EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, December 22, 1869.

OUR CUBAN POLICY.

If the documents relating to the Cuban question, sent to the Senate by the Department of State, prove anything, it is that Secretary Fish has conducted himself throughout this difficult and delicate matter with signal ability and with scrupulous regard for the dignity of his government and the rights of American citizens. The correspondence demonstrates that the Secretary watched carefully the actions of both the Spanish and Cuban combatants in this quarrel, and when either indulged in open cruelty toward the other, or when the former proclaimed theories that would be likely to bring trouble to the United States, or to infringe upon their privileges, Mr. Fish was prompt in entering his protest, and was usually successful in securing satisfactory adjustment of the matter of complaint. When the Captain-General of Cuba decreed that persons captured upon the high seas, while carrying munitions of war to the insurgents, should be executed as pirates, Secretary Fish declared that Spain had no right to do more than confiscate the goods seized in such manner, and he threatened vengeance if the authorities executed the decree against Americans. The order was modified in accordance with his suggestions. When Mr. Lemus was called upon by the Spanish minister to suppress the Cuban Junta in New York, he refused to do so, stating that the government had neither power nor inclination to prevent their violation of the neutrality laws, and would continue to enforce these laws, but expressing his opinion that there was no propriety in issuing a proclamation against the Junta, and no necessity for it. When Valmaseda, in Cuba, issued his atrocious order, commanding the butchery of innocent men, women and children, Mr. Fish addressed the Spanish government, protesting in the name of humanity and civilization against the order. When the Captain-General assumed the right to search United States vessels, Mr. Fish declared that this should not be done unless Spain recognized the existence of a state of war in Cuba, in which case the United States would immediately extend belligerent rights to the Cubans. The Captain-General's order was repealed. These are but a few of the many instances related in this correspondence, in which the Secretary was quick to perceive any infringement upon the rights of American citizens and to compel a modification of measures which conflicted with those rights and with the demands of humanity.

We think that careful perusal of these documents will compel any unprejudiced man to admit that the Secretary has done his whole duty in this matter. He could have done but one thing more for the Cubans—give them belligerent rights; and it is because he did not do this that he is attacked by the hot-headed and unreasonable friends of the Cuban cause. It is asserted that he made a definite promise to Mr. Lemus, the Cuban envoy, that this course would be adopted at a given time; and that this pledge was not fulfilled. We doubt the truth of this statement; but if it is correct, we feel well assured that good reasons offered themselves for not regarding it. The general expression of public sentiment throughout the country against such a policy would have been a sufficient excuse for the withdrawal of the promise. An allegation has also been made that Secretary Fish accompanied his famous offer of mediation with a threat that its rejection by the Spanish Government would be followed by instant recognition of the rebels. If this were true, it would only demonstrate that Mr. Fish was guilty of a blunder, for which he atoned by failure to fulfil his threat. It is quite certain, in either case, that the inauguration of such a policy by our government would be followed by a war with Spain. And although certain Americans affect to regard such a contest with indifference, and while we are well assured of its ultimate result, we cannot doubt the folly of entering upon a war in which we have hardly anything to gain and much to lose. Spain is bankrupt and ruined now; we could not inflict much injury upon her; but she could hurt our commerce to an incalculable extent, and compel us to make a large addition to the already onerous burden of our debt. And for all this we should, perhaps, gain nothing. At the most we would secure Cuba; but it is very doubtful if annexation of that island would repay us for our losses or be of any special advantage to us under any conditions. We cannot afford to go to war for a sentiment; and the President and his Cabinet deserve credit for recognizing this fact and shaping their policy upon it, despite the enormous pressure brought to bear upon them by the enthusiasts who would help the Cubans at any sacrifice.

SIAM AND REAL.

It is a pretty safe axiom that we get "Nothing for nothing." Within reasonably elastic limits, everything, like every man, "has its price." There is nothing to be had gratuitously, for the whole theory of nature and life is one of universal compensation, and by it the equilibrium of the world and all its endless interests is preserved. "Nothing for nothing" is a principle that will be found to apply to every possible relation of things and persons to each other, from the greatest to the smallest, and whenever we hear of the wonderful achievements of people who have accomplished great things without the least effort, or obtained great results not to be obtained, we enjoyed great privileges or advantages without compensation, the simple maxim, "Nothing for nothing" comes up to caution the happy recipient of gratuitous results that, in some shape or another, he will have to pay; and there would be a terrible confusion in the whole great law of cause and effect if it could be otherwise in any one single particular.

Bringing this general principle down to a present and practical application, it suggests a timely warning to a large class of semi-rural people who have been nothing what we called the "Dollar Store" for the past few weeks, frantic to get something for nothing, bitten by the clever bait of stores where all goods are of equal value, and where the bewildered shop-keeper dispenses all sorts of gorgeous wares for the nominal fee of one dollar each.

The "Dollar Store" dodge has had a very successful run in New York, where it has subdivided itself into "Fifty-cent" and "Twenty-five cent" stores. Having done New York pretty thoroughly, it has come to Philadelphia, where it has enjoyed a success rather extraordinary when the reputation of the community for ordinary sagacity and good sense. The "Dollar Stores," which have expanded from one to three or four, have been thronged night and day by well-dressed women,—even men are sometimes seen in them,—who plainly evince, by their eager manner and their pleased countenances, their fixed convictions that they have found the true philosopher's stone, and have got "something for nothing." They come home in triumph, bearing their dollar purchases exultingly with them, confounding their chaffing husbands, brothers and fathers, with a display of the furbished-up old "shop-keepers" that have been picked up at bankrupt and pawnbrokers' auction-sales, or the gaudy, cheap-made shams which tell the true tale of their inferior quality and their actual extra costliness to the purchaser, as soon as they are brought into contrast with the real goods which they are got up to imitate. Now and then a bait is thrown in, in the shape of some article worth a dollar, or even more, but the silly fish who bites at it soon finds the hooks of half-a-dozen counterpoises fast in his jaws. The difference between these "Dollar Stores" and the establishments of our regular retail trade is simply the difference between sham and real, and the wonder is that there are so many people possessing dollars who do not possess sense enough to see that this must be so. Unless it is conceded that "Dollar Stores" are benevolent institutions, not intended to make money for the proprietors, but simply to distribute all sorts of showy, fancy wares at nominal prices, it must be admitted by every one who chooses to reason on the subject that they do give any more real value for the dollar than can be had in any of the numerous enterprising shops and stores of Philadelphia. The fact is that the "Dollar Store," instead of being conducted on any such disinterested principles, is meant to make its money very fast. Having no actual basis for its pretence of selling a dollar's worth for less than a dollar, its success depends simply upon the extent of the people's credulity, and this, of course, wears away more and more rapidly, as the sham wares come to be compared with the real, and people begin to be ashamed of their nominally cheap but actually dear purchases. The thing is essentially ephemeral in its character, except when it is located in some such place as Broadway, New York, where there is a constant influx of fresh gulls to take the place of those who, having sold themselves once or twice, go sensibly back to the fair-dealing traders who believe in the good old doctrine of "Nothing for nothing."

There is a moral aspect about this "Dollar Store" business which may be noticed. It tempts a good many weak-minded, low-spirited people to little acts of pitiful meanness in the way of making presents. The ostrich, hiding its head in the sand, thinks that it is invisible; and the patroness of the "Dollar Store,"—for we insist that it is the female persuasion, principally, that encourages these shams,—buys her plated trash for her poor little dollar, and passes it off upon some unsuspecting friend, under the silly impression that the sham will not be found out. This small meanness is frequently perpetrated, and its effect, is in its way, demoralizing. We know instances where "Dollar Store" goods have been repacked by their purchasers in second-hand boxes of some of the fashionable establishments on Chestnut street, and sent as wedding or Christmas presents, under the absurd notion that their sham character would not be detected when brought into comparison with the material or the manufacture which they so poorly simulate.

If people who have dollars to spend will only consider that their dollars have only a certain value, and that if they seem to be getting much more than they are probably being deceived; if they will only remember that "Nothing for nothing" is the universal law of the material universe and of all the relations of human society; they will not so easily fall into the practical absurdity of supposing that the conductors of "Dollar Stores" are either such philanthropists or such fools as to give them, on the average, a single mill beyond the real worth of their money. They will get the real dollar's worth in almost any of the regular well-known, substantial business establishments of Philadelphia, and they will not really get any more than that in the flashiest "Dollar Store" in America.

THE GAY SEASON.

About this period of the year the gay season in the fashionable society of Philadelphia may be said to begin. Until after New Year's day entertainments will be chiefly family matters, with a great many especially arranged for the little folks. After that the round of balls and parties will begin, and they will be continued actively until Lent brings them to an abrupt close.

It has been given out pretty generally that there is to be less extravagance in this winter's gayety than there has been for several years. The state of the times is such that this is made imperatively necessary with most people. Fortunately, along with the depression of business, there has been such a reduction of prices in articles of dress, that there may be just as much splendor of toilette as heretofore, at a cost probably twenty-five per cent. lower. So that our retail dealers in dry goods and fancy articles of dress may have as large sales as in the seasons of greatest extravagance.

In the matter of luxuries in the way of eating and drinking, the diminished prices also favor the general inclination to indulge. But in addition, it is understood that a great many entertainments are to be given at which eating and drinking are not to be considered the chief objects. There is a disposition to return to the old-fashioned, more simple and unostentatious style of party-giving that was good enough for our fathers and mothers. The grand idea of period is to have the example of the girl of a former period held up to her for imitation, and it will be well if she consents to follow it. The young man of the period may also advantageously endeavor to follow the example of his father and grandfather in this respect.

Along with the opening of the gay season will come the opening of the Italian Opera, and this, too, is to be on terms that will accord with the general disposition to retrench. For while the company coming is said to be very fine, and the repertoire rich in novelties as well as in standard works, the prices of admission are to be much lower than heretofore. For fourteen performances, the cost per seat will be only fifteen dollars. It will be a treat to have good Italian Opera at a less cost even than was charged for the vulgar French Opera that vitiated the popular taste for several seasons. That institution having now been driven back to France, the world outside of it will more liberally the more refined and refining Italian Opera; and it is gratifying to know that they can do this and still be consistent in their endeavors to be moderate in their expenses.

THE CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL.

While our streets and stores are crowded with busy purchasers, preparing for the great Christmas Festival of the Nativity, there is another department of preparation going on, more quietly, which is one of the most gratifying and interesting features of this holiday season. We refer to the arrangements for the inmates of the many Homes, Asylums, and other charitable institutions for children in Philadelphia. These are numerous, and diversified in character. From the Children's Hospital, where a quiet, but happy enjoyment of the festal day awaits the little sufferers who occupy its beds, up to the great popular College, the lasting monument of Girard's broad, liberality, through all the numberless intermediate institutions, the Children's Festival will nowhere be forgotten. Christmas dinners, Christmas trees, Christmas toys, Christmas holidays are preparing for the thousands of little ones who, but for the large-hearted benevolence of the good people of Philadelphia, would be growing up in this community, in ignorance, poverty and vice, to curse the coming generations with their bad examples and influence.

We shall not be blamed if we call some special attention to one of the many institutions of this kind, which, although it rarely puts itself prominently before the public, is the parent stock from which several of the most important charities of Philadelphia have sprung. The Northern Home, the Foster Home, the Union Temporary Home are all, we believe, in some sense, off-shoots of the "Union School and Home for Children," popularly known as "The Southern Home." For more than twenty years past this Home for Children has pursued its quiet career, extending its benefits to thousands of homeless, or worse than homeless children, training them in the fear of God and in reverence to the laws of man, providing them with suitable homes and occupations, and thus supplying one of the most important needs of a large community like this. The Union Home, *for the first time* in its career of unostentatious usefulness, asks for some assistance from a generous public in providing a Christmas festival for its hundred or more little inmates, and we believe that the request only needs to be made public to be beautifully granted.

This excellent institution is situated at the north-east corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets, where all contributions of substantial viands, fruit, confectionary, &c., suitable for the enjoyment of a real "Merry Christmas" among these little ones, will be thankfully received.

DEATHS OF DISTINGUISHED FRENCH MEN.

The Atlantic cable announces the death yesterday, in Paris, of Count Regnaud de Saint-Jean D'Angely, Marshal of France. His baptismal names were Auguste-Michel-Marie-Etienne. He was born in Paris, July 29th, 1794, so that he was in his 76th year. He was a son of the famous general of the same name who figured in the parliamentary and military history of the first Republic and the first Empire. He entered the military school of St. Germain in 1811, and in the following year joined the 8th regiment of hussars in Russia, as sub-lieutenant. This regiment was almost entirely cut to pieces in the battle of Leipsig. In the campaign of 1814 he was on the imperial staff. He was promoted by the Emperor on the field of Waterloo, to the grade of *chef d'escadron*. In 1825 he went to Greece and organized a corps of European cavalry; and in 1828 volunteered for General Maison's campaign in the Morea. After the revolution of 1830, he was among his old grade under the Empire, and was made Colonel of Lancers in 1832. In 1840 he was promoted a Field Marshal, and put in command of the Department of La Meurthe, in which he remained till the Republic was declared in 1848. He was then employed in the Army of the Alps, and promoted to be a General of Division. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly from La Charente Inferieure. In 1851, for a short time, he was Minister of War. In the Coup d'Etat he was made Duke of Napoleon, and was rewarded by being made a Marshal of France. He was also the Commander of the Imperial Guard. His name is the fifth on the present list of Marshals. He was also a Guard Officer of the Legion of Honor, and for a time was Vice President of the Senate.

The same cable telegram announces the death of another French Senator, M. Claude-Antoine Delangle, Procureur General of the Court of Cassation. He was born at Varay (Nièvre) April 6th, 1797; studied law and became a member of the bar of Paris, in which he soon rose to great distinction. He made Advocate General to the Court of Cassation in 1840, and Procureur General of the Cour Royale of Paris in 1847. In 1846 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, from Cosnes (Nièvre). After the revolution of 1848 he returned to his profession, and sided with Louis Napoleon, was appointed in 1850 President of the Bureau de l'Assistance Judiciaire de la Cour de Cassation. After the Coup d'Etat he was employed in several responsible positions. In 1852 he was appointed Procureur General of the Court of Cassation, in place of M. Dupin, and soon after was made a Senator. In 1858 he was Minister of the Interior, and in 1859 Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals, which post he held until June 1869. In that year he was created Vice President of the Senate. He was a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and the author of several legal works.

GOOD TO READ BY THE YULE-LOG.

"Ting-a-ling," by Frank R. Stockton, is one of the merriest, pleasantest, graphiest bits of fairy nonsense we have met with for many a long day. It is full of giants and princesses, and murders that do not seem particularly unpleasant to the victim, great deeds that have no special results, and a general air of Aladdin-like enlightened with opera bouffe. There are quips and cranks and odd turns of thought on every page, and it is evident that the witty journalist who does the book might make his fortune several times over by writing pantomime and burlesque dramas. Three prodigal illustrations by Perkins sell; and Bensell has never done anything better. From the title-page, which is a *melange* of giants, volcanoes, stately pleasure-domes "decreed" by Kubla Khan, and crowds of Al Raschid's minions, to the group of black slaves exchanging themselves at the command of the giant's castle, every picture is a gem. Bensell is here in his element; and, if we were only in a palmy age of fairy tales, like that in which Perrault's stories were written, or that which produced the Irish legends, we should deliberately recommend him to employ his pencil in nothing else. There is a raciness, a humanity and refinement in his caricature, which we have not seen in any similar work by any American artist. Hurd & Houghton publish, and Turners sell, this *chef-d'œuvre* of Philadelphia wit.

"Three Friends" named respectively Weston, Clark and Gibbons, contribute a half-score of short fairy-tales to the making of this little book called the "Fairy Egg and what is Held." These stories are about such old favorites as Boy Blue, Bo Peep, and the Man in the Moon, though the adventures are new. A happy atmosphere of childish credulity and joy and pastime breathes through these wonder-stories. The illustrations, by a lady, are delicate and sentimental, and are to art what ladies' letters are to literature; they provoke in our mind a long and valuable lecture on the female intellect as applied to the various fine arts. Poets, arts, which, as we have not the leisure, must go unuttered, "and thou remain forever unmusical!" Ladies' fancy figures are more like embroidered beings on samplers than like breathing flesh and blood; and the man's head at the foot of the frontispiece is not of a true woman's face, but an impossible dummy, like the male characters in female novels. Yet Lucy Gibbons (she writes under the name of Weston) is evidently a lady of cultivation, and one of her vignettes is a gem of art.

Almost one whole year has elapsed since the commission of this crime, when the majesty of the law stepped in with a halter to vindicate outraged justice. To Adam Titus the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine was fast drawing to a close, when the sunset and the happy faces of rosy innocent children hooted between the approach of Christmas; brilliantly lighted shop windows, and the grim solemn departure of gray-haired Old Time with his scythe; but, alas! there was one with his price, and he was not yet on the western mountains, gave up all hope of escaping from the world of earth. On the twenty-ninth day of December, 1868, the blood of Henry Stehm called to Heaven for vengeance, and on the following second day of December, 1869, Justice claims her own and the law takes the life of the criminal upon the gallows.

Adam Titus and Henry Stehm, two Germans, were intimate friends. Both were laborers, and, a short time before the latter's death, Titus had been working upon the South Broad street railway, but he was discharged. When their work was finished here they went to Shippensburg, to assist in a farming country, where the former resided with his wife. Stehm was unmarried, had his first habitation, and was regarded as a rather loose character.

On the morning of the 29th of December, 1868, but a short time after their return to Shippensburg, they started out together, with axes, on a poaching excursion to a neighborhood called Interbing to cut timber for firewood. They had been absent the greater part of the day, when Titus returned alone, giving some trifling explanation of Stehm's continued absence. On the 31st of December Titus was seen going in the direction of the woods, with a shovel thrown over his shoulder. The prolonged absence of Stehm had already created a suspicion of foul play, which was rife in the neighborhood. Titus's explanation appeared more and more improbable and contradictory, and improbable, and soon the little town was in quite a commotion in regard to the fate of Stehm.

The people of Shippensburg were aroused to such a pitch of excitement over this mysterious disappearance, that a party of men started out in search of the missing man, and their search was not long, for they found in a wood in which these men were known to have been.

The searching party had not progressed far when they came upon the shovel in the woods, on the edge of which they discovered indications of a struggle, and from the disturbance of the soil, as if a spade or shovel had been applied at a very recent period, in pushing their investigations further, the head and arms of a dead man were found, which proved to be the body of Henry Stehm, entirely stripped of his clothing, with his face and the head entirely severed from the body.

The excitement in the town was great, and imagined. The party proceeded immediately to the house of Titus and arrested him. The news of the fatal discovery and of the arrest of the accused spread like wildfire through the town, and soon the neighborhood of Titus was aroused to a pitch of the wildest excitement. Several hundred people had gathered in the night at the house, and intimated the crowd to manifestations of violence. Before this excited multitude Titus openly avowed the deed, and said that had a quarrel in the woods, he said, but and angry words had passed between Stehm and him, the act of stopping to hit a fellow! log, he (Adam Titus) struck Stehm a powerful blow such a blow on the head with an axe as would probably of itself have killed him, and, being animated by demoniacal fury at the prostrate body at his feet, he took the axe and bringing it down with great force struck the neck of Stehm a blow which severed the head from the trunk, severing the head from the shoulders! Next day he buried the body in the woods.

It was with the utmost difficulty that the crowd could be prevented from lynching the murderer, whom the mob threatened to lynch on the spot. The trial of Titus, which took place in Chambersburg, December 6th, 1869, lasted but a few days. The evidence was in great part circumstantial, but it was clear and conclusive, and the jury had no difficulty in finding a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree." The defendant pleaded not guilty, but the evidence was too strong against him. The jury had been out but a short time, and were discharged from further duty, when they came into Court and rendered their verdict. The prisoner was then asked if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed, he made an affecting statement to the Court. This statement was not in extenuation of the crime, and was consequently never published in the Court Reports, but it probably gave quite excited. He was guilty of the crime charged. There had been a quarrel between him and Stehm, from differences arising out of the relations between him and his wife and mother-in-law. The killing had occurred in the heat of passion. He first struck Stehm with the axe, and after words cut his head off.

Sentence of death was then pronounced against the prisoner, and on the 24th day of November Governor Geary signed the death warrant, fixing the 23d day of December, 1869, for the execution.

There is something really strange and unprecedented in the stubbornness and constant readiness of Titus to assert his guilt. Being naturally talkative, this difficulty has been experienced in conversing with him. He was not an ignorant man, but on the contrary had a good education, understanding German, reading and writing that language well. In habits he was quiet, but spoke seen economic. Perhaps some who believe him to have been at least partially insane, despite his own indignant protestations to the contrary; that the horrible nature of the crime he committed was always before him, visiting him with ever-present remorse. He is known to have frequently expressed himself as wishing he were dead, killed, buchered—that his body might be cut in twain, and that he might be buried as was his victim, Henry Stehm.

His cell in prison here had been next to that of Dr. Chapman, and he has been heard to talk violently to that prisoner, characterizing him as a coward; "I have confessed my crime, but Dr. Titus would say, "You will have to go the same road with me. Come! Confess your crime, you have done, and suffer in a manly way." To which the Doctor replied, declaring his innocence and his belief that he will one day be free.

SECOND DEPARTURE.

CARLISLE, Dec. 22, Noon.—It has been raining here for the last hour.

Sheriff Thompson says that the execution of Titus will take place between twelve and one o'clock, and no visitors will be admitted after the hour of one.

Father Kauppernagle, a Catholic priest of Harrisburg, has been with the prisoner all the morning, and has administered to him the consolations of his faith. He will remain in his cell until the hour of execution.

Messrs. Parker and Plummer, counsel for Titus, visited him early this morning, and were informed by him, that his statement at the gallows would be brief, simply a confirmation of his former confession of guilt. He intends to express to the world his motives for killing Henry Stehm. He is evidently fully prepared for death.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

11:30 A. M.—Nothing more has been developed in Titus's case, and he is still in his cell with his priest. It is fondly hoped that the report of the address on the scaffold will be made shorter than was anticipated by the witness. There is no excitement beyond that of a large crowd in town. The Lumberland County Court, and the formal question was put to him, "Adam Titus, prisoner, what have you to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against you?" "Guilty or not guilty?"—he responded, *Guilty!*

Several newspaper correspondents have done the court great injustice, complaining that they were not allowed to be seated near the defendant, and that the judge had charged them to be careful that no prisoner in guilty of murder in the first degree in the absence of evidence of the defence. This is all erroneous. Titus had two of the best lawyers in the county, Messrs. Parker and Hunrick—to manage his case. They repeatedly urged him to plead guilty. There was something in the man's conduct, in his force at the bar, and in the tone of his wife and confessions which would seem to argue insanity; and in any case it would be a judicial act that the prisoner should plead not guilty, in order that all the testimony in the case might be brought out, and the judges and jurors in their efforts to procure witnesses, believing that something might be found which would palliate the crime in the eyes of the jury and save the life of the prisoner by a verdict of manslaughter or murder in the second degree. To all their efforts he invariably replied, that though in a passion when he committed the crime, he was not insane, and was guilty, guilty, he ought to be hung.

The jurors, in the case of Titus, being entered, there was little else to do. Judge Graham ordered all evidence taken in the case, and then terminate the grade of the crime, and adjourned the court to the August term to give time for deliberation.

On the—9th day of August, 1869, the prisoner was conducted into Court and sentenced with the fact that he was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Being asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed, he made an affecting statement to the Court. This statement was not in extenuation of the crime, and was consequently never published in the Court Reports, but it probably gave quite excited. He was guilty of the crime charged. There had been a quarrel between him and Stehm, from differences arising out

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Good Business Suits, $25, were $35.
Good Business Suits, $30, were $40.
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CLOTHING

From us can rely that goods are by price and quality EXACTLY WHAT WE REPRESENT.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, Oak Hall, S. S. corner of Sixth and Market streets, Sign of the Big Clothes Pyramid, MAKING the purchaser believe he is obtaining a bargain.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, 603 Market street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH, WITH PURE NITROUS OXIDE GAS, ABSOLUTELY NO PAIN. J. E. THOMAS, formerly Operator at Colton Dental Rooms, continues the only Office in the city devoted to extracting teeth painlessly. Office, 1528 Chestnut street. 1mdp 1yrp

WOOL.—4,000 POUNDS WESTERN Wool, assorted grades, in store and for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., No. 31 Chestnut street.

THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN—PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. 7

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SCAFFOLD.

EXECUTION IN CARLISLE TO-DAY

HANGING OF ADAM TITUS

The Crime for Which He Suffered

His Confession of Guilt

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

CARLISLE, Dec. 22, 1869.—Adam Titus was swung from the gallows at 12 minute past one, in obedience to the sentence of a Court of Justice and the warrant of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the horrible and brutal murder of one Henry Stehm.

Almost one whole year has elapsed since the commission of this crime, when the majesty of the law stepped in with a halter to vindicate outraged justice. To Adam Titus the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine was fast drawing to a close, when the sunset and the happy faces of rosy innocent children hooted between the approach of Christmas; brilliantly lighted shop windows, and the grim solemn departure of gray-haired Old Time with his scythe; but, alas! there was one with his price, and he was not yet on the western mountains, gave up all hope of escaping from the world of earth. On the twenty-ninth day of December, 1868, the blood of Henry Stehm called to Heaven for vengeance, and on the following second day of December, 1869, Justice claims her own and the law takes the life of the criminal upon the gallows.

Adam Titus and Henry Stehm, two Germans, were intimate friends. Both were laborers, and, a short time before the latter's death, Titus had been working upon the South Broad street railway, but he was discharged. When their work was finished here they went to Shippensburg, to assist in a farming country, where the former resided with his wife. Stehm was unmarried, had his first habitation, and was regarded as a rather loose character.

On the morning of the 29th of December, 1868, but a short time after their return to Shippensburg, they started out together, with axes, on a poaching excursion to a neighborhood called Interbing to cut timber for firewood. They had been absent the greater part of the day, when Titus returned alone, giving some trifling explanation of Stehm's continued absence. On the 31st of December Titus was seen going in the direction of the woods, with a shovel thrown over his shoulder. The prolonged absence of Stehm had already created a suspicion of foul play, which was rife in the neighborhood. Titus's explanation appeared more and more improbable and contradictory, and improbable, and soon the little town was in quite a commotion in regard to the fate of Stehm.

The people of Shippensburg were aroused to such a pitch of excitement over this mysterious disappearance, that a party of men started out in search of the missing man, and their search was not long, for they found in a wood in which these men were known to have been.

The searching party had not progressed far when they came upon the shovel in the woods, on the edge of which they discovered indications of a struggle, and from the disturbance of the soil, as if a spade or shovel had been applied at a very recent period, in pushing their investigations further, the head and arms of a dead man were found, which proved to be the body of Henry Stehm, entirely stripped of his clothing, with his face and the head entirely severed from the body.

The excitement in the town was great, and imagined. The party proceeded immediately to the house of Titus and arrested him. The news of the fatal discovery and of the arrest of the accused spread like wildfire through the town, and soon the neighborhood of Titus was aroused to a pitch of the wildest excitement. Several hundred people had gathered in the night at the house, and intimated the crowd to manifestations of violence. Before this excited multitude Titus openly avowed the deed, and said that had a quarrel in the woods, he said; but and angry words had passed between Stehm and him, the act of stopping to hit a fellow! log, he (Adam Titus) struck Stehm a powerful blow such a blow on the head with an axe as would probably of itself have killed him, and, being animated by demoniacal fury at the prostrate body at his feet, he took the axe and bringing it down with great force struck the neck of Stehm a blow which severed the head from the trunk, severing the head from the shoulders! Next day he buried the body in the woods.

It was with the utmost difficulty that the crowd could be prevented from lynching the murderer, whom the mob threatened to lynch on the spot. The trial of Titus, which took place in Chambersburg, December 6th, 1869, lasted but a few days. The evidence was in great part circumstantial, but it was clear and conclusive, and the jury had no difficulty in finding a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree." The defendant pleaded not guilty, but the evidence was too strong against him. The jury had been out but a short time, and were discharged from further duty, when they came into Court and rendered their verdict. The prisoner was then asked if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed, he made an affecting statement to the Court. This statement was not in extenuation of the crime, and was consequently never published in the Court Reports, but it probably gave quite excited. He was guilty of the crime charged. There had been a quarrel between him and Stehm, from differences arising out of the relations between him and his wife and mother-in-law. The killing had occurred in the heat of passion. He first struck Stehm with the axe, and after words cut his head off.

Sentence of death was then pronounced against the prisoner, and on the 24th day of November Governor Geary signed the death warrant, fixing the 23d day of December, 1869, for the execution.

There is something really strange and unprecedented in the stubbornness and constant readiness of Titus to assert his guilt. Being naturally talkative, this difficulty has been experienced in conversing with him. He was not an ignorant man, but on the contrary had a good education, understanding German, reading and writing that language well. In habits he was quiet, but spoke seen economic. Perhaps some who believe him to have been at least partially insane, despite his own indignant protestations to the contrary; that the horribleness of the crime he committed was always before him, visiting him with ever-present remorse. He is known to have frequently expressed himself as wishing he were dead, killed, buchered—that his body might be cut in twain, and that he might be buried as was his victim, Henry Stehm.

His cell in prison here had been next to that of Dr. Chapman, and he has been heard to talk violently to that prisoner, characterizing him as a coward; "I have confessed my crime but Dr. Titus would say, "You will have to go the same road with me. Come! Confess your crime, you have done, and suffer in a manly way." To which the Doctor replied, declaring his innocence and his belief that he will one day be free.

SECOND DEPARTURE.

CARLISLE, Dec. 22, Noon.—It has been raining here for the last hour.

Sheriff Thompson says that the execution of Titus will take place between twelve and one o'clock, and no visitors will be admitted after the hour of one.

Father Kauppernagle, a Catholic priest of Harrisburg, has been with the prisoner all the morning, and has administered to him the consolations of his faith. He will remain in his cell until the hour of execution.

Messrs. Parker and Plummer, counsel for Titus, visited him early this morning, and were informed by him, that his statement at the gallows would be brief, simply a confirmation of his former confession of guilt. He intends to express to the world his motives for killing Henry Stehm. He is evidently fully prepared for death.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

11:30 A. M.—Nothing more has been developed in Titus's case, and he is still in his cell with his priest. It is fondly hoped that the report of the address on the scaffold will be made shorter than was anticipated by the witness. There is no excitement beyond that of a large crowd in town. The Lumberland County Court, and the formal question was put to him, "Adam Titus, prisoner, what have you to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against you?" "Guilty or not guilty?"—he responded, *Guilty!*

Several newspaper correspondents have done the court great injustice, complaining that they were not allowed to be seated near the defendant, and that the judge had charged them to be careful that no prisoner in guilty of murder in the first degree in the absence of evidence of the defence. This is all erroneous. Titus had two of the best lawyers in the county, Messrs. Parker and Hunrick—to manage his case. They repeatedly urged him to plead guilty. There was something in the man's conduct, in his force at the bar, and in the tone of his wife and confessions which would seem to argue insanity; and in any case it would be a judicial act that the prisoner should plead not guilty, in order that all the testimony in the case might be brought out, and the judges and jurors in their efforts to procure witnesses, believing that something might be found which would palliate the crime in the eyes of the jury and save the life of the prisoner by a verdict of manslaughter or murder in the second degree. To all their efforts he invariably replied, that though in a passion when he committed the crime, he was not insane, and was guilty, guilty, he ought to be hung.

The jurors, in the case of Titus being entered, there was little else to do. Judge Graham ordered all evidence taken in the case, and then terminate the grade of the crime, and adjourned the court to the August term to give time for deliberation.

On the—9th day of August, 1869, the prisoner was conducted into Court and sentenced with the fact that he was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Being asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed, he made an affecting statement to the Court. This statement was not in extenuation of the crime, and was consequently never published in the Court Reports, but it probably gave quite excited. He was guilty of the crime charged. There had been a quarrel between him and Stehm, from differences arising out

THIRD EDITION

2:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

The Department Appropriation---The Samana Purchase---The Darien Canal Survey, &c.

Opposition to the Samana Purchase.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The treaty negotiated with St. Domingo for the lease of the Bay of Samana as a naval station is likely to meet with considerable opposition when it comes up for ratification in the Senate. It is held by some Senators that the Government ought not to pay the $150,000 rent annually, when the entire island belongs to and is owned without any cost. There is reason to believe that the Administration expect the island itself will become the property of the United States within the next four years.

Admiral Porter, who, it is believed, expresses the sentiments of the President and the members of his Cabinet, said, this morning, that St. Domingo would be of great value to the United States before the present Administration went out of power, at a cost of not exceeding $1,500,000, and that two-thirds of this amount would be paid in old clothes and munitions of war at present unserviceable.

The Darien Canal Survey.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Dec.