Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Trib

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894-SIXTEEN PAGES.

ASSASSIN IS HANGED.

Prendergast Dies on the Scaffold for Harrison's Murder.

MEETS DEATH FIRMLY.

Hopes for Clemency, but Is Tranquil to the End.

RAYS HE HELD NO MALICE

Last Night and Day on Earth Are Quietly Passed.

SCRNES 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 this limbs and the deep breaths which ended in gasps there was no ign 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 physicase occupied two benches just in front of the gallows. When the trap fell County Phy. sician Fortner, who headed the jury, stood beside the shrouded body to determine when life had become extinct. There, was a said of five minutes when the other physicians were called to aid in the exception. mination. His pulse continued to set for almost ten minutes, then to last futter ceased and Prendergast was presented deat. Another five minutes was loosened, as the propers and was loosened, as the propers and was loosened, as the propers and all the propers are the propers are the propers and the propers are the propers and the propers are The law had taken its course.

new seat the entire proceedings, before, as affafter the execution, there was not Everything had been prepared, sed gone over, that there might be sof the horrible as was possible. There to none of the mistakes which marked of a murderer's life six months The gallows had been put up the night the rope had been tested, and the trap the office of each part was duly fuiHe stopped abort of the place where the none hing and he was moved forward another foot. Then Morris reached up and pulled the rope down, put the none on his head, and drew it tight. The knot was placed just behind the left ear and then a hood of white mustin was placed over his head and tied down so that neither his face nor the rope could be men.

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

When the body had been declared lifeless the rope was lowered and the none slipped off. The poor, patched ciothing gave way to the brown shroud of a religious society and the order surous 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 indi-cate 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:

cate of the execution, as follows:

State of Illinois, County Cook, as.: I, James H. Gilbert, Sheriff of Cook County, Ill., do hereby certify that on the 18th 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 Patrikk Engene Frendergast in conformity with the sentence of the Criminal Court of said County of Cook, made and entail of record on the 24th day of February 1907, and pursuant to further orders made and on the 1907, and pursuant to further orders made and on the 1907, and pursuant to further orders made and on the 1907, and pursuant to further orders made and on the 1907, and pursuant to further orders was extended and prologed to said 18th day of July, 1994, and in accordance with the statute of the State of Illinois in said case made and provided.

Sheriff of Cook County, and

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 Engene Prendergast, hereby certify that we witnessed the execution by hanging of the said Patrick Engene Prender-gast, as in the above certificate set forth. COUNTY PRINSICIAN GENERAL W. BOTCE,

FORTNER, WILLIS S. STONE, IGNATZ LANGE, THOMAS RYAM, EDWARD OTTO, JOHN MCDILL,

GEORGE W. BOYCE, ROBERT L. JAMES, JOHN THORAN, O. A. LEWKE, WILLIAM H. SWEET.

ASSASSIN IS COOL TO THE END.

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

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 Gresscup 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

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 an Henry George and an advecate of his eingle tax doctrines. He took great interest in track elevation, and frequently wrote letters to pub-lic officials advocating that scheme and sug-gesting the manner in which it should be carried out. He was a member of the Single Tax slink and man and frequently Tax club, and was a ready and frequent debater. He became known for his eccentricities and his vain pretensions to political

During Carter Harrison's last campaign Prendergast apent 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, aithough he called to see the Mayor several times. When he found that no notice was taken of him Prendergiast 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 de-mands 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.

which has out few equals in criminal history. The murderer was represented by able law-yers, who exhausted every device known to legal strategists in his behalf. The first trial commenced Dec, 6 and lasted three weeks. Judge Brentano presided and Attorneys R. A. Wade, John He. John P. McGoorty, and Robert Esser defended the prisoner, Assistant State's Attorney Todd and A. S. Trude appeared for the prosecution. Prendergast appeared for the prosecution. Prendergast was found guilty and sentenced to be executed March 23. Here Attorneys Wade, Essex, and McCoorty 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 triaf and seking 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 Delow the trial was inniged the unterset 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 Fart Beuton. HELENA, Mont., July 13.—[Special.]—Robert A. Anderson, alias leeds, was hanged at Livingston at 5 o'clock this morning. This was the first execution? that county, though there have been twenty—even murders committed in it. On the night of Friday,

ONE LAW FOR ALL MEN

JUDGE GROSSOUP'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 IO 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 WACE.

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 Milchrist 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 criminality or indocedes in not draw 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 exemply him from indictment and trial simply because he does occupy a high position. The fact that a man 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 may occupy such a position. Your door, therefore, ought to be open to all in quiry powing from every source that is, founded on something more than mere rumer 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 upto

the mails and the inter-State commerce myto which you were to make inquiry was the regult of a conspiracy upon the part of mea higher in the railreads than the employes.

If two own more men, no matter what their position on the road may have been, wrongfully agreed between themselves, either for the purpose of creating public symmetry in a threatened strike or for any other. Purpose, that they write the control of the purpose, the strike of for any other. Purpose, that they write a control of the purpose, that they write a control of the purpose, that they write a control of the purpose of the purpose.

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 Deputy Marsans. 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 fixed \$500 as buil for D. M. Delozier, a Santa Féengineer, accused of violating the injunction restraining interference with inter-State commerce.

commerce.

Marshal Arnold said yesterday afternoon
that his force of 1,200 deputies will be kept
intact until the strike has been ended and intact until use 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 Thantie Marshale same. the amount which the Deputy Marshals sworm, 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

STRIKERS SEEK THEIR OLD PLACES.

Railreads Receive Applications from Nearly All Who West 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:

Wabash—Condition improving All local freight trains run and an increased number of through freight trains.

Rock Island—Everything moving without in-

Chicago Great Western—Everything going along nicely.

Santa F6—Affairs are running along smoothly with us and without interruption to traffic at any

Alton—All passenger and mail trains through on time and freight trains moved over entire line without interruption.
Wisconsin Central—Business has fully resumed

wisconsin Contral—Business has fully recumed 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 inter-

Baltimore and Ohlo-All trains, freight and passenger, moving on time without interference and guarded.

Calimet and Blue Island—Affairs are improv-ing and we are resuming our former business. Chicago and Eastern Illinois—Everything run-ning smoothly. et and Blue Island—Affairs are improv-

ning 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 bene fits to be derived from the followership of Diotator Debs. Where there is an opening the railroads are inclined to be lenient, and after careful selection and receiving signature to certain little papers put the men back to work. They go back as new men, how-ever. 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 lew 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 headegraphed Porter, sa ble for the gathering bers, and

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during and after the execution, there was not and gone over, that there might be wiffile of the horrible as was possible. There to be none of the mistakes which marked the ending of a murderer's life six months The gallows had been put up the night re, the rope had been tested, and the trap ded. The office of each part was duly fui-

Death Warrant Read to the Assassin.

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

I have come to read the warrant to you, b. Prestergast," said the Sheriff.
"All right," was Prendergast's response All in the room stood while the Sheriff read

he legal document ordering him to take the er who should be "hanged by the neck atil dead" between the hours of 10 and 2 ridey, July 13, 1894. Prendergast turned strife paler while the reading was going on. but he made no comment. When it was finthed he sat down, once more twisting his ogers in the nervous manner which marked 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

Office and corrider had meantime been fillme with those who bore tickets admitting m 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 s'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 Lark brown paint. From the heavy beam above it was suspended the noose, of hemp oiled to make it pass smoothly though the rings of iron. Turnkey Jacob Shaefier stood eaning against a pillar waiting for the time when he should be called upon to assist Jaile r Morris. He was apparently as uncoacerned se though doing the usual routine of daily A telegraph instrument, the sounder of which was hooded to prevent noise, ticked faintly. Every person in the room seemed us 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 waited back to the room where the murderer sat with Father Barry of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, the priest who had come to ad-minister the last rites of the church. The prisoner understood the meaning of the enrance and no word was needed to cause him to stard ready to join in the procession. Sherto stard ready to join in the procession. Sherif Gibbert, turning, marched at the head, folloved by Jailer Morris. Next came Prenderant and beside him walked Father Barry.
Next came Chief Deputy Sherif Stephens
and Deputy spears, followed by other depulies and guards, including those who had
arred on the deathwatch.
Prendergast locked straight before him,
apparently without seeing anything, for he
breathed against the side of the door and half
ambied at the steps which lead down into

COUNTY PHYSICIAN GEORGE W. BOYCE. FORTNER ROBERT L. JAMES, JOHN THORAN, WILLIS S. STONE, IGNATZ LANGE, O. A. LEWKE, WILLIAM H. SWEET, THOMAS RYAN, EDWARD OTTO, W. A. RUSSELL. 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 signs of dread for the end which was fast approaching. When the word was received at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon cutting of 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 and 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 fitful. 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 slent five or six hours with occasional kenings. In the night his the night his see him, for awakenings. but when told that Prendergast was as eep 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 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 Prender-gast'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 condemned on the contrary shed no tears and had little to

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. Fatter Barry. He deciared 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 Gregery Given an Interview. "Prendergast has sent for me, and I would brother, filed a petition under oath stating that he believed the prisoner had become insane since his trial and seking 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. 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 Lilledail the last week in March. Lilledail was a Norwegian lad en route 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 Lilledall'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 bt Osnes' guilt. Both Osnes and Anderson died game.

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. as 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 Ravenawood Methodist Church attended the camp-meeting at Lake Bluff yesterday. During the afternoon they enjoyed a basket picnic. The 8 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. Mattuck.

CONVENTION OF BAPPIST YOUNG PROPLE.

Large Attendance to the Recting at Toronto Is New 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 instruc-tions. 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 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 may occupy such a position. Your door, therefore, ought to be open to all in quiry 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.

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 pur agreed between themselves, either for the pur-pose of resting public sympathy in a threat-ened 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 themselves, for the purpose of creating public sympathy, they would discharge men from their employ who otherwise would not be discharged, intending that such discharge should stop 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 wrong this agreed that they would not smbley men to take the places 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 cuch that the employment of new men, reasonably viewed, would lead to danger to these men or danger to the railway property or to published lic interest.

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

tention.

If he brings it with tangible evidence, some It ne orings it with tangine evidence, some-thing that is not mere hearsay or rumor, but something upon which you can base your indg-ment, it is the duty of the District-Attorney and it is his pleasure, too. to submit it to you, and it is the duty of the grand jury to hear 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. next week.

Judge Grosscup added, in 'response to an inquiry from Mr. Milchrist, that he would not be in court until Tuesday morning. 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 duties. No. It has from the first been 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 came before the jury.' The majority of the witnesses before the grand jury were railroad employés and de-tectives. 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. 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 prompted by the instructions given by Judge Grosseour to investigate both sides in the great fight. What Mr. Egan told the grand jury was not made public, but when the jury ad-journed last evening Mr. Milchrist said noth-ing had been learned to indicate any criminality on the part of the railroads or General

Managers during the strike. Drawing Up More Indictments.

and guarded. and guarded.

Calumet and Blue Island—Affairs are improving and we are resuming our former business.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois—Everything ran-

ning smoothly. Northern Pacific-All OK; moving freight and

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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 an opening the railroads are inclined to be lenient, and after careful selection and receiving signature to certain little papers put the men back to work. They go back as new men, how-ever. 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.

Orendorff 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 Orendorff told Mayor Hopkins that in his opinion ail 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 INTERFEBING.

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 fied. 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.

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tion of high responsibility.

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OFFERS TO RE-EMPLOY STRIKERS. But the Northern Pacific Is Careful Not to

Say It Will Reinstate Them. TACOMA, Wash., July 13 .- [Special.]-The Northern Pacific has issued a carefully worded bulletin to the strikers, stating they will

sem 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 ectock. 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 stiliness except the murmur of conversation in an undertone. At the east end was the scaffold standing grim in its coat of Lark brown paint. From the heavy beam above it was suspended the noose of hemp oiled to make it pass smoothly through the rings of iron. Turnkey Jacob Shaeffer stood leaning against a pillar waiting for the time nen be should be called upon to assist Jailer Merris. 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 Pather 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 General turning, marched at the head, followed by Jailer Morris. Next came Prenderast and beside him walked Father Barry. Next came Chief Deputy Sheriff Stephens and Deputy Spears, followed by other deputies and guards, including those who had served on the deathwatch.

Prendergast looked straight before him, apparently without seeing anything, for he brushed against the side of the door and half stumbled at the steps which lead down into the prisoners' cage. His knees trembled enders' him and he dragged his feet as though his were of lead. His clothes were poor worn and his shoes were in bad condition taken off his collar and necktie before towing the room and his neck was bare. His hist, tee, showed the effect of wear, and his have looked poor and pinched. As the proa started so it moved on around the east ad of the cells, mounting the iron steps to be platform which is on a level with the galand across to where the two floors

he waiting crowd had been apprised of the thouse's approach, and every man took off hat. As soon as Frendergast had reached parform of the gallows he warren the state is the trap. He stood looking over the state is his side, and as trap. He stood looking over the set of the crowd, his hands at his side, and the set of the crowd, his hands at his side, and see motion are that which followed his see motion are that which followed his see dawn breaths, when his mouth opened containing and he seemed for the moment at a potat of collapse.

Mis Lest Movement and Words.

stepped up with a strap to fasten which the prisener did not fesist for the new part of the raised his right hand and the sta of the cross and then let his at again to be pinioned behind his marker Barry stepped up at this modaministered the last offices of the standard parking a conference of the distinct of the price of the price of the while of the price of the pr

he brainst any one."
stand never to open again,
al atomal his fast, his knees,
and lees witte shroud
and lees. During this time,
but the water water,
to those who waited,
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are any was shining

took the death watch. Frendergast 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 Prender-gast'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 condemned on the contrary shed no tears and had little to

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.'

"This is a late hour for such a request. He will be hanged in five minutes," said the

Sheriff. Mr. Gregory pleaded, and asked to be allowed to shake hands once more with his client. This request was granted, and as the faithful attorney shook hands with Prendergast the latter thanked him for his long labors in his behalf. At this moment the corridors were cleared of all but the officials and the priest, and the death march began.

The execution of Prendergast attracted the usual number of people filled with morbid curiosity. As early as 8 o'clock they began lining the streets opposite the jail, and when the drop feil 50C people were on the outside awaiting the news of the execution. The most of these expected there would be an appalling scene enacted, and seemed disappointed when told of the marner in which Prendergast met his death. To keep the crowds back and to prevent any possible outbreak twenty-four policemen under Sergi, Saur of the East Chicago Avenue Station had been stationed in and about the jail. They had little to do except to keep the crowds back and to prevent a number of politicians without passes from entering the jail.

MURDER OF CARTER H. MARRISON.

Killed at His Own Doorstep by a Disap-

pointed Politician. The crime for which Prendergast suffered death on the gallows yesterday was the assassination of Mayor Carter H. Harrison on the night of Oct. 28 last at his home on Ashland boulevard. The crime was an extraordinary one in criminal annals. The Mayor of Chicago was deliberately shot down in his own house by a man who fancied he had suffered political wrongs at his hands. Premiergast was a newspaper carrier, 28 years self. From his early peace he took a great interest in mean and political problems, and later become a follower of

AND ELIMATED AND DESCRIPTION OF A CONTRACT O presented his resignation, to take effect July 31. F. E. Bugbee, the 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 Mundred 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. Mattuck.

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 pesumption of business by the railroads remarked the only doubt entertained of a large stiendance, and within the last few days the officers have received advices which assure them that it will be one of the largest conventions ever held by the.

Certificates for Illinois Physicians. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health has licensed the following

physicians: P. D. Carper, M. A. Riddle, L. E. Scott. T. Nakamura, Elenore Essenger, E. E. Rohrahugh, Dion Thomas, Chicago and Egart, Crossdale; W. H. Eider, Bloomington; J. S. Nivan, Leland; J. H. Sams, Wheatland; C. H. Hamilton, Hillsbore; H. W. Daniels, Alpha. The following midwives have been licensed; E. O. Dahl, C. Hansen, C. Munson, K. Erhardt, Chicago.

Sentenced for the Barr Murder.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 13.-[Special.]-Judge Mc-Gregor in the Circuit Court this morning called Rankin, Booth, and Wilson, suspects in the Barr murder case, before him and sentenced them to muruer case, before him and sentenced them to two years each in the pontientiary, while Poor, who is only 15 years of age, was sent to the re-form school. The Judge then removed the charge of second degree murder against Murburger, the two Worlens, and Slank and made their offense manulaughter and released them all on \$500 bond each.

Drowned in the Mississippi at Burlington. BUBLINGTON, Ia., July 13.—[Special.]—Herbert and Arthur Budd. aged 14 and 11 years, sons of Conductor J. Budd of the Chicago, Burlington and Conductor J. Badd of the Chicage, Burlington and Quincy, were decorated in the Mississippl this afternoon. Conductor Budd narrowly scaped the same fats, being record by a young man named Chester, who accompanied them to the other side of the river for the purpose of bathing. The four walked off the sud of a reef on a sub-merged sand bur into water fifteen feet deep.

Auditor's Accounts Are Found Wrong-Lena, O., July 13.—[Spatial.]—An investiga-tion of the affairs of the Andisor of Ottown Country just concluded above oversharpes and immediarities generating is shout \$25,000.

Judge Grosscup added, in response to an inquiry from Mr. Milchrist, that he would not be in court until Tuesday morning. 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 duties.
"No. It has from the first been the inten-

tion 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 compisints 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 came before the jury.

The majority of the witnesses before the grand jury were railroad employés 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 McClel. lan 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 tention 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.

When the jury adjourned at 4:30 o'clock Mr. Milchrist went into his private office with a large package of notes and began drawing up the indictments which the jury had voted. He told inquirers there would be work enough to keep his office force busy today.

Preparations were also made to begin civil proceedings against Debs and the other strike leaders-that is: to cite them into court to answer for contempt in violating the injunction. This will include Debs, Howard, Rogers, Keliher, and other officers and directors of the union who have not been indicted. The contempt charges will not be brought until Judge Woods' return to the city, and the cases will be heard by him and Judge Grosscup, who jointly issued the injunction.

The jury voted "no bills" against five of the strikers who have been arrested and were either in jail or under bail and the cases against them were dismissed by Commissioner Hoyne when notified by Mr. Milchrist. One of the five was George W. Lovejoy, the Rock Island Yardmaster from La Saile who was arrested on the charge of imtimidating a vas arrested in the case of infilmating a telegraph operator at Spring Valley and com-pelling him to leave his post. The charge could not be substantiated and the grand jury refused to indict. Lovejoy is the head of the Railway Union at La Salle and was a delegate to the convention of the union in this city several weeks ago. The other four were Samuel Chance, James Heron, D. B. Donovan, and Robert Gerdon. Gordon and Donovan were Michigan Central strikers. Chance and Heron were charged with interfering with Rock Island trains.

Commissioner Hoyne yesterday heard a number of cases growing out of the strike. Arthur Bentage, Robert McCallsugh, Wil-iam Harrison, Arthur Dailas, and Arthur, alias "Tubsy," Doyle were brought before him is the afternoon charged with overturahim is the aftersoon charged with overturning care, breaking witches, and committing other depreciations on the Rock Island road a Forty-sixth street July 5. They were arrested by Doputy Manchells on warrantie aware only officers of the road. The men ware hald under \$6.000 insteads on the proof of the road.

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OFFERS TO RE-EMPLOY STRIKERS.

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

TACOMA, Wash., July 13 .- [Special.]-The Northern Pacific has issued a carefully worded bulletin to the strikers, stating they will be "reentered" in the service of the company upon application until Sunday, but no reference is made to "reinstating" the men. While the bulletin means unconditional surrender for the American Railway Union, it states the same recognition will be given labor organizations in the future as in the past. The strikers look upon the bulletin as a scheme to stampede them into the service. Debs wires that a settlement is probable.

Evansville Pottery Strike Ended.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 13.-[Special.]-The strike of the potters, begun here Jan. 1 to resist a reduction of 33% per cent in wages, was ended today, and the potteries will resume operations Monday at a reduction of 12% per cent. Several hundred men affected by the strike have been having a hard time of it. For more than a month forty of the strikers have been camping in tents on an island above the city and have lived by fishing and with the assistance of farmers.

Militiaman Held to the Grand Jury. . William J. Downey, a malitiaman in the Second Regiment, was held to the grand jury yester-das on recommendation of a Coroner's jury which held an inquest on the death of Patrick O'Connor. Downey is said to have been intendented Wednesday night and turned to attack children who jeered at him on Haisted street, pear Twelths. O'Connor interfered and was shot

No Settlement at West Superior. When SUPERMON Win, July 18.—The attempt to arbitrate the differences between the Coal Managers' Association and the striking dockmen has falled and the managers rathus to treat with the men as a union. It is feared there will be a coal famine in the Northwest next winter unless a sottlement is soon reached, as the stocks are

Demand Protection for Cars. Victoria (de July 12 - Special - Since the Action of Chicago Inches Cornels of the Action of Chicago Inches (de July 12 - Chicago In