

# DEEMING'S CRAVEN END

## Collapses Completely When the Noose is Adjusted.

### DEATH WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

erly Broken Down in His Last Hours—He Conducts a Complete Surprise to His Doubt as to the Truthfulness of His Autobiography.—History of His Crimes.

DEEMING, May 23.—Frederick Bayley Deeming was hanged one minute after 10 o'clock this morning. Seventy doctors and physicians gathered in the yard to witness the execution, and in front of the outside wall thousands upon thousands waited from 6 o'clock this morning to watch the black and wait for the signal that all was over.

When Deeming was led into the yard and up to the gallows, everybody was surprised to see that he was not chained as had been expected. He walked unaided between the guards and several times tottered as if about to fall. His face was ashen and he shook like a man in the palsy. Several times when the chaplain spoke to him encouragingly in an undertone, Deeming parted his lips to reply but uttered no sound. He seemed to be stupefied by his approaching death. When his arms were pinned he wavered, and would have fallen had he not been caught by the men. At first he shook his head and when his last opportunity to speak was given him. Then he rallied from his stupor and with a strong effort called out: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

He tried to say more and stood with his mouth half open, but no words came. As the noose was adjusted his eyes knocked together, and he would have collapsed had he not been supported until he was swung into mid-air. He died without a struggle, and almost instantly. The body, after being cut down, was taken in charge by the prison physician, who will superintend the post-mortem examination into the structure of the skull and brain.

While preparations were making to take him out to the scaffold he became a feeble figure. He cringed and covered a corner of his cell, first taking down his bible and then throwing it from him. uttering to himself and then speaking audibly and incoherently to the chaplain. When this was stopped his mind apparently sunk into a stupor. He made one or two attempts to speak and then relaxed from all effort, allowing himself to be half led, half carried, from the building. The chaplain said subsequently that in all his experience he had never seen a more broken creature.

Mr. Lyle, Deeming's lawyer, says he has not decided what to do with Deeming's autobiography. He has not yet had time to read much of the manuscript and what he has read has led him to think that it has few claims to being a truthful narrative. The spelling and writing are bad, he says, and there is a shilly-shally much incoherent philosophizing in the work that he fears nobody will be willing to undertake the financial risk of publishing it. The result of the post-mortem examination of Deeming's brain will not be known probably, for several days.

Frederick Bayley Deeming was one of the most versatile and bloodthirsty rascals in the history of the world's crime. That part of his career which led immediately to his arrest, trial and death at Melbourne began in Rainhill, a suburb of Liverpool, on July 21, 1891. He then took lodgings under the name of Williams at the Commercial Hotel in that village, and shortly began paying out to Miss Emily Mather, whom he subsequently married.

He rented Diabham Villa, on the outskirts of the village, during his courtship, and there received a woman and four young children, who disappeared shortly before his marriage to Miss Mather. After the wedding on September 23 he and his wife took a short wedding journey, and on October 17 they sailed for Australia. They went to live in a house in Windsor, a suburb of Melbourne. There on December 24, nine days after their arrival, he killed his young wife and buried her under the floor and then disappeared.

About ten weeks later, when new tenants were about to take the house, a peculiar odor was noticed, and the floor was taken up and the body of Mrs. Deeming was found. Marks on her head and neck showed that she had been killed by blows. When this reached Rainhill the police tore up the floor of Diabham Villa, to satisfy their suspicion that the woman and four children who had been seen there with Deeming might have suffered the same fate as did Emily Mather.

They found under the floors, which Deeming himself had cemented, the bodies of the woman and children. The woman was his wife, nee James, whom he had married in England in 1883, and the children were his own. Deeming was caught near Perth, in Australia, late in March, after he had advertised through a matrimonial agency, and had made arrangements to marry Miss Rounsvell in Perth.

After his arrest and incarceration in Melbourne, awaiting trial, more or less evidence was found tending to connect Deeming with dozens of heinous crimes, including those of "Jack the Ripper," and a man who knew Deeming in Halifax came forward with proof that Deeming while there had written to the Edgewood woman, one of the Whitechapel victims. The exact truth of the charges was not and never will be ascertained as Deeming was tried, convicted, sentenced and hanged for the killing of Emily Mather only.

# UNITED STATES FARM LABOR.

## Wages Have Nearly Doubled in 50 Years, Says Secretary Rusk.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Secretary Rusk has published a report on the wages of farm labor in the United States, being a compilation of the results of statistical investigations from 1865 to 1892, with extensive inquiries concerning wages from 1840 to 1865.

The tables show that in 1865, monthly farm wages, without board were as follows:

In Eastern States, \$33.31; Middle States, \$29.83; Southern States, \$16.63; Western States, \$27.84; Mountain States, \$27.23; Pacific States, \$44.60, the average being \$26.87.

Wages were lowest in 1879, when the average was \$16.05. Since they have slowly increased, year by year, until at present the rates are:

In Eastern States, \$38.40; Middle States, \$33.33; Southern States, \$14.86; Western States, \$22.61; Mountain, \$32.16; Pacific, \$36.15, the average per month for the whole year being \$18.63.

The report says that "A careful analysis of all the data collected concerning farm wages from 1830 to 1865, in comparison with results of the more recent investigations, will show that in fifty years the compensation of farm laborers has very nearly doubled.

In comparison with other countries, American farm labor stands first in rate of compensation. The present rate of \$282 per annum for labor of the Caucasian race can scarcely be approached by any country, unless by Australia. An average of other countries cannot be authoritatively stated, but current estimates have been frequently quoted about as follows:

Great Britain, \$150; France, \$125; Holland, \$100; Germany, \$90; Russia, \$80; Italy, \$50; India, \$30.

The present rate can only be maintained by keeping up the fertility of the soil, utilizing the best results of invention and skill in implements and machinery, advancing the status of practical agriculture, supplying all domestic demands for all required products, and seeking foreign markets for the surplus.

# EFFORTS IN DEACON'S BEHALF.

## He Will Not Be Subjected to Any Degrading Regulations at the Prison.

NICE, May 23.—The sentence of Mr. Deacon has been received with general dissatisfaction both among foreigners and natives. It is looked upon as a concession to French prejudice against a foreigner for having killed a native under circumstances that would have secured the acquittal of almost any Frenchman.

It is commonly said that it would encourage those Frenchmen, of whom there is a large number, who make a habit and amusement of preying upon and annoying the families of resident foreigners, and who have caused many scandals, comparatively few of which have reached the publicity of the courts. These men, like Abellie, care nothing for what people say of them or for the harm they may do provided they escape personal injury. They flourish more especially in Paris, but are also to be met in Nice, in Cannes, and other places in France frequented by the foreign element.

Deacon's brother, Austin Deacon, is doing everything he can to secure the remission of the sentence, and will spare no effort to that effect. It is said that some of the authorities, including the Prefect, moved by the general exhibition of local sentiment in opposition to the sentence, may aid in securing its mitigation. Deacon is to be allowed to wear his own clothing and to have such meals as he may order. He will be permitted to see his friends three times a week, and will not be subjected to any degrading regulations.

His divorce suit against his wife will probably come up for trial after the summer months. His friends say that he is positive in his determination not to be reconciled to Mrs. Deacon.

# FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

## Arrangements Completed for President Harrison's Trip to Rochester.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Congressman Greenleaf of Rochester, N. Y., who has had charge of the preparations for the trip of President Harrison to that city to take part in the exercises of Memorial Day, has completed all the arrangements. The party will travel by special trains over the Northern Central Railroad, leaving Washington on Saturday, May 28 at 7 a. m. and reaching Rochester at 7 p. m.

An observation car will be attached to the train, and from the platform thus provided the President may address his fellow citizens at any and all of the points enroute at which the train is scheduled to stop, eight or ten in all.

Those accompanying the President will be Secretary Atkins and Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and possibly other members of the Cabinet and a number of Congressmen, comprising a party of about 35. The return trip will be made either Monday night (the 30th) or Tuesday by daylight, as President Harrison may prefer. The President will make only a short address on Memorial Day. The oration for the occasion will be delivered by President Hall of Rochester University.

# ELIZABETH, N. J., May 23.—Edward Butler, aged 102 years, is dead at the home of his son, James Butler, in this city. It is said he was never sick a day in his life before his last sickness. He retained his mental faculties to the end. His teeth were in a good state of preservation. He used tobacco and stimulants all his life. He has been in America thirty-five years. Death, his physician says, was due to old age.

# A Lady in the Case.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 23.—William Rhodes, aged 23, one of the wealthiest residents of Highlands on the Hudson, has mysteriously disappeared. Diligent search has failed to discover a clue to his whereabouts. It is intimated that a lady is connected with his disappearance.

# THROUGH RAIN AND MUD

## Wind-up of the Great Relay Bicycle Race.

### 14 HOURS BEHIND SCHEDULE TIME.

The Wheelmen Rode in the Teeth of a Storm All the Way from Chicago Accidents and Bad Roads Delayed the Message—A Notable Achievement.

NEW YORK, May 23.—All day yesterday relays of swift and hardy wheelmen sped through the driving sheets of rain, over roads that were made all but impassable by the storms of the last few days, bearing a dispatch from Gen. Nelson A. Miles at Chicago to Gen. O. O. Howard in this city. It was the last day of the great relay bicycle race, the first important experiment of the kind in this country, which was intended to demonstrate the superiority of the cycle over the horse in carrying military dispatches.

The great race against time was finished at 1.05 a. m. The message was carried from Chicago to New York by a 475-mile route, in four days, 13 hours and 50 minutes. This is just 13 hours and 50 minutes behind schedule time, but the riders labored under terrible disadvantages most of the route being gone over in rainstorms, which made the roads deep in mud.

All along the route great public interest has been manifested in the experiment, and in all the towns and cities through which they passed the cyclists have been greeted by enthusiastic crowds, who, in many cases, waited for hours in the rain to cheer the racers. The ride down from Albany yesterday was made under the most discouraging circumstances, through torrents of rain, and the roads were, for the most part, little better than marshes, but the picked cyclists of the Hudson valley clubs fought their way manfully on, and as each relay finished its task the riders were rewarded with cheers.

Harry Eveland, who was carrying the message from Peekskill to Tarrytown, fainted and fell off his wheel at Sing Sing and was badly hurt. George C. Smith, his substitute, seized the message and proceeded. A mile above Tarrytown Smith got stalled, and L. D. Munger, who was in the original relay from Chicago, rode out and brought the message to Tarrytown.

Will Campbell, J. L. Quick and A. Rich started in the last relay from Tarrytown to New York at 11:26. Campbell was disabled before he had gone a mile, and Quick took the message and hurried along through the mud alone, the other escort, Rich, having also come to grief. Word was received that Quick was alone, and J. Clements, who was out to meet the messengers, rode out and accompanied Quick to this city.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, a large crowd, where the race was finished. Shouts announced that the riders were coming down Broadway, and as they turned the postoffice willing hands seized the mud bespattered and wearied messengers and carried them inside. Lieut. Treat, aide-de-camp to General Howard, was awaiting them, and quickly took the message and conveyed it to Gen. Howard at Governor's Island.

# CRESPO GAINING GROUND.

## Palacio Now Practically Holds Caracas and La Guayra.

PANAMA, May 23.—The latest trustworthy advices from Venezuela are that three schooners laden with war material have gone up the Orinoco to the insurgent leader, Crespo, who has captured Fort Bolivar, commanding the river. A cargo of Mannlicher rifles for Crespo has been landed at Point Chavez, and 1,000 more transported over the mountains. A detachment of Crespo's forces are waiting between Puerto Cabello and Choroní for further consignments, of which they have had word.

Palacio now practically holds only Caracas and La Guayra. Ostensibly, Valencia, Tucacas and Puerto Cabello are for him, but in fact the populace of these cities sympathize with Crespo, and the commercial houses are engineering movements to supply the revolutionists with munitions of war.

The triumph of Crespo seems completely assured.

# Englishmen After the Gold Cure.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Dr. Leslie E. Keeley is now on his way across the Atlantic to meet the representatives of an English syndicate which has offered him \$500,000 for the monopoly of his bichloride of gold cure in England, Ireland and Scotland. The negotiations were begun a few days ago at Dwight, Ill., by an agent of the syndicate, and when matters had reached a satisfactory state Dr. Keeley started for Europe to close the big bargain. The development of the Keeley cure is the result of Dr. Keeley's tour a year ago through Europe.

# A Mine Flooded.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 23.—The surface over Waddell's mine at Miners Mills caved in last evening. The water from a creek running close by found its way into the excavation and flooded the mine. A large army of men are at work trying to alter the course of the creek, which is quite high from the recent heavy rains.

# The Old Man Thought it Was a Joke.

PITTSBURGH, May 23.—A frame house occupied by the Tucker family in Allegheny was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock in the morning, and Francis Tucker, aged 67, was burned to death. A son of age 67, was burned to death and a son of age 67, was burned to death and a son of age 67, was burned to death.

# "EVERY WORD TRUE!"

## He Reiterates His Statements, Produces Additional Proof and Clearly Defines His Position.

(N. Y. Sun.)

It would be difficult to measure the interest and comment, not to say excitement, which the published letter of Dr. R. A. Gunn, which appeared in the paper yesterday, has occasioned. The prominence of the doctor and the unusual nature of the letter have both tended to add interest to the subject and make it really the talk of the town.

I called upon Dr. Gunn at his residence, No. 124 West Forty-seventh street, yesterday afternoon. I found the reception room crowded, and it was only after an hour's waiting that I succeeded in obtaining an interview.

Dr. Gunn is a distinguished looking man, and impressed me at once by his manly bearing and air of gravity. I took the seat he courteously offered me, and said:

"Are you aware, doctor, of the commotion your letter has caused?"

Dr. Gunn smiled and replied: "Things out of the ordinary usually cause comment. It is not a common thing for physicians to be history and cordially recommend medicines other than those in the *Materia Medica*. History is full of instances of scientists who have indorsed discoveries they believe to be valuable, and have been denounced for so doing, and yet these same discoveries are blessing the world to-day. I hope I have the manhood and courage to be true to my convictions, and that is why I so openly and unhesitatingly indorse Warner's Safe Cure as being the greatest of modern discoveries for the cure of diseases which have baffled the highest skill of the medical profession."

I was impressed with the earnestness of the doctor, and saw that he meant every word that he said.

"How long have you known of this remedy, doctor?" I asked.

"Nearly ten years," he replied. "My attention was originally called to the Safe Cure by a serious case of Bright's disease, which was considered hopeless, and yet, much to my surprise, under its use the patient recovered. I have tried it in other cases since then constantly, and my original faith in its power has been confirmed. I have seen patients recover from inflammation of the bladder, gravel and Bright's disease when all other treatment had failed, and I have found it especially efficient in all female troubles."

"Can you specify any particular cases, doctor?" I asked.

"That is a delicate thing to do," the doctor replied, "but, as I always keep a written record of my cases, I can accommodate you."

Thereupon the doctor opened his desk and produced his record book. Turning over the leaves he said:

"Here is a case of a gentleman who was a great sufferer of inflammation of the bladder of long standing. He had consulted a number of physicians without benefit. When first consulted I myself tried the usual methods of treatment, but without success, and I finally advised him to try Warner's Safe Cure. He felt better from the start, and in a few weeks was entirely cured."

The doctor turned a few pages further and then said:

"Here is another case. It is that of a gentleman who had frequent attacks of renal calculi, which, as you know, is gravel forming in the kidneys. He had never been able to prevent these formations, but after an unusually severe attack I recommended him to try the Safe Cure, which he did, and although it is three years since he took the remedy, he has never had an attack since."

The doctor continued to turn the leaves of his book, and suddenly exclaimed:

"Here is a most remarkable case. It is that of a lady who had suffered for some time from Bright's disease. She became exceedingly weak, and about the fourth month suddenly became blind, had convulsions and finally fell into a state of coma, and was pronounced by several physicians who saw her said she could not live, and in this view I fully concurred. As she could still swallow I said, as a last resort, that they might try Warner's Safe Cure. They did so, and to the surprise of every one she recovered. She has since given birth to a living child, and is perfectly well."

"These are certainly most wonderful cases, doctor," I said, "and while I do not for a moment question their authenticity, I should consider it a great favor if you would give me their names. I think the importance of the subject would fully justify it."

"In the interest of other sufferers I think you are correct," Dr. Gunn finally observed, "and a moment's thought. Both the lady and her husband are so rejoiced, so grateful, over her recovery that I know she is only too glad to have others hear of it. The lady is Mrs. Eaves, wife of the well known costumer. She was not only restored, but is in perfect health."

"I thank the doctor for his courteous reception of the valuable information imparted, and I feel assured that his generous and humane nature will prevent him from feeling other than glad at seeing this interview published for the benefit of suffering humanity."

# Death in Peculiar Form.

It is curious how often death is found where it is least suspected. For instance, there was a heavy hailstorm at Columbus, Ind., and after it Delia Chetwood, a pretty girl, ate heartily of the stones. Soon after she was taken violently sick and died. The doctors say she was poisoned, and the hailstones probably killed her.

Another death, under circumstances quite as peculiar, was that of Mrs. Catharine Jones, of Bangor, Pa. A setting hen pecked one of her fingers. Blood-poisoning set in and the hand swelled up to double its natural size. The poisonous fluid had permeated the system and death followed.

George and Frank Eastman, aged 10 and 12, went fishing with a companion named Bechtel, at Sioux Falls, S. D. During the day they ate wild parsnips. George died and Frank was in a very precarious condition. The third boy managed to rid his stomach of the parsnips before being fatally poisoned.

Johnny Porter, 7 months old, died in a singular manner the other day at St. Louis, Mo. His sister Minnie, 20 years old, had purchased some gum drops. She gave one to the little fellow, which he attempted to swallow. The candy sticking in his throat strangled him, and before a physician could be summoned he was dead.

Dora Peterson, of Chicago, stabbed herself seventeen times with a pair of shears. She played the weapon into her throat, body, arms and legs, until she fell from loss of blood.

# Cause of Jersey Lunacy.

At a meeting of the Essex County (N. J.) Council, the lunatic asylum committee reported that the superintendent of the asylum had informed them that the chief cause of lunacy there was the marriage of cousins and the next principal cause was

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## Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

# Rheumatism,

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# Disordered Liver,

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My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J. @

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