TELEGRAPHIC.

PRENDERGAST'S CASE

A Long Forgotten Statute Comes to Handy Again.

ONLY ONE PRECEDENT ON RECORD.

But the Culprit in That Case was Declared Sane and Afterwards Executed.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The decision which granted a new lease on life to Prendergast was made under the statutes in the criminal code, allowing a stay of execution in cases of capital punishment wherein it might be shown that the defendant has become insane after the date of his conviction. This statute, which had long since been forgotten, and which has never been invoked but once before in the history of the state, allowed the impaneling of a jury for the trial of such insane. Having admitted the right of Judge Chetlain then decided that counsel for the defense demonstrated that the time of execution is postponed until a competent and proper trial might ensue.

The only other case in which this statute was available in this state was that of James Dacey, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Alderman Bryant in 1885. Luther Leslie Mills was engaged on the side of the state. Speaking of the case today he said:

"The trial occurred in McHenry county in 1886, and resulted in conviction and sentence to death of the defendant. His case went to the supreme court, which affirmed the judgment of death. After this had declined to U. H. Murphy, one of the defendant's counsel, filed an affidavit in the circuit court of McHenry county, alleging that his client had become insane since the rendition of the judgment, and the petition was based on the same, asking the impaneling of a jury under section 405 of the criminal code, to try the question as to whether the accused, at the time of the impaneling was insane. The petition was granted and the jury impaneled. The hearing proceeded for several days and resulted in a verdict that Dacey was sane. He was afterwards executed.

Due to Life, Due to Death.

WESTWOOD, N. J., March 24.—Mrs. Mary Herring, aged 74, and her husband, Jacob Herring, a few years her senior, will be buried together probably tomorrow, from their home in this place. They died within a few hours of each other from the effects of a severe attack of la grippe. Mrs. Herring died first, and her death caused her husband to die suddenly of heart disease, which was superinduced by the grippe.

For Denver's Safety.

DENVER, March 23.—The executive committee of safety held a meeting at the chamber of commerce today. After considerable discussion, an advisory sub-committee was appointed to look into the legal phases of the trouble between the governor and Messrs. Orr and Martin, and to report at the next meeting.

Measures to insure the safety of the city, should there be another outbreak between the warring factions, were talked over, and it was finally agreed that everything that was possible would be done to prevent a clash. Mr. Todd, who acted as secretary, declined to give names of this committee.

CRIMINAL PRACTICE.

A Horrible Condition of Affairs Revealed.

NEW YORK, March, 23.—In the police dragnet tonight was gathered a large crowd, who have been doing a thriving business in the city. The arrests were made on warrants obtained by the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Laws. In nearly every instance the police captured instruments, drugs and all the necessary appliances for carrying on the illegal business, which was conducted simply through advertisement. The arrests were made so promptly the prisoners had no chance to get "tipped off" through the usual channels. The charges made by these practitioners vary from $25 to $100, according to circumstances, social position, etc. At the house of one of the practitioners a horrible condition of affairs was revealed. Under the sink was the body of an infant, and in another place was the body of a still-born child. In one of the rooms was a young woman in charge of a servant. She was in a delirious condition, and the police pressed for her a trained nurse and a police surgeon.

A Disgusted Anarchist.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Herr Most, the apostle of dissonant, the high priest of anarchy and the prophet of chaos, is downcast. In a four column editorial in his week's issue of Freiheit, Editor Most makes the amazed assertion in glowing fashion and winds up by advising his followers to "turn your backs upon this accursed country and continue your labors in Europe, even if you have to shovel or the coal in order ship, or in any other manner." Herr Most made this startling answer he would have to return to Europe long ago if he only knew where to go and so he put back another dollar.

A Series of Forgeries.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—A series of forgeries of the most remarkable kind has been unearthed in this city, and detectives are now at work upon it. At least eight banks have suffered and probably more. The aggregate of the losses prior will reach $20,000, all of which can be gone into the pockets of a gang of professionals who have concentrated by no mean strategy never before attempted, the principal feature of which was the counterfeiting of pass books and a full knowledge of the serial numbers, by which knowledge they were able not only to minimize the danger in cashing, but also delay detection. The ingenious method used by Colonel Mann, ex-chief of the Secret Service, in detecting the counterfeit bank notes and ring taxes, but individually state that no one bank will lose a large sum.

As every case to be learned, all the forgeries were committed last Friday and Saturday. The only banks which announced their suffering are those named, but practical assent was given to inquiries made at five other banks, and it is possible that more were victimized.

Of the alleged drawers of the forged checks, the signatures of F. E. Little & Co., leather dealers, and Julius Lobsky, wholesale clothier, are known to have lost, forged, in addition to that of the C. W. Metcher Machine company.

As one instance of the work of the gang, it was less than an hour after the mail of an alleged printing house representative upon Mr. Metcher, a $500 check, bearing C. W. Metcher's signature, and taken as an exact duplicate in its engraving and printing of the green checks of the Bank, was presented at the Continental bank and paid. It had all been previously prepared, except the serial number, which was supplied at the last moment in the manner stated. It happened to be four numbers out of the way by the time the forger reached the bank, but this was close enough for the purpose of the swindlers.

To the case of Julius Lobsky, another of the victims of the gang, an only was the signature of Mr. Lobsky correctly forged, but the forger was very familiar with his business. The forged check was presented to the paying teller of the Merchants National bank, who, being one of the directors of the Metcher company and F. E. Little, are very much interested in having the guilty parties run down.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Its Provisions Discussed by Opponents and Friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Many members did not know until they read the Associated Press dispatches that a new Chinese treaty had been negotiated and would soon be reported from the Senate committee on foreign relations. When reported the treaty will be for ten years, instead of twenty, as originally proposed, and the period of renewal is also fixed at ten years in case neither government gives notice that it should no longer continue in force after that time. The reference to the Geary law in the treaty is to be registered Chinese, and it stipulates that the registered Chinese who go to China shall not return unless they have a lawful wife, children or a parent in the United States or unless due to the amount of $1,000.

Representative Bowers of California said: "This treaty is a part of the general sympathy of the present administration with the Chinese. The theory of the Geary law was sharply restricted and the theory of this treaty is to nullify the conclusion."

Representative Wilson, of Washington, said: "After halting for years for an adequate restrictive law, the treaty has been negotiated and practically abrogated the Geary law. The administration has overridden the law and has not only gone into the business of aiding the Chinese to remain in state, but has also made contracts with British coal firms across the border for years, and in competition with our people."

Some surprise is manifested in administration circles at the opposition that has already developed to the treaty. "The new treaty," said one of those who assisted in the state department, "is the outcome of months of patient work and skillful negotiation, and it was hoped the state department had succeeded at last in setting in a manner entirely satisfactory the question of regulating Chinese immigration.

"In negotiating the treaty now before the Senate for ratification, the administration felt it had secured some very desirable results, for not only had it set at rest the merely moral complaint of China, but has at the same time preserved to the form of a novel treaty obligations all of the restrictive features of the existing Chinese exclusion laws that, in the opinion of the department, were worthy of preservation. This result was secured with the entire approval of the Chinese government."

A NEW PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

His Holiness States the Mission of Papacy in the World.

Catholics in Russia, Austria and Prussia Exhorted to Observe the Laws.

ROME, March 23.—The pope's encyclical letter addressed to the bishops of Poland, Russia, Austria and Prussia, was published here today. His holiness says, in brief, that the mission of papacy is not to teach anything against the power of princes or the utility of laws, but to provide for the prosperity of all.

The pope then reads the agreement with Russia, by which the position of the clergy was immensely improved. This agreement was obtained through requests directly addressed to the czar. The encyclical proceeds to assert the bishops to avoid any spirit of hostility to the civil authority.

Addressing the Catholics of Austria, the pope expresses his heartfelt gratitude for the religious zeal of the emperor, and concludes with urging the Poles in Prussia to trust to the emperor and to observe the laws.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from Rome says Prince and Russia made every endeavor to prevent the publication of the encyclical.

AT BLUEFIELDS.

The Situation Explained by Captain Hyde.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23.—A letter from Captain F. T. Hyde, formerly of this place, contains the latest concerning the situation at Bluefields, Nicaragua, where he now resides. He reviews events at Bluefields previous to the arrival of the British warship Cleopatra, and says it is said and believed by many of the Americans and foreign residents of the place would have been killed. Captain Hyde continues: "After the formation of the provisional government, the commander of the Cleopatra compelled the Spanish troops to retire to Greytown. They relied for their place on the Cleopatra on the 5th inst. Lieutenant Colonel Mason of the ship and seventy-five marines were left to prevent further trouble. That night a frightful fire commenced between the Spanish soldiers and natives. The streets were filled with armed men, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Two whites and one native were killed and several others wounded. The foreign residents sent to Colonel Mann, enclosed a short distance down the river. Because of our relief, and has since remained in charge of the town. The Cleopatra returned on the 8th, and departed the morning of the 12th. Yesterday, March 9th, 400 rifles and 15,000 rounds of ammunition were taken in the night near the town, and some 14,000 more cartridges were afterwards discovered by the Spanish officers. It is believed they intended to return when the writing party was away, and seize the town. The American asked the commander of the Cleopatra to say care and protect them. He promised to stay until relieved by another ship. If it had not been for our British consular friend, he says, we would have been the fate of all of us Americans.

"All business is at a standstill. No one knows what an hour may bring forth."

The Riots in Hungary.

BUDAPEST, March 23.—Tonight Andassy streets and other streets in the vicinity were filled with a noisy throng in honoured legislators, students, while cheers battled counting either at the troops and police. The cavalry and police charged with drawn swords. The mob resisted and unfortunately the bloodiest every had occurred.

Again and again the crowd was dispersed. After the mounted charge they began to give way a little in the direction of the river, keeping up a fire of stones upon the troops and police. It was not until several charges were made that the mob began to break up. The soldiers and police had their swords unsparingly, and many rioters were so badly injured that it was necessary to remove them to the hospitals.

During the night the authorities received information that the students and their supporters intended to cross the river to Buda for the purpose of hoisting a black flag on the palace of the king of Hungary. The report which caused such a short sickness from the two great bridges which span the Danube from each. Both approaches to these bridges and the bridges proper were occupied by a strong force of cavalry, under orders to prevent any crowd from passing over. Measures were taken to prevent the mob from crossing the river in boats.

Late at night a crowd proceeded to the Kaiser bridge, the one nearest the palace, but was forced back by the cavalry without much trouble. None of the rioters succeeded in reaching the palace and hoist a mourning emblem.

The Czar's Idea of Assassination.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that in conversation lately with a Russian dignitary the czar declared assassination was one of the proper forms of execution. It was, the subject added, the only terrible enemy to peace and progress, and must be stamped out ruthlessly.

Ladies Burned to Death.

PARIS, March 23.—A dispatch from Lacon, capital of the department of Aisne, announces that a Sisters' school, directed by Sisters of Charity, was burned last night. The young ladies, who were asleep on the lower floors of the building, had narrow escapes. Three of the sisters who occupied the upper floors were not so fortunate, their dead bodies being found in the top floor.

To Prevent Cholera.

PARIS, March 23.—The international sanitary conference today adopted all the resolutions of the various committees, including the measures to be adopted at Oriental ports as a prevention against cholera, etc., and the ventilation of the Red sea and the Persian gulf, in order to insure the healthy transportation of pilgrims to Mecca.

Worth a Guinea a Box.

A trifling dose from a 25-cent box of

Beecham's Pills

(Tasteless)

will frequently prove as effective as a doctor's prescription.

CONFERENCE RATES,

—VIA—

Rio Grande Western Railway.

For the Annual Conferences, L. D. S., and Women's Conferences, L. D. S., at Salt Lake City, April 6th to 8th, inclusive, the following rates are authorized to Salt Lake and return:

Ogden	$ 1.30
Harper	1.20
Layton	.90
Kaysville	.70
Farmington	.65
Mount Green	.60
Croydon	.75
Coalville	.75
Grandeta	.75
Echo Junction	.75
Hoggans	1.00
Park City	1.25
Silver Creek	1.25
Jeremiah	1.25
Peoa	1.25
Kamas	1.25
Oakley	1.25
Hayden Fork	1.25
Hayden	1.25
Francis	1.25
Peoa	1.25
Wanship	1.25
Coalville	1.25
Hoytsville	1.25
Croydon	1.25
Morgan	1.25
Peterson	1.25
Stoddard	1.25
Mountain Green	1.25
Ogden	1.30
Silver City	1.50
Delta	2.00
Milford	2.00
Beaver	2.00
Minersville	2.00
Kanosh	2.00
Fillmore	2.00
Meadow	2.00
Hinckley	2.00
Deseret	2.00
Oak City	2.00
Leamington	2.00
Lynndyl	2.00
Delta	2.00
Oasis	2.50
Sutherland	2.50
Deseret	2.50
Oak City	2.50
Leamington	2.50
Lynndyl	2.50
Delta	2.50