Chicago



SI

DE

VOLUME LIII.-NO. 194.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894—TWELVE

WILL HANG TODAY.

Prendergast at Last at the End of His Rope.

LEGAL WAR TO THE END.

Every Pretext for Escape or Delay Finally Exhausted.

ALTGELD THE LAST HOPE.

Governor Refuses to Interfere and the Assassin Must Die.

PREPARING FOR THE EXECUTION.

At 2 a. m. Prendergast was asleep. He wakened once or twice during the night, said nothing, and almost immediately fell asleep

Prendergast will be hanged today between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. The apparestly interminable dilatory proceedings in his behalf came to an end yesterday afternoon.
All the motions of the assassin's counsel befers Judge Grosscup, for a writ of habeas corpus, for a stay of proceedings, and even fer an appeal were overruled, and this deci-sion was immediately followed by the action of Ger. Aliged refusing a reprieve. His counsel then admitted there was no further hope and immediately the Sheriff and the consed man alike began their ghastly preparations for the closing scene in the tragedy of

At the morning session of the United States
Circuit Court Attorney Gregory argued for a
writ of habeas corpus on the grounds alleged
in the petition filed the day before. At the
conclusion of the argument the court had not a answinced that's writ of habeas corpos e and refused to grant the petition. should issue and refused to grant the petition. Judge Grosscup was in doubt, however, whether the prisoner was entitled to an appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington from his decision refusing the writ. This question he took under advisement and telegraphed to Indianapolis for Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, asking him to come to Chicago and confer with him this morning. The court then advisormed.

In the afternoon A. S. Trude and Assistant State's Attorney Morrison called on Judge forescope in his chambers and asked to be allowed to file an answer to the petition of Prendergast and to the argument of Mr. Gregory for an appeal to the Supreme Court. The attornoys for the State presented to the Judge some autication. thorities bearing on the case, one the decision is Woods against the United States, in which it was held that the Circuit Court of the United States has the discretion to grant an eai, but the Federal statutes do not give to the prisoner as a matter of it. Judge Grosscup agreed to hear an argument at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon from the attorneys for the State. At the hour samed Mr. Trude and Assistant State's-Attorneys Morrison and Todd were in court, with Attorneys Gregory and Darrow, representing the prisoner. John Prendergast, the brother of the condemned man, was also present.

Arrives at a Decision.

As soon as the court was called to order Judge Grosscup announced that he had considered the case since the morning and had come to a conclusion. He had telegraphed,

he said, to Judge Woods that he need not come "The petition for a writ of habeas corpus," said the court, "sets up the fact that this prisoner was not asked if he had anything to say whe santage of dath when 12 and 1 why sentence of death should not be pro-

questing him to be in the city last night or this morning and counsel with him concerning the application for a stay. The telegram was sent and then Mr. Gregory proceeded

with his argument.

The Judge soon afterward also directed the Clerk of the court to write a letter to Sheriff Gilbert asking him to delay the execution to merrow as long as he could, or until the last moment before the expiration of the time in which the management of the court of the cour which the sentence was to be carried out. To this letter, which, however, proved to be useless, Sheriff Gilbert replied as follows:

Your letter in regard to Prendergast's applied on for a writ of habeas corpus and its possible tion for a writ of isabess corpus and its possible legal complications fully received. I have referred the matter to my attorner, who has not yet given me advice. I shall of course not with all due regard to the prisoner's rights, but shall also act only under proper authority.

"The letter evaluation."

"The letter explains my position at this time, I can say nothing more," said the

Mr. Gregory in the morning proceedings be-

TO PROBE THE STRIKE

CLEVELAND WILL NAME A COMMIS-SION TO INVESTIGATE IT.

Commissioner of Labor Wright Will Head the Body, Which Is Given Power by the O'Neill Law to Send for Persons and Papers—May Forestall Congressional Action-What Is Expected to Be Accomplished-Commerce Committee Reports Favoring a Full Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—[Special.]—
The President has decided that he will appoint an Arbitration commission, under the provisions of the O'Neill, law to investigate the strikes at Chicago. The members of the commission, it is officially announced at the Executive Mansion, will be named as soon as

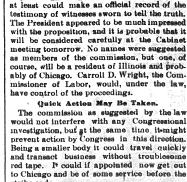
of Labor pointed out to the President actions 6 to 11 of the same act, and the President was forced to admit that he had not carefully examined that portion of the law nor looked into the powers granted him under it.

Commission with Power to Investig Sec. 6 provides that the President may sec, o provides that use president may be-lect two Commissioners, who, together with the Commissioner of Labor, shall form a tem-porary commission for the purpose of exam-ning into the causes of any strike controver-ties the conditions accombanging it. sies, the conditions accompanying it, an possibilities of securing an amicable adjust-

The law provides that the services of such a commission may be tendered by the President for the purpose of settling such a controversy, either upon his own motion or upon the application of one of the parties to the control versy, or on the request of the Governor of the State where the trouble arise

Sec. 8 of the law gives the commission power to visit the disturbed locality, make a power to visit the distributionality, make a careful inquiry into the causes of the trouble, advise the respective parties what they should do to adjust the matter, and finally to make a written decision of their own findings, which is to be filed not only with the Commissioner of Labor, but also with the Secretary of the State in which the controversy exists. The Commissioner of Labor is made the Chairman of the committee and he is given authority to administer on the and summon witnesses exactly as a United States Commis-

The commission as suggested by the act has no power to bind either party to the dispute, but it may perform valuable service in the way of suggesting a basis of settlement, and at least could make an official record of the testimony of witnesses aworn to tell the truth. The President appeared to be much impressed the proposition, and it is probable that it will be considered carefully at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. No names were suggested as members of the commission, but one, of course, will be a resident of Illinois and probably of Chicago. Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, would, under the law, have control of the proceedings.



So far as could be learned the President is much impressed with the possibility of secur-ing an unbiased commission to stand between the two parties to the controversy, inasmuch as it is generally believed that the mere appearance of a commission in Chicago and its settling down to work will at least result in restoring order temporarily and thus relieving the Federal authorities from the unpleasant duty of maintaining order at the point of the

As it appears now the President may appoint the commission on his own motion.
If he should decide not to do this he would still be obliged to create the commission on the application of either the strikers or rallroad managers, or Gov. Altgold. Hence the prospects appear to be in favor of the sending of a commission to Chicago unless the Attor-ncy General reports adversely on the law

The appointment of this committee is a virtual abandonment of the efforts previously made to secure a compulsory arbitration under the provisions of Secs. 1 to 5 of the law, which are manifestly inapplicable to the present elimation, as Tun Tursuwn has shown in its editorial columns.

Hayes Tells of the Interview.

John W. Hayes, the General Secretary. Treasurer of the Knights of Labor, tonight gave out the following statement covering the committee's interview with President Cleve-

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"We had an hour's talk with President Cleveland this afternoon for the purpose of calling his atternoon for the purpose of acling his attention to the arbitration act of 1888 introduced in the House of Representatives by John J. O'Neill of Missouri. The delegation consisted of John W. Hayes, General Secretary-Tieasurer; Thomas B. McGuire and C. A. French of the General Executive



ASSASSIN PATRICK EUGENE JOSEPH PRENDERGAST, TO BE HANGED TODAY.

fore Judge Grosscup was so positive Prenredgast had been refused his constitutional right to be asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be been ounced on him that a reporter for This Thinkins made an ex-amination of the record in the case as to this point. He applied to Chief Clerk Dunne of the Criminal Court, who afforded him the desired opportunity. On page 247 of the official record of the proceedings before Judge Breatano Feb. 27.
1894, the facts are set forth in legal phrasology that the court had under consideration a metion for a new trial, which motion was overruled, and proceeds:

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And now, neither the skid defendant nor his counsel for him saying anything further why the judgment of the court should not now be pronounced against him on the verdict of guilty heretofore rendered. . . the said Patrick Eugene Prendergast shall be hanged by the neck until dead, etc.

This official record, which presupposes that

the usual question was asked, was made up from the minute-book of records kept by Deputy Clerk Fitzgerald. The records in the minutebook are written according to an original system of abbreviated long hand, and the

the disturbances subside and peace is re-

This determination on the part of the Pres ident was arrived at after an interview with Secretary-Treasurer Hayes of the Knights of Labor, McGuire and C. N. French of the Ex-ecutive committee, and Mr. Schoenfaber, who was presented to the President, this afternoon by Congressman McGann and Senator Kyle and who came bearing credentials from the A.R. U., the Pullman employés, and several labor organizations.

After discussing the various features of the situation for more than an hour the President promised that if the leaders would return to Chicago and use their influence toward restoring peace and order he would appoint the commission as soon as the disturbances had ceased to such an extent as to render a careful, thought ul investigation possible.

Promise Contingent on People.

The President laid great emphasis on the fact that no steps could be taken in this direction until lawlessness had ceased, and he made his promise contingent on the pledge of the leaders to see to it that so far as organized labor is concerned the trouble at Uhi00 0cains in sing of cost or 15c d to olumbias eir price. cels ATION ell as apseventeen

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be allowed to file an answer to the petition of Prendergast and to the atquiment of Mr. Gregory for an ap-peal to the Supreme Court. The attorneys for the State presented to the Judge some aurities bearing on the case, one the decision in Woods against the United States, in which it was held that the Circuit Court of the United States has the discretion to grant an appeal, but the Federal statutes do not give it to the prisoner as a matter of gument at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon from the atturneys for the State. At the four amed Mr. Trude and Assistant State's-Attor-eys Morrison and Todd were in court, with Attorneys Gregory and Darrow, representing the prisoner. John Prendergart, the brother of the condemned man, was also present. Arrives at a Decision.

As soon as the court was called to order Judge Grosscup announced that he had considered the case since the morning and had come to a conclusion. He had telegraphed, he said, to Judge Woods that he need not come.

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus," said the court, "sets up the fact that this prisoner was not asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be prounced. What was the fact?"
The fact was," said Mr. T

said Mr. Todd, "that the prisoner was asked the usual question as to whether he had anything to say and advancing toward the Judge with a memorandum in his hand upon which he had prepared notes made a statement which occupied ten or fifteen minutes."

whether the corpus delicti was proved in the trial and whether the fact of the killing was admitted by the prisoner or his counsel. He was answered that one of the counsel for the prisoner stated to the jury on the trial that

the killing was admitted.

the killing was admitted.

"The petition sets up," said the court, that on the trial of the case in the State court the court instructed the jury that the only question of fact to be decided by them was the sanity of the prisoner, and that there the court purely that the case of the case by the court virtually took away from the jury all consideration of the matter which formed the basis of the indictment. This, it is claimed, was not such trial by due process of law as is demanded of the Constitution. did not think this morning that this fact, if true, would give to this court jurisdiction to review, for I do not believe the term due es of law is meant to apply to any particular trial but to the action of the Legisla-ture and to State polity. If it was an error it is one for the Appellate Courts of the State It is admitted that evidence was introduced as to the killing, and a re-mark of counsel admitted the fact of the killstated the questions then at issue. There are other objections raised in the petition—one that the prisoner was not given an opportunity to give reasons why the sentence of the court should not be proaumed upon him. It does not appear that such was the fact. The bill of exceptions is tlent on this point, and on an answer the fact ould not be truthfully traversed. I do not believe that the testimony of Judge Horton was a violation of the constitutional rights of For these reasons, without statsan in form, I overrule the petition for a

Refuses to Grant MStay.

"I am now asked to grant a stay of executhe naw asked to grant a seay of eased-tion. There is no provision of law compelling the court to grant such an order. The law does provide that pending an appeal the ex-cession of the sentence shall be void. Where reason appears and the effect would be appy to delay the officers of the State in ctediting the sentence this court ought not to grant the stay. The State officers must be re-sponsible for the execution of the sentence. enly that, but this prisoner has had oppor-ity to take a bill of exceptions to the Sue Court, where these questions could have a raised, but he has not done so. The disteral remedy of the habeas corpus writ is helly within the discretion of the Circuit I overrule the petition for such a ecause it is not well taken and because art is not willing to exercise the discre-

ASSASSIN PATRICK EUGENE JOSEPH PRENDERGAST, TO BE HANGED TODAY.

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in err. of judg. Mo. ovld. -Patrick Eugene Prendergast, murder. Sen-

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This determination on the part of the Pre ident was arrived at after an interview with Secretary Treasurer Hayes of the Knights of Labor, McGuire and C. N. French of the Executive committee, and Mr. Schoenfaber, who was presented to the President this afternoon by Congressman McGann and Senator Kyle, and who came bearing credentials from the A.B. U., the Pullman employes, and several labor organizations,
After discussing the various features of the

situation for more than an hour the President promised that if the leaders would return to Chicago and use their influence toward restor-ing peace and order he would appoint the commission as soon as the disturbances had eased to such an extent as to render a careful, thought ul investigation possible.

Promise Contingent on People.

The President laid great emphasis on the fact that no steps could be taken in this direction until lawlessness had ceased, and he made his promise contingent on the pledge of the labor leaders to see to it that so far as organized labor is concerned the trouble at Chicago and elsewhere will immediately disap-There is no disposition on the part of the

administration to weaken in the stand which it has taken, but the President fully realizes the gravity of the situation, and, while he will not temporize with the lawless element, he is

If he should decide not to do this he we still be obliged to create the commission the application of either the strikers or road manugers or Gov. Altgeld. Hence prospects appear to be in favor of the senof a commission to Chicago unless the A ney-General reports adversely on the

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"I had full authority from President

Debs of the American Railway Union a W. Heathcote of the Pullman employe represent their interests and act on their half. The President seemed pleased ceive us, and immediately opened the su by referring to the law which the partie terested desired to see enforced.
"The President finally decided to ap

the commission and at once so informe at the same time stating that he would the arbitrators either tomorrow or next We expect to secure much more from th bitration than the final settlement of present difficulty in Chicago. Whi is in itself a great victory for labor orgations and everything that the American way Union has fought for, it gives o recognition to the justice of their den for arbitration, and it will lead much ther, for in the movements of the future defects of the present arbitration law been made apparent by actual exper prompt steps will be taken to amen same." Hudson's Plan for Court Arbitrame

A bill to prevent and settle strikes, to by arbitration all differences between ployers and employés, and to provide a alty for refusal or failure to abide by the cision of arbitrators has been introduc Representative Hudson of Kansas. It vides that all disputes as to wages, how work, the right to discharge or quit shall be submitted to three arbitrator pointed by a Circuit Court in all cases the courts or United States military at ties may be invoked.

Persons guilty of disturbing the proof employers without having applied arbitration shall be deemed guilty of mal mischief. The same rule shall apply (ployers who reduce wages or discharg without submitting the case to arbiti In all of the last cases employers shi liable for the full amount of wages un employés shall find other employmen period not to exceed one year, nor car call upon the United States forces fo tection until they have applied for a

The cost to the United States of p down the railway strikes in the West mated by government officers at \$1,000,000. It may foot up more. T timates include telegraph bills. Deputy timates include telegraph bills, Deputy shals' pay, and transportation and mance of United States troops. The est for Marshals' pay in Chicago alone is \$150.000 to \$200.000, and Congress few days will be asked to appropriate it it is urgent. The Treasury Departmen ordered the resumption of shipmen money between Subtreasuries.

DESIRE THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

House Committee on Commerce WI

House Committee on Commerce Witte Get Action at Once.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—[Spec A snag has been encountered at the of the proposition coming from the State and Foreign Commerce comicoking to the investigation of the cartise recent strike at Chicago. Chairman submitted a report from the committe morning in which it was stated:

We are thoroughly satisfied that there to be a diligent and searching investigation with commerce among the several to the end of effectual presention to them after.

[Continued on seventh page.]



WOMEN VISITING THE CAGED RIOTERS IN THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE determined to do all in his power to reach a

tenced on wrdt. to be hung bet, the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p. m., Friday, March 23, 1894. Time of fling bill of excepts, extended to March 23, 1894. R.

Chief Clerk Dunne said: "The point is a Chief Cierk Dunne said: "The point is a technical one, and the records in the minute-book can have no standing in court. The courts have held that minute-book notations are not to be accepted as official records, except in cases where the official records have not be under the court have the court have the court have not be not be under the court have not be not b aever been made up or written up from the minutes. Mr. Fitzgerald, who made the en-try in the minute book, is away on a vacation The record was made up by another clerk from his minutes, and there is no clerk clerk from his minutes, and there is no clerk now present who was in court when the Judge passed sentence. It was taken as a matter of fact that the usual questions were asked. Attorney Gregory ought to have known that the official record practically so certifies, for he secured an original transcript of the record to take before the upreme Court."

The files of This Trainink and other city papers show that Prendergast was asked the question and that in response he went forward with a memograndum and made a long, mean-dering statement.

teternent.

While Mr. Gregory was urging the aisassin's

[Continued on Afth page.]

Fittieth Congress.

This law has been frequently quoted in connection with the present strikes, but attention has been directed chiefly, if not exclusively, to the first five sections, which provide for a Board of Arbitration to settle difficulties between transportation companies and their employés. This part of the act has been found practically useless in the present strike, because it requires that both parties to the controversy shall first agree to submit their differences to arbitration. Congressman McGann and the Representatives of the Knights

permanent solution of laber questions.

A telegram was received by the President tonight from President Gompers of the Federation of Laber asking him to come to Chi-

cago, or send a representative, to consider with prominent labor leaders concerning the

Representative Larry McGann has made strenuous efforts to secure the appointment by the President of this commission. He has

been cooperating vigorously with the labor leaders and accompanied them today. The par-

leaders and accompanies, spentrousy. The par-ty called the attention of the President to the concluding sections of the general arbitration law which was approved Oct. 1, 1888, and which was passed at the first session of the

er of fact our sales of rifies have hardly seed those of former years. Under no instances would we accept an order for arge number of firearms. If a man had 00,000 to lay down we would not sell 500 rifies during the present disturb. Our trade in revolvers has slightly seed, but the demand for the larger firehas not been great."

Ye have a big trade in rifles," said Mr. sen of the firm of Thorsen & Cassady, I can say at once that we have not sold in any quantity. At the present time no could come here and buy a dozen rifles y kind. We will not sell a weapon unre are fully assured that it is not going I into the wrong hands. Knowing what of the precautions taken by the dealers in go I do not think it possible that the rs and their allies have secured any number of arms."

OT ON ASSTABULA ORE DOCKS.

ers Drive Away Workmon and Throw Tools in the River, VELAND, O., July 12.-[Special.]-Word

eceived here this afternoon from Ashthat work commenced on all of the ore al docks on the Pennsylvania side of ver there this morning, but had not in progress over half an hour before a of 600 strikers from the Total n progress over half an hour before a
of 600 strikers from the Lake Shore
narched go, the docks and by threats
elled the men at work to cease
labors. Picks, shovels, and
of every kind were thrown
the river, and a riot was
avoided by the Pennsylvania
eaving the boats. Not a stroke of work
being done on any of the docks, and
sets of a restumption are farther off than
time since the strike was inaugurated,
my of 1,000 striking ore shovelers left
ort at 12:30 today to march to Confifteen miles distant, to compel the ore
ers to come out. From Conneaut they
occeded to Erie and stop work on the
there. The mob is composed of Finns, there. The mob is composed of Finns, is, Italians, and Hungarians, many of are armed.

ING WAR ON DEBS' FULLOWERS.

ville and Nashville Read Will Not

Empley A. R. U. Men. ISVILLE, Ky., July 12.—Division Superent Pike of the Louisville and Nash-ailroad has issued an order requiring all ers of the American Railway ploy of the road to withdraw from the ploy of the road to withdraw from the No man known to be a member will mitted to go out with a train without ag a certificate of withdrawal from the zation. Application for reinstatement kers has been received and the men nformed that their places had been The local lodge of the American Railnion tonight decided not to issue any of withdrawal. All trains are running odule time, and the strike is over so far city is concerned.

EPARES FOR AN EMERGENCY.

a Will Purchase Guns to Arm the

Defenders of the Tewn.

ORA, Ill., July 12.—[Special.]—Post No.

A. R., and Camp No. 21, Sons of Vetof this city have offered their services

Mayor to protect the city against Chinodium who may come here to de-railroad property. The offer has been ed, and 100 guns will be purchased for use. The fire alarm bell will be rung in f trouble.

f trouble. «GDON, Ill., July 12.—[Special.]—Post 3, G. A. R., tonight adopted resolutions ending the course of President Cleve-a the strike and tendering its services to thorities if needed.

Flag-Day Association Splits.

American Flag-Day Association passed tic resolutions last night eulogistic of the ct of President Cleveland in grappling the strike in Chicago, and after their pas-

he strike in Chicago, and after their pasthey were reconsidered and laid on the
The trouble arose from a clearly defined
in the resolutions to have
association both indorse
east and sympathize with the strikers.
they were adopted it was pointed out that
they were adopted it was pointed out that
they were adopted it was pointed out that
solved too many a form the strikers.
It is not the labor wing being disposed to
the labor part of the disposed to
the the labor wing being disposed to
that the issue a compromise was arrived at
otion to table the resolutions. There will,
another meeting of the association until
at Thursday in September.

Deba' Men as Deputies.

Deba' Mesi as Deputies.

Zit., Ind., July 12.—[Special.]—Sheriff today swore in ten deputies, all prominent ers of the American Railway Union. The rain was taken north on the Chicago and millinois this morning under protection enty-five United States Deputy Marshals the Deputy Sheriffs kept back the crowdry sympathisers. One man grasped the log fireman and attempted to pull him from gine, but the deputies interfered. Obstructor placed all along the line and the trains in at a slow rate of speed. The real strikers delay.

Inciter to Riot Under Arrest. IET, Ill., July 12.—[Special.]—J. C. Stew-ex-President of one local branch of the

RIOTS ON THE COAST.

STRIKERS MAKING THINGS LIVELY AT OAKLAND, CAL

Yards Blocked So That Trains Cannot -Man Believed to Have Caused the Awful Wreck Is Under Arrest-Southern Pacific Read Runs Many Trains and Starts One from Sacramento for San Francisco-Belief That the Strike Is Practically at an End.

San Francisco, Cal., July 12.—Since yes terday's horrible work at the trestle west of Sacramento the strike situation in Celifornia

has been less alarming.

In Oakland there has been rioting since early this morning. The trouble began at daybreak, when a mob of several hundred strikers rushed into the yards on the mole. They "killed" all the locomosives the had been fired up and in order to further blockade the tracks derailed locomotive and a long locomotive and a long another had to further blockade the tracas one locomotive and a long line of coaches. Later in the morning another crowd of strikers ran to the yards and wrecked a turn-table by shoving a heavy fraight car into the pit. Damage was also freight car into the pit. Damage was also done at the roundhouse. The railroad company's Deputy Sheriffs and United States Deputy Marshals offered little resistance to the riotous strikers. Trouble on the mole came to an end this morning, however, when a force of thirty-five United States marines from Mare Island were landed there by the ferry steamer Alabama, which transported them from the navyyards. This force of marines is under command of Lieutenant-Commander William H. Reeder, executive officer of the cruiser Charleston, and is drawn from the crews of the Charleston, Monterey, Thetis, and Independence. Their equipment includes five gatling guns and several Hotchkiss can-The marines are to act under the direction of Gen. Ruger and will be supported by a company of artillery from Presidio. Tomorrow, under the shelter of these fighting blue jackets, the railroad officials hope to resume traffic into and out of Oakland.

At Sacramento the conditions of martial law prevail. No trains are running there, how-ever, and General Superintendent Miller Filimore said this evening that no more regular trains would be run before Saturday, by which time he hopes to have repaired the trestle. At a late hour this afternoon the wreckers had not recovered the bodies of Engineer Clark and the three soldiers which lie in the water beneath the wreck.

The people of Sacramento are practically living under military government. Col. Graham has thrown a cordon of troops around the railroad property and citizens are not allowed through the lines. Along the railroads in the vicinity of yesterday's disasrationals in the vicinity of yesterials a useas-ter cavalrymen and squads of infantry are scouring the tules and underbrush. Several suspicious characters found in biding there have been arrested and put in a military guardhouse at Sacramento. This morning it was reported that the strik-ers were preparing to demolish the railroad bridge across the American River. A train bearing fifty regulars was hastily distrain cearing inty regulars was hastily dispatched. To avoid a disaster like yesterday's two freight cars were pushed ahead of the locomotive. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the regulars returned with six prisoners. The men had been found on that bridge. Though they were not strikers they have been thrown into the guard house.

During the day several citizens were arguested and also thrown into the guard housefor offenses against the military law as laid down by the Federal and State commanders. The militiamen on guard at the water front had several skirmishes with civilians.

The Sheriff's men are confident they have evidence to convict one of the men now in custody, a striker named Worden, of the bridge wrecking.

The trains are running regularly out of San Francisco on the coast division. In Southern California the blockade is broken, though few trains are running there without military guard.

The Attorney-General has offered a reward To avoid a disaster like yesterday's

nard, The Attorney-General has offered a reward f \$500 each or \$2,000 in all for testimony which will lead to the arrest and conviction which will lead to the arrest and of the person or persons concerned in wreck at Sacramento last night which wreck at Sacramento last night which resulted in the almost immediate death of Engineer Clark and three regular United States soldiers. The reward is \$500 for conviction of the murderer of each person killed.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 12.—Private Dougan of Battery L, Fifth Infantry, died during the night, making the fifth victim of yesterday's railroad wreck at the trestle west of here.

here.
Wisst Oakland, Cal., July 12.—The Southern Pacific raised the blockade tonight without the aid of the marines from Mare Island, who remained on the mole and took no part in the proceedings. The main track and yards

WILL HANG TODAY

[Continued from first page.]

case before Judge Grosscup, Mr. Darrow and Mr. Harian had already made their appeal to the Governor for a reprieve. But the Govern-or, while holding out to them no hope; re-assed his description. or, walle holding out to them no hope; re-served his decision to await the action of Judge Grosscup. This was communicated to him promptly, and immediately afterward the Governor telegraphed to the city his de-cision not to interfere, This was the end of the struewie.

When Prendergast was told at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon that there was no hope for further stay of execution of the sentence of death he would not believe it.

"I still have hope that some sort of a stay will be granted tomorrow," remarked the ranted tomorrow," remarked the "If I am hung it will be an official assassin. "If I am hung it will be an official murder. I am not guilty of the crime of murder. No malice was shown on the trial, and the law says that murder is the malicious taking of a human life."

Prendergast's supper was brought to him Frendergast s supper was orough to have while he was talking, and he at once stopped and began eating. His appetite was good and he ate heartily. The assassin's supper consisted of ham and eggs, fried potatoes, bread and butter, pie, and coffee. After supper Prendergast it a cigar given him by the kev. Father Barry and fell to puffing great rings of smoke into the air. Prendergast has not smoked much during the last six months. In five minutes his ruddy

has not smoked much during the last six months. In five minutes his ruddy face grew pale. He was violently sick. Then he threw the cigar away and snillngly said it was a long time since a cigar had unde him sick.

Chancellor Muldoon and the Rev. Father Barry were with Prendergast for three hours yesterday afternoon. They told him stories, talked politics with him, and kept the condemued man in a good humor all the afternoon. He laughed and talked with more than ordinary freedom. The assassin's mother called at the jail at 1 o'clock and remained with her son half an hour. She bors up well while in his presence, but as she left the jail Mrs. Prendergast broke down and sobbed bitterly. She said she had seen her son alive for the last time.

Jailer Morris ordered the timbers of the scaffold brought from the storeroom in the beasement of the Criminal Court Building into the jail. Each timber had been inspected and found sound and strong. The carpenters at once began putting the scaffold in place in the northeast corner of the jail. When it was up the new rope to be used today was tested by two bags of sand, one weighing 150 and the other 200 pounds.

Chancellor Muldoon and the Rev. Father Barry will be with Penndergast during the closing scenes of his life today.

The condemned man passed a quiet evening. At 8 o'clock his brother called to see him in company of Father Barry, but he refused to see them. At 10:30 o'clock he fell salep. No word was received at the jail from the Governor, and as the night progressed it became the conviction that the Governor did not intend to interfere.

Gov. Altgeld Will Not Interfere.

Springfield, Ill., July 12.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld this afternoon announced that he would not interfere in the Prendergast case. C. D. Darrow and James S. Harlan, athe would not interfere in the Prendergast case. C. D. Darrow and James S. Harlan, attorneys for Prendergast, spent several hours with the Governor last night and made a strong appeal to him to grant a reprieve to give time to properly present the case to the Federal Court. The Governor took the matter under advisement until this afternoon, when he decided that there were no grounds on which he could grant a reprieve.

EDON, O., SWEPT BY SAVAGE FLAMES.

Seventy-two Buildings, Embracing the Business Section, Destroyed.

TOLEDO, O., July 12.—Edon, a small town in Williams County, lost \$175,000 worth of property by fire today. Seventy-two buildings were destroyed, including nearly the eatire business section of the town. In many cases there was no insurance. The village fire department consists of one hand engine. Relief was sent for to Bryan and Montpeller, but the fire had burned itself out by the time help arrived. The principal losers

help arrived. The principal losers are:

Daniel Curry, hotel; John Shake, blacksmith;
John Rein, barber shoy; Charles Bowersox, general stors; T. S. Cowen, drugs; J. G. Airriside,
ciothing; Edon Sanking company, bank; Frank
Metalor, lewelry; George Heap, furniture; Willfill Bruke, agricultural implements; Kaiser

& Walth Roses, sarieultural implements; Jones &
Son, flouring miller b. W. John Schon, implements;
John Brooks, harness shop; Wo. Lambergon,
grocery; William Maurhorn, meat market; J. La

Milwauker, Wis., July 12.—[Special.]

Fire tonight destroyed a quarter of a block of
small buildings on Third street, between

small buildings on Third street, between Lloyd and Garfield avenue. The fire started in the barn of Fred Mausz in the rear of No. 727 Third street at 8:30 o'clock. It burned two hours, destroying Fred Mausz's barn and a three-story muck-house and britches and

LAW HAS ITS TURN.

RAIDERS OF STORES AT SPRING VAL-LEY ARE ARRESTED.

Leaders in an Alleged Anarchistic Plat Captured by the Shorts and Taken to Princeton-Stolen Goods Found in Many of the Houses Searched-English Speaking Miners to Organize Home Guards to Protect Property-Outbreak at Clarke City, Ill., Is Feared.

Lann, Ill., July 12.—[Special.]—An sileged conspiracy, resulting in the first act of vislence in the recent anarchistic uprising in this mining district, was unearthed at Spring Valley today, and a number of the conspirators were arrested and taken to the county juil at Princeton. They include some of the men who are regarded as the Anarchist leaders in this region. Those arrested today charged with conspiracy and assault with intent to kill

are:
Peter Lauer, Polander, Alderman from Fourth
Ward, charged with striking the first blow;
Peter Clunac, Lithuanian, using a deadiy
weapon on a man supposed to be dying; John
Baroski, Lithuaniau, using weapon with deadiy
effect: Annie Baroski, wife of the above, charged
with conspiracy and perjury.

In addition eighty Deputy Sheriffs are

scouring the country tonight and the militia scouring use country tonight and the mitting are guarding Spring Valley in an effort to capture twelve others charged with similar crimes. The act with which those arrested today are charged was committed three weeks are when William Diskered to three weeks ago when William Pinkerton and John Rohen, private policemen, were set upon by a mob in a Justice court at Spring Valley and the former nearly killed. It is allege and the former nearly killed. It is alleged the act was committed for the purpose of ter-rorizing the local authorities and arousing the Anarchists. The victims had been employed to guard the tracks of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company and keep it free from the obstructions that were being placed upon it.

it free from the obstructions that were being placed upon it.

A meeting attended by 2,000 strikers was held today in the grove about 11 o'eleck at which resolutions about the arrests were passed. The newspaper reporters were also criticised and resolutions adopted coademnment ham.

passed. The newspaper reporters were associationed and resolutions adopted condemning them.

At noon Sheriff Cox began arresting the rioters who were found to have goods from the looted stores in their possession. By it of clock nine men were taken and sent to Princeton, where in default of \$1,000 bail they were held to the grand jury. The searching of houses, gardens, and barnewill be continued until a late hour tonight. The city is being guardel by the militia and 180 deputies. The citizens are beginning to have more confidence in the strength of the English-speaking class, and it is now probable the latter will organize a home guard. This, it is expected, will in a few days take the place of the deputies.

With the exception of searching twenty houses and making a dozen arrests the day has been comparatively quiet at Ladd. The prisoners at Ladd will all be taken to the county jail at Princeton at midnight.

OUTBREAK FEARED AT CLARKE CITY.

Raid on Stores in the Mining Town Ex-

Raid on Steres in the Mining Terms pected—Bemand for Protection. Kankarks, Ill., July 12.—[Special.]—Sher-iff. Byrm has received a dispatch from Sup-Covey of the Gardner Wilmington Coal comiff Byrms has received a dispatch from Sups. Covey of the Gardner Wilmington Coal company at Clarke City asking for protection. The Deputy Marshal at Bracqville and the commandant of the troops at Coal City had sent word to the Superintendent that the Italian miners from those places were coming over to loot the company's store at Clarke City because it was unguarded. The Shariff thought the situation serious enough to sweat in a posse of deputies and now has twenty-three on the ground, and in case of a demand for their withdrawal by the Italians, as it is understood will be the case, the number will be increased. Forty stands of arms have been sent by the Governor to the Sheriff.

Monus, Ill., July 1.2.—Special.—Sheriff Daniels has sent all of his deputies home from the coof fields in the hope that the treuble is ended. The non-English-speaking miners at their mass-meeting yesterday passed resolutions to the effect that they would abstain from going to work, which justifies the opinion that there will be trouble when the English-speaking miners do resume work. The United States Marchals are continued on duty at Coal City. Secret meetings are reported on every hand and people are alarmed. A small outbreak occurred between Deputy Sheriffs and drunken, Italian miners at Carbon Hill at 1:30 this morning, but none of the shoots took effect.

Ottawa, Ill., July 12.—[Special.]—Sheriff

shots took effect.
OTAWA, Ill., July 12.—[Special.]—Sheriff
Taylor and fifty deputies left for Kungaley at
9 o'clock this evening to assist the home
guards in maintaining order, it being telegraphed here that the foreigners have hatched
a plot to rob the stores during the night.

FOREIGNERS MAY ATTACK NEGROES.