THE CRITIC.

THE CRITIC is increasing in circulation faster than all the other daily papers in the District of Columbia.

THE WASHINGTON CRITIC.

THE CRITIC.

THE CRITIC'S circulation is Exceeded by only one daily paper in the City of Washington, and is rapidly gaining.

19TH YEAR--WHOLE NO. 5,751. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1887. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GOVERNMENT GOSSIP.

Events of Interest in and About the Departments.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS.

New National Banks--Mr. Fairchild's Affliction--General and Personal.

Exports of Breadstuffs.—The exports of breadstuffs from the United States for the calendar year 1886 aggregated $148,122,-020, compared to $120,000,137, for the preceding year.

Work at the Bindery.—Owing to the overtaxed condition of the Public Bindery, Secretary Manning has found it necessary to extend the time allowed for furnishing blank books and other material. Four months will hereafter be required for making blank books; binding orders, where there is no printing, will require three months; two months should be allowed for the preparation of all blank forms.

Norfolk Wants Work.—The special committee appointed by the councils of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., to visit Washington regarding work at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, had a long interview yesterday afternoon with the Secretary of the Navy. The committee, through Hon. George E. Bowden, Representative-elect from that district, stated the value and extent of the plant at the Norfolk yard, and claimed that the recent order of Secretary Whitney in ignoring the facilities there for building and repairing vessels is an injustice to the service. It is the only yard on this coast that is never blockaded by ice, and where out-door work can be carried on all the year round. The proximity to the pine lands of North Carolina was also shown to be an element of cheapness in doing work there.

Minor and Personal.

Assistant Secretary Fairchild has been called to New York by the alarming illness of his mother.

By direction of the Solicitor-General telephone suits were yesterday instituted in Boston similar to those recently quashed in Ohio.

THE MATTHEWS NOMINATION.

Probable Adverse Report By the Senate District Committee.

The Senate District of Columbia Committee held an important meeting to-day, all the members, Messrs. Ingalls, Harris, Spooner, Blackburn, Chency, Chace, Vance, Brown and Palmer, being present. The nomination of Recorder of Deeds Matthews and Justice of the Peace Mills were considered. The Matthews nomination is said to have been adversely acted upon by a vote nearly the same as that previously taken. Final action was not taken on the Mills nomination.

Waxem's Carriage.

After the President's reception last night, and when the departing guests were pulling their lungs out in stentor shouts for their carriages, some one in a party of Senators and Members called for Judge Waxem's carriage. A gentlemanly and urbane policeman, who had no tumble in his soul, sang out: "Judge Waxem's carriage;" the next man took it up and the next, the drivers of various carriages caught it, and in two minutes there was such a yelling for Judge Waxem's carriage that that able statesman was scarcely to be restrained from rising in his place and making a few incongruvial remarks on the unanimity and comprehensiveness of this great and glorious Republic of ours. Suffice it to say that he did not, neither did he *get* his carriage, but went home in a street car in the highest style of Jeffersonian simplicity.

Strikers' Devilish Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Jan. 14.—An explosion occurred last evening on the Sutter Street Cable Line, which wrecked a dummy and threw its four passengers violently out upon the pavement. Mrs. Hildebrandt, wife of a wealthy merchant, was badly bruised and is prostrated from the effects of the shock. The others were less seriously hurt. The explosive is supposed to have been giant powder, and there is little doubt that the strikers put it upon the track.

A Great Fire From a Spark.

AUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 14.—Yesterday sparks from an engine set fire to prairies twenty-five miles north of Austin. There has been a three months' drouth. The grass is as dry as tinder, and the flames spread like lightning before a stiff wind, burning 5,000 acres. A flock of 1,000 sheep was caught in the flames and all were burned. Five hundred are already dead and the balance dying.

Favor the Cullom Bill.

DENVER, COL., Jan. 14.—The Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade at their annual meeting last night unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the Interstate Commerce bill, and requesting the Colorado delegation in Congress to vote for the bill and use all honorable means to secure its passage.

The State Press Association during the city adopted similar resolutions.

Prominent Hotel Arrivals.

WELCKER'S.—C. T. Firse, Olympia; W. N. Kremer, Philadelphia; W. H. Firse, Kittsburgh, Wash. Ter.

WORMLEY'S.—William Hoffman, New York; Augustus E. Willson, Louisville; J. S. Sudlam, Lowell, Mass.

NATIONAL.—Charles E. Brown, Pittsburg; L. Mohr, Savannah; E. E. Nilson, Philadelphia; W. Colvill, Red Wing, Minn.

RIGGS.—D. C. Phillips, Pittsburg; A. H. E. May, Stamford, Conn; George O. Jones, New York *Times*; Thomas G. Prosser, New York.

ARLINGTON.—J. Van Cox, New York; Sandford Calvin, Kingston, Canada; General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Jones, Philadelphia.

EBBITT.—R. H. Young, Norwich, Conn.; W. J. Sears, U. S. N.; John P. Marsh, Springfield, Mass.; F. W. Kimberly, Sioux City, Iowa; E. T. Riddick, New York.

ST. JAMES.—W. N. Paine, Newark, N. J.; H. F. McCarty, Thomasville, N. C.; Wm. Youtz, Renove, Pa.; John Brand, Elmira, N. Y.; E. H. Rowley, Williamsport, Pa.

METROPOLITAN.—W. N. Turner, West Point, Ga.; George H. Knight, St. Louis; Dr. R. J. Brewer, Charlotte, N. C.; B. H. Dodd, New York; C. B. Luch, Fredericksburg, Va.

WILLARD'S.—John P. Jones, Kingman, Kan.; A. A. Winston, Mobile, Ala.; P. B. Leach, S. W. Cobb and Walter S. Douglas, St. Louis; R. W. McIntire, Buffalo; A. V. Young, New York.

He Knew His Weakness.

Aurelia—Arthur, this is a momentous question. You ask me to give my life into your keeping. Oh, Arthur—

De Twirliger—For heaven's sake don't be violent. If I've made a bad break, forgive me.

"No, no, Arthur; let us not misunderstand each other. Can I, dare I trust you?"

"Aurelia, I will answer you frankly. Speaking for a tailor or a hotel man, I would say 'no,' but as a maiden I think you can venture."—[Philadelphia Call.

Motto of a wood-sawyer—I came, I sawed, I corded.

SOCIAL AND SEMI-SOCIAL.

The Diplomatic levee last night at the White House was a notable one, assembling, as it did, so many persons prominent in foreign and official life, as well as the distinguished guests from resident social circles, who are not frequently tempted out to evening receptions. The invitations to others than official families came verbally from either the President or his wife. The Mansion was in gala dress, each apartment being richly decorated with cut flowers and growing plants. The East Room had the windows converted into bowers, with tall and spreading palms. The three windows of the Blue Parlor were hidden behind a massing of green and a lower border of poinsetta and azalea bushes. The arrangements for the comfort of the vast throng invited were most satisfactory, the state and private dining-rooms, where the guests laid aside their wraps, affording convenient access to the main corridor, where the company promenaded until the descent of the receiving party. President Cleveland escorted Mrs. Manning down stairs and Secretary Bayard Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Manning following with Mrs. Vilas, Secretary Whitney, Secretary Endicott, Mr. Vilas and Colonel Lamont closing up the procession. Mrs. Endicott and Mrs. Whitney were not present. Mr. Bayard made the presentations for the Diplomatic Corps, headed by Mr. Preston, and afterward Colonel Wilson introduced the guests to the President and Lieutenant Duvall to Mrs. Cleveland. Following the Diplomatic Corps, the Senators, Justices, Members of Congress, department officials, journalists and private citizens, all accompanied by ladies, were introduced. Mr. Corcoran, with his granddaughter, Miss Lulie Eustis, received an ovation, not only from the President and Mrs. Cleveland, but all along the line. Wherever he stopped, people gathered to pay respects. Mr. Corcoran has not attended an evening levee at the White House for many years, but could not resist the invitation of a Democratic President's handsome wife. He greatly enjoyed the event, and looked many years younger than his age. Mr. Marshall P. Wilder also held impromptu levees here and there when meeting acquaintances.

Prominent in the group in the Blue Parlor was Mr. Bissell, the President's law partner; Secretaries Whitney, Endicott, Mr. Vilas, Mrs. Folsom, Miss Endicott, Mrs. and Miss Sears, Mrs. Sicard, Mrs. Goodyear, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fryer, Mrs. and Miss Lamar, Miss Manning, Miss Vilas, Miss Hoyne, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Lamont, Miss Warner and others of the Cabinet families. The display of handsome dressing has not been surpassed, and the costliness of the toilets and the value of the gems worn by the ladies hardly equaled here before.

Mrs. Cleveland wore an art dress of ruby plush, simply made. The skirt had a long train, falling from the waist in two broad box-pleats. The waist had a square-shaped neck, and was sleeveless. Exquisite point trimmed the neck and fell in a ruffle over the shoulder. She wore a diamond necklace and pendant, and there was a diamond rose and a diamond spray of flowers in her hair.

Mrs. Manning wore maize faille and brocaded velvet with low neck, trimmed with point. Mrs. Vilas, shell pink faille with the entire front drapery of beaded tulle, with low necked waist trimmed with pink pearl and opal passementries. She wore a gold chain necklace and a diamond shell pendant.

Mme. Romero wore opal tinted satin with gold and opal passementries. Mrs. Helyar, a Marie Stuart gown of white faille Francaise and white brocaded velvet. The waist was square at the neck with tall frills of lace on the shoulders and lace sleeves. A broad sash of white satin was tied about the waist and fell over the train in long loops. Baroness d'Hajuba, white brocade and satin, low corsage; Miss West and Miss Flora West, pink tulle and satin; Miss Amalie West, white tulle garlanded with buttercups; Mrs. Leland Stanford, black lace and grenadine toilet and magnificent diamonds. In her ears, black pearls surrounded by diamonds, three large clusters, and pendants; in her necklband of velvet, a diamond brooch of numerous stones, a diamond, a large, black pearl, and bracelets studded with large diamonds. Mrs. Folsom wore lavender moire and beaded tulle; Mrs. Sicard, white corded silk and pearls; Mrs. Goodyear, pink moire and pink pearl trimmings; Mrs. Audenried, point lace draperies over white satin; Miss Audenried, blue tulle; Miss Caldwell, white corded silk. The low corsage had a bertha of point lace, and ropes of pearls crossed from shoulder to shoulder. A diamond branch and a star gleamed in the lace. She wore on a garnet velvet neckband three magnificent diamond stars, another in her hair, a necklace of pearls, three or four strands, and her earrings were large pearls in a cluster of diamonds. Miss Lina Caldwell wore white satin, caught with roses, and over the skirt fell silver beaded tulle, moire sash and low neck. She wore large pearls in her ears and a pearl necklace of five strands; Mrs. Donnelle, black velvet and jet; Miss Manchert, gold-beaded tulle and gold-brocaded velvet; Miss Eustis, blue crepe and satin; Mrs. Senator Jones, lavender tulle and moire; Mrs. Findlay, olive plush and duchess lace; Mrs. Seney, a rich toilet of scarlet velvet and light brocade; Mrs. A. A. Wilson, white moire, elaborately trimmed with pearls; Miss Wilson, blue tulle, wreathed with forget-me-nots; Miss Kate Davis, white net, with olive ribbons; Mrs. Fryer, white satin and pearls; Mrs. Townsend, maize-corded silk, with elaborate trimmings of jet; Mme. Kuld, white satin and pearls; Mrs. Frank Leslie, resplendent in lace and diamonds; Miss Lamar, white satin and tulle; Mrs. Sheridan, point lace dress; Miss Mattie Mitchell, white tulle, garlanded with violets. About half-past 10, when the rest of the guests had been presented, the President and Mrs. Manning led the receiving party through a tour of the rooms and back again to the Blue Parlor, where the gathering then became entirely informal and very delightful. It was after 11 before they went up stairs, as Mrs. Cleveland, knowing it would take some time for the guests to reach their carriages, considerably prolonged the time down stairs. The East Room, as well as the other parlors, when nearly all had departed, presented an amazing floor collection of floral and broken boat ornaments, bits of ribbons, torn lace, and was the host evidence of the immense throng which surged through the house throughout the evening. The weather, which promised to be unpropitious, as usual cleared up, and in the half hour preceding and following the reception no rain fell.

Mrs. Laughton, who went first to the White House levee, held a very brilliant reception later at her own residence, beginning her series of Thursday nights. Most of the Diplomatic Corps, as well as others popular in social life, joined the throng at this hospitable mansion. Mrs. Laughton was assisted by her guests, Mrs. Rawle of Philadelphia, and Miss Berghmans. She received in a velvet robe, brocaded in pansies and bordered with point lace. Mrs. Rawle wore pale blue brocaded satin and handsome lace.

Judge Waxem, the new Member from Wayback, accompanied by his estimable wife, Mandy, were among the conspicuous guests at the President's reception last evening. It was Mandy's first appearance in fashionable society at the Capital, and both herself and husband received marked attention from the President and Mrs. Cleveland and other prominent personages who are among the Judge's numerous ardent friends and admirers at the National seat of Government.

Mrs. Leland Stanford began her Thursday receptions yesterday, and her house was thronged during the entire afternoon. Miss Fellen and Mtes Kobl assisted her in receiving and presided in the dining-room, where substantials and dainties were served most abundantly. Mrs. Stanford made a charming impression on those who had the pleasure of meeting her yesterday for the first time, and the company was a distinguished one in every respect. Mrs. Stanford will receive the three coming Thursdays.

IN CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Against Postponement of the Interstate Commerce Bill.

PROBABLE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

Mr. Hoar and Mr. Sherman in Opposition to the Measure.

AGREEMENT ON THE MILITIA BILL.

The Matthews Nomination to be Reported on Adversely.

Soon after the Senate convened today Mr. Cullom moved to resume consideration of the Interstate Commerce bill at once. The yeas and nays were called for, and the motion prevailed by 37 to 12.

The nays were Messrs. Blair, Cameron, Chace, Chency, Frye, Hawley, Hoar, Morrill, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman and Spooner.

Mr. Sewell reported an agreement of the conferrees on the bill increasing the annual appropriation for the militia. The Senate had increased the appropriation to $600,000, and the conferrees agreed to fix the amount at $400,000.

Mr. Plumb introduced and the Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the Commissioners for information as to the number of wholesale and retail liquor licenses in this District, the authority under which issued, etc.

Mr. Hoar then took the floor in opposition to the Interstate-Commerce report.

At 2:30 Mr. Hoar concluded his speech, and inquiries were propounded to him by other Senators as to the practical operations of the short haul clause.

Mr. Sherman then took the floor against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Edmunds in its favor. A vote before adjournment seems likely. It is generally conceded that the bill will pass by from 4 to 8 majority.

The House.

The House to-day agreed to the conference report on the Electoral Count bill.

The conference report increasing the appropriation for the Fort Scott, Kansas, public building to $40,000 was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on private bills.

THE DISTRICT IN THE SENATE.

The Senate District Committee decided to-day to recommend the passage of the House bill providing for the Eastern Branch bridge.

The School Trustee bill was discussed, but it was decided to take no action upon it at present.

The committee indorsed the bill to incorporate the Young Women's Christian Home of this city.

The numerous street railroad bills were taken up and referred to subcommittees.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The subject of legislation to reduce the price of gas was taken up in the Senate District Committee to-day, and it was decided to hold a special meeting at 11 a. m. to-morrow to receive the report on the Georgetown company. At this meeting the matter will be put into such shape that Mr. Spooner can move early next week to have action taken in reference to both companies.

THE FOREIGN MAIL SUBSIDY.

The foreign mail subsidy fight cannot be revived this winter until the Postoffice Appropriation bill comes up in the Senate. The House Postoffice Committee has decided that it has no authority to make such provisions, and it would be ruled out in the House as new legislation. As the bill is now in its earliest stages of subcommittee preparation the subsidy battle will not begin until very late in the session.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in secret session has confirmed Hugh A. Dinsmore, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General at Corea; J. W. Davis, Appraiser of Merchandise at Providence, R. I.; O. J. Gallup, Register of the Land Office at Carson City, Nev.; also thirty-three postmasters.

THE INTERSTATE BILL.

The managers of the Interstate Commerce bill have made a canvass of the Senate and claim that the motion to recommit the bill will be lost. Thirty-eight Senators, of whom twenty four are Democrats, are relied upon to vote against the motion; thirty Senators, of whom twenty-four are Republicans, to vote for it, and seven are counted as doubtful.

THE HOUSE PENSIONS COMMITTEE.

At the meeting to-day, the Logan and Blair Pension bills were made a special order for Tuesday next.

THE NEW SIGNAL SERVICE BUILDING.

The bill to purchase the property at Twenty-fourth and M streets for the Signal Service, at a cost of $108,000, has been agreed to in committee.

CAPITOL CHIT-CHAT.

Men and Measures in Both Houses of Congress.

Senator Cameron yesterday afternoon introduced a bill to provide for Government Commissioners to the proposed Constitutional Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia.

The picture of the first battle between Ironclads has been purchased by the Government and hung in the Capitol.

Representative Findlay of Maryland yesterday introduced a memorial praying for a Congressional investigation of the alleged brutality and cruelty to oyster dredgers in the Chesapeake and their reported involuntary servitude.

In Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday at the conclusion of Mr. Evarts' speech, a unanimous agreement was reached that a vote on the Interstate Commerce bill should be taken to-day. The Anti Polygamy bill was then taken up, the House amendments non-concurred in, and a conference committee appointed.

In the House the Judiciary Committee held the floor and continued to pass bills of minor importance until adjournment.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Washington People, Visitors and Others Well Known Here.

—WALKER H. FRENCH, for a long time an employe of the House of Representatives, has been appointed Fire Commissioner of Boston.

—JAMES P. VOORHEES intends to remove his contemplated opening in this city in the legitimate to the People's Theatre, New York, next season.

The New York Democrats.

A regular meeting of the New York State Democratic Association will be held on Saturday evening, January 15, at 237 Second street northwest, for the purpose of electing officers.

LIVELY TIMES IN COURT.

Mrs. Emmons Takes the Stand and Testifies.

Looking as fresh and bright as a dainty mountain pink, Mrs. Emmons walked briskly into the old Circuit Court room this morning with a confident smile lighting up her face. Her eyes were bright and restless, and her cheek had a brightened color, bringing forth looks of admiration from even the ladies who composed the major portion of the vast gathering within the venerable walls. She came prepared to testify in her own behalf and looked her best. She was somewhat more nervous than usual, but otherwise gave no outward sign of excitement at the approaching ordeal.

Enveloping her handsome figure was a costly sealskin cloak that reached so low that her dress was hidden completely from view. A pretty bonnet, with beaded work, set off and made complete her costume. Preceding her as a sort of advance body-guard, came her maid and "Chawles" and "Sir Walter Davidge," as she calls her footman, bearing between them an immense valise, filled with papers to be used by her for reference in her own testimony. She took her accustomed seat in front of the jury before the trial commenced, flanked on either side by her fair friend, Miss Crandell, and her faithful maid, Annie.

The midday sun struggling through the dust-covered windows lighted up the faces of those present, and made all the regular attendants of the trial easily recognized. Nearly every one connected with the case was late, and the hands of the ancient timepiece on the wall had kissed the hour of noon before the proceedings were fairly under way. Professor Emmons was on hand, as promised by his counsel yesterday. He was neatly dressed in plain black, and sat quietly by his counsel, saying little, and confining that to a word of suggestion to one or the other of his counsel.

DR. BUSEY CALLED.

Mr. Garnett said that as a matter of accommodation to Dr. Samuel C. Busey he was first placed on the stand instead of Mrs. Emmons. Mr. Conway Robinson, of Mrs. Emmons' counsel, conducted the examination. Dr. Busey said he first saw Mrs. Emmons on the 15th of October last. He saw her twice again in the succeeding week, and again at Wormley's after Mrs. Emmons returned to Europe. He said that he first visited her in response to a letter from Mrs. de Cormis, stating that it was thought that a certain lady was insane and that it was desired that he should examine her. The letter inclosed one from Dr. Godding.

THE DOCTOR TRICKED.

That day two ladies came to his office. Mrs. Emmons personated Mrs. de Cormis and Mrs. de Cormis personated the lady whom witness was to examine. Mrs. Emmons introduced Mrs. de Cormis as the lady to be examined. During the examination Mrs. Emmons frequently nodded approval. After a careful examination he said to Mrs. Emmons that the lady examined was, in his opinion, sane. Mrs. de Cormis, at Mrs. Emmons' request, then retired, and the latter asked Dr. Busey if he had reserved any of his opinion about Mrs. de Cormis. Afterward, in Dr. Busey's office, she asked if witness knew Mrs. Emmons, and on replying he did not think he would remember her, she said: "I am Mrs. Emmons." At her request, then, Dr. Busey made an examination of Mrs. Emmons and told her that in his opinion she was sane. The next time he saw Mrs. Emmons was at Wormley's Hotel. From that interview he should again decide her sane.

"Now, Doctor," said Mr. Robinson, "from all that you know of this case, from your examination of Mrs. Emmons, what is your opinion—is she sane or insane?"

"She is sane," said the witness, positively.

"Have you any doubt at all in the premises?"

"None whatever."

The cross-examination was then taken up by Mr. Kent. In response to an inquiry he admitted that his experience with insanity cases was limited. Mrs. Emmons' object in coming to see him, he said, was as she stated, to prove her sanity in order to recover her property.

"And with this object in view," said Mr. Kent, "her manner was guarded?"

A LITTLE LEGAL TILT.

"I object," said Mr. Garnett, jumping to his feet.

"All right. I'll withdraw it—will withdraw anything if you will only sit down," said Mr. Kent.

"I'll not sit down till I'm through," retorted Mr. Garnett.

Mr. Kent sighed and the audience laughed.

Mr. Kent then changed the question and followed the Doctor's testimony throughout, endeavoring to break it down, but failed to injure the strength of it, the witness ending by saying that in his opinion Mrs. Emmons was perfectly sane, and had been in all her interviews with him entirely coherent. In reference to some newspaper articles about her, Mrs. Emmons told him that she had not sought notoriety through the press, but had only denied falsehoods published about her and her actions.

"Is it your opinion that Mrs. Emmons is capable of caring for herself, her person and her property?" asked Mr. Kent.

"I am unable to answer that question in reference to any one, without having known them all their life."

"You are unable then to answer it in reference to Mrs. Emmons?"

"I am unable to answer it in reference to any lady. As a rule, they are generally incapable of caring for property."

The certificate given by Dr. Busey of Mrs. Emmons was then put in evidence, the papers being handed to Mr. Kent.

"You want to look out for papers intrusted to Mr. Kent," spoke up the defendant. [Laughter.]

"Did Mrs. Emmons ever claim to you that her husband persecuted her?" asked Mr. Kent.

"Yes, she said her husband persecuted her."

In reference to the letter of Dr. Godding inclosed by Mrs. de Cormis, which witness offered to give Mr. Kent, the latter said that he preferred the original. The Doctor replied that he must have it as Mrs. Emmons had given it to him. The defendant replied that she had not.

"You had not?" Mr. Kent asked, looking at Mrs. Emmons.

Puckering up her pretty mouth and giving her head a saucy toss, she gave vent to a long, drawn-out emphatic "No-o-o."

Mr. Kent then asked Dr. Busey to take into consideration all the delusions of Mrs. Emmons shown in this inquiry and say what he thought of her conduct on board the Lydian Monarch.

"I think," replied Dr. Busey, slowly, "that coming home to her husband from Europe and being met on board by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Dr. Kempster and her husband, the three men who had been the instruments through whom she was first put into a mad house, I do not think that her actions, her anger, her fear and her indignation were anything but those of the sanest person."

THE LADIES APPLAUD.

As this answer ended a low ripple of applause, gradually swelled, until the loud rapping of the Marshal for order was completely drowned. The applause came principally from the ladies, some of whom expressed their opinion so openly as to rise out of their seats and wave their handkerchiefs. The effect of this outburst on Mrs. Emmons was most pleasing, and the contrary effect on her husband caused him to turn a shade paler.

The court then took a recess, this closing the Doctor's testimony. The court-room during the recess resembled very much the school-room during the absence of the teacher. Ladies took out their lunches and made themselves as comfortable and much at home as possible in the packed court room.

Mrs. Emmons and her party were the only ladies who left the court room during the recess. When the doors were opened to allow the jury and others to pass out to lunch those who had waited during the entire morning session, and they were not a few, crowded into the court-room and jammed it like packed sardines.

MRS. EMMONS TESTIFIES.

Mrs. Emmons was then sworn and gave her testimony in a straightforward manner, the embarrassment noticeable at first soon wearing away.

"Your name is?"

"Wiltha A. Emmons."

"You were married when?"

"On the 5th of November. No, that's not right," hesitating. "On the—now I am confused. You had better ask my husband. It was the 15th of August, 1866—no, 1876. I have the ring on."

"You took a trip?"

"Yes, a wedding trip up the Rhine."

"How far up did you go?"

"Well, I don't think I can say exactly. We went to many places. We then returned to the United States, went to Mr. Emmons', and spent the winter in New York."

"Afterwards where did you go?"

"To a little place in Maine, near the Penobscot River."

"Where did you go then?"

"To New York. My husband was there still engaged on geological work. We remained there until we went West. We stayed at Cheyenne, W. T., a good while. We returned to Boston just before the Christmas of '77, I think so. We returned to Cheyenne and again went to Boston on the death of Mr. Emmons' father."

"When did you go to Europe?"

"Now let me see," she said, hesitating. "It was just after I had the kick on the head. I went to Europe because Mr. Emmons was going into geological work and did not want to take me to Leadville. Perhaps he did not know exactly what he did want." [Laughter.]

"On what line did you go to Europe?"

HER EUROPEAN TRIP.

"The White Star Line, and I started the latter part of October, 1878. I joined my husband on Christmas eve, 1879, at Denver, Col. While in Europe I went from London to Paris, where I staid—let me see, I was there one Christmas, the Christmas of 1878. I then went to Dresden. Now, let me alone [to Mr. Garnett, who started to interrupt her]. I then went to St. Petersburg, and from there to Berlin."

"Has she finished about her trip?" asked Mr. Kent.

"I can give them to you for an hour, Mr. K.," she said, and then started off, giving a long string of them, until Mr. Kent cried: "Enough, enough."

"I then came back to America," Mrs. Emmons said, "and went from New York to Denver to see Mr. Emmons. I then went up to Cheyenne, where our home still was. I went there to break it up—now, I don't mean to smash the furniture, but to remove it to Denver." [Laughter.]

"I staid in Cheyenne until the autumn of '80. I then went to New York in, let me see, '81, no '80. I staid in New York only long enough to settle that little brother of his. (Laughter). I then came to Washington in the spring of '81."

"Where did you put up?" asked Mr. Garnett.

"We didn't 'put up;' we stopped at Wormley's. From there we took the house 915 Sixteenth street."

"How long did you live in that house?"

"Until we moved out." [Laughter.]

"Now that won't do, there's too much levity here in the court-room."

"We staid there until about Christmas, '81."

"Did anything occur about the 1st of April 1884?"

"I don't like to tell it. It makes my head ache. They say 'hate the sin and love the sinner.' I do. Husband and wife are one. I love both."

"What has this got to do with it," asked Mr. Kent.

"Now, I must insist upon counsel on the other side keeping quiet," said Mr. Garnett.

"Yes, you must," said Mrs. Emmons, "or else I'll make you regret it, Mr. Kent. I will make it unpleasant for you. Perhaps you would like to have me report what I told Mr. Emmons when I found he had retained such as you for his counsel."

"Keep quiet, Mrs. Emmons," said Mr. Garnett, mildly.

"Well, you had better," she said, shaking her finger at him. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Emmons then testified at length concerning certain letters from a women to Mr. Emmons which she had found, and detailed her visit to Philadelphia, where she found the girl and bribed her to give up some of Mr. Emmons' notes to her.

Man's Inherent Helplessness.

Loving Husband—"Where are my gum boots?"

Devoted Wife—"In the shoe closet.

"And my muffler?"

"On your fur cap."

"By the way, where is my cap?"

"On the hat-rack."

"Thanks, dear. I don't see how I ever got along without you."—[Omaha World.

CLUVERIUS HANGED.

He Protests His Innocence to the Last Moment.

SCENES AT THE EXECUTION

History of the Crime of Which He was Adjudged Guilty.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 14.—The morning broke cloudy to-day. A thick mist hid the light of the sun, and clouds obscured the sky. It was a gloomy, disagreeable beginning of what afterwards proved to be a bright and beautiful day, for at 10 o'clock the mist disappeared, the clouds rolled back, and the atmosphere was as bright and balmy as ever seen in May. Cluverius was up early. His counsel, Mr. Rec. Crump parted with him at 2 o'clock this morning, and he afterwards took only a few hours' rest, without removing his clothes. He ate sparingly, but bore up bravely, and seemed to be hopeful. Groups of people gathered around the newspaper offices and the vicinity of the jail, anxious to hear what action, if any, the Governor had taken.

THOMAS J. CLUVERIUS.

As the hours wore on the crowds increased, and the excitement became more and more intense. The telephone at the city jail was in constant use, asking for the latest news. The Governor remained in his private office in the Executive Mansion, and was not seen by any of the counsel. They had done all that they could for their client, but to no avail. Mr. Beverly Crump, one of the most active of the counsel, came down to the jail about 11 o'clock and had a talk with the prisoner.

Mr. Frank W. Cunningham, who has frequently sung for the prisoner's gratification, also came down, and soon sang with much melody several hymns, one of which, commencing "How firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord," greatly affected the prisoner. The excitement incidental to the hanging was greatly augmented by reason of the fact that it was unknown what the action of the Governor would be, and there were a great many criticisms upon this, many very severe upon the Governor.

A photographer of very enterprising turn mounted a housetop in the neighborhood of the jail, and photographed the thousands of people that lined the streets, also of the jail. The prisoners, some three or four hundred in number, mostly negroes, chanted in loud voices their peculiar hymns while waiting for the hour of the execution. The scaffold was erected in the inclosure of the jail yards, and admittance was gained only by a ticket from City Sergeant Smith. Notwithstanding this, the small space left was filled with people brought out by idle curiosity. About 11:30 o'clock the prisoner sent for Mr. Rec. Crump, and they had a conference, the exact nature of which is not known.

The jail officers were busy at work, testing the rope and making preparations for the execution. The rope was made of silk and weighed one pound and a quarter. The scaffold was made by a colored councilman of Richmond, and is a very primitive structure of pine wood, the drop being about eight feet. The trap was supported by three pieces of scantling, about four by six inches in size. On one side of it the jail walls stood, 22 feet wide; on the other the jail building, making a narrow corridor of 16 feet in width and about 40 yards in length. Here the crowd assembled, packed close together, and above, along a gallery on a perfect level with the scaffold, were about a hundred people. There were about a score of newspaper men present, and they owe the jail officials thanks for courtesies extended.

THE DEATH MARCH.

After Mr. Crump reported that the Governor had determined not to interfere, Sergeant Smith hurried his preparations for the execution. The crowd on the outside, numbering at least 15,000, yelled and hooted and seemed impatient for the crisis. At 1 o'clock the prisoner was led out of his cell. He wore a neat suit of black diagonal cloth and a waterproof cloak buttoned behind. His arms were pinioned in front, and his step was firm and nerveless.

The people on the house tops and in the trees yelled when they saw him descending the steps and this was the signal for a general whoop from the crowd. Down the winding steps of the jail came the procession, headed by Deputy Sergeant Macon, followed by Sergeant J. C. Smith, escorting the prisoner, and behind them Rev. Dr. W. E. Hatcher and Deputy Sergeant Allen. Cluverius was cool and collected. He did not quiver or show the slightest nervous embarrassment. He stepped quickly and naturally up the long flight of steps and stopped immediately in the centre of the trap door. He wore a cheap brown hat, and his shoes were of the fashionable cut and neatly polished. His face had on it a beard of several days' growth, and his countenance seemed lined, as if by force of great will power.

Sergeant Smith advanced to the front of the scaffold, and in a loud and distinct voice read the death warrant. Turning to the prisoner after finishing the reading, he asked: "Have you anything to say?" To this Cluverius replied, in a voice inaudible ten feet away: "Not a word, sir."

Rev. Dr. Hatch then said: "Let us all pray," and kneeling upon the rough pine boards of the scaffold, offered a fervent appeal to the Throne of Mercy. During this prayer the prisoner remained standing. No trace of excitement was visible except that his eyelids quivered every second. His hat had been removed and his brown hair glistened in the sunlight. When the prayer was ended the condemned man asked Dr. Hatcher to come near him, and when the Doctor did so a few words in a low voice were said to him. Turning to the crowd below, Dr. Hatcher said:

"I am requested by the prisoner to say just one word that he carries no ill-feeling to-day against any one on earth." He protested his innocence to the last. At 1:08 o'clock the trap sprung and the body of Cluverius shot downward.

The rope stretched so that his feet touched the ground. Gasps for breath came from the doomed man for six minutes. He did not writhe. In sixteen minutes he was pronounced dead and his body was given the undertaker to be taken to his home.

HIS LAST NIGHT.

Cluverius Calm and Undisturbed to the Last.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 14.—Cluverius passed much of the time yesterday in reading his Bible and chatting about the most commonplace topics, including music and flowers. He seemed to be buoyed up by delusive hopes. He exhibited the most extraordinary nerve and listened to the workmen engaged in erecting his scaffold with the utmost calmness, and even serenity. It was frequently observed of him that he had been a remarkable psychological phenomenon all along, and even to last evening he had been singularly devoid of anything approaching fear of death.

The Governor was busily engaged all day in reading letters and hearing the views on this case of the numerous callers at the Executive Office. In the afternoon, he, accompanied by United States Senator John W. Daniel, visited the reservoir, the scene of Lillian Madison's death, to examine the spot. He has given this case the most careful consideration, and is probably as well informed about all of the facts connected with it as any man in the State.

Among the papers submitted to the Governor by Cluverius' counsel was a sworn statement made by Theo. Donavant and George C. Davis. The affidavits say they visited the reservoir on the 14th of March, the day the dead body of Lillian Madison was found, and made a thorough examination of the grounds. They followed the path supposed to have been taken by the betrayed girl and her murderer. They say they found the spot where the watch-key was found and examined the ground carefully, but did not see the key. The affidavits also declare they went to the small-pox hospital, where the hat identified as that of the deceased was found; they examined that building carefully, but did not see that article. These facts, these witnesses say, they have repeatedly told to other persons since the tragedy.

An enterprising man here made a rope composed of red, white and blue silk, which he has offered the city sergeant to be used to hang Cluverius, upon the condition that it is returned to him. The manufacturer's object was to sell this novel rope as a souvenir of one of the most notable hangings that ever occurred in Virginia. This offer and much other gossip about the preparations for his death were reported to the condemned. These things, however, did not appear to disturb him in the least.

The Governor declined to say at a late hour what course he would pursue and at nearly midnight the prisoner's friends were enduring the tortures of suspense, while Cluverius himself was calmly awaiting the issue. He sent for Mr. Cunningham, the singer, and requested him to sing some hymns to him, and enjoyed the singing very much, especially his favorite, "The Home of the Soul." At midnight Cluverius was sitting quietly in his cell smoking a cigar, and conversing pleasantly with some of his friends.

While the large majority of the people throughout the State are convinced that Cluverius was guilty and approved the verdict of the jury, yet others who thought that he was innocent or were opposed to hanging him on such purely circumstantial evidence, brought immense pressure on Governor Lee, until he was besieged by hundreds of letters and callers, and his office yesterday presented the aspect of a crowded levee.

CLUVERIUS' CRIME.

How His Victim, Fannie Lillian Madison, Came to Her Death.

Thomas J. Cluverius, prior to the crime for which he suffered to day, resided in King and Queen County, and having graduated at the Richmond Law College three years ago, went back to his native county to enter upon the practice of his profession. In the adjoining county of King William lived, with her father, his cousin, Fannie Lillian Madison, who was very fond of him, though they were not accounted lovers. He was her only male visitor. He had often taken her in his buggy to her grandfather's (his uncle) to spend the night. On July 9, 1884, she left her father's and went to her grandfather's to stay. He came there on the 10th, and several times after, and made excuses to be alone with her. The medical testimony of the case fixed that time as about the date of her ruin. In her trunk after death was a vile document in his hand-writing, which made it certain that he was connected with her fallen life. In September, 1884, he wrote her a letter urging her strenuously to get married, and indicating some man as the person for her to marry. Lillian now became anxious from her condition to get away from home, and obtained a situation as governess with Mrs. Margaret A. Dickinson in Millboro', Bath County, where Cluverius continued to address her.

HER FATAL VISIT TO RICHMOND.

On the 5th of January, 1885, she left Millboro', for the avowed purpose of visiting her aunt, and went to Richmond, where she registered at the Exchange Hotel as "Miss F. L. Merton." On the 7th of January she returned to Bath. It was on that visit that the trap was laid for the unhappy girl to walk into. She met Cluverius again in Richmond March 12. The next morning, Friday, she took breakfast in her room, and while eating it a boy brought to the hotel a note for "Miss F. L. Merton," (showing that Cluverius knew her assumed name), and answered it as follows: "I will be there as soon as possible. So do wait for me."

During that fatal Friday she was seen with him, and both were positively identified by witnesses. At night they left the American Hotel together in a street car, and the driver let them off at the end of the street leading