

SEVEN YEARS HE GOT

Dr. Pearce Sentenced to That Term of Labor at Stillwater.

He Delivers a Pathetic and Sensational Oration to the Court,

Declaring Witnesses Lied and He Did Not Do the Deed.

Judge Kelly Inflicts the Sentence With a Brief Talk.

Dr. Thomas J. Pearce was yesterday sentenced by Judge William Louis Kelly to seven years in the penitentiary at Stillwater. He was found guilty a few weeks ago of manslaughter, after two trials, on the charge of causing the death of Mrs. Helen Clayton by committing an abortion. The trial was a long one and well tried on both sides, and the conviction was a novelty in this county.

Dr. Pearce was somewhat nervous when taken before the court yesterday morning. The court room was well filled by spectators, who were disappointed that sentence would be pronounced after the court should dispose of the motion for a new trial. Judge Kelly reviewed the argument and the points raised on the motion for a new trial, and after declaring his belief that the trial had been a fair one, denied the motion to set aside the verdict of the jury and to grant a retrial. To this ruling of the court C. P. Brown, counsel for Dr. Pearce, asked the court to grant him an exception, and he then appealed to the supreme court. Pending the application for a new trial in the supreme court, Dr. Pearce will be confined in the penitentiary, as he will be taken there in a few days.

Pearce Reads a Speech.
The officials and spectators were treated to a surprise by Dr. Pearce making an extended speech before sentence was pronounced. When the court asked the doctor if he had anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced, he gave an attractive and not a few as follows:

"I have I am sorry to say why sentence should not be pronounced on me. Yes, your honor, I have much that I should like to say, but as my memory is very poor, I beg the indulgence of the court while I read what I have to say. "This is the first time that my voice has been heard inside these walls. It will be remembered that I was permitted to take the witness stand in my own defense, for the reason that my attorneys feared that my mind was so encumbered by long and painful illness that I would not be able to stand the rigid cross-examination of the prosecuting attorney. It is a sad and unfortunate man, it has been my fate to be misunderstood from my youth. Born of poor but respectable parents, my youth was but a struggle with sickness and poverty. For twenty years I have been subject to epilepsy. The attacks always occurred during sleep, rendering it extremely dangerous for me to sleep alone. The frequent attacks of this terrible malady have endeavored my mind, and I have, at times, in my right for business. Do you think it is right, your honor, and will it be a credit to this court, that I should be sentenced to an epileptic to hard labor and solitary confinement?"

His Story of the Deed.
"Ten years ago I came to St. Paul in search of my health, and began business in a small way. I soon went for my family, consisting of my wife and three daughters. Eight years ago a great calamity overtook me in the loss of two darling children. Since then, I have been a discouraged and broken-hearted man. I am forty years of age, and my wife, another calamity has overtaken me. I have been tried and convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, a terrible crime, and sentenced to hard labor. I here protest, before God and the world, that I am innocent. I am not the cause of Helen Clayton's death. I did all in my power to relieve the poor woman of her suffering, but upon examination I found that she had been operated upon by some one else. The company and inflammation had already begun to do their deadly work. I don't believe that Helen Clayton was the victim of a mortal sin, as testified to by Mrs. Wrede, and I here denounce the evidence of Stephen Douglas Clayton as false."

"I have been denounced as a butcher, a murderer and a monster of cruelty, and I forgive you who say that my heart is as tender as a woman's, and has always melted for human suffering. I would not harm a little child. I endeavored to live a peaceful and quiet life among my neighbors, and as the people in St. Paul will know, for fourteen weeks I have been confined in the Ramsey county jail, and have been deprived that freedom, air and sunlight which God in His infinite wisdom vouchsafed to all His creatures."

A Pathetic Appeal.
"I have been separated from family and friends, and my business has been ruined. I had had a little fortune which I proudly trusted would be the support of my family and the stay of my declining years. The greatest part of this has been swept away by the cruel prosecution. My aged parents live in Northern Missouri. They are both very old and feeble, and cannot live much longer. I had hoped to visit my dear old mother once more before her death, and was making preparations to do so when I was arrested. When I am sent to prison my family will soon be left penniless, and my daughter, who is the only one who will be deprived of a father's love and care. I could go into confinement without a murmur were it not for the poverty and disgrace which shall fall upon them. I am now past middle life, and my years have been full of trouble. I need not kneel here to beg the mercy of the court. The jury have already recommended that in their verdict. But in sentencing me to hard labor and solitary confinement, hope the court will remember my family—my aged parents, my beloved daughter, my fast-fading health, my ruined fortune, and the fact that I have never before been arrested on any charge. I am ready for my sentence."

Judge Kelly's Sentence.
"You have said to me that you are a physician, I recognize in that calling an avocation second in its sacred character only to that of the ministry of God, which is the highest and holiest. I rely upon the devotedness and faithfulness of the physician, and seldom do we fail to get a response. I speak of this now because the jury by their verdict have found that you have used the physician's skill and knowledge, which should be used for the purpose of saving life, to destroy that life. It will not do to say that a physician who lends his talents to a city which is full of sinners, and that of other men. This is a crime unknown to any but civilized countries, and ought not to be committed by a citizen. I shall take into consideration what you and the jury have said to me, and in fixing the sentence I shall endeavor to do the most for the offender. Just because the law should not be violated, and merciful because of your plea, I shall take into consideration the recommendation of the jury. The court has a wide discretion granted to it."

The formal sentence of the court was then pronounced, and the doomed man was led to jail by Sheriff Frank Picha.

Three months' interest paid July 1, 1888, on month paid in the State Savings Bank, Germania Life Building, Fourth and Minnesota streets, on or before April 3.

HEARTS NOT WITH IT.

Aldermen Only Go Through the Motion of Considering the Plan.

As They Are Obstinate Set on Holding the Transfer Clause.

A Tough Discussion of the Lighter Street Car Ordinance.

Everything Seems to Hinge on the Question of the Transfers.

The Street Railway Debating club held another session yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the regular meeting of the committee on streets from the board of aldermen. Those present from the aldermanic body were Ald. Copeland, Warren, Zimmerman, Montgomery, Hickman, Franklin and Ingersoll. The outsiders were M. D. Munn, Thomas Cochran, Channing Seabury, H. L. Williams, D. D. Merrill, W. B. Dean, Gebhard Bohn, N. P. Langford, George R. Finch, H. R. Noyes, A. S. Tallmadge, George Squares and Frederick Driscoll. The matter under consideration was the so-called Lighter ordinance, which has passed the assembly and is now in the hands of the board of aldermen. Ald. Copeland, who is chairman of the committee, called the plan of the ordinance before him, and asked whether it would be better to take the measure up section by section. There was a long pause, and as no one seemed to care enough about the matter to proceed, he then asked the members to read the first section.

This is the one section which prevents the ordinance from going through the board of aldermen; at least that is the statement made by those who have been exclusively to the transfer question. As soon as it had been read, Ald. Copeland said he wanted to understand thoroughly that part of the section which provided for transfers being given "on all lines which shall not return the passenger to or near the point from which such passenger started."

Mr. Munn explained the idea was to prevent passengers riding down town and then securing a transfer which would return them to the starting point for one fare. He gave as example of this plan how the trick could be done on the Rice street, Randolph street and West St. Paul lines. The company, Mr. Munn said, was given the franchise cut off transfers on five of the lines on which they were run. The company transferred a run the West St. Paul or Grand avenue.

Lines Around the Loop.
but they were willing to not follow the strict contract franchise as it was written. What the company did want was protection so that passengers could not ride for one fare from their homes and back again. Ald. Warren said it was not the intention of the ordinance to make a two-and-a-half-cent fare, but to make it a one-cent fare. He was of the opinion that the ordinance was a time to fix the matter. He cited the Lafayette and Mississippi street lines as an example, and wanted to know if the passage of the ordinance in its present form would give the company transfers from being obtained from one line to the other. The lines, he said, were not close together when they left the heart of the city, but the terminus of both was only a block or two apart. According to the wording of the section, if the ordinance was passed, the lines in question were such as to practically return the passenger to the starting point, and the company was obliged to issue transfers. This phase of the question was discussed at length by all hands. Ald. Hickman thought the ordinance as written by Ald. Copeland was a good one. Mr. Cochran thought it would be well to have the ordinance and to take changes on the lines to be built in the future. Ald. Franklin suggested the lines be named, and the committee could tell what lines transfers would not be granted on, if the present ordinance passed. Several amendments were suggested by which the wording of the section could be made more plain, but the combined intellects of those present could not work one which would fit the place any better. Ald. Montgomery suggested the striking out of the word "practically," but Mr. Munn was willing that this should be done if it was decided not to do it. Mr. Williams said it was just as well that the word should remain, and as the corporation attorney said he would rather have it in the proposed amendment was dropped. Mr. Munn said Mr. Lighter had given the wording of this part of the section a deal of attention, and he had also studied over the thing for days. The result was the wording as read. This seemed to be taken as an indication that nothing more could be done to amend the ordinance, and after Mr. Munn had explained that all the railway company wanted was to be

Protected From Being Robbed
by the traveling public the discussion was dropped. Ald. Warren then moved to strike out all that part of the section which abolished local transfers on the interurban lines. The ordinance provided that transfers would be good on the interurban if local cars were not run over the tracks every ten minutes apart. Mr. Cochran said the provision for cars to run over the tracks every ten minutes apart would be much better, as it would tend to increase the service. The company were anxious to make a through line out of the interurban, and in order to do so would naturally be forced to put on local cars running ten minutes apart in order to prevent transfers being used on the Midway section, he said,



AN EASTER TRANSITION.

From the Crysalis to But'erfly.

would be in favor of this, as it would tend to build up that section. At least, he said that was his idea. Ald. Franklin said it was right to put on cars, as suggested, but it was noticeable that only one section of the city was benefited. The city east of Wabasha street received no benefit, but was asked to give up all street car improvements. The section of the city which he represented had been complaining of poor service for years, but no relief nor attention was paid them. Mr. Cochran said the only way to get good service was to get the people in the locality where it was demanded. Mr. Bohn said it was very necessary that arrangements be made to get accommodations for the harvest works. As it was now the men employed there were obliged to pay ten cents to reach the work. A large number of the men lived in West St. Paul, and the object was to have the ordinance passed so that arrangements could be made with the North St. Paul Railway company to get the employees to the plant with the payment of one fare. If this was not done the company would be required to put up houses to accommodate the workmen. Ald. Franklin said the passage of the ordinance would be a great benefit to the city.

Would Not Help the Men
much, for they could walk to East Seventh street from the West side while they were waiting for a car. This could easily be done, as the service was only every half hour. There was no second to Ald. Warren's motion to strike out the provision regarding the interurban transfer clause, and the gentlemen proceeded to the consideration of the second section. Ald. Warren, with a premonition that all the afternoon would be wasted in talking the matter over, said it was useless to spend time in discussing the ordinance if it was known that the aldermen would not vote for the passage of the measure. None of the aldermen made answer to this, and the work in hand was gone on with. The third section, providing for the change of the East Seventh street cable street electric line, provoked a long discussion as did the transfer section.

Ald. Franklin said some of the gentlemen who were interested in the ordinance had told him the provision requiring the East and West Seventh street lines to run on those streets was not around the loop, but was detrimental to the interests of the business men doing business in the loop. Mr. Bohn said that the loop business was a curse to merchants, and retailers in the outskirts of the city. Mr. Driscoll, who is chairman of the chamber of commerce committee on street railway matters, made an able effort. He said he was interested in the harvest works, and Driscoll had learned to his view, the most important one in the ordinance. He informed the gentlemen that arrangements could be made with the North St. Paul Railway company by which transfer privileges could be obtained from the street railway company and a reasonable service guaranteed to and from the harvest works. If the North St. Paul company would not give satisfactory service, the street railway company had agreed to step in and use the tracks. By the order the residents of this section of the city would get additional service, and the greatest industry in the city would be placed in direct and easy communication with the city. He was authorized to say that these arrangements could be brought about and a

Given by Both Companies
for a faithful performance of the plan. Ald. Zimmerman doubted the ability of the North St. Paul company to give the service of which Mr. Driscoll had spoken. The company had not enough cars to carry the passengers which now traveled on the line. He was of the opinion that the street railway company should run out to the plant. In the different talks he had engaged in with the street railway people they had been to understand that should the line be changed to an electric line, they would be in a position to run direct to the harvest works. Mr. Driscoll said the street railway company could run on another street but the North St. Paul tracks, if there was a bond from the street railway company and also one from the North St. Paul company, it could, and it was not desirable, or would the street railway company to go ahead and run the line. Ald. Zimmerman said the street railway company would take hold, Mr. Lowry had said, however, he would not be a party to crush out the North St. Paul company. Mr. Cochran inquired if the service on the North St. Paul tracks was every twenty minutes, would that suit the

alderman from the Second ward? Mr. Driscoll said there was no doubt that it could be secured and a bond given for the faithful performance of this part of the contract.

A Period of Five Years.
Ald. Warren objected to the clause in the second section, which provides that after the Comp. line was constructed no sewers shall be built on any of the streets for

There was one street, he said, which was only fifty-five feet wide, and it might become necessary owing to an epidemic to lay a sewer on this street. For this reason he wanted the line made only three years. Mr. Munn said the company could not afford to put down the tracks and then take them up again in three years, as it would necessitate the shutting up of the line during the construction of the sewer, and to shut down the line in the summer would be a heavy loss to the company. He said if this was changed the company would not accept the ordinance. Ald. Franklin, with some feeling, said it was about time the aldermen did something to say regarding a compromise. The motion to make the time three instead of five years was carried. The section providing that the Merriam park extension of the Selby avenue line be operated along Prior avenue to the intersection of University avenue called out the statement from Ald. Hickman that the company were obliged to so operate now. He saw no reason for having the section in the ordinance, as it would probably not be enforced any more than it was now.

The section relating to the payment of licenses on cars operated by the company was amended by inserting a clause that \$10 be paid in January of each year for every car used, and a list of the cars, with the numbers, be filed when the money was paid. The section was also changed so as to make it obligatory on the company to run open cars on all its lines between April and November.

When the section providing for the boulevard, which was proposed by Ald. Copeland, was read, Ald. Copeland remarked the whole section was a farce. The moment he saw that the aldermen were not going to vote for it, he said, "I am not going to vote for it, and I am not going to vote for it, and I am not going to vote for it." Ald. Copeland said he had heard a property owner on the boulevard, who had been taken, Ald. Zimmerman stated with

It is Not What We Say
But what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does that tells the story—
Hood's Cures



Miss Lizzie May Davis, Haverhill, Mass.

After the Grip

Nervous Prostration—No Help Except in Hood's

Sure It Suffered Her Life.

"I have been suffering for two years past with Nervous Prostration which was brought on by a very severe attack of grip. Had

Cold Chills
almost every day for nearly three years. Have now taken on the recommendation of my druggist, three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. What five doctors of both Boston and this city could not do, those three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me, and now I can walk without a cane.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

I feel grateful to Hood's Sarsaparilla, as I believe I should not now be alive if it were not for this medicine." Miss Lizzie May Davis, Haverhill, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, get promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

FIELD, MAHLER & CO.

MORE HALF-PRICES.

If we should advertise a clearing sale today it would surprise you, would it not? But that's exactly what we propose doing this week.

Although this is almost the beginning of the season, we find many lines of Dress Goods badly broken. While these breaks have been repaired with other lines, we dislike small lots or remnants. We have neither time nor inclination to bother with small things. We prefer to keep the stock fresh and clean by closing out such odd lines, even at a loss.

Two sample items, each less than Half-Price:
Thirty-five part pieces of strictly All-Wool Suitings, in this season's newest styles, full 50 and 52 inches wide, will be closed out at

65 Cents

a yard; original prices, \$1.25 and \$1.50. While these goods were made in this country, we are told that most merchants sell them for Scotch goods. That's not our way of advertising. They are, however, fully as good as most Scotch goods retailed for \$2.

The second bargain lot consists of an equal number of pieces of genuine Scotch goods, many of them our own direct importations, which will be closed out at

\$1.00

a yard; original prices, \$2, \$2.25 and \$2.50. They consist of mixed grays and browns, figures, diagonals and stripes, 48 inches wide. It's the greatest Dress Goods bargain that ever came under our observation.

A very special value. A new line of 50-inch imported Satin Stripe Dress Goods, strictly all-wool, in a full line of colors, **\$1.25** a yard; real value, \$2.

While the Dress Goods man wants to advertise about one hundred other things, no more space can be devoted to Dress Fabrics. Besides, the three special items mentioned should keep the entire force as busy as they can be.

SILKS.

The Silk stock embraces the newest and best of everything that can be wanted in Silks and Velvets, for dresses, trimmings or garnitures. More than that—it combines the best selection in the whole Northwest, with the lowest possible prices in this country. With such a combination it's easy to do the Silk business not only of St. Paul, but of the entire Northwest.

There will be found on the center tables tomorrow 25 pieces of Black Surahs, with white hair-line stripes, no two widths of stripe alike, at

58 Cents

a yard; would be good value at 85 cents. The quality is very good; they will not muss or wrinkle.

Colored Satin de Chine, in all the new shades, \$1.50, 30 shades of double-face Changeable Surahs, extra heavy, \$1.

Plain Silk Grenadines, extra fine quality, 22-inches wide, **65 cents.**

Novelty Grenadines, warranted pure silk, 24 inches wide, newest styles, \$1.00.

Novelty Grenadines with figured stripes, \$1.25.

Black Taffetas, 65c, 75c, 85c and \$1.

Black Twilled Indias, 75c. Genuine Oriental Waterproof Silks, **60 cents**; have been considered bargains at 90c.

PRINTED SILKS.
Printed Silks are in many

FIELD, MAHLER & CO.

CONTINUED.

respects the strongest feature of the Silk Stock. Strongest in quantity, strongest in style, strongest in quality and strongest in low prices.

Cheney Brothers' best quality Printed India Silks, plain surfaces, newest styles, and lots of them, **75 cents** a yard. Price everywhere in the United States, \$1.

Our Printed "Twilled" India Silks are made by Cheney Brothers for the best retail trade in America. They stand hard wear better than any silk we know of. They will not crush or wrinkle, and always look fresh and bright. Newest '03 styles only. Price, **\$1.00.** The best is always cheapest. Every sensible woman knows that.

Printed Japanese Silks, **65 cents**; 50 styles and patterns.

Wedding Stationery a specialty. 100 engraved cards, \$1.35; if you furnish plate, 85c.

MORE CLEARING SALES.

The Linen man says he needs the room taken up by Rugs for other purposes. He needs it so badly that he is willing to sell the present stock of Rugs at less than wholesale cost.

All we have to say for the quality of these Rugs is this: They're made by "Bromley," the man who makes the best Rugs in this country.

First quality.
Size 18x4, \$1.25; were \$1.75.
Size 18x4, \$1.75; were \$2.50.
Size 18x4, \$2.50; were \$3.75.
Size 18x20, \$2.50; were \$4.50.
Size 18x27, \$4.00; were \$6.50.
Size 48x50, \$6.00; were \$10.50.
Size 6 ft. by 9 ft., \$15.00; were \$23.00.
7 ft. by 10 ft., \$18.00; were \$28.00.

Second quality.
Size 18x4, \$1.00; were \$1.50.
Size 18x4, \$1.50; were \$2.25.
Size 18x4, \$2.25; were \$3.25.
Size 18x20, \$2.00; were \$3.25.
Size 18x20, \$3.00; were \$4.75.
Size 18x27, \$3.00; were \$4.75.

A little lot of Oriental Rugs are thrown in at these prices.

\$25.00 Rugs for \$15.00.
\$20.00 Rugs for \$10.00.
\$15.00 Rugs for \$8.00.
\$10.00 Rugs for \$5.00.
\$5.00 Rugs for \$2.50.

The buyer gets more than all the profit. We are actually paying a part of every Rug.

Wedding Stationery a specialty. 100 engraved cards, \$1.35; if you furnish plate, 85c.

Hosiery and Underwear.

Ladies' Black Plated-Silk Hose, spliced heels and toes, will be sold this week for **50 cents** a pair. Regular price, 75c.

Ladies' Fine Gauge Fast Ingrain Black Hose, with extra feet, **3 pairs for \$1** (special price). If you have never worn black stockings with white feet buy some of these. You'll like them much better than all black.

For many years one of our best sellers was a line of Boys' Fine Corduroy-Rib Fast Ingrain Black Hose, which sold regularly at 65c to \$1.00 a pair, according to size. For some reason or other the importers sold us 100 dozen at almost one-half the regular prices. This enables us to sell the present stock at

40 Cents

a pair for all sizes. As we said before, they're worth from 65c to \$1.00 a pair. No more when these are gone.

Imported Union Suits.

Imported Swiss Ribbed Union Suits are the best. They are full regular made, soft, very elastic, fit perfectly and wear well. They are made of finest Egyptian cotton, soft lisle thread or silk. Colors are white, ecru, flesh and black. Styles are low neck without sleeves or high neck with long sleeves. The best of it is that our prices for these are not higher than those asked for poorer goods.

NEW THINGS.

Genuine "Boston" Shopping Bags are new in St. Paul. Ladies in the East say they cannot do without them. In order to introduce them quickly we will sell a limited number at less-

FIELD, MAHLER & CO.

CONTINUED.

than-in-Boston prices.

9-inch, \$1.75. 10-inch, \$2.15. 11-inch, \$2.50. With Gusset. 11-inch, \$3.00. 9-inch, \$2.25. 10-inch, \$2.65.

A big showcase is full of latest Paris Novelties. They were imported less than 10 days ago, and can be found in no other store in these cities.

Hat Pins, Corsage Pins, Lace Pins, Daggers, Buckles, Clasps and Belts in gold, silver and enamel. They are artistic reproductions of styles in vogue during the reign of Louis XIV. Prices are extremely reasonable for goods of this high character.

Mail Orders get the best of everything. They're filled promptly and with the utmost care.

Field, Mahler & Co

Wabasha, Fourth and Fifth Sts.

STRONGE'S MILLINERY.

Last week was the busiest since we opened our business one year ago. We feel now that our efforts to keep a first-class store and to please the public are rewarded.

We will show our appreciation in a substantial way the coming week by offering bargains which will speak for themselves. A great many ladies were disappointed because they could not get into our sale on Wire Frames Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings. We have decided to hold it another day. We sold nearly 1,500 the three days mentioned, and we have 1,500 more which will go on sale Monday, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., no longer, at 9c; regular price 25c and 50c, and some are as high as 75c.

1,500 Wire Frame, Black, Brown, White, Gray, Tan, Green, in large, small and medium Hats, Bonnets and Toques. Your choice, 9c.

MONDAY.
100 boxes of a beautiful flower, with about 4 yards of rubber stems, 7 sprays of fine foliage, and 5 large silk and velvet full-blown flowers, in all colors. These have been used for decoration at our opening, but are not damaged nor soiled. Regular price \$1.75, for this sale only 68c. Sample box in the window.

68c.

We are daily receiving the latest novelties in Hats, Flowers, Jet Trimmings, Gills, Ribbons.

Mail orders are promptly filled, and get benefit of all special sales.

390 Wabasha St.

ST. PAUL.

THE STANDARD SHOE CO.

423 HAS THIS SHOE FOR \$3



A Fine Kid or Cloth Top Button or Laced Hand-Turn or Welt Only \$3.00

W A B A S H A St

A pair for all sizes. As we said before, they're worth from 65c to \$1.00 a pair. No more when these are gone.

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Imported Swiss Ribbed Union Suits are the best. They are full regular made, soft, very elastic, fit perfectly and wear well. They are made of finest Egyptian cotton, soft lisle thread or silk. Colors are white, ecru, flesh and black. Styles are low neck without sleeves or high neck with long sleeves. The best of it is that our prices for these are not higher than those asked for poorer goods.

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World's Fair Souvenir Coins

At Globe Office.

NO USE DENYING There is no Remedy like the Equal of ST. JACOBS OIL for the Prompt and Permanent Cure of Pains and Aches