

Wm. Salter and D. J. Lloyd have a set of petitions which they will lay before Governor Oglesby. After the first interview is finished, Capt. Black has sole charge of the main petitions, and of these there are so many that it required a separate trunk to convey them here, and Buchanan, who made an estimate of the number of names sent in from all parts of the country, says there are

ELEVEN MILES OF NAMES
beginning for clemency. A delegation of the labor people from New York claim that they have a petition with a hundred thousand names attached. The feeling among the labor people who have come here is that there can be no argument before the governor on the legal question in the case. The two features now to be presented are questions of mercy and public policy.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY
received the Chicago delegation in behalf of the anarchists at about 10 o'clock. There were about one hundred friends of the condemned men present in the room when Captain Black, their leader, began reading the general petition which had been signed by the men themselves. Captain Black took twenty minutes to read the petition, and when he closed he said: "This has been signed by Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden and August Spies. The reason that the accused Parsons, Fischer, Engel and Lingg did not sign the paper was because they claimed that they had forwarded to your excellency their autograph letters and did not think it necessary to sign this." This petition recites the history of the alleged offenses for which the petitioners were condemned. It affirms that none of them either threw the fatal bomb or advised its throwing, that they had no knowledge of the fact that it was to be thrown, that they had always counseled and encouraged peace. Considerable space was devoted to an attempt to show that they had not had a

FAIR TRIAL,
and that such a trial was impossible in Chicago, in view of the influence and the state of public sentiment at the time it took place. Captain Black presented an affidavit from Otis S. Fawcett, a reputable business man of Chicago, tending to show that the jury which tried the anarchists had been deliberately packed against them by the bailiff. After reading the petition and affidavit, Captain Black addressed the governor. He explained that every effort had been made to comply with the requirements of the law governing the application for the interposition of executive clemency, and stated that Judge Gary and State's Attorney Grinnell had joined in the recommendation for clemency for Fielden and Schwab. Having disposed of the more formal part of the application, he made an eloquent and touching appeal for mercy that brought tears to the eyes of many auditors.

GENERAL TRUMBULL
followed Captain Black and simply asked for mercy in plain and unpretentious terms.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 9.—At the afternoon-session Messrs. Salter and Lloyd are to introduce the supplemental plea of Schwab and Judge Gary's letter to the Governor as follows:

Supreme Court, Cook County.

I have been presented today with what is called a supplement to the petition of Michael Schwab. As I have said on the application of Samuel Fielden, it is very necessary to the case itself to refer to the decision of the Supreme Court. With regard to the special case of Michael Schwab, I concur in what Grinnell has attached to the copy of the petition of Samuel Fielden.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH E. GARY,
Governor of Illinois.

As supplemental to the petition heretofore signed by me I desire to say that I realize that many utterances of mine in connection with the labor agitation of the past, expressions made under intense excitement and often without any deliberation, were injudicious. These I regret, believing that they must have had a tendency to incite to unnecessary violence oftentimes. I protest again that I had no thought or purpose of violence in connection with the Haymarket meeting, which I did not even attend, and that I have always deplored the results of that meeting.

(Signed) **MICHAEL SCHWAB.**

A SOLID PLEA.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The following telegram was sent to Governor Oglesby today:

The American Alliance with its membership of 3,000, representing the American sentiment of the Pacific Coast, implore you to let the law take its course as regards the Chicago anarchists convicted of murder.

VICTOR J. ROBERTSON,
President.

C. U. BREWSTER, Sec'y.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Late this afternoon Attorney Solomon obtained the signatures of Spies, Fielden and Schwab to the petition for the writ of habeas corpus. The writ is asked on the ground that the judgment of the state supreme court was illegal; also, that the defendants should have been in court when the decision was rendered.

THE PETITION
will be laid before one of the judges of the criminal court tomorrow.

Solomon declined to say which, if any, of the city judges he would apply to for the writ, and would not deny that he might go to one of the judges of the state supreme court, now in session at Mount Vernon.

When State's Attorney Grinnell was informed that Spies, Schwab and Fielden had signed the petition for the writ of habeas corpus, he expressed

considerable surprise. He did not know but that after consideration he would withdraw his letter to the governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—Friends of the anarchists held a meeting this afternoon and selected Parsons to address the governor during the afternoon. They

MET THE GOVERNOR

at his office at 12:15 p.m. Bailey and Campbell, followed by Williams, Oroville and Oliver of Chicago, Mr. Shellbarg, of Detroit, Michigan, and Representative C. G. Dixon of Chicago, and Burpus of the Central Labor Union of New York. They were followed by J. E. Quinn, master workman, and Frank Farrell, representing District 49 of the New York Trades Assembly, and George Schiller, from the Iron Moulders' Union of Chicago, to which two of the deceased ex-police men belonged, asking for clemency. He closed the address with a short speech.

The governor is now receiving the relatives of the condemned anarchists; the audience is entirely excluded.

A TELEGRAM TO PARSONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Late this afternoon Parsons received the following telegram in jail:

Sign immediately the petition I have prepared for you, and get Engel and Fischer to sign it. Everything may depend on this, your lives and others' and the public. For God's sake sign and wire me at once.

(Signed) **W. P. BLACK.**

Parsons declares that the dispatch is a forgery.

The telegram was handed Parsons by a messenger boy who was accompanied by Jailer Folz. Parsons read the message over several times. He then received for it and was turning away with the remark that no appeal would move him, when the messenger asked him for 75 cents charges on the telegram. Parsons returned the message to the boy with instructions to send it back to the author and say that he (Parsons) said it was a fraud, as Captain Black would not send a message without paying for it.

A detective on duty near State's Attorney Grinnell's house last evening arrested, after a long chase, a man whom he surprised at the door of the mansion at a late hour. The man was arraigned in the police court today, but no

DEFINITE CHARGE

could be brought against him, so he was sent to Bridewell on the disorderly charge. The officers who made the arrest, say the man might have been armed when trying to enter the house and easily have thrown away his arms during the chase.

Springfield special: It is thought certain by the friends of the anarchists here that at least three, and possibly all of the condemned men will be granted executive clemency. It is said by persons who are familiar with the probable details of the governor's action, that his final decision will not be given till Thursday evening.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Dr. Hathaway, living at 1010 West Monroe Street, found on his front porch this morning a round box enclosed in brown wrapping paper, on which was written: "Don't let any one see you open this, two lives are worth more than one. Beware! The city called upon you for help."

BE CAREFUL.

upon which had you open this." The box was taken to the Desplaines Street station, and found to contain a quantity of saturated gun cotton. A little later in the day a bomb was found on the back porch of Mr. Campbell's home at 11 Clarkson Court. It contained enough dynamite to have blown the house up.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—Messrs. Wm. Salter, H. D. Lloyd and S. P. McConnell, of Chicago, were accorded a lengthy hearing by Governor Oglesby, extending from 5 until 6:15 p.m. Mr. Salter was the bearer of numerous petitions, among them those signed by Judges Tuley, Moran, Baker and McAllister, ex-Judge Booth, Marvin Huggitt, W. C. Goudy, Hon. Lyman Trumbull and other prominent citizens of Chicago. Lloyd delivered an appeal reciting the history of this celebrated case and giving reasons why executive clemency can be properly extended.

THE GOVERNOR

listened to these gentlemen with the closest attention, and talked with them freely about the situation.

An Associated Press reporter interviewed Mr. Salter this evening as to the character of his talk with the governor and the impression of the latter's purpose.

Mr. Salter said he was not at liberty to tell all the governor said, but he would say that his excellency was laboring with the question and spoke frankly of the difficulties of the situation. Salter told the governor if he had waited in Chicago until this evening he could have brought many more names down. The governor replied: "I am glad you did not wait, for I must, in justice to these men, decide the question before me very soon. It will not do to delay much longer." The governor asked the gentlemen a number of questions and seemed desirous to

LEARN EVERYTHING

about the case and the feelings of the citizens of Chicago that they could tell him.

It was said today that Spies' brother would lay a letter before the governor from Spies this evening. It is claimed that Grinnell said in his speech that if Spies should be hung the law would be satisfied. In his letter Spies asks

that the sentence of his comrades be commuted, and that he may die, thereby satisfying Grinnell's demand.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—In the remote part of the jail a few trusted deputies were perfecting the final preliminaries needful to the erection of the gallows. As yet this instrument of death has not been removed from the storage room, but everything is in readiness to go forward with the execution, that is, everything except the mere joining together the framework of the gallows, but that can be done in a very little while.

THE ANARCHISTS

made no inquiry, nor did they exchange any words with each other at all during the forenoon. Whatever were their hopes, their fears, their wishes or thoughts, they kept to themselves. A few gas jets burned in the corridor, but only served to make the shadows deeper and there in their narrow cells were the men the length of whose lives can now be counted in hours. Only their absence from action of any kind would indicate that they were busy with reflection. All forenoon this stillness was kept up. All over the town, quiet, but effective workers were engaged in attending to the multitude of arrangements. They may have something to do with the hanging.

The water works are being guarded, so are many of the big buildings downtown. New wires have been strung from the jail to Chicago Avenue Police Station. Another

SPECIAL WIRE

has been put in between the jail and the Central Police Station and still another wire between the jail and the Harrison Street Station. Should there happen to be an uprising of any proportions the officials do not lack ample means to check it.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—During the speech this afternoon of Mr. Gompers, president of the Central Trade Union of New York, the colloquy between him and Governor Oglesby helped the feeling of hope among the anarchists' friends materially, though just why, it would be difficult to say. He had reviewed the history of the eight-hour movement and narrated the incidents leading up to the Haymarket, when the governor asked him whether the methods proposed by the national eight-hour convention in Washington in 1885 were peaceable, lawful and by reasonable means. Gompers replied that

THEY WERE.

"Is it possible," said the governor, "that the laboring men would regard as an aid in their movement that any organization should attempt to use force in bringing about the adoption of the eight-hour law?"

"Any attempt at force," said Gompers, "would be condemned. There is no doubt whatever in my mind of every one who knows anything of the labor movement, that the bomb that was thrown at the Haymarket killed the eight-hour movement."

The governor asked Gompers several other questions. That gentleman's speech disavowing totally any approval of the anarchist theories or methods, but begging mercy for them, made a great impression on the audience and the governor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The bread dealers on the north side have requested their customers to buy enough bread to last them until Saturday, as the German bakers

REFUSE TO WORK

on the day of the execution of the anarchists, the Central Labor Union having declared it a holiday.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 9.—Captain Black left for Chicago at 9 o'clock tonight, leaving Schilling in charge. No decision is expected from the governor tonight. Captain Black has doubtless gone to Chicago to use his power with Parsons to induce him to sign the petition to the governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 9.—The scene in the governor's private office this afternoon during the conference with the immediate friends and relatives of the condemned men is said to have been very affecting. Mrs. Schwab pleaded for the life of her husband. She was calm at first, but in tears before she concluded.

MISS ENGEL

tried to say a word for her obdurate father, but broke down. Mrs. Fielden begged for mercy, while her daughter wept most bitterly. Mrs. Fischer also pleaded for her husband. At the close of the interview Miss Engel signed the petition on behalf of her father. Eda Muller, his sweetheart, signed for Lingg. Mrs. Fischer signed on behalf of her husband, and Captain Black signed for Parsons, so that now the petitions are before the governor in the name of all the condemned men.

A CURIOUS FEATURE

of today was the letter presented to the governor by George Schilling from Spies which set forth that if the governor should come to a decision it was necessary in order to satisfy the

PUBLIC CLAMOR.

that one of the prisoners should hang, he trusted his excellency would select him, as he was ready to die if by any means he could save the rest.

There was also a letter from Parsons in which he said his wife and children had attended the Haymarket meeting. He requested a reprieve until they might be tried and condemned also, that they all might be hanged together.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Louis Lingg, the bomb maker, has just committed suicide by shooting himself through the head while in his cell in the county

jail. How he secured the weapon with which the deed was committed is a mystery, as his cell and clothing were again thoroughly searched yesterday and to all appearances the guards that sit in front of his cell have watched him every minute. Lingg has always been regarded as the most desperate anarchist of the lot. It was he who manufactured the bombs for the Haymarket riot, and in whose cell the bombs were found last Sunday.

A CAP, NOT A REVOLVER.

It is now learned that Lingg ended his life by means of a fulminating cap and not with a revolver, as first stated. He held the cap in his mouth and lit it with a candle, which was burning in his cell. The explosion was the first warning the jail people had. The guard seeing him with a candle in his hand supposed that he was lighting a cigar. From the effects of the explosion half his head was torn away. It is thus far impossible to get further particulars of the affair, as nobody but the jail officials are allowed within the building now.

Immediately after the explosion, Deputy O'Neil rushed into Lingg's cell, which was completely enveloped in smoke. There he found the

YOUNG ANARCHIST

lying on his back with great holes in his head, from which the blood flowed in torrents. He was at once carried into the jail office and placed on a table. He was still breathing faintly, and while Dr. Gray was examining him he coughed slightly and the blood poured forth again from his terrible wounds and from his mouth and nose. The physician said the man could only live an hour or so at the most and he expected his death every minute. All day yesterday it was thought that Lingg acted differently from usual. Tuesday night he gave out his "farewell address," which was written for the *Alarm*, Parsons' old paper. In it he recited at length his grievances and closed

AS FOLLOWS:

"Now, with a last and earnest farewell to all friends and comrades and with final wishes for their prosperity, I close with a view of the certainty that I shall never have the chance of seeing you again. My beloved comrades, with earnest and hearty wish for your future success in life, your comrade, *hoch die anarchie*,"

LOUIS LINGG.

When Jailer Folz made an examination of the cell, on the floor he found the shell of a fulminating cap. The sheriff said there had been undoubtedly dynamite in it. The supposition that the man put the shell in his mouth and deliberately applied a candle flame is undoubtedly correct. The explosion was terrific; it startled the officials, who thought it was a bomb, the noise was so great, and the shell was so small as to allow smuggling of it in jail without trouble.

At 10:15 Dr. Gray, after further examination, found that the tissues of the throat, neck and front of the jaw had been torn away. He administered stimulants but failed to arouse the man, yet the doctor states there is a faint possibility that Lingg

MAY YET LIVE.

Grinnell says that in case he lives till tomorrow a stay of execution for him at least will doubtless be granted.

Captain Black came to the jail shortly after 10 o'clock. He went to the room where the doctors were working with Lingg.

"POOR FELLOW! POOR FELLOW!"

he said. "Can he recognize me?" Lingg opened his eyes, looked steadfastly at the captain and nodded his head. The rags and shreds of flesh that hung to his face waved to and fro, and the captain, almost overcome, left the room. He called Dr. Friegar and said: "Doctor, don't you think a consultation of physicians ought to be held as to whether this man ought to be hung?"

"IMPOSSIBLE TO HANG HIM,"

said the doctor.

"Who ever heard of hanging a wounded man?"

"No, no, it must not be," and the surgeon returned to his grim task. The scene in Lingg's cell after the explosion was ghastly. Teeth, bits of jawbone, shreds of flesh and blood were scattered all over the narrow compartment. A little trail of blood marked the way over the stone flagging to the room where Lingg was carried. Within fifteen minutes after the explosion, Fischer, Parsons and Engel were taken from their cells and searched in the jailor's private office. All the clothing was taken from them and new suits were given them. The sheriff says

LINGG WAS STRIPPED

and carefully searched yesterday, and the day before. The news of Lingg's dreadful deed created a most profound excitement at the sheriff's office. The intelligence was received there almost immediately after the event. With pale faces and excited looks the deputies crowded together to compare notes and then separated to take allotted parts in forwarding intelligence or holding themselves in readiness for whatever might occur. Numbers of people of all descriptions crowded into the office, eagerly inquiring as to particulars of the event. The news of Lingg's death

SPREAD THROUGH THE CITY

like a flash, and everyone is discussing it. Now that the bomb maker has attempted his life, the friends of the other anarchists will redouble their efforts in behalf of the condemned men.

How the dynamite was smuggled into the cell is not known but it is generally believed there is a traitor among the death watch who gave him the dynamite and cap. This is the theory of the sheriff's office.

At 2:55 this afternoon Lingg died.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—Intense excitement prevails here over the crisis in the all-absorbing anarchist case. The governor is closeted in his office and refuses to see any one. Action of some kind is expected every hour. A messenger just hurried to the mansion with the intelligence that Lingg had blown his head off with a dynamite cap. The governor is said to have abstained from all expression of surprise or horror at the news. It is confidently believed here that the governor will today

COMMUTE THE SENTENCE

of Fielden, Spies and Schwab to imprisonment for life, or to varying terms, or grant a temporary respite to all the condemned men.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 10.—There is no longer any room for doubt that the case of every anarchist who maintains a refusal to ask for clemency is hopeless. Governor Oglesby asked one of the leading friends of the anarchists last evening if he thought clemency could be reasonably expected for a man who refused to ask it. This is regarded as a conclusive intimation that no clemency will be extended to any of those who persist in the refusal to

ASK FOR MERCY.

Captain Black has telegraphed friends here that he hopes to secure a petition for clemency from Parsons this morning. When it is received he will doubtless at once wire the governor of his success in that direction and ask his excellency to take action just as though the plea were in his possession.

Captain Black returned from Springfield greatly encouraged. He is confident that the sentence of at least three and probably all of the men will be commuted.

The attorney for Lingg, who has been trying to have the young anarchist declared insane, made the application before Judge Baker this morning for a writ in Lingg's behalf but was refused.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The federated German trades of this city have arranged for a parade and demonstration tonight as a protest against the "contemplated judicial murders in Chicago next Friday." Every drum will be muffled and every instrument of music draped in black.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 10.—The resolutions adopted at the inter-provincial conference, held at Quebec recently, were given to the press last night. This conference was attended by representatives of the five chief provinces in the Dominion.

The conference declared for the limiting of the federal veto power; recommended that senators should be nominated by local legislatures and should not sit for life; formulated a plea for the arrangement of the financial basis of the union under which, up to certain limits, subsidies to provinces shall be payable according to population as determined by the last decennial census; favored the speedy settlement of disputes between the central and local government; condemned the disallowances of the Manitoba Railway acts by the Dominion government; and adopted a motion in reference to full reciprocity with the United States.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Sidney K. Hooper, Minor.

Order to show cause on application of Guardian for Order of Sale of Real Estate.

IT APPEARING TO THIS COURT,
from the petition this day presented and filed by Lewis S. Hills, James T. Little and Willard Young, the Guardians of the person and estate of Sidney K. Hooper, minor, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said ward, and that it is for the best interest of said ward that such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered: That the next of kin of the said ward, and all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court on Saturday, the 3rd day of December, 1887, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court Room of this Court, at the County Court House of Salt Lake County, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for three successive weeks before the said day of hearing in the *DESERET WEEKLY NEWS*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah.

Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, this 3rd day of November, 1887.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

Territory of Utah,

County of Salt Lake, ss.

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order to show cause why order of sale of Real Estate should not be made in the Estate of Sidney K. Hooper a minor, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Court, this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1887.

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk.

By H. S. CUTLER,
Deputy.

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