

CRIMES EXPLODED ON THE SCAFFOLD

FOR A CRIME SIMILAR TO DURRANT'S

John O'Neill Pays the Penalty for Murder.

He Dies on the Gallows Tremblingly Protesting His Innocence.

Weakens in the Closing Chapter and Freely Forgives His Enemies.

STORY OF HIS FOUL DEED.

Waylaid, Assaulted, Robbed and Killed Mrs. Hattie Evelyn McCloud, a Young Widow.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—With the same words trembling upon his dying lips John O'Neill Jr. paid the penalty of a similar crime at the same hour which saw the hanging of Durrant. O'Neill was hanged in the Franklin County Jail at Greenfield this forenoon for the murder of Mrs. Hattie Evelyn McCloud in Buckland, Mass., a year ago tomorrow. The drop fell at 10:41 o'clock, and the execution was accomplished without accident or any unexpected incident save possibly the pitiable condition of the condemned man, who seemed very nervous and in need of much assistance from the officials who attended him. This was particularly noticeable as he ascended the stairs leading to the scaffold, when he weakened visibly and seemed to miss his footing on one of the steps, falling back to the next one. He quickly recovered, however, and resumed his walk upstairs. As he reached the floor of the scaffold and was assisted to the spot on the floor on which he was to stand and meet his death he again lost control of himself, and it seemed that all his strength had left him.

One of the deputies was compelled to hold him up while preparations were being made for the execution, and his condition was such as to indicate that without the officer's assistance he surely would have fallen. The straps were soon adjusted and Rev. Father Sherry recited prayers for the dying. Between O'Neill and the clergyman was a small altar. After this prayer Sheriff Henry, wearing his high hat and carrying his mace of office, asked the prisoner if he had any statement to make. O'Neill replied: "I am innocent. I forgive all who have injured me, and may God have mercy on my soul." The words were spoken in a low voice, and could not be heard distinctly by the spectators in the rear of the room. Up to this time the man had refused to give William O'Connell. Additional straps were then placed about his arms near the shoulders, and also near his ankles, while Deputy Sheriff Fowler drew down his head in the black cap. The noose was adjusted, the spring was touched by Sheriff Richardson and the drop fell, just five minutes after the prisoner and his guardians had entered the room. As the body fell the many in the crowd who were not have been O'Connell's, for he had no money. If O'Connell will tell who paid the money for the noose, he will find that the public would feel differently toward me. I want to thank Sheriff O'Connell and his family for their kindness toward me, also all the officers connected with my trial and detention.

The following letter, penned by O'Neill this morning, was given to the press this afternoon as a statement from him: GREENFIELD, Mass., 1898. To the Editor: I see by your paper that O'Connell has been sending pieces to you for publication. I wish you to do me the same favor that you have him. In regard to the testimony of Davis, Curran, Scheneck, they were all untrue. I said I drank with O'Connell at 5:30 or at any other time that night. Now, I should like to have O'Connell tell the public who did he buy that pint of whisky for at 4:30 that night, and whose name he said for it. I am sure O'Connell has not been O'Connell's, for he had no money. If O'Connell will tell who paid the money for the noose, he will find that the public would feel differently toward me. I want to thank Sheriff O'Connell and his family for their kindness toward me, also all the officers connected with my trial and detention.

LOST OVERBOARD DURING A GALE

Seaman James Hanlon of the Cambrian King Drowned at Sea.

Tremendous Wave Sweeps the Decks and Carries Him Down to Death.

ASTORIA, Ore., Jan. 7.—"Man lost overboard" was the report made this afternoon by Captain Hancock of the British ship Cambrian King, just arrived in ballast from Shanghai. In speaking of the voyage Captain Hancock said he had rough weather almost all the way.

"We passed through several heavy gales, and on December 23 encountered the only incident of the voyage. We shipped a tremendous sea, which piled up like a pyramid, and for the moment it seemed as though our good vessel could not survive the concussion from the wall of water which crashed down upon us. The wheel was broken, and the cabin skylight was smashed into bits. There were two men at the wheel at the time, and one of them, James Hanlon, was washed overboard and never seen afterward. The other man was thrown onto the main deck and was considerably bruised. The boatswain's mate was hung up by his oilskin to a pin at the mizen backstays, but was only slightly injured. The gale crossed the meridian on Monday, December 20. The voyagers are one of the most disagreeable I have experienced."

O'Neill was 28 years of age. He had been drinking hard for weeks before the crime. His family are respectable Irish people, hard working and honest.

CROOKS OFF TO ALASKA. Go to Prepare for the Fleecing of the Spring Argonauts.

TACOMA, Jan. 7.—The steamer Coquina will land at Dyce and Skagway

more dangerous characters — men known as roughs by every well-known police official west of the Rocky Mountains — man any three vessels have heretofore carried. Not less than sixty hard characters embarked on her, their object being to reach the trails in time to get games of various kinds well started before the spring rush commences. A well-known detective stood on the dock as the Corona's passengers made their way up the gangplank and enumerated partly after party made up of the most noted of the Western "grifters," sure thing men and more dangerous characters.

There were two parties from the Golden Gate city, including about eighteen men, all "smooth workers" and men with records. One large party hailed from Denver and was noteworthy for its excellent equipment. This contingent is reported to be well equipped with both cards and gambling paraphernalia, and backed by sporting men of wealth in the Colorado metropolises. Two parties came from Portland, and several small aggregations were made up of men who have operated about the Sound country for the past few months. Many of these men have been under surveillance here for days. Local police are rejoicing that they are gone and expect a decrease in burglaries and thievery.

SUBJECT OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S PRIZE ESSAY.

"Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; a Comparison of the Movement With That Which Led to the Annexation of Texas."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—The subject for the James Gordon Bennett prize in essay writing, open to the senior classes in the undergraduate departments of Yale University for 1898 has been announced. It is the "Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; a Comparison of the Movement Favoring their Acquisition by the United States with that of the Hawaiian Islands, which led to the annexation of Texas."

LATEST ROMANCE OF THE BICYCLE

During His Wheeling Trips Aged Mr. Clarke Fell in Love With Mrs. Sylvester.

So the Couple Finally Wedded and Are Spending the Honeymoon in Florida.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The marriage of William E. Clarke of Woodhaven, L. I., to Mrs. Sylvester of California, proves that young lives are not the only ones that are touched and influenced by romance through the medium of the bicycle. The wheel has been the means of affecting the lives of many young people for good or evil. In this case it has caused a marriage between a man of 70 and a widow of middle age. Mr. Clarke is one of the most widely known men in Woodhaven. He is the richest man in the place, and he is the most enthusiastic wheelman for miles around. His residence is one of the handsomest places in Woodhaven. On one of his wheeling trips Mr. Clarke met Mrs. Sylvester, who was living in Brooklyn, having lately arrived from California. The widow is a handsome woman, and Mr. Clarke felt interested in her at once. He is a tall, stalwart man with white hair and whiskers, handsome and dignified, and showing few signs of his 70 years.

Many were the rides the couple had taken together on the cycle path, through the park and on the asphalt streets of Brooklyn, and for a change over the roads of Queens County. Wherever they rode their fine appearance and evident regard for each other attracted the attention of all. Although the friendship between Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Sylvester was known to many in Woodhaven, the news of their marriage came as a surprise to all. Not a hint of it was whispered outside and nothing was known of it until the ceremony was performed and the couple were on a trip to Florida. Rev. Frank I. Wheat performed the service at the home of the bridegroom on Thursday night, in the presence of only a few relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke will return and take up their residence in Woodhaven in May.

INTERESTS THE PEOPLE OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Plans for the Establishment of Weather Bureaus to Protect the Orange Crop of Southern California.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Loud to-day had a talk with Chairman Wadsworth of the House Agricultural Committee relative to the establishment of three additional weather bureaus on a direct line with Los Angeles. The purpose of this is to afford protection to the orange crop in Southern California by warning the growers in advance of the coming of cold snaps and frosts. Mr. Wadsworth was assured Mr. Loud than an appropriation would be inserted in the agricultural bill for their establishment. One will be situated in Utah, another in Nevada, and a third in Northern Arizona. The weather station at Mount Tamalpais will also be made permanent.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California—Original—Elakim T. Creelman, Ramona, 78. Original widows, etc.—Catherine Fitzpatrick, San Gregorio, 88.

Washington: Increase—Joseph Reber, Fort Madison, 84 to 112.

A postoffice was to-day established at Pittsburg, Lander County, Nev., and B. L. Hood was appointed Postmaster.

Representative Barlow of California to-day introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. M. Louise Anderson and Charles Williams of Los Angeles.

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OFFICERS WHO MUST RETIRE

Changes in the Army and the Navy During the Present Year.

Five Brigadier-Generals Will Soon Reach the Age Limit.

Among Others to Quit Active Duty Will Be Four Gray-Haired Captains.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.

There will be a great many important changes in the army during the present year, although the prospects for promotion are not quite so good as they were at the opening of the last calendar year, during which there were more retirements and promotions in the higher grades than any other year since the war of the rebellion. Five Brigadier-Generals will be transferred to the retired list on account of age during the next ten months. Of these two officers of the line, General John J. Coppinger and General William H. Graham, each in command of a military department, retire October 11 and September 28, respectively. The other three general officers who will relinquish active service are General William H. Bell, Commissary-General of Subsistence, who only reached his present rank a few weeks ago. He will retire January 28, and will be followed by Quartermaster-General George H. Weed, who retires February 3, and Adjutant-General Samuel Breck, who will retire February 25.

There will be the usual scramble for appointments to these prospective vacancies, and the friends of the numerous candidates are already making preliminary arrangements to bring about their preferment.

It is practically settled that Colonel H. C. Corbin, the senior colonel in the United States Army, will succeed General Breck at the head of that department. There is considerable uncertainty, however, in regard to the other vacancies. In addition to the general's sixteen other officers of the army, two colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, four majors and seven captains will sever their active connection with the military service this year.

Four of the captains are now nearing their sixtieth birthday, a state of affairs that is said to be unprecedented in the history of any foreign army. It is considered remarkable that gray-haired men who are grandfathers in several instances, should, after thirty or forty years of service, be exercising no higher command than that of a company of forty or fifty men.

Many prominent officers of the navy will be relegated to the retired list on account of age during the present year. Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, who recently commanded the Pacific station, and who is now on duty in this city as president of the Naval Examination Board, will retire on the first of the month. Commodore G. S. Norton will become a rear admiral. Six days later, Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge Jr., commanding the European station, will be placed on the retired list, thus presenting the unprecedented spectacle of two officers of the same name—father and son, being on the retired list in the highest possible grade at the same time.

Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge Sr., retired, is a resident of this city. He is over 90 years of age, and is in good health for his years.

Other line officers who will be taken from the active list during the year, named in the order of their retirement, are: Commander S. Beiden, Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland, the senior officer of the navy, commandant of the Mare Island navy yard; Rear Admiral M. Seward, commanding the North Atlantic squadron; Henry Rowley E. O. Mathew, chief of the bureau of yards and docks; Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, commanding the Pacific station at Honolulu, and Commodore J. N. Bunce, commanding the New York navy yard. The last named officer will be retired on the grade of rear admiral before the date of his retirement.

Staff officers who will retire during the year are: Medical Director, B. H. Kilder, E. H. Bogard, E. S. McMurtree and G. H. Cooke; Director A. J. Pritchard; Pay Inspector W. W. Wilson; chief engineers, F. A. Wilson, E. Farmer, P. Inch, A. Adams, J. H. Chasmar and J. W. Stivers; Professor J. F. Eastman; Naval Constructor J. B. Howard; Chief Engineer A. G. Menocap. Captain F. B. Rose will be retired April 15.

HER WOUND WAS SELF-INFLICTED

Miss Dillard of Eugene Consesses That She Shot Herself.

Offers No Explanation Except That She Was Suffering From Nervousness.

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According to Miss Dillard's story she had been in the house for some time and when she was alone she obtained a pistol kept in the house and went outside and shot herself. Finding she had failed to kill herself and made only a flesh wound in the arm she fired a shot through the window, to make it appear that she had been shot at from ambush, and then went screaming to a neighbor's house. The pistol was found where she threw it under the house.

It is believed that Miss Dillard did not really intend to commit suicide, but only wanted to excite sympathy or gain notoriety. She is an only daughter and has been petted a great deal. She was given in despondent mood whenever crossed in her wishes. Some suspicion was cast upon two or three persons, but all are exonerated by her confession.

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FROM ANIMAL RESERVE TO CURRENCY DEBATE.

SILVER MEN ARE HEARD IN THE SENATE

The Talk Drifts From Civil Service to Currency.

Allen Offers a Plan for Coinage at a Ratio of 16 to 1.

Teller's Speech a Feature of the Session of One Day.

THAT CONSPIRACY STORY.

The Colorado Statesman Arraigns the Republican Party for Its Gold Standard.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office Riggs House, Washington, Jan. 7.

The feature of the Senate session was a speech delivered by Teller of Colorado regarding the press reports that the recent efforts to make it appear that Secretary Gage had tendered his resignation as a member of the Cabinet to President McKinley were part of a conspiracy of the silver men to disrupt the Cabinet and create dissension between the President and his advisers. Teller branded the publication as an insult to the advocates of the free coinage of silver. He was satisfied that the President and Secretary Gage were in full accord upon the financial question. He attacked the Republican party because it was a party advocating the gold standard and expressed his intention of doing all in his power to defeat the party in 1900 and to drag the present administration from power because the policy of the party was, in his opinion, inimical to the best and highest interests of the people of the United States.

At the opening of the Senate to-day the reply of the Attorney General to the Senate resolution calling upon members of the Cabinet to inform the Senate what, if any, changes should be made in the administration of the civil service law was read.

The Attorney General recommended that attorneys employed by the Department of Justice and Deputy United States Marshals should be excepted from the operation of the law.

Cockrell said that these recommendations ought to be made to the President of the United States, as he had full power to act regarding them.

Cockrell gave notice that he would move to refer all the replies of Cabinet members to the Senate resolution to the President himself.

Hoar of Massachusetts said that the trouble with all these communications arose from the ill-advised action of the Senate itself. "It seems to me," said he, "the most extraordinary proceeding for the Senate to direct the heads of departments to give their opinions as to the wisdom of the President's order. That is what we have done, inadvertently, no doubt. Had my attention been drawn to it I should have moved to rescind the order."

Allen of Nebraska offered a resolution declaring that the United States should, independently, and without delay, resolve to coin the same amount of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That such coinage should be supplemented by a safe and sound national paper money, to be issued by the Government without intervention of banks, the notes to be all legal tender and to be issued in an amount sufficient to meet the business demands of the country; that any increase of the interest-bearing debt should be prohibited, and that no Government bonds should be issued or sold except by specific act of Congress, and then only in cases of pressing necessity; that the Government, in the discharge of its obligations, should use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they should be paid; and that such options should never be surrendered.

Allen spoke briefly in favor of the adoption of the proposition set forth in his resolution, concluding with the statement that he would at some subsequent time go more fully into the details of his resolutions and the resolutions of the Populist party in favor of the plan he had set forth.

The conclusion of Teller's remarks Teller of Colorado said that he did not often give heed to publications concerning himself or the convictions of those who believed as he believed upon the financial or other questions, but that he had a statement recently published—which is, in fact, now going the rounds of the press—a gratuitous insult to those who believed upon the financial question as he believed. "This statement shows," said he, "that many of those who attempt to deal with this question have no nearer comprehension of it. They regard it as merely a local matter to be considered and discussed from the standpoint of their selfish or local interests."

Teller then read from a newspaper the article of which he complained. In brief it charged that the recent reports to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had tendered his resignation were the result of a conspiracy to create trouble between the President and his Secretary of the Treasury, and perhaps to disrupt the Cabinet.

"I resent this charge," said Teller, with great emphasis. "I do not believe that it comes from the Secretary of the Treasury, or that he believe any such thing. We—those who believe on the financial questions as I do—differ from the Secretary of the Treasury and the great Republican organization which is now in power in this country. The rightful or wrongful solution of this great question will not only affect the people of the United States, but the people of the whole world. I resent most emphatically the imputation that any other but the broadest consideration and reasons have influenced me in my policy. I ought not to be charged with such a dirty insinuation as is contained in this article. It is perfectly plain that to-day the Republican party is the

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Gillette commented wittily on the spectacle of the white-haired veteran, General Grosvenor, leading the young hotspurs of the party in the battle for the spoils.

Cummings (D.) of New York announced himself an implacable foe against the whole system of civil service reform. Roscoe Conkling, who, in his opinion, was the greatest Senator New York had ever known, had once spoken, he said, of the "dreary drive of civil service reform." He had never appreciated it so much as he had during this day's debate. Cummings said the hostility to the system had been steadily growing. "The system is doomed," said he, "and one of the factors in its destruction is Tammany Hall."

Barthold (R.) of Missouri took occasion to defend Carl Schurz from what he termed the slanders heaped upon that gentleman by Grosvenor. The intimation that there was a stain upon his personal honor was an insult to the German-American, whose confidence Schurz had retained for years. At 4:55 the House adjourned.

VERY time you see spots before your eyes you must know that you are weak in some way. Waste is going on somewhere. Bad dreams show the same thing. Nervous and depressed moods mean debility. You are getting to be an old man before your time. Why go around in that way? Let the rich, warm blood go bounding through your veins again as it did when you were in the prime of youthful vigor. "Hudyan" will ensure this to you. It will stop the drains at once. It will make you feel better from the very start. Make you feel brim full of happiness, and you will know again the great pleasure of manhood in all its prime. Write and ask what it has done for others.

GERMAN TOWNS SEEK RECIPROcity

Indicates a Willingness to Negotiate a New Treaty.

Proposes a Conference of European Powers to Secure the Abolition of Bounties.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Germany has indicated to the United States Government her willingness to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity. I understand the German Government has taken the initiative in proposing a conference of the representatives of all European powers to secure the abolition of bounties on sugar and other products. When the Dingley bill was under discussion Baron Von Thielmann, the German Ambassador, made an earnest effort to have omitted from the bill the provision which imposes an additional duty on all goods imported to the United States upon which an export bounty had been paid. This provision was intended especially to cover sugar brought in from Germany and other European countries.

The effect of this provision has been to discourage the importation of German beet sugars into the United States, and it is believed in administration circles that the German Government is seeking the abolition of all bounties on common products. Besides Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, the Netherlands, Denmark, Russia and Spain pay bounties, most of them on beet sugar.

I understand Baron von Holleben, the new German Ambassador, has called at the State Department and discussed matters with Mr. Kasson, the special reciprocity commissioner. It is not likely any concessions will be given to-day, until the Berlin Government makes restrictions on American beef and cattle.

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