DO LIES END HIS LIFE?

A Talk With Clark, Convicted of McCausland's Murder.

HE GOES TO THE GALLOWS

Protesting his Innocence and Writes a Letter to His Father.

INSISTING WITNESSES DID WRONG.

An Unwieldy Subject for Execution, Weighing Just 220 Pounds.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY

There is something awfully impressive in talking to a man doomed to die for killing another, when the one condemned protests his innocence, and says he proposes to, with his latest breath. Such is the impression produced by a correspondent's visit to George Clark, sentenced to hang at Waynesburg next Wednesday, for the murder of Drover McCausland, of Allegheny, in 1887.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

and hours of the prisoner are narrated.

WAYNESBURG, February 21 .- The rope for George Clark's execution will be delivered to Sheriff Goodwin on Monday. It will be the first hempen cord ever tied around a man's neck in Greene county, And it will have to be a strong one, too. Ctark, the doomed murderer, weighs 220 pounds, and is the fattest man ever imprisoned in Waynesburg on any charge. His pants measure 46 inches around the waist, and he is five feet four inches in height. Many a lighter man has broken the rope at executions, and the strain on the line when the fatal trap is sprung next Wednesday will be something tremendous. Bope, of Allegheby City, who has furnished the ropes for so many hangings (Guiteau's included) has the order for this one. The Sheriff told him to make it of triple strength. The order for the erection of the gallows was withheld to await the Governor's action in the case of Zacharias Taylor. He, being convicted with Clark of the same murder, it was deemed fitting by the authorities that the two men should expiate the crime together. Clark, it will be remembered, was first notified that his death day would be Wednesday, February 26, and the officials at once petitioned the Governor to extend this date so as to cause the two felons to die on the same day. His Excellency refused this, and named April 9 as the day for Taylor's execution.

WORK UPON THE GALLOWS.

It having been settled, therefore, that the murderers will be hanged separately, the carpenters have been notified to begin work Monday morning on the scaffold. It would have required strong timbers and careful workmanship to make it firm enough to bear the lerk and weight of two bodies, but even now, for the hanging of Clark alone, at best. It is a sort of insert in the walls where the jail adjoins the court house, and is not more than 12x15 feet in size. A door from the main corridor of the court house opens into it, and a window of the Sheriff's office looks out upon its damp brick pavement. An alley way, three of four feet wide, leading out of the corner, must be to secure privacy, and when that is done, the space will be so limited that spectators will be crowded close to the edge of the gallows, and practically under the hanging man's feet. Of course, under such circumstances, the Sheriff cannot permit more than half a dozen persons to be present at the scene. Only those whose business demands their presence will be given tickets, such as physicians, the min-

ster, and newspaper reporters. The repulsive features common to every public execution are intensified in this case by the fact that Greene county never before had a hanging, and also because there are a great many persons in Waynesburg, both o official and private circles, who believe that Clark, at least, is innocent of the crime for which he is to suffer. For these reasons there have been comparatively few applica-tions to the Sheriff for passes to the horrible

T was permitted to visit George Clark in his cell yesterday. The death-watch had already been set. Two guards patrol the corridor in front of the condemned prisoners' quarters both by day and night. The liberty heretotore allowed the murderers of two promenades a day around this corridor for exercise, will be suspended after to-day. After Clark is hanged, Taylor may be given the privilege again.

Clark shook hands with me. Two things instantly appealed to my reason in behalf of the man. One was the hearty grasp with which he held my band, and the other was the softness of his eyes. There was nothing clammy in the touch of his flesh, and no nervousness trembled in the palm of his hand to send a creeping, dreading sensation back over my own frame. The hand was firm and warm, and in spite of the fact that I stood beside a person who was convicted by two courts and the Pardon Board, of a brutal murder, my own hand remained steady and trustingly in that person's grip. His mild eyes gave him a general expres-sion of kindliness and frankness. So incongruous was this guise with the nature of the crime he is charged with having committed, that with lips unmoved I fear I plainly asked the question, "How was it possible for you to kill a human being?" But his voice was slightly inharmonious with this first impression of the man. It was deep-toned, and its base character suggested both roughness and sternness. Still, I could find nothing about his bearing, or characteristics, to indicate treachery or brutality to a

WRITING HIS DEATH STATEMENT. It is a roomy cell in which Clark is confined. A large bed, neatly spread over with blankets, occupied the lower end of the apartment. There was a washstand at the foot of the bed, and two wood-cut pictures bung on the wall over each. As the Sheriff and I entered we found the prisoner seated at a small table in the front corner of the cell. It was broad daylight outside, and sunbeams were well scattered on the floor of the corridor beyond the grated bars. But inside this cage the gloom was quite deep, and a small lamp burned brightly on the stand beside which the doomed man was busily engaged in writing. There was a pile of newspapers on one corner of the table. Two books lay beside them. One was a small copy of the New Testament, and the other was the voluminous paper book of evidence submitted by his attorneys to the Supreme Court last year. Clark was dipping ink from an ordinary 5-cent bottle of ink and writing laboriously on foolscap paper. I noticed that he had already filled

'It is a statement that I am preparing to be made public after my execution," he fal-tered, by way of explanation, when he saw me looking rather inquisitively at it. "I was Frank Clark who declared that Zach-

have no objection to you reading it now, sir, if you will excuse the spelling and bad penmanship. I never had an education, and can searcely write at all. I have sometimes when George Clark was selected as the one thought that if I could write and spell better
I could have done more to clear my name of
this terrible accusation. But you see these
few pages. Well, I have been at work upon
them since last Monday; I think that was

any that in turn he has contradicted that when I began it, wasn't it, Sheriff? It helps me to put in the time, and then I think it will make me feel better satisfied if I know that when it is all over the public can read my claim of innocence without having lying witnesses and meddling lawyers to contradiet it.

DESPERATION THAT IS PATHETIC.

would be glad to print his statement. He seemed annoyed when a person looked at Yes, the manuscript was badly written. him very closely. other word was either capitalized, or should Frank Clark is the youngest of the three have been capitalized and was not; and isoners. He is about 30 years old. Taypunctuation was entirely omitted; but through it all there was apparent that effort lor is about 42, and George Clark is some-where in the neighborhood of 40. George that covered the paper with pathos. The Clark when he was a boy was a deckhand on the steamboat "Wild Boy," which plied on the Monongahela under Clint Cooper. various sentences were not connected, and the rambling character of the statement prevented it from being a consecutive story of his movements on the morning when Drover McCausland, of Allegheny City, last his life. In this way he got to Pittsburg very often. The others have never been in Pittsburg. George Clark's mail is quite extensive, he thinks. He receives about two letters a lost his life in the Monongahela Valley. The paper declares that several of the witweek from his friends. The others seldom nesses, giving their names, swore to false-hoods on the stand at the trial, and that receive letters. THE M'CAUSLAND MURDER. through these lies his life was sworn away. Without explanation as to circumstance The murder for which Clark and Taylor the statement is dull and uninteresting, and are to die, is familiar to Pittsburgers. William McCausland, a drover from Allewould carry little weight or value were it

time Frank Clark had to be imprisoned off

his evidence. Frank Clark's whole ap

pearance seems to me to be against him. He

would not come near Taylor and I, although

gheny City, went up the Monongahela river to buy cattle. He was carry-

McCann's Ferry on the morning of Septem-

ber 10, 1887. At 10:30, just a little while later, his body was found on the roadside by

arms McCausland died in a few minutes from a pistol shot wound in the head. Two

pistols were found in the immediate vicinity, together with McCausland's empty

ocketbook. One pistol bore the initials

own the pistol, and both were released.

charged. The arrests of Frank Clark, Sr., and George Clark and Taylor occurred

John Parker, a man 72 years of age,

wore that on the morning of September 10,

1887, between 9:30 and 10 o'clock he was

when nearly opposite the mouth of "Cloud's

HE SAW CLARK.

the woods across the creek and opposite the house attracted his attention, and looking

up he saw two men pass an open space in

the timber, walking hurriedly, one of whom

he recognized as George Clark and the other

them a second or two, a very short time, and in that time identified Clark, the kind of

"took to be Zach Taylor." He only saw

While there the noise of cattle running in

James Neff was also arrested,

ing a with him.

allegations being the same that he is trying to put on paper.
"I am certainly disappointed," he said, "because I had hardly expected to go to the penitentiary for this crime. So when the arms McCausland died in a few minutes Some very pathetic features of last letters Pardon Board refused to take action in my case it was a hard blow, but not nearly so hard to bear as the news which came soon afterward that the Governor had signed my death warrant. However, I now feel that all that is possible has been done for me by my attorneys. They worked bravely for me, and I am too poor to pay them a cent.

not the last strong effort of a dying man to

Its substance will be better understood in

the interview which I had with Clark, the

put himsel right in the eyes of the public.

THE PRISONER'S RELIGION. "No, my nerves have not suffered from the blow. There is nothing for me to be cow-ardly about. I am innocent. Had I committed this murder, then I might have been worrying about my tuture in the other world. I eat heartily, and I sleep very soundly. I sit up inte because I like to write when I have perfect quiet. So I don't generally get to bed these nights until about o'clock. Then I sleep late in the morning. The other men are all up in time to eat breakfast, but I prefer my sleep in the mornings, and consequently skip my break-last. It leaves my appetite all the better for

my dinner and supper. My health has not suffered much from the long confinement here, except that the lack of exercise has increased my weight greatly. I am a good bit heavier now than when I first came here. Lately I have tried to be a religious man. I was always a Baptist, but I regret to say that I was not always a strict attendant at the churches. But I never injured a fellow man. I never wanted to hurt anvone. The worst I ever did was to get drunk. I did that often. And I used to swear. Some of the preachers here have been very kind to me, coming in often to see me. My own family could not come to see me frequently, because it is hard to get here from where they live. They live at Masontown, which is 20 miles from ere, and the only way to come is to walk or drive, and they are too poor to do the latter. I have a wife and two children. The baby is a girl—let me see, just about 2

years old now."

Clark's voice treated as he spoke of his children, especially of the baby. They were all present at the time of his trial. The Sheriff told me that he could testify that Clark's New Testament was well marked. Subsequently I got a glimpse of its pages. A few passages of scripture that I observed scratched with a lead pencil were principally promises of divine help and intercession in times of trouble. Rev. the greatest care must be taken in its con- J. Maxwell, a young Baptist minister of struction, owing to his heaviness. There is Waynesburg, was a frequent visitor to no such thing as a jail yard here. The spot Clark until he was called to Philadelphia. selected for the gallows is a miserable place | and since then Rev. William R. Ryan has been two or three times to counsel the fated

prisoner. CLARK ALLEGES WHOLESALE LYING. "I can't understand why I was convicted of this murder," said Clark when he had resumed. "I don't call it even circumstantial evidence that convicted me. It was the lies of witnesses and of some newspapers that made the jury believe I was guilty. never saw or heard of this man McCausland, who was murdered. knew nothing of the murder until after the body was found and the neighbors had got to talking about the mysterious affair. was arrested on the 28th of December, 1887. over three months after the murder was committed. I was at home all that time, and you don't suppose I would have stayed there if I had murdered that man. John Parker, upon whose testimony chiefly I was convicted, told a point blank lie. All his evidence was talse. And when he was examined a second time I noticed that he did not say positively that all happened which he had previously alleged. When he was asked questions the second time, he would say: I said that such and such a thing happened. He did not then say that it actually did happen. I have been thinking it all over since then. If Parker knew all these things why did he not tell them long before he did. It was nearly a month after the murder that he told them. He was present at the Coroner's inquest, and never said a word. Long afterward he told his story to friends and they told it to officers. In the meantime Parker was himself under suspicion, and I have heard that detectives half threatened to make him tell where he got the money he was spending.

"James Fondyce also told a lie to the jury when he said that he saw me on the McCann's ferry road with a revolver in my hand. Other witnesses lied outrageously about me in the trial. I don't know what

their object was." PRISONER TAYLOR INTERVIEWED The Sheriff also introduced me to Zach Taylor, whose death warrant had just been received from Governor Beaver, fixing April 9 as his execution day. Taylor does not impress a stranger so favorably as his partner in distress. At the time I met him he was promenading hurriedly backward and forward in the prison hallway. He is a tall, thin and spare-featured man. Confinement has made him quite pale and ho low-cheeked. His nose is tipped with red, and about his whole appearance there is something decidedly uncanny. His eyes are restless and he has a shuffling, nervous way about him that leaves you without con fidence in him. His cold hands were im passive in mine. I dropped the one I had very quickly. Taylor was in his shirt sleeves. He were one of the old-time barred flannel shirts. Throwing his arms back over his head in a wearied manner he caught hold of the bars of a cell door, and with a wandering glance everywhere, except at my eyes, said, in reply to questions:

"I am not worrying. An innocent man has nothing to worry about. It is wrong that I should suffer for this murder, because I know nothing about it at all. nesses told lies about me. They did not like me. I had enemies around where I lived. I am a Dunkard. I used to belong to the Progressive Church. But some of the members told lies about me and I left the church. I have not been a religious man, but the baddest thing I ever done was to sell liquor on the sly. [He meant without a license He denied that he made it 'on the sly.'] No ministers have come here to see me. I have a wife and four children at Masontown." Taylor declares that he will die protesting his innocence. He cannot write, but since his imprisonment has learned to print let-

ters, much as a schoolboy in the primer class would, and in this style of chirography has written two letters to his wife in the last two weeks, telling her how to bring up the children a ter he has gone to his long home. FRANK CLARK, TOO. our or five sheets and was just beginning senading in the prison corridor was Frank Clark, a brother of George. He was also convicted of complicity in the murder,

clothing he wore, saw that he carried a gun in his hands, etc. James G. Fordyce swore that on Septem-ber 7, 1887, about 6 o'clock in the evening, he was returning from Uniontown to his home by way of McCann's Ferry road. When near the junction of that road with bushes, but on turning half round and reaching for his pistol, a man walked out of the bushes and started down the ravine. Having walked a little distance he turned and faced Fordyce a moment or two then testimony of at least a half dozen good men who tried to prove an alibi. L. E. STOFIEL. HENSEL TAKES A HAND. The Democratic Societies Will be Organize

for the Coming Campaign. SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCIL! PHILADELPHIA, February 21,-Pres dent of the Democratic Societies of the State and ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee William U. Hensel arrived in the city to-night and will to-morrow attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Demo cratic societies of the State. It is understood that the object of the meeting is to devise some method of stirring the Democratic societies throughout the State into activity, looking to the perfection of an auxiliary organization to aid the State Committee in the contest for Governor this fall. It is hinted that many of the officers of the different organizations throughout the State favor the nomination of Chauncey F. Black for Governor, but at the same time Black's friends declare that whether he o some other leading Democrat be chosen to ead their fight, every effort will be made by the Democratic societies to assist in bringing about the election of the Democratic cand date.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

everal Measures for Regulation Propose in the Ohio Senate.

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH COLUMBUS, February 21 .- In the Legis lature, to-day, a bill introduced by Senato Shaw, requires insurance companies to issue a paid-up policy for a reasonable amount after two full premiums have been paid, and Mr. Adams introduced a bill to require companies claiming exemption under the old Constitution to make annual reports to

the Insurance Commissioner.
Senator Silver, at the request of the Panhandle, introduced a bill that is intended to make continuous every railroad line passing through the Union depot in this city, an put the depot on a legal footing with a railroad bridge over a river. The depot is owned by a private corporation, and the owhed by a private very enter the depot and begin again when they leave. A bill was also introduced in the Senate to reorganize the Ohio penitentiary.

LOOKS BAD FOR MR. STRONG.

Judge Wallace Decides That the Court Had No Jurisdiction in His Case. NEW YORK, February 21 .- In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Wallace decided that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case of the American Cotton Oil Trust Company to make permanent the injunction obtained last week by Theron G. Strong, on behalf of Colonel William Wall, one of the stockholders, who seeks to restrain the trustees from delivering over the property to a New Jersey corporation called the American Cotton Oil Company.

The Court granted a week's time to Mr

Strong to file a brief, the Judge stating that if he changed his opinion, he would hear arguments on the merits of the case a week

FAMISHING FOR WANT OF FUEL.

Powderly Scores Conl-Producing Compa nies for Starving Their Miners. WILKESBARRE February 21 .- General Master Workman Powderly delivered a lecture here t'is evening before a large and enthusiastic meeting of laboring men, His remarks were particularly pointed at the coal producing companies for filling their mines with men for only a few days' work each month, while

thousands of poor people are famishing for want of fuel He siso called attention to the fact that the German Emperor is setting an example that ought to be closely followed by the coal DETROIT'S BANQUET.

Secretary Noble Responds to the Toast George Washington.

B. K. BRUCE MAKES A SPEECH. in the jail when talking to him. At one in the jail by himself, so fearful was he that the other two men would harm him because of An Elequent and Feeling Address on the

> Southern Question. THE MAN WHO WEARS THE BUTTON

Responded to by Mr. Thurston-Senators Pierce and Frye Also Speak.

The annual banquet of the Michigan Club took place in Detroit last evening. Covers were laid for 1,000 guests, and every plate was occupied. Speeches were made by Secretary Noble, ex-Senator Bruce, Senators Pierce and Frye and Hon. J. M.

DETROIT, MICH., February 21 .- The annual banquet of the Michigan Club took place this evening at the Detroit Rink which was handsomely decorated in honor of the occasion. Covers were laid for 1,000 guests and every table was occupied. Senlarge amount of money ator Stockbridge, of Michigan, presided.

He left the steamboat at Many large delegations from various parts of the State were in attendance Governor Cyrus Luce, in a few suitable words, welcomed the guests. Hon, John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, responded to the toast "George Washington." Mr. Noble's remarks were of a cursory usture of the effect of George Washington's life and deeds upon the present stability and greatness of this republic. He paid a "J. T. C.," and as John T. Clark, George's father, lived close at hand, the pistol fitting compliment to Michigan upon the prominence it has always taken in affairs of directed to him with suspicion. In a few days, therefore, he was arrested with Frank Clark, Jr., but it was proven they did not to be followed by ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, who was allotted the "Southern Question. Mr. Bruce made a most eloquent and feeling address. He stamped the freedom and purity of elections as the burning question of the hour, and referred to little influence the negro had in either the Federal or State governments, notwithstanding their numbers, and although their votes were walking down the Hatfield Ferry road and legally of the same value as the whites. In stirring words he advocated national aid education as the panacea for Southern Hollow" he heard a shot fired in the direc- to walked on slowly down the road to John Huston's, getting there about 10:30 o'clock. practicable project and remarked face-tiously, "We got along swimmingly when one race owned the other." But now that they were on an equal footing the cry was raised that the country was not large enough for both races. He ridiculed the idea of setting apart of a territory to be exclusively inhabited by the negro.
Senator Gilbert A. Pierce, of North Da

kots, spoke on the "New States of the West." He spoke of the wonderful progress in the West and the patriotism of the ple. He modestly advised the Republican party to legislate for the masses. "The few are already provided for." HON, JOHN M. THURSTON,

of Nebraska, representing the soldier element, responded to the toast "The man who when near the junction of that road with the Greensboro road near Frank Hart's bouse, his little boy who was in the buggy with him startled him with an exclamation. Fordyce says he looked around and fices the button frequently represented and saw what he at first took to be a stump in the | the hardships endured in gaining it. He spoke of the mighty men who have worn "this same bronze button-Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan and a hundred more whose names are written on the title page of deathless turned and walked away. The man had a re-wolver in his hand, and was afterward ident-ified as George Clark by Fordyce in the jail. The boy could not recognize him. It is the page of dealires fame. Their glorious victories are known of men; the history of their country gives them voice; the white light of publicity il-luminates them for every eye. But there This story was fairly overthrown by the are thousands who in humbler way no less

Mr. Thurston paid a marked tribute General Alger in reciting the story of the repulse of 5,000 Confederate cavalry by 1,000 Union troops at Boonville, Mo., in 1862.

With a Republican Congress working under business rules; presided over by a Speaker who cannot be intimidated by criticism or annoyed by invectives, it ought to be possible to keep by invectives, it ought to be possible to keep every party pledge. It ought to be possible to revise the tariff in such a way as to protect American labor without imposing an unjust burden upon any man who toils. It ought to be possible to complete an honest census and make a fair reapportionment. It ought to be possible to protect every American citizen in his right to live, to labor and to vote. It ought to be possible to provide for the helpiess and old, for the widows and orphans, for the suffering and wounds of every man who were the Union buttons." [Applause.]

wounds of every man who were the Union but-tons." [Applause.]
God bless the men who wore the button.
Their powder woke the morn of universal freedom and made the name "American" first in all the earth. To us their memory is an in-spiration and to the future it is hope. Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, closed the speechmaking with "The Republicau Party.

SENATOR PRVE'S ADDRESS. There could be no permanent progress in this republic until the American citizen was guaranteed every right which the Constitution gave him, and until the Constitution was respected and obeyed in all sections of the land, there could not be under a free government one law for the North and another for the South, and the mission of the Republican party would never end until the humblest citizen could exercise his right as an American citizen at the ballot-box, Mr. Frye referred to Lord Napier's heroic march to Abyssinia with an English army to relieve one British citizen who had been cast into a dungeon, and asked what man would not be willing to die for a nation that would protect its citizens. If England could spend millions of dollars to thus save the life or give readily the nation's protection to one of its citizens, does it not strike the American people with great force that this great nation cannot cross the obliterated Masson and Diron line to protect millions of its citizens, A free government could not be under a free government one law illions of its citizens. A free governmen must exist except in the liberty and happi

Mr. Frye retired amid great appplause was followed by Congressman Allen, who made a few appropriate remarks and reviewed the work in the Republican Congress. General Alger was called on the thanked the audience and retired. Sweet music and patriotic songs were interposed at suitable intervals, and the utmost

enthusiasm was displayed throughout the proceedings. EXECUTION OF A MINISTER.

The End of One of the Most Sensatio Cases in the South.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. I OZABE, ALA., February 21 .- Rev. Henry Duncan, a Baptist minimister, was hanged here at noon to-day for wife murder. The execution was necessarily public though in violation of State law, and was witnessed by 5,000 people. The crime for which Duncan was executed was one of the most sensational ever committed in the

Duncan who was about 45 years old, had been pastor of a Baptist Church in this county for several years and was very pop-ular. Last July his wife died of strychnine oning, and was buried the next day. A few days later Dunean left with Georgia Baldree, daughter of a well-to-do planter. He was brought back, tried and convicted, and about two weeks ago confessed.

BISHOP O'CONNER BETTER.

to Recovery. Bishop O'Conner was brighter and better yesterday than he has been since he came from Florida. Yesterday a great many persons called at Mercy Hospital to inquire for him, and as many as it was thought safe were allowed to see him.

The Bishop talked cheerfully to the callers, and was in good spirits. Among other visitors were some of the sisters from St. Xavier's College. Bishop O'Connor made nquiries about persons connected with the college, whom he was supposed to have long since forgotten, the strength of his memory surprising his friends. ANNIE PIXLEY ILL.

She is Obliged to Leave the Theater Daring the Play-Her Physician Regards it as a Serious Attack of Nervous Prostration.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, February 21.-Annie Pixley fainted on the stage of the Arch Street Theater to-night in the second act of M'liss. Her physician, who accompanied her to the theater, at once went to her assistance, and the audience was assured that Miss Pixley would be all right in a few minutes. But after a long wait, during which the orchestra played several numbers the audience was dismissed and Miss Pixley was taken to her notel in a carriage at the Colonnade. Dr. C. Ellsworth Hewitt, who attended Miss Pixley, said late to-night that she was suffering, from a serious attack of nervous prostration brought on by overwork.

'Miss Pixley," he said, "has been over working herself for a long time past and has been sick for a fortnight. Sife was taken sick on her Southern trip and had had more than her share of worry and re-sponsibility. I have been treating her for some time and about 3 o'clock this afternoon she was suddenly taken much worse. I treated her constantly all the afternoon and at 7 o'clock she told me she must go to the theater. I accompanied her to the Arch and just before the curtain rang upon the first act I saw that she was too all

to go through the play.
"I knew the best thing would be to get my patient to the hotel, and ordered a cab and gave instructions to have her brought here as soon as possible. When she reached the hotel she was very ill, and I have been treating her constantly ever since. In my opinion, Miss Pixley is seriously ill. What she needs is recreation, and she will bave to have a good, long rest. She is now a trifle better.

THE JURY STILL OUT.

A Verdict in O'Donnell's Case Will be Rendered To-Day.

CHICAGO, February 21. - Jeremiah O'Donnell, the storekeeper on trial for alleged attempted jury bribing in the Cronin case, went to jail to-night-not because of any verdict in his case, but because there was no verdict. The jury had been out several hours when Judge Waterman announced that he would not wait any longer, but would to-morrow receive the verdict. The Court ordered O'Donnell into the custody of the Sheriff, though Attorney Briggs protested on behalf of his client that his bail was good, and that it was not customary in the Criminal Court to lock a man up until he was convicted. Murder ceses were Judge Waterman was not to be moved,

saying that for himself he proposed to take no chances. The Sheriff could do as he pleased. Sheriff Matson, however, was out of the city. The jury took half an hour from their work for supper, but had shown no signs of coming to an agreement when Judge Waterman adjourned court.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

The French Language Question Settled After a Six Days' Debate.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, February 21 .- The French language question is at last settled, after a six days' debate. A vote was arrived at to-night. The government was sustained in their proposal to leave the spolition of French in the Northwest territory to the local legislature. They got a majority of 99. The Government effected a compromise with the opposition this morning and thus probably averted dissolution. Colonel Amvot in his speech this afternoon said that were it not for the Province of Quebec and her French institutions the United States would have annexed Canada long ago. He predicted that as soon as these institutions were wiped out by the English country would be annexed.

* Sir Adolphe Caron, whose constituency is

composed of a mixed French Catholic and English Protestant vote, left the House be-fore the division, thus deliberately avoiding the vote. His conduct is severely commented upon.

PLATT CHANGES HIS TUNE. New York Will Get the Fair, but It Will b Held in 1893.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, February 21 .- Ex-Senato Thomas C. Platt returned from Washington to-day. "I am certain we will get the Fair," he said. "I went to Washington principally to learn just what the sentiment of the people there was. I talked with a good many Congressmen, and the general impression is that New York will get the fair. will take a long time to erect the buildings and get in shape to receive exhibits. This is perfectly well understood, I think, and it is my impression that an amendment will be made to the bill changing the date from 1892 to 1893.

SENSATION IN JACKSON, MISS.

The Retiring State Treasurer Fails to Settle

in Full With His Successor. JACKSON, MISS., February 21 .- A sensation was created this afternoon by the rumor that outgoing State Treasurer Colonel W.L. Hemingway had not settled in full with the new State Treasurer. Attention was called to the matter on the floor of the Senate and the statement made that the amount not yet paid over was \$250,000.

A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report as soon as practicable. Hemingway had been Treasurer for 14 years, and no man in the State has enjoyed to greater extent the confidence of the whole people.

THE ABSCONDING CASHIER. Silcott Weary of Exile, but Will Not Return

to the United States. 'PORTLAND, ORE., February 21 .- Regarding the dispatches from Washington stating that Silcott, the absconding cashier of the House, was supposed to be in the State of Washington, F. G. Beckwith, formerly a resident of Washington, D. C., and who claims to be personally acquainted with Silcott, to-day said:

"I met Silcott in Canada only three week ago, and asked him if he were not weary o exile. He replied that he was a little, but under no consideration would the United States." .

THERE WAS NO CENSURE.

Mistake as to the Action Taken by The Indiana Editors.

The last paragraph of a telegram pub lished in these columns from Indianapolis vesterday said the Indiana State Editorial Association had voted to censure the present administration at Washington.
That information came by special telegram and was appended to a Press dis-patch. It was a mistake, based upon a correspondent's exaggeration of the simple fact that the editors had warmly disagreed upon a question of indorsing President Harrison.

Charged With Burglary. John Hunter, Henry Webster, alias Davis, and Ed Gallagher were given a hearing yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Gripp on three charges of burglary made by Inspector McAleese. These are the men charged with robbing the residence of J. Scott Ferguson, Esq., in Oakland. They were committed for court.

A Foot Crushed in the Cogs Ennis Reardon, a young man employed a helper at the shears in the Sligo mill, had his foot caught in the cogwheels of the shears about 9 o'clock last night, and frightfully crushed. He was removed to his home near the mill. A FAITH CURE SHAM

Mrs. Stine Deserts Her Temple and Leaves Many Creditors.

ANOTHER TALE OF CREDULITY. The Remarkable Manner in Which a Rich Lady Was Duned.

SEARCHING FOR THE MISSING WOMAN.

Mrs. Stine, who operated a "Faith Cure

Home" in Philadelphia, has disappeared.

She leaves a number of dupes and mourn-

Quite a Number of People are Exceedingly Anxions to See Her.

ing creditors. Stories of the manner in which she fooled some of her victims are almost incredible. PHILADELPHIA, February 21. - The "Faith Cure Home," which Mrs. E. Stine established at No. 1521 Oxford street about 15 months ago, is closed, and its persussive proprietress has wended her way to some other field of action as yet unknown. The house is empty

and forsaken, and instead of the

motto, "Hallowed is this house," which

once greeted visitors, the sign "To let" is

the only welcome extended to the numerous collectors who have called during the past the two officials, will be rather few weeks to request the settlement of various small bills Mrs. Stine vacated the house three weeks ago, sending away her effects in small lots on three different days, and finally taking herself away quietly and without the knowlege of her neighbors. Her furniture

some of it was sold. NO ADDRESS MENTIONED. Mrs. Stine is still in the city, as she wrote to one of her clamoring creditors on Tues-day last, but she conveniently omitted to mention her address. There is a feeling of great relief in the neighborhood that she has quitted, and the residents do not in the least regret the cessation of the nuisance of the motley crowd of sick and suffering that swarmed about the faith-curing establish-

was sent to several different places, and

ment on Tuesdays and Fridays when the concern was in full blast. The Spiritualistic inroads that were recently made upon the bank account of Paul Hill, the wealthy Susquehanna county farmer, are paralleled by some of the faith-curing achievements of Mrs. Stine. Upon the plea that the Lord was short of cash some Susquehanna county Spiritualists induced Farmer Hill to hand over \$2,700, and some of Mrs. Stine's subjects claim that they were asked to send some of their means heavenward through her hands for similar purposes. Mrs. Biddle, of Delancy place, had a hard struggle a few years ago to get her sister, the late Mrs. John C. Mercer, out of Mrs. Stine's

THE FIRST STEP IN FAITH.

Mrs. Mercer was an invalid for many years, and she made the acquaintance of Mrs. Stine about seven years ago. Mrs. Stine impressed Mrs. Mercer with a belief that she could be cured by the faith process, and treatment was begun.

Mrs. Stine was not very well dressed at the time, and the first step in the faith performance was the purchase of an entire outfit of the finest quality for the heals. quality for the healer by Mrs. Mercer. Many and many times Mrs. Stine visited Mrs. Mercer at Mrs. Biddle's home, usually staying a week at a time and always depart ing with a fee of \$25 to \$50 in her pocket. Mrs. Mercer and Mrs. Biddle spent the summers at Ambler, their country seat, and there also Mrs. Stine carried her treatment. Mercer, by order of Mrs. Stine. When-ever Mrs. Mercer went out for a drive Mrs. Stine accompanied her, and on one such occasion Mrs. Stine pointed out a house and remarked: "You ought to buy that place for a faith cure home."

Mrs. Biddle succeeded in frustrating this scheme, but finally Mrs. Stine so worked upon Mrs. Mercer that she rented for the faith curist the house at No. 1521 Oxford street for \$600 a year, and furnished it completely. For two years the rent was paid by Mrs. Mercer, and even after her death, in March, 1885, one installment was paid, after which the estate shut down upon the

DRIVEN AWAY FROM HER VICTIM. Mrs. Biddle strenuously objected to Mrs. Stine's attendance upon Mrs. Mercer, and finally put her out of the house before Mrs. Mercer died. Physicians were then called in to minister to Mrs. Mercer and Mrs. Stine expressed her disapproval in a threatewing letter to Mrs. Biddle in which were words: "The Lord's anointed has touched and I will not responsible for anything that may happen to Mrs. Mercer." Once when Mrs. Stine prevailed upon Mrs. Mercer to buy a marble clock and two bronze orna-ments for the Oxford street faith curing

vorks, Mrs. Biddle secured the articles and hid them. Mrs. Stine then told Mrs. Mercer that her sister was "stealing from the Lord, and that the Lord was angry, so that Mrs Mercer could not get well." Mrs. Mercer' nerves were so worked upon that Mr. Biddle had to hand the things over to Mrs. While out at Ambler, Mrs. Stine took a

fancy to a handsome sofa in the house, and she said to Mrs. Mercer that "the Lord wanted that sofs." Mrs. Mercer could not be persuaded to hand the sofa over, and when Mrs. Stine came again she answered Mrs. Mercer's complaints of suffer-ing with: "Well, I can't do any-thing for you, you won't give the sofa to the Lord and He is angry." The next morning at 6 o'clock the servants carted the sofa to the railroad station and it was taken away by Mrs. Stine. Mrs. Biddle was absent from home at the time. Mrs. Biddle says that thousands of dollars of Mrs. Mercer's oney were spent upon or given to Mrs.

VITAL ORGANS DISPLACED.

A Man Lives for Years With His Heart or the Right Side. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, February 21 .- Deputy Coroner Jenkins made an autopsy to-day on the body of Albert L. Johnson, the inventor, who dropped dead in the Equitable building on Tuesday afternoon, and discovered most remarkable case of displacement of the organs of the body. The heart, which was abnormally fat, had moved over to the right chest, the stomach, spleen, pancreas and a greater portion of the large and small intestines had passed up into the left pleural cavity and considerably compressed he left lung. The heart, besides being displaced, was compressed.

A tree fell on Mr. Johnson years ago, and his diaphragm was ruptured. It is believed

that the general displacement of the organs in his body occurred at that time, and he Secret Meeting of Building Trades.

Youngstown, February 21 .- A secre meeting of representatives of the building trades was held last night, including bricklayers, stouemasons, plasterers, painters, carpenters, tinners, slaters and plumbers, for the purpose of organizing a building trades council. After a long discussion it was decided to formulate such an organiza-

at East Rochester, for the head of Hiram Sawtelle began yesterday morning, but it was too cold for the men to work, and the search was given up until better weather. Marder in the Second Degree. PERSONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., February 21 .- The A BABN belonging to Mrs. Sallie E. Ray, at Raywick, Ky., was destroyed yesterday by fire, jury in the case of Walter Kelly, charged with the murder of Henry Colts at Martin's supposed to be the work of an incendlar Twenty-one head of horses and mules and \$1,000 race horse perished in the flames. Ferry, this evening brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

OPPOSED TO A FAIR.

ould succeed in resisting the imposition

Messrs. Fitch, Dunphy, Lansing Spinols

Wallace, Raines, Turner, McCarthy and Farquhar spoke for New York. Mr. Candler, of Massachusetts, closed the

debate in a few words, saying the country

could safely trust the House to discharge its

full duty, and he hoped for a favorable con-

clusion upon the question next Monday. The House then took a recess.

ADULTERATED TONICS.

Startling Result of an Analysis Made by a

Columbus Chemist-Salleylle Acid

Discovered in a Number

of Preparations.

SPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, February 21 .- A question of

widespread interest has just been scientifi-

cally determined by Prof. Herman A.

Weber, State Chemist, at the instance of F.

A. Derthick, State Food and Dairy Com-

missioner, The result, anticipated by

startling information to the public,

and especially to physicians and invalids. Prof. Weber has made a

chemical analysis of what is known as

"Kaiser" beer, manufactured at Bremen, Germany, and imported to this country as

a costly stimulant or tonic. A prominent citizen of Columbus, who has for some time been troubled with relaxation of the

heart, dyspepsia, etc., has been attempting to tone up with Kaiser beer on the advice of

his physician, but has been gradually grow-

The gentleman is a close friend of Prof.

Weber, who took samples of the beer to analyze, when he discovered that it was

highly charged with salicylic acid, origi-

nally extracted from oil of wintergreen, but

now made from coal tar. The acid is an

Prof. Weber also analyzed Leopold Hoff's

malt extract, a tonic manufactured in Ham-

burg, Germany. It also contained large quantities of salicylic acid. Maple syrup sold in attractive bottles was found to con-

tain the same acid, the object in its use

being to prevent fermentation. Dr. Ash-man, of Cleveland, a member of the State

Board of Health, says that salicylic acid is

given sometimes for a few days, but must be discontinued; and as invalids and their physicians should know what is being ad-

ministered as a tonic, Commissioner Der-

continuing the war on imported goods. The

developments made by these investigations are to be laid before the Legislature in sup-

port of the adulterated food bill, which has

A PARK IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Speaker Husted Introduces a Bill Providing

for Such an Institution.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.)

ALBANY, February 21.-Speaker Husted,

who has been an energetic friend of the

forestry interests of the State and the Adi-

rondack Park scheme, to-day introduced a

bill to establish "the Adirondack

the right of passage for travelers.

The Board is vested with all the powers

CONFINED IN THE TOMBS.

Yet Secured Ball.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, February 21 .- George H.

Pell and James A. Simmons slept uneasily

in their cells on Thursday night in the

police central office. They breakfasted

lightly and smoked a cigar afterward. Then

they were taken on a car to the General

Sessions building. They sent messengers

in all directions in search of bondsmen. Many men who did not give their names to

the reporters called.
Pell and Siamons reached the Tombs at 7

o'clock. They did not want to be parted and Warden Osborne had them locked up to-

No. 6, on the first tier. They seemed to be

in good spirits and said they were confident

Charged With Robbing the Mails.

ABILENE, KAN., February 21 .- O. Bu-

chanan, son of ex-Postmaster A. G. Bu-

chanan, and ex-postoffice delivery clerk in

his father's office, was arrested to-day by

United States Deputy Marshal Brown, and

taken to Junction City for investigation on a charge of robbing the United States mails

A Swedish Club Formed.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

ish citizens of this place have formed a club

which will contain all the Swedish voters

and will be a political organization. There

She Debles the Soft Imponchment.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, February 22 .- The World

friend, in which she avers she never offered

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

Disputches Boiled Down to the Smallest

THE Gebhard Paper Company, doing busi-

ness in Buffalo and Detroit, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

A BILL has passed both pranches of the Mis-

sissippi Legislature for appropriating \$90,000 for building a separate insane asylum for negroes.

A PARTY of bandits near Puerto Principe re-

cently kidnapped Senor Fernandes, a planter of that locality, but subsequently released him on the payment of \$2,000 by his friends.

JOHN KING, colored, was hanged at Osceola,

Ark., yesterday morning for the murder of Mrs.

FRANK DEAN, an engineer on a towboat in Memphis, shot and killed Frank Carey, and

A DEPUTATION of members of Parliament waited upon the Minister of Customs yesterday

Ottawa, and asked for an increase in the

THE work of searching Salmon Falls river.

wounded Harry Connelly, who boarded boat for the purpose of "doing up"

Possible Space.

MCKEESPORT, February 21 .- The Swed-

gether. They got the star boarder's

of getting bail to-morrow.

while on his route.

are 400 Swedish voters.

to betray him.

thick desires to inform them and the pub-

lic. Mr. Derthick and Prof. Webe

antiseptic, and has the opposite effect from that intended.

ing worse.

Continued from First Page. Milestones in the Life Journey of the New York, even as shown by Chauncey Depew's estimate. He referred to the failure of New York to complete the Grant monu-Father of His Country,

A FINANCIAL POINT. FROM HIS CRADLE TO HIS GRAVE. It was the opinion of the ablest lawyers in

was unconstitutional, and that the taxpavers Washington's Manner of Observing His Birthday Anniversary, the charge. Mr. Flower, of New York, said as the gentlemen had questioned the value of the bonds New York proposed to offer, he was himself ready to take all of them at

HOW HE CELEBRATED

AS CITIZEN, SOLDIER AND PRESIDENT.

Faithful Mirror of Stirring Scenes and Events in Trying Times.

While we are observing Washington's Birthday it may not be unprofitable to ask where and how the Father of his Country, during his lifetime, celebrated the 22d of February. This question is answered in an interesting way in the following article.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth of George Washington-the holiday which the American nation always celebrates and always will observe with grateful reverence.

Follow the life of the Father of His Country, from decade to decade, and you have a complete epitome of his symmetrical career, in which there was nothing to regret and everything to praise. The child Washington was born in a plain

farmhouse near a small stream called Pope's creek, hard by its junction with the Potomae, in Virginia, on February 22, 1732, in the fifth year of the reign of George the Second, ther sovereign of these lands. In this small house, with but four rooms in it, and with its steep roof with projecting caves rising but little above the small wilderness of shrubs, flowers, fig trees and vines which surrounded it, George Washington passed the birthdays of childhood.

Sometimes the birthday celebrations were enlivened by mimic battles, in which, say the historians, "George was always the commander of one of the parties.

A MAJOR AT TWENTY-ONE.

His tenth birthday found him quite a ittle soldier. In the year 1742 England and Spain were striking each other some crashng blows, and George's brother by his father's first marriage, Lawrence Washington, held a command in the lorces which the colony of Virginia had sent against Jamaica. Every bit of news which came from the troops in the West Indies operated like an electric shock upon young George, and the whole neighborhood was stirred up by the sham fights which he organized, and

almost invariably won.

Eleven years later we find George Washington bearing the title of Major. He is a fine, alert, vigorous youth of 21, has re-cently come into possession of the fine es-tate of Mount Vernon, and instead of settling down to the juzy comforts of a well-todo planter's life, he is starting on a dangerous and laborious expedition of exploration through the almost trackless wilderness to

The Governor of the colony sends forth this youth as a commissioner to expostulate with the French or their invasion of the British possessions. And Washington goes, calmly confident, and does his duty with

perfect success. On Washington's birthday in 1756 we see him in Boston—then a town of 14,000 in-habitants. He is received with honor as the hero of the stirring events of the previous year—the stern battles in the wilderness and as the wise adviser of the unfortunate Braddock. He is commander in chief of the forces of Virginia, and a commissioner confer with Governor Shirley, of Massa-

Park" and to provide for its care and maintenance. It creates a His birthday in 1759 is celebrated at his board of commissioners, consisting of five, to be appointed by the Governor. The home of Mount Vernon, whither he has just made history in the Northern wilds; has or uncultivated lands, authorized to lease captured Fort Duquesne; has resigned his limited tracts in the park for the use of campers, occupants and sites for hotels for commission and retired to private life. His the accommodation of the public, with state is a little empire. He has legions of nouse servants and field hands, broad lands, strict conditions as to cutting and protection tobacco-drying sheds, mills for grinding wheat and Indian corne He exports tobacco of lumber, prevention of fires and reserving and flour to England; ships bring to his wharves the treasures of London taste and duties and responsibilities as to the territory embraced as the Forestry Commission now art; he is a prosperous country gentleman. Ten years more pass lightly over him. He is a member of the House of Burgesses, he is still the prosperous planter at Mount Vernon, but he is more. The 22nd of February, 1772, finds him at home, silently re-The New York Bank Wreckers Have Not flecting on the great clamor of revolution abroad in the air, and doubtless feeling the

grave shadow of his great destiny hanging In 1776 his birthday is scarcely noticed by himself, for he is at the center of great events. The Continental Congress has spoken; the Revolution has begun; Washington is quartered at Cambridge, near Boston, and Commander in Chief of the American forces. The whole weight of the vast

revolt is hung about his neek. His birthday in 1777 comes upon him in his camp "in the hill country" at Morristown. Trenton and Princeton and other victories have added to his renown. Around him his soldiers, in their log huts, awais

the coming of spring to resume operations. IN SORENESS OF SPIRIT.

And what a birthday anniversary in 1778 -at Valley Forge! The Commander's beart is sore almost to bursting, for the sufferings of his faithful soldiers are awful. His faithful wife comes to him, and she writes to a friend that "the General has had a log cabin built to dine in." take the birthday dinner together, and afterward they stand together in the gathering twilight, looking out over the army hutted on the neighboring slopes. And 1780? Again Washington is at Mor-

ristown suffering intensely in common with all the others. The cold is so intense that the harbor of New York is frozen over. Washington does not think of birthday festivals when his men and horses are literally perishing of hunger and cold.

Nine years more pass, and at last Washington and his family have a moment's time for the celebration of the anniversary. The

the chieftain is at Philadelphia; the war is over; the enemy vanquished; Washington has re-turned to Mount Vernon; has again entered public life; he has touched highest honors. HIS LAST BIRTHDAY PESTIVALS. Thereafter, the recurrence of his birthday

this morning prints a long interview with Herminic Thibault, Embezzler Silcott's is joyful, filled with extravagant demon-strations of praise and respect. Toward the close of his second term as President, in 1797, his birthday is celebrated in Philadelphia "in a manner unequaled before." A grand ball is given at the Amphitheater in grand only a given at the Amphitaester in the evening, at which Washington and his lady are present. "It is rendered affecting beyond all expression," says an eye-witness, "by its being in some degree a parting scene. I never saw the President look bet-ter, but his emotions are too powerful to be concealed."

Washington's last birthday is a ful one. Nelly Custis is married at Mount Vernon on the 22d day of February, 1799. Washington puts on his old continental blue and buff uniform and escorts the bride to church.

But when the flowers bud in the hedges again Washington has gone. He goes out with the old century, and Europe and America join in admitting that the stormy eighteenth century has produced no man who is his equal in glory and goodness,

Of searfs in our window to-day. They excel any fine goods you ever saw.
WILL PRICE, 47 Sixth st.

Ladies' Linea Collar Department The new Redfern collar for ladies' tailormade suits. See them.

Jos. Honne & Co.'s Penn Avenue Stores.

TRY Armour's Beef Tes, being served free