

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Continued from page 701.

who looked on curiously as the train passed by. Out through the Bohemian district the wheels rolled, and as the slowly moving train passed, many Bohemian women whose husbands had taken part in the riotous scenes of May, 1886, had their heads out of windows and over back fences to get a glimpse of the car in which were the remains of the men who had

## PREACHED ANARCHY.

to their spouses and led them in many a strike. There was no special incident during the trip. Arrived there the people quickly dismounted and the bands led the way to the cemetery playing the most mournful dirge of the day.

High on the shoulders of their one-time associates were the black coffins of the anarchists, each half hidden by its display of flaming red. Inside the cemetery the coffins were laid upon a rude platform, in front of what seemed a rough stone but perfectly windowless and with only a small door. A moment later a person who had followed the coffins to this point could not stir a hand or foot in any direction, so thick had the crowd become.

The relatives of the dead men quietly gathered beside Captain Black on the platform. The Captain delivered the first of the

## FUNERAL ORATIONS.

It was couched in clear-cut, elegant language, but had no effect on the crowd. It was principally devoted to laudation of the dead men.

Robert Keltzel spoke next in German and was rather violent in his denunciation of every one connected with the trial of the famous riot. He roused up the crowd considerably.

T. J. Morgan, a radical English socialist, followed him in a violent harangue on the present condition of society. He said there could be nothing but contempt for the law which hung his comrades. Here was a moment when an excited listener yelled "trouble the law!" Morgan continued to speak in the most bitter terms of all connected with the anarchists' case.

The last speech was by Albert Curran, formerly of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. He scarcely got a fair start on what was apparently about to be a typical anarchist harangue when Captain Black stopped him. It was pitch dark and the people were being wrought to a high pitch by the oratory and surroundings. The coffins were secured in the vault and the people made their way to the carriages and trains.

The great object lesson of the century was at an end.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The proclamation of Sir Charles Warren, head of the London police, forbidding the holding of a meeting in Trafalgar Square today, was placarded throughout London last night. At 8 o'clock this morning Trafalgar Square presented an animated appearance, owing to the continual arriving of bodies of police, small drafts having been made from every district in the metropolis. Three hundred grenadiers were stationed in the barracks in the rear of the national gallery. Police to the number of 1,500 formed a hollow square four deep on the southern side for the purpose of protecting Trafalgar Square. Twenty-five hundred more were held in reserve. There were

## DOUBLE PATROLS

in all the debouching streets. Until 1 o'clock there was no sign of a procession. At that hour, the groups were merely sight-seers. Roush began to assemble in the vicinity of the square, but a squad of mounted police kept traffic moving and dispersed each group as it formed. During these charges, there were many exciting incidents.

As the crowd thickened, the police were compelled to use their batons. By 3 o'clock there was an immense concourse of people packed on the steps of St. Martin's Church and Morley's Hotel, and on the roofs of houses in the adjacent streets. The majority seemed to be respectable people, attracted by curiosity. The remainder were loafers of the worst classes. Several arrests were made about this time. Finally the various societies, socialist, radical and Irish, approached the square from every direction. The parades were headed by

## BANDS OF MUSIC,

and they carried banners and mottoes. The police attacked and dispersed each group as it arrived near the square. Fierce fights took place on the strand, Northumberland Avenue, Whitehall, Pall Mall and other adjacent streets. One of the societies succeeded in entering the square, but was repulsed after a bloody fight, in which Commoner Graham was seriously injured. Graham was subsequently arrested for attacking the police. At 4:30 p.m. the crowd in the vicinity of the square numbered 100,000 and the police were powerless to thoroughly disperse them. Cavalry and infantry were summoned to the assistance of the police but no charge was made, as the people of their own accord began to disperse at dusk. About 200 citizens and 50 policemen were injured and 50 persons arrested, among them being socialist Burns. Some of the injured were well enough to leave the hospital after treatment. One patient was

## DREADFULLY BURNED

with vitriol squirted from a syringe. Another declares that he was bayonet-

eted in the buttock. Two policemen were stabbed with knives. It was noticeable that the crowd, while hooting the police, cheered the cavalry and infantry posted in the middle of the square, ready for action in case the crowd broke the police line. If the crowd had succeeded in breaking the line, it is believed the riot act would have been read and the infantry ordered to fire.

When the cavalry force, with Col. Talbot at its head, arrived from Whitehall and Magistrate Marsham prepared to read the

## RIOT ACT

in case such warning should become necessary, the crowd became good humored, in marked contrast with their demeanor on the arrival of the mounted police. While the guards trotted eight abreast around the square, cheers went up accompanied by shouts of "Brave Marsham!" "We want free speech. We are all true Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen. We only want our legal rights as citizens of London."

On the second round of the square the guards elicited opposition from a mob of roughs in the crowd who shouted: "Britons shall not be ruled by lead and bayonets." Three groans were given for the home secretary. The guards patrolled the square several times and then turned into the adjacent streets. They succeeded in awing the roughs and in greatly thinning out the crowd. At five o'clock the grenadiers wheeled into the square with

## BAYONETS FIXED,

and with twenty rounds of ball cartridges in their pouches. They were accompanied by an ambulance. They halted in front of the national gallery and opened into line. The mob was thus caught between lines of police and military and the roughs were compelled to run the gauntlet. They were hustled on their way by a shove from one of the policemen, a cuff on the ears from another and a kick by a third. Some of them showed a disposition to maintain their ground, but the soldiers brought their bayonets to the charge position and the sight of cold steel quickly decided them to retreat. An officer of the grenadiers rushed to the front and ordered their men to replace their arms and the soldiers then contented themselves with pounding with their rifles on the toes of the crowd. Boxing the ears of turbulent roughs with vigor seemed to delight the policemen. The crowd now

## HOOTED THE MILITARY

with an energy equal to that with which they had cheered them before.

Soon after five o'clock the police made a series of violent charges with their batons in determined efforts to clear the whole vicinity, many points of which had been crowded all the afternoon. During one charge the whole window of an electrical shop fell with a crash. The crowd asserted that the window was broken by the boots of some of the policemen's horses. The police, however, assert that bricks were thrown at the windows. The loafers made for the contents of the windows, but the police recaptured many articles and arrested the thieves. A minute later, the window of a refreshment room was smashed in by the pressure of the crowd. There were one or two more charges, but by six o'clock there was no fear of

## FURTHER TROUBLE.

At 6:30 the whole force of life guards again patrolled the square and finally they dispersed completely.

Some excitement was caused at Whitehall by the victorious police marching with the captured flags and banners. The side streets were cordoned with police to prevent a rush. This move cleared Whitehall and Parliament Street and the guards with the exception of the body retained in Trafalgar Square, were enabled to return to their barracks by seven.

Quiet was somewhat restored. Though the square was still cordoned by police, there were several outpost affairs. The most

## SERIOUS AFFRAY

occurred at the bottom of Wellington Street. Sticks and stones were freely used by the mob and many policemen were injured. An inspector had his nose broken from a blow from a clenched fist and the man who committed the assault and twenty others in his company were at once put under arrest. Another procession consisting of several radical and socialist clubs from Clarksnewel made its appearance at Broad Street, Bloomsbury, but was forbidden to enter at St. Martin Lane. A severe conflict ensued. A large body arrived by St. James Street at Pall Mall at 4 o'clock, hooting Carlton and cheering the reform club. When this body was near the Athenaeum Palace, they barred the way. The crowd resisted and the police clabbled and drove them away, their banners being broken down and trodden under foot. Meanwhile the

## PRINCE OF WALES,

who was sitting in a cab unobserved returned to the Marlborough House and ordered drink for all the policemen on duty near the house. The Pall Mall clubs followed his example.

The executive of the radical federation held a meeting tonight and resolved that a meeting of delegates be held on Wednesday evening at the London Patriotic Club to decide upon measures for repeating the attempt to hold a meeting on Sunday next.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 14.

## Acquitted.

The trial of President Wm. Budge, of Bear Lake, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation, was concluded in the District Court at Blackfoot, Idaho, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock the jury returning with a verdict of not guilty.

## Sentenced.

Thomas Henderson was called in the Third District Court this afternoon to receive sentence for unlawful cohabitation. He informed the court that he could not make the required promise, and was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

## Another Disagreement.

The jury in the case of the People vs. Howard F. Friend, forger, had the case given to them on Saturday night, and came in yesterday, having been unable to agree. The vote understood to have been, on the final ballot, 9 to 3 for conviction. The forgery case has been continued till the next term.

## End of the First Sentence.

This morning, John Penman, of Bonhtitil, was brought down from the penitentiary, and after an examination before Commissioner Norrell, was ordered discharged from custody, to-day on a two years' sentence for polygamy. He has served thirty days for the fine imposed, and still has three months to serve on a sentence for unlawful cohabitation.

## A Dairy In Arizona.

W. E. Coleman sends us an account of the products of Coleman & Ileywood's dairy, which is situated in Alpine or Bush Valley, Arizona. From May 1st to Oct. 10th 2,500 pounds of butter was made, and from July 25th to Oct. 10th 5,000 pounds of cheese was turned out, all from 30 cows. A third more would have been produced, but for the dryness of the season. The chief market for the products of this dairy is Alma, on the San Francisco River, 75 miles distant. Butter brings 30 cents and cheese from 18 to 22 cents per pound.

## The Season's Immigration.

This morning we had a call from Elder J. E. Hart, of Bloomington, Idaho, who has had charge of the season's immigration at New York. He reports that between 1,200 and 1,500 Saints have passed through New York, from Europe, this season. No trouble has this year been experienced with the Commissioners of Immigration, as the action of the court in the cases of detained immigrants last fall established a precedent showing that the Commissioners must have better grounds than they have yet found for refusing "Mormon" immigrants permission to land.

On his way home Elder Hart visited the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he has a brother studying law, and where there are several young men from Utah. He reports them all well and doing well.

## First District Court.

At Provo, on Saturday afternoon, the case of the People vs. James Bagley, for assault with intent to kill, was concluded, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

At 2 p. m. Saturday it was expected that a number of defendants for unlawful cohabitation would receive sentence but they were all postponed until next Thursday, except that of Isaac Bullock. When called for sentence, the defendant's counsel made a statement concerning the defendant, especially calling attention of the court as to his condition of health which should be taken into consideration.

The defendant also made a statement that he had not married since the passage of any law upon the subject, and was always doing what he could to enforce the laws, and in favor of peace and order. He was sentenced to two months in the penitentiary and a fine of \$300 and costs.

## THE MURDER CASE.

Alfred H. Martin on Trial for the Murder of John H. Burton.

The case of the People vs. Alfred H. Martin was taken up in the Third District Court today. The defendant is under indictment for murder in the first degree, for having killed Architect John H. Burton, at McCoy's stable, on the morning of the 29th of May, 1887. Messrs. W. H. Dickson and W. W. Woods conducted the case for the defense, District Attorney Peters and Mr. J. L. Rawlins prosecuting.

Mr. Dickson objected to Mr. Rawlins being associated with the prosecution, as he understood he was employed by private parties, while the defendant was practically without means to defray the costs of his defense.

The court overruled the objection, and remarked that he would see that no injustice was done the defendant.

The names of the witnesses were called, and attachments issued for the absent ones: J. J. Gleason, Joseph Richards, Joseph Barlow, Wm. Calder, Dr. Fowler, Wm. J. McIntyre, Frank Pitman, Mrs. Carruthers, Frank Dinwoodey, M. McLaughlin, Henry Dinwoodey, Ida Hall, Mrs. Allen, Emma Hall and Captain Munson.

The following jurors were called and took their places in the box:

Willard Richards, W. C. A. Smoot, T. E. Harper, George T. Odell, T. C. Patten, E. J. Swanner, C. J. Carman, John Kirkman, Charles Brown, Eber Case, J. W. Jones, O. L. Eliason.

Mr. Dickson examined the jurors, on behalf of the defense as to their qualifications to act in the case.

Mr. Richards and Mr. Smoot had read the testimony taken at the preliminary examination and published in the papers. They had formed an opinion thereon and were excused.

Mr. Harper had also read the accounts, but had no opinion, and could give the defendant a fair trial.

Mr. Odell had an opinion slightly unfavorable to defendant, and which it would require satisfactory evidence to remove. He was challenged by the defense.

To the court, Mr. Odell said he could give the defendant a fair trial, and the challenge was overruled.

Mr. Patten was one of the coroner's jury at the inquest over Mr. Burton, and was excused.

Mr. Swanner had an unqualified opinion, and was challenged and excused.

Mr. Carman and Mr. Kirkman also had a strong opinion and were excused.

Mr. Brown had an unfavorable opinion towards the defendant and would not like to be tried by a jury in the same frame of mind as himself. He was challenged by the defense. To the prosecution he said his opinion was an unqualified one. The challenge was sustained.

Mr. Case and Mr. Jones had no opinion and were passed.

Mr. Eliason had read of the case in a morning paper, but the article made no impression on his mind. He was passed.

Mr. Odell, Mr. Eliason and Mr. Jones were peremptorily challenged by the defense. This left but two jurors in the box, Messrs. Harper and Case.

The following were then called: J. R. Winder, Jr., Jos. A. Jennings, K. A. Andrews, T. J. Ward, Walter Almy, S. P. Teasdel, W. P. McKeever, Wm. C. Winder, Geo. E. Bourne and John McDonald.

Mr. J. R. Winder, Jr. had a fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and was excused.

Mr. Jennings shared a similar fate for a similar reason.

Mr. Andrews went down for the same cause, as did also Messrs. Teasdel, Wm. C. Winder and McDonald.

Messrs. Ward, Almy and McKeever had no opinion and were passed.

Mr. Bourne was asked whether he considered the defendant was justified or not, and replied, "I don't think any man is justified in committing such an act as that." He was challenged and excused.

Mr. Ward and Mr. McKeever were excused by the prosecution.

Mr. Almy, the only one secured at this effort, was sworn, and the following took their places in the box: Enoch F. Martin, E. Kahn, John Stillwell, J. W. Goldthwaite, James M. Tierney, Cornelius O'Keefe, John Kreamer, James Hague and Alex. Mayberry.

Messrs. Khan, McTierney, O'Keefe, Kreamer and Hague had an opinion, and were excused.

Mr. Martin was excused by the prosecution.

Mr. Goldthwaite went out at the request of the defense.

The prosecution released Mr. Mayberry, and Mr. Stillwell was accepted and sworn, making four out of the twelve necessary.

J. J. O'Reilly, John Schuttler, G. S. Ellis and Wm. S. Clays were called. All but Mr. Ellis had a fixed opinion in the case and were excused. Mr. Ellis' examination was not finished when the court took a recess till this afternoon, to allow the bringing in of a fuller list of 30 jurors for which open venires had been issued.

The four jurors obtained were in the meantime placed in charge of Balliff Reckhart.

This afternoon G. S. Ellis was passed and L. S. Stephens, C. L. Haines, C. P. Mason, C. B. Hurst, J. M. Harvey, Wm. Crim and W. H. Sells called. They possessed the statutory qualifications for jurors.

Mr. Stephens had an opinion going to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, but thought it would not influence his verdict. He was passed.

Mr. Haines had a fixed opinion and was excused.

Mr. Mason had a strong opinion, but believed he could give the defendant a fair trial. Passed.

Mr. Durst was excused for the opinion he held. Mr. Harvey, Mr. Crim and Mr. Sells went the same way.

Mr. Ellis was excused by the defense, and Messrs. Mason and Stephens were sworn, making six of the panel.

The following were then called: George Mullett, J. Thomas, J. W. Campbell, W. T. Farle, E. Whittaker and M. C. Reese. Their examination was being proceeded with when our reporter left the court room.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYER.—Employer (to commercial traveler)—Good morning, Mr. Smith; home again, eh? Commercial Traveler—Yes, struck town last night on the 7 o'clock run from Boston.

Employer—Why, I came over from Boston on that train. Strange, I didn't see you.

Commercial Traveler—Did you take a parlor car?

Employer—No, certainly not.

Commercial Traveler—Well, that's the reason you didn't see me.

## A Miner Impaled.

Virginia (Nev.), November 11.—This morning Thomas Kennedy, a miner employed in the Best & Belcher, was impaled on a drill-hole scraper. He had descended to the bottom of the winze being sunk below the 1,300 feet level north drift at the north boundary line of the mine. When he stepped from the bucket in which he had been lowered he felt something penetrate the flesh on the under part of his thigh, and fell against the wall of the winze with an exclamation of pain. On examination it was discovered that the sharp end of an iron scraper about four feet long had been driven over fifteen inches into Kennedy's thigh. It had entered about six inches above the knee and ranged upward. When withdrawn it was followed by a stream of blood, but fortunately no artery was ruptured by the iron in its passage. The wound is serious, but may not prove fatal if blood poisoning does not ensue.

The instruments, upon one of which Kennedy was impaled, are used to remove loose material from holes being drilled for blasting. They are made of three-eighths of an inch square iron rods. The scraper end is fashioned to somewhat resemble a spoon with the end closed. The reverse end is usually hammered to a point.—S. F. Chronicle.

## MARRIAGES.

LAMBOURNE-JACKSON.—At Logan, on the 9th inst., John E. Lambourne and Miss Alice Jackson, both of the 20th Ward of this city.

JARDINE-FIFE.—In Logan, August 8, 1887, Miss Mary Ellen Fife and William E. Jardine, both of Clarkston, Cache County, Utah.

## DEATHS.

DEVENISH.—At his residence in Springville, Utah county, of old age and general debility, on the 22d day of last October Henry Devenish. Deceased was born near Toronto, Canada West, in the year 1805, was baptized by Almon Babbit, December 25th, 1817; emigrated to Missouri in 1838; moved to Illinois, near Nauvoo in 1838, where he was ordained a Seventy; went through all the persecutions of the Saints, and emigrated to Springville, Utah, in the year 1852, where he was ordained a High Priest, and resided until his death. He died as he had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.—[Com.]

HENRIE.—At Mant, Sanpete County, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. N. chs Henrie, nee Jolley. The young lady suffered severely for five weeks, and while in a hopeless condition was married to Arthur Henrie, three weeks before her death. Deceased was born in Mant, and was aged 18 years and 4 days. She leaves many relatives and friends.—[Com.]

HOWELLS.—At the residence of his parents in the Fifteenth Ward of this city, at 8:40 a. m., of typhoid fever, Tuesday, November 8th, Benjamin F., son of the late Thomas and Ann Francesa Howells. Deceased was born April 9th, 1864, in Salt Lake City, and graduated with distinguished honor at the Deseret University.

SPENCER.—At Salt Lake City, Tuesday, November 8th, 1887, from general debility, Fanny Spencer, born at Freckleton, Lancashire, England, January 1st, 1812.

HAIGH.—In the Fourth Ward of this city, November 8th, of diabetes, after six months' illness, John Haigh, aged 64 years, 8 months and 3 days.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark red STEER, 5 or 6 years old, right horn broken off, both hind legs and bush of tail white, underbit in right ear, and upperbit in left, indelible brands on left hip and shoulder, and ( ) on left ribs.

One red STEER, 5 years old, brockle face, same marks and brands as above.

Which, if not claimed within 10 days from date, will be sold at the Huntington precinct pound, November 17th, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. T. WAKEFIELD,

Huntington Emery Co., Nov. 7, 1887.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red STEER, 2 years old, branded W K on left thigh, small white spot in forehead, bush of tail white, white under belly, underbit and slit in right ear, and underbit in left ear.

If not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, it will be sold at the Huntington precinct pound, at 10 o'clock a. m., November 19th, 1887.

A. MELVILLE,

Poundkeeper.

Fillmore, Millard Co., Nov. 8, 1887.

## SPECIAL NOTICE!

Office of Utah and Salt Lake Canal Co., Salt Lake City, Nov. 14th, 1887.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Trustees, held on Saturday, the 11th inst., the following Resolution was passed:

Resolved, "That a meeting of the Stockholders be called to meet at the County Court House, in Salt Lake City, on Saturday, November 26th, 1887, at 12 m., to reconsider the Resolution of Stockholders, passed at a meeting held October 29th, 1887, in relation to deepening the Canal, and to empower Directors to borrow money to pay for said work." Attest.

E. SMITH, Secretary.

## WANTED.

A FEW TONS OF LUCERN AT THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE on subscription account.