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W. T. WRIGHT, W. M.
A. LEVY, Secretary.

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HE HAS BEEN HANGED ONCE

A Protest Against the second Hanging of a Citizen of New Mexico.

A Santa Fe correspondent of *The New York Sun* writes: Friends of Theodore Baker, now confined in the penitentiary here under the sentence of death for the murder of a man in East Colfax County, this Territory, think it particularly hard that he should be compelled to mount the gallows. The Territorial Supreme Court has just rendered a decision in his case affirming the sentence of death, and fixing the date of his execution on the 18th of this month. The prisoner's friends will see if they cannot get the case before the United States Supreme Court, on the ground that Baker has once been hanged for the crime, and that the proposal to hang him again is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which declare that a man shall not be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Baker's crime was the killing of Frank Uhruh, a little more than a year ago. Uhruh was a surveyor, and Baker had been asked by him to keep a watch upon affairs at Uhruh's ranch while the latter was absent. In this way Baker and Mrs. Uhruh struck up an intimacy, which lasted for some time. Concerning the denounment there are conflicting stories. Baker and the woman say that Uhruh attacked Baker, and that the shooting was in self-defense. Neighboring ranchers assert, however, that the liaison was notorious, and that Baker and the woman had more than once threatened to make way with Uhruh. The position in which the body of the murdered man was found, and the fact that bullet-marks in the wall of the room indicated that the shooting was all on one side, and served to fix the guilt upon Baker. The prisoner is a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, and the woman, who is now in jail at Springer awaiting trial as an accessory, is prepossessing in appearance.

As soon as Baker was placed under arrest he was conveyed to Springer, where he was seized by a mob and lynched before he could be put in jail. Murders had been of frequent occurrence in that vicinity, and it was enough for the crowd to know that the officers had a man charged with that crime. It is not probable that one man in ten who participated in the lynching of Baker knew anything about the circumstances of the crime with which he was charged. Having hanged him in the regulation style, to the limb of a tree and fastened the loose end of the rope to the trunk, the mob watched the dangling body for a few minutes and then left the spot, dividing up among the various saloons of the town, where the incident created only a passing sensation. While the incident was going on the sheriff was watching affairs near by, and as soon as he saw the crowd disperse he ran quickly to the hanging form and cut it down. With the assistance of a deputy he carried the body to the back door of the jail, and on entering that building and giving orders not to be disturbed he proceeded, with the assistance of a physician, to revive his prisoner. Baker had been hanging by the neck for ten minutes when he was cut down, and at least fifteen minutes more elapsed before the sheriff had him in the jail. All this time the prisoner was unconscious and apparently lifeless. But the sheriff went to work on him with great energy, and after half an hour of rubbing and the application internally and externally of spirits he was rewarded by seeing the man who had been hanged open his eyes and look wonderingly about him. All that night the sheriff never left his charge for a minute, and by morning of the next day he had Baker sufficiently revived to breathe with regularity and to eat in a mechanical way some light food.

Thus far no one in Springer knew of the recovery except the Sheriff, his deputy and the doctor, and it was decided that the matter should be kept a profound secret until Baker could be removed to Santa Fe for safe keeping. This was accomplished during the following week, and the man who had had such a strange experience was placed under the care of competent physicians here. At first Baker could not talk at all, but gradually his thoughts became more collected, and on several occasions he described to visitors, *the Sun* correspondent among them, his sensations as he was hanging from the limb from which he had been loosely swung. For six months he suffered intensely from pains in the head and from dizziness, sometimes becoming almost deranged, being unconscious of his surroundings. During these periods he would live over again his experience at a rope's end and on recovering he would be weak and greatly depressed in spirits. On his trial the facts as to his previous execution were ignored, though half a dozen men from Springer were present and ready to swear that the real Baker had been hanged once for the murder of Uhruh. The identification of the prisoner was complete, of course, but no amount of testimony will ever satisfy the Springerites that the man now in custody here is the one they lynched. Among the most active friends of the prisoner now are the men who helped to hang him, and if they have any influence he will not again go to the rope.

Although under the decision of the Territorial Supreme Court Baker must hang a week from next Friday, it is the general belief that he will be respited for thirty days at least, to give his friends time to make some efforts in his behalf.

ABOLISHING HANGING.

A Bill Now Before the Pennsylvania Legislature—An Electrical Apparatus as a Substitute for the Gallows.

There is now before the lower branch of the legislature, says *The Philadelphia Press*, a bill whose purpose is in effect the abolition of physical suffering in the execution of criminals. It was introduced on Thursday last by Representative Stevenson, of Lawrence county, a gentleman well known for what is denominated by practical politicians as fancy legislation, and is intended to so amend the penal code as to allow persons condemned to death an option between extinction by hanging and electricity.

The idea is not a new one. As long ago as 1882 one H. B. Sheridan, of New York, applied for a patent on what he termed "an improved device for executing criminals condemned to death." Sheridan was a philanthropist. He said that he did not wish to make money out of his machine, but had invented it solely in the interest of humanity. In proof of his good intent he proposed in his application for the patent to assign the right to use the invention to the United States government.

The proposition fell flat for a couple of years. Then, in May, 1884, Dr. Henry H. Smith, of No. 1,800 Spruce street, this city, president of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, brought it up for the consideration of that body in his annual address. He said: "It may not be inappropriate in connection with the subject of state medicine also to call attention to the propriety of memorializing the legislature to modify the present mode of capital punishment and make it correspond with the scientific progress of the age. Without discussing the necessity of such punishment, we may justly urge that as its main object is the removal from society of those whose lives are detrimental to its best interests, this should be accomplished in the least painful manner, and it does seem as if death by electricity should at present receive due consideration. It has frequently happened in the incautious handling of wires connected with electric light, etc., that instantaneous loss of life has ensued, and it is not surprising that the inventive genius of our people should have already suggested the application of electricity to executions. I feel, therefore, that I advance the cause of humanity when I direct attention to this subject with a view of obtaining legislative sanction."

President Smith then proceeded to give Mr. Sheridan's description of his apparatus as follows: "It consists of an ordinary armchair with legs containing some substance that will insulate the body of the chair from the floor. The arms end in two brass knobs on which the hands of the criminal will rest and the chair has a foot-rest in which is fitted a brass plate. The back of the chair is as high as a man's shoulders. At the top is a small knob with a hole for a peg. The positive wire of a dynamo-electric machine running up the back of the chair ends in the knob. The negative wire runs to a resistance coil under the chair, and thence to a brass plate in the foot-rest. Another positive wire runs to one of the brass knobs on the arms of the chair, and the second negative wire to the other knob. These wires can be connected with a dynamo machine miles away by conducting wires. The chair may be used in two different ways, as the two sets of wires are not operated together.

"If the foot-rest wire is used some previous preparation is needed, and a small silken collar is fitted tightly on the neck of the criminal. This has on the inside at the back a small brass button which fits closely against the spinal process. This is connected with a small silk cable which hangs down loosely and ends in a brass peg. This collar being put on the criminal in his cell, he is then brought out in his bare feet and seated in the chair. Straps fasten his arms to the arms of the chair and his legs to the chair-leg. The brass peg of the silk cable is inserted in the hole on the brass knob at the back of the chair and is there held by a screw. The bare feet of the criminal rest on the brass plate of the foot-rest, and the circuit would now be complete were it not that the positive wire is broken at a short distance from the chair, but connection can be at once established by turning a switch or pressing a button. When this is done the full charge of electricity enters the criminal's body at the spinal cord and passes out at his feet, the resistance coil, which it meets under the chair, increasing its force and preventing it from injuring the dynamo machine on its return. The criminal is killed instantaneously and without pain, as the electricity acts much more rapidly than the nerves of sensation.

"The second method of using the chair is to discharge the current into the palms of the hands through the large brass knobs. In this case no collar is needed, and the criminal's feet need not be bare. In either case all the wires and apparatus, excepting the small collar, would be out of sight, and the criminal would see nothing but an ordinary chair. The sheriff can signal the executioner to turn the switch, or he can press a button on the floor, and in a second all would be over."

Dr. Smith when seen yesterday in regard to the bill said: "I had nothing to do with its introduction, and the matter had pretty much passed from my attention, as the State Medical society took no action upon my suggestion. Nevertheless, I believe to-day, as I did then, that the measure is a good one. It is certainly practicable and scientific. The object of capital punishment is not to torture the criminal, but simply to abolish him."

An old member of the legislature, when his attention was called to the measure, said: "It is very fair on its face, but a certain practical objection immediately arises to it, in my mind at least. Simple as is the present method of execution, it is apt to be bungled in the rural counties, where a death on the gallows may not take place once in a quarter of a century. Now, certainly you can not trust a country sheriff with the opperation of this apparatus. Of course the mere act of execution is simple. It is in the care between executions of the apparatus and its preparation for use that the difficulty will lie. There is such an aversion to the hangman's duty among the people that an ordinary electrician would not touch the thing with a ten-foot pole. The result would be the appointment of a state executioner, a sort of an electric Calcraft, who would only be called upon to exercise his function whenever a criminal was found who preferred death by lightning to death by hemp. Now, that doesn't seem to me to be very practical legislation."

EDUCATING YOUNG INDIANS.

The Work Being Done in the School at Yuma.

The very marked improvement in the Indian training-school at old Fort Yuma, across the river, since it came under the management of the Sisters of Charity, is certainly gratifying to the Indian department and to the friends of the indians generally, says *The Yuma Sentinel*.

The Yumas, luckily a small tribe, are among the very poorest and most ignorant of all the Indians, and to make any intellectual impression upon them would seem almost a hopeless task. Yet the last eight or nine months under the Sisters' careful treatment the children, wholly in their keeping, have made considerable progress in their books and a marvelous change in their personal appearance and habits of life. They are now a well-dressed, neat, clean, and cheerful set of young Indians, whereas before they came to the school they were roaming around in squalid poverty and nakedness.

The very competent, energetic, and efficient superintendent, Col. I. P. Riley, paid a visit of inspection to this interesting school last Monday. He gave the children, through the assistance of an interpreter, a long, practical, and sensible talk, which seemed to be thoroughly understood by his young auditors, and was certainly appreciated by Basqual, the venerable chief of the tribe, who, being present, arose at the conclusion of Col. Riley's remarks, and in eloquent terms sought to impress, authoritatively, the advice and instruction they had just received.

The primary object of all Indian schools being to teach the young to speak the English language, at the close of the old chief's remarks Col. Riley gave a few illustrations of teaching the structure of sentences by combination of objects in a way the children thoroughly understood, which had the happy result of showing them they could soon speak the English language with a little effort. He then offered a first and second prize to be given at the close of the session to the two pupils, boys or girls, who could at that time speak the most English, provided their deportment and habits met the approval of their teachers. The offer, we are informed, has created considerable emulation, and several are striving to be successful.

After the school lecture Col. Riley had a long and interesting conference with Pasqual, the old chief, and developed many interesting facts concerning the relations of the Yumas to the whites, their customs and habits of life, etc.

Although there are over seventy children in school, Col. Riley asked Pasqual why the others—about one hundred—remained away. He replied that there were four causes that more or less entered into the answer to that question. In the first place many of the parents and grand-parents of the children were poor and feeble. The government gave them no assistance and the children had to contribute their labor to their support, and that many were desirous to come, but on that account could not. In the second place, many parents feared that this school was but a preliminary step to having the children finally removed to some other school in the east. Thirdly, that when the question was successfully solved that their children could be taught to read and write English, add figures, etc., he then would be willing for them to cut their hair, and adopt the customs and habits of civilized life, but not until then. If he lived to see the present experiment a success he would cheerfully embrace it, and so would his tribe. In the fourth place he would not ask the government for assistance, but would gratefully accept what it might give in charity to his old and helpless people. When that was done all the children should come, if he had influence to secure such a result. Being assured by Col. Riley that the children would never be sent from here only at their own election, and that he would endeavor to remove all other obstacles, the meeting broke up with assurance that both parties would work for the success of the Yuma school.

A number of people in this country who recently drew prizes in the State lottery of Saxony presented their tickets and found that they were cleverly executed counterfeits.

HERE AND THERE.

"The Nice Earthquake" is a heading in an exchange.

A quarter to 3 is the popular time for lunch eons in London now.

On an average of thirty thousand books a year are now published.

A Stockton, Cal., bootblack carries a box that is covered with silver plate.

According to statistics there are thousand "bucket-shops" in this country.

New York bankers are said to be holding $...,000 trade dollars for speculative purposes

Burrel Clakely was arrested at Houston Tex., Wednesday for a murder committed in 1875.

A school for the prisoners has been established in the state prison at Guanajuato Mexico.

A 41-year old colored woman in Green county, Georgia, is the mother of fourteen children.

The latest gustatory achievement in Washington is a conjunction of steamed oyster with curry.

Arbor day was celebrated at Montgomery Ala., Wednesday, for the first time in the history of the city.

A Nashville young man since Dec. 1 188 has cleared over $60,000 in real estate speculations in that city.

A bear was found with his tongue frozen to a monkey-wrench near Durfee's Mill, Montana, one day recently.

The new ladies' club at Boston is called the "Monograph," and its chief intellectual dish will be modern history.

The eldest man in the Yale freshman class is 30 years and 2 months old and the youngest 15 years and 10 months.

A scheme is said to be on foot to establish a daily newspaper at Reno, Nev. It is to be started with $100,000 capital.

A cigarette-smoking match took place in Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days ago: One of the contestants smoked fifty cigaretts in one hour; another, forty-five.

In Wolf Pit township, N.C., the other day a woman, angry at her husband, threw a poker at him as he sat in a chair with their baby in his arms, and it hit the little one on the head, killing it instantly.

A bill before the New York assembly places keg-drainers (individuals who go about emptying what is left in the barrels and kegs outside of saloons) in the tramp list, and punishes them accordingly.

The first cigar made in Connecticut was put up in 1812. At that time 75 cents per thousand was the price paid for their manufacture. They were rudely rolled by the women on the farms and was usually exchanged for groceries a the country store.

N. O. Shelnutt, of Jackson county, Georgia, who has been twice hanged and rescued, and who ought to know about it, says that it is a great mistake to think that death by hanging is painful. "There is no pain about it," he says, "and a man can die mighty easy."

J. H. Neely, one of the most prominent citizens of Columbia, S. C., is on trial for committing an assault on the 5-year-old daughter of G. B. Mosley. The citizens are highly excited over the affair and threaten to lynch Neely should he be acquitted by the jury.

Lancaster, Pa., lost two of its oldest inhabitants last week. One, Miss Charlotte Brungard, had made dresses for several generations of Lancaster women, and was 89 years old. The other, Miss Levan, was over 100 years old, and was said to be the oldest person in the state.

In order to obtain a larger vertical angle of illumination from the arc electric lights used for light-house purposes Sir James Douglass has introduced a fluted carbon. This prevents the formation of a crater, and therefore gives a steadier and more uniformly distributed light.

The records of the treasury department show that eleven persons on its payroll have died since January of this year, a greater number than for a like period of any previous year. It is claimed that several of these deaths resulted from the bad sanitary condition of the building.

Willard's remarkable picture of "Jim Bludsoe," that was once exhibited in the Academy of Design, is now among the art treasures of Col. John Hay, who wrote the poem that inspired the artist. Col. Hay has given Mr. Willard permission to duplicate the picture for Mr. William Walter Phelps.

The inhabitants of Fishkill-on the Hudson, N. Y., are greatly alarmed over the terrible ravages of diphtheria, now epidemic there Scores of children have died during the past few days, and there seems to be no signs of any immediate disappearance of the disease. Many families are selling their property and moving away.

A New York steam company furnishes steam-power through pipes to 435 engines from a large steam station on Greenwich street. The conductors or pipes used for conveying the steam are of very large dimensions. The steam when delivered to the engine is wet, and the pressure is about eighty or possibly ninety pounds.

The use of "pet" names is said to be the cause of much trouble in London. Several ladies of position have been married recently under sobriquets that do not bear the slightest resemblance to their baptismal names. And, more curiously, people attempt to ignore or vary the designations of their ancestors who bore Christian names that are not considered fashionable now.

Sixty-year old Herbert Anthony, of Reading, Pa., has a pet terrapin that has a decided love for music. At the sound of any music it waddles toward the source, sticking its head and neck out of its shel just as far as possible. It has its own particular corner of the kitchen and insists upon staying there. It drinks a little water every other day, and eats a little raw beef every third day.

Plans are being considered to enlarge the Brooklyn tabernacle, which now seats 2,586. One plan is to put in a second gallery and to elevate the organ and put seats under it. Another is to buy adjoining property and increase the size of the building on the east side. This would destroy its symmetry and, it is feared, would effect its acoustic properties. There are now 3,700 members of the church.