DEPORTED FENIANS RAVE.

THEY OBJECT TO LEAVING THE COUNTRY, AND ARE VIOLENT.

ONE MAN TRIES TO CRAWL OUT OF A PORTHOLE, THE OTHER TO BREAK DOWN A DOOR—QUIET AT LAST.

Joseph Mullett, "the Dwarf," and James Fitzharris, better known as "Skin the Goat," whose complicity in the Phœnix Park murders has resulted in the refusal of the Government to permit them to land in this country, were deported yesterday. Their departure was marked by several stirring incidents, which served to show what a spectacle high strung nerves and unstrung tongues are capable of producing. The two men had been detained at Ellis Island since their arrival in port, while their case was being considered by the Federal authorities. They were taken yesterday to the Barge Office and placed in the deporting pen. While there waiting for the wagon, which was to take them to the steamer they indulged in a tirade upon the Anglo-Saxon race in general, and their own bad luck in particular. "Skin the Goat" became particularly demonstrative and endeavored to convince another unfortunate, who was also awaiting deportation, that the case of the three men was as unjust as that of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, after Nebuchadnezzar had ordered them bound for the fiery furnace. At the end of the tirade "the Dwarf" added, by way of explanation, that Shadrach was Assyrian for Shamrock. After hurling several diatribes at the officials by whom he was guarded, "the Dwarf" shouted in a high pitched voice: "Me and me pard bees a-getting it worser than what the lowest down in the worstest of English prisons gets."

"And right under the Statue of Liberty, too," exclaimed the more intellectual Fitzharris, leaping to his feet.

"Oh, sit down, 'Jim,'" remarked "the Dwarf," with a shrug. "The thing's hollow."

A roar of laughter followed this sally, and several babies who had feared to cry during the speech of "Skin the Goat" now broke out together in one tumultuous yell.

But in spite of the Government of the United States the two Fenians were to obtain one glimpse of their forbidden Canaan, although only a glimpse, and instead of a Mount Pisgah their view was from the top of an express wagon, under the guardianship of several Government officers. Having mounted the wagon, "Skin the Goat" made a leap for the seat. The officers thought this a dash for liberty and caught his outflying coat tails.

"I only wanted to pay my respect to the country," he said, and therewith he took off his dark green hat and made a low bow in the direction of the Produce Exchange.

"And what bees you a-doing?" asked "The Dwarf."

"Shut up, you guy!" was the answer. "That's the Parliament Building."

The crowd which had surrounded the wagon raised a great shout as it rolled away. The trip up Broadway to Twenty-fourth-st. proved uneventful. Officers Webber, Herrick and Falder guarded well the two Irishmen, along with six others who were also to be deported. From Broadway the wagon went to the pier of the Anchor Line, where one of the men was put aboard the Furnessia. The two "invincibles" were then hurried to the Cunard steamship Servia and put in the steerage.

It is customary for persons who are being deported to be locked up on board ship until the sailing of the vessel. Accordingly, Mullet and Fitzharris were taken to the steerage hospital and the bolts shot on the doors outside. There was a moment of absolute silence within, and the officers of the ship who had the Fenians under surveillance congratulated themselves on the docility of their captives.

A moment later a fat negro, blowing and puffing, came up the hatchway. Missing the last step, he rolled over in a heap on the deck. It proved to be one of the stewards.

"Oh! Blessed Lawd! Whew! whew! Dey's a-breakin' down de do'! Whew! whew! whew! Dey's roarin' an' swearin' down dare like as de wild beasts, dey are! Whew!"

A sound of cracking panels was enough to corroborate the story. The officials succeeded in reaching the swaying door before its hinges had been torn off, and held it shut. Just at this moment "Skin the Goat" attempted to plunge his head out of the porthole and draw out the rest of his body by a series of violent contortions. The captive's face was white with rage, and after an original epilogue he yelled as a reminder of the fiery furnace of old:

"Stop, you Britishers. You are worse than the Americans. We are not prisoners. This is hell in here. Let us out, we're smothering."

Mullett, in the mean time, was battering the door like a catapult, and at intervals he flung some heavy iron missile against the panels.

Friends of the two men at last interposed, and on the promise of "Skin the Goat" that he would not attempt an escape, he and his comrade were permitted to go on the steerage deck.

As this was the only triumph they had achieved since coming to this shore, the two Fenians held a levee among their fellow passengers and friends. Among the latter were Major Roantree, Edward L. Carey, O'Donovan Rossa, Captain John Kerwin and Mrs. Lillian Brenand, the daughter of Captain Ledwall, who was warden of Mount Joy prison when Mullett and Fitzharris were there.

Just before the vessel sailed they made the following parting statement:

"We have been treated shamefully here. The Government has treated us badly, and the press has been against us. I say to you that you are bought by English gold, and the sooner the British flag is hoisted at Washington the better it will be."

As the vessel pulled out into the stream neither of the men appeared at the rail.

REDUCING ST. LOUIS POSSE.

ARRESTS FOR USING DYNAMITE—STRIKE NEARLY ENDED.

St. Louis, June 23.—Sheriff Pohlmann began to-day to reduce his posse to 500 in pursuance of the orders issued yesterday by the Board of Police Commissioners. The men not needed are being furloughed until July 4, when the whole force will be on duty again. The posse now numbers 1,226 men and 75 officers. The examination of witnesses by Coroner Lloyd in the inquiry as to the responsibility for the death of Thomas Rine and Burckhardt strikers killed in front of the posse barracks, on June 10, was resumed to-day. Colonel J. H. Cavender, commanding the posse, was on the stand. In reply to direct questions he said he did not know who did any of the shooting. He stated, however, that the shots he saw fired were not fired by deputies. Two other witnesses were questioned, but nothing important was brought out, and the inquest was adjourned until Monday.

"Dan" Halpin and "Pat" Powers, both former employes of the West St. Louis Electric Street Railway, are under arrest charged with attempting to blow up a car on that road.

O. F. Havill, an employe of the Transit company, who is under arrest on suspicion of having caused an explosion on that system, to-day admitted to Chief of Detectives Desmond that he got the dynamite found in his possession at the time of his arrest from an old negro and was going to put it under the bridge and then tell the Transit company about it, in order to make his situation good. He said he did not intend to blow anything up.

Havill made this admission after a statement had been made to Chief Campbell by Luther Ferran, a Transit company employe, who recently came here from New-Madison, Ohio, that he was with Havill when the latter obtained the dynamite from "Ike" Crosby, an old negro living near Clayton.

Havill is said to have furnished the Transit company with many of the recently exploded tips about dynamite plots. His ambition to shine as a detective is believed to be responsible for his present trouble.

The St. Louis Transit Company is augmenting its force of employes and its transportation facilities to such an extent that all semblance of a strike promises to disappear in the near future.

CHILD DIES FROM A FALL.

Maria R. Windecker, five years old, while playing at the second story window of her home, No. 221 Nineteenth-st., Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, fell to the yard, fracturing her skull. She died soon afterward.

NEWSPAPER MAN STABBED.

COLORED ASSAILANT ESCAPES AFTER DEALING SEVEN WOUNDS.

Richard Bell, a newspaper writer and contributor to the magazines, was perhaps fatally stabbed by a colored man last night while standing before a show window in Broadway, between Thirtieth and thirty-first sts. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where it was found that he had seven serious stab wounds in the abdomen. The physicians say that Bell's condition is critical. Bell's assailant escaped, but the police of the West Thirtieth-st. station expect to arrest the man.

The stabbing took place near the Bijou Theatre. About 11:30 o'clock Bell was in company with Hugo Fisher, of No. 1,267 Broadway, when the colored man came up and accused Bell of having stepped on his foot. Bell replied sharply and an altercation followed. The negro suddenly whipped a knife out of his pocket and attacked Bell. It was all over so quickly that only a few people were attracted. As Bell sank to the sidewalk the assailant ran down Thirty-first-st. to Joseph Walcott's saloon, at No. 111, near Sixth-ave. He darted through the building, into the back yard and escaped over the fence.

Bell has been connected with several of the newspapers, where he has done much writing on sporting matters. He has also been a contributor to the magazines.

Bell's assailant left behind him in his flight a broad brimmed hat, of the Rough Rider type, about which was a band of flashy colors. Inside the hat is a mark, but the police have been unable to determine whether it is the initial "H." or the letters "J. B." Bell is a graduate of Dublin University. He recovered consciousness sufficiently to say a few words.

SUES THE VANDERBILTS.

BROOKLYN LAWYER SEEKS FEES UNDER SETTLEMENT OF A CLAIM AGAINST THE COMMODORE.

An action has been begun in the Supreme Court by William F. Randel, of Brooklyn, a lawyer, against William K. Vanderbilt, individually and as executor of the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt; Frederick W. Vanderbilt, George W. Vanderbilt and the other Vanderbilt heirs, and against Senator Chauncey M. Depew and others, as executors of the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt, to recover professional fees amounting to $4,500. William H. A. Brown is also made a party to the suit, as administrator of the estate of William H. Brown.

In 1896 Mr. Randel was the attorney for William H. A. Brown, who began an action against the executors and heirs of the estate of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt to recover a claim amounting to $2,000,000. Mr. Brown made an agreement with Mr. Randel to pay him $4,500 in certain contingencies, and put it in writing, and the latter served a copy of the agreement on the defendants. The Vanderbilts in 1897 settled the claim with Brown for $10,000, Mr. Randel, it is alleged, having no knowledge of the transaction. Mr. Randel seeks to have the Vanderbilts pay the fees under the agreement which, he contends, constitutes a lien on any amount for which the suit might be settled. It is alleged by the defence that before the settlement Thornwell Mullally was substituted as attorney for Brown, and that Mr. Randel was out of the case.

Mr. Randel was seen at his home in Fifty-seventh-st., near Thirteenth-ave., Brooklyn, last evening, by a Tribune reporter. He said that the suit had grown out of a proceeding which he had instituted against the executors and heirs of the estate of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt on behalf of William H. A. Brown, as administrator of the estate of William H. Brown.

In 1848, according to Mr. Randel, William H. Brown, who was the builder of the yacht America, ran a line of steamers from San Francisco to the West Coast of Panama. Commodore Vanderbilt ran a similar line from this city to the east coast of the Isthmus. Under an agreement entered into between them, Brown, whose line was not so large as that of Commodore Vanderbilt, agreed to construct four additional vessels to accommodate the traffic. Commodore Vanderbilt promised to obtain and did obtain, a contract for the carrying of mails over the two lines. After this had been in operation some time, Brown became embarrassed, and was obliged to borrow $200,000 from the Commodore, giving him his notes therefor. He secured the notes by turning over the income of his line of steamers and by giving to the Commodore a conditional bill of sale for four of the vessels. After this Brown never received any money from the lines, although the profits were large and his debt had been paid many times, Mr. Randel says.

In 1896 Mr. Randel brought the action, asking for $2,000,000 for Mr. Brown's vessel and his profits. Some time afterward, on account of a disagreement, he withdrew from the case, but filed with the attorneys for the Vanderbilts a notice that he had a lien for $4,500 on any settlement that might be made by them with the plaintiff. A settlement of the case was finally effected between Brown and the Vanderbilts, Brown receiving $10,000 in full for his claim. This settlement was made without regard to Mr. Randel's notice of lien, he says, and he has not yet received anything for his services, and has accordingly brought suit.

The case will probably be reached on the calendar this week.

HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Jules Hendricks, of South Dakota. BROADWAY CENTRAL—Charles Achen, of Copenhagen, and D. G. O'Callayhan, of Cork, Ireland. CAMBRIDGE—A. C. McCord and Judson A. Lamon, of Chicago. EVERETT—R. Southouse, of Sydney, N. S. W.; H. W. Shattock, of London; Robert Craig, of Glasgow; A. Harcourt Wilson, of London, and J. Trehane, of London. FIFTH AVENUE—Walter A. Wood, of Oberlin, Ohio; ex-Congressman Rowland B. Mahany, of Buffalo, and John N. Irwin, United States Minister to Portugal. GRAND—Colonel F. A. Fown, U. S. A. (retired). GRAND UNION—George Parkman, of London. HOFFMAN—J. R. Putnam, of Saratoga; Morgan Treat, of West Point, Va.; A. M. Cooke, of Chicago, and F. H. Coolidge, of Atlanta. HOLLAND—Chandler Hale, of Washington; T. Bassett, of New-Zealand; Paul Berger, of Brussels, and H. D. McCandless, of Pittsburg. IMPERIAL—Judge Morton Barrows, of St. Paul; Colonel J. H. Borland, of San Francisco, and Judge J. M. McKnight, of Louisville. MANHATTAN—Luther Laflin Mills, of Chicago, and Percy Martin, of Milan, Italy. MURRAY HILL—H. Stanley Knight, of New-Haven. NETHERLAND—Dr. C. P. Hough, of Salt Lake City. PLAZA—John L. Bittinger, United States Consul-General at Montreal; W. H. Snedeker, of San Francisco, and John C. Scofield, of the War Department, Washington. SAVOY—M. B. Macfarlane, of Tampa; George W. Allen, of Key West, and John E. Stillman, of Pensacola, Fla. WALDORF—P. Rogestvensky, of the Russian Embassy, Washington; Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis; S. B. Elkins, jr., of West Virginia, and H. C. Payne, of Milwaukee.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department said yesterday that the blind poor would be paid on Tuesday or Wednesday. Each of the six hundred applicants will get $50 in gold.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. TO ACT.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they have consented to act as managers in carrying out a plan of reorganization of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company. They will issue for the present securities St. Louis Division first mortgage 4 per cent fifty year gold bonds of the Southern Railway Company in the following amounts for each security: For Evansville, Rockport and Eastern Railway first mortgage 6 per cent bonds of $1,000 each, with coupons due January 1, 1898, and thereafter, attached, $1,180; Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, with coupons due October 1, 1895, and thereafter, $1,300; Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad second mortgage 6 per cent bonds, with coupons due October 1, 1895, and thereafter, $700; Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds, with coupons due January 1, 1894, and thereafter, $750; Huntingburg, Tell City and Cannelton Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, with coupons due October 1, 1894, and thereafter, $165, and Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent bonds, with coupons due March 1, 1894, and thereafter, $75. Holders of the above bonds who desire to participate in the plan of reorganization must deposit their securities with J. P. Morgan & Co. on or before July 16. The committee representing the first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the railroad company, referring to the announcement, say that they have been unable to agree upon a plan of reorganization with committees representing the prior lien bonds, and therefore recommend that the holders of the security which they represent accept the terms offered by J. P. Morgan & Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WHITE PLAINS.

The commencement exercises of the White Plains High School were held on Friday evening at the Auditorium. The principal address was delivered by Dr. A. C. McLachlan, principal of the Jamaica High School. Charles E. Moore delivered the valedictory, and the salutatory was given by Miss Zeda E. Sorensen. Dr. Schmid, president of the Board of Education, presented the diplomas. There were thirty graduates in the class.

Father Richard J. Keeffe, the new pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, began his new pastorate yesterday.

George F. Zimmermann, principal of the Fisher Avenue Public School, has sent his resignation to the Board of Trustees. He has accepted the place of principal of the new public school at Brewster, N. Y.

The White Plains Lumber Company, whose plant was recently burned, has decided to abandon business here.

The services at the Memorial Methodist Church this evening will consist of selections from the oratorio of "The Redemption," by Gounod.

Court White Plains, Foresters of America, has elected the following officers: Edward F. Fitzgerald, chief ranger; Elisha Sutton, jr., sub-chief ranger; William J. McCarty, secretary; James Dickens, senior woodward; James W. Sullivan, junior woodward; Durrel Lord, senior beadle, and James M. McCullough, druggist.

MOUNT VERNON.

At a special meeting of the Common Council, held on Friday night, Alderman Weber, chairman of the Committee on Laws and Ordinances, offered a resolution prohibiting the playing of hand organs in the streets of Mount Vernon at night. Most of the people in Mount Vernon go to bed at 9 o'clock, and the Alderman does not believe that they should be disturbed. The resolution was adopted unanimously. Another ordinance was adopted, regulating the speed of trolley cars in South Fourth-ave. to six miles an hour. It is understood that this resolution was brought about because of the accident to Mrs. Edwin W. Fiske, wife of the Mayor, who was run down by a car last week.

Two trolley cars, filled with passengers, barely escaped collision on Friday night on the steep Dunwoodie Hill, between this city and Yonkers. One car contained about a hundred women and children of the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday schools who had been away on an excursion and were returning to their homes. As this car dashed down the steep grade another car coming from Mount Vernon came suddenly around a curve, only a short distance ahead. The motorman on the car containing the excursion party was fortunately on the alert, and reversed the current instantly when he saw the other car. The sudden application of the brakes shook the passengers from their seats, and many of them were hurled violently to the floor. One man, who was sitting on a rail on the rear platform, went spinning into the middle of the car. When the cars were stopped they were about a foot apart.

Postmaster David O. Williams has secured permission from the Postoffice Department to appoint two additional mail carriers after July 1.

In addition to a movement to have a curfew law passed at Mount Vernon, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city yesterday started a crusade against "brandy drops" being sold to children by confectioners. It is said that some of the drops contain so much brandy that it affects the minds of the little ones who eat them. The Union has obtained samples of the candies, and to-morrow will start to prosecute dealers who continue to sell the candy in violation of a statute of the State.

TARRYTOWN.

This evening the Rev. Edward W. Husted, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will preach a special sermon to Kyk-Uit Council No. 1,363, Royal Arcanum, and its friends.

The graduates of the Washington Irving High School are Miss Bessie E. Bishop, Miss Blanche E. Cooke, Miss Mary E. Mahoney, Miss Mabel Hemenway, Miss Grace I. Kurtz, Miss Louise H. Lakie, Miss Edith Dumond, Miss Clara R. Sackett, Miss Alice R. Townsend and Frederick A. Russell, jr. The commencement exercises were held on Friday evening.

The Rev. T. O. R. Williams, the blind colored preacher, will preach his sixth annual sermon to D. S. Dudley Lodge in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church this evening.

The weddings of the last week attracted considerable attention. Wednesday afternoon Miss Elizabeth Newman and William W. Ambler, a merchant, were married by the Rev. Philip Germond; Thursday night, at Christ Church, Miss Grace Spencer White and William A. H. Ely, Editor of "The Press-Record," were wedded by the Rev. J. Selden Spencer.

YONKERS.

The strike of the sizers at the Empire hat shops had no sooner been settled when the finishers, eighty in number, went out on strike yesterday. They demand more wages.

Gustave Holtze, Edward Stammel and William Credo, of the Yonkers Turners, won prizes at the National Turners' meet in Philadelphia on Friday.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the invitation of Rear-Admiral Philip, visited him at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. Admiral Philip escorted them through the new battleship Kentucky and around the yard.

NEW-ROCHELLE.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie M. Scott, clerk of the Board of Education of New-Rochelle, to Frederick Smythe, a New-York florist, who lives in this city.

The Republican Club of this city is arranging to hold a ratification meeting in a few weeks. The meeting will take the form of a clambake, and prominent Westchester County Republicans will speak.

BIG CONCERN GOES OUT OF BUSINESS.

CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION COMPANY TO WIND UP ITS AFFAIRS.

Chicago, June 23.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company has adopted a resolution recommending that the business be liquidated gradually and distribution made of the proceeds to the stockholders. This recommendation goes to the Chicago Packing and Provision Company of England, which controls the American company of that name. The cause assigned for the action is the continued bad state of the packing business and the failure of the large companies to get together and perfect any kind of an agreement to protect prices. The corporation is reported in good shape financially.

The committee which was appointed some time ago to formulate a plan for reorganizing the company, and through whose efforts the majority of Americans were elected directors, keeping the control here, has addressed stockholders in relation to the plan to liquidate. The committee is composed of Charles H. Deere, Eugene H. Pearson and George H. Webster. Its object is to conserve the interests of all the stockholders.

The only asset of the English Chicago Packing and Provision Company is the stock of the American Chicago Packing and Provision Company. The total capital stock of the American company is $850,000, and it has an outstanding uncancelled bond issue amounting to $200,000.

A few weeks ago the Chicago plant was sold for $250,000. The plants of the company in St. Louis and Nebraska were closed a few days since owing, it was stated, to the high price of hogs and the relatively low prices for the finished products.

The English Chicago Packing and Provision Company has outstanding $974,000 preferred stock and a like amount of common, an aggregate of $1,948,000.

The company has had an astonishing record as a dividend payer. The common stock paid 15 per cent dividends in 1890, 1891 and 1892, 12½ per cent in 1893, 10 per cent in 1894, 8 per cent in 1895, 4 per cent in 1896 and 1897, 2 per cent in 1898 and nothing since. The preferred stock is cumulative.

ARGENTINE COMMODORE AT NAVY YARD.

Carlos Rohl, the Argentine Consul-General at this port, yesterday accompanied Commodore Betbeder, commanding the Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento, now at anchorage off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and the officers of the ship to the Navy Yard. The Consul-General said that the party were cordially received by Rear-Admiral Philip, who accorded them the freedom of the Navy Yard. The Commodore and officers were shown about by Captain West. They will go to-morrow to Washington and be presented to President McKinley.

THREATENS SUIT AGAINST A. H. CROSSMAN

Captain Tredwell Sands, of the yacht Lizzie, who was arrested on charges made against him by Dr. G. B. Balch, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was acquitted in the New-Rochelle Police Court last night by City Judge John A. Van Seelm. Captain Sands was charged with keeping his three children cooped up in the cabin of his boat and of failing to educate them and provide sufficient clothing for them. The children told Judge Van Seelm that their father was good to them and sent them to school during the winter. Judge Van Seelm discharged the prisoner, who had been in a cell at Police Headquarters.

Charles B. Noxon, attorney for Sands, said to a Tribune reporter that his client would bring a suit against Arthur H. Crossman, the principal witness of the prosecution, for $5,000 damages for malicious prosecution.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, June 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.02	Kentucky Con	.01
Alpha Con	.03	L Wash Con	.02
Andes	.06	Mexican	.21
Belcher	.16	Occidental Con	.11
Best & Belcher	.27	Ophir	.72
Bullion	.03	Overman	.15
Caledonia	1.10	Potosi	.18
Challenge Con	.14	Savage	.16
Chollar	.03	Sag Belcher	.03
Confidence	.65	Sierra Nevada	.29
Con. Cal & Va	1.55	Standard	2.75
Con Imperial	.01	Syndicate	.08
Crown Point	.09	St Louis	.12
Gould & Curry	.13	Union Con	.29
Hale & Norcross	.26	Utah Con	.13
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.10
Justice	.07		

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

VERANDA RUGS—REDUCED.

Here is a prodigality of rug beauty to match every fancy, and many more to give new fancies.

MOOJI—from 6x6 ft. $6.00
to 10x16 ft. 25.00

Made in India of pure twisted linen cord——in red and natural color linen, with blue and black geometrical figures.

DURRIE—from 3x6 ft. $3.50
to 9x12 ft. 19.50

Made in India of vegetable dyed cotton in bright Oriental colors and designs.

SAN JO—from 3x6 ft. $1.50
to 9x12 ft. 15.00

Made in Japan of linen and cotton fibre in blue and white and green and white effects.

JAPANESE COTTON—from 2.6x5 ft. . $2.25
to 9x12 ft. . . 18.00

High Cotton pile a perfect Axminster weave; in blue and white, green and white and pink and white.

Enamelled reed veranda furniture reduced ——big "sleepy-hollow" chairs and divans ——picturesque as a Chinese landscape, yet as easy as if comfort were their sole object, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A CONVICT'S CAREER.

ESCAPED FROM INDIANA PRISON AND BEGAN A NEW LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA — WHY PARDON WAS NOT ISSUED.

Indianapolis, June 23 (Special).—A record, which was made up in the office of Governor Mount yesterday, coupled with a statement of facts made by his private secretary, contains a story of more than ordinary interest, and one which is by no means common in criminal annals.

Eight years ago Edward A. Cautley was employed by the Longcliffe Insane Hospital in the capacity of a stenographer, and was regarded as a young man of more than ordinary intelligence. In connection with his place certain moneys came into his hands and suspicion was excited against him, and an investigation proved him to be an embezzler and forger. He was tried and sentenced to the Michigan City Prison for three years, but so won on the prison management by his polite manners that he was soon made a "trusty," and was permitted to go outside the walls at will. One day he succumbed to the temptation and escaped, and nothing was heard of him for about three years. It was then learned that he had gone to Chicago after leaving the prison, and had worked in a factory in that city, but subsequently went East, where all trace of him had been lost.

Just before the close of Governor Matthews's term an application was submitted to the Executive for Cautley's pardon. It was accompanied by letters from a number of prominent business men of an Eastern city, who testified to his faithfulness and honesty, and with these recommendations came a history of his life by Cautley himself. He said that he had gone from Chicago to Philadelphia, where he had secured employment as a stenographer in a railroad office, and had been advanced from place to place till he was then the owner of considerable property, and was prominently identified with the city's interests. He said that he had married under an assumed name, and one child had blessed the union. He appealed to the Governor to pardon him, and thus relieve him from the constant fear of being arrested and returned to prison, and said that he had secured the testimonials to his character, and could forward hundreds of others if they should be required. He pleaded with the Governor not to betray his secret, and pointed out the mortification that it would occasion him were it known that he was once a convict.

The Governor answered his letter and congratulated him upon the excellent record that he had made, but regretted that he could not comply with his request for a pardon. He said it was a rule of the office not to consider an application for a pardon by one who had escaped from the prison, and that Cautley could expect clemency only after returning and submitting himself to the law. While this was a rule that would not admit of any exceptions, said the Governor, he would respect the wish of the applicant, in consideration of his changed life, and would not make public the name under which he was then living, nor would any effort be made by the Executive office to apprehend him. Cautley replied to the Governor's letter, admitted the justice of the rule, which denied pardon to escaped criminals, but did not manifest any desire to return and surrender himself and take the chances of a pardon, for the Governor had refrained from saying what he would do if Cautley should return to prison.

When Governor Mount succeeded to the office in 1897, the retiring Executive gave him a history of the case, and added his recommendation to that of Cautley's business associates in the East, conditioned, however, that Cautley should first come to Indiana and surrender himself at the prison. For nearly four years the case has stood in this way, the State Executive refusing to consider the granting of a pardon so long as Cautley occupied the position of an escaped convict, and Cautley remaining away because he could secure no promise of a pardon even if he should surrender. Governor Mount, like Governor Matthews, however, respected the confidence that Cautley had reposed in him, and, although both Executives knew the name under which he was living, and the place of his residence, neither cared to take any steps to have him arrested. In fact, both of them believed that the imprisonment of Cautley had taught him a lesson, and that out of it had come conditions which were best both for him and society, and neither had any desire to see him again in prison, though they could not afford to set a precedent by pardoning him while he was still at large.

Some weeks ago Cautley's wife fell sick, and it was decided to bring her to a Western health resort, and he came along with her. At about the same time his aged mother was stricken with paralysis, and the son longed to see her before she died. He had been in communication with members of his family, but he did not dare to risk himself at his old home, where he would be certain to be recognized and, possibly, arrested. He again entered into communication with the Executive Department, but with the same result. He was told that the Governor was satisfied that he had lived an honorable, manly life since leaving the prison, and that society was better off with him outside of prison walls than within them, but the rule of the office would not admit of any exceptions, and he could not be pardoned till he surrendered himself. No promise was held out for a pardon if he did, and Cautley was naturally perplexed at the situation. He was satisfied that he could live out his days in his Eastern home, and no one would take the trouble to arrest him, but that was not what he wanted. He wanted to be free to visit his old home and friends, and so long as the pardon was withheld he was not free to do this.

The dangerous illness of his old mother induced him to act. On Monday he appeared at the Michigan City Prison and formally surrendered himself to the warden. That official communicated the fact to Governor Mount, and Cautley was paroled from the prison, after having remained in a cell for some twenty-four hours. Under the conditions of the parole he is placed on probation for six months, and at the end of that time, if he deports himself well, a pardon will be granted. As soon as the parole was granted, Cautley hastened to the bedside of his mother and had the satisfaction of seeing her before she died. Of course, the Governor expects to issue a pardon at the expiration of six months, for he is satisfied that the terms of the parole will not be violated, and this would have been done five years ago could Cautley have brought himself to the point of surrendering to the prison officials.

It is said at the Governor's office that Cautley is a man of considerable wealth, and is engaged in a lucrative business. He married several years ago, and, though under an assumed name, it was not without the knowledge of his wife, who was informed of the fact that he had been in prison and had escaped. It is said that his wife is the daughter of a wealthy manufacturer, and that Cautley was employed by the latter when he won the daughter. The letters which were sent to the Governor are from men of prominence in society and business, but it is not clear from them that they were ever informed of Cautley's past life. They refer to him under his assumed name, speak of their long acquaintance with him, and testify to his high character and honorable life. It is possible that the letters were obtained without divulging the use to be made of them in so far as it related to a pardon. One of the letters is from Russell H. Conwell, the lecturer.

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REGIMENTS LEAVE CAMP.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST AND THE EIGHTH GIVE PLACE TO THE FORTY-SEVENTH AND THE FOURTEENTH.

Peekskill State Camp, June 23 (Special).—Under a lowering sky that threatened to turn on the rain again at any minute, the 71st Regiment broke camp this morning and vacated the north parade ground for the 47th Regiment, of Brooklyn. Their canvas, wet from last night's storm, had to be rolled in that condition, which entails its unpacking and drying in the armory, but that was a small matter to a regiment which has had an abundant experience with rainstorms and Spanish bullets in the tropics.

The 47th arrived at the Hook station at 10:30 o'clock and marched up the hill the 71st had marched down, and were ready to begin camp making at 11:45 o'clock.

The 12:30 o'clock dinner call found the 47th's camp about half up, which was excellent time, and by 1:30 o'clock it was thoroughly established, with only the trimmings to be added in the way of ditches about the tents, straw for beds and the acquisition of other soldier luxuries of like character. They felt quite at home then, and were ready to give a welcome to the 14th Regiment when it marched into camp at 3 o'clock to relieve the 8th, which was drawn up along the roadside and only awaited the arrival of the Brooklyn boys to get away for home.

They broke into column and marched away when the 14th passed them and marched out on the parade ground to receive quarters in the tents vacated by the 8th.

The 14th brought with it 706 officers and men, the next largest regiment to the 12th, which had 759 the Saturday it came to camp. The number will probably not be changed any by later arrivals.

Colonel Clayton is organizing an engineer corps for the regiment, which he has long had in mind, but is just now carrying out. Lieutenant Anthony Fiala, who was engineer for him in 1898, during the Spanish-American War, and who had considerable instruction from Colonel Lusk, United States engineer, will be at its head. Colonel Clayton will select enough civil engineers out of the regiment to make up a working force. He wants a corps that will be able to build a bridge, lay out a camp or make a map, and he is going to set Lieutenant Fiala at work to-morrow with eight men as a nucleus, to see what they can do.

The 47th is a smaller regiment than the 14th, and has brought with it only 480 officers and men. Most of its officers saw service