

### From Indian Territory.

Last evening Elder Ammon Green, Jr., of West Weber, and David Shand, of Manti, who have been laboring as missionaries in Indian Territory, reached this city. The work in that field progresses slowly but steadily. Numbers of prominent Indians have expressed a belief in the doctrines taught by the Elders, but a fear that they will lose popularity by embracing them, restrains them from being baptized. A few Indians, however, have embraced the Gospel, as have a few whites, in that Territory.

A native of Finland accompanied the Elders home. He drifted from his native country to Indian Territory, where he had a dream, which, in connection with a dream had by one of the missionaries, resulted in his meeting with the latter and receiving the Gospel. The incident, as related, is a remarkable one.

### Changed His Plea.

Hiram B. Barton was called in the Third District Court to-day to receive sentence on a plea of guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation. After a statement of the case by Mr. Clarke, Mr. Barton remarked: "I did not live with two women. I pleaded guilty to settle the case. I would take six months rather than wait for a trial. I was not guilty."

Court—Yet you say you are guilty?

Barton—No, sir.

Court—Then you plead not guilty?

Barton—No, sir; I plead guilty.

Court—You have no right to plead guilty to avoid a trial when you are not guilty.

Barton—Well, I'll say I am guilty.

Court—You still say that?

Barton—I do not know what to say.

Court—You can tell the truth?

Barton—I am not guilty.

Mr. Clarke—He has worried Mr. Peters and I just that way. The truth is he is afraid of a prosecution for polygamy.

The court entered a plea of not guilty and the defendant departed.

### THE FORGERY CASE.

It is Alleged the Jury Were Tampered With.

Shortly after 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the jury in the case against N. E. Osborne, on trial for forgery, reported that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. The vote stood four for acquittal and eight for conviction, the minority being Messrs. Harper, Carman, Odeh and Richards.

A motion was made by the defense for the continuation of the case against H. F. Friend, jointly indicted with Osborne, and was denied.

This morning the Friend case was called up, and Mr. Varian, for the defense, protested against the appearance of Messrs. Rawlins and Dickson to aid Mr. Clarke in the prosecution. The court replied that the case would be conducted so that the defendant would have a fair trial, and refused to exclude the assistant counsel.

Mr. Varian then went on to state that Mr. Miller, who was the chief prosecuting witness, and Friend, the defendant, were engaged in litigation in Kansas, and that certain rumors had gone out about the case.

This raised quite a buzz of excitement, for it foreshadowed the investigation of the rumor about a "fixed" jury, and Mr. Clarke arose and requested that the jurors be instructed to retire.

This was done, and Mr. Clarke stated that assertions had been made by one "Tag" Wilson relative to the jury having been tampered with, and asked an investigation.

Mr. Varian also asked that J. J. Gleason and juror Charles Brown be called and that certain allegations made by Gleason be heard.

Gleason was sworn and testified that he saw Rev. John Murphy and James Richey go into the Wasatch beer hall on Friday evening, followed by two men, one of whom he thought was a juror. Mr. Brown was pointed out and Gleason said he was not the man, though he resembled him slightly.

To Mr. Clarke, Gleason said—I was on the other side of the street on business; don't remember the business; it was between 7 and 8 o'clock; my attention was called by Rev. Mr. Murphy going into a beer saloon; wanted to see what he would drink; I am a Catholic; I peeped in the window to satisfy my curiosity; I am not engaged in any business now; have not been paid by Friend and Osborne; Joe Bush, a deputy marshal, employed me to look after the interests of Mr. Friend; this was on Thursday morning; I was to see the jury was not interfered with; watched where they went; did not follow any of them home; I told Bush what I saw; I haven't had any money yet for my services; Friend told me he would pay me; I think he was on trial last week; I did not represent myself as a deputy to Father Kelly; did not say I represented the United States; Bush introduced me to Friend.

To Mr. Varian—I went to Father Kelly at Mr. Varian's request.

Court—Have Mr. Bush brought in. Give me time to get out of the way. We cannot have a United States officer interfere with the law and make a contract with a party who is a defendant.

Mr. Bush was called and testified to Mr. Clarke—I am not a regular deputy, was never sworn or gave a bond; only have appointments on special occasions; am not employed at present;

have not been employed since Oct. 25; have been around the office since; I have been paid by the job; had no arrangement with Friend; was asked by Watrous to see that no bribery was done; I was to see that the parties for the prosecution were not to get at the jury; I returned on Monday from Idaho on business for the marshal, and on Tuesday evening was employed by Watrous.

Court—That was Oct. 31st?

Mr. Bush—Well, that was the day. I got \$20 for my services on Saturday; Mr. Osborne gave me a check; I don't know who employed Gleason; I suggested him to Watrous; Osborne was there, not Friend; I did not make the arrangement with Gleason; told him he would be paid; he was to watch Owens, Ruggles, Richey and Murphy; never saw any one approach the jury; a man named Shell was also employed; he lives near the corner of Second West and Third South streets.

At this point Mr. Dickson called the attention of the court to Friend and "Tag" Wilson in conversation in the court room.

Mr. Bush continued—I did not talk to the jury.

Mr. Clarke—Did you know how the jury stood before they came in?

Mr. Bush (hesitating)—No.

Mr. Bush—I saw Father Murphy go in the saloon; peeped through the window and saw him.

Court—Mr. Watrous employed you?

Bush—Yes, sir.

Court—And gave you a check?

Bush—Friend gave it to me.

Court—What were you to do?

Bush—To see the jury was not tampered with.

Court—Did you see anyone talking to a juror?

Bush—No, except to pass the time of day.

Court—Or as he gave his name—Wm. Henry Wilson testified that he saw Friend and Osborne in Salt Lake in 1884. He had been talking a good deal to both sides about the jury being tampered with but on being questioned denied everything and said he had been drinking a great deal.

The court then took recess till 2 p. m.

In reference to Father Murphy, the fact is that at the solicitation of Mr. Richey, he stepped inside of the beer hall and was there a few minutes. No others accompanied them. This is the circumstance which Gleason sought to make so much out of.

This afternoon several other persons were called and sworn, but nothing new was elicited except that Gleason hired a team from a livery stable and had it charged to the United States Marshal's office. The court closed the investigation, and took up the trial of Mr. Friend, Arthur Brown being added to the list of attorneys for the defense.

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Early this morning, in a lonely part of West Side, police officer Keegan was found lying dead on his back, with a wound on the forehead, evidently made by a blunt instrument. The officer was murdered while on his beat, and when found, still clasped a revolver in his hand, but it had not been discharged. No clue as yet.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—The government is resolved to prosecute all persons who took part in the midnight meeting at Woodford on October 26, at which the proclamation of the lord lieutenant forbidding the meeting was burned. Among those to be prosecuted are Jas. Rowland, S. P. Gill and David Sheehy, members of Parliament, and Duncy, secretary to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in the western portion of this city last night, the awful results of which were not discovered until 10 o'clock this morning. At that hour Mrs. Mary Bruner, mother of Mrs. Charles B. Brownfield, called at the residence of her daughter. No one answered her ring at the door bell and after several ineffectual efforts she went to the window of the little one-story frame cottage, raised it, and threw open the shutter. The sight that met her eyes was horrible beyond description. In the middle door opening between the room occupied by her daughter and husband and their little daughter of eight or ten years and that occupied by William F. Bruner, a brother of Mrs. Chas. B. Brownfield, who resided with the family, was the body of her

DAUGHTER'S HUSBAND

suspended by a strap attached to the lintel and swaying to and fro slightly. At the bedside, back, and on the bed in a dark corner reposed the body of Wm. F. Bruner, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Facing the self-murderer in the other room was another bed upon which, stiffened in their blood, were the forms of his wife and nine-year-old child. Their heads were almost severed from their bodies. Beneath Brownfield's feet lay the razor with which the awful deed had been committed. The bed clothing was drenched with blood and the faces of the victims were smeared so that they were almost beyond recognition. On a bureau in the parlor lay the

FOLLOWING LETTER

dated 3:30 a. m. and written by the murderer in an unusually legible hand:

To all whom it may concern: I, Chas. B. Brownfield, murdered my

dear wife and baby, also my brother-in-law. I killed my wife and baby because I was tired of life and did not want them left penniless in the world and no one to care for them. My cause for being tired of life is gambling. Now let my brothers and friends take warning. I killed W. F. Bruner because I did not think he was fit to live, and now I will make an attempt on my life, so good bye my father, brother and sister and friends and relatives. All take warning. Good bye.

(Signed)

CHARLES B. BROWNFIELD.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—Yesterday Thomas Owens, a carpenter, fell from a roof and broke his neck. In the course of the coronor's inquest on Owens' body, a fellow carpenter named Peiffer swore that Owens had in conversation said to him: "I am very sorry for those anarchists in Chicago who are now in jail charged with throwing bombs at the Haymarket riot. There were others outside who were more to blame than they. I was at the Haymarket riot and am an anarchist and say that

I THREW A BOMB

in that riot." Peiffer was cautioned to keep the statement and for that reason he did not tell the story until after the death of Owens.

The singular story of the man Owens was made the subject of an investigation at his homestead this afternoon. Mr. Piper (not Peiffer as stated in a previous dispatch) who worked with Owens, said his testimony before the coronor's inquest was substantially as reported, and then went on to tell that Owens had told him that he (Owens) was at the Haymarket meeting and had stood close to the man who threw the bomb. The story was told to Piper under the pledge of secrecy, which Piper kept until relieved of it by Owens.

SUDDEN DEATH.

An examination of the effects of the deceased shows in his trunk a number of letters, one of which was from his sister in Chicago warning him to keep away from the socialists, as they had been the cause of his trouble.

The reporters who went to the homestead this evening interviewed many residents of that village and found two or three who claimed to have a knowledge of Owens' connection with the bomb throwing. They neglected, however, to explain why they had kept this to themselves until now.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The story from Pittsburg with the alleged anarchist sensation, is smiled at here. It is full of inconsistencies, and about the only basis there can be for it is that the man Owens was perhaps a member of one of the

ANARCHIST GROUPS

and left Chicago in the general exodus of those gentry after the Haymarket affair. Michael Schwab, the brother-in-law of Schnaubelt, was seen in jail this evening and said little reliance could be placed in the story. Schnaubelt's only partner here was a machinist. He is not an anarchist and is still in this city working at his trade.

George Francis Train arrived this afternoon at 2 o'clock and stopped at the Palmer House. He states that he will lecture in the city tonight, but it is not probable that he will be permitted to do so.

Captain Black and L. L. Oliver, of the Amnesty Association, have asked Mayor Rue for permission to circulate a petition at the street corners invoking

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

for the condemned anarchists. The mayor had no objection providing it was done in a proper manner.

Captain Black said this evening that he expected to go to Springfield Monday with a petition. "Such a petition as I shall carry," said the captain, "does not mean that the men renounce their principles, that they are down on their marrow bones begging for mercy, or that they regard themselves guilty of any crime. It will be complying with the law in the matter and calling on Governor Oglesby to perform a judicial act."

A telegram was sent to-night by George Schilling to Master Workman Quinn, of District Assembly 49, John Swinton, Robert G. Ingersoll and others in New York, saying

A FORMAL APPLICATION

to the governor for clemency will be made on Wednesday, November 9th, and that all the delegations should be in Springfield not later than that morning.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—At a crowded meeting of the progressive labor party in the Germania assembly rooms,

T. E. SPEVITCH,

editor of the *Leader*, made a speech in which he said: I am expected to make a campaign speech, but I cannot bring myself to speak calmly. This is Friday, November 4th, and on Friday, Nov. 11, the greatest crime and most atrocious murder ever perpetrated is fixed to take place in Chicago. But I tell you if this crime of base murder is committed the end will soon follow. If those heroes are hanged, the days of all those concerned in the outrageous murder will be reckoned, and the day will not be far off when they will have to answer for the blood they shed by every spark in their worthless bodies. [Loud cheers and cries of "Kill them!" "Dynamite?"] But

LET THEM HANG.

Seven men's lives will not harm our cause. Let them kill seventy-seven

thousand and out of the graves seventy million others will arise. I tell you if these men are hanged next Friday something a thousand times worse than our late civil war will follow. We will not see it done without acting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The *Tribune* tomorrow will say: The joint committee of the Central Labor Union and District Assembly 49 of K. of L. has sent to every minister in this city an appeal in which they say: "We appeal to you to deal with the case of the Chicago anarchists from the pulpit or by private letter to the governor of Illinois."

THE ANARCHISTS

here say that the newspapers are alone responsible for the decision of the court and every newspaper editor and reporter who has written anything against the condemned men has been marked out for the vengeance of the friends of the anarchists.

PORTIA, Ark., Nov. 3.—The woods for ten miles around have been on fire for four days and now threaten property in the town limits. Great damage has already been done.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* claim to know that a triple alliance was secretly concluded last spring, but the details were finally settled in the recent interview between Signor Crispi and Prince Bismarck. The treaty, says the correspondent, provides for combined military and naval action by Germany, Austria and Italy against any attempt to disturb the balance of power in Europe. It also stipulates that territorial modifications shall be compulsory before the three allied powers will consent to sign a treaty of peace. The treaty further provides for combined action for the conclusion of peace. No one of the three will be allowed to desist from war or to treat separately without the consent of the others. It is noteworthy that the alliance covers the Mediterranean.

DENVER, Nov. 4.—Wolsenburg (Col.) special to the *News*: Rev. Mr. Tate, while boat riding on a small lake near this city, capsized the boat and was drowned in the presence of his wife and children and several men standing on the bank but powerless to render assistance.

NOFOLK, Virginia, Nov. 4.—A report has been received here that the schooner *Ocean Bird*, of Wilmington, N. C., Captain Edward C. Daniel, carrying mail between Nag'shead, Manteo and Elizabeth City, N. C., sank during the storm on Monday night in Pasquotank River and all on board were lost. The passengers on the boat, it is thought, numbered ten.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—The circus train which met with an accident in St. Louis yesterday had another streak of ill-luck today. Four coaches were derailed on the Vandalla line near Brazil, Indiana, and several persons badly bruised. The pecuniary loss will reach \$100,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—An extraordinary commutation signed by Spies, Schwab and Fielden, disavowing "aggressive force" and deploring the loss of life at the Haymarket, was given out tonight for publication. It is addressed to Governor Oglesby and is to be forwarded to him with a formal petition for clemency.

The guarded wording of the document is as notable as its matter, particularly as this is the first expression of the kind any of the condemned men have made. Parsons, it is understood, acquiesces in its contents, and will address a separate letter of his own to the governor, embodying the same ideas. Lingg, Engel and Fischer steadfastly refuse, however, to go on the record with any such declaration. Following is the

LETTER IN FULL:

Governor Richard Oglesby, Springfield, Ill.:

SIR—In order that the truth be known by you and the public you represent, we desire to state that we never advocated the use of force, except in case of self-defense. To accuse us of having attempted to overthrow the law and government on May 4, 1886, or at any other time is as false as it is absurd. Whatever we said or did, was said and done publicly. We have never conspired or plotted to commit any unlawful act. While we attacked the present social arrangements in writing and speech and exposed their iniquities, we have never consciously broken any laws. So far from having planned the killing of anybody at the Haymarket or anywhere else, the very object of the meeting was to protest against the commission of murder. We believe it to be our duty as the friends of labor and liberty to oppose any other

USE OF FORCE

than is necessary in the defense of our sacred rights against unlawful attacks. All our efforts have been in the direction of elevating mankind and to remove, as much as possible, the cause of crime in society. Our labor was unselfish. No motives of personal gain or ambition prompted us. Thousands and thousands will bear testimony to this. We may have erred at times in our judgment; yes, we may have "loved mankind not wisely, but too well." It is the excitement of the propagation of our views we were led into expressions which caused the workmen to think that aggressive force was a proper instrument of reform, we regret it. We deplore the loss of life at the Haymarket, at McCormick's, at East St. Louis and at the Chicago Stock Yards.

Yours, respectfully,

A. SPIES,

MICHAEL SCHWAB,

SAMUEL FIELDEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—The interest in the anarchist case at the capitol is approaching fever heat, and every move of Governor Oglesby is watched with the most intense interest. A small army of newspaper correspondents has been besieging his office and to them he said:

I have resolved to say nothing about the matter. If I talked to the press at all I might say something ungardedly that I

did not mean or I might be misunderstood by you enterprising gentlemen, hence with fairness to all must refuse to reply to any question regarding the

ANARCHIST MATTER.

The governor's mail today was larger than it has yet been. It was said a communication had been received from Col. R. G. Ingersoll, in behalf of the condemned men, but the truth of this could not be learned. Certain it is, however, that eminent men throughout the country have either signed petitions or written the governor asking clemency. On the other hand it is said, on apparently good authority, that the mails are bringing numerous letters and petitions urging a rigid execution of the law on the grounds of public policy. The different kinds of letters and petitions as soon as read, are endorsed and filed away in a box. The governor today had a consultation with Attorney General Hunt, this being the first interview with him since the latter's return from Washington.

THE OBJECT

of the conference is, of course, unknown, as well as its result.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Justus Schwab received a telegram from George A. Schilling, of Chicago, requesting him to implore the condemned anarchists of Chicago to petition Governor Oglesby for clemency. Schwab sent a dispatch to the condemned men, saying:

Comrades—I and tens of thousands implore you to ask the governor for a commutation of sentence in behalf of your families, yourselves and the cause you have so nobly espoused. Give us a chance to demonstrate to the world your righteousness and innocence. History and the future will certainly find a different verdict. If you will live, liberty will live.

The following was sent to Governor Oglesby today:

The Church of Humanity advises you to

EXERCISE CLEMENCY

towards the so-called anarchists now under sentence of death. Do not despise this advice. Much depends upon your action.

HUGH MCGREGOR, President.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Rev. Father Huntington, a Protestant clergyman, has written a letter to District Assembly 49 Knights of Labor, of the Central Labor Union, in reply to the request to him to go to Springfield and make a personal petition to Governor Oglesby for the reprieve from death of the seven condemned men in Chicago. He says in part: My office as priest unites me to act as your representative, although I am a member of District Assembly 49, and I feel that a merely personal visit to Governor Oglesby would be of little avail. I desire a reprieve from death for the condemned men, not on the ground of any injustice in the sentence, but on behalf of a very large portion of the community which obtains but a scant opportunity to record its opinion, but which while

STEADILY OPPOSING

the doctrines and methods of the anarchists, yet believes this verdict evidence rendered without sufficient evidence, and in the interest of the present holders of wealth and power.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—Governor Oglesby's mail in the anarchists case was larger this morning than ever before. Gov. Oglesby this afternoon informed an Associated Press representative that while there were many demands that the sentence of death be carried out, the proportion of requests for commutation were decidedly larger than on any previous day. "As a matter of fact," said the governor, "the

PLEAS FOR CLEMENCY

have always been somewhat greater than the requests for non-interference but this morning the proportion was somewhat greater than usual. Delegations, I presume, will begin to come in tomorrow or next day, and when they do I propose to receive them all in the reception room at the Capitol. Everybody will be accorded a patient hearing and the case finally disposed of just as all other cases of like character have been in the past."

Numerous telegrams have been received by the governor during the day, most of them from Chicago. Their tenor cannot be learned other than that one of them was from a prominent Chicago capitalist who favors executive clemency. There is little doubt that the governor is at this time receiving communications from an unusually large number of

MONEYED MEN

of the country who recommend a commutation of sentence. Some of these gentlemen waive all questions as to the law and justice of the case and simply favor clemency on the grounds of public policy, insisting that it is better to send the condemned men to the penitentiary for life than it is for all of them to become professed martyrs by suffering the death penalty.

Attorney General Hunt was seen to-day by an Associated Press representative and asked his opinion as to the probable outcome of the petitions for clemency. "I have no idea what the governor will do," said he. "The only time I have seen him since my return here was for a short time yesterday afternoon. He is of course considering the case and is considering it conscientiously. An enormous pressure is being brought upon him and this will

BECOME GREATER

day by day from this time until the date of the execution. As I have always expected, a peculiar sentiment has begun to develop among a certain element as the final day approaches. These people actuated almost wholly

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