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UNSER FRITZ'S THROAT.

THE GRAVEST REPORTS ABOUT IT ARE THE TRUEST.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW A TAME AFFAIR—NO MORE MOB-GATHERINGS IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE—MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LATEST MOONLIGHT MURDER—ABOLISHING A TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY — PERSONAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, Nov. 10.—Telegrams from San Remo respecting the result of the consultation on the German Crown Prince's throat are directly contradictory. One correspondent says the opinion of the Vienna and Berlin doctors is unfavorable. Another affirms that Drs. Schroeter and Krause agree that the state of his throat is not serious and the symptoms not alarming. Dr. Mackenzie's treatment is to be continued, and the Berlin protests against allowing Dr. Mackenzie uncontrolled authority over the case are renewed. Vienna now reinforces Berlin. Professor Stork, described as one of the first throat doctors living, declares everything done not only useless, but detrimental, and agrees with the Berlin surgeons that an incision from without and extirpation of the cancer—for he believes it to be cancer—ought to have been accomplished months ago. London medical opinion seems equally hostile to Dr. Mackenzie, who never has been liked by the profession here.

I hear from other sources this afternoon that the gravest reports about the condition of the Crown Prince are the truest, but the danger is not immediate.

The rain proved a bad showman yesterday but a good policeman. The Lord Mayor's procession was a spectacular failure, and the plans of the roughs for a row were also failures. There was no disturbance and not a blow was struck. Sir Charles Warren's preparations were on a scale hardly less discouraging than the rain to rowdy enthusiasm.

Nor were the speeches at the dinner much more exciting than the tame proceedings outdoors. Lord Salisbury chose to disappoint expectation. He revealed nothing, promised nothing, and even economized his epigrams. This last fact led people to speculate whether the Prime Minister were ill. He is not ill, I believe. But the Ministers now wish to appeal to sober, common sense, and fireworks are kept back for a more convenient season. The optimistic tone of the speech on foreign affairs is fully justified by the state of things abroad. Hardly less optimistic was Lord Salisbury's treatment of Irish affairs. He was sure of a sympathetic audience. The guests at Guildhall indeed gave Mr. Balfour a welcome almost warmer than his chief's. What Lord Salisbury said proves once more how sanguine the Government are and how confident they are that the struggle is going against the League and in favor of the Law.

Sir Charles Warren's order prohibiting meetings in Trafalgar Square has the approval of all but the disorderly classes or fanatics. "Sir Charles," says "The Daily News," "proposes to stop a public nuisance, and he ought to be vigorously upheld." Other journals write in a similar tone, and public opinion in London is unmistakable. The truth is, Sir Charles Warren would long since have assumed this responsibility had not Mr. Matthews lacked the courage. But the Home Secretary now expressly sanctions the present order. The subject has been before the Cabinet. Sir Charles Warren told the Ministers that the force under him was overworked, and no longer adequate to keep order if the roughs were allowed daily to take possession of the Square and streets leading to it, and then parade wherever they chose in the West End. The decision is really a Cabinet decision.

The body calling itself the Metropolitan Radical Federation professes to desire to try conclusions with the authorities. Notice has been issued to the Radical clubs to attend a demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Sunday next to demand the release of Mr. O'Brien. This is mere swagger. It is certain no meeting will be allowed at present in Trafalgar Square for any purpose. The use of the word Radical is often meant to throw dust in the eyes of the public. Many self-styled Radical clubs are Socialistic clubs.

Mr. Gladstone's latest letter goes beyond all previous letters in denunciation of the Government. "They who are paid as well as bound to support the law have become," he says, "the most glaring offenders against it." Would he have said this, ask the Tories, had he heard of the murder of Quirke? The news of that horrible outrage appears in the same papers which publish Mr. Gladstone's letter. Does he think policemen who rightly or wrongly escort a reporter to a Nationalist platform more glaring offenders than Moonlighters who take an old man of seventy-five out of bed and shoot him dead before the eyes of his wife? Such are the questions of the Tories. The Liberals seem to prefer not to discuss the subject.

Colonel Dopping seems resolved to sue Mr. Gladstone for libel. He sues also the emotional Professor Stuart, and proceeds criminally against their informant. Professor Stuart spoke this week in London, but withdrew none of his charges against Colonel Dopping.

Mr. Gladstone risks the journey from Hawarden to London in most inclement weather in order to be present at the funeral of the late Lord Wolverton, which takes place to-morrow afternoon. The present Lord Wolverton is so seriously ill that recovery is considered doubtful.

The question of Mr. O'Brien's costume remains unsettled. Clean linen has been offered him, but Mr. O'Brien refused it because it formed part of the prison raiment. His health is reported delicate.

England is promised cheap, quick telegraphing with the Continent. The present monopoly of submarine cables expires shortly, and the British Post Office has resolved to refuse all future concessions. The Government will either buy out existing lines or lay new ones. Mr. Raikes declines to pay for the good will or for anything but the actual value of the plant. The present rates to Paris, five cents a word, will be reduced to two, they say. Hitherto the Post Office has always got the worst telegraphic bargains. The inland telegraphs do not yet pay working expenses. Whether cheap Continental rates will be granted is perhaps doubtful.

The latest telegrams from Trentham speak more hopefully of the Duke of Sutherland's chances of recovery.

Lord Rosebery, says a dispatch to-day from Dalmeny Park, is up and much better, but forbidden to make speeches for the present.

Mr. Edmund Yates's reconversion to Toryism is announced. It can hardly be very recent. His journal, "The World," has long been a steady and effective advocate of Conservatism in its modern shape. The leading political article, written weekly by Mr. Frank Hill, formerly Editor of "The Daily News," is one of the most mordant studies of current affairs anywhere printed. Mr. Yates, however, will re-enter Clubland as a Conservative. He is down on the list of candidates at the Junior Carlton Club, now perhaps the best of the large Tory clubs. G. W. S.

MORE BAPTIST SECESSIONISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A number of Baptist churches and clergymen will follow Mr. Spurgeon's example by withdrawing from the Baptist Union. Among them are the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the East London Tabernacle; the Rev. Mr. Davies of a Brighton church; the Rev. Mr. Burton of Dalston, and the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon of Croydon. The directors of the Pastors' College will convoke a conference to consider joint action on the secessions. The Nottingham Tabernacle has passed a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Spurgeon.

THE PRINCE'S MALADY A CANCER.

DR. MACKENZIE ADMITS IT AT LAST, BUT DEPRECATES AN OPERATION.

PROFESSOR BERGMANN ACCORDINGLY WILL UNDERTAKE TO REMOVE THE GROWTH, PART OF WHICH WILL BE SENT TO PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, FOR EXAMINATION.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from San Remo to "The New Free Press" says that Dr. Mackenzie admits that the growth in the Crown Prince's throat is a cancer, and deprecates an operation, which he declares will be both useless and dangerous. The Crown Princess also opposes an operation. This dispatch also says the Crown Prince will, nevertheless, return to Berlin forthwith to enable Profesor Bergmann to operate on him, as Dr. Mackenzie refuses to operate from inside the throat.

A dispatch received by the "National Gazette" this forenoon says: "An effective examination of the Crown Prince's throat is impossible at present, owing to a recurrence of the swelling of the larynx. It will be necessary to wait until the swelling subsides, and it will be probably two days before an examination can be made. The physicians will remain in attendance."

It is officially announced that the consultation of physicians at San Remo has not removed the fears concerning the Crown Prince's complaint which were recently expressed by Dr. Mackenzie. Final decision regarding the further treatment of the patient has been postponed until after a microscopic examination of a portion of the growth has been made.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The dispatches received here this morning concerning the condition of the German Crown Prince say that it is critical, and that the Prince will return to Berlin on Friday, where another operation will be performed on his throat. Apartments are being prepared in the palace for the reception of the Prince and the doctors.

Professor Bergmann has prepared for publication a history of the Crown Prince's disease.

Private telegrams from San Remo give a gloomy and alarming prognosis in regard to the Prince if the growth in his throat proves to be of a malignant nature and tracheotomy is necessary. A dispatch sent to *The Lancet* says that a portion of the growth in the Prince's throat will probably be sent to Professor Virchow for examination. It also says that owing to the presence of a slight tumor in the orifice of the larynx an operation there at present is impossible.

THE WHOLE LARYNX MAY BE CUT AWAY.

ALL THE DOCTORS AGREE THAT THE GROWTH IS A CANCER—THE PRINCE HAS SCARCELY SPOKEN SINCE SATURDAY.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Sorrow and excitement prevail among all classes. The one great question on everybody's lips is: "What will the next four hours bring?" Prince William to-day sent a telegram to the Emperor saying "Father looks very well." The latest report from San Remo is to the effect that the Crown Prince is composed and personally writes telegrams for the Emperor, but that he has not spoken since Saturday except in cases of absolute necessity. It is stated on authority that all the doctors agree that the Crown Prince is afflicted with cancer, but that a further examination is needed to decide whether it will be necessary to excise the whole larynx or only part of it. The Crown Prince will give his decision to-morrow whether or not he will submit to the operation.

A GENERAL DECLINE OF STOCKS.

UNEASINESS CAUSED BY REPORTS CONCERNING THE CROWN PRINCE AND WARLIKE RUMORS FROM RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Stock Exchange was seriously disturbed to-day by the reports concerning the Crown Prince and warlike rumors from Russia. Foreign securities declined generally, including the following: Russian 2½, Turkish 1¼, Hungarian ⅞.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—There was a general collapse on the Bourse to-day. Besides the political crisis, large selling orders from Berlin helped to deepen the depression. Three per cent rentes fell 80c., Italian securities 60c., Credit Foncier 14f., and Suez Canal 7½f.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Another cause for the flatness of the financial market to-day was a rumor that the Reichs Bank had declined to loan on Russian securities. The *Borsen Zeitung* suggests that the course adopted by the bank is intended as a counter move to the Russian decree that the branches of the Russian Imperial Bank must not cash drafts written in German. It is believed by many operators on the Bourse that the action of the Reichs Bank had a more serious motive and that the bank is acting under the directions of Prince Bismarck. Russian securities to-day fell 2¼. The worst feature of the market was the fall in Prussian consols, which declined ½ per cent. There was an average drop in foreign securities of one per cent. Credit Anstalt declined five marks. St. Petersburg exchange was lower at 175.60, and roubles were quoted at 177.85.

All Russians resident in Berlin have been visited by the police and given a list of questions relating to the date and place of their birth, their domestic and business life, etc. Answers to these questions must be sent to the Russian Consulate within twenty-four hours.

MR GREVY NOT READY TO RETIRE.

BUT PREMIER ROUVIER THREATENS TO RESIGN UNLESS M. WILSON LEAVES THE PALACE IMMEDIATELY.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—It is stated that President Grevy this evening declared that he did not dream of resigning immediately; that he would choose his own time. On the heels of this report comes another to the effect that Prime Minister Rouvier has threatened to resign unless M. Wilson leaves the Palace of the Elysee, the residence of the President, immediately. The revelations in the Caffarel trial yesterday in relation to M. Wilson have caused a sensation. The newspapers declare that it is impossible that he should be allowed to escape. M. Rouvier held a conference with President Grevy to-day in reference to the debates to take place in the Chamber of Deputies.

In the Chamber, Count de Douville-Maillefeu, before other business had been begun, moved for leave to interpellate the Government with reference to M. Wilson, declaring it to be impossible that, after the disclosure made yesterday, there should be any delay in reassuring the public mind, which had received a severe shock.

It being decided by the Chamber to discuss the motion, Count de Douville-Maillefeu asked the Government for information about the actions of M. Wilson.

M. Mazeau, Minister of Justice, replied that the Government declined to accept any responsibility for the doings of M. Wilson.

M. Piou moved that the Government order an immediate inquiry into the allegations against M. Wilson.

M. Rouvier said that the Government accepted M. Piou's motion, and he trusted that nobody would misapprehend the feelings which actuated it in so doing. M. Mazeau had just directed the Public Prosecutor to institute a judicial inquiry. His action had been spontaneous. This declaration was greeted with applause. M. Rouvier then announced that the Cabinet had decided freely and on its own responsibility, and asked the Chamber to vote the order of the day. The Chamber approved the suggestion.

At the trial the Public Prosecutor announced that an inquiry would be instituted regarding the Wilson letters. The defence therefore demanded that the case be adjourned. The court consented to the adjournment of the trial of General Caffarel, but continued the trials of General d'Andlau and Mme. Ratazzi.

CLINGING FAST TO HIS SON-IN-LAW.

VIOLENT SCENE AT A CABINET MEETING WHEN M. GREVY REFUSES TO PART WITH M. WILSON.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—M. Rouvier visited President Grévy to-day and informed him of the decisions of the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier then summoned an immediate council of Ministers. There are rumors that a violent scene occurred at the council when, to the entreaties of his Ministers, President Grévy replied obstinately that he would not part with M. Wilson.

The dismissal of M. Gragnon is announced.

M. WILSON REMOVES HIS PAPERS.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—M. Wilson has removed all his papers from the Elysee Palace to his own residence.

O'BRIEN AND MANDEVILLE TO BRING SUIT.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville will on their release from the Tullamore Jail bring suits for damages for illegal arrest against Magistrate Stokes, who ordered their arrest after the decision on the appeal of their cases at Mitchelstown and for assault against Inspector of Police Creagh, who executed the order.

THE CZAR DECLINES TO SEE PRINCE BISMARCK.

ST. PETERSBRG, Nov. 10.—It is reported that the Czar has directed M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, not to proceed to Berlin; also that he declines to see Prince Bismarck. The speedy return of the Czar here is much desired in official circles.

THE REV. MR. BERRY UNDECIDED.

HE WILL CONSULT HIS OLD FLOCK AND HIS FAMILY BEFORE ACCEPTING THE CALL TO BROOKLYN.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Rev. Mr. Berry, who has been offered the pastorship of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, arrived at Queenstown to-day. He said that he was much impressed with Brooklyn's cordiality. Before accepting the offer he intends to consult his old flock and his family.

ORGANIZING AGAINST THE POLICE.

SIR CHARLES WARREN DEMANDS THE HELP OF CAVALRY TO KEEP ORDER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Committees of the leading workmen's Radical clubs held excited meetings to-day, and decided to organize the fullest force to oppose the police edict closing Trafalgar Square on Sunday. The clubs working in conjunction with the London branches of the Irish League, as well as the Socialist clubs, will send contingents. The moderate Radicals want the leaders to consult with Mr. Gladstone, who has come to London to attend the funeral of Baron Wolverton, before risking a collision with the police. Sir Charles Warren, the Chief of Police, demands that the police be reinforced with cavalry.

Robert Graham, member of Parliament for the northwest division of Lanarkshire, an advanced Liberal, will attempt to speak in Trafalgar Square on Sunday next in order to test the legality of the police edict.

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTHERN ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 10.—An earthquake has occurred in Northern Italy. There were no fatal results.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A shock of earthquake has been felt in Southern Ireland. The light-house at Cape Reikianeas was damaged.

MR. GOULD AND THE CABLE COMPANIES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It is stated that Jay Gould is investigating the methods of the traffic of the cable pool companies and that he will try to reorganize and improve the service.

MAYOR SULLIVAN'S CASE TO BE REHEARD.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—The Government's appeal from the decision of Magistrate O'Donnell in dismissing the case of Lord Mayor Sullivan, who was charged with publishing in his paper, *The Nation*, reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League, was decided to-day. The court ordered that the case must be referred back and reheard.

IS HE THE TRUE BOMB-THROWER?

A SING SING CONVICT'S AFFIDAVIT

HE SWEARS THAT THE REAL CRIMINAL IS IN THIS CITY, AND MADE A CONFESSION TO HIM—THE ACCUSED MAN A CARPENTER EMPLOYED BY THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Attorney N. P. Wagener, of No. 89 Second-ave., sent a telegram to Captain Black in Chicago yesterday to the effect that he had an affidavit stating positively that the man who threw the bomb at the Haymarket riot was in New-York City.

Mr. Wagener was seen by a reporter at an early hour this morning at his house. He said:

"Franz Mayhoff, who was convicted of attempting to defraud the Greenwich Insurance Company in October and sentenced to Sing Sing for four and a half years, wrote to me some days ago, and on November 2 I went to Sing Sing, where he made an affidavit before the notary public of the prison, to the effect that he knew the man who threw the Haymarket bomb. The affidavit is substantially as follows: "I am thirty-six years of age; was born in Mecklenburg, Germany. I have a wife and three children in Hamburg. I have been three years and five months in this country. I last lived at No. 475 East Seventy-fourth-st. Early in January, 1887, I was introduced to Klimann Schentz by William Scharf. I often heard Scharf speak of Schentz. Scharf told me Schentz was an Anarchist and knew all about anarchy. This was at No. 415 East Eighty-first-st. Mrs. Horst was present.

"The first time after that that I saw Schentz was ton Sunday morning two weeks' later. He spoke of anarchy, dynamite and arson, and of the bomb at the Haymarket. He told me that he had lived in Chicago at the time, and that he had to make his escape. I asked him why he had to make his escape. He said that the police suspected that he was concerned and that he got away. Scharf was present at this interview. They are both Anarchists. This conversation took place at 7 p. m. I asked Schentz if he knew anything about the Haymarket bomb, and he said: 'Speaking is silver; silence is gold.'

"The second conversation I had with Schentz was during the first week in February at the corner of Eighty-first-st. and First-ave. Schentz wanted me to help him kill a man in Fifty-first-st. He said the man must be killed in the daytime because he had $3,000 in his safe. He showed me a sandbag and a club. I refused to have anything to do with him. He said: 'You're no good. I have done worse than that. I was one of the Anarchists in Chicago. I threw the bomb; others are suffering for it. But that's none of my business.' He told me that he had three bombs in his satchel and that he had been behind a wagon at the time of the Haymarket riot. It had been agreed to throw the bombs when the police interfered, but the bloodhounds came too late. He said: "I threw one blue bean."

"My next conversation with him was one week later at No. 306 East Seventy-sixth-st. There he showed me two pieces of iron, or at least they looked like iron. He asked me if I had ever seen a bomb. I told him no. He said: "Those are bombs," and asked me if I wanted one. I asked him if they were loaded, and he said: "A good Anarchist would never carry anything but loaded bombs.' My next conversation with him was on February 18. Schentz said in reference to the Chicago Anarchists: "If they hang those men, Grinnell and the twelve men must die like dogs."

"Two weeks later, he spoke about the bombs and said that he had been present at the meeting held in Irving Hall at the time the Anarchists were sentenced. He had a satchel at that time containing three bombs and he said that he would have thrown them had the bloodhounds become unbearable.

"'Schentz lives at No. 1,156 First-ave., and is employed at carpentry.'"

Schentz was the principal witness for the people at Mayhoff's trial. Schentz is employed in the repair shops of the Third Avenue Surface Railway. Mr. Wagener said that he had great faith in the affidavit. He said: "The affidavit was made on November 2 and in German. I communicated with the counsel for the condemned men and acted according to his instructions. I went to Superintendent Murray to-night and asked him to search the premises occupied by Schentz, and he told me that it would be necessary for me to get a warrant."

RUMORED SHOOTING OF MR. GRINNELL.

A STARTLING STORY AT MIDNIGHT IN CHICAGO WHICH TURNS OUT TO BE UNTRUE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A big black-whiskered policeman rushed into the jail about 12:40 a. m. to-day and declared that a report had spread on the streets that States Attorney Grinnell had been shot. Immediately the jail office became a scene of confusion. Deputies whispered to each other and newspaper men rushed out to run down the rumor. Deputy Cleveland declared that he did not believe the rumor for the reason that two hours previously a telephonic inquiry was made from a police station asking if it was true that Sheriff Matson had been shot. Officer Jackson, who brought the report of Grinnell's being shot, said that he was on duty in the Criminal Court Building and was called up by the telephone from the Central Police Station. The desk sergeant at the Central said:

"We have a rumor that the State's attorney has been killed. Do you know anything of it at the jail?"

This started the officer over to the jail, where he found that he was the first to bring the rumor there. A few minutes after 1 o'clock it became known positively that there was no truth in the report. Stenographer Purcell, of Mr. Grinnell's office, communicated with Grinnell's house and found that he was safe and sound in bed.

THREATENING TO MURDER A DETECTIVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10 (*Special*).—The latest move of Dimmig, suspected murderer of Ben Hayon, is to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. The application is made through a friend, who alleges that Dimmig is illegally restrained of his liberty, as he is not held by any process of law or order of court, but is kept in confinement at the caprice of the Chief of Police. The writ has been made returnable to-morrow. Detective Hogan, who has done most of the work of collecting evidence against Dimmig and tracing the latter's connection with Dr. Bowers, has received many threatening letters recently, declaring he will be killed if he persists in his work. They have had such effect on him that he will not eat or drink outside of his own house for fear of being poisoned.

FIELDEN AND SCHWAB SAVED

JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY RELIEVES THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS.

FOUR OF THE ANARCHISTS LEFT FOR THE ROPE.

LINGG ESCAPING BY SUICIDE—SPIES, PARSONS, ENGEL AND FISCHER LEFT TO ENJOY THEIR VAUNTED MARTYRDOM—RELIEF FELT THROUGHOUT THE STATE—THE EXACT HOUR OF THE HANGING UNKNOWN.

The anxiety which the people of Chicago have felt for many days was relieved in a measure yesterday by the announcement that Governor Oglesby had decided to interfere only in the case of two of the condemned Anarchists, Fielden and Schwab. His decision in writing was made public last night. His reasons for not interfering in the case of Spies, Parsons, Lingg, Engel and Fischer were that they were guilty and had not asked for executive clemency as guilty men but had demanded freedom as innocent men. Louis Lingg, by some means unknown, secreted in his cell a small dynamite shell. Placing this in his mouth he blew his jaw and neck to pieces. He lingered for several hours in agony. His death and the commutation of his companions leave four men to be hanged to-day. The hanging will probably take place at 11 o'clock this morning.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY'S DECISION.

NO DOUBT THE SEVEN MEN WERE GUILTY.

HIS VIEWS BRIEFLY STATED—THE INSTRUMENT COMMUTING THE SENTENCE IN TWO CASES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—A sigh of relief came when it was announced by Governor Oglesby's son Robert from the steps of the front porch of the mansion at 5 o'clock this afternoon that the decision in relation to the condemned Anarchists would be rendered at 7 o'clock. The day opened with suspense and it was fitting that a public, worn and anxious, should have rest from a suspense more terrible than the reality. All day long the telegraph boys carried messages to the Governor. They were sent from every quarter of the country. Some asked for mercy, some for clemency, and some boldly that the law be allowed to take its course. All were read with care. It was evidently the purpose of the Governor to announce his decision comparatively early in the day.

Attorney-General Hunt was in conference with the Governor most of the forenoon, in the library room on the right of the entrance hall of the mansion. The Governor most of the time occupied the willow chair that stands at the end of his long table between the two windows and he would occasionally pace across the room. His face was a study, but he looked determined. His eyes gave evidence of loss of sleep, but he had the brave, stern and fearless appearance that won victory and glory for Illinois in the War of the Rebellion. While his heart was brave, it was tender; but his judgment was clear and he had the courage to carry out his convictions. At 7 p. m. the Governor's secretary announced to the newspaper men who were collected in front of the house that the sentence of Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab had been commuted to imprisonment for life and that the sentence of the other condemned men would remain unchanged.

For an hour previous to the giving out of the result it was known to most of the correspondents in Springfield that Governor Oglesby had announced his action to the Sheriff of Cook County in the afternoon. The entire document was given out about 8 p. m. It was as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 10, 1887.

On the 20th day of August, 1886, in the Cook County Criminal Court, August Spies, Albert R. Parsons, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, Adolph Fischer, George Engle and Louis Lingg were found guilty by the verdict of the jury and afterward sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Matthias J. Degan.

An appeal was taken from such finding and sentence to the Supreme Court of the State. That court upon a final hearing and after mature deliberation unanimously affirmed the judgment of the court below. The case now comes before me by petition of the defendants for consideration as Governor of the State. If the letters of Albert Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg demanding "unconditional release," or as they express it "liberty or death," and protesting in the strongest language against mercy or commutation of the sentence pronounced against them, can be considered as petitions, pardon, could it be granted, which might imply any guilt whatever upon the part of either of them, would not be such a vindication as they demand. Executive intervention upon the grounds insisted upon by the four above named persons could in no proper sense be deemed an exercise of the constitutional power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons unless based upon the belief on my part of their entire innocence of the crime of which they stand convicted.

THE VERDICT ONE THAT CANNOT BE QUESTIONED.

A careful consideration of the evidence in the record of the trial of the parties as well as of all alleged and claimed for them outside of the record has failed to produce upon my mind any impression tending to impeach the verdict of the jury or the judgment of the trial court, or of the Supreme Court affirming the guilt of all these parties. Satisfied, therefore, as I am of their guilt, I am precluded from considering the question of commutation of sentence of Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg to imprisonment in the penitentiary, as they emphatically declare that they will not accept such commutation.

Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab and August Spies unite in a petition for "executive clemency." Fielden and Schwab in addition present separate and supplementary petitions for the commutation of their sentences.

REASONS FOR CLEMENCY TO FIELDEN AND SCHWAB.

While, as said above, I am satisfied of the guilt of all the parties, as found by the verdict of the jury, which was sustained by the judgment of the courts, a most careful consideration of the whole subject leads me to the conclusion that the sentence of the law as to Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab may be modified as to each of them, in the interest of humanity and without doing violence to public justice. And as to the said Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab the sentence is commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. As to all the other above named defendants I do not feel justified in interfering with the sentence of the court. While I would gladly have come to a different conclusion in regard to the sentence of defendants August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Albert R. Parsons and Louis Lingg, I regret to say that under the solemn sense of the obligations of my office, I have been unable to do so.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Governor.

THE PAPER THAT SAVED TWO LIVES.

The following is a copy of the instrument officially commuting the sentence of Fielden and Schwab:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Executive Department.
RICHARD J. OGLESBY, *Governor of Illinois, to the Sheriff of Cook County.*

GREETING: Whereas Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab were convicted at the June term, A. D. 1886, of the Criminal Court of Cook County of the crime of murder, and were sentenced therefor to be hanged; and whereas it has been presented to divers good citizens of said county that said Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab are fit and proper subjects for executive clemency;

Now know ye that I, Richard J. Oglesby, Governor of Illinois, by authority in me vested by the Constitution of this State, do by these presents commute the sentence, the said Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab to imprisonment for life. In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of State.

Done at the City of Springfield this tenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twelfth. R. J. OGLESBY Governor.

HENRY D. DEMENT, Secretary of State.

It was learned at a late hour to-night that Captain Black had sent a dispatch to Schilling to remain in Springfield, as he (Black) will arrive here in the morning at 6:20 to appear before the Governor and urge a stay in the execution of Parsons on the ground that the latter is insane and has been for many months and is not responsible for his acts. He will also make a plea for Spies and in fact for all the condemned men. Certain it is that Black will arrive here in the morning and that Schilling has remained to meet him and join in the plea to the Governor. Schilling positively refused to be interviewed or to answer any questions whatever relating to the subject, yet he did not deny the authenticity of the report.

POPULAR ANXIETY LESSENED.

CHICAGO HEAVES A SIGH OF RELIEF.

EXCITEMENT CHECKED BY THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION—THE TWO COMMUTATIONS BELIEVED TO BE IN THE LINE OF JUSTICE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—It was half past 5 when the news of the Governor's action reached the city through official channels, and fully an hour later when the fact was made known in the street. The dispatch from the Governor was delivered to the Sheriff at the jail by the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and simply stated that the sentences of Fielden and Schwab were commuted to imprisonment for life, and that the other four must stand. When the intelligence reached the public it was accepted with a sigh of relief, and almost instantaneously checked the increasing excitement. It was substantially what almost every one expected, and the two commutations were believed to be in the line of justice. Parsons's bombastic exclamation of "Liberty or Death" had been answered to everybody's satisfaction. There were very few indeed outside of Anarchistic limits who really desired a commutation in his case. He is regarded as an unevenly balanced man intellectually, who has conceived the idea that he possessed the hand of a skilful writer, and he is looked upon more as a martyr to his own vanity than to that of any real or sale advocacy of the cause of the oppressed. Apart from Spies he is the most condemned in public judgment. A native American, he is regarded as an enemy to the liberal laws of his own country. Cynical, vituperative and violent in his speech, much of the responsibility for the great tragedy is imposed upon him by public opinion. He has evinced no sense of remorse, but has remained defiant, and his proclamations issued from his cell have increased the feeling of original disgust for him. His remark to-day on hearing of the act of Lingg manifested no sign of contrition but rather of applause. Throughout he has clothed himself with a sort of mawkisk sentimental cloak which, to intelligent minds has been most repulsive. In fact, both Spies and Parsons are looked upon as Johnny Heads-in-air inflated with the idea that they were leaders in a great social cause and hence especially dangerous because of their combined weakness and strength in their allotted spheres. Engel and Fischer are only spoken of as tools of their leaders equally responsible before the law, but not entitled to other sympathy than that naturally bestowed upon all misguided culprits.

The decision of the Governor is likewise measured in the light of a mild rebuke to those effusive sentimentalists from afar who have caused themselves to be developed in the proceedings, notably William Dean Howells, whose literary appeal has fallen more than flat not only upon the ears of the Governor, but those of the public. The latter was received with a sneer and a sympathetic smile for its author.

MISS VAN ZANDT'S LAST FAREWELL.

It was late in the evening when admission to the jail was allowed to representatives of other than local papers.

Miss Van Zandt was promptly on the scene and was permitted to receive her condemned lover in her arms in the jailer's office. The meeting of the two was marked by a most pitiful exhibition of grief on the part of the deluded girl. Her last hope had departed and the courage which she had so long sustained was crushed at last. She threw herself into the arms of Spies and wept hysterically, and at last was quickly taken in hand by the deputies in charge, who separated them, one leading the condemned man back to his cell and another showing the sorrow-stricken would-be wife to the outer door of the prison.

The last hope of Parsons was buried late this afternoon by a refusal on the part of Judge Tuley to grant a writ of habeas corpus. Attorney Salomon argued his plea on the ground that the judgment affirmed by the Superior Court was against seven men, not against one that the prisoners not being in court when the sentence was passed, could not be executed under it; that the death warrant was illegal because it did not run in the name of the people of the State of Illinois. These questions Mr. Salomon argued at length, and Messrs. Grinnell and Walker opposed. The Court said he had no power or authority to correct the errors of the Supreme Court; that the prisoner was in custody legally and that the Sheriff's process, if process it might be called, was legal. The issuance of the writ under the circumstances, the judge said would be an abuse. Mr. Salomon said he would at once inform the sheriff that it he executed Parsons et al he would be held responsible for the act.

LINGG EVADES THE GALLOWS.

EXPLODING DYNAMITE IN HIS MOUTH.

RESTORED TO CONSCIOUSNESS BY THE SURGEONS—HIS LAST MOMENTS MARKED BY HATRED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (*Special*).—Louis Lingg, the man who manufactured the bomb which killed or maimed above three score of the representatives of the law at the Haymarket riots in this city on May 4, 1886, is dead, dead by his own hand, and Governor Oglesby has commuted the sentence of death hanging over Fielden and Schwab into one of imprisonment for life. In these few words are summed up the results of an eventful day, eventful alike for Chicago and the country. We almost say for the world. The blood-stained drama of Anarchism is drawing to a close. Is it the last act but one? Who can tell? Only the morrow can solve that question. The experience of the last few days certainly has led people to be prepared for almost anything. A loud report, smoke issuing from the cell occupied by Lingg, the overpowering stench emitted by dynamite when exploded, threw the County Jail into speechless excitement shortly before 9 o'clock this morning. But it was for a moment only. The next moment the turnkeys stationed at the Anarchist's cell unlocked the door the jailer rushed out of his office, and closed the entrance to the "cage," and every deputy hastened to his post. It was a moment of supreme suspense. What would happen next? It was impossible to tell. The very ground that the officers were treading on perhaps was charged yet they never flinched.

The sight that met them upon entering Lingg's cell was a horrible one. Upon the cot, stretched out at full length, face downward, lay the miserable wretch. Streams of blood deluged the bedding and the floor. Pieces of flesh and bone were scattered in every direction. The gloom of the cell and the sickening vapors of the explosion were enough to appal the stoutest heart.

"For God's sake, man, what have you done?" exclaimed Turnkey O'Neil.

There was no response, not even the sign of breathing. A light was quickly brought. Jailer Foltz felt the pulse of the criminal. Had he succeeded in cheating the gallows? There was no time to answer the question. Aided by the deputies, the jailer carried the body to the door of the cell, out into the cage and into the office. A blood-stained trail marked the way. It was an awful sight. The features of the criminal were bathed

Continued on Second Page.

RESIGNATION OF DR. McCOSH.

AGE WARNS HIM TO LESSEN HIS DUTIES.

URGING THE TRUSTEES TO CHOOSE A NEW PRESIDENT—PROSPERITY OF THE INSTITUTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PRINCETON, Nov. 10.—The annual fall meeting of the trustees was held this afternoon. Dr. McCosh resigned the office of president, his resignation to take effect at the end of next term. Nothing of importance was transacted except the reading of the president's report. Dr. McCosh spoke of the great prosperity of the college, the large number of students entering this year, and the success of the elective system, the addition and success of the new fellowships and the advantages of a university lecture course, which has already been commenced. In closing Dr. McCosh said: "For several years past I have been sensitive as to whether I may not be continuing in my office to the detriment of the college. I am so far relieved by finding that no such effect has yet followed. Our entrance class this year, 179, is larger than ever it was before; as also our total number of students, 603. It was 264 when I came here and this while we have gradually been raising our standard of scholarship. Thanks to our generous benefactors, our grounds and buildings, books and apparatus, have been doubled or trebled. But, having been in your service for over nineteen years, and being several years above the threescore-and-ten, the time has come to look to my retiring from the presidency of the college. I see it clearly to be my duty to ask the Board to accept my resignation at its next meeting in February and appoint a successor to me, it being understood that I retain my office till the beginning of the third term. I leave the college in a healthy state, intellectually, morally and religiously.

A COMPLETE SURPRISE TO THE TRUSTEES.

THEY HEARD OF DR. M'COSH'S RESIGNATION WITH DEEP REGRET—POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS.

Henry M. Alexander, the well-known lawyer, who is a graduate of Princeton and a member of the Board of Trustees, and who was present at the meeting of that body yesterday, speaking of the resignation, said last evening:

"The meeting of the Board to-day was an unusually large one, but there had been no intimation of Dr. McCosh's intention, and his resignation was an entire surprise to the Board. It created a profound impression and a feeling of unaffected sadness. I cannot recall an occasion where an announcement of similar kind produced such overwhelming regret. But the Doctor's action is understood to be final and irrevocable. He decided upon it after long and thorough deliberation. It is in conformity with the settled opinion of his family that he has arrived at an age when he must be relieved from the burden of responsibility which it was feared, owing to the Doctor's persistent activity and irrepressible habit of constant work, might bring his life to a sudden termination. I may say, however, that I never saw Dr. McCosh looking better. He is seemingly in possession of the most robust health. It is probably wise for him to stop before he begins to show signs of breaking down. But it is not the intention that the college shall be wholly deprived of his wonderful abilities and great experience in teaching. It is expected that his relations with the institution will be continued in some capacity—either as professor or lecturer probably. A committee to take into consideration the whole matter of the resignation and to make such suggestions as may be deemed proper was appointed. The members of the committee are Dr. S. H. Pennington, of Newark, N. J., chairman; the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New-York; Henry M. Alexander, of New-York; John A. Stewart, of New-York; the Rev. Dr. W. H. Green, professor in the Theological Seminary of Princeton, N. J.; Charles