

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—Upon receipt of information that Governor Morehouse had refused to interfere, Maxwell was removed to a new cell to guard against suicide. He has not yet been informed of the governor's decision. Maxwell's mother and sister are at the jail weeping bitterly. When they and the condemned meet, a sensational scene is looked for.

The news of Governor Morehouse's refusal to grant a further respite to Maxwell was conveyed to the condemned man by his confessor, Father Tiban. Maxwell blanched and his lips trembled, but he soon recovered. After the departure of the priest, the following telegram was handed Maxwell by the deputy: "Commutation of sentence refused by Governor Morehouse. Respite also refused." Maxwell read the message slowly, folded it carefully and placed it in his pocket. Then followed a pathetic scene. Mrs. Brooks, the mother of the condemned, and Miss Brooks, his sister, had learned of the result at Jefferson City through the coroner's clerk, John F. Ryan. They asked to be permitted to go inside to meet their son and brother and the request was granted. When they reached the cell Mrs. Brooks rushed into Maxwell's arms embracing him, warmly kissing him twice, and crying out, "Oh, my poor hunted boy!" Then the sister embraced the doomed brother. Both ladies were in tears but endeavoring to hide their emotion. Maxwell was deeply affected and for a time lost control of himself, but soon rallied and presented an undisturbed exterior. In response to a query he said he would like to see his father before he died.

THE GOVERNOR EXPLAINS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Secretary of State today received a telegram from the Governor of Missouri in regard to the case of the English murderer, Maxwell, sentenced to be hanged tomorrow. He says so far as he can see there is nothing in the letter of the British minister transmitting the request of the British government for a respite that would justify him in delaying the execution, especially as it is not alleged that any facts in connection with the case will be developed by the investigation said to have been instituted by the English authorities and in regard to which he has no information whatever.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—There was nothing of special interest transpired after the morning meeting between the mother and son and sister and brother until the return of Mrs. Brooks and daughter at 4 p. m. for

THE FINAL FAREWELL.

They entered Maxwell's cell accompanied by two deputy sheriffs, who watched closely to prevent the passing of any instrument of death by the mother or sister to the condemned man. Maxwell received the visitors with outward calmness, and during the forty minutes' conversation his face never brightened. The conversation was devoted to a resume of the case, and the mother denounced Governor Morehouse, the State of Missouri and the United States, concluding with the remark that "When Governor Morehouse makes his final appeal to heaven, it will go unanswered."

A deputy sheriff notified the ladies that their time was up. The mother turned and threw her arms about Maxwell with the words, "Oh, my God—my God!" kissed him twice and hiding her eyes with her hands passed out. The sister embraced her brother and kissed him, but he apparently failed to return the caress of either and they passed out weeping bitterly, the mother staggering in her wife. Maxwell lighted a cigarette and throwing his head back unconcernedly puffed out a volume of smoke and coolly returned to some manuscript he was correcting. Half an hour later he partook of a light supper.

After Maxwell had partaken of supper he returned to his cell and soon after received a call from Father Tiban. The priest remained with Maxwell longer than usual and it is now fully decided he

WILL ADMINISTER COMMUNION

to Maxwell in the morning. J. I. Martin, one of Maxwell's attorneys, returned from Jefferson City on the night train and called on his condemned client at once, assuring him his efforts were not ceasing to prevent the execution from being carried out in the morning. Martin said he had been in telegraphic communication with Washington and expected to receive a cablegram from England at any minute.

At 11:30 Father Tiban returned to the jail and entered Maxwell's cell. The condemned man closed the cell door and complained of the lack of privacy, denouncing what he termed the unfeeling curiosity of those in the jail. The Father Confessor was with Maxwell fifteen minutes, and when he left the cell said to an Associated Press reporter: "He will go to his death bravely, asserting his innocence."

MAXWELL'S DEMEANOR.

For the first time since his incarceration, Maxwell realize he is doomed, and he is beginning to grow restless, nervous and irritable. At this hour, midnight, he is sitting at a table in his cell, reading a book left him by Father Tiban. Maxwell is never without a cigarette and smokes while he reads.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—At ten minutes before 1 o'clock, Maxwell fell asleep and slept as peacefully as a child until

1:30 a. m., when he turned over in bed and groaned, and from that time on his sleep was restless and broken. He had left orders to be awakened at 2 a. m. Prior to retiring he said if he could retain his wits to the last he would die bravely. He said he could not tell what he would do on the scaffold, however, until he got there.

3 a. m. Maxwell was awakened at 2 a. m., and now sits in his cell baggard and evidently fully realizing the fate that awaits him.

A RAY OF HOPE

was brought to him by his attorney, John I. Martin, who received the following telegram from his colleague, P. W. Fontenay, who is at Jefferson City: "The British minister has sent a telegram to the governor, asking a respite in order to let an inquiry be made into the circumstances. The governor persists in believing that the inquiry meant is to be made by the United States and not by the British government. Have wired the minister and urged the governor to delay the hanging until the doubt be removed. He promises nothing."

RAILROAD COLLISION.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 9.—A passenger train ran into the rear end of a freight train today, badly damaging the passenger locomotive and breaking several cars. Nobody hurt.

ANOTHER EXECUTION.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—Henry Landgraf, who is to be executed on the same gallows with Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, passed his last day on earth in an uneventful manner. During the afternoon he was visited by his attorney, S. S. Bass, whom he thanked for the effort he had made to save him from the gallows.

CHATTANOOGA DISASTERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10, 12:40 a. m.—A special to the American from Chattanooga says a terrible fire is raging there. It broke out in the Caldwell-Griffith block, on Market Street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and has destroyed \$400,000 worth of property and is still spreading. At midnight a wall fell and killed five men.

A FIENDISH HUSBAND.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Mary Sullivan, who, after three years of incarceration in the insane asylum at Anchorage and the private asylum at Cincinnati, was recently released as sane, has brought suit against her husband, charging he had her put in the asylum to get her property. She says she had treatment at Anchorage which made her confinement worse than death. Brawny idiots used by the officials as assistants, were left to bite and tear the patients with little restraint. She asserts her father left her considerable property, which her husband threw away in business failure. He has since refused to support the family, and she, for many years previous to her incarceration, by a purchasing agency, made large profits, with which she supplied the family needs and purchased real estate. It was the latter her husband sought to secure.

GARRETT INSANE.

New York, Aug. 10.—The World this morning will say: It has become clear to the friends of Robert Garrett, during the past week, that he is really insane and that there is but a faint hope of his ultimate recovery. In his wakeful moments he is constantly guarded by tried men, for fear he may do something dangerous. Even his wife and one or two immediate relatives who are with him are afraid to go near the patient when he is laboring under the wild hallucinations to which he is subject. When Garrett talks, he becomes excited, and Jay Gould is the person who seems to appear before him as the menacing specter. He talks to everybody near him about Jay Gould, who, he says, robbed him of his telegraph and other properties, and is planning to take away what is left. When he speaks of Jay Gould it is generally in connection with the telegraph business and the absorption of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph system by the Western Union. This Garrett regards as the result of a carefully laid plot by which Jay Gould conceived to ruin him, and the beginning of his troubles.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—Maxwell was hanged at 8:56 a. m. Henry Landgraf, who murdered his sweetheart, was hanged with him.

MAXWELL'S CRIME.

The crime for which Hugh M. Brooks alias Maxwell paid the extreme penalty of the law this morning, was the murder of Charles Arthur Preller in the Southern Hotel of this city on April 6, 1885. The acquaintance between the two men began in Liverpool, England, when both were on their way to this country. When they arrived on this side they separated at Boston, Brooks coming to St. Louis and registering as Horace Lennox Maxwell. A few days later Preller arrived and the two thereafter were almost constantly together. Preller was last seen alive Sunday afternoon, April 8, in Maxwell's room, by a bell boy. Twice that day Maxwell purchased a large quantity of chloroform at the drug store near by, telling the druggist he was using it in an experiment. The next day Maxwell made a number of purchases at various places spending money very freely, although before he had not appeared to have an abundance of cash. Among his purchases was a ticket to San Francisco. He left that night over the St. Louis and San Francisco road.

THE MYSTERIOUS TRUNK.

Nothing was thought of his sudden departure until the 14th of April. For several days prior to this date the chambermaids noticed an unpleasant odor coming from room 144 and connected it with Maxwell's trunk. On the 14th the smell became so pronounced that the trunks were removed to the lower floor and opened, and a body found which proved to be Preller. On the breast of the body was a cross cut, and on the inside of the trunk a card bore the inscription: "So perish all traitors to a great cause."

HIS CAPTURE AND DEFENSE.

It was an easy matter to trace Maxwell in San Francisco, who represented himself as T. S. Daquier, a French army officer.

Sunday, April 12, he sailed for New Zealand in the steamer Sydney. Detectives had been close on his track, and when the steamer arrived at Auckland he was arrested and returned to St. Louis.

His defense made at the trial was that the death of Preller was accidental being occasioned by chloroform administered preliminary to an operation he was about to perform. He fled because he presumed he would not be permitted to testify in his own behalf. The most damaging testimony against him was that of the detective, Dingfelder, who became a cell mate and confidant and secured a confession of the crime. Maxwell was found guilty and sentenced to hang. The history of his many subsequent efforts to secure a new trial or a commutation of sentence are still fresh in the public mind.

A TWO HOUR'S REPRIEVE.

Maxwell's attorneys waited till the last in the hope of receiving a dispatch from the British government which would induce a further stay of proceedings. Maxwell received the news of the two hours' postponement, from 7 to 9 o'clock, calmly, though an expression of great relief was plainly visible on his features. Landgraf paid no attention to it in any way. The crowds on the house-tops surrounding the jail-yard where the execution was to take place, remained patiently in their elevated positions from 5 a. m. until the hour of execution. The view was clear and unobstructed from the roofs of dozens of buildings in the vicinity; and hundreds of people took advantage of the same. The number of spectators admitted to the jail were unusually small. For the first time in the history of the St. Louis Four Courts, were telegraph instruments placed in the building by the Associated Press for a prompt transmission of the news to the public, unusual interest being manifested in the execution.

LANDGRAF'S CRIME.

The crime for which Henry Landgraf suffered the death penalty was committed on the night of March 5, 1885. The victim was his sweetheart, Annie Fisch, a beautiful girl of less than 18 years. Jealousy prompted the deed.

THE LAST TWO HOURS.

A postponement of the execution for two hours was made by the sheriff, at the request of Maxwell's attorneys, who hoped against hope for British interference. The announcement was made to Maxwell and Landgraf at 6 o'clock. Maxwell was nervous, pallid, ill at ease in the last two hours, ate sparingly of breakfast and shortly after 5 o'clock having dressed himself in an entire new suit, partook of the holy communion. Landgraf remained cool and collected throughout the night, ate a hearty breakfast and received the sacrament soon after Brooks had done so.

At 8 o'clock a telegram was received from Jefferson City saying that the Governor received another dispatch from the British Minister West in Brooks' behalf but declined to change his decision.

At 8:45 the sheriff entered the cell where Maxwell and Landgraf had been placed together and read

THE DEATH WARRANT.

Maxwell paled perceptibly, showed evidence of increasing weakness and as his arms were being pinioned, he bit his lip and gulped several times. Landgraf remained stolid. The procession to the scaffold formed with sheriff deputies in front, followed by the condemned men with a priest between them, then the police, then reporters and witnesses. As they moved slowly, Maxwell was a piteous sight, with ashen palor on his face, pinched and drawn up, eyes swollen and lips twitching. Landgraf moved like a log, with a half smile and half sneer on his face. The priest read the prayers and the men signified they had

NOTHING TO SAY.

The black caps were drawn down as an awful look of despair passed over Maxwell's face and his knees trembled. The nooses were adjusted and at 8:56 the drop fell. Landgraf never moved a muscle thereafter. Not so with Maxwell. When he fell his breast heaved convulsively and his limbs were drawn upwards, while the spectators were shocked by a stream of blood pouring down the right breast of his coat, which was afterward found to have been caused by a cut of the noose inflicted by the rope. Landgraf was pronounced dead in eleven and a half minutes. Maxwell's struggles continued for fourteen minutes. Landgraf was cut down at 9:12, Maxwell at 9:15. The bodies were removed to the morgue office and photographed, after which

the post mortem commenced. It is stated by the physicians that the neck of each was broken.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 10.—Four yellow fever cases were taken to the quarantine hospital at midnight last night, together with a dozen others that had been exposed. Three snappish cases are in the city now. Over 400 people left today by rail and steamer and many are panic stricken. The Board of Health has announced, after a long secret session, that the disease is assuming an epidemic form. Five new cases have been reported in the past ten hours. The city will be entirely deserted within forty-eight hours if the disease assumes an epidemic form.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 10.—The loss by last night's fire is \$400,000. The wall fell on four men after midnight, two of whom are still under the debris. J. B. McMillan, a prominent citizen, is lost in the fire, but the name of the other party is unknown.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 10.—Solomon Richardson, of this city, has just received a letter from his 10-year-old son Fred, postmarked at Plymouth, England, which relates a remarkable experience. Last summer Fred disappeared from his home to go to Portland, Oregon. Although he was not heard from after that time, he reached his destination and lived there until several months ago, when, while working near the river in Portland he was seized from behind and placed on board a vessel which set sail for England that night. He was then subjected to the most brutal treatment and was nearly starved. In due time the vessel arrived at Plymouth, but he was not liberated and it was only after waiting for a considerable time that an opportunity offered itself for him to mail a letter containing the facts. The cause of his being kidnapped cannot be imagined. Mr. Richardson has placed the matter in the hands of his attorneys who will endeavor to have the boy released immediately.

RIEDEL HANGED.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 10.—Charles Henry Riedel was hanged at 12:45 this afternoon for the murder of his wife and child on the night of September 16th last. Riedel then turned the weapon on himself and fired two bullets into his head, but they did not penetrate the brain and he recovered. Poverty and despondency caused the act.

LYNCHED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Amos Miller, (colored), who outraged Mrs. Scott in Maury County two months ago, was taken from the court room at Franklin, Tennessee, today by fifty armed men and hanged to the balcony in the building.

YELLOW FEVER QUARANTINE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Surgeon-General Hamilton is taking active steps to prevent the spread of yellow fever from the infected ports of Florida to other points in the South. A telegram received from Dr. Gutierrez at Jacksonville is as follows: "Nineteen cases yesterday evening; two cases found at the city hospital on the outskirts of town. One can be connected with original focus. Three other cases discovered today. Total, five new cases. We are beginning to lose connection with the original focus. The importance of isolation is evidently diminishing. The infected localities have been closed up and measures for disinfection taken. The president of the state board of health of Florida telegraphs the disease is assuming an epidemic form."

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Trains from the south are arriving loaded with persons from the vicinity of the fever-stricken localities. This city is full of refugees from Jacksonville and other points but no evidences of the fever have been found among them. The citizens of Jacksonville who arrived tonight say there must be at least 20 cases in the hospital there.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 10.—The Mayflower House, in the center of the infected district, was burned this evening, by order of the board of health.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 10.—The loss of life has been great. In the excitement of the conflagration hundreds of citizens rushed into the buildings and endeavored to save the threatened goods. It seems there was criminal carelessness in erecting the four-story structures because they collapsed solely from the heat. One building fell in where there were fifty persons inside.

The following remains recovered have been identified: James P. McMillan, Henry Welch, James Smith (colored) and Edward Lowe. Another colored man has been recovered but his remains have not been identified. Two more bodies have been discovered beneath the ruins but cannot be reached before night. It is believed C. Krueger is also buried beneath the ruins and six or seven others. The total loss of life is estimated at ten, and four are badly wounded. McMillan was a prominent citizen. Ed. Lowe was a leading builder and contractor.

THE MAXWELL EXECUTION.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—Yesterday Maxwell furnished a document which he called his dying statement. In it he reasserts innocence of the willful killing of Charles Arthur Preller, and after gives an epitome of the statement of the case as heretofore published, beginning with his acquaintance formed in Liverpool with Preller, detailing the death of Preller, his own terror and flight, pursuit, capture, trial

and conviction, closing with a bitter denunciation of those whom he asserts have been instrumental in dragging him out of the highways of justice into the bypaths of mob law, and making his execution an infamy and disgrace to the United States.

After the post mortem, the remains of Maxwell were taken to the undertaking establishment, embalmed and prepared for burial. The casket was quickly conveyed to Calvary Cemetery and placed in a vault for interment at a later day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Joel B. Smith, who tried to make postmasters and other officers through the country believe they would keep solid with the administration by purchasing campaign badges at \$5 each, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields today on a charge of sending letters for fraudulent purposes through the mails. He has been unable to furnish the \$5000 bail required.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—James Folton Slade, assistant manager of the Tiffany Glass Company and proprietor of a jewelry store at 110 Fourth Avenue, was found dead this morning with his throat cut, in Florence Flats at Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue. He has a wife and child at Hampton, Long Island, and a brother in this city. Deceased had appeared quite depressed the night previous. The condition of his business affairs is not yet known.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—The meeting of the chairman of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers adjourned this evening. Chief Arthur has gone home. It is learned today, however, that the object of the conference was to confer respecting the status of the "Q" strike, and consult regarding the proposed amalgamation of the engineers, firemen, brakemen and switchmen. It is given out on the authority of a prominent engineer that there is a strong alliance between the orders. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Arthur and Sargeant, and it was decided to continue the "Q" strike and increase the pay of the strikers from the strikers' fund so that they may make provisions for the winter.

GRAFTON, ONT., August 11.—This morning a house occupied by a French family named Toussing, consisting of a father, mother, and eight children, was burned. Two children, aged four and six, were burned to death. Another aged eight cannot recover.

PARIS, August 11.—A revolutionary proclamation has been seized at the house of Skudrri, an anarchist leader, who was arrested during the riots on the occasion of the funeral of General Endes. It is rumored that anarchists had secreted a thousand revolvers in the Labor Exchange, and that the government only prevented an uprising by the seizure of the exchange.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The last rites for the dead were today performed according to the ordinances of the Roman Catholic church for Philip Henry Sheridan, General of the Army of the United States, and his body laid to rest in the beautiful Arlington, city of the soldier dead. The event was marked by a general suspension of public business. The ceremonies throughout were in keeping with the character of the man—a strict adherence to almost military simplicity in all the arrangements. A heavy wheeled artillery caisson for his hearse, a procession of a single thousand erect sturdy soldiers who had seen service, was best befitted as the closing scenes in the life of so great a soldier. The services were held in St. Matthew's church, where the remains have laid in state since Thursday afternoon. About 9:40 the President and Mrs. Cleveland and Secretaries Fairclaid and Vilas came in and took their seats. Mrs. Folsom, Secretary Bayard and Postmaster-General Dickinson followed in about five minutes. After the presidential party had been seated, Mrs. Sheridan arrived, deeply veiled, and was escorted to her seat at the left of and near the casket.

CEREMONIES IN THE CHURCH.

At 9 o'clock the doors opened and ticket holders admitted. They were conducted to seats by aides in full uniform. Soldiers and police maintained order outside of the church. Some time before the ceremonies commenced, carriages bearing the members of the diplomatic corps and the senators and the representatives of Congress began to arrive, and the body of the church was speedily filled. At 9:30 the pall bearers, headed by General Sherman in full uniform, entered. Soon after the joint committee of Congress were conducted to their seats. They wore white sashes and were headed by Senators Gray and Hampton, and among them ex-confederate General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, and a one-armed General, Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi. Eight artillery sergeants marched down the aisle and lifting the casket upon their shoulders bore it from the church, the audience standing. Immediately followed the artillery officers carrying the General's headquarters' flag. Mrs. Sheridan and other members of the family and friends followed the casket down the aisle, and after came the Presidential party and other distinguished persons.

At 10 o'clock twenty-two acolytes entered from the sacristy and filling the right and left took seats beside the black pallid catafalques. They were followed by eight Dominicans, wearing heavy black and white habits and ten surpliced priests, chanting the "Miserere." At the conclusion the deacon, sub-deacon and celebrant of the mass entered the sanctuary. They were followed by