed invalids. It is said that when his sister the Grand Duchess Marie of Leuchtenberg was taken ill in her sixty-third year she was visited by the late Czar, who on taking his leave assured her speedy recovery. "I shall not return," answered the Princess; "we Romanoffs never get older than sixty-three." The Grand Duke Nicholas is now nearly sixty, but his brother Constantine is rapidly approaching the fatal age.

REVISING POOR LAWS.

Under a recent act of Legislature a commission was appointed to revise the present poor laws and to prepare such a code as in their judgment will meet the necessities. The gentlemen of commission are: D. Watson Rowe, Franklin county; William Lawson, Philadelphia; Robert D. McConigle, Allegheny; Lewis Pugh, Lackawanna; J. Nevan Hill, Northampton; William Nappel, Lancaster, and W. E. Marsh, of Erie.

The commission will meet in Harrisburg October 14th, and organize. On the following day the association of the directors of the poor will meet and the commission will receive their reports of poor laws in the different counties. There are many inconsistencies and inequalities under the present law, that of 1836, that should be remedied. This is to be the work of the commission.

Illegal Fish Dams.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 4.—Fish Warden Joseph Basher, who was appointed by the State Fish Commissioners to clean out the illegal fish contrivances in the Susquehanna River, attended to his work in a proper manner. Mr. Basher arrived home to-day after an eventful week of it. He started in at Sunbury, and tore out fifty nets and sixty outlines and arrested seven men, five of whom are under bail at Sunbury and two at Millersburg. Mr. Basher was sent to New Bloomfield to-day to see the Perry County sheriff about tearing out the dams in the Juniata. The sheriff of Northumberland County, with a posse of men, yesterday began at Georgetown to work up the river to Sunbury, tearing out fish dams, a kind of work that requires considerable skill and strength. Sheriff Sheshey will pretty soon turn his attention to the fish dams in Dauphin County.

In this week's issue of the *Journal of United Labor*, the official order of the Knights of Labor, there will appear a leading editorial denying the report relative to the alleged disruption of the order and of the bankrupt condition of its treasury. The article says that the reason the general lecturers were called in was on account of the special fund of \$20,000 having become exhausted. The executive board has no authority to draw on the general fund for any other purpose than to meet general expenses. The statement that the general executive board was working without salary is branded as a lie, as are other statements concerning Mr. Powderly.

In the case of the commonwealth against the Pennsylvania live stock insurance company, of Philadelphia, Judge Simonton has granted an order requiring the company to appear on October 21 and show cause why business should not be closed. Why has been submitted to the Insurance Commissioner Forster that an execution issued in pursuance of a judgment obtained in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, against the Pennsylvania mutual has been returned *non bona*.

A similar proceeding has been instituted against the Jefferson county live stock insurance company for like cause.

A cat in Mississippi recently gave up its life to save the community. The river was very high and the dyke which had been built to keep out the waters had given way in one place, when the cat happened to pass by, realizing the situation, and stopping the flood, crawled into the hole and stopped the flow. It is estimated that \$80,000 and a number of lives were saved by the heroic animal, and the villagers have built a beautiful tomb of red granite, with names carved in relief over her remains. No one but an American cat could have thought of this.

A Reliable Port Wine.

M. A. Speer, of New Jersey, whose Port Grape wine has such a wide reputation, and which physicians prescribe so generally, was the first in this country to import Port Wine. Grape vines from the banks of the River Douro, in Portugal, where the finest old ports were made, and to plant vineyards of them in New Jersey. His Port, Burundy and Claret which are now the best to had, have become a great favorite among the fashionable New York, Philadelphia and Washington society.

Mr. Speer is a reliable port wine merchant, and his name is well known throughout the country. He is a member of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association, and a member of the New Jersey Bar Association.

KISSES.

A prominent physician calls the kiss "an elegant disseminator of disease." He says, "The kiss is the most common disease of all. Upon the quid and squalid vagabond! Evidently kisses are not for such as he, and should be avoided. We should, however, devote himself to masking our women healthily, and to the use of the kiss as a means of cure, as surely goes by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is simply magnifying the kiss, and making it a kiss of love. After taking it for a reasonable length of time it will be no more irritable, and the lips will be smooth and sensitive, nervous prostration, general debility and kindred ailments."

It is now under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer that it will cure.

A book of 160 pages on "Woman and Her Diseases" is now on the market, and may be had for 50 cents, or 25 cents in a plain envelope, and 10 cents for postage.

Address, Dr. Pierce, 100 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



UNPROTECTED STEAM PIPE.
THIS IS JOLLY ACME BLACKING and I'll have it easy now.
Wolff's ACME Blacking is a GREAT LABOR SAVER. A SHINE LASTS A WEEK. RAIN AND SNOW DON'T AFFECT IT. NO BRUSHING REQUIRED. MAKES A SHOE WATERPROOF. USED BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Can be washed like Oil Cloth, and absolutely Softens and Preserves all kinds and yesterdays shoes. Sold by Shoe Stores, Drugstores, &c. For Harness it is unequalled.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

A CHURCH COUNCIL.
THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPALS IN CONVENTION.

THEIR TRIENNIAL MEETING OPENED AT NEW YORK IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—A NOTABLE GATHERING.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, held every three years, opened October 2, in St. George's Church, New York. This is looked upon as one of the most notable conventions ever held by this church in this country. This is the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the holding of the First General Convention as prescribed by the Church Constitution. It is also notable from the number of important subjects to come up before it. One of the questions to be settled is the proposed change of name of the church, many being opposed to the present name. Another important question is that of proportional representation.

There are also eighteen resolutions proposing "Alterations and additions in the Book of Common Prayer," which were adopted at the Chicago Convention three years ago, and which will come up before the present Convention for final action. The General Convention consists of two houses; the House of Bishops, numbering forty Bishops, and the House of Deputies, consisting of over four hundred lay and clerical delegates, two of each from each diocese.

OPENING EXERCISES.

The Convention opened with religious exercises, the regular morning communion service being celebrated. At 11 o'clock every seat in the church was occupied. While the large assembly sat patiently waiting the opening of the service there arose softly at first and then growing stronger, the clear voices of the St. George's choir of men and boys. The choir marched down the centre aisle to the entrance, and were joined by several of the clergy of the church in clerical robes. Meanwhile the forty Bishops composing the House of Bishops had assembled in the Memorial House on Sixteenth Street, and from it marched in procession, clad in their silk gowns, lawn sleeves, and other insignia of their episcopal dignity. They were met at the entrance to the church by the clergy of the Committee of Arrangements and the choir of men and boys. The choir singing the processional, marched slowly back to the chancel, allowed by the Bishops. The latter then arrived at the chancel took seats within it. At their head was the Bishop Williams, the oldest Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. The simple and well known morning service was then begun, and proceeded until Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, ascended the pulpit to preach the sermon of the day.

Gas Companies Have No Control Over the Surface of Lands They Leave.

A dispatch from Findlay, Ohio, says: Judge Pendleton, of the Hancock county court of common pleas, yesterday delivered his decision in the injunction suit of the Standard Oil company against the Toledo, Findlay and Springfield railroad, to restrain that corporation from constructing its road to cover the lands on which the Standard had leased on the ground that an oil or gas lease carried with it absolute control of the premises for all purposes save alone agricultural. The Judge dissolved the injunction, and in doing so rendered a lengthy opinion denying the position taken by the Standard that its leases of lands included the right to control the surface to such an extent as to prevent the owners from giving it for a railway or other highway. Judge Pendleton decided that the lessors made to the Standard by the owners of the land did not cover the control of the surface of the lands, but only gave the lessors the right to use much of the surface as was necessary to the prosecution of their work in developing and utilizing the gas and oil in the interior.

A decision in favor of the company would have given them and other companies absolute control over hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. The Standard attorneys gave notice of appeal.

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MARRIED.

THOMAS—SHAFFER.—At Morristown Sept. 22, 1889, by C. L. San Isidro, Henry W. Thomas of Millville to Lizzie Shaffer of the same place.

BEAGLE—WHITEHORN.—At the bride's home near Mordansville, September 12th, Miss Hattie Whitehorn to Mr. Andrew Beagle. Both of the same place.

DEATH.

EVANS—ROBERT EARNEST EVANS of Orangeville, instant son of Amos and Catharine J. Evans, born September 1, died September 30th, aged 29 years.

TRUMP—DIED in Orange Township on September 23, Peter Tramp, age 74 years, 10 months and 18 days.

CONNER—DIED in Orangeville on September 25, Cyril H. Conner, instant son of Henry C. and Hattie Conner.

"Fair fleeting comfort of an hour. How soon we are called to part."

CREVELING—DIED in Orangeville September 14, 1889, Clarence R. Creveling, son of Sherman G. and Matilda Creveling, age 2 years 2 months and 29 days.

CATARRH, Catarrah Deafness and Hay Fever.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are often compelled to take the new disease or complaint, that due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membranes of the nose and ears, and hay fever, has proved to be a fact and the result is that a simple remedy has been found to remove the catarrah, the deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made directly to the nostrils or ear.

B.—For catarrah discharge peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific.

A pamphlet explaining this treatment is sent free on application.

"DO NOT WAIT, GET IT AT ONCE."

If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and are using SULPHUR BITTERS, you will never fail to cure.

Sent 2-cent stamps to A. C. Ordway, Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

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