

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 9.—In the Anarchists' cases to-day, Captain Black entered a motion in arrest of judgment and the court proceeded to execute the solemn duty devolving upon him. The Judge exhibited considerable emotion and when he reached the word "hanged" he faltered and with difficulty uttered "until you are dead." The prisoners who had turned to listen to the sentences with added pallor exhibited no other emotions on hearing the fatal words. As they arose, Mrs. Parsons came up and kissed her husband. The relatives of the other defendants wrung their hands but none of the women shed tears. Judge Gary's words in imposing the sentence will not soon be forgotten. They were as follows: "I am quite well aware that what you have said, although addressed to me, was

SAID TO THE WORLD.

Yet nothing has been said which weakens the force of the proof or the conclusions therefrom, upon which the verdict is based. You are all men of intelligence and know that if the verdict stands it must be executed. I am sorry beyond any power of expression for your unhappy condition and the terrible events which have brought it about. I shall address to you neither reproach nor exhortation. What I shall say shall be in the faint hope that a few words from the place where the people of the State of Illinois have delegated authority to declare the penalty of a violation of their laws, and spoken upon an occasion so solemn and awful as this, may come to the knowledge and be heeded by the ignorant, deluded and misguided men who have listened to your counsel and followed your advice. It is not least among the hardships of the peaceable, frugal and laborious poor to endure the tyranny of mobs who with lawless force dictate to them under the penalties of peril to limb and life, where, when and upon what terms they may earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. Any government that is worthy of the name will strenuously endeavor to secure to all within its jurisdiction freedom to follow vocations and

SAFETY FOR THEIR PROPERTY

and their persons while obeying the law, and the law is common sense. It holds each man responsible for the natural and probable consequences of his own acts. It holds whoever advises murder, that is committed pursuant to his advice, and if men band together for forcible resistance to the execution of law, and advise murder as a means of making such resistance effectual, whether such advice be to one man to murder another, or to a numerous class to murder the men of another class, all who are so banded together are guilty of any murder that is committed in pursuance of such advice. The people of this country love their institutions, they love their homes, they love their property. They will never consent that by violence and murder those institutions shall be broken down, their homes despoiled and their property destroyed. And the people are strong enough to protect and to sustain their institutions and to punish all the offenders against their laws. And those who threaten danger to civil society, if the law is enforced are leading to destruction whoever attempts to execute such threats. The existing order of society can be changed only by the will of the majority. Each man has the full right to entertain and advocate, by speech and print, such opinions as suit themselves, and the great body of people will usually care little what he says. But if he proposes murder as a means of enforcing his opinions, he puts

OWN LIFE AT STAKE,

and no clamor about free speech, or evils to be cured or wrongs to be redressed, will shield him from the consequences of his crime. His liberty is not license to destroy. The toleration that he enjoys he must extend to others, and he must not arrogantly assume that the great majority are wrong and may rightfully be coerced by terror or removed by dynamite. It only remains that for the crime you have committed and of which you have been convicted, after a trial unexamined in patience, in which an outraged people extended to you every protection and privilege of the law which you derided and defied, that the sentence of that law be now given. In form and detail that sentence will appear upon the record of the court. In substance and effect it is that the defendant Neebe be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary at Joliet, at hard labor for a term of fifteen years, and that each of the other defendants, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the third day of December next, in the manner provided by the statutes of this State, shall be hung by the neck until he is dead. Remove the prisoners."

DENVER, 9.—A Montrose special to the News says: This morning the body of John F. McLees was found dangling in mid-air from the gate beam of the stock yards, having been dead several hours. The cause of the hanging is as follows: Several weeks ago Billy McLees, his son, a worthless tin-horn gambler, was ordered to leave Montrose. Refusing to go the city

marshal put him in the calaboose until midnight, when he was put on the train and forced to leave. His father, mining at Cow Creek, learning of the fact declared vengeance on the marshal, mayor and several members of the vigilance committee, and came to town armed with two revolvers, a bowie knife and a shotgun. He became intoxicated and then started out to do his killing. The officers learning of his intent, were on the alert and succeeded in capturing him and lodging him in jail, from whence he was taken at two this morning by the vigilantes and hung. The deceased was well known over the west for the past twenty years as a "killer." He was implicated in several killing affairs in Kansas towns where he acted as marshal in 1891. He killed Cal Hayes in Gunnison, Colorado, for which he barely escaped hanging. His people live in Coffeyville, Kansas.

PITTSBURG, 9.—Punxsutawney, a mining town in the northern part of the State, was visited by a disastrous conflagration this morning; 35 buildings in the business part of town are in ashes. Among the buildings destroyed were the St. Elmo Hotel, Washington House, First National Bank, Rosenberg's dry goods establishment, Campbell's grocery and Knorr & Co.'s hardware store. The loss will reach \$165,000; insurance about \$100,000.

Grand Rapids, Dakota, 9.—A great forest fire is raging two mile south of here. A strong wind is blowing the flames rapidly in the direction of the city. It is just reported that the flames have reached Taylor's Station. The fire department has been telegraphed for to fight the flames. The loss to timber is incalculable.

Savannah, Ga., 9.—While men were loading cotton in the forward hold of the British steamer *Langston* this afternoon, flames suddenly burst from the hold. The men were forced to leave their tools in their flight for life. The steamer had 5,400 bales of cotton aboard. The entire fire department and a tug were engaged seven hours in pumping water into her. No estimate of the damage can yet be made. The vessel was loading for Liverpool.

DENVER, Colo., 9.—An Albuquerque, New Mexico, special says: General Miles this afternoon issued a congratulatory order generally announcing the close of the most famous Indian campaign on record, and congratulating the troops on the result. With the exception of one small thieving party now in Chihuahua, Mexico, all the hostile Indians have been removed to a place of safety. The document will doubtless correct the false impression tried to be created at Washington that the Apache war is not yet over.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—The steamer *Alexander II*, which arrived to-day from the Arctic, brings news of the seizure and confiscation of the American schooner *Henrietta* and her cargo by the Russian steam cruiser *Parrotte*. The particulars of the seizure are meagre, but are to the effect that the Russian commander claimed that the *Henrietta* had, contrary to the Russian laws, been trading in Russian ports. The commander further claims that these facts can be substantiated by the *Henrietta's* log. The cargo is valued at \$15,000. The *Henrietta* was placed in charge of a prize crew and was sent to Popoffarski.

CINCINNATI, 9.—Archbishop Elder has addressed a long letter to the Catholic clergy and laity of the diocese of Cincinnati, on the subject of the debts of the late Archbishop Purcell, who failed for about \$1,000,000, some years ago, owing most of that amount to poor people who had entrusted their savings to him. The Archbishop, after reproving certain journalists for giving circulation to the report that the Pope had ordered him to pay off the claims, says: "If it were right that the churches and other religious institutions in the diocese should be sold for those claims, I wouldn't wait for any suit at law to sell them at all, but would begin again in rented halls. But these churches, schools and asylums do not belong to me. They were built or bought with money to serve the best and highest possible interests themselves and to educate the children and future generations for all time to come. But the truth is, that the debt is not of the diocese or church, because the money intrusted to the Very Rev. Edward was not loaned to him for religious purposes. The owner brought it to him to take care of it, when they were afraid to trust it with the banks and merchants." After explaining that Archbishop Purcell was accustomed to loan money on 6 per cent. interest without any security, and that he lost an enormous sum in this manner, the address refers to the steps taken to relieve the most destitute and concludes: "After a good deal of study and consideration I believe we have devised a way by which to overcome the obstacle which has caused our delay. It is not yet sufficiently matured for me to say more about it now. In our diocesan synod which is to be held this month, I hope to complete arrangements for carrying it into effect. I would not excite the vain hope of obtaining an amount even approaching the sum of the claims, but some little we can do, and we shall earnestly endeavor to make that little as great as possible."

NEW ORLEANS, 10.—A special from Vicksburg to the *Picayune* says: The general freight agent of the Queen and Crescent Railroad system has orders to abandon all tariff freight rates fixed by the Mississippi Railroad commission, which have been in force for the last three months, and to resume the former rates as fixed by the company. It is supposed that this order is

justified by the order of Judge Hill, of the United States Court of Mississippi, in the case of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, which road is in the hands of a receiver. CHICAGO, 10.—*Inter Ocean* South Bend special: John Hempenstall, a dissolute farm hand lately discharged from the employ of Mrs. O'Neill, returned to the farm to-day for his clothes. While he was in the house Ida O'Neill, a handsome girl aged 17, came home from church, and as she entered the house Hempenstall drew a revolver and fired three shots, each one of which took effect, and the girl will die. Hempenstall escaped and is now at large. It is supposed the motive for the act is that Miss Ida refused to accept his attentions.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Commissioner of Agriculture, in a letter to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Commission, says: Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and Drs. Murry, Trumbull and Rolland, a veterinarian of long service in the Bureau of Animal Industry, unhesitatingly pronounce the disease among the cattle in certain distillery stables at Chicago to be pleuro-pneumonia and lung plague.

Dr. Hartment is doing all that is possible toward exterminating this disease. It still prevails in and around New York City, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and in Baltimore, Virginia and Maryland. He advocates the passage of a law by Congress that will give the department authority to slaughter diseased and exposed animals and a fund sufficient to at least partially indemnify the owners. He claims that such a law would confine the plague within its present limit, but it would not extirpate it.

CHICAGO, 10.—Mrs. Parsons, wife of the Anarchist under sentence of death in Chicago, addressed a meeting of 400 people in Druid Hall to-night. She spoke in defence of the Anarchists and martyrs in Chicago. The proceeds of to-night's meeting are for her personal needs, while she will endeavor to raise money in other ways for the benefit of the condemned Anarchists.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 10.—Advices from Fordyce report a \$2,000 express robbery at that place.

PANAMA, 10.—A horrible tragedy has occurred at Chiquinquira, in the State of Cudnamora, where a child thirteen years of age murdered three children by stabbing them with a rusty table knife and subsequently beating their brains out with a stone. The child murderer is very small for her age, and it is believed that she committed the horrible deed while suffering from an attack of the brain, produced by having been bitten some weeks previously by a mad dog.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 10.—The *Anchoria's* life-boat, which arrived here this afternoon, was under command of her first officer. The *Anchoria's* main shaft is broken, and she lies under canvas about seventy miles off Cape Spear, bearing east of southeast. The passengers and crew were all well.

Mr. E. R. Wilson, Grand Rapids Mich., reports the case of Mr. H. T. Sheldon, of Lansing, Mich., who for several weeks suffered from a frightful cough and cold, which was cured by one bottle of Red Star Cough Cure.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial Bottles Free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

DEATHS.

CHAFFIN.—At Mill Creek, Salt Lake County, Mary A. Chaffin, daughter of Henry A. and Leatha G. Chaffin, born July 25, 1870 at Clover, Lincoln County, Nevada; died Sept. 25, 1896.

BELLOWS.—In Lake Shore Ward, Utah, September 30, 1896, Judith Bellows. Deceased was born June 14, 1801, in Overton County, Tennessee, and was the daughter of Adolphus and Thomas Hopper. She removed with her parents when a child to Illinois, where she married James Bellows December 25, 1823. She was baptized April 3, 1842, in that State, and removed to Morley settlement, Hancock County, here a mob burned her house and contents, and robbed her of two cows, forcing her, with her husband and five children, to flee to Nauvoo. In 1845 her husband went to Morley settlement, in the endeavor to recover some of their property. While there some of the mob administered poison to him from the effects of which he died, leaving his family destitute. Deceased arrived in Utah in 1852, and died in full faith of the Gospel.—Com.

EDWARDS.—In the Fifteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, on Tuesday, October 5th, 1896, at 7 o'clock p.m., John Edwards, aged 57 years. Deceased was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, 1829; embraced the Gospel there in 1818; emigrated to Utah in November, 1855, and died in full faith and fellow ship. The funeral will be held in the Fifteenth Ward meeting house, on Thursday, October 7th, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

THOMAS.—In the 16th Ward, of this city, October 8, 1896, of marasmus, Evan, infant son of Henry and Ann Thomas, aged 11 months and 28 days.

LAMBERT.—At Butteville, Salt Lake County, October 6, 1896, Nettie, twin daughter of Charles J. and Lilly Lambert; born May 5th, 1896.

MCFARLANE.—At Mill Creek, October 2nd, 1896, of heart disease and dropsy, Mary Chisholm, wife of Alexander McFarlane; born July, 1825, at Brotnay, Lanarkshire, Scotland; became a member of the Church in 1849; was for a long time a member of the Glasgow branch; emigrated with her husband to Utah in Oct., 1871. *Mill. Star*, please copy.

PERKINS.—In this city, of typhoid fever, October 8, 1896, Maud Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Timson Perkins; born Dec. 15, 1873.

The funeral service will be held on Saturday, Oct. 10, 1896, at 12 o'clock m. Friends invited. *Mill. Star*, please copy.

ANDERSON.—In the hospital at Anaconda, Montana, September 23, 1896, of mountain fever, William King Anderson, son of Archibald K. and Hannah Anderson. The deceased was born in Salt Lake City, October 18, 1861; for several years past his home was with his parents at Wanship, Summit County; at the time he was taken with his last sickness he was working at Anaconda, whither he had gone for employment.

FULLMER.—At Ormerville, Emery County, October 1st, Ronald Dural, infant son of James S. and Eliza Jane Fullmer, aged 11 months.

DAVIS.—At St. Johns, Arizona, August 13th, 1896, of summer complaint, Joseph Francis Davis, son of Charles and Annie Davis, aged 15 months and 13 days.

BRIGGS.—At Lehi, October 8, 1896, of typhoid fever, James W., son of Samuel and Emma Briggs, born at Lehi, January 28, 1872. He was young but full of faith.—*Com.*

WARDLE.—At West Jordan, Salt Lake County, October 5, 1896, of inflammation of the bowels, Emily Jane, daughter of William and Catherine Wardle; born October 3, 1876. She was a kind and affectionate daughter and beloved by all who knew her.—*Com.*

TENNEY.—At Woodruff, Apache County, Arizona, September 24th, 1896, of bloody flux and dropsy, Wm. Rush, son of Warren R. and Clara L. Tenney; aged 2 years, 10 months and 16 days.

JOHNSON.—At Central, September 1st 1896, Hannah, wife of L. M. Johnson. She leaves a family of three children. She was respected as a Latter-day Saint and died in full faith and fellowship.

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