HANGED AT 10:41 A.M.

(Continued from Page One.)

He figured conspicuously in the media of the civil and Territorial courts in attempting to escape justice. His chosen associates are white and black—some of them very vicious and the other not quite without a blemish. Speaking of it in the Hussey, and reviewing it in retrospect, it appears that the Thiede case was most inexplicably caught up in the whirlpool of events. He is not alone, the women who clung to him for better or worse contributed to the comedy I have spoken of. He was often seen in the company of good and otherwise mixed lot. Those who were associated in these crimes seem to have had little or no compunction in the matter, quite well out in silence thus left to the worst, are forced to be a target for the flows and of the sins of slightly 25 years.

SHERIFF HARDY.

of which she was the victim contributed to the terrible tragedy that cost her her life, Thiede his liberty and Hardy his own life.

Mrs. Thiede.

Mary Franks, otherwise Mary Thiede, was born in Gnesewitz, Germany, in the same year as was her husband, who had known her from childhood. She married Charles H. Thiede on November 20, 1883, and bore one child, Annie, in 1887 she followed her husband here, bringing her child with her. In the latter part of July, 1891, Mrs. Thiede returned to Germany with her child, her sad husband and came back to her home in Hartley in the latter part of July, 1892. She lived with her husband at the home near the mines up to the fatal night.

THE CRIME.

How Thiede is Supposed to Have Taken His Wife's Life.

The crime for which Charles H. Thiede today paid the dearest penalty a man can forfeit was committed late on the night of Monday, April 20, 1896.

THE INDICTMENT.

The indictment upon which Thiede was tried, is as follows:

"Charles Thiede is accused by the grand jury of this court, by this indictment, of murder in the first degree, committed as follows: The said Charles Thiede, on the twenty-second day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-four, at the county of Salt Lake, in said Territory of Utah, upon one Mary Thiede, willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, and of his malice aforethought, and with the specific intent to take the life of the said Mary Thiede, did strike, thrust and cut with said knife or other sharp instrument, upon and into the throat of her, the said Mary Thiede, whereby she did then and there receive a mortal wound, of which mortal wound the said Mary Thiede did then and there die; and so the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths, do say that Charles Thiede, in manner and form aforesaid, willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, and of his malice aforethought, her, the said Mary Thiede, did then and there kill and murder, contrary to the form of the statutes of said Territory in such case made and provided, and against the peace and the dignity of the people aforesaid."

The document was signed by H. S. Rowles as foreman of the grand jury.

THE JURY.

The defendant was placed on trial, under the indictment, in the Third district court in and for Salt Lake, Judge Dotch in Chamber, July 1896. It was with great difficulty that a jury was secured, but in order of time the following gentlemen were sworn in:

William J. King, A. M. Carter, R. A. Bowman, W. H. Dyer, E. T. Thoresen, Louis Gimmey, C. S. Parsons, S. S. Clifford, W. J. Devlin, E. H. Congdon, James Ady and E. W. Layton.

THE WITNESSES.

Witnesses who testified in the trial were as follows:

For the prosecution—Charles Victor Hoffman, Mrs. Emma Thiede, Annie Thiede, Victoria Schmidt, Jacob Lauscher, Gary Lauscher, Mrs. Barbara Lauscher, Mrs. Dr. Joseph M. Rosal, Charles Wagner, Mrs. Mary Anderson, Dodge Wright, Jacob Gomez, Mrs. Lydia Hoff, Dr. Orson Whitmore, William J. Quinn, Dr. Joseph Rosal, Dr. Frederick Fenn, L. L. Arthur, D. Walsh, Patrick Hardy, Henry S. Wright, Mr. Ivy Reid, John Anderson, Dr. Joseph Gill.

For the defendant—A. V. Shipp, Robert Kerr, Mark Francis, Mrs. Lydia Hoff, Mrs. Emma Thiede, Mrs. Louisa Hoff, Mrs. Hirsch, John Fred Hoffman, Oliver Ewing, Frederick Edge, Andrew Jackson, Fred Kerr, W. A. Allred, Amos Tingey (Jailer of the Territorial), Charles H. Thiede, D. D. Shipp.

THE ATTORNEYS.

Judge A. N. Cherry and Attorney Thomas W. Harvey represented Thiede on trial, the latter coming in from Nevada to do so. Mr. Cherry was appointed by the court to defend Thiede in the preliminary hearing, and he was subsequently retained by Thiede's friends. Mr. Harvey was the Nevada lawyer who was called in by the Thiede family. The prosecution was in charge of Assistant Attorney General Pierce, and Mr. Pierce was assisted by Prosecutor Rolf, Mr. W. A. Allred and Mr. Andrew A. Jack. Hardy had no lawyer to speak of.

THE EVIDENCE.

The evidence in the case was mainly circumstantial, and consisted of a great deal of gossip.

THE TRIAL.

The trial of Thiede began on the morning of July 20, and was concluded the following Saturday night. The jury was out about an hour and a half, when they returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and yet one man tried by a jury in the regular course of law and were been convicted of the crime. The jurors kept the secret of the verdict so well, and so well did they do their work, that the news of the verdict was not known to the public until the following morning, when it was published in the Herald-Democrat. The jurors were Messrs. Thoresen, Congdon, Layton, Devlin, Clifford, Parsons, Carter, Bowman, Dyer, King, Gimmey, Ady and Thoresen.

SENTENCE AND APPEAL.

Early in the morning before the sentence of Thiede was to be pronounced, his counsel, Mr. Cherry, filed a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and that the evidence was insufficient to support the verdict. The motion was argued by Mr. Cherry and Mr. Pierce, and was overruled by Judge Hilton. Before the sentence was pronounced, Mr. Cherry filed a motion in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the indictment was defective, in that it did not state the time when the crime was committed, and that it did not state the place where the crime was committed. The motion was argued by Mr. Cherry and Mr. Pierce, and was overruled by Judge Hilton. After the motion was overruled, Mr. Cherry gave notice of appeal to the Supreme court, and Judge Hilton fixed the bond at $2,000, which was at once given by Thiede's friends, and he was then sentenced to be hanged on Friday, July 31, 1896, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock p. m. The sentence was in the following words:

"Thiede, stand up! Have you any legal cause why judgment should not be pronounced upon you?"

"No, sir."

"Then, in the name of the Territory of Utah, I, Judge Hilton, sentence and order you to be hanged by the neck until you are dead. Have you any cause why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced upon you?"

"No, sir."

"Then, in the name of the Territory of Utah, I, Judge Hilton, sentence and order you to be hanged by the neck until you are dead. The sentence of the court is that you be taken from the place of confinement to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that you be hanged in the week which shall be fixed by the court for your execution, and that the place of your execution be within the county in which you are now confined, and that the time of your execution be fixed by the court within the week in which the sentence of death is to be executed upon you. Which week is of death? You are to be hanged in the week which shall be fixed by the court for your execution."

Thiede seemed to realize the gravity of his sentence and the fact that he was to be hanged, and he said:

"It is the judgment of the court that you, Charles Thiede, be taken from hence to a place of confinement until Friday, the 31st day of December, 1896, and sentenced to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that you be taken to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck until dead."

A REPRIEVE.

"What date did your honor say?" asked Thiede, turning toward Judge Hilton.

"Friday, July 31st," answered Judge Hilton.

"The day I was born," exclaimed Thiede, and everybody was struck with astonishment. Even the stoic sphinx-like countenance of the sheriff of Salt Lake couldn't stand the shock, and he, with the rest, was astonished. Thiede, seeing the effect of his remark, continued:

"Then it is to be Friday, August 7th, 1896?" said the man.

"Yes," said Judge Hilton, "and I will make it 10:41 a. m."

"Then I will be 21 years old when I die," said the man.

"Do you object to the date?"

"No, sir," replied Thiede.

"If you object to the date of your execution, I will change it," said Judge Hilton, seeing a chance to accommodate the condemned man.

"Any day will suit me," answered the prisoner.

"Well, if you have no objection the date will stand."

"Please make it July," replied the condemned man in a sharp voice and a little nervousness.

"Then it is to be Friday, August 7th, 1896," said the court.

Thiede was then led back and applications filed for executive clemency were forwarded to the Governor of the Territory.

On Saturday, June 13th, the last day of July is a sequent, because it was fortunate for the condemned man, he was reprieved until after the 31st day of July.

On Saturday, June 13th, the last day of July is a sequent, because it was fortunate for the condemned man, he was reprieved until after the 31st day of July.

THIEDE, HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

(From a Photo Taken in 1891.)

time Thiede was sentenced by Judge Hilton, he was brought back from the state prison and taken charge of by Sheriff Hardy and he stay there been sent to the county jail. Undersheriff Neeley has had immediate charge of the prisoner and Deputy Deputy Davis have acted as the death watch since the sentence.

Thiede's mother of his wife was one of the most shocking instances of the kind ever witnessed in the Intermountain region. It took place at Murray a few miles south of this city, in a saloon in which Thiede himself was the owner and proprietor. In conjunction with the saloon was a small resort, and there, toward 11 the night of the murder, Thiede, Mrs. Thiede and a number of others were in the place. Briefly the facts in the case are those as disclosed by a full investigation at the time of the killing by the police of Salt Lake county and at Murray, and as set forth in the Herald-Democrat of the next morning, Friday, April 24, 1894, in an article which the reader may peruse at his leisure:

"