Speech on the Gallows— Delicated to the Last With entest Sign of the Much threak-Consolation and Religion When All

at Pays the Penalty.

July 14.—Patrick Eugene Harrison of this city, was In the county jail here at lock this morning. Contrary ectations he was calm and cted at the last and there was the slightest sign of the feared seak of viciousness. Instead he no motion at the last and did even attempt to deliver the ch which he had carefully pre-

to receive any spiritual me time after he was the government and as had refused to inhe sent for Father Catholic church and long religious conver-He seemed perfectnot collected. When the neitred he went to sleep and all night, giving the bailmand not the slightest trouble.

6 and 7 o'clock this morn-derrest partook heartily of endergast partook heartily of eakfast of ham and eggs. He a ravenous appetite, and o'clock sent word to Jailer that he was again hungry. er served another hearty meal

This he disposed of easily the mean of the country fearing that they would see this, remarked: "You must by with me to the end."

ther Barry was in constant at-ance upon the doomed man all ling. The little assassin had ance upon the little assass.

In a little assass.

moved from his cell in murderers' to an ante room off the jail office, where the last kindly offices were med for him. He especially reventy minutes in which to make his

dying statement, but his temper had been proverbially uncertain and he was easily persuaded not to do so.

At 11:42 a. m. a hush fell upon the bustling throng in the corridor and far down the somber halls could be heard the muffled tramp of the funeral cortege. A few minutes later Sheriff Gilbert and Jailer Morris appeared at the right of the scaffold, the prisoner, pale and unsteady, walking behind them. He stood without apparent nervousness, though a trifle weak and unsteady, as his arms were being pinioned. He seemed to be determined to die game and looked calmly out on the assembled crowd below him. white shroud was next placed about him, and, barring a little restless motion of the eyes — up and down and from side to side—he made no motion.

Jailer Morris then placed the rope about his neck, the white cap over his head. An instant later, 11:48, and to one side, the neck having apparently been broken.

Slowly swaying back and forth the body hung for a few moments while physicians held his wrist. alight spasmodic movement of the leg; was all the sign of life apparent. Su rounded by the jury of physicians the corpse swung to and fro and at 11:57, nine minutes after the trigger was sprung, he was pronounced dead. The assassin made no audible sound from the time he left his cell, apparently being lost in contemplation of his awful fate. He took his final leave of his spiritual adviser, gave a handshake to his guards and with low and choking voice bade them a last

DEPUTY MARSHALS KILLED Two Meet Their Deaths in a Freight Train Collision in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 14.-Two deputy United States marshals met their deaths and two others were more or less injured yesterday afternoon in a collision of freight trains on the consin tracks near Sixteenth and Jackson street crossing. Two locomo tives and several cars were wrecked in the accident and the three story brick warehouse of Smith, Burdette

& Co. was partly destroyed.

The Baltimore and Ohio and Wisconsin Central jointly use this track, and by some misunderstanding of orders both trains were moving to-wards each other on the same track. They met on a curve, and the impact as the two engines came together was tremendous.

Missouri's Epworth League Meets.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 14 .- The state convention of the Epworth League opened to-day for a three days' session. The attendance is about 400 and every train brings more. The morning was occupied with re-organization by discussion of the different departments of Christian work.

Pullman Refuses to Talk.

New York, July 14.—George M. Pullman was at his office in the Mills building to-day accompanied by ex-Secretary of War Lincoln. Mr. Pullman positively refused to discuss the strike situation. Word was sent to him asking if he would consent to an arbitration such as President Cleveland proposes. He declined to answer. He left the city at 3, p. m. for Elberson, N. J.

Clifton B. Beach has been nominated by the Twentieth Ohio District Republican convention to Congressman W. J. Whit.

TO NAME ARBITRATORS. President Cleveland Will Select Then

Within a Day or Two.

Washington, July 14. — John
W. Hayes, the general secretarytreasurer of the Knights of Labor, last night gave out the following statement covering the committee's interview with President Cleveland: "We had an hour's talk with Presi-

dent Cleveland this afternoon, for the purpose of calling his attention to the arbitration act of 1888, introduced in the house of representatives at that time by Hon. John J. O'Neill of Mis-souri. The delegation consisted of souri. The delegation consisted of John W. Hayes, general secretary-treasurer; Thomas B. McGuire and C. A. French of the general executive board, and J. C. Schonfaber, editor of the Journal of Knights of Labor.

"I had full authority from President E. V. Debs of the American Railway union and J. W. Heathcote of the Pullman employes to represent their interests and act on their behalf. Senator Kyle of South Dakota accompanied us and introduced us to the president. The president seemed pleased to receive us, and immediately opened the subject by referring to the law which the parties interested desired to see enforced. An hour was spent in discussing the various provis-ions of the act which authorizes the president on his own motion to appoint two arbitrators together with United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, to act as commissioners of arbitration and investigate and decide what should be done by either party to settle the con-troversy. The commission has all of the powers necessary to administer oaths, subpœna witnesses, etc.
"The president finally decided to

appoint the commission and at once so informed us, at the same time stating he would name the arbitrators either to-morrow or next day. We expect to gain much more from this arbitration than the final settlement of the present difficulty in Ch-cago. While it is in itself a great victory for labor organizations and everything the A. R. U. has fought for, it gives official recognition to the justice of their demands for arbitra-tion and it will lead much further tion, and it will lead much further, for in the movements of the future, when defects of the present arbitration law have have been made apparent by actual experience, prompt steps will be taken to amend the

After discussing the various features of the situation for more than an hour, the president promised that if the leaders would return to Chicago and use their influence toward re-storing peace and order, he would appoint the commission as soon as the disturbances had ceased to such an extent as to render a careful, thorough, thoughtful investigation possi-

The president laid great emphasis on the fact that no steps could be taken in this direction until lawlessness had ceased, and he made his promise contingent on the pledge of the labor leaders to see to it that, so far as organized labor is concerned, the trouble at Chicago and elsewhere will immediately disappear.

AFTER THE MAGNATES ALSO. Federal Grand Jury Instructed to Inves-

tigate the General Mangers. CHICAGO, July 14.-Judge Grossenp called the federal grand jury before him to day and after hearing a state-ment from the foreman that the jurors desired to adjourn this evening until Tuesday, in order to return to their homes for Sunday, and giving his consent thereto, said: "I have something more I desire to say. It is my duty to give you further instructions. No man is above the law. The line of criminality is not drawn between classes, but between those who violate the law and those who do not. The fact that a man occupies a high position does not exempt him from indictment or trial. The fact that a man occupies a lower position does not preclude him from making known his grievances. Your door ought to be open to all who may come with evidence that is tangible and not based upon mere hearsay. It is stated in the public prints that some of our fellow citizens believe that the interference with the mails and interstate commerce was the result of a conspiracy among men higher in the railroads than employes. If two or more men wrongfully agreed, either for the purpose of creating public sympathy, or for any other purpose, to have the mails or interstate commerce stopped, they are guilty of conspiracy. If two or more guilty of conspiracy. conspiracy among men higher in the guilty of conspiracy. If two or more men agreed wrongfully among them-selves for the purpose of creating public sympathy, to discharge men, intending that their discharge would stop the passage of mails or interstate commerce, they are guilty of conspiracy. If two or more men wrongfully agreed not to employ men to take the places of men who had quit work, but sllowed the trains to stand who had quit still, in order to create public sympathy, they would be guilty of con-spiracy, unless the circumstances such that the employment of new men would lead to danger to those men or to the public interests. Every man is entitled to bring his complaint if he brings it with tangevidence. It is the duty as well as the pleasure of the district attorney to submit such evidence to you if it is presented and it is your duty

to hear it." It is probable that the grand jury will send for the telegrams sent and received by the managers during the strike, as was done with the telegrams of Debs and the other leaders of the strike.

At North Vernon, Ind., S. M. Stocklager was nominated for congress by the Democratic convention.

Henry George and Others Score Cleveland and the Federal Courts.

New York, July 14.—The labor demonstration held last night in Cooper Union to express sympathy with the strikers in Chicago and the West, was an extraordinary outpouring of people. The hall was crowded

ing of people. The hall was crowded to excess, and 3,000 people surrounded the building, unable to get in.

The meeting was a tehement one in the manner it appreciated its convictions. The name of President Cleveland was received with such a storm of hisses and hands that Henry George, who was assains, had to cry, "What's the mer

TROOPS IN A WRECK.

HUMAN LIFE SACRIFICED BY THE STRIKE.

A Warfare that Results in a Number Being Killed and Wounded-A Force of Men Open Fire on the State Militia -Wreck of a Train Follows-The Rails are Removed and Engine and Train Thrown Into a River-Four Persons Killed and a Number Wounded.

State Troops Killed.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 13 .- For over twenty-four hours United States regulars have been on the field in Northern California, but the railroad blockade has not been broken. In fact, the situation is deemed more serious than it has been at any time heretofore. Human life has been sacrificed at Sacramento, in a horror wherein a train plunged through a trestle, the underpinning of which had been sawed out. The killed and injured are:

Dead-Samuel R. L. Clark, Private Byrne, Private Lubberding, Private Clark.

Wounded-Private Daumler, jured about head; Private Wilson, left leg seriously lacerated; Private Dugan, left arm cut off; Private Ellis, internally injured.

All of the victims but one were soldiers. As a result the feelings of the strikers and the soldiers in the field have been wrought upon until the men composing the contending forces are not only as determined as before but ugly and desperate.

Twice during the day were the troops ambushed. The first attack from under cover was early in the morning. At 6 o'clock Colonel Graham landed at Sacramento with a force of over 600 regulars. No effort was made to resist their progress. The troops marched direct to the Southern Pacific depot and took possession of the buildings and railroad yards. A few hundred people gathered at the depot, but dispersed when ordered to do so. At the wharves a detachment of state militia had been left to guard the water front. The regular troops were no sooner out of sight than this were no sooner out of sight than this little band of militiamen was fired upon with rifles by a force of some twenty-five men, who were concealed in the bushes on the opposite side of the river. The militiamen returned the fire and about 200 shots were exchanged before the attacking party fled. A Japanese boy who stood on the river bank was killed by a bullet from the militia band. None of the

attacking party were apprehended.

After this skirmish it was hoped hostilities had ended. Under cover of the United States troops the railroad officials went into the yards and resumed work unmolested. The tracks were cleared and trains were made up. At cleared and trains were made up. At noon a train was dispatched for Oakland under a strong militia guard. The train consisted of nine cars, five of them Pullmans. When the first trestle west of Sacramento was reached the structure gave way and the engine plunged down into the stream below. The wreck was caused by a rail having been taken up, spikes pulled, fish plates removed and then the rail put back again in place. The locomotive went over bottom up and ocomotive went over bottom up and next two cars piled on top. On the engine were six privates and the engineer, and they were buried in the wreck. Those of the men who were not instantly killed were weighted down with their heavy accoutrements and sank into the muddy water. En-gineer Clark was pinned under the engine and his body has not been re-covered. The trestle was about eighty feet long and was completely shattered. Fully one-half of the filling was torn out. The engine is buried in the mud and water with the four forward cars. Another car is hanging over the edge of the embankment. They were all mail cars and none of the Pullmans were injured. The disaster at the bridge caused the railroad company to cease its efforts to move trains out of Sacramento. Until the wreckers now at work shall have repaired the damage done to the trestle no trains can be run over that

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE.

Pullman Officials Reply to the Mayors

Who Called on a Peace Mission CHICAGO, July 13 .- Mayor Hopkins, Mayor Pingree of Detroit and E. M. Phelps of Chicago, had a two hours' conference last night with Vice President Wickes, General Solicitor Runnells and General Manager Browne, of the Pullman company at Mr. Wickes' office. Mayor Pingrec's telegrams urging arbitration were pre-sented and arbitration strongly urged. The conference was held behind closed doors, the Pullman officials promising to give a verbatim report to the news-

The report, as given by them Mayor Pingree of Detroit, accom panied by Mayor Hopkins and Mr. Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, called at the Pullman offices and submitted to the officials of the Pullman the telegrams Mayor Pingree had received from the mayors of other cities upon the question of arbitration. Thereupon followed a protracted friendly discussion of the matter, in which the officers of the Pullman company set out fully their reasons for believing the questions at issue, which was simply the reopening of the works and carrying them on at a ruinous was not a proper subject for

Mayor Hopkins, after the conference, would only say: "We are just where we were before we went. Let them do the talking."

Attempt Made Near South

Wreck a Passen CHICAGO, July 13. the Baltimore ar night ran ov dynamite th and it exp No seriou ever, and throw

A SECRET CONFERENCE.

National Labor Leaders Have a Secre Meeting.
CHICAGO, July 13.—The conference

called for to-day by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been looked forward to as most important and at likely to determine in a large measure the outcome of the present strike. Just bewent into secret session at the Briggs house at 9 o'clock Gompers said: "We are all in sympathy with the Debs strike and we shall try to do something to bring order out of chaos. What it will be I do not know. We have ample power to order a general strike, but whether it will be done or not I cannot sav."

Labor leaders in the confidence of Gompers declared that the conference had for its purpose, not an extension of the strike, but the devising of ways and means to settle the present trou-bles. The leaders refused to disclose their plans, but they appeared to be confident that matters would soon be adjusted peaceably.

At 11 o'clock the executive commit-

tee met with a large number of official representatives of labor unions.
Among the national organizations
represented were: Printers, cigarmakers, painters and decorators, carpenters, brewers, trainmen, miners, firemen, Building and Trades council, bakers, tailors, iron and steel workers, musicians, machine wood workers and seamen, said to represent in all about 600,000 men. The meet-ing was presided over by President Gompers, and the strike situation from the time of its conception fully investigated. Particular attention was paid to the Pullman strike and reports were heard from the various local organizations which had already decided to strike. It was generally believed by those present that no decision as to the action of the Federation of Labor would be reached be-

fore to-morrow.

Neither President Debs nor General Master Workman Sovereign were present, although it was announced that Debs would be called to the conference before its close. There seemed to be a desire on the part of many of those present to give Sovereign no invitation to attend the conference.

The eigar makers' representatives appeared and reported that 4,000,had gone on strike. The meeting at 12:30 took a recess till 2:30 o'clock.

THE PRENDERGAST CASE.

Governor Altgeld Refuses to Interfere-Last Appeal to Federal Courts. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.-Governor

Altgeld has refused to interfere in the case of Assassin Prendergast. The governor said the law must take its course. CHICAGO, July 13. - The application

of the attorneys for Assassin Prendergast for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States circuit court was argued to-day before Judge Grosscup. After hearing the grounds upon which it was made, the judge sent the follow-ing telegram to Judge Woods, of the United States circuit court of appeals: The Hon W. A. Woods, Indianapolis—Prendergast sentenced to be hanged to-morrow. His counsel file application for habeas corpus and ask for stay. Exceedingly important that stay be refused unless he is entitled to it. Cannot you come here to confer with me to night or to-morrow morning?

P. S. GROSSCUE

This telegram was sent while Attorney S. G. Gregory was arguing that under the federal statutes Prender-gast was entitled to a stay of execution to give time for an appeal if the application for a writ of habeas corpus should be denied. Judge Grosscup said nothing to indicate whether the writ would be refused or granted, and it was the general impression in the court room that it would be de-nied. His object in sending for Judge question of an appeal to the federal supreme court and an order staying the execution until the highest cour in the land could be heard from.

The court entered an order refusing the writ, but the question of an ap-peal was left undecided until Judge Woods should arrive. Judge Grosscu directed the clerk of the court to write a letter to Sheriff Gilbert asking him to delay the hanging to-morrow as long as possible, or until the expira-tion of the time in which the sentence must be carried out.

UNEARNED LANDS FORFEITED. The House Passes a Bill to Recover

54,000,000 Acres. WASHINGTON, July 13. - In the house the McRae land grant forfeiture bill was passed. It extends the provisions of the act of September 29, 1890. in regard to railroad and land grant forfeitures, to cover the portions of aided roads which were uncompleted when the time expired within which the roads were required to be completeted by law. It involves portions of the land grants of twenty-five roads, the principal one of which is the Northern Pacific, and will restore to the public domain about 54,000,000 acres. A proviso was added so as to prevent it from being constred to for-feit the right of way or station grounds of any company, and also to confirm to purchasers from such rail-ways the title to lands not in exc of 320 acres to each holder.

British Colonies Stand Togeth OTTAWA, Ontario, July 13.-Th tercololonial conference has adjo ed after putting itself on record vote of 50 to 3 in favor of a col union and customs arranger The plan was opposed by Queens New South Wales and New Zea It was approved by all the of Canada, South Australia, Cape of Hope and Tasmania.

A NATIONAL WACKOUT CALL FOR A GENERAL STRIKE

NOT ANSWERED. Only a Few Men Quit in Chicago and Scarcely Any at Other Points-The Knights of Labor Also Befuse to Obey Grand Master Workman Edvereign's Order to Quit Work-Comment by La-

General Strike a Fallure.

bor Leaders.

CHICAGO, July 13. — The general strike, which was to have been inaugurated last night to force arbitration of the Pullman strike, failed to materialize to-day. Throughout the city this morning there was little evidence of the business paralysis which had been so confidently predicted by the labor leaders. Every street car line was running, the elevated roads carried the usual number of trains and the early morning crowds of workingmen on their way to their shops and benches seemed undimin-ished.

After an exhaustive investigation covering practically every field of labor, the Evening Post finds that 1,700 cigarmakers have struck and that 800 German bakers will go out to-night. All other lines of industry seem to be going on as usual. Lindholm, master workman of the Knights of Labor, claims that there are 10,000 Knights of Labor in this county.

The president of the teamsters' union claimed that 1,500 of his men had struck, but careful inquiry failed to verify his statement. The wholesale stores reported their teaming going on as usual and it was impossible to find a striking teamster.

The president of the Building Trades council said that his order numbered 26,000 members, and they would all quit work before Saturday night. Up to noon to-day there was no evidence that any of them had struck.

The Seaman's union claims a membership of 10,000 and all have been ordered to strike. At noon there was no evidence that any considerable

number had obeyed the order.

The men on the West Division street and cable car lines held a meeting this morning and decided not to strike and the journeymen horseshoers postponed action until to-mor-

NO STRIKE AT ANY CENTER. Reports from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Baltimore, Detroit, Omaha, Rochester, Indianapolis, Columbus, Ohio; St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Jersey City, St. Louis and many other trade centers of the country were that up to noon to-day there had been no walk outs of Knights of Labor nor were any expected. Indianapolis, Columbus and other cities reported

that there were no Knight of Labor among their workingmen, while Philadelphia declared that there were only 500 men in the order there.
At Cincinnatti District Master Workman Hugh Kavanaugh of the Knights of Labor, when asked what would be done, said the general master had no authority to order a general strike. All he could do was to advise and request it. The request would then go to the local assemblies for consideration and, unless they agreed, there would be no strike. Mr. Kavanaugh has not yet

received official notice from Sover-eign, and until he does no action whatever will be taken by the order in Cincinnati At Cleveland Knights of Labor leaders received a telegram purporting to be from Sovereign, ordering them not to strike, but to see press reports. Sovereign denied to-day that he had sent any such telegram and declared

it a bold forgery. LITTLE ENTHUSIASM IN THE EAST.

In New York city the element which controls District Assembly 49 may later respond, it is said, to the call and several of the trades go out. If necessary, although they all fearthat it will have little influence on the result. In Brooklyn the men are not generally well pleased, and Master Workman Reilly of District No. 122, which includes all the railroad men in that city, said emphatically: "It will not be obeyed. I must say that the movement is ill-advised. They are not fighting employers now, but the government, and in such a struggle we have no part. But even if that element, had not appeared in the strike, mat-ters are so bad here that it would be the height of folly to take such a There are five men out of work here now ready to take the place of any man who leaves his work, to nothing can be accomplished by sympathetic strike in the East."

At Pittsburg, Secretary Hochstetter stated that "District No. 3 was no striking machine.

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Action

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witt act thereon and there can be doubt as to what the action will be. By the end of the week one million workingmen belonging to the order or in close sympathy with it will lay down their tools and quit work pending the settlement of this question."

TO IMPRACH OLNEY. Sovereign was in consultation this morning by a long distance telephone with General Secretary John W. Hayes, who with T. B. Maguire and Charles A French, members of the ex-ecutive committee, is in Washington, D. C. After the conference he said: "Proceedings will be commenced in Washington to-day under direction of the members of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor who

General Olney."
Sovereign did not think the proceedings would be brought through an appeal to congress, but in what manner he could not say.

DEFINING CONSPIRACT.

Judge Grosscup's Charge to the Feder Grand Jury in the A. R. U. Case. CHICAGO, July 12.—In his charge the Federal grand jury yester

Judge Grosseup sald:

the Federal grand jury yesters

Judge Grosscup said:

'Gentlemen of the grand jury, you been summoned here to inquire whether of the laws of the United States within judicial district have been violated. You come into an atmosphere and amigrenes that may well cause reasonable question whether government laws.

United States are yet suprome Thank resolute manhood and to that enlighted telligenee which perceives the necessity vindication of law before any other ments are possible the government of the work of the most of the secondary of the ments are possible the government of United States is still supreme.

"With the questions behind present or rences, we have as ministers of the avoid law as it is must first be vindicated before turn aside to inquire how law or practice ought to be and can be effectually been about. Government by law is imperile that issue is paramount. The government of the United States has laws first to provide the first of the secondly, to protect its authority or accencies to which under the constitution secondly, to protect its authority or accencies to which under the constitution or retarding the passage of its make it the duty of the officers the therefore, it shall appear to you that son, or persons, have wilfully observed the mails, and attempted arrest, for such been opposed by such a person as would constitute a retarded the mails, and attempted arrest, for such been opposed by such a person as would constitute a retarded the mails, and attempted arrest, for such been opposed by such a person as would constitute a real in that particular locality and for the time before the civil and thority, then the fact that all within the meaning of the law has lished And be who by speach, within the meaning of the law has lished And be who by speach, within the meaning of the law has lished And be who by speach, within the meaning of the law has lished And be who by speach, within the commerce between the several as a second page of the commerce between the several as a second page of the pa

or comfort is guilty of the western law.

The constitution places the regression of the commerce between the several seasons the tween the states and foreign the keeping of the United States. Anything which is designed to from one state to snother addression of the commerce of the comm

only. The law draws so distinct respect Commerce of the stended to be free enough strong the strong of the strong

What is criminal coappings appear to you that any two co-corruptly or wrongfully other that the trains are followed interstate commons about rested obstructed and restricted and restrict

court recogniz labor to organize, and said that labor organizations were a necessity within reasonable limits. Continuing

But they are subject to the same laws as other associations. The leaders to whom are given the vast power of judying and acting for the members are simply, in that respect, their trustees their conduct must be judyed like that of other trustees, by the extent of their lawful authority, and the good faith with which they have executed it. No man in his individual right can lawfully demand and invist upon conduct by others which will lead to an injury to a third person's lawful rights.

'Let me lilustrate: Twelve carpenters are ergaged in building a house. Aside from contract regulations, they each can quit at pleasure. A thirteenth and fourteenth man strangers to them, by concerted threats of holding them up to public odium or private mailee, induces them to quit and leave the house unfinished. The latter in no sense represents the wish of the former or their wishes, but are simply interlopers for mischief and are cullty of conspiracy against the employer of the carpenters.

out are simply interiopers for mischer and are sullty of conspiracy against the employer of the carpenters
"But if, upon a trial for such results, they prove that instead of being strangers they are the trustees, agents or leaders of the twelve, with full power to determine for them whether their wage is such that they ought is continue or quit and that they have in good faith determined that mustion, they are not then, so far as a first a west, conspirators.

The first was used, not in the interest of the trustees a was done in the interest of the twelve of the second to further a personal ambient was used. The full would no longer that the second the second to the second the second to the second the second to the secon

u. therefore, applyin cocurrences that will tion, that any two or eer, ingisted or dependition and threats, their employment of the mails you my inquires as strangers to