THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Reading the Death Warrant.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The supreme court of the United States has denied the motion for a writ of error in the anarchist case. The decision, delivered by Chief Justice Waite, was that of the full bench, and occupied thirty-seven minutes in rapid reading. In short, the supreme court of the United States holds that the statutes and constitutional laws of the state of Illinois as to the qualifications of jurors and the alleged coercion of defendants to testify against themselves are the same as those of the United States. The Herr Most letter and other points brought up in argument by counsel for defendants were ruled out on the ground that they had not been mentioned in the courts below. There seemed to be no doubt in the mind of this court about the refusal of the writ of error an hour before the court convened. Extra precautions were taken to keep out of the room the crowd assembled. Only enough to comfortably fill the room were admitted, while the overflow filled the corridors almost to the chambers of the senate and house of representatives. The excitement was intense, though no one seemed to doubt the result. J. Randolph Tucker, for the defendants, was the only attorney engaged in the case who was at the bar when the decision was read. The gravity of the question involved, and importance of the decision to be delivered, was plainly marked on every countenance on the bench when the justices entered the room. Justices Miller and Waite sighed deeply a number of times, and the voice of the latter trembled for some minutes after he began reading. At times he repeated, faltered and going back reread whole sentences. The faces of the other seven justices were turned to the floor during nearly all of the entire delivery. Occasionally Justice Waite took his eyes from the paper, looked the audience in the face and gave emphasis to points in the decision which marked the outline of his intentions and showed what had guided the bench in reaching its conclusion. Not a word was uttered audibly in the court room about the case, at the conclusion of the decision, but general satisfaction is expressed outside. Opinion is about equally divided on the subject of commutation of sentence.

Text of the Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The decision of the United States supreme court upon the petition for a writ of error in the case of the Chicago anarchists was announced this afternoon by Chief Justice Waite in a long and carefully prepared opinion, which occupied thirty-five minutes in reading. The text of the dicision is as follows:

Supreme court of the United States, October term, 1887, ex parte: When, as in this case, application is made to us at the suggestion of one of our number, to whom a similar application has been previously addressed for allowance of a writ of error to the highest court of a state under section 709 of the revised statutes, it is our duty to ascertain not only whether any question reviewable here was made and decided in the proper court below—but whether it is of a character to justify us in bringing the judgement here for re-examination. In our opinion the writ ought not to be allowed by the court if it appears from the face of the record that the decision of the federal question which is complained of was so plainly right as not to require argument and especially if it is in accordance with our own well considered judgments in similar cases. That is in effect what was done in Twitchell vs. the Commonwealth, 7, Wall 323, when a writ was refused because the questions presented by the record were "No longer subjects of discussion, although if they had been in the opinion of the court 'open,'" it would have been allowed when, under section 5 of our rule 6 a motion to affirm when the question on which our jurisdiction depends was so manifestly decided right that the case ought not to be held for further argument. Arrowsmith vs. Harmoning, 118, United States 194, 195, Church vs. Kelsey, 125, United States 282. The propriety of adopting a similar rule upon motions in open court for the allowance of a writ is apparent, for certainly we would not be justified as a court in sending out a writ to bring for review a judgment of the highest court of the state when it is apparent in the face of the record that it would be our duty to grant a motion to affirm as soon as it was made in proper form. In the present case we have had the benefit of argument in support of the application, and, while counsel have not deemed it their duty to go fully into the merits of the questions involved, they have shown us distinctly what the decisions were of which they complain, and how the questions arose. In this way we are able to determine as a court in session whether the errors alleged are such as to justify us as to the bringing of the case here for review. We proceed, then, to consider what the questions are in which, if it exists at all, our jurisdiction depends.

The particular provision of the constitution of the United States on which counsel rely are found in articles 4, 5, 6 and 4 of the amendments. That the first ten articles of the amendment were not intended to limit the powers of the state governments in respect to their own citizens, but to operate on the national government alone—was decided more than half a century ago, and that declaration has been steadily adhered to since. It was contended, however, in the argument that, though originally the first ten amendments were adopted as limitations on federal power, yet insofar as they secure and recognize the fundamental rights of common law—rights of the man—they make the privileges and immunities of the man as a citizen of the United States and cannot now be abridged by a state under the fourteenth amendment. In other words, while the ten amendments as limitations on power only apply to the federal government, and not to the states, yet insofar as they declare or recognize the rights of a person, these rights are theirs as citizens of the United States, and the fourteenth amendment as to such rights limits the state power as the ten amendments had limited federal power.

It is also contended that the provision of the fourteenth amendment which declares that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law implies that every person charged with crime in a state shall be entitled to a trial by an impartial jury and shall not be compelled to testify against himself. The objections are in brief, 1. That a statue of a state as construed by the court deprived the petitioners of a trial by an impartial jury and, 2. that Spies was compelled to give evidence against himself. Before considering whether the constitution of the United States has the effect which is claimed, it is proper to inquire whether the federal questions relied on in fact arise on the face of this record. One statute to which objection is made is approved March 12, 1874, and has been in force since July 1 of that year. The complaint is that the trial court, acting under this statute and in accordance with the requirements, compelled the petitioners against their will to submit to a trial by jury that was not impartial, and thus deprived them of one of the fundamental rights which they had as citizens of the United States under the national constitution, and if the sentence of the court is carried into execution, they will be deprived of their lives without due process of law. In Hopt vs. Utah, 120 United States 439, it was decided by this court that when a challenge by a defendant in a criminal action to a juror for bias, actual or implied, is disallowed and the juror is thereupon peremptorily challenged by the defendant and excused, and an impartial and competent juror is obtained in his place, no injury is done the defendant if, until the jury is completed, he has other peremptory challenges which he can use; and so in Hayes vs Missouri, 120 United States, 71, it was said that the right to challenge is the right to reject or select a juror. If from those who remain an impartial jury is obtained the constitutional right of the accused is maintained. Of the correctness of these rulings there is no doubt. We are therefore confined in this case to the rulings on the challenges to the jurors who actually sat at the trial. Of these there were but two—Theodore Denker, the third juror who was sworn, and A. T. Sanford, the last who was called and sworn after all the peremptory challenges of the defendant had been exhausted. At the trial the court construed the statute to mean that although a juror called as a juryman may have formed an opinion based upon rumor or upon newspaper statements, but has expressed no opinion as to the truth of the newspaper statement, he is still qualified as a juror if he states that he can fairly and impartially render a verdict thereon in accordance with the law and evidence and the court shall be satisfied of the truth of such statement. It is not a test question whether the juror will have the opinion which he has formed from newspapers changed by the evidence, but whether his verdict will be based only upon the account which may here be given by witnesses under oath. Interpreted in this way, the statute is not materially different from that of the territory of Utah, which we had under consideration in Hopt vs. Utah, and to which we then gave effect. As that was a territorial statute passed by a territorial legislature for the government of a territory over which the United States had exclusive jurisdiction, it came directly within the operation of article 6 of the amendments which guaranteed to Hopt a trial by an impartial jury. No one at that time suggested a doubt of the constitutionality of the statute, and it was regarded both in the territorial courts and here as furnishing the proper rules to be observed by a territorial court in empanelling an impartial jury in a criminal case. A similar statute was enacted in New York, May 3, 1872, in Michigan, April 18, 1875, and also in Nebraska in 1885. The constitutionality of the statute of New York was sustained by the court of appeals in that state in Stokes vs. the People, and it has been acted upon without objection even since. So far as we have been able to discover, no doubt has ever been entertained in Michigan or Nebraska of the constitutionality of the statutes of those states, respectively, but they have always been treated by their supreme courts as valid, both under the constitution of the United States and under that of the state. Indeed, the rule of the statute of Illinois, as it was construed by the trial court, is not materially different from that which has been adopted by the courts in many of the states without legislative action. Without pursuing this subject further, it is sufficient to say that we agree entirely with the supreme court of Illinois in the opinion that the statute on its face, as construed by the trial court, is not repugnant to section 9 of article 2 of the constitution of that state, which guarantees to the accused party in every criminal prosecution a speedy trial by an impartial jury in the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. As this is substantially the provisions of the United States constitution on which the petitioners rely, it follows that even if their position as to the operation and effect of that constitution is correct the statute is not open to the objection which is made against it.

The decision then reviews the cases of Jurors Denker and Sanford and gives a copious extract from the record of their examination together with the judge's ruling, and continues: In Reynolds vs. the United States, 98, United States—145 to 156—it was decided by this court that in order to justify the reversal of the judgment of the supreme court of the territory of Utah for refusing to allow a challenge of a juror in a criminal case on the ground that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the issues to be tried, it must be made clearly to appear that upon the evidence the court ought to have found that the juror had formed such an opinion that he could not in law be deemed impartial and the case must be one in which it is manifest that the law left nothing to the conscience or discretion of the court. If such is the degree of strictness which is required in the ordinary cases of writs from one court to another in the same general jurisdiction, we ought to be careful that it is not at all relaxed in a case like this, when the ground relied on for the reversal by this court of a judgment of the highest court of the state is that the error complained of is so great as to amount in law to a denial by the state of a trial by an impartial jury to one who is accused of crime. We are unhesitatingly of the opinion that no such case is disclosed by this record.

We come now to consider the objection that the defendant, Spies, was compelled by the court to be a witness against himself. He voluntarily offered himself as a witness in his own behalf and by so doing he became bound to submit himself to a proper cross-examination. The complaint is that he was required on cross-examination to state whether he had received a certain letter which was shown, purporting to have been written by Johan Most and addressed to him, and upon his saying that he had, the court allowed the letter to be read in evidence against him. This, it is claimed, was not a proper cross-examination. It is not contended that the subject to which the cross-examination related was not pertinent to the issue to be tried, and whether a cross-examination must be confined to matters pertinent to the testimony in chief or may be extended to the matter in issue, is certainly a question of state law in the courts of the state and not of federal law.

Something has been said in the argument about an alleged unreasonable search and seizure of the papers and property of some of the defendants and their use in evidence on the trial of the case. Special reference is made in this connection to the letter of Most, about which Spies was cross-examined, but we have not been referred to any part of the record in which it appears that objection was made to the use of the evidence on that account, and upon this point the supreme court of the state in that part of its opinion which has been printed with this motion remarks as follows: "The objection that the letter was obtained from the defendant by an unlawful seizure is made for the first time in this court. It was not made on the trial in the court below. Such an objection as this, which is not suggested by the nature of the offered evidence, but depends upon the proof of an outside fact, should have been made on the trial, the defense should have proved the Most letter was one of the letters illegally seized by the police and should then have moved to exclude or oppose its admission on the ground that it was obtained by such illegal seizure. This was not done and therefore we cannot consider the constitutional question supposed to be involved. Even though the court was wrong in saying that it did not appear that the Most letter was one of the papers illegally seized, it still remains uncontradicted that no objection was made in the trial court to its admission on that account. To give us jurisdiction under section 709 of the revised statutes, because of the denial by a state court of any title, right, privilege or immunity claimed under the constitution or any treaty or statute of the United States, it must appear that such title, right, privilege or immunity was (specially set up or claimed) at the proper time and in the proper way to be relievable, the decision must be against the right so set up or claimed as the supreme court of the state was reviewing the decision of the trial court. To make the question reviewable it must appear that the claim was made in that court because the supreme court was only authorized to review the judgment of that court for errors committed there and we can do no mor. This is not, as seems to be supposed by one of the counsel for the detitioners, a question of the waiver of a right under the constitution, laws or treaties of the United States, but a question of claim. If not set up or claimed in the proper court below the judgment of the state court in the action is conclusive so far as the right of review here is concerned.

The question whether the letter, if obtained as claimed, would have been competent evidence is not before us, and, therefore, no foundation is laid under this objection for the exercise of our jurisdiction.

As to the suggestion by counsel for the petitioners, Spies and Fielden, that Spies, having been born in Germany and Fielden in Great Britian, they have been denied by the decision of the court below the rights granted to them by treaties between the United States and their respective countries, it is sufficient to say that no such questions were made and decided in either of the courts below, and they cannot be raised in this court for the first time. We have not been referred to any treaty, neither are we aware of any under which such a question could be raised.

Being of the opinion, therefore, that the federal questions presented by the counsel for the petitioners and which they say they desire to argue, are not in fact involved in the determination of the case as it appears on the face of the record, we deny the writ.

The decision of the court is unanimous.

The News in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The third great event in the historical case of the condemned anarchists—the denial of the petition for a writ of error by the supreme court of the United States—has not caused any noticeable sensation in the city of Chicago. In the business parts of the city, where the newsboys were shouting "Extras" with the news from Washington this afternoon, there was a little excitement. Copies of the papers were eagerly bought and little groups would collect around each purchaser to hear the news. The policemen everywhere were especially interested and apparently without exception they all bought copies of the papers containing the news. But this little flurry scarcely lasted an hour and now there is not the slightest excitement around the jail or anywhere else. There is no mistaking the feeling of Chicago, however, on this question. With fewe xceptions the final decision is received with satisfaction. It has for a few days been considered a foregone conclusion here that the writ of error would be denied, so that the news to-day was in a measure discounted. Each of the condemned anarchists themselves apparently had no hope from the supreme court.

It was 11:45 o'clock when a reporter carried to the jail news of the decision and it was some minutes before anybody had the hardihood to communicate the intelligence to the seven. The men were all locked up in their cells, as were the other prisoners, the exercise hour being over. The reporter wrote the information hastily on a slip of paper, and Chief Clerk Price took the notes up to Spies and Parsons to see what they would say. The few persons in the jail office stood at the door leading into the cage and strained their eyes to see how the men would look when they read what was in the notes. Their faces might as well have been stone for all the feeling they betrayed. Not a shiver, not a shrug of the shoulders, nor any act that looked as if it made any difference to them whether the supreme court decided they should hang or not.

"I've got news," said Clerk Price to Parsons, handing him the piece of paper.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" ejaculated the rapid talker. Then he blew a volume of cigar smoke into the paper as he unfolded it and carelessly read. Not a muscle moved, and if his heart stood still an instant, no one could tell it. Putting his cigar between his lips again he picked up his newspaper and slowly remarked: "Well, I don't think I have anything to say."

"Will you answer the note?"

"No, I believe not."

"You believe it?"

"It may be true."

Spies' conduct was Parsons' over again.

Mr. Osborne, who keeps the death watch in "Murderer's Row," was then prevailed upon to go to the cell of each anarchist and tell him the decision of the supreme court. When the white-haired officer came down he was trembling with emotion and his voice was choked. "I don't want to do that again," stammered he. "Every time I spoke to one of those fellows I thought I was giving him his death sentence, while each one turned and looked at me as unconcerned as if I was telling him nothing of any importance." Lingg said he expected it. Fischer said: 'Is that so?' and the rest merely grunted their acknowledgment. It did seem as if a flush spread over their faces when I told them, but perhaps I imagined it. Each one turned to whatever he was doing and I passed on to the next. Just see how I tremble, while they are as cool as cucumbers."

Within fifteen minutes after the verdict was known eight or ten officers in citizens clothes appeared. Two of them stepped quietly into the jail and the others disposed of themselves in the criminal court building and about the neighborhood. The bailiff at the outer door leading into the jail court says he is instructed to admit no one, but whether this applies to the near relatives of the death sentenced men is not known.

Sheriff Mattson visited the jail at 1 o'clock and had a conference of over half an hour with Jailer Folz in the private office of the jail. As a result of the conference, no visitors are allowed to enter the jail court yard to see any prisoner, whether anarchist or not. Sheriff Mattson said concerning the order: "I don't want to make any fuss about it, but the visits of other anarchists have got to stop. Henceforth the doomed men will not be allowed to have any more recreation hours. Personally I would like to grant them all the favors I could, but I don't think it would be wise to do so. It may seem foolish and perhaps is foolish, but I don't want these men to cheat the gallows by killing themselves. Their friends might give them daggers or poison, and although I know that if they should want to kill themselves we should be powerless to prevent it, still I shouldn't like to have it said that if I had attended to my duty the suicides might have been prevented."

This afternoon the new rule regarding visitors to the jail went into effect, and no one was allowed to enter the building during the afternoon hours, except officers, reporters and relatives of the anarchists. The first to arrive at the jail as the clock marked 3:30 was Mrs. Engel. There was a sort of scared expression on her poor, worn face, and she moved about in a nervous manner, as though she could scarcely realize that the last slender thread of hope had broken. She brought a basket of dainties for her husband, and Jailer Folz took a chair from the office and carried it out to the cage and placed it for her near the bars. Lingg's aunt and a young lady cousin and one of his fair admirers came next. They were all downcast, with traces of tears on their cheeks, but they had not been talking to the bombmaker five minutes before they were all laughing, and mirth sounded strangely incongruous with the feelings of most of those present. Frank Bielfeldt, of the Arbeiter Zeitung, accompanied by a reporter of the same paper, came next. Shortly afterward Spies' two brothers, Chris and Ferdinand, were admitted, and they were followed by their mother, who seemed to feel her sorrow deeply. Mrs. Parsons and two little children came, and with them a lady who is interested in the work of the Amnesty association.

At Captain Black's office hardly had he been apprised of the result of his efforts at at the capital when Nina Van Zandt hurriedly entered his office and was immediately admitted to the presence of her legal adviser. Her bearing as she glided through the outer office was not that of a woman bowed in or crushed with awe. Her figure was erect, her face slightly flushed, and, though the least trace of anxiety might have lurked in her calm, bright eye, it was impossible not to observe that her whole mind was bent upon a practical object. In answer to a question as to his plans, Captain Black said: "Well, sir, it looks as if the only thing left for us is to appeal to the governor, which, of course, we shall proceed to do at once."

"You will need all the time that is left at your disposal!"

"Yes, as matters have turned out. The only effect of the recent proceedings has been to abridge what little time we had. If they had denied us at once it would, of course, have been better."

"Have you any idea as to what course the movement for petitioning the governor will take?"

"No definite plan of action has been arranged yet that I know of."

"Will you take a leading part in the matter?"

"I shall go down, of course, but I can not say now exactly in what capacity or whether at the head of any, or, if any, what deputation. All I know is that we shall decide as rapidly as may be upon our course and pursue it to the best of our power."

There was little surprise among the police officers over the announcement. The police have all thought that the United States supreme court would not interfere, and the general impression among them is that the sentence will be carried into effect November 11. "If they are to be hung at all," said Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, the man who, when the bomb was hurled into the police ranks at the Haymarket, said: "Fall in, men, steady, charge," "they should die on that day. The suspense of a reprieve of Governor Oglesby would have a bad effect, and would not only to a great extent lessen the moral example, but would entail additional suspense on the prisoners." "That's so," said another police official. "There is no desire on the part of the officers who have suffered from the throwing of the bomb to torture the murderers. They only want to see the law carried out."

Captain Buckley compressed his lips when the news reached him at the armory. "So," he said, "the supreme court has upheld the righteous verdict and just decision of the state supreme court. It is retribution for the murder of the officers whose wives are now widows and children orphans. I trust and believe that the governor will not interfere."

The news spread through the various police stations as fast as electricity would carry it. Hardly had the word reached the offices of the newspapers before the telephone operators in the principal police stations were told of it and they in turn informed the various sub-stations. In this way before noon the citizens in the very outskirts of the city were informed of the news, and long before the whistles in the different factories blew the summons to return to work the men were formed in knots discussing the chances of the anarchists on a commutation of sentence.

As to the probable action of the governor nothing but the merest conjecture can be given. Many who are intimate with him declare that he will not interfere, yet others who are almost as well posted insist that Fielden and Parsons at least will secure a commutation of their sentences.

"I do not know just now what action the Amnesty association will take," said J. R. Buchanan. "I presume, however, that they will continue as they have been doing, securing signatures to the petition. A mass meeting will be held Saturday evening and a committee appointed to take charge of the petition and present it to the governor. The Amnesty association had nothing whatever to do with the case before the courts. That was the work of the Defense Fund association, but now that nothing further can be done in the coutts, I presume the Defense association will join hands with the Amnesty association and both will do their best toward influencing the governor. The signatures already number many thousands, and they are increasing every day."

The letters of Lingg, Fischer and Engel, declaring that they can accept no mitigation or commutation of there sentence, and unless they are allowed to go forth from their prison cells free men they prefer to die, have fallen like a second bomb in the midst of those who have been exerting themselves to obtain from the governor a commutation of their sentence.

While there is not believed to be any danger from the ardent sympathizers of the men, yet the police have taken extraordinary precautions to prevent any such affair. All the residences in the neighborhood of the jail have been under constant surveillance by the police for the last month or two, and all sorts of inquiries as to the boarders or roomers have been instituted by detectives. Captain Schaack, who did so much to unearth the anarchist conspiracy, is known to have a surveillance on every anarchist and anarchistic group in town and still has his secret methods of learning of their meetings and conferences. All the railway trains are watched, and, in fact, every possible precaution is being taken.

The following editorial from this evening's Journal reflects the general sentiment of the city: "Now, the judgment of the criminal court of Cook county in the case of these atrocious public criminals has been affirmed by all the superior courts of the state and nation. The majesty of the law could not be clothed in greater dignity than that which it receives from these cumulative decrees. Either all the law is fraudulent and corrupt or the authors of the Haymarket massacre are rightly condemned to the punishment they will receive. The awful shadow of the gallows resting upon them is portentious of their just fate and of the righteous judgment that rests against all who shall in the future seek to upturn society and abrogate social laws through the instrumentality of deeds of lawlessness, horror and wholesale murder."

A Pamphlet Suppressed.

CHICAGO, Nov 2.—This afternoon a small boy appeared at one of the most prominent down town corners provided with a supply of pamphlets containing M. M. Trumbull's appeal to Governor Oglesby in behalf of the condemned anarchists. Officer Birmingham quickly put the boy to flight by telling him that he would arrest him if he didn't stop selling the books. There is nothing seditous about the pamphlet, it being merely Trumbull's speech. It is bound brilliantly and entitled, "Was It a Fair Trial? An Appeal to the Governor of Illinois in Behalf of the Condemned Anarchists." The sergeant of the central police detail said the officer acted on his own judgment. He added: "But I think it is much better at the present time that the circulation of even such literature as this be stopped, as it can only stir up people without doing any good."

The only persons except relatives who had any extended conversation with the condemned to-day were M. W. Salter, a lecturer, and H. D. Lloyd, a newspaper editorial writer. They were in earnest conversation at the cell doors for two hours. The gentlemen kept their object a profound secret, but it is intimated that their visit had something to do with a scheme to get two or three Chicago newspapers to come out editorially in favor of a commutation of sentence. The visitors said the significance of their visit would develope in a few days. Mr. Salter said Fielden had stated that he was misrepresented when a newspaper made him say that he would not ask Governor Oglesby to pardon him. By that it is understood that Fielden will ask for a commutation of sentence.

An Appeal For Clemency.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Captain Black said to a reporter this evening that he was disappointed but not surprised at the action of the supreme court, as they were clearly entitled to a writ of error under the decisions of the supreme court prior to this time. Captain Black and a large party will go to Springfield next Tuesday to present the petition for commutation to the governor.

Ex-Governor Palmer this evening said to a reporter that he did not believe Governor Oglesby would interfere with the court's sentence upon the condemned men. "The highest courts in the land," said Governor Palmer, "have decreed this verdict is a just one. Governor Oglesby is not going to be swerved in his manifest duty by any trifling consideration. As far as the idea of its being inhuman to hang these men, I can see no sense in that. They killed several policemen, didn't they? And wounded many more? Was that humanity?"

A BABY BURNED TO A CRISP.

Horrible Fate of a Lincoln Citizen's Little Boy.

GIDDY GIRLS FROM ST. EDWARDS.

Two Young Misses Start Out to See the World—Murderer Mundafrom in Danger—Nebraska and Iowa News.

A Child Burned to Death.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The three-year-old child of B. Mahoney, living at Fifth and D streets, while playing with matches this afternoon, set fire to a shed in the back yard. It was not known that the child was in the building until after it had been burned down and the infant's remains were found in the ruins.

Wanted to See the World.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Two young girls ran away from their homes at St. Edwards intending to go to Omaha, but were detained here on a telegram from the father of Annie Abbott, aged thirteen years, who was enticed to leave her home by Jennie Truelove, her companion, aged seventeen years. Mr. Abbott came to Columbus this afternoon and took the girls back to St. Edwards. The girl Truelove seemed to be wide awake and says she means to see the ways of this wicked world.

Nebraska City's Jubilee.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The great trade celebration and boom jubilee to-morrow promises to be an event in the city's history. Thousands of visitors are already in town. The houses are decorated with flags, banners and bunting and the streets are brilliantly illuminated. Excursions will run on the B. & M. and all other roads at one and a third fare. All business houses and factories have a holiday.

Trains Wrecked at Papillion.

PAPILLION, Neb., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—While the first section of freight train No. 22 was standing on the main line this morning, it was telescoped by the second section of the same train. Five men in the caboose were suddenly awakened. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping. Several cars were derailed and nearly all the drawheads of the entire train were destroyed.

General Dorsey at Ogallala.

OGALLALA, Neb., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A crowded opera house greeted General Dorsey here this evening. His masterly argument aptly illustrated his very sensible opinions and his genial manner captivated the large assembly.

Lynching Threatened.

WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 2.—The confession of William Mundafrom that he murdered Chris Hemme in Waterloo has created great excitement in the neighborhood where the murdered man lived, and yesterday there were crowds of excited people from the city openly threatening lynching. The sheriff has the jail guarded, and a local militia company is under orders to be ready to turn out at the first alarm. He has publicly announced that he will defend the prisoners to the last extremity. Mrs. Hemme is suffering from nervous prostration, and her examination has been postponed until Friday.

Registration in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Registration in Iowa cities closed to-day. In most places there was some falling off from last year, but in some—notably Sioux City and Council Bluffs—a large increase. In the former nearly 1,000 more registered than last year. In Des Moines over 1,600 names were added to the list to-day, making a total registration of 6,450. In Dubuque the total is 4,750, an increase of about 100 over last year. Keokuk, 2,329. Mount Pleasant shows a loss of 46, and Fort Dodge a loss of 67.

A Juvenile Tramp.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A thirteen-year-old boy was found wandering about by the police last night. He gave his name as George Sneer and it appears that he left his home in Cedar Rapids to go to the corn palace at Sioux City, making his way there and back. On his return he found that his mother had moved to Marshalltown, but as he did not like that sequestered nook, he drifted here and has asked the marshal to send him to New York City where his father lives. He will be sent to Marshalltown.

The Population of Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The directory received to-day from Polk & Co., of Minneapolis, estimates the population of Sioux City at 30,842. The compilers of the directory say: "This is not a consequence of sensational efforts, but results from the city's having recently become a railway and a pork packing center."

DAKOTA SETTLERS ALARMED.

Grave Fears that the Sioux will Unite With the Crows.

BISMARCK, Dak., Nov. 2.—There has been considerable excitement among the settlers and in military circles over the report that the Sioux and Crow Indians were about to unite and take to the war path if the government insists on enforcing the land severalty bill. A council held by Sioux chiefs at Standing Rock to-day was called to consider the question. All the principal chiefs expressed their opinions freely; among them Hunting Antelope, John Grass, Mad Deer, Red Fish, Cottonwood and Gall. The last named is the most intelligent and influential chief in the tribe. All but Gall said they had always felt friendly toward the whites. Gall arose with a scowl of contempt and said he would talk differently. He had not always felt friendly to the whites. He had fought them and tried to kill them. The whites and Crows fought him at the Custer battle and tried to kill him, but now he was ready to take his men and help the whites in settling this trouble with the Crows. He should like to show the whites his friendly feeling. Gall then turned to Major McLaughlin, the Indian agent at Standing Rock, and expressed the utmost confidence in him and friendship toward the whites. Gall was frequently interrupted by the applause of his followers, who constitute a majority of the young warriors. Sittting Bull had nothing to say. He is very jealous of Gall's power, and it is said, was displeased with his speech, as he fears it will give him additional prominence with the whites.

Two White Men Killed.

CROW AGENCY, Mont., Nov. 2.—Two troops of colored cavalry and one from Cheyenne agency arrived here to-night. Indian scouts report two white men killed on Reno creek near here, yesterday. The Indians are now killing cattle for their beef supply, and killing many more than they need.

O'Brien Taken to Dublin.

CORK, Nov. 2.—William O'Brien and Mandeville, who are under sentence for using seditious language at the meeting at Mitchelstown, were quietly removed from jail here this morning and taken away on a special train. O'Brien was lodged in jail at Tullamore, fifty miles from Dublin. The news of their removal caused tremendous excitement.

The Irish prison board has directed that O'Brien wear the prison uniform and be treated in every way as an ordinary prisoner.

TRIPLE MURDER.

The Horrible Crime of a Connecticut Silk Weaver.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—John Hodel, a silk weaver, living at Hebron, shot his wife last night and then set fire to the house. Two children were burned to death. Hodel fled but is now under arrest. Hodel has been on a spree for about a week, and when himself was quite a good natured fellow, but drink made him crazy. He tells the following story: "Last night I told my wife that I was going to kill myself. She said she wanted to die too. An agreement was then made that the whole family should die together—two boys, aged three and six and the mother, who expected to be confined again in a month. During the night I brought the two children from an adjoining room and placed them in bed with the mother and set fire to the bed, but the smothering process was too slow, so I got a shotgun and fired both barrels into my wife's breast, killing her instantly. The flames then spread and soon smothered both of the children. I then went down stairs, tapped on the window of a lower tenement bedroom and called them to come in and see what I had done. It is said that Hodel thought that certain neighbors were too familiar with his wife, that he accused her and this caused a quarrel, hence the agreement to kill all of the family.

DEED OF FIENDS.

An Ohio Farmer's Daughters Murdered and the House Fired.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—At Spencer, Medina county, Tuesday night the house of A. D. Garrett was found on fire. Neighbors gathered and extinguished the flames before they had gained much headway. The fire had started in the sleeping room of two grown-up imbecile daughters of Garrett. The girls were found on the floor of the chamber dead. The faces of both bore marks which led to the belief that they had been murdered. Though no lamp was left in their room the floor was found saturated with alcohol and covered with leaves and dry grass. The coroner is at work on the case.

BRUTAL LABORERS.

They Refuse to Help a Mother Rescue Her Drowning Child.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Nov. 2—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Lieb Rubinsky, the nine-year old son of a Bohemian family living at No. 1107 Levy street, while drawing water from a cistern this afternoon fell in and was drowned. Some laborers at work grading near the house refused to answer the mother's cries for help, and she had to go to the police headquarters and get a policeman to get the body from the cistern.

A Wyoming Tragedy.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Douglas has had a man for breakfast. This is the first in its history. Last evening about 9 o'clock, Harry C. King shot and instantly killed J. H. Bowman. The tragedy is the outgrowth of an old trouble, dating back several years when King was in the employ of Bowman at Chadron. At this time King claimed Bowman seduced his wife. Bowman is drilling an oil well west of here for an Omaha company and arrived in town last evening. King had been in the employ of the railroad here as yard hand. They met in front of the Valley house, and King with the remark, "Damn you, you seduced my wife," shot Bowman through the body, the ball passing through the main artery near the heart. King gave himself up. Bowman had been warned that King threatened to kill him.

Clearing Up the Murder.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—It is believed that the mystery surrounding the murder of Frank Haran, who was found in a carriage on a freight car at Chicago last week, is about to be cleared up and the murderers brought to justice. This afternoon detectives arrested two parties who they think beyond a doubt are the ones who committed the murder. Their names are William Sims and Harry Howard, both well known characters. The evidence against them is said to be damaging.

A Bad Indian.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 2.—Particulars of the shooting at Kamloops Saturday night are just received. A half-breed Indian named McLean, while drunk, fatally shot two Indians and wounded a third. McLean was shot in the arm. He went home, got a fresh horse and told his wife he had killed two men and would have to hang for it. He then kissed her good bye and said he would kill as many as possible. When a short distance from home the Indians shot McLean through the heart.

Blinky Morgan's Doom.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—The jury in the case of "Blinky" Morgan, on trial at Ravenna, O., for the murder of Detective Huligan, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

VICTIMS OF THE VERNON.

The Bodies of Seventeen Men and Two Women Recovered.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 2.—Five fishing tugs went out from Two Rivers, Wis., to-day and brought back the bodies of seventeen men and two women who had been aboard the foundered propeller Vernon, making twenty-two bodies that had been recovered. The Two Rivers engine house was turned into a morgue, where the remains were stretched side by side to enable identification by relatives and friends. Only seven of the bodies were identified. They are George Thorpe, of Ogdenburg, N. Y., captain of the Vernon; John Sullivan, of Chicago, first mate; Larry Higgins, Chicago, second mate; Martin Lebeau, Chicago, steward; Henry Lebeau, Chicago, porter; Fred Burk, Chicago, clerk; Roy Hazelton, Chicago, cabin boy; E. B. Barland, Milwaukee, passenger. In the pockets of one of the unidentified dead was a letter postmarked Port Washington, and addressed to Adolph Hazelbarth, Milwaukee. There is little doubt that the man is the person addressed. There is nothing about the others that will enable identification unless viewed by acquaintances. Several are undoubtedly deck hands, picked up at various ports. The bodies were found about eight miles east of Two Rivers. Five were floating together. The others were scattered but not far distant. A bunch of letters was found on the body of Captain Thorpe, but they will not be opened till the inquest. His watch stopped at 5:55, and it was undoubtedly at this hour, Saturday morning, that the propeller went to the bottom.

The St. Louis Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—The chief of the fire department says, regarding the explosion which took place on Fourteenth street yesterday, by which eight persons were killed, that he does not think the explosion was occasioned by gas or gasoline, but was caused by either dynamite or giant powder. The opinion of a number of experts find ample proof of gas or gasoline. The fact of the explosion being accompanied by light indicates this.

Border Courtesies.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Unwonted precautions were taken by the French authorities Saturday to protect German officials who were surveying the scene of the recent frontier incident. The utmost courtesy was shown on both sides.

The Irish Land Act.

DUBLIN, Nov. 2.—Several legal commissioners will soon be appointed to administer the new land act. A large number of tenants have already made application to be permitted to avail themselves of the provisions of the act.

WISCONSIN'S DENS OF SHAME.

A Reporter Tells What He Saw in One of Them.

THE INSIDE OF O'NEILL'S PLACE

Gaunt Spectres With Short Dresses and Striped Hosiery—Huge Dogs on Watch—The Proprietor Interviewed.

Scenes of Misery.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A reporter who made an investigation of the traffic in young women between the large cities and the dens of the Wisconsin forests, a subject which is creating such a sensation here at present, writes as follows: Of the Marinette dens that are run by Leahy, in which Julia Howden met with her woeful experience, was given the blackest character, and I consequently selected it for a visit. A drive of two miles in a northwesterly direction from the town, along a narrow winding road brought me to a narrow opening hewn between two high clayey banks and through which the historical fence of black boards could be seen looming up. Anything more indescribably desolate than the aspect of this place, buried here in the thick pine forest without a sign of human or animal life in the neighborhood, could hardly be imagined. The great fence of black boards, fitted together without leaving a chink reached above the second story windows and surrounded the house on three sides, fitting snugly up to the edge of the north and south walls leaving the front door the only means of ingress and egress. The windows looked painfully small and through the dirty glass panes could be discribed a net work, of grim iron bars. As I reined up, the thin, white faces of several women appeared at the lower windows only to disappear immediately at the sound of a harshly uttered command from within. At the same instant there was a sound of a heavy bolt being shot back, together with the falling of chains and a man appeared in the doorway. To his sullen inquiries as to my business I responded with others as to the character of the surrounding roads. He was indisposed to converse, however, and after vigorously kicking in the stomach a huge dog that thrust its head between his heavily booted legs, he withdrew and slammed the door violently. Repeated knocks and kicks had no effect and I, not unwillingly, left the place. That evening of Deputy Sheriff Stratton, of Marinette, I heard many stories of these places, most of them too infamous for repetition. Stories of shootings, beatings, fights and other iniquities too outrageous for credence were related. It was between 3 and 4 o'clock on a bitter, cold afternoon when I started in the direction of the O'Neill house. The road lay across a little stream and then off about a half mile through the pine woods, not far from the railroad track. I found it to be a large wooden structure of unfinished p