MET THEIR DEATHS BRAVELY

Mrs. Sarah Jane Whiteling Hanged for Poisoning Her Husband and Children.

A Fiendish Wife and Mother Who Has Had Few Equals in Crime—Michael Rizello Executed for Murdering Paymaster McClure.

MRS. SARAH JANE WHITELING.

She Goes to the Scaffold Without Sign of Weakness, and Meets a Quick Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—Mrs. Sarah Jane Whiteling was hanged this morning in the corridor of the county prison. The drop fell at 10:07 o'clock, and the body was lowered and removed at 10:41. The woman's bearing throughout the terrible ordeal was a most remarkable exhibition of fortitude and resignation to her fate. During the entire morning she never for a moment showed the slightest evidence of weakness, and frequently expressed her pleasure at the prospect of "meeting her husband and children." The several physicians who were present at the execution, and who have more or less frequently been with the condemned woman since her incarceration, expressed surprise at the woman's calmness in meeting her death, although they agreed in the statement that she had at no time shown any evidence whatever of an unsound mind. Mrs. Whiteling spent her last night in walking about her cell, singing and praying, in which she was joined at intervals by Mrs. Weaver, the prison matron, and a watch woman, who were with her throughout the night.

Shortly before 6 o'clock this morning she ate with apparent relish a breakfast, consisting of fried eggs, toast and chocolate. Soon after that hour she was taken from her cell in the female department to a cell in the male department, in the corridor of which the scaffold for her execution was standing. She was joined in her new cell by her spiritual adviser, Rev. Wm. D. Jones, of the Scott Methodist Episcopal Church, and Samuel W. Kehr, her undertaker, who is also a local Methodist preacher, and who also officiated at the burials of her poisoned husband and children. Mrs. Whiteling joined in the devotional services with considerable spirit, and apparently obtained much comfort therefrom. At 10 o'clock the condemned woman was brought from the cell, and Sheriff Krumbhaar and prison physician Paxson headed the procession to the scaffold. Mrs. Whiteling was escorted by two ministers, but they gave her no aid whatever, she walking firmly and showing no hesitation.

Arriving at the scaffold, she ascended the ten or a dozen steps unassisted, excepting that each of her spiritual advisers retained a gentle hold of either arm. The sheriff's deputies then placed a leather strap around her skirts, at the ankles, and shackled her hands, the condemned woman meanwhile, with uplifted eyes, repeating a prayer delivered by Rev. Mr. Jones. The black cap was then adjusted, and at 10:07 the trap was sprung, and Mrs. Whiteling was dropped into eternity. The fall was about five feet, and the physician stated that death was instantaneous from strangulation, though the heart continued to beat spasmodically for some time thereafter. The body was lowered at 10:41, and turned over to Dr. Alice Bennett, of the Insane Hospital, for an examination of the brain, after which the remains will be turned over to the undertaker for burial at the side of the murdered husband and children.

The only witnesses of the execution were the sheriff and his deputies, the prison officials, physicians, and about a dozen newspaper men. This was the first execution of a female in Philadelphia county. There have, however, been several women hanged in other counties in Pennsylvania.

The Story of Her Unnatural Crime.

The crime for which Mrs. Whiteling suffered the extreme penalty of the law was the deliberate poisoning of her husband and two children with arsenic, for the purpose of securing the small insurance which she carried on each of their lives. The Whiteling family consisted of John Whiteling, the husband and father, aged thirty-eight years; Bertha, nine years old; Willie, nearly three, and Sarah J. Whiteling, the murderess, who was two years older than her husband. The husband died on March 20, 1888, and the doctor who attended him gave a certificate of death from inflammation of the bowels. On the 24th of April Bertha died, and the same doctor certified that she died of gastric fever. Willie died on May 26, as was supposed at the time, of congestion of the bowels. Dr. Smith, who had attended the two previous cases, refused to take charge of Willie's case, and another doctor was called in. After the third death Dr. Smith's suspicions were aroused that all was not right, and he communicated his suspicion to the coroner, who ordered that the bodies be exhumed. An analysis of the corpse showed enough arsenic to cause death.

The coroner summoned Mrs. Whiteling and charged her with killing her husband and the two children. After some hesitation the woman admitted that she had poisoned her two children, but claimed that her husband took his own life. She made a full confession, minutely detailing the agonies of her victims in their death struggles. She first told how her husband, who was sickly, and had been ailing for several weeks, had told her that he had taken a portion of a box of poison which she had bought for use in driving vermin from the house. She summoned a physician, but did not tell him that her husband had taken the poison, because, as she said, of a clause in his insurance policy which declared that no money would be paid to suicides. His life was insured in an industrial company for $145, and he was also a member of a benevolent order of Buffalo, and which order paid the widow $65.

About a month after the death of the husband she began administering poison to the daughter Bertha, who is described as having been a sweet-faced, dark-haired child, the favorite in the school which she attended. A doctor was called in after the neighbors had urged it, though Mrs. Whiteling declared that she had a premonition that her child would not live. The doctor left powders to be given every half hour, but instead of giving the medicine the unnatural mother gave her child poison, and in three days the little girl was dead. Her life was insured for $122. One month later the woman decided to kill her little boy, whose life was insured for $47, and she used the same methods as described in little Bertha's case. Altogether the insurance she realized by the three deaths amounted to $399.

Mrs. Whiteling's trial took place last November, the defense raised being insanity, but her counsel were totally unable, though a number of insanity experts were called, to prove their client insane, and she was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

All the circumstances point to the woman hanged to-day as being one of the most calculating and deliberate murderesses ever executed. It is stated that while her children were ill she gave to the little ones in the neighborhood candy which made them very sick, and in which she had probably placed some of the deadly poison, her evident idea being to create a false impression as to the cause of the death of her own children, since, when the coroner first questioned her, she told him that her children ate a great deal of candy, and she thought that might have had something to do with their disease. Every effort had been made by Mrs. Whiteling's counsel to save her life, first by proving her to be insane, and also on the sentimental ground that, being a woman, the extreme penalty of the law should not be administered, and a number of philanthropic women also interested themselves in her behalf and endeavored to secure a commutation of her death sentence, but the efforts were unavailing and the miserable woman had to hang, the only clemency extended her being a short respite by the Governor.

MICHAEL RIZELLO.

The Murderer of Paymaster McClure Meets His Fate Without Flinching.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 25.—Michael Rizello, alias "Red-nose Mike," was hanged in the jail-yard here this morning. His last night on earth was spent in prayer. He refused to partake of breakfast, taking only a cup of milk, and saying to the sheriff that he was ready, and to hurry his work without any delay, as he was prepared to die. He was courageous to the very last moment, walking to the scaffold, accompanied by Rev. Father O'Haran, of this city, and Fathers Dunn and Chorist, of Plains. Before leaving his cell, hangman Atkinson, of New York, adjusted the short noose about Rizello's neck, and placed the black cap upon his head. On being led under the hanging rope, from which dangled the hook, a few prayers were offered by the priests. Atkinson then stepped quickly in front of the murderer and unbuttoned his loose coat, lifted the loop at the end of the noose, and passed it over the hook over his head. A signal with uplifted hand was given to the hangman's assistant, who brought a sharp ax down upon the slender rope supporting the four-hundred-pound weight, and at 10:10 he was swaying to and fro in the air. Several convulsive movements were the only signs of life, though he died very hard. At 11 o'clock he was pronounced dead by the prison physician. The remains were then cut down and placed into a coffin. Examination by the physicians showed that the neck was not broken, and death resulted from strangulation. His body was then taken by the undertaker, and removed to the Catholic cemetery for burial.

An Associated Press reporter is informed, this evening, by one of the clergymen who attended Michael Rizello, alias "Red-nosed Mike," in his last hours, that he had in his possession a confession covering fifty-six pages of manuscript, in which the murderer gives a truthful and detailed account of the tragedy for which he was hanged this morning. The confession is written in Italian, and its contents have not been fully translated yet, but it is learned that he admits having shot both McClure and Flannigan, and believed that his weapon caused the death in both cases, though Bevireno and Vellalli also fired one or more shots. Mike still claimed that he took part only under compulsion, and through fear of his desperate accomplices.

The Crime for Which He Was Hanged.

The crime for which Michael Rizello, alias "Red-nosed Mike," to-day paid the death penalty, was committed in the forenoon of Oct. 19, 1888. J. Brainard McClure, paymaster for contractor Charles McFadden, accompanied by Hugh Flannigan, the stable boss, was driving from Wilkesbarre to the railroad camp above Miners' Mills, with $12,000, intended to pay off the workmen on the completed job. Michael Rizello, Giuseppe Bevireno and Vincenso Vellalli lay in wait on the lonely mountain road, expecting the arrival of McClure and Flannigan. On their approach Rizzello stepped out and fired three shots into Flannigan, either shot doing deadly work. The frightened horse started to run away, and proceeded some little distance, when Bevireno, with a rifle, shot McClure in the back twice, killing him instantly. The horse continued its flight until Vellilla, who was ambushed further up the road, stepped out and shot it through the brain. The other Italians then arrived on the spot, cut loose the valise containing the money and fled through the forest to Mike's cabin, three miles away, where the money and guns were concealed.

Although Mike and his companions were suspected and arrested, they were discharged, and soon left, going to Poughkeepsie, taking with them their plunder, $12,000. A few week's later, Mike's companions took passage on a steamer for Italy, the Pinkertons permitting them to leave with the money unmolested, though Mike was still kept under surveillance. Later evidence was procured by detectives which frightened Mike into a full confession on Jan. 5, 1889. On Feb. 7 Mike was brought to trial, and after four days of dramatic excitement in court he was found guilty. Though entirely without money or friends, he was ably defended by leading members of the Luzerne bar.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—For Indiana, Illinois and Lower Michigan—Fair; slightly warmer, followed in Illinois by cooler, southerly winds.

For Upper Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—Fair; cooler winds, becoming northeasterly.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A.M.	30.24	66	70	East	Cloudless.	.....
7 P.M.	30.09	72	55	East	Pt. Cloudy.	.....

Maximum thermometer, 81; minimum thermometer, 59.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on June 25, 1889:

	Tem.	Prec.
Normal	76	0.18
Mean	70	0.00
Departure from normal	—6	—0.18
Excess or deficiency since June 1..	—146	*0.09
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1..	—49	—4.13

*Plus.

General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25—8 P. M.

Station.	B'r'meter	Th'rmtr. Exp.	Min.	Max.	Precip'n	Weather.
New York city	30.36	68	60	78	T	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.24	68	56	76	.....	Cloudy.
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.34	66	56	76	T	Rain.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.18	58	56	70	.32	Cloudy.
Washington, D.C	30.22	68	58	68	.60	Rain.
Charleston, S. C.	30.16	70	58	72	.....	Pt. Cloudy.
Atlanta, Ga	30.12	76	60	80	.....	Cloudless.
Jacksonville, Fla	30.16	74	64	84	.....	Cloudless.
Pensacola, Fla	30.06	78	72	82	T	Cloudless.
Montgomery, Ala	30.08	82	64	86	.....	Cloudless.
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.02	80	70	88	.....	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	30.06	78	72	86	.....	Cloudy.
Little Rock, Ark.	30.02	76	68	84	.....	Pt. Cloudy.
Galveston, Tex	30.00	80	78	84	.06	Cloudy.
San Antonio, Tex	29.94	84	72	86	.30	Pt. Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	30.06	80	66	86	.....	Pt. Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	30.06	78	64	82	.....	Pt. Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky	30.10	70	62	80	.....	Pt. Cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind	30.09	72	59	81	.....	Pt. Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O	30.12	62	62	76	T	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O	30.20	66	56	72	.....	Cloudy.
Toledo, O	30.16	68	58	78	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette, Mich.	29.96	76	56	80	.....	Pt. Cloudy.
Sault Ste. Marie.	30.10	60	44	72	.....	Cloudless.
Chicago, Ill	30.08	66	60	72	.....	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill	30.06	78	66	82	T	Pt. Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill	30.06	76	60	80	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, Wis	30.06	64	58	66	.....	Cloudless.
Duluth, Minn	29.94	64	56	68	T	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn	29.96	70	62	76	T	Cloudy.
Moorehead, Minn	30.04	64	64	82	T	Cloudless.
St. Vincent, Minn	30.02	66	60	72	.....	Pt. Cloudy.
Davenport, Ia	30.06	78	60	82	.....	Cloudless.
Dubuque, Ia	30.06	76	54	84	.....	Cloudless.
Des Moines, Ia	30.02	76	60	80	.....	Pt. Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	30.06	78	58	84	.....	Cloudless.
Kansas City, Mo.	30.02	80	64	82	.....	Cloudless.
Fort Sill, Ind. T.	30.04	76	64	82	.....	Cloudless.
Dodge City, Kan	30.00	80	62	86	.....	Pt. Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb	30.02	76	60	80	.....	Cloudless.
North Platte, Neb	29.92	78	64	90	T	Cloudy.
Valentine, Neb	29.90	74	60	88	.....	Cloudless.
Yankton, D. T.	29.92	64	64	86	.64	Cloudy.
Fort Sully, D. T.	29.96	82	64	90	.....	Cloudless.
Bismarck, D. T.	30.06	70	62	78	.04	Cloudy.
Fort Buford, D. T	30.06	70	46	74	.....	Cloudless.
Pr. Arthur's L'd'g	29.86	60	50	70	T	Pt. Cloudy.
Qu'Apelle, N. W.	29.94	68	40	78	.....	Cloudless.
Ft. Asnab'ne, M. T	29.92	82	48	86	.....	Cloudless.
Boise City, I. T.	29.70	94	56	98	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne, Wy. T	30.02	70	54	84	.28	Pt. Cloudy.
Ft. McKin'y, W. T	29.82	82	60	84	.....	Pt. Cloudy.
Ft. Wash'kie, W. T	29.94	80	50	84	.....	Cloudy.
Denver, Col	29.96	82	56	88	.....	Pt. Cloudy.
Pueblo, Col	29.88	86	58	94	.....	Cloudy.
Santa Fe, N. M.	29.98	80	52	82	T	Pt. Cloudy.
Salt Lake City	29.76	94	64	96	.....	Cloudless.
Helena, M. T.	29.70	84	54	88	.....	Cloudless.

T—Trace of precipitation.

Death by Electricity to Be Investigated.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 25.—The case of Kemmler, the Buffalo murderer, who was condemned to suffer death by electricity, was upon appeal in the Supreme Court today. The appeal was taken on the ground that the State Constitution prohibited cruel and unusual punishment, and the counsel for the murderer contended that execution by electricity was both cruel and unusual. The case was argued at considerable length by both sides, and the court finally decided that testimony would have to be taken as to the effect of an electric current on the human body, and appointed Tracey C. Brecker, a lawyer of Buffalo, to take testimony and report to the court July 30 next.

Wheat Ruined by Rust and Bugs.

KANSAS CITY, June 25.—Private advices to local grain men from Mitchell, Cloud and Ottawa counties, in the Solomon valley, Kansas, are to the effect that rust and the chinch bug are seriously injuring the late wheat crop. In some localities in the valley whole fields have been destroyed, and some of the farmers are plowing up the ruined crop. The total crop in the Solomon valley, so the advices indicate, will not be over one-half of the average. The wheat in southern and central Kansas has been cut for two weeks, and it, of course, escaped injury.

Russell Harrison Going to Europe.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Russell B. Harrison sails for Europe on the City of New York to-morrow.

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL AROUSED

Prominent Irishmen Rebel Against Papal Interference with the Society,

And Deny that Instructions Have Been Given to Archbishop Feehan as Reported—An Off Day in Cronin Murder Gossip.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Clan-na-Gael men were indignant and excited yesterday. Bitterly did they denounce the London Standard and eagerly did they deny the authority of its Rome dispatch, which said: "Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, having made a long report to the Vatican, through Cardinal Simeoni, on the criminal acts of the Clan-na-Gael, the Pope has given instructions that the power be granted the Archbishop to take whatever measures he may deem opportune to declare the Clan-na-Gael in opposition to the church."

"I will not attempt to pose as one having knowledge on such a subject," said John Devoy to a reporter, "but I will say that it looks decidedly improbable. No one here has heard a word of it, and I think it a little singular that a Tory newspaper should give information to Irishmen. The whole thing, you may rest assured, is a lie, and you can look for a denial of it in a day or two. As for the religious aspect of the case, I do not wish to say anything; but if there was any truth in it I think I should have heard something of it." Mr. Kerwin, proprietor of the New York Tablet, who is a member of the Clan-na-Gael, and at the same time has one of the most influential of Catholic periodicals, gave no credence to the cablegram. "It is a well-known fact," he said, "that the Catholic Church is opposed to all secret societies, but I doubt whether there has been any special condemnation of the Clan-na-Gael. There is nothing in the constitution, or by-laws, or motives of the order to call for the condemnation of the Holy Father. So far in this Cronin affair nothing has been shown to bring the order itself into disrepute. That certain members are under suspicion of having committed a crime, is no evidence that the Clan-na-Gael is not what it represents itself to be—an Irish patriotic organization."

"The paper from which this is taken, the London Standard," said Thomas F. Meehan, editor of the Irish-American, the organ of the Conservative element and the steady friend of Mr. Parnell, "is one of the most hostile of the London dailies to the Irish people. It is an extreme Tory paper, and the dispatch certainly expresses its wish in the matter."

"Do you think there is any probability that such action has been taken?" he was asked.

"I do not. In the first place, the Archbishop has had no time to make an investigation on which he would forward a report to Rome. All that we know about Dr. Cronin's death is that it is suspected that he was killed by a small clique of men who were his personal enemies, but it is certain that the Clan-ne-Gael was innocent of all connection with it. Justice to Dr. Cronin cannot be obtained by indiscriminate abuse of any innocent body of men."

"What would be the effect of such a condemnation?"

"It would cause the great mass of the members to leave the order. Only those would remain who are extreme Irish Nationalists and those who are not Catholics. The order would be practically destroyed."

None of the Catholic clergy cared to discuss the question, as those who were approached alleged that it would be discourteous to Archbishop Feehan. Archbishop Corrigan would not be seen, but his representative said that nothing was known there about the cablegram.

"It is a significant fact," said a Catholic priest, one of the best informed on such subjects in the city, "that the third plenary council, held in Baltimore, would make any such action as that said to have been taken by Archbishop Feehan impossible. In the decree of this council it is said that forbidden societies shall not be condemned on individual authority, but such matters shall be referred to a council of all the archbishops of the United States, and they will pronounce on them. Now, how could Archbishop Feehan have had time to do all this and then have cabled over to Rome? What authority would he have to do so, unless ordered by the council? You can rest assured that there is nothing in it."

"What is the position of the Catholic Church on the subject of secret societies?"

"The best authority on the subject is the pastoral letter of the third plenary council. In the chapter on forbidden societies it says: 'There is one characteristic which is always a strong presumption against a society, and that is secrecy.' This is based upon the Scripture, 'Every one that doeth evil hateth the light and cometh not to the light, that his works may not be reproved; but he that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his works may be made manifest, because they are done in God.' If any society's obligations bind its members to secrecy, the letter says: 'Such a society puts itself outside the limits of approval, and no one can be a member of it and at the same time be admitted to the sacraments of the Catholic Church.' The same is true of any organization that binds its members to a promise of blind obedience to accept in advance and to obey whatsoever orders, lawful or unlawful, may emenate from its chief authorities, because such a promise is contrary both to reason and to conscience. If any Catholic has joined an objectionable society in good faith, the letter continues, and the objectionable features become known to him afterward, it becomes his duty to leave it at once.

"You will see that this is as emphatic as language can be. The Catholic Church is certainly against secret societies. It was only a few days ago that Archbishop Ryan denounced secret societies, and especially the Clan-na-Gael."

"What would be the result if the Pope interdicted the clan?" David Healy, editor of the Irish World, was asked. "I think it would be reorganized on a plan which would be acceptable to the church," he replied. "I don't believe it has been done, however."

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The extradition papers in the case of Martin Burke, now under arrest at Winnipeg, charged with the murder of Dr. Cronin, were duly countersigned by the Secretary of State this morning, and delivered to the messenger, Mr. Baker, who left this afternoon for Chicago.

Nothing New in the Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The special grand jury, after having devoted several days to other matters, will, to-morrow return to the Cronin case. An inkling as to the programme, particularly as to Alexander Sullivan, was asked of State's Attorney Longenecker to-night. "There will be a good deal of fishing," was all the official would say. Mr. Longenecker does not appear to be greatly impressed with the elaborate reports, which he has been reported as in a measure corroborating, that there were two formal trials of Dr. Cronin in Camp 20, and that it was decreed the Doctor should be put out of the way for getting information which was desired by the London Times and tended to injure Parnell. The State's attorney is quoted as saying: "This Camp No. 20 business is only a thing which I am trying to work out. There is nothing new in it, and the old story has simply been rewoven around the small fact that a certain man called at my office yesterday morning."

The police are working industriously in running down clews to the whereabouts of Cooney, the Cronin suspect. They have issued a circular photograph of him, accompanied by the following description:

Patrick Cooney, Irish, about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 6½ inches tall, 155 lbs. full-chested (40 inch girth,) round face, sallow complexion, slightly pock marked and freckled, light blue or gray eyes, brown hair, and reddish mustache. He is an intelligent talker, and has a slight English accent; is quick and precise in movement, and acts as though he had a military training. He is wanted for the murder of P. H. Cronin. All information should be addressed to George W. Hubbard, general superintendent of police, Chicago.

Twenty or thirty thousand of these circulars will be printed and scattered broadcast over this country and the Canadas, and some will be sent to the English authorities at Scotland Yard.

Camp 20, the State's attorney learned today, has within the past week been disbanded. Edward Spellman, president of of the Whisky Trust, who is the chief officer of the Clan-na-Gael for the district of Illinois and Michigan, was subpœnaed to-night to explain the reason for the disbandment. The break-up of the camp at this time is not pleasing to the State's attorney.

Gold Quartz Worth $50,000 a Ton.

ISHPEMING, Mich., June 25.—One hundred and fifty pounds of quartz, carrying gold at the rate of $50,000 a ton, were brought in from the Michigan gold mine yesterday. A new shaft was started on Thursday, and at a depth of four feet a pocket of quartz carrying gold was struck. The vein at the point where the find was made is three feet wide, double the width of the vein at points previously worked. The discovery has caused much excitement, and is regarded as the most important yet made in the Ishpeming gold region.

Hunting a Battle-Ground.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—Messrs. Harding, Stevenson and Donovan, the New Yorkers who are to select the Sullivan-Kilrain battle-ground, inspected several places to-day under the guidance of a committee of New Orleans sporting men. They seemed much pleased with Honey island, in the Pearl river, twenty-four miles from here, but have not yet made a final selection.

HAPPINESS OF THE OLD.

They Are Beyond Selfishness and Have Forgotten Envy.

All the Year Round.

The old are also notoriously strong in matters of judgment, even though their knees may be weak. What so pleasurable as to sit in the seat of the censor? Is a man ever too old for the bench? The longevity and the haleness of our more considerable lawyers is a convincing testimony to the advantageousness of their position. But every old man stands toward the community at large like a judge toward his criminals. Each year broadens his horizon, extends his pleasure and his pastime. Methuselah was a man immensely to be envied. What varied lore, what an endless series of graduated pictures he must have stored within him, as the centuries passed, and left him high and dry among his pigmy fellow-men!

Nothing is easier, it may be said, than to cast together the evils which commonly wait upon old age, and thereby to prove that it is absurd to suppose that happiness can exist in the midst of them. Of course nothing is easier than to catalogue these possible afflictions; but, on the other hand, I contend with my betters that happiness, contentment, or what you please to call the "summum bonum" we all strive for, is quite independent of most of these afflictions. The prudent person, when old, expects to be tried in this way. He is prepared, and that is half the battle. Nor must it be forgotted that even as his energies have waned with his increase of years, so also his body has changed into a condition well suited to bear physical trials which in his youth would have been insufferable. As a stripling he grumbled without ceasing when a toothache or a sprained ankle kept him within doors; as an octogenarian the chair to which he is confined for a good many hours of the day is to him by far the most comfortable place in all the world; nor would he exchange it for the Pope's throne, if the throne were only to be won by a journey to Rome.

But to recur to the moral aspect of the matter. Is it not a fact that a good man's goodness increases as he grows older? There is nothing in the world more venerable and lovable than a good old man or woman. Surely that is much, for are not respect and affection just the two things for which we fight hardest during the fighting part of our career? And they may be acquired by the aged without effort.

"It is only older people, after all, who are quite unselfish, and feel the greatest pleasure in witnessing the happiness of others." Miss Thackeray was very right when she wrote this. It constitutes the keenest joy of reverend old age: a joy to which the wild intoxicants, which in youth we call pleasures, are as nothing at all. It is almost impossible, made as we are, for the young to be disinterestedly happy in the happiness of others. Envy and jealousy are ever on the alert to mar such a divine possibility. But the old are doubly gladdened by the visible joy of others. They are generous enough to rejoice because others are profited. And—this is not cynicism—they often also find cause to congratulate themselves that their own snug tranquillity is not in peril of being disturbed by the like boisterous agents of felicity.

It is for their peace and resignation that I most admire the old. They have attained Nirvana. The world's game, confessedly not an unamazing one, is known to them. They are on the heights of Pisgah, whereas we are warring in the plain, or groaning in the valleys about the tedium of our days.

The Work of the "Peeping Toms."

Philadelphia Record.

No self-respecting newspaper will be found in the ranks of those journals who discover a fertile source of alleged news in the domestic affairs of the President and his family. In this respect the chief executive of this government has rights which even unscrupulous newspaper reporters and publishers are bound to respect. The vulgar impertinence and untruthful utterances of these "peeping Toms" have caused both the President and members of his immediate family great annoyance. The most radical Democratic partisan is hindering rather than helping his cause in the eyes of the people when he forgets the rules of decency which are supposed to obtain in all civilized communities.

A Bad Sign.

Salt Lake Tribune.

The imports of merchandise greatly exceed the exports and have since the 1st of April. This is a bad sign, a bad sign financially and still worse in the view that it is a confession that our skilled laborers are not up to the standard, in many departments, of those of Europe. There is still another feature worse than either of the others, for the fact is made clear that a great many of our parvenu rich people are so misguided as to feel that they will not be rated as quite up to the regulation mark unless they can explain to their friends that their carpets, curtains, clothing, and a thousand other things were "all imported."

Needs a Fair Trial.

Troy Times.

Whatever may be done with reference to the new electrical execution law, it is to be hoped that neither corporation interests nor mawkish sentimentalism will dictate the terms of its fate. The people want it to stand or fall on its merits.

A Case in Point.

Washington Post.

We learn from a reliable contemporary that David Dudley Field is ninety years old, and a persistent smoker. We have always maintained that persistent smoking would make a man old, and here now is the proof of it.

Centrifugal, Not Centripetal.

Washington Press.

Mr. Randall's exhortation, "get together," was intended to act centripetally, like a poultice, but it has worked centrifugally, like a dynamite bomb.

Democratic Home Rule.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Your editorial of to-day showing how Governor Gordon, of Georgia, insures "Democratic home rule" by appointing the Mayor and Common Council of St. Mary, a thriving sea-coast city of Georgia, when the Republican vote is larger than the Democratic, does not reveal anything new or startling. We have just such high-handed acts of injustice in our own State, but here the Legislature assumes oligarchical power to insure "Democratic home rule." The whole purpose of the Democratic party in Georgia, in Indiana, and every other State is to bring about "Democratic home rule" by every means, foul or fair. The last Legislature was managed for that purpose alone, and while the Supreme Court protected itself from the raid of the freebooters, it allowed the executive to be run over by them. What, with the Democrats in charge of the various State institutions and having the expenditure of nearly a million dollars from the State Treasury annually, and the Supreme Court on record as sanctioning the authority of the Legislature to take from the Governor the power to make appointments, the friends of "Democratic home rule" in Indiana have much to encourage them. If the next General Assembly is Democratic it will not be too much to expect to see a law passed making it the duty of the General Assembly to appoint all the officers of every Republican city in the State, as in that way "Democratic home rule" will be assured. REPUBLICAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.

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THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS.

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Fair white hands.

Bright clear complexion

Soft healthful skin.

"PEARS'—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere."

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

Prosecuted for Shooting with Intent to Kill a Farm-Hand.

The State is prosecuting Amos D. Loy, of Hendricks county, on the charge of assault with intent to kill. The defendant resides near Plainfield, and is accused of having become involved in a quarrel with Calvin W. Petty, a farm-hand, while both were working a hay-field. Going to the house, Loy is said to have returned with a shotgun, which he aimed at Petty, but which he failed to discharge. Loy was arrested, and the case was set for the Hendricks county court, but a change of venue was taken. While the husband is being tried before Judge Irvin on this charge, his wife, Mary A. Loy, is suing in the Circuit Court for a divorce.

Sale of the Broad Ripple Plant.

Judge Howe yesterday ordered the sale of the Broad Ripple Natural-gas Company's entire plant, to take place in the court-house yard, on July 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. This action was in accordance with the intentions of the court, as formed from the report of Receiver Yandes. The conditions for the sale are not numerous or complicated, as everything will be disposed of to the highest bidder, subject to any fees or mortgages that may be due. The court, also, ordered all claims to be filed in his court on or before July 15, holding that none would be valid if presented after that date. The Wescott claim for $125,000 was filed at once yesterday, and it is not anticipated that others will be slow in coming in.

Must Pay the Additional Fee.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down an opinion that is of importance to Indianapolis, as it saves the city something like $25,000. The opinion is in the case of the State ex rel. Kelly vs. Bonnell, treasurer of the city of Crawfordsville, and it holds that a saloon-keeper cannot take out a license in advance, and that a license is not a contract, but is merely a special tax. The opinion was written by Chief-justice Elliott. It is in accord with the position taken by City Attorney Taylor, that the additional license fee can be collected from the saloon-keepers who have already taken out their licenses for the unexpired part of the year.

The Question Argued.

The suit of John L. Griffiths, Reporter of of the Supreme Court, against Secretary of State Griffin to compel him to accept the State reports, was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday, and a decision is expected this week. The court sometime since held that one section of the new act designed to deprive the Reporter of his fees was unconstitutional, and the question involved in the present suit is whether or not the overthrow of a portion of the act does not invalidate the whole. Judge Howland, of the Circuit Court, held that it did.

The Counterfeit Greenbacks.

In the United States Court, yesterday, Samuel Tatem, of Ripley county, an honest-looking old farmer, pleaded guilty to the charge of buying and circulating counterfeit $10 bills. He said he met a man named Clark at a school-house, and was persuaded to buy $40 worth of the money. Judge Woods withheld sentence. Morton Howell, also charged with circulating the $10 bill, was placed on trial, in the afternoon, before a jury. The evidence was nearly all heard.

Receiver and Counsel's Pay.

An order by Judge Gresham fixing the remuneration of Receiver John McNulta, of the Wabash system of railroads, and his counsel, was entered in the United States Court yesterday. It allows Mr. McNulta $25,000 for his services from April 1, 1888, to June 1, 1889, and the law firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, of Chicago, counsel, $12,000 for services covering the same period. The compensation was agreed to by all the parties interested.

The Father Secures His Children.

Judge Howland yesterday listened to the petition of the Board of Children's Guardians for the control of Charles Tetrow, thirteen years of age, and William and Edward Tetrow, eleven years each. The court consented to the father retaining the custody of the children, on condition that he does not remove them from Marion county, that he treat them kindly, and permit his wife to visit them whenever she should so desire.

An Insane Convict.

James Barnett, a colored man, forty years of age, was declared insane yesterday and taken to the asylum. He has been serving a two years' sentence in Michigan City for larceny, and has been kept in solitary confinement there for over a year.

Local News Notes.

Adolph A. Asch and August Hoheisel, natives of Germany, were given their naturalization papers by the Superior Court yesterday.

Building permits were procured yesterday by J. V. Stamney, frame dwelling, Talbott avenue, near Tenth street, $1,700; Charles E. Thornton, brick dwelling, No. 216 Broadway, $4,000.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Frank Messer and Elizabeth F. Jensen, Herman J. Pfafflin and Emma J. Wagner, George C. Stacey and Minnie L. Hatfield, Charles Langenberg and Florence Anthony.

The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

13018. Brazil Block-coal Company vs. John Gaffney. Clay C. C. Affirmed. Berkshire, J.—Where a boy but ten years of age and without experience is employed to perform labor, the character of the labor to be required of him is implied to be such as is within the compass of a boy's age and experience. Where the master or his authorized agent orders a servant—a child—into a service which he did not undertake to perform, and while in such service, the same being attended with peculiar hazard, if the servant is injured while obeying the command, the master is liable. A master will not be relieved from liability for injuries to his servant who is required to perform dangerous and hazardous work, even though the dangers and hazards of the work are open and instruction and warning given, when the servant is so young and inexperienced as not to be able to comprehend and guard against the dangers and hazards to which he is exposed.

14985. State ex rel. John Kelley vs. John K. Bonnell, treasurer. Montgomery C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, C. J.—A city cannot be compelled to issue a liquor license to a person having an unexpired license, and the treasurer of a city has no authority to receive money tendered for a new license by such person. The city might desire to change its ordinances to conform to the act of 1889, or other changes might take place in the interval which would render it improper to issue a license. A license is not a contract, and it may be changed or annulled by the supreme legislative power of the State whenever public welfare demands it. A license is a restrictive special tax, imposed for the public good, and in the exercise of the police power of the State. No limitation can be placed upon its exercise by any statutory provision. No right of appellant was invaded by the refusal of appellee to receive the money, since he could have acquired no legal right by securing the license. A mandate, therefore, will not lie.

14847. Patrick McGuire et al. vs. The State. Fulton C. C. Dismissed. Coffey, J.—An appeal from an order of court declaring the recognizance of the defendant in a criminal case forfeited on his non-appearance to answer the charge against him, while the main case is still pending, will not lie.

13778. William T. Purviance, administrator, vs. John D. Jones. Huntington C. C. Reversed. Mitchell, J.—Joseph W. Purviance, deceased, received from appellee some money for a short time. Appellee, about seven years later, requested that a mortgage be given him to secure the loan, but decedent, who was his father-in-law, refused, assigning as a reason that he had signed a note for the amount and left it in bank for his son-in-law, so that the latter would lose nothing by his death. Decedent, in fact, signed a note for the amount of the debt, payable to appellee and due in one day, and wrote on the back a statement that the note was explained in a statement signed and filed by decedent, who was president of the bank at the time and until shortly before his death. Appellee never called for the note, which was found after the death of decedent. Held, there was no delivery of the note.

14954. Dell Freeman vs. State. Knox C. C. Reversed. Olds, J.—A conviction for keeping a house of prostitution is a bar to all other indictments for the one continuous keeping of the house prior and up to the returning of the indictment upon which such conviction was had.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge.

Joseph Rathborne vs. Caroline Hildebrand; on account. Judgment for defendant.

Rice A. Roberts vs. Lotti Lloyd; to quiet title. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

Wesley L. Laughver et al. vs. S. I. Buck; replevin. Cause dismissed.

Conrad Gable vs. Fred Weghorst; on note. Dismissed by plaintiff.

John M. Scatcherd et al. vs. George Carter et al.; account. On trial by court.

Enoch Warman vs. William Selking et al.; suit on bond. Cause dismissed by plaintiff.

Room 2—Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge.

German Mutual Insurance Company of Indiana vs. Elizabeth E. Thorne et al.; foreclosure. Judgment for plaintiff for $643.76.

John Metzler vs. Hugh B. Dickson et al.; replevin suit. On trial by court.

Room 3—Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge.

Mary A. Brady vs. Peter H. Brady; divorce. Granted on grounds of intoxication.

John S. Duckwall et al. vs. Roger A. Sprague et al.; mechanic's lien. Finding for plaintiffs.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Livingston Howland, Judge.

First National Bank of Indianapolis vs. I., D. & W. Railway Company. Under consideration.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. William Irvin, Judge.

State vs. Amos D. Loy; assault and battery. On trial by jury.

A Slight Mistake.

Boston Traveller.

It is soberly related that a youthful married couple whose house has recently been glorified by the addition of a fac-simile of the beautiful little mother decided to have the christening service at home. A venerable minister was called to officiate. He took the babe in his arms very affectionately and addressed a few words of advice to the young parents. "See that you train up this child in the way that he should go; that you surround him with the best influences, and that you give him a good example. If you do so, who knows but he may become a John Wesley or a George Whitefield? What is his name?" "Nellie, sir," replied the mother.