

A FEARFUL VENGEANCE

For a Finnish Crime—Another Negro Burned at the Stake.

White Woman Horribly Assaulted and Murdered—The Murderer's Awful Punishment.

BARTLOW, Fla., May 29.—Fred Rochelle, a negro, 35 years of age, who at noon yesterday criminally assaulted and then murdered Mrs. Rena Targart, a well known and respected white woman of this city, was burned at the stake here early this evening in the presence of a throng of people.

The assault and murder was one of the most bold and coldblooded crimes ever committed in Florida. At ten o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Targart went fishing alone in a small rowboat. A few minutes before noon, desiring to return home, she rowed her boat to the bridge, in full sight of the public thoroughfare, and made it fast. Leaving the boat, she proceeded only a few steps in the swamp toward the woods when she was approached by Rochelle, who had been hiding in the swamp. He seized her, but she broke loose and screaming, ran into the prairie, where he overtook her.

After the assault he held her with his hands and knees, and taking his knife from his pocket, cut her throat from ear to ear, causing instant death. He then walked to a negro who had been fishing on the bridge, and who was thoroughly frightened, and asked him what he should do with the body. He was told to let it where it was, but he took the bleeding form in his arms and carried it back to the swamp, threw it down and escaped into the interior of the swamp.

In less than an hour practically the entire city was in arms and a well armed posse was moving in every direction in search of the criminal. Bloodhounds were secured and all night a fruitless search was continued. This morning no trace of the negro had been secured and the people were becoming more determined to apprehend him.

About noon a courier arrived, announcing that the negro had been captured by two other negroes, three miles south of the city. Poses were immediately on the trail, but the captors evade detection and succeeded in getting their prisoner into the city, where they turned him over to the sheriff of Folk county. In less than ten minutes after the transfer had been made the streets were crowded with the crowd, augmented as it marched, moved on the hall.

In spite of the sheriff and a strong guard of extra deputies, the mob secured the prisoner and took up the march. Rochelle was half dragged, half carried to the bridge. Scream after scream broke from the negro's quivering lips, followed by groans for mercy. At the bridge the mob turned toward the scene of the negro's crime. By common consent burning was the penalty. There were no plans for any other death.

A barrel was placed by the stake, on the very spot where Mrs. Targart was assaulted and murdered. Rochelle pleaded for mercy but silence was the only response. There were no jeers, no curses, no disorder. Before the chains around his body had been made fast, cans of kerosene oil from many sources were passed to the front. One of the leaders slowly but deliberately poured the oil over the prisoner until his clothes and barrel were well saturated. Then the match was applied.

The blaze quickly leaped skyward. The burning body could be seen only as a dark object in the circle of roaring flame. Then the fire slackened and the writhing body came back in full view, but already the groans had ceased and the only evidence of life seen was in the contortions of the muscles of the limbs.

In a half hour from the minute of the application of the match, only the charred bones were left as a reminder of the terror crime and its fate. The crowd dispersed and at 8:30 tonight the city is quiet.

SNOW ON THE MOON.

Prof. Pickering of Harvard Gets Photographs Which Seem to Indicate It.

BOSTON, May 29.—Prof. W. H. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory, who has been making astronomical observations in Jamaica, West Indies, for several months, has taken a series of photographs of the moon, which appear to establish the fact that there is snow on the moon. This fact was suggested about a year ago by Prof. Pickering, and while in Jamaica he made a special study of this matter, adopting a method that would afford fuller data.

The method adopted was to take photographs of the moon at lunar sunrise, noon and sunset and half-way in the two intervals. To secure the necessary details the surface of the moon was arbitrarily divided into sixteen parts, and there are five pictures of each of the sixteen parts, or eighty in all. Arranged in series, all the prominences and depressions on the moon's surface appear lighter under five different angles of sunlight, and the astronomer may follow any given object of observation under as many conditions of light and shade.

What the snow really is can be ascertained, according to Prof. Pickering, by only a matter of inference. It is most probably the snow of water. It appears that the presence of an atmosphere on the moon is accepted now among astronomers, though it is of extreme tenuity. A general view of any given series of photographs gives a fair assurance also that there is something besides a bare hard surface reflecting the light. The moon stage in a series presents a diffused look in certain details, but not in all of them, that would inevitably suggest differences in the nature of the reflecting surface, and the most tenable suggestion is that the more diffused parts of the moon pictures are in that condition by reason of the presence there of snow.

MANUFACTURERS AROUSED.

CLEVELAND, O., May 29.—The Iron Trade Review tomorrow will say: As this is written a meeting of the leading manufacturers is being held in Chicago, from which it is expected some plan will issue for properly safeguarding the vast interests involved in machinery manufacture in the United States. The well known opposition of the International Association of Machinists to piece work, coupled with the double movement for a shorter day and an increased wage and the practical refusal of local unions to carry out the "handy man" provisions of the New York agreement, have brought our machinery manufacturers face to face with some of the problems involved in the great struggle in the engineering trades of England.

While the Chicago conference of Tuesday of this week was called to deliberate the wage question, the machine shops of that city, the manufacturers' gathering was augmented on Wednesday by representative men from different sections, and the outcome will be of great importance. Meantime the situation in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and at several New England centres indicates that the manufacturers through their local organizations are standing united against the demands of the machinists' unions in their present form.

FARMERS BADLY BITTEN.

The Carleton county farmers, who were induced to assist in the floating of the Maritime Pure Food Company, have had a rather discouraging experience. Through mismanagement, the company became involved to the extent of \$30,000 or more. Some of this amount is represented in notes signed or endorsed by farmers. In a few cases, notes have been endorsed by private individuals to the extent of \$5,000. The banks are pressing for payment of these sums, and the endorsers are beginning to realize how dearly they have paid for their business experience. With proper management the venture might have been made a great success. As it is, the experiment proved a disastrous failure, and it will tend to discourage future attempts along the same line.

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UNIVERSITY OF N. B.

The Encoenial Exercises Thursday Successfully Carried Out.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison's Reception—The Conferring of Degrees—The Honor List—Annual Meeting of the Alumni Society.

FREDRICHSTON, May 30.—The encoenial exercises at the University of New Brunswick took place today. It has been a busy time for the professors, students and friends of the old college who are here.

A meeting of the senate was held at the education office this morning, those present being Dr. J. R. Inch, Chancellor Harrison, Hon. Archibald Harrison, J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., and Inspector Mercereau. The principal business transacted was with respect to the old college building, in which many improvements are to be at once made. A modern heating plant will be installed, sanitary plumbing put in and a water supply led into the building.

A long felt want of the college has been a commodious assembly hall, the high position in the building, which was being altogether inadequate. It was decided to enlarge and improve the library, which is located on the second floor of the college building, by removing partitions and to make it just capable of seating capacity. This will also give needed room for more book cases, called for by the growing and expanding library.

A committee consisting of Judge Barker, Chancellor Harrison, J. D. Hazen and H. V. B. Bridges, was appointed to supervise the above mentioned work.

The college halls and the residence of Chancellor Harrison were plentifully and charmingly decorated this afternoon with greenery, potted plants and cut flowers, in honor of the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison from three to five o'clock. A large number of graduates, under graduates and other ladies and gentlemen called upon the chancellor and his esteemed wife, and all were delightfully entertained. Light refreshments being lavishly dispensed. Excellent music was furnished throughout the afternoon by the 71st Regiment band.

The new engineering and physics building was thrown open to visitors from four to six o'clock, and the building and equipment was inspected by many of the visitors, most of whom expressed themselves as much impressed at the beauty and adaptability of the building and the excellence of the equipment.

The conferring of degrees and other exercises took place in the University Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. The programme was as follows: Address in praise of the founders, Prof. Dixon.

Winner of the Douglas gold medal, W. O. Raymond read a portion of his essay, "The History of the Province of New Brunswick."

Presentation of the medal, by his honor the lieutenant governor. Alumni Society gold medal presented to C. B. Martin by President Phinney.

Mr. Martin read a portion of his essay, "The History of the Province of New Brunswick."

Presentation of the Montgomery-Campbell prize to Milton Price.

Brydon-Jack Scholarship awarded to H. S. Devlin for proficiency in physics of the third year.

Governor General's gold medal awarded to D. W. Hamilton for proficiency in natural science. Presentation was made by Dr. Inch.

Announcement of honors and distinctions. Conferring of degrees. With honors in 1st class. In classics—John Page, Milton Price. In mathematics and math. physics, J. W. Clawson. In natural science and chemistry—E. W. Hamilton, C. C. Coll, Clement Kelly, W. S. McKnight. Degree of B. S. C., J. R. C. Macreade. Degree of Ph. D. in absentia, in course, William K. Hest, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Valuedictory, Clement Kelly. Alumni oration, Rev. G. C. Helme, God Save the King.

HONOR LIST.

The honor list is as follows: Seniors. Classics, Class I—John Edmund Page, Milton Price. Mathematics, Class I—John W. Clawson. Mathematical Physics, Class I—J. W. Clawson. Natural Science, Class I—D. W. Hamilton, M. C. Coll, Clement Kelly. Economics, Class I—Milton Price, Clement Kelly, W. S. McKnight. Chemistry, Class I—D. W. Hamilton.

Physics, Class I—Clement Kelly, D. W. Hamilton. Juniors. Classics, Class I—Chester Martin. Mathematics, Class I—H. S. Devlin, Percy Perkins, J. E. Porter. Mathematics, Class I—A. H. Legere. Mathematics, Physics, Class I—H. S. Devlin, Percy Perkins, J. E. Porter, A. H. Legere. Experimental Physics, Class I—Allen, Chester, Martin. Natural Science, Class I—Penwick, Raymond, Tracy. Chemistry, Class I—Penwick, Martin, Patterson, Raymond, Tracy. English, Class II—Raymond.

Sophomores. Classics, Class I—Lawson, McLean. Mathematics, Class I—Miss Carruthers, Freeze, Patterson. Mathematical Physics, Class I—Miss Carruthers, Freeze, Patterson. Natural Science, Class I—Peters, Outton, Somerville, Miss Kinsey. Class II—Alward. Experimental Physics, Class II—Linden.

FRESHMEN.

Classics, Class I—Colwell, Miss Davis. Mathematics, Class I—Colwell, Silbert, Wood, John, J. D. Hazen, English, Class I—Miss Mercereau. Natural Science, Class I—Miss Buchanan, Jordan, Montgomery.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Society, held in the college library last evening, the following were elected officers: President, J. D. Phinney, K. C. Vice-presidents, Dr. Murray MacLaren, Rev. Archdeacon Neales, Dr. A. B. Albertson.

Secy.—Freese, H. V. B. Bridges. Council, Eldon Mullin, J. D. Hazen, K. C., Dr. Philip Cox, J. W. McCready, B. C. Foster, Dr. W. C. Crockett, Dr. Thos. Walker.

Representatives to the Senate, Judge Barker, H. V. B. Bridges. Chancellor Harrison retired from the chair. Chancellor Harrison moved a vote of thanks to that gentleman for his excellent services, especially during the centennial celebration last year, which was unanimously passed, and gave for a happy reply from Mr. Hazen, in which he claimed that the university had been highly honored by the leading institutions of learning, both in England and America, showing that our university occupied a high position as an educator, and this, he claimed, was largely due to the efforts of Chancellor Harrison.

J. W. McCready supplemented the remarks of Mr. Hazen by speaking in very complimentary terms of the excellent work done for the university by the present chancellor, who accepted the position in a trying time in the history of the U. N. B., and who has brought the institution up to a high plane.

CELEBRATED LIBEL SUIT.

Mrs. Josephine Curtis Woodbury Against Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy.

Founder of the Christian Science Faith—Mrs. Curtis Claims One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Damages.

BOSTON, May 29.—The first day of the celebrated libel suit for \$150,000 damages, brought by Mrs. Josephine Curtis Woodbury against Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science faith, which opened in the superior court today before Judge Bell, was devoid of sensations.

In opening the case, Judge Bell asked whether the six other cases relating to the same matter might not be tried simultaneously with this one. After a brief examination, Counselor Eddy said that probably that there were cases largely depended upon the decision in the present one. Judge Bell then gave permission to proceed.

The plaintiff's counsel was placed at a disadvantage, and his plans were materially upset by the unexpected absence from court of Judge Septimus J. Hanna, editor of the Christian Science publications.

In the absence of Judge Hanna, Wm. B. Johnson was expected to be the chief witness, but Attorney Elder and Bartlett, by skilful manipulation of the finer points of the law, blocked the plaintiff at nearly every turn. The action of the court in ruling out testimony presented by Attorney Peabody to show that Mrs. Eddy in 1886 had caused the excommunication of Mrs. Woodbury, or had refused her admission to the church because it was too remote to have any connection with her alleged defamatory publications three years later, is expected to shorten the trial.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 30.—The trial of Henry Keay and Thomas Carey, in the O'Connor tragedy, was finished this afternoon. O'Connor was found dead at the roadside, with his head battered in.

After the judge made a thirty minute address to the jury, the latter retired to their rooms; their deliberations lasted for something more than an hour, when they returned with a verdict of manslaughter and a recommendation to mercy.

THE PICTOU-CANADIAN.

PICTOU, May 30.—The plant of the defunct Pictou-Canadian was sold this morning by Sheriff Harris. Only representatives of county newspapers were present, and as they did not make any offers, the firm of Craig & Co., first judgment creditors, bid in the whole plant for the sum of \$700.

Among the creditors were Miller & Richards, Toronto, \$400; J. D. Paulin, \$100; Pictou Publishing Co., \$25; C. E. Tanner, John D. McDonald and James Carson.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

LOUISBURG, May 30.—Captain William E. Kennedy was instantly killed at the Dominion Coal Company's pier, here, this afternoon, by a fall of coal. Capt. Kennedy was working in the coal pocket of the pier, when several tons of coal slid and fell, smothering him to death. It was nearly half an hour before the body was taken out. Captain Kennedy was to be mate of the schooner J. E. Saint, was 46 years of age and leaves a widow and family of seven children.

SUCCESSFULLY FLOATED.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 30.—The schooner B. Mosher, before reported ashore on Sugar Island, near Whitehead, was successfully floated yesterday morning in a badly damaged condition. She was towed to Cole Harbor by the wrecking steam tug Aid. Mr. Hirtle, underwriters' agent, arrived today.

OTTAWA.

Regular Census Enumerators to be Shorn of a Portion of Their Work.

That Flag Incident—Census Figures to Date Are Unofficial—Butter Shipments to Cuba—Other News.

OTTAWA, May 29.—The ministers are holding daily council meetings preparatory to scattering for the summer holidays.

Captain Bernier is still in the city, but goes east in a few days. He is sanguine he will succeed in raising \$30,000 by general subscription for his proposed polar expedition, and that then the government will give him the vessel.

Simon Fraser of Quebec has been appointed a customs officer at English Bay, Anticosti.

W. T. R. Preston, inspector of emigration agencies in Europe, was in the city today. He leaves for Portland tomorrow and will sail on the Dominion on Saturday.

George Johnson suggests, in connection with the action of the British consul at Bahia, Brazil, in ordering the captain of one of Col. Kaubach's vessels to lower the flag which he was flying, was possibly due to the captain of the Dominion is a red ensign with the dominion coat of arms on the fly. The dominion coat of arms consists only of the four original provinces, whereas many flag makers incorrectly blazon on the flag the arms of the seven provinces. Mr. Johnson thinks the captain may have been using one of these incorrect flags.

Mr. Blue, the chief census commissioner, stated today that any census figures published in the newspapers up to the present are not official, the department not having completed any returns as yet. About five-eighths of the total returns have been received.

Some of the census enumerators in their displeasure at the government for the poor pay which is being given them, are adopting a practice of withholding their census returns. As a result, it is likely the total of the population of the dominion will be delayed. This policy will not help enumerators to get their money, as under the law no man can receive his pay until all his returns are in. The government has conceded to the demand of the enumerators to this extent, that where in cases it is shown that a man has not been able to earn three dollars per day of eight hours on a basis of five cents per hour, the commissioner of the census district is authorized to report the facts to the department, when the difference in the rate will be made up to the enumerator so that his compensation will not be less than \$3 a day.

The board of geographical nomenclature met this afternoon and determined on the correct spelling of a number of places in the dominion. Recently objections were raised in Cuba to the quality of butter shipped from Canada, which caused an important investigation to be made, resulting in a determination of great benefit to the butter making industry. The collector of customs at Havana refused to accept samples of butter from the province of Ontario, and determined to obtain a certificate from the chemist of the customs house laboratory that the Canadian butter contained 35 per cent. of this matter. According to a large market was closed against the Canadian product, and the president of the particular sample, Pierre de Bucourt of Scott Junction, Quebec, sought redress, as he was confident his goods were genuine.

His Majesty's consul in Cuba, produced a section in containing butter, which had been condemned, and forwarded it to the secretary of state at Ottawa. It was sent to the chemical laboratory at the Central Experimental Farm, where Professor Shurt applied the process of analysis. His table of constituents was as follows: Fat, 82.3 per cent.; water, 10.70; salt, 4.02; curd by difference, 2.33. This is a complete analysis, which shows that the butter was pure and entirely free from any foreign ingredients, whereas the Costa supplied by the Havana chemist gave no detail further than: Butter, 65 per cent.; oleomargarine, 35 per cent. Such a statement does not permit of any criticism, and there is no proof offered in such a general treatment of so delicate an investigation.

OTTAWA, May 29.—According to a circular issued today by the census bureau, the regular enumerators are to be shorn of a portion of their work, and a new body of men appointed to take the census of manufacturers. The circular, in part, is as follows: "The census of industries in the larger manufacturing centres of Ontario and Quebec will be taken by special agents appointed for this work by the minister of agriculture, instead of the regular enumerators, who would probably not possess the necessary aptitude and qualifications for procuring accurate returns. The names and addresses of owners or managers of manufacturing establishments, as well as locations of such establishments have been procured by the regular enumerators in the course of their canvass in all cities and towns where schedule No. 3 was withdrawn, and cards upon which this information was recorded are now in the hands of special agents for each city or town, who will use them in the distribution of schedules through the post office.

The time within which the schedule should be filled in returned to the schedule is to be returned to him through the post office, an addressed envelope will be supplied for that purpose, otherwise the agent will call for it at the office of the establishment."

Reference to the lack of the necessary aptitude on the part of the ordinary enumerators is a rich joke at the expense of the government members who recommended them in the manufacturing returns. There does not seem to have been any relaxation of the rule laid down some time ago that no statistical record is to be made of any establishment which employs less than five hands. The absurdity of this regulation was demonstrated by Mr. Wallace, M. P., and others in parliament. In his own mill Mr. Wallace said there was an annual output of \$30,000, but under the new regulation of the census department no account will be taken of this output, which will be affected by Mr. Fisher's new rule, was in 1891, \$176,148,336, or an increase of \$166,527,019, over 1881.

W. F. King, deputy minister of labor, returned today from St. Louis, where he attended a convention of the officials of labor bureaus of America. Mr. King was elected second vice-president. The next meeting will be held in New Orleans.

A. B. Pipes has been appointed deputy warden of the penitentiary at Dorchester.

The funeral of the late John Hardie, chief clerk of the marine department, took place today. It was very largely attended.

Rev. Ira Smith of St. John has been invited to preach at the Memorial Church, next Sunday. The church is without a pastor at present, and the impression is that Mr. Smith will be chosen.

James Cummings, trade commissioner for Canada, in South Africa, writing from Durban on April 28th, says that as soon as peace is restored there will be a good prospect for Canadian products in South Africa. Especially will this apply to dressed lumber. Large quantities of the medium quality will be required. He says that most of the importations are made through London houses, but some American firms are represented. There will also be a demand for general furniture, cooking stoves, etc.

The most unique gathering ever held in Government House took place tonight, when over one hundred of the city cabbies were dined by Lord Minto. The guests were dressed in their best, and conducted themselves in conformity with the strictest Government House etiquette. The health of the King was enthusiastically received. Speeches and songs were given by some of the men. When the toast of the Governor General was proposed by the president of the Hackmen's Union, the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Dash of Kritzinger's Invaders Checked at Vandoesburg.

The Boer General, Schoeman, and His Daughter Killed by the Explosion of a Curio Shell They Were Examining.

CAPE TOWN, May 28.—The dash of Kritzinger's invaders of Cape Colony to the south was checked at Vandoesburg by the swift movement of Geringer's and other columns. The invaders, finding their way barred, swerved to the northeast toward Cloete. The continued capture of horses by the British is appreciably impairing the Boers' mobility.

FREDEBURG, May 28.—The Boer general, Schoeman, and his daughter, have been killed, and his wife and two others have been badly injured by the explosion of a shell.

General Schoeman, his family and some friends were examining a 47 inch lyddite shell, which they kept in the house as a curiosity, when the shell exploded, killing the general on the spot and mortally wounding his daughter.

BREITEN, May 28.—Special despatches from St. Petersburg assert that Dr. Hendrik Muller and Dr. Leyde, representing the Boer republics, have appeared formally to the Hague arbitration court promising to abide by the decision of the tribunal regarding the issues involved in the South African war and pointing out that several of the paragraphs of the constitution of the arbitration court, signed by the powers represented at the peace conference, bear directly upon the South African case.

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