

GRAND LARCENY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—B. Lazarus, of Rochester, Pennsylvania, telegraphs tonight to the *Daily News* that a body found in the carriage which arrived on the Pennsylvania road this morning was that of Barney Haran, of Chicago. Haran left his home Sunday evening last and has not been since. He was of a very quarrelsome disposition, and the theory of the detectives at Rochester is that he went to Pittsburgh and after spending all his money started for home on a freight train. Meeting with trouble, a quarrel ensued, and he was killed.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 28.—A telegraph pole laid across the Rock Island Railroad between Moline and Morris this morning about 3 o'clock wrecked freight train No. 16. Engineer John Mills and fireman Orff were

INSTANTLY KILLED

and the head brakeman was fatally injured. The miscreants doubtless intended to wreck the Kansas City express. The passenger was fifteen minutes late and the freight pulled out ahead to run to Moline, striking the obstruction with the result as stated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A Finnish sailor named Andrew Nauquere got into a quarrel in a sailor's saloon on West Street this afternoon. Whipping out a clasp knife, he ran amuck among the inmates, cutting six persons, four men and two women. One of the women, Maggie Casey, received probably a fatal stab. The others are not seriously hurt. Nauquere was arrested.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—It is just discovered that a ferryman on the lower Danube, who has been in the habit of conveying across the river workmen returning from Roumania who took this route to avoid producing certificates that they paid taxes in Roumania or money in default thereof, had taken them to a small island, where

HE MURDERED

and robbed them of their savings. A judicial inquiry reveals the astounding fact that hundreds of workmen have been dispatched by the fiend and their bodies burned or thrown into the reeds along the river banks.

PASTO, Oct. 28.—Seven young widows of Binzala and this city have been arrested for poisoning their husbands. Other arrests are about to be made.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The argument in the "Jake" Sharp case before the court of appeals was concluded today. The general impression is the people made a good case and that Sharp will not get a new trial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—After speaking about forty minutes, Grinnell closed.

Butler rose and objected to the latter part of Grinnell's argument on the ground that it went outside the printed record, and brought in extraneous matter, to which no reference had been made; that this extraneous matter must be popular with the court or its introduction would not be permitted.

He and his associates had been taken by surprise, and the lives of their clients had been put in jeopardy.

Mr. Grinnell (interrupting) said he understood counsel on the other side to make complaint that there were indications of unreasonable search and seizures. Their printed briefs showed that a great many things had been seized, and he (Grinnell) had simply added that other things had also been seized.

GENERAL BUTLER

said he would state the points of contention, and if he stated them wrongly he wanted to be corrected "by any gentleman who did not advocate the right to steal men and to steal their papers."

After describing what happened previous to the Haymarket meeting, he said:

"At that meeting a bomb was thrown by somebody for some purpose, and there is not one word in these eight thousand pages of evidence to show that any one of these men had anything to do with throwing that bomb. Its explosion killed a single policeman, and a few days after these men were arrested without warrants, committed to jail and held there without examination and without process until they were indicted by a grand jury. He said he was ready to pledge himself that there was not a single man of the jury selected who had not said he had a firm, and some of them an enthusiastic conviction, opinion and prejudice against

THE DEFENDANTS.

After a great deal of rambling talk about the composition of the jury, the dissatisfaction with the record, the lack of time for preparation, the sentencing of the prisoners in their absence and that of their counsel, the injustice done them by the unreasonable search and seizure, etc., General Butler said if all these things could be done, the question was to be debated whether this government would not be better if it were overturned into anarchy than if it were to be carried on in this fashion.

"I have no fear," he said, "of being misunderstood upon this question. I have the individuality of being the only man in the United States that condemned and executed men for undertaking to

OVERTURN THE LAW.

There were thousands of them, and for that act, please your honors, a price was set upon my head, as though I were a wolf, and \$25,000 was offered to any man that could capture me to murder me, by Jefferson Davis and his associates, and who, if they were here

at your bar trying to ascertain whether they should have an honest and fair trial for their crimes, and they called upon me, their lives being in danger, I should hold it to be my duty to do all in my power to defend them."

After some further talk, General Butler said he agreed fully that the first ten amendments of the Constitution were limitations of federal power and not restrictions of the rights of states. "The privileges and immunities," however, claimed by the prisoners, were

PRIVILEGES INHERENT

in each one of the citizens of the several states of the Union, because in the vast majority of cases we were British subjects and had certain privileges and immunities inherited under the common law and Magna Charta. He claimed that all the rights, privileges and immunities that belonged to a British subject under Magna Charta belonged to each citizen of the United States. The words "due process of law" mean by the law of the land and not the law of the county, a province or state, but the law of the country—the whole country. Any other meaning given to "due process of law," as used in the Fourteenth Amendment, would make it simply ridiculous and frivolous, because any state may enact a "due process of law" according to that state by which a man's life may be taken and from which not a single right or immunity of citizenship can

PROTECT HIM.

General Butler then proceeded to the consideration of the special and peculiar questions raised by the cases of Fielden and Spies, who are foreigners. He contended that the treaties were the supreme law of the land, and that these prisoners were entitled by virtue of the treaties with Germany and Great Britain to all the rights and privileges of American citizens at the time such treaties were made. A state had no power to try these men by one of its own laws which was not a law of the land at the time the treaties were ratified. He did not mean that a foreigner could come into a state and break its laws with impunity and that the state could not touch him, but he did mean the state could only try him in accordance with the law of the land—the

WHOLE LAND

—at the time the treaty with his government was made. This was an important question to every American citizen, because in return for the concession made by this government in the treaty with Great Britain, the government of that country had made similar concessions to us. Suppose a citizen of the United States should go to Ireland, make remarks about a republican form of government, be arrested and tried by the crimes act, in violation of the treaty. Would we not stand up and say this man must be tried by a fair and impartial jury? If this should happen General Butler hoped the English authorities would not be able to hold up to him a decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the right to try

AN ENGLISHMAN

by the local law of a state which was nothing but a swamp and a howling wilderness at the time the treaty was ratified.

After some desultory remarks about the record, reference to breaking open the safe and desks and charges or prejudice against the jury, General Butler said the defense was compelled to accept the last juror, Sandford.

The peremptory challenges were exhausted and they could do nothing else. Under these circumstances they talked to him and coaxed him and tried to get him into a state of mind as favorable to their side as they could.

Referring to the assertion of counsel on the other side that the petitioners

HAD WAIVED

some of their rights through not insisting upon them by exception or objection at the proper time and that, therefore, they were estopped from asserting these rights now, Butler contended that when a man was on trial for his life there was no such thing as a waiver or estoppel.

General Butler then resumed again as to "unreasonable searches and seizures." "Why, your honors," he exclaimed, "they searched under a burglar headed by the state's attorney on his own admission. No miserable policeman or half wild constables, but the state's prosecutor, does the burglary, steals the papers, and says, 'you can't help that.' He puts it with a sort of triumph, and yet we are told our immunities and privileges are not invaded and our remedy is to

SUE FOR TRESPASS.

What a beautiful remedy! Sue the state's attorney and be tried by such a jury as the law of Illinois would allow. Better be in a place not to be named for comfort."

General Butler again urged that the prisoners had been sentenced to death in their absence, and in conclusion, said: "If men's lives can be taken in this way, as you have seen exhibited here to-day, better anarchy; better without law than with any such a law."

General Butler thanked the court for its indulgence and took his seat.

The Chief Justice called the next case on the docket, and the hearing of the motion of the anarchists for a writ of error

WAS OVER.

It seems to be the general impres-

sion among those who have paid the closest attention to the proceedings, that the counsel for the state had altogether the best of the argument, and that the writ of error will not be granted.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The American anarchists have asked a number of members of the Chamber of Deputies to petition the Governor of Illinois in favor of the Chicago anarchists. The extreme left met today and resolved to send the following to the governor:

In the name of humanity and in the name of the connection between the two great republics, the Paris deputies, advocating the abolition of political deaths, ask for the lives of the seven men condemned to death at Chicago.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A meeting held under the auspices of the Knights of Labor took place tonight in Union Square, to protest against the hanging of the condemned Chicago anarchists. Not more than 2,000 people were present. Resolutions were passed calling upon the courts of the nation to immediately release the condemned men and providing for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Illinois and wait upon Governor Oglesby, if the Supreme Court fails to grant the stay.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—The propeller *Vernon* has been lost on Lake Michigan, north of Manitowoc. The entire crew of 22 persons is supposed to have perished.

DENVER, Oct. 29.—A Leadville special to the *News* says: Sadie Oleson, a domestic in a boarding house on Iron Hill, a mining camp a few miles from this city, arose this morning at five and attempted to start a fire in a cooking stove with kerosene. An explosion occurred, setting fire to the house, which being frame was soon enveloped in flames. The roomers on the upper floor escaped but Mrs. James O'Brien, the proprietress, and four children, ranging in age from a 7-months-old infant to 8 years, were burned to death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The mystery which has so long enveloped the fate of the body of the millinaire dry goods dealer, Alexander T. Stewart, forms the subject of a chapter in Superintendent Walling's book which is soon to be published. The ex-superintendent professes to give the only true story of the stealing of the body, and also alleges that the body was subsequently returned to the representative of Judge Hilton.

The remains were buried in St. Mark's churchyard, corner of Second Avenue and Tenth Street, in an underground vault, the entrance to which was covered with a flagstone, which in turn was soddied over level with the surrounding surface, so there was no outward evidence of

ITS LOCATION.

After the theft of the body the first clue came from General Patrick H. Jones, ex-postmaster of New York, who notified Walling that an ex-soldier who had served under him claimed to know something about Stewart's body and with proper encouragement would give information leading to its recovery. The superintendent submitted the offer to Judge Hilton who declared he would never pay one cent for Mr. Stewart's bones unless they came accompanied by the thieves in irons. General Jones a few days later, gave to the police a package expressed to him from Boston, containing the

COFFIN PLATE

which was identified by the engraver who had done the work. To complete their identification the robbers sent a piece of paper that fitted exactly the hole in the velvet cover of the coffin, cut out by the thieves when the body was removed. Judge Hilton remained unalterable and the case was dropped by the authorities. In January, 1882, General Jones called at headquarters. He brought with him a parcel which contained the silver knobs and several of the handles belonging to the coffin in which the body had been buried. He also showed

SOME LETTERS

which he received. They purported to have been written in Canada and were signed "Henry G. Romaine." One letter, which contained the piece of paper, promised, if further proof was required, to send the coffin plate upon the insertion of certain persons in the *New York Herald*. This was done. Under date of Boston, Jan. 31st, 1879, a letter came, saying the plate was sent from there to avoid the scrutiny of the customs officials on the Canadian border. The plate was received and identified. General Jones was instructed in case the relatives were ready to negotiate for the remains to insert

THIS PERSONAL

in the *Herald*: "Canada will do business. Counsel." This was done at Judge Hilton's request. The reply which came from Boston on the 11th of February set forth the terms upon which the body would be restored. They were as follows:

First—The amount to be paid shall be \$200,000.

Second—The body will be delivered to yourself and Judge Hilton within twenty miles of the city of Montreal, and no other persons shall be present.

Third—The money to be placed in your hands or under your control until Judge Hilton is fully satisfied, when you will deliver it to my representative.

Fourth—Both parties to maintain forever an unbroken silence in regard to

THE TRANSACTION.

Judge Hilton refused to agree to the

terms proposed and further declined to negotiate through the medium of a personal.

Romaine soon ordered Mr. Jones to break off all communications with Judge Hilton and open negotiations with Mrs. Stewart. No notice was taken of this request, but in March, Judge Hilton made an offer of \$25,000 for the body. General Jones made the fact known to Romaine, who respectfully but firmly declined. This closed the correspondence. The robbers becoming discouraged now offered to sell the body for \$100,000. Mrs. Stewart was willing and ordered her representatives to

PAY THE AMOUNT.

They delayed matters until the figure was reduced to \$20,000, which was accepted. The conditions of the delivery were severe. A messenger with the money was to leave New York City at 10 o'clock p. m., alone in a one-horse wagon and drive into West Chester County along a lonely road which was indicated on a map sent by the thieves. Some time before morning, if the man was acting in good faith and was not accompanied or followed by detectives, he would be met and given further directions. A young relative of Mrs. Stewart's undertook the

HAZARDOUS TASK

and was met by the thieves, and after the money was delivered and certain formalities carried out, the body was delivered to him the next night. The body was conveyed to the cathedral. An empty coffin had been already deposited in the cathedral at the dead of night. Two men transferred the body to it from the trunk. Then they placed the coffin in an inaccessible vault beneath the dome. If any one should again touch unbidden the vault which holds the bones of the merchant millionaire, the touch would release a hidden spring which would shake the chimneys in the tower and send an instant alarm throughout the town.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Some weeks ago the military authorities of Arizona Territory reported to the War Department that the sheriff of Pima County had warrants the legality of which were questioned, to arrest Eskimson and 27 other Indians living on the San Pedro reservation, in that territory, upon charges of grand larceny and resisting arrest, and had called upon Captain Pierce, commanding military officer at San Carlos agency, who is also acting Indian agent, to aid him in making the arrests. Gen. Miles, in reporting the matter to Gen. Howard, expressed the opinion that the attempted arrest of the 28 Indians by the local civil officers would prove a

SERIOUS MATTER,

if indeed it did not involve the Territory in an Indian war. The last act of hostility on the part of the whites was the arrest of six of the Indians, it is said upon false charges, and the attempted arrest of twenty-eight others, referred to above. The sheriff of Pima County has made a demand upon Captain Pierce for the surrender of the accused, which, on October 10th, the date of Captain Pierce's letters of transmittal, had not been complied with. Indian officials pronounce the affair a shameful outrage upon the peaceful Indians and will take such steps as may be necessary to restore to the Indians their abandoned property.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—A Fort Custer, Montana, special says: Three companies of the 5th Infantry under Major Snyder, equipped for field service with transport wagons, have been ordered to Crow agency and are forming for march. Monday will be a general muster day at the post, when the cavalry force will probably take the field and the war begin, if war it is, in earnest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Prof. Felix Adler addressed the Society of Ethical Culture at Chickering Hall this morning on the case of the condemned Chicago anarchists. He said he had been asked to address a mass meeting, arranged in behalf of the condemned, but felt constrained to refuse. He looked upon those men as criminals. "Every fibre of my moral nature is outraged by the method by which they sought to obtain their ends," said the professor. "The anarchists are the

WORST ENEMIES

of society and should be suppressed. Yet, I rise to enter a plea in their behalf, because I am in favor of absolute purity in judicial processes and impartiality in the face of public excitement. I speak for them as I would for my worst enemy if injustice were about to be done to him. If these men are hung, they will be looked upon as heroes, which they are not. Society has a right to, and should quarantine these men just the same as the bearers of cholera germs. Mr. Adler reviewed the trial, and as he repeated a part of Fielden's speech there was some applause in the gallery of the hall. This was at once met with an outburst of hisses, and the speaker ceased in his discourse to say that any demonstration by the audience was

NOT PERMITTED

by the rules of society. He afterwards said that in his opinion the prisoners should have separate trials and that Linz, Schwab and Fielden should be imprisoned for life and the others sentenced to short terms.

THE CHICAGO PULPIT.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Rev. J. Vila Blake, pastor of the Third Unitarian Church, delivered a sermon at the

morning service today to a large congregation, taking for his subject: "Reasons why the anarchists should not hang." In the course of his remarks he said he thought they were guilty men, but belonged to a different order from that of burglars, assassins and highwaymen. Then, again, these men are in part the product of hard social conditions, misery and rebellion caused by centuries of European tyranny. He said: "It is in their blood just as much as the self-control and sobriety of the Puritans is in our blood. It may be said that these men would be excusable in Europe, but not here where we have a free ballot box, but have we a

PURE BALLOT BOX?

Have not our legislatures been bought and sold and elections been tampered with through ballot boxes? And are not the gigantic and oppressive concentrations of capital fraudulently and flagrantly outraging the law, purchasing the lawmakers and defying the people? I know not what to call such acts but crimes, and these crimes make anarchists."

At the conclusion of the sermon, the pastor read a long petition to the governor, praying for commutation of the sentence. About one hundred signatures were obtained and a committee was appointed to go to Springfield and present the petition to the governor.

DAYTON, Oct. 30.—Hoffman's prairie of eight miles, a boggy tract of some two thousand acres parched out by four months' drought, caught fire from a passing locomotive this morning and now a half mile square is in a roaring mass of flames and the dense smoke is driven by a steady east wind towards dwellings and a number of farm buildings which are a mile away and which may be saved by plowing a wide path across the prairie.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The adjutant general of the department of Missouri has issued orders for a few companies of infantry now at Fort Douglas, Utah, to proceed to Chicago and take up a permanent situation on the high wood land military tract which was presented to the government by Chicago this year. Next spring, it is understood, the tract will be converted into a large military post and supply depot.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The *Inter-Ocean's* special from Manitoba says: The first particulars of the wrecked propeller *Vernon* were received here this morning. The reports say she foundered off Two Rivers. The life saving station reported it foundered off Sueboygan, but later reports confirm the statement that she foundered about six miles southeast of Two Rivers Point. Captain Rivers, of the schooner *John Wesley*, which arrived this evening, reports seeing some of the wreckage off Two Rivers Point about two o'clock this morning and passed a lot of wreckage until six miles south of this place. The master of the schooner *Phoenix* says he passed white painted boards this afternoon six miles south of here, but could not distinguish what vessel they came from; however, all doubts were

SET AT REST

this afternoon, when the tug picked up a pilot house with "Vernon" on it, and five life preservers off Two Rivers. Probably not a soul of the 25 or 30 people aboard was saved.

The cause of the terrible disaster will probably remain a mystery forever. It is quite generally believed here that not a single soul has survived, as it was almost impossible for any person to live in such a sea, exposed to the intense cold that prevailed on the night of the wreck. Many relatives of those on board came here on the propeller *Lawrence*, this evening to obtain all the particulars possible concerning the lost. All places where information would likely be obtained were visited. The news was of the most

DISCOURAGING NATURE.

They abandoned all hope of ever seeing their friends and relatives who were lost. It is reported tonight that boiler inspector Reed, and Fitzgerald of Milwaukee were on board of the ill-fated propeller and are undoubtedly among the lost. A patrol of the life-saving crew at Two Rivers was kept on duty all night, but up to the last report no bodies had been found. The captain of the steamer *Lawrence* estimates the number of people on the ill-fated vessel at about fifty persons.

The steam barge *Burroughs*, of Milwaukee, is overdue, and many anxious inquiries are received as to her whereabouts.

ALL HOPE GONE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—At the closing performance of an open-air spectacle, a terrible accident occurred resulting in the death of Antonio Infantes. Tonight being the last of the season for the spectacle, Antonio Infantes proposed to make a balloon ascension. Shortly after 9 o'clock the balloon, a hot-air affair, was brought on to an immense stage before an audience of 2,000. The air ship started upward quickly and obtained a height of 500 feet, when there was a collapse and the aeronaut plunged to the ground, holding desperately to the ropes which held the sagging canvas. The descent was very rapid and as he came down before the audience he was thrown upon an iron rod, from which rockets were being fired. Death ensued immediately.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Supreme Court made no decision in the anarchists case today. The Chief Justice announced that a decision would be rendered on Wednesday or Thursday.