

ASSASSIN IS HANGED.

Prendergast Dies on the Scaffold for Harrison's Murder.

MEETS DEATH FIRMLY.

Hopes for Clemency, but Is Tranquil to the End.

SAYS HE HELD NO MALICE.

Last Night and Day on Earth Are Quietly Passed.

SCENES BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

Patrick Eugene Prendergast has paid the penalty of his life for the murder of Carter Henry Harrison. At 11:48 o'clock yesterday morning the trap of the gallows fell from beneath his trembling feet and the rope put an end to his wretched life. He made no speech. He did not speak a word from the time the death march started from the room where he had passed his last night on earth, save for a whispered sentence to the black robed priest who stood beside him on the scaffold. Aside from the trembling of his limbs and the deep breaths which ended in gasps there was no sign from him to show he feared the end. His death must have been without pain, as his neck was broken by the fall of six feet and there was not a perceptible movement after the trap was sprung. A jury of physicians occupied two benches just in front of the gallows. When the trap fell County Physician Fortner, who headed the jury, stood beside the shrouded body to determine when life had become extinct. There was a wait of five minutes when the other physicians were called to aid in the examination. His pulse continued to beat for almost ten minutes, then the last flutter ceased and Prendergast was pronounced dead. Another five minutes was passed and then the rope's end was loosened, the body lowered into a waiting coffin, and all was over. The law had taken its course. Throughout the entire proceedings, before and after the execution, there was not a word of anything had been prepared, and gone over, that there might be anything of the horrible as was possible. There was not a mistake which marked the passing of a murderer's life six months ago. The gallows had been put up the night when the rope had been tested, and the trap and the office of each part was duly furnished.

He stopped short of the place where the noose hung and he was moved forward another foot. Then Morris reached up and pulled the rope down, put the noose on his head, and drew it tight. The knot was placed just behind the left ear and then a hood of white muslin was placed over his head and tied down so that neither his face nor the rope could be seen.

All was ready. The deputy stepped back from the trap, Jailer Morris passed back to the sentry box which occupied the rear of the scaffold, pulled a cord which gave the signal to the man concealed inside, whose duty it was to cut the rope which released the trap. There was a pause of a moment and then the heavy trap fell with a crash. The white-robed figure fell until the slack of the rope was gone.

When the body had been declared lifeless the rope was lowered and the noose slipped off. The poor, patched clothing gave way to the brown shroud of a religious society and the body was laid in a plain wooden coffin, the plate of which bore the words "At rest." There was no name plate and nothing to indicate whose body it contained. Undertaker John Carroll conducted the funeral. A hearse stood inside the jail yard and when the coffin had been placed in it it was driven to Calvary, where the burial took place.

Official Notifications Made Out. Sheriff Gilbert made out the official certificate of the execution, as follows: State of Illinois, County Cook, ss: I, James H. Gilbert, Sheriff of Cook County, Ill., do hereby certify that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 11:48 o'clock in the morning of said day in the common jail of said county I did, as such Sheriff, duly execute Patrick Eugene Prendergast in conformity with the sentence of the Criminal Court of said County of Cook, made and entered of record on the 24th day of February, 1894, and pursuant to further orders made and entered of record in said court on the 22nd day of March, 1894, 4th day of April, 1894, and the 8th day of June, 1894, whereby the execution of said Patrick Eugene Prendergast was extended and prolonged to said 13th day of July, 1894, and in accordance with the statute of the State of Illinois in said case made and provided. JAMES H. GILBERT, Sheriff of Cook County.

Chicago, July 13, 1894. The jury which witnessed the execution appended the following statement to the certificate of execution: We, the undersigned, who are not relatives of the above named Patrick Eugene Prendergast hereby certify that we witnessed the execution by hanging of the said Patrick Eugene Prendergast in accordance with the above certificate set forth. COUNTY PHYSICIAN GEORGE W. BOYCE, ROBERT L. JAMES, JOHN THORAN, O. A. LEWIS, WILLIAM H. SWEET, JOHN McDILL.

ASSASSIN IS COOL TO THE END. Receives the News That He Must Die and Passes Last Hours Calmly. The way in which Prendergast received the news that the last hope was gone and that his execution was inevitable was a surprise to the jail officials. When word was brought that Judge Grosscup and Gov. Altgeld had refused to interfere it was expected that the condemned man would show signs of weakening, or at least give some exhibition that he appreciated the awful fate which awaited him. But he received the news in a matter-of-fact way, and in the face of death expressed hope of intervention by some power. Between fits of surliness he told his guards that he would die a martyr, the victim of a judicial crime. At no time did he show any

Henry George and an advocate of his single tax doctrines. He took great interest in track elevation, and frequently wrote letters to public officials advocating that scheme and suggesting the manner in which it should be carried out. He was a member of the Single Tax club, and was a ready and frequent debater. He became known for his eccentricities and his vain pretensions to political preferment.

During Carter Harrison's last campaign Prendergast spent much time electioneering, and during that period is said to have met Mayor Harrison several times. When the latter was elected Prendergast put forward his claims to political recognition and demanded that he be made Corporation Counsel. These demands were made by postal card, although he called to see the Mayor several times. When he found that no notice was taken of him Prendergast became angry. He claimed to have come to the conclusion that Harrison was not fulfilling his duties as Mayor and determined to kill him.

At 7:30 o'clock the evening of Oct. 28 he called at the Harrison mansion armed with a revolver with which to carry out his intention. The Mayor was resting after his arduous labors at the Fair the day before, where he had spoken to and entertained the Mayors of a number of cities. When called to the door by the servant he refused Prendergast's demands brusquely. The latter then drew his revolver and fired three shots at the Mayor, who died within a few minutes. Prendergast gave himself up to Lieut. Wheeler at the Desplaines Street Police Station. He was held by the Coroner's jury and indicted by the grand jury. Then began the long legal fight which has but few equals in criminal history. The murderer was represented by able lawyers, who exhausted every device known to legal strategists in his behalf. The first trial commenced Dec. 8 and lasted three weeks. Judge Brentano presided, and Attorneys R. A. Wade, John H. McGoorty, John P. McGorty, and Robert Esser defended the prisoner, Assistant State Attorney Todd and A. S. Trude appeared for the prosecution. Prendergast was found guilty and sentenced to be executed March 23. Here Attorneys Wade, Esser, and McGorty dropped out and Attorneys Harlan, Gregory, and Darrow took their places. The State Supreme Court, the United States Supreme Court, and Acting Governor Gill were appealed to, but all refused to interfere.

The day before the execution was to take place John Prendergast, the prisoner's brother, filed a petition under oath stating that he believed the prisoner had become insane since his trial and asking for a trial as to his sanity. At midnight Judge Chetlain granted the petition and staid execution until April 8. The date of the hanging was postponed until July 2. The insanity trial before Judge Payne began June 20 and ended in a verdict that Prendergast was sane. Before the trial was finished the date set for the execution arrived and Judge Payne extended the time to July 13. Prendergast then had recourse to the Illinois Supreme Court, the Federal Courts, and the Governor. Each of these refused to obstruct the law's course and the death sentence was executed.

TWO MEN HANGED IN MONTANA. Murderers Pay the Penalty for Crime at Livingston, Mont., and Felt Benton. HELINA, Mont., July 13.—[Special.]—Robert A. Anderson, alias Fields, was hanged at Livingston at 5 o'clock this morning. This was the first execution in that county, though there have been twenty-seven murders committed in it. On the night of Friday,

ONE LAW FOR ALL MEN

JUDGE GROSSCUP'S SECOND CHARGE TO FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

Shows Under What Conditions the General Managers of Railroads May Be Guilty of Conspiracy and So Amenable for Delaying Mails or Commerce—No Information Against the Railroad Men Has Been Presented—True Bills Voted but Not Yet Returned.

The Federal grand jury yesterday afternoon finished its work for the week and adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. It returned no indictments into court, but it voted a number and these will probably be handed in after the jury resumes its labors. The District Attorney began the work of drawing up the papers and notified his office force to come down early this morning for a long day's work. The indictments, it is understood, are against the smaller rioters and violators of the law and the Federal injunction. It is given out that all those indicted, including Debs and the officers of the American Railway Union, will be proceeded against on the contempt of court proceedings next week.

The feature of the day was the delivery of an additional charge to the jury by Judge Grosscup in which he directed them to investigate the railways. Five men against whom the jury voted to find no bills were discharged.

Rumors that the jury was to receive additional instructions were current before it assembled. At 11:30 Judge Grosscup sent word to have the jury brought into his courtroom. Before he began his remarks District Attorney Milchrot said: "The jury, your Honor, appears about to vote to throw out indictments against certain persons. Can a rule be taken to discharge these persons if that action is taken by the jury?"

Instructions Which Cover Managers. Judge Grosscup informed him that it could and after approving the request of the jury to be allowed to adjourn until Tuesday morning proceeded with his supplementary charge to the jury. He said:

I think it my duty to give you further instructions. No man is above the law. The line of criminality or innocence is not drawn between classes, but only between men who violate the law and men who do not. The fact that a man may occupy a high position does not exempt him from indictment and trial simply because he does occupy a high position. The fact that a man may occupy a lower position does not exempt him from making known his grievances to you simply because he does not occupy such a position. Your door, therefore, ought to be open to all inquiry coming from every source that is founded on something more than mere rumor or shadow. In other words that has tangible form. It is stated in the public prints that some of our fellow citizens believe that the interruption of the mails and the inter-State commerce into which you were to make inquiry was the result of a conspiracy upon the part of men higher in the railroads than the employes.

If two or more men, no matter what their position on the road may have been, wrongfully agreed between themselves, either for the purpose of creating public sympathy in a threatened strike or for any other purpose, that they would cause to have the mail trains and the inter-State commerce interrupted, they would be guilty of a conspiracy upon the part of men higher in the railroads than the employes.

to jail. Their cases will be taken before the Federal grand jury Tuesday.

Men Held Under Bail. John McMahon was held to the Federal grand jury by the Commissioner on charges of concealing in his saloon at Ninety-first and Erie streets a rioter who was escaping from Deputy Marshals. Fred McPherson was held to the grand jury on charges of assisting his brother Robert to escape arrest for riot at Blue Island. Judge Grosscup yesterday fined \$500 as bail for D. M. Delozier, a Santa Fe engineer, accused of violating the injunction restraining interference with inter-State commerce.

Marshal Arnold said yesterday afternoon that his force of 1,200 deputies will be kept intact until the strike has been ended and there is no possibility of further trouble. The 100 men discharged yesterday, he said, were men whose services were no longer needed. The Marshal estimates the cost of the strike up to the present time at \$75,000. This is the amount which the Deputy Marshals sworn, fed, and paid by him will cost Uncle Sam. The total number of deputies sworn was 3,500, but fully half these were railway employes, whom the government will not have to pay.

STRIKERS SEEK THEIR OLD PLACES.

Railroads Receive Applications from Nearly All Who Went Out—Traffic Is Resumed.

Reports received by the General Managers yesterday show how absolute is the downfall of Mr. Debs and how complete is the resumption of traffic. They are as follows: Washab—Condition improving. All local freight trains run and an increased number of through freight trains. Rock Island—Everything moving without interruption. Chicago Great Western—Everything going along nicely. Santa Fe—Affairs are running along smoothly with us and without interruption to traffic at any point. Alton—All passenger and mail trains through on time and freight trains moved over entire line without interruption. Wisconsin Central—Business has fully resumed its normal condition. Illinois Central—All quiet on the entire line. Fort Wayne—Normal. Burlington—No trouble of any kind, and freight and passenger business handled without interference.

Baltimore and Ohio—All trains, freight and passenger, moving on time without interference and guarded. Calumet and Blue Island—Affairs are improving and we are resuming our former business. Chicago and Eastern Illinois—Everything running smoothly. Northern Pacific—All O K; moving freight and passenger business. Chicago and Calumet Terminal—All O K; moving trains under protection of deputy marshals and troops.

The strikers who are seeking reinstatement pleaded earnestly yesterday, and the numbers were augmented by many who had finally come to a realization that there were no better fits to be derived from the followership of Dictator Debs. Where there is an opening the railroads are inclined to be lenient, and after careful selection and receiving signatures to certain little papers put the men back to work. They go back as new men, however. The Lake Shore and Rock Island have taken back a number of old men, the latter reemploying eighty-five out of 125 men who went out. The Illinois Central is taking back firemen for the suburban service. On the Fort Wayne none of the old switchmen are at work, and the few old engineers and firemen at work are those who did not go out. Some of the roads are almost entirely manned by new men, and they will remain. At the head-

county. Photographed by Foster, as the first gathering, and the cars demand.

S. K. C. S. K. Calan an interview. Account of a typewriter. Mr. Callahan word shown.

MODER Mistakes sel New Y. naval war ception of only a the ideal expe minds mo armored safe. The summer th from the r ing with o sinking of Aquadaba torpedo, conception idealistic. Their recker the Pres structures were worth side of own heavy sea with Admi the behavi navy, in the English A their opin pressed by Our own sort of imi in consider turning pu dering in plate. It would had the Vic and ground splash city at apartment under the a and thus e sudden an stord on the rone, which any idea of Victoria on. It was a l contingent ally artigh with all the ing helpless and the best yet there is class armc under simi perience, an from founda mizations.

To the ec come at les boasted sup resources w of money.

after the trap was sprung. A jury of physicians occupied two benches just in front of the gallows. When the trap fell County Physician Fortner, who headed the jury, stood beside the shrouded body to determine when life had become extinct. There was a wait of five minutes when the other physicians were called to aid in the examination. His pulse continued to beat for almost ten minutes, then the last flutter ceased and Prendergast was pronounced dead. Another five minutes were passed and then the rope's end was loosened, the body lowered into a waiting coffin, and all was over. The law had taken its course.

Throughout the entire proceedings, before, during and after the execution, there was not a hitch. Everything had been prepared, tested, and gone over, that there might be as little of the horrible as was possible. There was to be none of the mistakes which marked the ending of a murderer's life six months ago. The gallows had been put up the night before, the rope had been tested, and the trap tried. The office of each part was fully filled.

Death Warrant Read to the Assassin.

Prendergast passed the last night in the small room adjoining the jailer's office on the east, under the guard of the death watch. He was sitting on the foot of the couch when Sheriff Gilbert entered at 10 o'clock holding a folded paper in his hand.

"I have come to read the warrant to you, Prendergast," said the Sheriff.

"All right," was Prendergast's response.

All in the room stood while the Sheriff read the legal document ordering him to take the prisoner who should be "hanged by the neck until dead" between the hours of 10 and 2 Friday, July 13, 1894. Prendergast turned a wifely paler while the reading was going on, but he made no comment. When it was finished he sat down, once more twisting his fingers in the nervous manner which marked his actions during the two trials. He was left to talk to his guards and to his brother and his attorney until the hour came for the march to death.

Office and corridor had meantime been filling with those who bore tickets admitting them to the execution. These were allowed to pass around the tier of cells to where the gallows had been erected in the north corridor. Seats were placed between the cells and the high north wall of the jail. All were filled by 11 o'clock. The prisoners whose cells were on the side where they commanded a view of the gallows were taken out and marched around to where they could not see. When their steps died away there was nothing to break the stillness except the murmur of conversation in an undertone. At the east end was the scaffold standing grim in its coat of dark brown paint. From the heavy beam above it was suspended the noose of hemp coils to make it pass smoothly through the rings of iron. Turnkey Jacob Shaeffer stood leaning against a pillar waiting for the time when he should be called upon to assist Jailer Morris. He was apparently as unconcerned as though doing the usual routine of daily work. A telegraph instrument, the sounder of which was hooded to prevent noise, ticked faintly. Every person in the room seemed nervous and anxious that the scene might be ended as quickly as possible.

March to the Scaffold.

Sheriff Gilbert waited until 11:43 before giving the order for the march to begin. He walked back to the room where the murderer sat with Father Barry of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, the priest who had come to administer the last rites of the church. The prisoner understood the meaning of the entrance and no word was needed to cause him to stand ready to join in the procession. Sheriff Gilbert, turning, marched to the head, followed by Jailer Morris. Next came Prendergast and beside him walked Father Barry. Next came Chief Deputy Sheriff Stephens and Deputy Speers, followed by other deputies and guards, including those who had served on the death watch.

Prendergast looked straight before him, apparently without seeing anything for he looked against the side of the door and half shuffled at the steps which lead down into

COUNTY PHYSICIAN
FORTNER,
WILLIS S. STONE,
IGNATIUS LANGRISH,
EDWARD OTTAWA,
JOHN McDILL,
GEORGE W. BOYNTON,
ROBERT L. JAMES,
JOHN THORAN,
O. A. LEWIS,
WILLIAM H. SWEET,
W. A. RUMBLELL.

ASSASSIN IS COOL TO THE END.

Receives the News That He Must Die and Passes Last Hours Calmly.

The way in which Prendergast received the news that the last hope was gone and that his execution was inevitable was a surprise to the jail officials. When word was brought that Judge Grosscup and Gov. Altgeld had refused to interfere it was expected that the condemned man would show signs of weakening, or at least give some exhibition that he appreciated the awful fate which awaited him. But he received the news in a matter-of-fact way, and in the face of death expressed hope of intervention by some power.

Between fits of surliness he told his guards that he would die a martyr, the victim of a judicial crime. At no time did he show any signs of dread for the end which was fast approaching. When the word was received at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon cutting off all hope of further delay Prendergast was removed to a comfortable little cell in the rear of Jailer Morris' office, and Bailiffs Smith and Johnson took the first death watch. Late in the afternoon Chancellor Muldoon and the Rev. Father Barry called and conversed with Prendergast for some time. He seemed somewhat cheered by the religious consolation. When supper time approached he asked for an ate ham and eggs, fried potatoes, bread and butter, pie, and coffee. He then asked for a cigar, which he smoked for a few minutes and threw away, declaring it had made him sick. During the evening he was morose and sifful. He declined to talk to his guards, but would break out occasionally in a tirade and then relapse into a sullen silence.

Retires Early and Sleeps Fairly.

At 10 o'clock he retired to bed and slept for five or six hours with occasional awakenings. John called to him, but when told that Prendergast was asleep went away without awakening him. At 12 o'clock Bailiffs Horton and Trimble took the death watch. Prendergast laid in bed until 6 o'clock, when he arose and said he was hungry. He appeared to be in good spirits, but did not talk much. The prediction that he would weaken was not borne out. He acted and talked as he has acted and talked every day since his incarceration. When his morning meal was brought he ate heartily and seemed entirely oblivious to the approaching end of his career. Shortly afterward the Rev. Father Barry again appeared and remained with the condemned man until the execution. At 10 o'clock Sheriff Gilbert entered the cell, hesitated a moment, and then said he had come to read the warrant.

Prendergast answered almost inaudibly and when the reading was over asked for what time the execution had been set. When this question was ignored he remarked that he had not given up hope; he expected a reprieve from Gov. Altgeld. At 11 o'clock Prendergast's brother John called and took his last leave. He seemed much affected and looked worn and broken down from the long strain which he had endured. The condensation on the contrary shed no tears and had little to say.

At 11:30 County Physician Fortner called and examined Prendergast. He found his pulse had risen from the normal 70 to 120. When asked by the doctor if anything could be done for him Prendergast said, "Nothing," but he would like Sheriff Gilbert to postpone the execution until the last moment, as he was certain the Governor would interfere. He then turned and engaged in short conversation with the Rev. Father Barry. He declared that there was no malice in the killing of Mayor Harrison, and that he freely forgave those who had taken part in his prosecution. Prendergast had sent for Attorney S. S. Gregory. When his counsel arrived at 11:40 he spoke feelingly to Sheriff Gilbert.

Attorney Gregory Given an Interview.

"Prendergast has sent for me, and I would like to speak to him for a moment."

brother, filed a petition under oath stating that he believed the prisoner had become insane since his trial and asking for a trial as to his sanity. At midnight Judge Chetlain granted the petition and staid execution until April 6. The date of the hanging was postponed until July 2. The insanity trial before Judge Payne began June 20 and ended in a verdict that Prendergast was sane. Before the trial was finished the date set for the execution arrived and Judge Payne extended the time to July 13. Prendergast then had recourse to the Illinois Supreme Court, the Federal Courts, and the Governor. Each of these refused to obstruct the law's course and the death sentence was executed.

TWO MEN HANGED IN MONTANA.

Murderers Pay the forfeit for Crime at Livingston and Fort Benton.

HELENA, Mont., July 13.—[Special.]—Robert A. Anderson, alias Fields, was hanged at Livingston at 5 o'clock this morning. This was the first execution in that county, though there have been twenty-seven murders committed in it. On the night of Friday, April 20, Anderson and an accomplice named Mortimer killed Emanuel Fleming in a cabin near the edge of Livingston. Mortimer turned State's evidence and pleaded guilty to his own part in the affair. He will be sentenced Monday. Robbery was their motive. At 10 o'clock this forenoon at Fort Benton John H. Osnes was hanged for the murder of Ole Lilledal the last week in March. Lilledal was a Norwegian lad enroute from the old country to a relative who lived at a small camp a few miles from Benton. Osnes, also a Norwegian, volunteered to guide him to the camp. The next day Osnes came back to Benton having Lilledal's watch and money. The latter's body was found in a gulch, the throat cut and head crushed with a stone. There was no doubt of Osnes' guilt. Both Osnes and Anderson died same.

WORLD'S FAIR TREASURER RESIGNS.

A. F. Seeberger Gives Up His Position with the Columbian Exposition.

The Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition met at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon, President Higinbotham presiding. Treasurer A. F. Seeberger presented his resignation, to take effect July 31. F. E. Bugbee, cashier in the Treasurer's department, was chosen as acting Treasurer. The resignation of Mr. Seeberger was in pursuance of the general plan which has been in operation for some time to vacate the offices as rapidly as the work would permit. Mr. Seeberger believed his office had reached that stage where the work could be done by his chief assistant, and desiring to step out he tendered his resignation. President Higinbotham was directed to draw up a suitable expression of the thanks of the board for the manner in which Mr. Seeberger discharged the duties of his office.

RAVENSWOOD CHURCH PEOPLE'S DAY.

Two Hundred Members of That Methodist Congregation Picnic at Lake Bluff.

Two hundred members of the Ravenswood Methodist Church attended the camp-meeting at Lake Bluff yesterday. During the afternoon they enjoyed a basket picnic. The 6 o'clock morning meeting yesterday was led by the Rev. Dr. Boynton. At 9:30 o'clock the study of the Bible, under the leadership of Dr. Z. S. Williamson, was resumed. The morning sermon was preached by W. H. Holmes. The meeting was led by Mrs. Addie Brown of the Centenary Church. Epworth League services were conducted by E. L. Harvey. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Matlack.

CONVENTION OF BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

Large Attendance at the Meeting at Toronto Is Now Assured.

The annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union will be held at Toronto from July 19 to 26. The resumption of business

and after approving the request of the jury to be allowed to adjourn until Tuesday morning proceeded with his supplementary charge to the jury. He said:

"I think it my duty to give you further instructions. No man is above the law. The line of criminality or innocence is not drawn between classes, but only between men who violate the law and men who do not. The fact that a man may occupy a high position does not exempt him from indictment and trial simply because he does occupy a high position. The fact that a man may be a member of a lower class does not exempt him from making known his grievances to you simply because he may occupy such a position. Your door, therefore, ought to be open to all inquiry coming from every source that is founded on common sense or on any rumor or shadow. In other words that has tangible form."

It is stated in the public prints that some of our fellow-citizens believe that the interruption of the mails and the inter-State commerce into which you were to make inquiry was the result of a conspiracy of lower class men higher in the railroads than the employes.

If two or more men, no matter what their position on the road may have been, wrongfully agreed between themselves, either for the purpose of creating public sympathy in a threatened strike or for any other purpose, that they would cause to have the mail trains and the trains carrying inter-State commerce stopped, and acted in pursuance of that agreement, they are guilty of conspiracy.

Conspiracy if Trains Were Held.

If two or more men agreed wrongfully between themselves, for the purpose of creating public sympathy, they would discharge men from their employ who were not to be discharged, intending that such discharge should result in the running of the mail or inter-State commerce trains, they would be guilty of conspiracy. If two or more men, in view of a threatened strike, wrongfully agreed that they would not employ men in the place of the men who had quit the service, but would allow the trains to stand still for the purpose of creating public indignation and sympathy, they would be guilty of conspiracy, unless the circumstances and situation were such that the employment of new men, reasonably viewed, would lead to danger to these men or danger to the railway property or to public interest.

As I have said, every man is entitled to bring a complaint on any one of these charges to your attention.

If he brings it with tangible evidence, something that is not mere hearsay or rumor, but something upon which you can base your judgment, it is the duty of the District-Attorney and of his pleasure, too, to submit it to you, and it is the duty of the jury to consider it, if there is anything of that kind to be submitted to you I trust it will be so submitted at your session during the balance of the day or when you return next week.

Judge Grosscup added, in response to an inquiry from Mr. Milchrist, that he would not be in court until Tuesday morning. As the jury filed back to its room the District-Attorney was asked whether the court's charge was to be understood as enlarging the scope of the jury's duty.

"No. It hark from the first being the intention of the jury to investigate every phase of the strike. The railroads have not misunderstood this and Mr. Egan was so informed yesterday. No man in any way culpable will be spared. This has always been the idea."

"Have any complaints been made against the railroads?"

No Complaints Made Against Managers.

"No. I know of nothing that has been said against them save in the newspapers. Nothing has come before the jury. The majority of the witnesses before the grand jury were railroad employes and detectives. They testified to specific acts of rioters and depredators, many of whom are under arrest. Lieut. Scherer of the Fifth and Sergeant Shiel, Corporals Gane and McClellan and Private Persons of the Seventh United States cavalry gave testimony against rioters whom they assisted to arrest July 5. The witness who attracted the most attention from the loiterers in the hall was General Manager J. M. Egan. He spent more than an hour in the presence of the inquisitors. He furnished some evidence against the strikers and was also called upon to answer some questions regarding the conduct of the railroads during the last two weeks. These questions were prompted by the instructions given by Judge Grosscup to investigate both sides in the great fight. What Mr. Egan told the grand jury was not made public, but when the jury adjourned last evening Mr. Milchrist said nothing had been learned to indicate any criminality on the part of the railroads or General Managers during the strike.

Drawing Up More Indictments.

Calumet and Blue Island—Affairs are improving and we are resuming our former business. Chicago and Eastern Illinois—Everything running smoothly.

Northern Pacific—All O K; moving freight and passenger business.

Chicago and Calumet Terminal—All O K; moving trains under protection of deputy marshals and troops.

The strikers who are seeking reinstatement pleaded earnestly yesterday, and the numbers were augmented by many who had finally come to a realization that there were no benefits to be derived from the followership of Dictator Debs. Where there is opening the railroads are inclined to be lenient, and after careful selection and receiving a picture to certain little papers put the men back to work. They go back as new men, however. The Lake Shore and Rock Island have taken back a number of old men, the latter reemploying eighty-five out of 125 men who went out. The Illinois Central is taking back firemen for the suburban service. On the Fort Wayne none of the old switchmen are at work, and the few old engineers and firemen at work are those who did not go out. Some of the roads are almost entirely manned by new men, and they will remain. At the headquarters of the General Managers' Association scores of applications are being received, and the individual roads can use their own discretion about their selection of men. The offices of every road are being besieged by these men.

SOME TROOPS MAY BE WITHDRAWN.

Orendorf Believes Those from Outside of Chicago Are Not Needed.

Officers of the militia think troops from outside points may be safely withdrawn from Chicago. Yesterday Adjutant-General Orendorf told Mayor Hopkins that in his opinion all the State troops from outside the city might be withdrawn. Chicago, he said, never has been so quiet and orderly as during the last two days. He did not say the outside troops would be withdrawn, but expressed the opinion they safely could be. Mayor Hopkins will keep them as long as there is a possibility of their being needed. Gen. Wheeler was asked last night what he thought of the propriety of letting the country militia go home and said he thought it improper for him to speculate on that subject, as his business was to obey the Governor's orders.

SHOT DOWN FOR INTERFERING.

A Striker Wounded by a Man He Sought to Intimidate.

Fifteen or twenty strikers attempted yesterday to force Rudolph Scholle to stop delivering freight at the Meagher street freight house of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company. Scholle refused to accede to their demands and was assaulted. To defend himself he fired into the crowd with a revolver, wounding William Shuckman in the left side. The crowd fled. Scholle was locked up at the Maxwell Street Police Station to await the result of Shuckman's wound, which it is thought is not serious.

THINKS DEBS' SKIRTS ARE CLEAR.

Wheeler and Lake Erie Company Believe Another Ordered the Strike.

MASSILON, O., July 13.—[Special.]—United States Marshal Wells is here collecting information to be used in the prosecution of American Railway Union men who are believed to have used unstamped Wheeling and Lake Erie envelopes to exchange communications relating to the strike which has resulted so disastrously to them. It is now believed by the company that the strike was not ordered by Debs, but was a part of a conspiracy hatched by an ex-employee who had been reduced recently for cause from a position of high responsibility.

OFFERS TO RE-EMPLOY STRIKERS.

But the Northern Pacific Is Careful Not to Say It Will Reinstatement Them.

TAOOMA, Wash., July 13.—[Special.]—The Northern Pacific has issued a carefully worded bulletin to the strikers, stating they will

