

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 19.—Like yesterday afternoon, Fitzgerald arrived and called the delegates to order. The minutes were then read and unanimously adopted. The report of the committee on Constitution was then read by William P. O'Connor, of Wisconsin.

At the outset the report defined the object of the League and the methods to be employed to attain those objects. The sections provided for the organization of the League and the transaction of its business constituted the remainder of the report.

A delegate from Rochester, N. Y., objected to the clause, virtually advising the League to boycott articles of English manufacture. He moved that the clause be excised from the report.

The question was then put, and the article remained in.

There was practically no opposition. The scene of enthusiasm that ensued surpassed any that had before occurred in the convention.

The delegates rose en masse and cheered, shouted and waved their arms till it seemed as if the excitement would never cease. The section which caused so much enthusiasm was as follows: "To hurt the enemy, which will feel it most by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and by using all legitimate influences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactured articles on sale."

Following the adoption of the boycott, the Constitution was adopted in its entirety amid tremendous applause.

Rev. Dr. George W. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman member of the Convention, said: "If after trying every method Parnell should send a message, 'Come and help us,' then," said the reverend speaker, "I swear by the throne of God there will be at least one vacant pulpit in the United States."

The cheering at this point was terrific. When it somewhat abated there was called after call for a speech from Father O'Reilly of Detroit. He gracefully declined saying he was here to render an account of all the money he had recently "stolen." [Cheers.]

The report of the committee on finance was then read. The report showed that \$320,282.57 had been collected in the last two years and the report mentioned the exact sum to a cent that had been remitted to Parnell or his trustees. Only \$5,000 of the entire sum were still in the hands of the Treasurer.

Brady suggested that the Massachusetts system of five dollar collections be extended all over the United States. The \$35,050 collected showed the results of such a system.

At this point the Chairman recognized the Treasurer of the League, Father O'Reilly, who said they had heard from the men who had carried muskets in the ranks. Now they should hear from a man who had the carried the purse. O'Reilly then read the amount contributed by each State. Secretary Sutton then arose and began the reading of his report. He announced that it was necessary to a great extent to take a retrospective glance at the history of the League. Mr. Sutton read in an almost inaudible tone.

On motion the report was finally ordered received and printed without further reading.

The chairman announced the next business was the election of a president of the League in America.

Brennan of Nebraska took the floor. He paid a glowing tribute to the past presidents of the League, among the best and bravest of the Irish race in America. The presidency of the League was an office that had been filled by honest, brave, fearless Alexander Sullivan. [Cheers upon cheers.] Brennan referred in similar terms to Patrick Egan and to Patrick A. Collins. The speaker placed in nomination Nebraska's foremost citizen—John Fitzgerald.

Barry of Pennsylvania said he would present the name of a man whose character is stainless and whose reputation is unblemished, a representative Irish-American citizen of Philadelphia, that city which had contributed one-sixth of all the money that had gone through the League coffers—Hugh C. McCaffery of Philadelphia.

O'Connor of New York seconded the nomination of "Honest John" Fitzgerald of Nebraska—the Eugene Kelly of the West.

McCaffery arose and in stentorian tones said: "This convention has been a great success and harmonious, so far. I move that Fitzgerald be nominated by acclamation."

FITZGERALD ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, was elected president of the League by a vote of 703 to 244 for McCaffery. The vote was at once made unanimous.

McCaffery was unanimously elected vice-president and Rev. Father McKinnis as second vice-president.

Rev. Father O'Reilly was unanimously elected as treasurer.

Gen. Martin, of Baltimore, was elected third vice president.

Fifty arose and said he was delighted with the proceedings. In the interest of harmony he seconded the nomination of Fitzgerald and moved the previous question. Nearly every man in the hall was on his feet and impromptu meetings of State delegations were begun on all sides.

The chairman, seeing the desire of the convention, promptly declared a recess. It was now 7 p. m., but the convention showed no signs whatever of adjournment, though the great bulk of the delegates could not be otherwise than fatigued. The greatest activity in conferring one with another, was manifested among the New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania delegations. Among them the excitement was at fever heat. In noticeable contrast was the demeanor of the delegates from Ireland. Michael Davitt was especially impassive. At last there was a call for a call of the roll. The call showed Fitzgerald was largely in the lead. The total vote was called amid loud cheers, and handkerchiefs, hats and umbrellas were hurled in the air.

McCaffery congratulated Fitzgerald and moved that the election be made unanimous, and it was carried.

The detailed vote shows Wisconsin cast 57 votes for Fitzgerald, Illinois 87, Nebraska 13, Iowa 26, New York 63 for Fitzgerald and 80 for McCaffery, and Pennsylvania 15 for Fitzgerald and 17 for McCaffery.

Fitzgerald was then presented by McCaffery and in the course of his remarks, after thanking the convention for electing him to the highest office in the United States said he was more proud to fill that position than that of President of the United States. He would try to fill the great position honorably. There was no man and no Irishman who would ask him to do anything except for freedom and for Ireland.

Egan nominated Hugh McCaffery, of Philadelphia for Vice President. He was unanimously elected amidst a storm of cheering. McCaffery begged to be excused. The convention declined to accept his view and unanimously elected him.

After electing a treasurer, Delegate Deasy, from Ireland, took the platform and addressed the convention. He said history could not furnish a parallel in the way of allegiance which the Irish people had given to the national cause. For seven centuries the people at home had kept the lamps burning in the face of countless dangers and difficulties. Lately they had been reinforced by eight millions of their exiled countrymen in this great republic of the west. Deasy reviewed the progress of the Irish cause, and at the close of his address Secretary Sutton was unanimously re-elected.

Michael Davitt then rose amid loud cheers, and in the course of a brief speech pointed to the most favorable results of the present harmonious convention. Davitt said that while he and Finerty had crossed swords in a friendly manner, he knew that Ireland had no truer friend than Finerty. Davitt moved a vote of thanks be given to the presiding officer, Fitzgerald, which was done by acclamation.

Mrs. Parnell responded to a loud call and spoke a few words in which she paid a tribute to Michael Davitt and Gladstone. Gladstone, she said, was the first Englishman to give the Irish people his hand.

Finerty responded reluctantly to a call made on him and made a short speech. He had to say to the great Irish leader that he, as a son of thirty generations of Irish rebels protested that the scant installment of justice offered by Gladstone should not be accepted as a final settlement.

Davitt at once took the platform and said those who were first to oppose moral force were always the first to come forward with a kick.

Finerty advanced excitedly and claimed that he should not be insulted.

Davitt replied that he had not insulted Finerty and he was not going to be intimidated by any one. He maintained that the advance made by Ireland towards liberty had been wholly through the exertion of moral force.

The convention then insisted upon a speech from Alex. Sullivan. He regretted that a single word had been uttered that would place the convention in a position of having the semblance of a difficulty. Sullivan spoke in a conciliatory manner, doing much towards harmonizing the opposing factions.

At 11 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

After the adjournment of the Irish National League Convention to-night the following cablegram, written by the authority of the convention was forwarded:

CHICAGO, August 19.

To Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, House of Commons, London: One thousand delegates of the Irish National League Convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every State and Territory in the United States and also from Canada, and assure you of a cordial endorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious Convention.

J. W. FITZGERALD.

Chairman Convention.

CHICAGO, 19.—In the Anarchist case this morning, Grinnell resumed his address. He directed his opening remarks to answering the propositions of law made by Foster in his address. He then touched on Gilmore's testimony and said Gilmore had at all times told the same story regarding the bomb throwing. Continuing, Grinnell said Captain Schank had given the prosecution the leading string to the conspiracy.

The Court then commenced his instructions to the jury.

Judge Gary began his instructions to the jury at 2 o'clock. He said that whoever is guilty of murder shall suffer the punishment of death, or imprisonment of no less than fourteen

years. That as a matter of law the jury need not go behind the evidence to hunt doubts, and that doubts to justify an acquittal must be reasonable; that as a matter of law an accessory is he who stands by, aids, abets, or assists, or who not being present, aiding, abetting, or assisting, hath advised, aided, encouraged, or abetted the perpetration of a crime; that he who thus aids, abets, assists, advises, or encourages shall be considered as principal and punished accordingly. If the defendants attempted to overthrow law by force and threw the bomb, then the defendants who were in the conspiracy were guilty of murder. If there was an Anarchist conspiracy and the defendants were parties to it, they were guilty of murder though the date of the culmination of the conspiracy was not fixed. If any of the defendants conspired to excite by advice, the people to riot and murder, such defendants are guilty. If such murder was done in pursuance of said conspiracy, the impracticability of the arms of the defendants is immaterial. Circumstantial evidence is competent to prove guilt, and if the defendants conspired to overthrow law and Degan was killed in consequence, the parties are guilty, and it is not necessary that any of the defendants should be present at the killing. All the parties to the killing are equally guilty. The circumstantial evidence must satisfy the jury beyond a reasonable doubt, and in such a case the jury may find the defendants guilty.

The Judge completed his instructions at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon, and the jury at once retired.

The defendants listened with eager attention during the reading of the Judge's instructions to the jury. Parsons took notes throughout the reading, while the others contented themselves with listening merely. Impressions differ as to the length of time the jury will probably be out. It is admitted that some portions of the instructions offered to the jury an opportunity to discriminate between the defendants in the matter of their guilt and the relative degrees of punishment, and that this may result in adjournment for to-day before a verdict has been returned.

A large audience awaits the result with indications of the greatest interest.

The court adjourned at 6 o'clock until 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon without a verdict having been returned.

At 10 o'clock it is learned that the jury has returned to the hotel. This, it is believed, indicates that a verdict has been found, as otherwise the jury had been instructed by the court not to leave their room in the criminal court building. From the hall it is learned that the jury members were ready to return to their hotel at 8 o'clock this evening. It is conjectured from this that, with the possible exception of Neebe, the prisoners will fare alike, the jury not having taken the requisite time to discuss their cases separately to the extent of affixing different penalties.

PROSPECT HOUSE, 19.—The President captured a six-pound salmon trout today and the ladies got badly sunburnt. The whole party went over to Hoyle pond for a day's fishing, accompanied by Signors Lentz and Morgan, two friends of Dr. Ward. The President and Mrs. Folsom trolled on one part of the pond under the guidance of Dave Cronk, who for three years has guided Mr. Cleveland and Dr. Ward were rowed to another locality by Guide Wood. When the party came together for lunch a fine salmon lay beside the President's plate. Upon a little tablecloth spread on the grass was a lunch of hard-boiled eggs and sandwiches. Around it the fishermen gathered, seated upon the ground and disposed of their frugal meal. The two ladies busied themselves over the fire making coffee and griddle cakes. The afternoon was spent in trolling on the turtle pond, which is separated from the Hoyle pond by a mere strip of land. The President and Mrs. Folsom caught three speckled trout weighing two-and-a-half pounds, while Mrs. Cleveland and the Doctor landed a beauty a pound-and-a-half in weight. The distance from here to Saranac is a mile, but the ladies insisted on walking with the rest of the party. The President will on Monday open by telegraph the exposition in which the Minneapolis and St. Paul people are interested.

DENVER, Col., 19.—A special from Albuquerque, N. M., says: The Democrat has reliable telegraphic information from several sources that Geronimo and his band are in the vicinity of Frontler, Sonora, Mexico, endeavoring to treat for peace with the Mexican authorities. The Indians say they want peace and are worn out and that Geronimo is badly crippled.

The Democrat this morning publishes a very earnest petition that has been forwarded to the President by Governor Ross, signed by all the Federal officials at Santa Fe urging the adoption of the plan of General Miles of the removal of the Apaches and Warm Spring bands of Chiricahua Indians from Arizona.

The letter urges that no peace is possible between these bands and the white people, so long as they are permitted to remain on their present reservation in Arizona, and that permanent peace is impossible until they are removed to some region devoid of mountain fastnesses, where they can be held in subjection.

It is understood that the same action will be taken by the officials of Arizona and it is hoped that the combined ac-

tion thus taken will have due weight with the President and a permanent security against further Indian raids thus be secured.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The steamer St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Alaska, brought down private letters from a member of Lieutenant Stoney's Expedition, sent out by the United States Government to explore Putnam River, discovered by Stoney in 1883. The letter is dated from Fort Cosmo, Putnam River, the headquarters of the expedition, latitude 67 degrees 10 min. north, 150 degrees 50 min. west, and was written last Christmas day. The report says that Stoney had discovered a river to the north, which the natives say empties into the Arctic near Point Barrow. The river is supposed to be the same as the one at the mouth of which Lieutenant Ray established his headquarters during the observing expedition. Along the banks of this river were Indians who had never before been seen at white man. Stoney afterwards explored the Natok river to its headquarters, and found it longer than the Putnam. He intended starting last January on a series of explorations east and north. The latter was brought to St. Michaels from Port Cosmo, a distance of 450 miles, by a party under the command of Engineer Lane. It concludes by stating that Ensign Reed remained at Port Cosmo on account of delicate health. Ensign Howard would accompany Stoney in his sledging journey.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for \$15,000,000 of the three per cent. loan of 1892.

TACOMA, W. T., 19.—Chas. S. Voorhees was renominated as delegate to Congress without opposition.

CHICAGO, 20.—There are four different versions given out this morning as to the verdict decided upon by the jury in the Anarchist cases. The only accepted fact is that the jury has decided upon a verdict, and that all the defendants, except Neebe, have been found guilty and been given various grades of punishment. The police rumor is that six men, Spies, Fielden, Fischer, Parsons, Schwab and Lingg, have been found guilty of murder, and that Neebe and Engel will be given penitentiary sentences.

Another statement reduced the number who will receive the capital penalty to three, Spies, Fielden and Fischer. There are no means of accurately determining any of these rumors, and until the verdict is given at 10 o'clock no absolute credence can be given any of them. The jury members remain in their rooms at the Revere House, just across the street from the court room. About this building are a large number of police to prevent any attempt to break in upon the privacy of the jury. In front of the main entrance to the court house are 30 police, and three lines of police and court bailiffs have to be encountered before any one can approach the court room. At 9 o'clock this morning there were twenty police in the court room and several press representatives.

MRS. PARSONS GUARDED BY FOUR OFFICERS.

The court officials decided that relatives of the prisoners should be allowed in the court room, and at 9:15 o'clock the sister of Spies, with another young woman made her appearance. She moved as though she would proceed to close proximity of the chairs heretofore occupied by the prisoners, but she was motioned to a seat on the opposite side of the court in the rear of the line of police officers, thus indicating that the prisoners are not to be surrounded by their admirers this afternoon. Shortly after the mother of Spies, accompanied by a younger son, also entered the court room and took seats on the back benches.

The jury left their hotel at 9:16, and under the guidance of ten bailiffs took their way to the court house, and were conducted to an inner room immediately adjoining the main court room. At 9:20 Mrs. Parsons entered the court room. She was given a seat between two policemen and with two policemen immediately in her rear. Whether this precaution was to guard against any extraordinary exploit in the court room or not is of course unknown, but the seat accorded the female anarchist was deemed significant.

The tremendous interest taken in the outcome of the trial, and the finding of the jury is illustrated by the crowd which has gathered in front of the Court House to await the announcement of the verdict. Nearly 2,000 people were gathered on Michigan Street in front of the main entrance to the building gazing up at the windows. The police kept the crowd moving, however, and it appeared to be composed almost entirely of simply

CURIOUS PEOPLE.

Judge Gary arrived at 9:47 o'clock and almost at the same moment defendant's counsel arrived. The prisoners were brought into the court room at 9:55 and were seated at the northeast corner of the court room on the same side bench. The court was called to order at 9:54. The prisoners presented about the usual appearance, though Spies and Fischer looked deathly pale. The jury arrived at 9:55 o'clock. There was an impressive silence as they filed in. Judge Gary enjoined absolute silence. There was a whispered consultation between the Judge and the clerk when

THE VERDICT WAS READ AS FOLLOWS:

"We, the jury find the defendants, August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph

Fisher, George Engel and Louis Lingg, guilty of murder as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at death. We find the defendant Oscar H. Neebe, guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for 15 years."

Capt. Black asked that the jury be polled. The jurymen answered with their voices. Capt. Black said he would make a motion for a new trial. The States Attorney said it would be impossible to dispose of the motion during the present term, but by agreement the motion could be argued at the September term. This was agreed to by the defense.

The Court—"Let the motion be entered and continued until next term and the defendants be taken to jail."

The prisoners then filed out under the guidance of the bailiffs. Hardly had the jury left the room when

A FIERCING SHRIEK

was heard, followed by the heavy falling of the wife of Schwab to the floor, to whom the result of the verdict had been interpreted. She is also a sister of Schnaubelt, the alleged bomb thrower. She was carried out to the air by the police and soon revived. Mrs. Parsons looked haggard as she started to leave the court room, but maintained a moderate degree of composure. The crowd remained outside for an hour after the reading of the verdict. It is understood the authorities now contemplate the immediate arrest of all the persons even indirectly connected with the Haymarket tragedy for conspiracy, and that in view of this knowledge, many of the active leaders hearing the outcome of the verdict are preparing to leave the city.

300 MORE ANARCHISTS ON THE LIST TO BE ARRESTED.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a large force of police was gathered at the Chicago Avenue police station under command of Captains Schack and Little. Later Chief Ebersold arrived. It is a current rumor about town that the police have a list containing the names of nearly three hundred men who were engaged in the anarchist conspiracy, and that wholesale arrests henceforth will be the order. It is reported that the names of Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Holmes are among those for whom warrants have been issued charging them with conspiracy.

NEW YORK, 20.—The verdict of the jury in the case of the Chicago anarchists is unusually commended in this city. The Evening Post says: "The importance of this result can scarcely be overestimated. It is a formal notification to all anarchists in this country and out of it, that they cannot carry on their infamous trade any more safely in America than they can at home. If Spies, Fielding, Parsons, Lingg, Schwab, Engel and Fischer are hanged, as they in all probability will be, their fate will be pretty certain to put an end to the business of throwing bombs in this country. All Anarchists are notoriously cowards and the dissemination of the intelligence that the practice of anarchy in the United States leads surely and swiftly to the gallows, will have a depressing effect upon the profession. The nationality of the Chicago criminals is sufficiently varied to carry a lesson home to more than one country. Fielding is an Englishman, Parsons is American, and the others are all Germans, we believe."

The Commercial Advertiser says: This is a death blow to anarchy in America. The remaining thugs of the Lehr und Wehr Verein are not of a species that will risk their lives for any cause. They have heretofore championed, and now that their associates are doomed to death, the others will retire to their slums and do their growling under their breath.

CHICAGO, 20.—The Arbeiter Zeitung, of which August Spies was editor up to the time of his arrest on account of the Haymarket massacre, reviewed the verdict in the Anarchist trial in its issue of this afternoon under the heading "Shameful."

In an editorial the Inter-Ocean will say: "The world has heard of this signal verdict with a sense of profound relief. The verdict is unquestionably the voice of justice—the solemn verdict of the world's best civilization. Law is not throttled, Justice is not dead."

The Times will say editorially: "The jury agreed upon a verdict on the first ballot, the voice of every man believing guilty of the crime of murder as charged in the indictment. The execution of the death penalty upon the Socialist malefactors in Chicago will be in its effect the execution of the death penalty upon the Socialist propaganda in this country."

The Daily News will say: "In regard to the conviction and sentence of Oscar Neebe, the jury has shown itself wiser than the general public. It has weighed the part he took in distributing the 'Revenge' circulars as part of the conspiracy, and the verdict says to every weak, malicious or infatuated 'touch not the foul thing lest you perish in its certain condemnation.'"

The Staats Zeitung, commenting on the Chicago verdict, has the following: "The verdict is perfectly in accordance with the letter as well as the spirit of the law, declaring the fullest responsibility of the intellectual author of a crime, and we do not believe that there is as much as a shadow of a chance left for the prisoners to be saved from the gallows. The mass of the people undoubtedly rejoice over