

**INSTANTANEOUS DEATH**

The Murderer Charles McIlvaine  
Electrocuted.

THE EXECUTION WAS SUCCESSFUL

The Disagreeable Features of Former

Affairs were Absent.

THE MAN SHOWED GREAT NERVE.

Gave the Order to Turn on the Current  
and Was Dead in an Instant—He  
Suffered no Pain.

SING SING, Feb. 8.—Charles McIlvaine, the murderer of Groecyryman Luca, was electrocuted at 11:12 this morning. The warden read the death warrant to the condemned man at midnight. When the warden left McIlvaine, he gave him to understand that his hours were numbered and advised him to get all the sleep he could. The murderer seemed quiet and did not appear to be visibly affected by the reading of the death warrant. Father Creedon arrived at the prison at 8 o'clock and proceeded at once to McIlvaine's cell. After prayer the condemned man partook of a light breakfast. He appeared to be in good spirits, and did not show any signs of weakening. Led by Warren Brown the witnesses walked to the execution chamber. They were all medical men; reporters from the leading press associations and newspapers were also present. When everything was in readiness, at 11:05, Warden Brown, addressing his visitors, warned them that no gratuitous advice or suggestions would be tolerated from any save those in charge officially. "Bring in McIlvaine," said Warden Brown, turning to Keeper Connaughten and a deputy, who stood near the door opening into the cell corridor. There was a tramping of feet heard in the corridor, the door was pushed open and the officers appeared with the prisoner between them. The condemned man, McIlvaine, was pallid, and his hands, which held the crucifix before him, trembled and shook. Fathers Creedon and Smith were at his side as he entered the room, the officers giving way to the priests. "O Jesus, help me," he murmured, with suppressed emotion, and then, as control of his nerves slackened, he almost shouted "O God, I am sorry that I have offended thee! O Christ, have mercy!" Meantime, he had been lowered into the chair, his head pressed back against the leaden neck-rest, the electrode quickly clapped upon his forehead and the clamp on the rubber tube was loosened so the water floated down into the electrode sponge, and while this was being done, an officer on each side had strapped the wrists and elbows, while others were strapping his legs at the ankles and binding an electrode upon the calf of the right leg, from which the trousers leg had already been ripped. "Jesus spare me. Merciful God, help me," muttered the prisoner, as a broad leather mask was bound across his face, concealing all the features save the nose and mouth. The time was 11:12 a. m. The condemned man came into the chamber with the priest, himself carrying before him a crucifix and murmuring prayers. The chair used was never before employed. On each side at the arms was a jar into which the hands were immersed in a solution of salt. The arms were strapped at the elbow and wrists, and contact on the head made at the forehead. An electrode, as in previous cases, was here present, for use on the leg in case of failure or mishap at the other point of contact. The first contact was forty-five seconds in duration. A few seconds after the current was cut off, froth issued from the mouth and almost simultaneous there was a quick, gurgling sound and, as he was quite likely to recover, the current was at once re-applied and continued for forty-five seconds, when the doctors examined the subject and declared him dead. The first contact was made through the hands and head; the second through the head and calf of right leg. The doctors, with one exception, believe life and consciousness were destroyed at the same instant. As compared with the Kemmler execution, that of McIlvaine was much less distressing. "I am heartily sorry, Oh, God, that I have offended Thee," came the muffled voice of the condemned man, and then, almost in a shout, "Let 'er go!" The condemned man had given the word for his own taking off. As he spoke the bidding for his own death-stroke, Professor Landy lowered the small lever. There was a quick, convulsive jump of the subject, there was a slight sound of straining straps as the muscles tightened and tugged in the talonic impulse which followed the application of the terrific current. There was no movement in any part of the entire frame. "Close," commanded Dr. MacDonald, and the small lever at the switchboard was pushed back to its place. The current was cut off at 11:12 a. m. The power was 1600 volts. The motive force had been busy forty-nine seconds. Dr. Ward reached down into the cell on the right side of the chair, and was feeling for pulse beats, when from the livid lips of the subject there emanated an exhalation of sputum, and almost at the same instant there came from the throat a broken exhalation of air from the lungs. Then came a shorter gasp, which was cut short in a gurgle by a reaplication of the current. Quickly

there came to the ears of those nearest the chair the sound of a gentle hiss. Steam immediately cleared up from the electrode on the bare leg. "Stop," again ordered Dr. MacDonald, and the lever again cut off the current from the subject. Dr. Ward again advanced to test the wrists for probable pulse beats. There were none. The mask on the face was released to show the action of any blood in the jugular vein. Dr. Ward retired, and Dr. MacDonald felt both at the wrists and neck, and then the other physicians did likewise, but there came no more of a tremor of action anywhere. The tense figure gradually relaxed from the terrible strain under which the man labored at the moment the bolt entered his frame, the neck relaxed, the head slipped down and the entire frame sank in an inert senseless, dead substance. At 11:37 a. m. he was declared dead. The autopsy disclosed to Dr. MacDonald that there was no evidence of imbecility or insanity, as claimed might be the case when McIlvaine was on trial. The doctors all claim that McIlvaine suffered absolutely no pain.

**Cross the Ocean in a Sixteen-Foot Boat.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Captain James Monahan, who for over thirty years has been a resident of Canarie, and for twenty years of that time has followed the sea for a living, will start early tomorrow morning on a perilous journey. Some time ago Captain Monahan declared to some friends that he intended to cross the ocean, and when questioned as to how he proposed to make the journey, surprised them by answering: "In a boat built by myself. It is too expensive to pay for the trip." The boat is sixteen feet long and two feet wide, and is so rigged as to make its management an easy task. A small cabin is covered with canvas, which is intended to protect the provisions from the angry sea. There is room enough to carry food sufficient for 100 days, but the captain expects to make the voyage in sixty. The wood used in the construction of the boat is entirely cedar. The captain will meet his friends at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Myrtle Club house. He will then go to Canarie, board his boat and start on his perilous journey.

**She Knows Better Now.**  
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Harlan received \$2200 alimony from her husband recently, and with the money set up a boarding house. Among her boarders was an itinerant photographer, J. B. Plough, who in a few weeks, left with Mrs. Harlan and went to Minneapolis. There he borrowed \$700 of her to establish a gallery, expended part of the money for that purpose and appropriated the balance to his own use. She returned here a few days ago penniless and found employment as a domestic at the Etma house. Yesterday her husband called on her, a reconciliation was effected and they were married a second time.

**Jumped Off the Ferryboat.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—J. W. Tobin, a woodfinisher, about 40 years of age, committed suicide by jumping off the ferry steamer Oakland shortly after 10:30 this morning. The boat was stopped, but no trace of Tobin could be found. He must have been struck by the paddle-wheel and sank at once.

**Blew Out the Gas.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Joseph R. Kearns, a carpenter, was found dead in bed this morning, having been accidentally asphyxiated by gas. Kearns was a brother of the Kearns sisters, who were killed in the Webster-street bridge accident a few days ago.

**A Business Block Burned.**  
LARNED, Kan., Feb. 8.—Yesterday morning fire wiped out nearly \$125,000 worth of property, and laid in ashes one of the best business blocks in the city.

**A Murderer Sentenced.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Carlyle W. Harris, a medical student convicted of murdering his young wife, was sentenced to death this morning.

**Wilson Wants a New State.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative Wilson, of Washington, wants a new state carved out of the Northwest. At present northern Idaho is separated from the southern part of the state by a chain of mountains, through which no practicable pass has been discovered, and consequently when the citizens of north Idaho visit the south they make a loop into Washington, and then return back to Idaho. The state of Washington is divided by the Cascade range, running north and south. Wilson's idea is to create a state out of the eastern half of Washington and the northern half of Idaho, with Spokane as the capital. He says this state would be as large as Ohio, and include the most fertile country in the Northwest.

**Fell Into a Creek of Lye.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Dennis Whelan, a saloon-keeper, fell through the railroad bridge this morning into the creek near the candle works. The creek is full of lye from the works, and Whelan, when rescued, was found to be raw from head to foot, the lye having eaten off the skin. It is feared he will lose the sight of both eyes, and probably his life. Whelan died at 3 o'clock p. m.

**In the House of Commons.**  
LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the commons Thomas Sexton gave notice that he would move an amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech declaring a majority of the Irish people and their representatives in the commons were convinced of the ability of the imperial parliament to legislate for Ireland in the manner required by the different interests of that country.

**WORK OF THE FLAMES**

Property to the Value of Fully \$1,000,000 was Destroyed.

FORAKER HAS AN INTERVIEW.

He Gives His Views on the Blaine

Letter.

THE FATE OF AN AGITATOR.

He Got the Worst of the Agitation—  
Senator Dolph Gives his Opinion  
of the Blaine Question.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 8.—A most disastrous conflagration, which is still raging at midnight with unabated fury, broke out in the building No. 220 Main street, occupied by the Bruce-Bran Hat Company. The building, which was of six stories, was soon seen by the firemen to be doomed, and all their efforts were concentrated in an endeavor to save adjoining property. They were unsuccessful, however. At 10:15 the Bruce-Bran building fell in with a crash, and a few minutes later the building of the Langstaff Hardware Company, which had burned on the south fell into the space formerly occupied by the hat building. The trunk factory to the north, occupied by S. Levy, was then a mass of flames, and soon was a total wreck. The fire continued spreading, and by midnight Lacherman's hotel, the finest south of the Ohio river, the Ruby saloon, a large harness factory and another building were either burning or destroyed. So far as known there has been a loss of life. The loss will probably exceed \$1,000,000.

**Ex-Governor Foraker Interviewed.**  
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—The Post this afternoon printed an interview with Ex-Governor Foraker on Blaine's letter. Said Mr. Foraker:

Mr. Blaine will stand in his glory without a rival. Twice, when a candidate for the nomination it was refused him, once nominated he was defeated. Such a record would destroy the power, influence and prestige of almost any other man. But instead, he has constantly grown greater, stronger and nearer to the hearts of the people, until, as a result, he has literally had forced upon him an opportunity to make the unprecedented record of twice declining a nomination, which would have meant in each instance an election. Somebody once said, in substance that to refuse to be a bishop is greater than to be a bishop. The same can be said of the presidency and especially of Mr. Blaine, who has twice refused it. As a republican, I deeply regret Mr. Blaine's declination. In saying this I don't mean to disparage President Harrison. He has given a wise and safe administration; but the truth is apparent to all, that he does not have that hold on upon the affections of the people that Blaine enjoys. In consequence, he cannot have the strength as a candidate that Mr. Blaine would have. Of course, I do not know that President Harrison will be renominated, but in saying what I have I have no assumed. We would have an easy victory with Blaine. We may have a hard fight, but it will be a triumphant one, with Harrison.

**A Professional Agitator Gets the Worst of a Quarrel.**

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 8.—A special dispatch from La Connor says that Miles Galliber, a Seattle capitalist, stabbed O. F. Wagner, in the McGlynn House this morning. He was arraigned, bound over to the grand jury and taken to Mount Vernon for trial. Galliber is a highly respected pioneer. He came to Olympia in the early 50's, and has large property interests at Olympia, near La Connor and in Seattle. He is 60 years old, and a peaceable and law-abiding citizen. O. F. Wagner is better known as "Herr Most" Wagner, because of his anarchistic proclivities. He is a professional agitator. No details of the affray can be learned.

**Senator Dolph's Opinion.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Dolph says the Blaine letter leaves only one possible nominee for the presidency and that is Harrison, whose administration entitled him to a renomination. He thinks there is no doubt about his selection at the Minneapolis convention.

**Maine Liquor-Sellers Indicted.**

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 8.—It is stated the grand jury has indicted every rumrunner in the city.

**Blaine Free Coinage Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The silver issue of the fifty-second congress has been defined, and the Blaine free coinage bill is to be ordered favorably reported by the house committee on coinage, weights and measures tomorrow. This was formerly decided upon by the free coinage members of the committee, and is the result of a series of conferences among free coinage men, which closed today. It has been determined that not only shall the Blaine bill be favorably reported, but that speedy consideration

shall be forced in the house. Free coinage men tonight claim that of 332 members of the house they will have 200 votes in favor of the bill. Ten or eleven of these, they say, will be republicans and the remainder democrats. Of the opponents to free coinage about 40 will come from the democratic side. The bill provides that the unit value shall be the standard silver dollar as now coined. It is made legal tender for all debts. Any one having \$100 worth or more of silver bullion of standard fineness shall be entitled to have it coined free of charge or he may deposit the same at the mint and receive in exchange coin notes equal in amount to the coinage value of the bullion deposited. The coin notes in denominations of \$1 to \$1000 shall be legal tender. The notes are made redeemable in coin.

The bill further provides that so soon as France shall reopen her mints to the free and unrestricted coinage of silver at her present rate of fifteen and one-half pounds of silver to be worth one pound of gold, troy, it will be the duty of the president of the United States to make a public proclamation of that fact, whereupon the said ratio shall be the legal ratio of the United States, and thereafter the standard silver dollar shall consist of 400 grains of standard silver and dollars of 412½ grains in the treasury, or coming in thereafter, shall be coined as fast as practicable into dollars of 400 grains, any gains arising therefrom to be accounted for into the treasury.

**The Queen's Speech.**  
LONDON, Feb. 9.—Parliament reassembled today. The queen's speech opening the session was read. It expresses her gratitude for the sympathy of the people in her late bereavement. Among other things the message stated an agreement was concluded with the United States defining a mode by which disputes regarding the seal fisheries in Behring sea would be referred to arbitration. England's relations with foreign powers, the message declared, continue friendly. Parliament will be asked to pass upon numerous measures, among which will be proposals applying to Ireland the general principles of local government already adopted in Great Britain; a measure for increasing the number of small holdings in the agricultural districts of Great Britain; a bill extending the advantages of assisted education in Ireland; a scheme modifying the system of procedure in regard to private bills, so far as it affects Scotland and Ireland; proposals will also be submitted for improving the discipline of the established church in regard to moral offenses, revising the existing agreements between the government and the Bank of England and amending the law with respect to the liability of employers for injuries sustained by employees.

**Wants to Press the Button.**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—George Potts, father of Helen Potts-Harris, for whose murder young Harris has recently been convicted in New York, is in West Chester, Pa.—He talks freely of the murder; in fact, his mind seems to be centered on the details of the awful tragedy, and he can talk of nothing else for any considerable period. His feelings toward Harris are very bitter and he is reported to have said: "I hope I may be allowed to touch the button of the electrical machine that kills the man that murdered my daughter. I shall make application to the authorities for the privilege."

**No Hope for Stock on the Idaho Ranges.**

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 9.—Another heavy snowstorm is prevailing throughout Southern Idaho, greatly to the discouragement of stockmen, who had hoped for an early spring. The present fall of snow will amount to six inches, making it impossible for the starving cattle and horses to uncover their scant feed. Stockmen say there is absolutely no hope for stock upon the ranges. Thousands of animals are already dead and the efforts to save the remaining thousands will be abandoned. In some of the valleys, farmers have run short of feed and have been compelled to turn the poorest of their stock adrift to starve or to be taken up. Every rancher who comes into Boise reports having taken up a number of estrays. Scores of complaints have been made to Stock Inspector Clark, but he is powerless to act. Stallions owned by stockmen are a source of great trouble. They seem to go mad with hunger, and run amuck among the herds and droves, tearing with their teeth and striking and kicking with their feet. The present winter has never been equaled in Idaho.

**Blaine Will Not Leave the Cabinet.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Blaine had a conference with the president this morning regarding trade relations with Canada. As he was leaving the White house a representative of the Associated Press showed him the published statement that he was about to retire from the cabinet. He read it slowly, and then said with deliberation: "It is entirely false. There is not a word of truth in it. These stories are being circulated by idle persons who have nothing better to do, and I ask you to deny them in the most emphatic terms, as the statement is an infernal lie." Questioned as to other rumored changes in the cabinet, Blaine said: "I do not know anything about them. I suppose these rumors were started by the same men who set afloat the one about me. There seems to be no foundation for them."

**PENNOYER'S LETTER.**

He Writes in Favor of a Portage Road at  
The Dalles.

OPPOSES A BOAT RAILWAY.

Senator Stanford Denies Being a Presidential Candidate.

THE OPTION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Finance Committee's Report—All the Same as Oregon—Other News.

SALEM, Feb. 9.—Governor Pennoyer today forwarded the following letter to Chairman Blanchard, of the river and harbor committee of the house.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8, 1892.  
Hon. N. C. Blanchard, Chairman River and Harbor Committee, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: Your attention and the attention of the committee is respectfully called to the following extract from the final report of the board of engineers appointed to examine the obstructions in the Columbia river, between Celilo and The Dalles (page 4, ex. doc. No. 69, fifty-first congress, first session): "In its report (first report) the board expressed the opinion that a single-track portage railroad, estimated to cost \$431,500, and which could be constructed in one year, if the funds were provided in time, would be the quickest and cheapest solution of the existing difficulties. It is applicable to all stages of the river and with single terminal lines would be adequate for present requirements, and with double terminal lines, which can be constructed at small cost, its capacity could be largely increased should commerce demand additional facilities. The objection to this method is the necessity of transshipment, but, in view of the change in the character of the river navigation at this locality, described in the report, this objection loses part of its force."

The finding of the board, as to the change in the character of river navigation at this point, is correct. Boats that are adapted to ply the lower river are not adapted to ply the upper river. Balk will have to be broken at or near this point, and, such being the case, a portage road, costing \$431,500, would be fully more advantageous than a boat railway costing \$2,860,000, while the operating expenses of the latter would be from ten to twenty times greater than those of the former. I am aware of the fact that the chief of engineers, who, in his report of January, 1889, favored a portage road, now opposes it, and that our senators, notwithstanding the wish of the people of Oregon as expressed in the house concurrent resolution No. 24 of the Oregon legislature passed at its last session, also oppose it. Your committee, however, can readily judge as to the amount of deference that should be paid to a government engineer who can change his opinion in a twelve month, and to senators who directly disregard the wish of the people they are supposed to represent. The argument that congress has never built a railroad, which is urged against an appropriation for a portage road, would apply with equal force against a boat railway. Private corporations have no exclusive privilege of building railroads. There is no restriction which would prevent the Federal government from building a portage road, if such a road was practicable and had the recommendation of its engineers, as in the case in regard to the proposed road at the dalles on the Columbia. The state of Oregon has already provided for the expenditure of \$60,000 for overcoming the obstruction in the Columbia at the cascades, and \$500,000 for overcoming such obstructions between Portland and the sea, both of which appropriations should have been made by the Federal government. The people of Oregon deem it a great injustice to be taxed by the general government for such purposes, and then be compelled to tax themselves to do that which such government ought, but fails to do. If your committee shall recommend the appropriation for a portage road at the dalles of the Columbia, it will subserve a great public necessity and merit the gratitude of the whole people of Oregon. Very respectfully,

SENATOR STANFORD.

**Senator Stanford Not a Candidate.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Stanford was free in his avowals on the subject of Blaine's letter. "The withdrawal of Mr. Blaine," he said, "makes the renomination of President Harrison certain. He is the strongest man in the party today, and Mr. Blaine was the only real competitor for the honor he had there is no doubt he will be nominated, though Mr. Blaine's withdrawal will leave the way open for many fresh aspirants for the place, some of whom may be heard of in after years. Mr. Harrison's administration has been clean, strong and popular. He will invite no opposition, though a few disap-

pointed office seekers may now think they are against him." "Will your name be presented to the republican convention?" was asked. "Not with my permission. I am not a candidate for any place, and I wish you would announce it." "Will you try to have your land loan bill incorporated in the republican platform as has been said?" "I will fight for that bill whenever and wherever I can, in the convention or in the senate—anywhere, in fact."

**Option Bill in the House.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the house the Mutchler resolution directing inquiry as to the failure of the Keaton and Spring Garde banks, of Philadelphia, and the Maveric National bank, of Boston, was adopted. A resolution was introduced directing the committee on judiciary to inquire into the right of the secretary of the treasury to employ the \$100,000,000 gold reserve for current expenditures; referred.

**The Views of the New York Produce Exchange in regard to proposed legislation against the sale of options, was presented to the house committee on agriculture by Henry E. Neilland, who read the protest of the exchange against the passage of the bill. The exchange approved section 1 of the measure defining options, but not the other sections.**

**The Finance Committee's Report.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the senate, adverse reports were made by the finance committee on the following bills: For free coinage of gold and silver bullion (Stewart); increasing the circulating medium by issuing treasury notes based on gold and silver coin and bullion (Peffer); for the retirement of national bank notes, free coinage of silver and promotion into a national free coinage of silver (Plumb); making certain issues of money legal tender in paying all debts (Kyle). The first three bills with adverse reports were placed on the calendar, and the last indefinitely postponed.

**The senate bill appropriating \$300,000 for a monument and statue to General Grant was reported from the committee.**

**All the Same Oregon.**

HARTFORD, Feb. 9.—Owing to the failure of the legislature to provide for any state display at the world's fair the governor this afternoon issued a proclamation calling a convention of all interested to meet at the state-house on February 22 for the purpose of appointing a commission to consider the expediency of raising by popular subscription an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of a proper exhibit.

**The National Cordage Company's Gigantic Scheme Exposed.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The *Inter Ocean* will publish tomorrow a two-column expose of an alleged scheme whereby the National Cordage Trust, through connivance with a number of leading alliance officials, is attempting to get control of not only all present alliance stores in the country, but 4000 additional ones the trust proposes starting. Statements are made by D. M. Fulwider, state business agent for the alliance in Illinois. E. E. Whipple, of the Whipple Harrow Company, of St. Johns, Mich., and William Deering & Sons, of Chicago, that place certain prominent alliance leaders in a compromising position. Alonzo Wardall, a member of the farmers' alliance and industrial union, admits, so the *Inter Ocean* says, that he is hired by the National Union company, an agency through which the Cordage Company is operating, and also admitted to E. E. Whipple that he thought the National Cordage Company is behind or largely interested in the National Union, as he knew that Mr. Waterbury, the National Cordage president, gave his check to the Union company last summer for \$125,000, and he (Wardall) had it in his possession several days, showing it to the "boys" while in New York last June.

**Made a False Report.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Building Inspector Seaton this afternoon confessed that he had prepared himself and made false reports regarding the fire escapes on the Hotel Royal, which recently burned down. Over a year ago the owners of the building were ordered to put escapes on their building, and Seaton reported the order obeyed. It now transpires his report was false and the escapes were never put in place.

**Spots on the Sun.**

LICK OBSERVATORY (Mount Hamilton), Cal., Feb. 9.—Those who are interested in sun spots will be able to perceive an enormous one on the sun's face at the present time. It can be seen with the naked eye, protected, of course, by smoked glass. Spectroscopic copies that have been taken here of the observations of the new star that has lately appeared near Chi Aurigae are hardly satisfactory as yet, but are interesting.

**Lottery Officials to be Arrested.**

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of John A. Morris Paul Conrad and eleven other officials of the Louisiana Lottery Company, indicted by the United States grand jury here for violation of the postal laws.

**Minister Reid is Improving.**

PARIS, Feb. 10.—United States Minister Reid, although still weak from his recent attack of influenza, is able to go to the United States legation on horseback daily.