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FOUR WILL HANG.

The Governor Commutes the Sentence of Fielden and Schwab to Imprisonment for Life.

Lingg Forestalls His Sentence by Blowing His Head to Pieces With a Fulminating Cap.

A Full Resume of the Crime for Which the Remaining Anarchists Will be Hanged To-day.

Portraits of the Seven Malefactors Accompanied by Short Biographies of Each.

Scenes at the Chicago Jail on Receipt of the News—The Sentiment There—Preparations for the Executions.

The general interest centering in the great tragedy of to-day, preceded by that of yesterday in the Chicago jail, calls for some introductory remarks recalling the circumstances which brought it about. The inception of the affair dates back to May 1, 1886, when the extensive strikes that had been set for that day took place. Previous to this Lingg, the bomb maker, had prepared a trunkful of bombs, which the testimony developed at the trial afterwards proved were intended to be used with murderous effect at a mass-meeting of workingmen against the police. On Monday, May 3, the assault of the strikers on McCormick's factory was made by an excited crowd of strikers, who had been roused to madness by Spies, Lingg and others of the Anarchists, and they made the attack that has become historic. They were scattered by police, who shot several of the rioters. This gave the Anarchist leaders their

CUE FOR THE DEVILTRY

they had foreordained and a meeting of the "armed sections" of the International Arbeiter Association was held at Grief's Hall, 54 West Lake street, Chicago. Here the plan of bomb-throwing was arranged and the details of the murderous programme fully settled, and it was determined to call a mass-meeting of working men at the Haymarket next evening. Hand bills were distributed early Tuesday morning, the last words of which were "Workingmen! Arm yourselves and appear in full force." The bombs were prepared by Lingg and left in a trunk at the appointed rendezvous, Neff's Hall, 58 Cleyburn avenue, in a passage way where, to the number of fifty or sixty, they were obtained by those appointed to do the devilish work. The meeting was attended by only a couple of thousand people instead of the 25,000 the Anarchist leaders had expected. They calculated that with such a backing as this they could inaugurate a "social revolution." This disconcerted them. They had hardly any besides Anarchists present to deal with. They

DID NOT CALCULATE

to face the police themselves exclusively. At length the speaking began. Spies, Parsons and Fielden addressed the mob from a wagon. The first two were so tame that there was danger of the whole affair becoming a laughing stock and expiring in ridicule. Fielden took the stand and soon had his hearers wrought up to the proper pitch by his outrageous incendiary talk. It was in full view of the Desplaines street police station, where seven companies of police were massed in anticipation of the outcome. When Fielden's language had evidently produced the effect the police feared and it was time to show the strength of the Law to the men who were ripe for its infringement, the police marched down Desplaines street in platoons extending from curb to curb, and Captain Ward commanded the meeting to disperse. Immediately Fielden gave the signal agreed upon for the bomb-throwing and the

WORK OF CARNAGE.

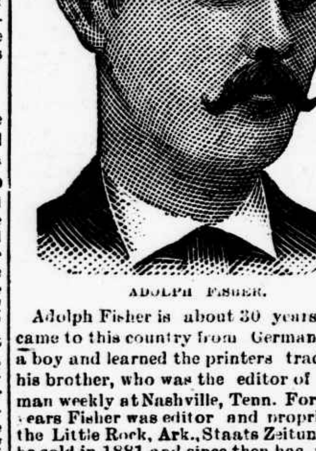
began. Seven police were instantly killed and about sixty mangled by the work of the incarnate fiends. Nobly the police unflinchingly closed their ranks and poured volley after volley into the mob until the wretches scattered to their dens. The leaders were arrested at once, save Parsons, who afterwards gave himself up. They were tried before Judge Gary in a trial lasting two months, beginning on June 21, which held the attention of the civilized world. The criminals were defended by Captain Black, and the prosecution conducted by State's Attorney Grinnell. All were sentenced to death except Neebe who got fifteen years imprisonment.

THEY APPEALED

to the Supreme Court of the State where the decision of the court below was sustained. They appealed to the court of last resort in the land with equal success. Unexampled efforts have been brought to bear on the Governor to commute their sentence to imprisonment for life. In the case of two it has been successful. Fielden and Schwab have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life. Lingg ended his career as desperately as he has lived. The other four will surrender their worthless lives to-day on the scaffold, a poor atonement for the seven brave officers whose lives were extinguished suddenly by that bomb that stretched sixty others on beds of agonizing pain for months. The mills of the gods have ground exceeding slow in this instance and their grist has not been as fine as it might have been. We present below the cuts of the seven accompanied by a short biography of each, commencing with the most rabid of them who, living, like a scorpion envenomed all with whom he came in contact, and like a scorpion when unable to escape from certain death, stung himself to death with the only weapon he knew—dynamite.

LOUIS LINGG.

Louis Lingg, the bomb-thrower, committed suicide yesterday in the Chicago jail at 8:45 a. m. When he committed the deed he was lying on his face on his cot. The agent he used was a small fulminating cap, about an inch long, filled with fulminate of mercury, to which a small fuse was attached. He held the cap in his mouth and lit the fuse with a candle which was lit in his cell. The explosion, which was terrific, tore half of his head away. The officials were startled by it and thought it was a bomb. Deputy O'Neill rushed into the cell at once and found Lingg lying on his back with great holes in his head from which blood flowed in torrents. He was at once carried into the jail office and placed on a table. He was still breathing faintly and while Dr. Gray was examining him he coughed slightly and the blood poured forth again from his terrible wounds, and from his mouth and nose. He presented a most horrible sight. The lower part of his jaw was completely torn off, and his thick auburn hair matted with blood. His cheeks were torn out and hung down in ragged pieces on his neck. His teeth were knocked out, the gums torn away, and a small stump of the tongue appeared protruding from his mangled throat. In the upper part of his throat, immediately under the lower part of the jaw bone a terrible gap was torn out from the outside. The ball of the thumb of the left hand with which he had touched off the explosive in his mouth, was torn open. All that medical aid could do was immediately done but he lingered in agony until 3:55 p. m. when he expired. He is the man who manufactured the dynamite bomb used in the Haymarket riot. He is said to have confessed that he was born an Anarchist and that he was ready to die at any moment for the cause, saying that he would be only too glad to be sacrificed for the sake of the principles which he has agitated. Lingg was a foreigner, having come to America from Zurich, Switzerland, in August, 1885, with the intention of promulgating and spreading Anarchistic doctrines. On his arrival here he immediately associated himself with prominent leaders of the Anarchistic party and became one of their most trusted agents, Louis Lingg was about 23 years of age and learned far beyond the average man of that age, being well educated and of considerable firmness and ability. Lingg's experiments with dynamite have been the results of recipes read and studied from various books and papers on the subject and his success with the bomb thrown in the May riot of 1886 in Chicago and his violent death yesterday prove that he had not studied in vain.

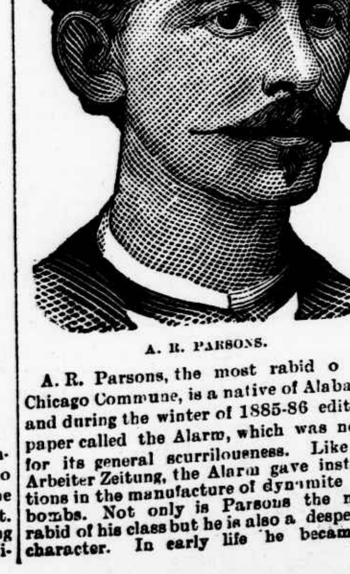


ADOLPH FISHER.

Adolph Fisher is about 30 years old; he came to this country from Germany when a boy and learned the printers trade with his brother, who was the editor of a German weekly at Nashville, Tenn. For several years Fisher was editor and proprietor of the Little Rock, Ark., Staats Zeitung. This he sold in 1881 and since then has worked at his trade in St. Louis and Chicago. Since the time of his arrival in Chicago he has been a most rabid Anarchist and has often accused Spies and Schwab of being half-hearted, and of not having the courage of their convictions. He, like Engel, believed they were not radical enough. At one time he started "Der Anarchist," a fire-eating weekly designed to supplant the Arbeiter Zeitung. He helped organize the International Workingman's Association and was active in the affairs of the concern. Fisher belonged to what was known as the "Northwest Group," the same which Engel was instrumental in starting.

SAMUEL FIELDEN.

Samuel Fielden is an Englishman; all the other Anarchists with the exception of Parsons, who is an American, are German. Fielden was born in Todmorden, Lancashire, England, in 1847 and spent thirteen years of his boyhood working in a cotton mill. In early manhood he became a Sunday school superintendent and Methodist minister in his native place. In 1868 he came to New York, worked for a few months in a cotton mill and then went to Chicago. For a greater portion of the time since then, up to the time of his incarceration he worked as a laborer. He joined the Liberal League in 1880, where he met Spies and Parsons. He became a Socialist in 1883 and has spent much time as a traveling agitator of the International Working People's Association. Benjamin F. Butler made a special plea before the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of Fielden, taking the ground that as his client was not a citizen of this country he should go free. The appeal was not granted. Fielden is one of the coarsest of the whole gang and is uneducated and slovenly in dress as well as in morals.

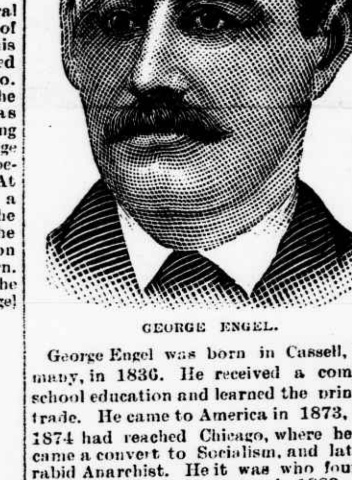


A. R. PARSONS.

A. R. Parsons, the most rabid o Chicago Commune, is a native of Alabama, and during the winter of 1885-86 edited a paper called the Alarm, which was noted for its general scurrilousness. Like the Arbeiter Zeitung, the Alarm gave instructions in the manufacture of dynamite and bombs. Not only is Parsons the most rabid of his class but he is also a desperate character. In early life he became a resident of Texas. He held two subordinate offices in Austin, and at one time was secretary of the State Senate. He married a mulatto in 1872, and was in consequence disowned by his relatives and forced to leave Texas. Coming to Chicago he worked for a time, and then became a professional labor agitator. He was at one time Master Workman of District Assembly No. 24, Knights of Labor, and President of the Trades' Assembly for three years. In 1879 he was nominated by the Socialistic Labor party for President of the United States, but declined, as he was not 35 years old. In 1883 at Pittsburg he helped to form the platform of the International Working People's Association at Pittsburg. He was put forth as candidate for city clerk in this year. He became editor of the Alarm, the organ of the American group, in 1884.

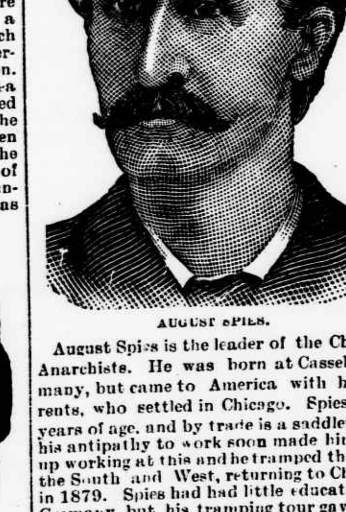
MICHAEL SCHWAB.

Michael Schwab, who was arrested at the same time as Spies and the other Anarchists for their participation in the Haymarket riots of 1886 was born near Mannheim, in Germany, and was educated in a convent and learned the printer's trade. In 1873 he came to America and engaged in book binding. It was in 1883 that he became associated with Spies on the Arbeiter Zeitung, being associate editor at the time of his arrest. He is a typical Anarchist in appearance and also as regards personal courage. Fielden, when asked if he thought Schwab threw the bomb that killed so many of the police said, "I cannot tell. I do not believe he has the courage. I have never seen it put to the test." His wife, or rather the woman who lived with him, in free love fashion, belongs to a noted Anarchist family and is an exile from Austria. Schwab has been associated with the communists of France and Germany. He is personally acquainted with Most, the New York Anarchist, and gained many of his ideas from that notorious agitator. Schwab was author of most of the editorials that incited the workingmen to violence that appeared in the Arbeiter Zeitung.



GEORGE ENGEL.

George Engel was born in Cassell, Germany, in 1836. He received a common school education and learned the printers' trade. He came to America in 1873, and 1874 had reached Chicago, where he became a convert to Socialism, and later a rabid Anarchist. He it was who founded the famous Northwest group in 1883. The branch of the International Workingmen's Association which existed in Chicago during 1885 and up to 1886, was a compact, well-disciplined organization. At the head of it was a general or central committee. Next to it came the Lehr and Wher Verein, a secret military society divided into companies. Then came the armed section of the various "groups" practising their weekly drills at night and on Sundays in various parts of the city, and in some instances, under the direction and instruction of the officers of the Lehr and Wehr Verein. Then came the unarmed members of the groups, who were constantly in contact with their armed brethern, and in hearty sympathy with their purpose and principles. The central or governing authority of this organization had its headquarters in the Arbeiter Zeitung office. From that place its policy was dictated, and the orders which controlled its movements issued. Engel was one of the leaders and helped to shape the policy of the organization.



AUGUST SPIES.

August Spies is the leader of the Chicago Anarchists. He was born at Cassel, Germany, but came to America with his parents, who settled in Chicago. Spies is 32 years of age, and by trade is a saddler, but his antipathy to work soon made him give up working at this and he tramped through the South and West, returning to Chicago in 1879. Spies had had little education in Germany, but his tramping tour gave him great practical knowledge, and to this he added diligent study, becoming proficient in the use of both German and English languages. When he returned to Chicago the Socialists had just demonstrated their strength by polling 10,000 votes for Dr. Ernst Schmidt, their candidate for Mayor. Spies entered politics and soon he and his friends gained control of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," a German daily, with moderate communistic tendencies. Spies' position on the paper was at first a secondary one, but he continued his studies and in a short time was made editor of the sheet. Herr John Most, the New York Anarchist, visited Chicago about that time and he proved the leaven in the Anarchist dough. Spies at once embraced the doctrines of Most and the "Arbeiter Zeitung" became a radical, Anarchistic sheet. In the same ratio that its violence increased the better class of its subscribers fell off and soon it was read only by the "riff raff." Almost daily did the paper advocate attacks on the police, encouraging—nay, advising the use of dynamite bombs, the process for the manufacture of which it gave instructions in its columns. When the eight-hour movement was inaugurated Spies was in the van, and he it was who made the first speech from the wagon on the memorable day of the killing of the police. He began his address by denouncing capital and claiming that he was not the cause of the riots, but that they resulted from class oppression. After making his harangue he sneaks off in order to be away from the scene should a collision occur, but he was nevertheless indicted and convicted.

RESULT OF INTERCESSION.

Fielden and Schwab Pardoned—The Rest Will Hang.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., November 10.—The following is the Governor's decision in full in the Anarchist case:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 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 Engel and Louis Lingg were found guilty by the verdict of a jury and afterwards 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 final hearing and after mature deliberation, unanimously affirmed the judgment of the court below. The case now comes before me by the 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 petitions. A 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 in the exercise of the constitutional power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, unless used upon the belief on my part of their entire innocence of the crime of which they stand convicted. 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, am precluded from considering the question of commutation of the sentences of Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fiecher, Geo. Engel and Louis Lingg to imprisonment in the penitentiary, as they emphatically declare 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 commutation of their sentences. 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 court, a most careful consideration of the whole subject leads me to the conclusion that the sentence of 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. As to said Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab 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 the defendants, August Spies, Adolph Fisher, George Engel, Albert R. Parsons and Louis Lingg, I regret to say that under a solemn sense of the obligations of my office, I have been unable to do so.

[Signed] RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Governor.

GENERAL PUBLIC BUSINESS RESUMED.

The announcement of the Governor's decision in the Anarchists case spread like wildfire this evening, and the greatest excitement naturally prevailed. Much speculation had been indulged in during the day, and since noon the impression had been prevalent that the sentence of Fielden and Schwab would be commuted, and possibly that of Spies or Parsons. The decision can't be said to have been by any means a surprise here, and it is no exaggeration to say that the Governor's action meets with general approval. Since the public announcement of the decision the Governor has remained in his study at the mansion and is engaged this evening in considering the great volume of general public business which has accumulated while the all-absorbing case was pending. He is evidently giving no heed whatever to the great volume of threatening letters he had received as lights are shining brightly from the windows of the executive mansion and everything has its wonted appearance. Four policemen are, however, keeping a close lookout around the mansion and will doubtless continue to do so nightly until some time after the execution of the condemned.

BLACK TO MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT.

It is learned at a late hour to-night that Captain Black has wired 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 he is insane and has been for many months and is not responsible for his actions. He will also make a plea for Spies and in fact for all the condemned men. Certain it is that Black will arrive in the morning and that Schilling has remained over to meet him and join in the plea to the Governor. Schilling was approached by an Associated Press reporter late to-night but positively refused to be interviewed or answer any questions whatever relating to the subject, yet he did not deny the authenticity of the report.

THE NEWS IN CHICAGO.

Painful Scenes of Parting in Jail—Spies and Nina Exchange a Last Embrace.

CHICAGO, November 10.—When the news of the commutation of sentence of Fielden and Schwab was received at the jail there was an extraordinary scene of activity. The news was sent to the relatives of the condemned men and in a short time they began to fill the jail. The first of the women to come was Mrs. Schwab. Soon after Schwab was brought from his cell to the main office, his wife quickly advanced to him and throwing her arms about his neck burst into tears. Schwab returned the embrace in a calm manner and soon the two were chatting quietly together. After this, Spies and Fisher were brought from their cells and taken to the jail library. Engel was brought to the private office of Gen. Voltz. This was done for the purpose of allowing the relatives to take their last interviews. The first one of the women to arrive after Mrs. Schwab was Miss Engel, the daughter of the condemned Anarchist. When the two met in the private office there was

AN OUTBURST OF GRIEF

which it is impossible to describe. Father and daughter clung to each other and sobbed convulsively. Their conversation was in German and listened to only by Deputy Oleson. Then came Mrs. Spies, the mother of August. She had been waiting outside for an hour and a half. Her sobs could be heard through the corridors of the building. She did not stay long in the library with her son, and on her exit from the jail Mrs. Fisher was admitted. She went into the library and her lamentations were heard above the tramp of deputies who swarm about the place. But the crowning scene of all was the visit of Nina Van Zandt the proxy wife of Spies. She was conducted to the library by Deputy Oleson. As she walked through the main office she betrayed no emotion. The moment she saw August, however, she completely changed her demeanor. There was a look, then a gasp and in a trice the lovers were in each other's arms. A bevy of curious reporters and officers crowded up to the door of the library but it was quickly shut by the deputy. The interview between the prisoner and his faithful devotee lasted nearly half an hour. What actually transpired

WILL NEVER BE KNOWN

to the world, but it was sufficient to bring a glimmer of tears to the eyes of the old deputy. In half an hour the lovers had parted and the excitement of the entrance of Nina had passed. At 6 o'clock there was an influx of deputy sheriff's to the jail. They all wore heavy overcoats and in the right hand pockets of these were bulky objects, which to the eyes of the experienced were plainly revolvers. Orders were given forbidding the entrance of any one not connected with the press or sheriffs office. Then some of the deputies went to supper and matters quieted down. A rumor was started to the effect that Schwab and Fielden would be removed to Joliet at 6:30 o'clock, but Jailer Folz declared he had no orders to that effect.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

"What preparations have you made against possible trouble as a result of to-morrow's execution?" asked the reporter of General Fitzsimmons, commander of the brigade of State troops.

"I can outline no plans," said the General. "It would not be policy. I will say, however, that five hundred men of the First Regiment and seven hundred and fifty of the Second can be thrown into the field for action at very short notice. Seven hundred to eight hundred men of the Third and Fourth Regiments can be gotten here fully equipped for duty in three hours. I do not anticipate trouble, however. Any trouble that may occur will be met most effectually, I think, by police and detachments of the First and Second Regiments. I deprecate the necessity for summary action on the part of the police or troops," continued the general, "but if these wretched enemies of law and order give us cause for action there will be no such leniency as has been allowed them in the past."

"Will your men use blank cartridges, or fire over the heads of the crowd, in case of a riot and an order to fire is given?"

"We have no blank cartridges," said General Fitzsimmons, "and will not fire unless we fire to do execution."

Many conjectures have been made the past few days regarding what orders have been issued to the United States troops now at Highwood. Accordingly a reporter called this afternoon on Major General Terry, commander of the division of Missouri, and asked him what arrangements had been made for transferring troops here in case they were wanted. "After the execution and after the trouble, should any occur," said the General, "I may be willing to talk about it, but I consider it in bad form for any army officer to outline his plans in advance." General Terry thought the militia here would be amply able to take care of any disturbance, together with the police. He considered them a remarkably fine and efficient body of men.

HABEAS CORPUS DENIED.

Attorney Solomon appeared before Judge Tuley this afternoon and made his application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of A. R. Parsons. His point was that the process was void, the record saying the defendant was present when he was absent. He claimed that the order of the court directing the execution of the Anarchists on November 11 was unconstitutional and void, inasmuch as such final process must read: "In the name of the people of the State of Illinois." He read many decisions in support of his point. One of Mr. Solomon's main points was that the Illinois Supreme Court should have returned the case to the Lower Court, where the sentence should have again been pronounced. Neglect to do this, he argued, was a fatal error. The writ was refused by Judge Tuley.

WHAT THE REST THOUGHT ABOUT IT.

The explosion in Lingg's cell created a decided sensation in the jail. All the prisoners, over 200 heard the report. Jailer Folz was the one who carried the news that Lingg had used such deadly means to make away with himself to the other Anarchists. The jailer approached Parsons' cell: "Lingg has killed himself" said Mr. Folz.

"Great God! is that so?" exclaimed Parsons.

"Yes it's a fact," was the reply.

"Well, my God!" exclaimed Parsons, "I wish myself I had some dynamite, I would kill myself only too quickly."

August Spies was then informed of the tragedy. "I expected nothing else," said Spies quietly. "Ever since the finding of the bombs in his cell last Sunday I was satisfied that if it was possible he would make away with himself. For my own and comrades sake I am glad he is out of the way."

According to Jailer Folz all of the remaining Anarchists are completely broken down. They look on the suicide of Lingg as placing him in the category of an extreme Anarchist, which place they do not wish to occupy themselves. Schwab became deeply depressed. He walked up and down his cell with his head on his breast. Engel and Fisher refused to talk to their keeper, but were evidently almost overwhelmed by the tragedy.

AGONY AND SUSPENSE

were passed by the jail inmates in the cells above and around. There was a shuffling of feet on the stone floor and then hundreds of strained eyes watching down through the iron doors and bars saw a group of guards in shirt sleeves struggling across the dimly lighted area bearing by the legs and arms the body of the man between them. The upturned face was a huge clot of blood, but the turnkey who supported the head, had his fingers wound tightly into the unmistakable brown curling ringlets of the bomb-maker, Louis Lingg. The big key of Jailer Faltz grating on the main lock interrupted for a moment the sound of pattering blood on the whitestone pavement. There was a creaking of rusty hinges and the Anarchists and common jail birds had gazed their last on Louis Lingg. A few steps brought the huddled up cortege to the bath-room of the jail, a stuffy little apartment scarcely ten feet square. Lingg was dumped on the floor with scant tenderness by the men who have been daily half expecting

TO MEET THEIR DEATH

at his hands. To all appearances the Anarchist was stark dead. His lithe athletic form was clothed only in a short tunic and his brawny limbs seemed rigid. A small pool of gore was soon floating the brown curls surmounting the broad shoulders, and one glance showed how Lingg had striven with dynamite to blow off his own head. The entire lower half of the once handsome face was gone, including the upper lip and jaw. Where the nose had been was now a jagged bloody gap extending across to the ears and down the Adam's apple. "Open your eyes, Lingg," exclaimed the jail doctor who had just reached the room. To the astonishment of bystanders Lingg's eyes opened and he looked calmly about him. He was immediately raised on a table and propped up with pillows. He was washed hurriedly, while cloth bandages were passed around the lower part of his face and around the top of his head, hiding all but the nose and forehead, all loose dangling bones and flesh being first cut away. The gutta percha mouth of a fountain syringe was inserted in the great hole left by the dynamite. By this method water and brandy were administered. This was repeated at intervals. Lingg meanwhile gazing steadfastly about him watching every move of those in the room, but apparently

INDIFFERENT TO WHAT THEY DID

and caring nothing about the almost ceaseless slamming of doors only a few feet distant. Every now and then without any seeming immediate cause a fearful hollow groaning would sound through the bandages. The listeners aghast would abandon the room only to give place to a new set not yet weakened by the horrors within the death chamber. Lingg moved his long sinewy arm easily. His left hand was torn by dynamite, and without trouble he wrote in German simple directions as to raising him higher or the like. Beyond a glance of recognition of Captain Black, who came into the room for a moment and said: "Poor fellow," there was nothing to

BREAK THE HORRIBLE AGONY

of six mortal hours, but wait for deaths approach. Rev. Dr. Bolton, the Methodist minister attending Fielden, went in but got no answering look from Lingg. The minister came out, shaking his head, helpless. Lingg's breathing gradually became slower, the pallor on the forehead deepened and a slight glaze was noticed in the now sunken eyes. Some said "He is dying" and the reporters made ready for a rush to the nearest telegraph office. Lingg's big breast heaved once and was still. His eyes looked straight ahead with something of their old brightness, but at a whisper from the doctor the reporters dashed to the telephone, falling one over the other down the narrow stairway to the court yard in their efforts to tell the news first. While the reporters were tumbling and running, the doctor raised Lingg's right arm. It fell back on the table limp, and the attendant's right and left forefingers were laid on Lingg's forehead and pushed the eyelids shut. In a moment the little room was empty of all but the ghastly corpse of the bomb-maker, Louis Lingg.

THE JAILER'S EXPLANATION.

Jailer Folz and his son, who acts as chief turnkey, were much depressed this evening over the event of the day. Mr. Folz was asked the way in which Lingg had kept the dynamite cap from the eyes of his keepers. He said the only way he could account for it was that Lingg had secreted it in his hair, which was remarkably bushy, or in part of his person indelicate to mention. No other explanation was possible as he was stripped to the skin yesterday while his clothes were being thoroughly examined. Regarding the manner of suicide Folz said: "The cap is between one and one and a half inches long; is made of copper and the outer end is plugged with a piece of lead. The copper for at least half an inch is filled with dynamite, then a small portion is filled with fulminating powder. Into this powder runs a fuse. In my opinion Lingg while lying in bed reached out his hand back from his table, lighted the candle then placed the cap in his mouth with the fuse outward. To this he placed the candle and a mortal wound resulted."

THE SHERIFF NOTIFIES THEM.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Sheriff Matson came to the jail. His mission was twofold. He wanted to give personal notice to Spies, Engel, Fisher and Parsons that they would have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. He also wanted to see that his deputies were so placed that all unauthorized people should be kept from the vicinity. When the Sheriff went into the cell room he was accompanied by Deputies Price, Turner and Gilpen. The quartette staid in the cell room about twenty minutes. The Sheriff would only say that none of the condemned men showed any signs of breaking down. It was at 7:25 o'clock that the Rev. Dr. Bolton of the First Methodist church called on Parsons. His visit lasted about three minutes, and his efforts to get Parsons to consider spiritual matters were of no avail. At 8:10 o'clock Spies, Fisher and Engel were taken from the rooms in which they had bade farewell to their relatives and consigned to their cells. These were soon closely guarded. An armed deputy stood in front of each barred door. Inside the cell of each prisoner was a lantern while a table was placed outside and on this was a lamp thus giving the guards an opportunity to watch the movements of each prisoner.

MRS. PARSONS CREATES A SCENE.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons created a scene in the Criminal Court building about 10 o'clock. She walked down Michigan street to the main entrance and was admitted to the hallway by armed guards. She had with her a lady friend. Approaching the door which leads to the jail yard she demanded permission to proceed. This was denied her by the Deputy Sheriff, who was acting under direction of Sheriff Matson.

"But I must go to see my husband!" exclaimed Mrs. Parsons.

"You cannot," was the firm reply. Then the dusky wife of the Anarchists threw up her hand and fell to the tiled floor in a dead faint. It took over twenty minutes to bring her to consciousness, but when this was done she was escorted from the building. Parsons was informed of the episode.

A BOMB DISCOVERY.

About 8 o'clock to-night a bomb was found by Thos. Maloney in the rear of the residence of James Brayton, on Yale near Sixty-third street, in Englewood. The bomb consisted of a piece of gas pipe twelve inches long and about two inches in diameter filled with pieces of iron and a substance supposed to be dynamite. Mr. Brayton was one of the jurors who convicted the Anarchists. He said to a reporter to-night that he did not fear any organized attack, but believed trouble might be anticipated from cranks. He had received several threatening letters since the sentence was pronounced on the Anarchists, and has consulted with reference to them with Chief Ebersold, State's Attorney Grinnell and Captain Schaack. Two officers were detailed to guard his house.

THE ERECTION OF THE SCAFFOLD

began at 10:15 o'clock. The first intimation that the newspaper men had of it was the falling of a heavy board. Then came blows of hammers and each one was distinctly heard in the dead quiet which prevailed. The gallows is put up in the north east corridor of the jail, where for many years all the Cook County hangings have taken place. The scaffold is the same used in the hanging of the three Italian murderers, but has been lengthened for the purpose of swinging off the four Anarchists at once. It is painted a dead brown color.

CLOSING SCENES.

COOK COUNTY JAIL, CHICAGO, November 10, 2 a. m.—At 1 o'clock a change was made in the death watch. Deputy Hartke had been guarding Spies since 8 o'clock. He reported that he had quite a long talk with Spies and declared he had no reason to be afraid and then launched forth in a tirade against the courts. At 11 o'clock Spies lay down on his cot and closed his eyes but did not sleep. Several times he got up for a drink of water, but his every movement betokened a firmness which was astonishing. So it was with the rest of the Anarchists. Parsons had the nerve to entertain his guard with songs. His fortitude was the wonder of all who heard him. Between 1 and 2 o'clock the Sheriff and his assistants tested the gallows. Heavy bags of sand were attached to the ropes, and the traps were sprung. The machine worked to perfection and in all respects was satisfactory to the authorities. Then an unusual quiet prevailed in the jail. The only noise in the cell room was the low voices of a few deputies, the turning of a key in a lock and the rapid ticking of the telegraph instrument, which was telling the world of the last hours of the four Anarchists.

Good Feeling Restored.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—Gen. Terry informed the War Department of the receipt of the following from the Crow Agency: The Crow reported yesterday still to be arrested is in custody, also Chief Crazy-Head, whom I find implicated in the trouble. I had a talk with the assembled Crows to-day. Good feeling prevails amongst them. I will retain the troops until the Indians disperse, then gradually return them to their respective posts.

O'Brien's Discomfort.

DUBLIN, November 9.—Justice of the Peace Eagan has paid a visit to O'Brien in the prison at Tullamore and states that he found him looking exceedingly ill. O'Brien told him that he had not had a change of linen since he entered the prison. The Governor of the jail, who was present, told him he could have a change if he wished, meaning he could have prison clothes.

A SWEEPING VICTORY.

The Democratic Ticket in New York Elected by Fifteen to Twenty Thousand Majority—Grant Badly Left.

The Next Virginia Legislature Will Elect a Democratic Successor to Riddleberger—Mahone's Star Waning.

Substantial Democratic Gains in Least Expected Quarters—Cheering Election News For Democrats.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 8.—During the day a number of arrests were made for illegal voting, but no trouble occurred at any of the polling places. Rumors of trading off the State ticket, both Democrats and Republicans, in favor of either Fellows or Nicoll, were plentiful during the afternoon. The fight over the District Attorneyship overshadowed every other question. The George vote in the city was even smaller than was anticipated. Democrats and Republicans all over the State got out all their voters and lines were tightly drawn. Outside of New York and Kings Counties Cook received 87 677; Grant, 98,632; Huntington, 9,477; George, 5,530. The same districts in 1885 gave Hill 93,235, Davenport 107,077. Bascom 7,318.

If the average Democratic majority, as far as heard from, continues throughout, Cook will have a majority of about 75,000 in New York and Brooklyn.

New York City complete: Cook, 100,776; Grant, 54,879; George, 34,420; Hall, 49,590; Huntington, 10,186; Beecher, 26.

BUFFALO, November 8.—Forty-two districts out of sixty-one in this city give Cook 11,200: Grant, 13,140, a Democratic gain of 2,488 over last year.

The Herald's bulletin says: "New York has gone Democratic by 10,000 to 15,000 majority." The Sun says George's vote will not reach 60,000 in New York State.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., November 8.—The election is passing off rather quietly, but a large vote is being polled. At every precinct in the city both Democrats and Coalitionists are working earnestly to bring out a full vote. Ex-Congressman John S. Wise and A. B. Gingon, a prominent Democratic lawyer, were arrested this morning charged with wilfully obstructing voters. Both were released on bail.

WINCHESTER, Va., November 8.—Indications are that this city will be close, with the chances in favor of the Democrats. The Republicans have carried it by a majority for several years.

RICHMOND, Va., November 8.—Unofficial figures show twenty of twenty-four precincts in Richmond give 500 majority for the Democratic candidates for the House of Delegates. Returns from twenty counties and cities in the State do not show a gain or a loss to either party.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The Sun claims Mahone is defeated in Virginia, and that a United States Democratic Senator will succeed him.

It is estimated that the Democrats will have three-fourths of the Senate and nearly two-thirds of the House of Delegates, thus insuring the election of a Democratic United States Senator, vice Riddleberger.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—The voting at 2 p. m. is very heavy. Reports current for several days of a coalition between the Democrats and the Union Labor party, whereby the latter are to vote for Powell for Governor in return for the Democratic vote for the Union Labor General Assembly candidate, are being to some extent verified, and on this account it is probable that Powell will have a majority of two or three thousand in the county. Republicans concede that the labor men are working for Powell, but don't believe there are enough to give him the county.

Comparisons will be made with the Governor's vote of 1885. There are 2,167 wards and precincts in the State. In 1885 the vote was as follows: Republican, 359,251; Democratic, 341,830; Prohibition, 28,031; Labor, 2,001; scattering, 3,774. Total vote, 733,967.

The absence of the Union Labor vote in 1885 and its large proportion now in Cincinnati causes an increase in the one Republican gain in this county out of proportion to the total vote. While the labor vote has drawn more heavily from the Democrats than from the Republicans, which is usually the case, the Republican gain is increased, though the Republican total may be decreased. One hundred and eighteen precincts in Ohio show a net Republican gain of 1,923. Foraker 16,700, Powell 10,835, Zeitz 2,949. Sharp 849.

In Hamilton County returns already received show Foraker has carried the county by a majority of possibly three thousand.

WARREN, O., October 8.—Arnold, Republican, received a majority of 542 over Charles S. Bradley, Democrat, and a plurality of 838. Only a plurality was necessary to elect at this election. The total vote cast is 15,630, about 1,600 less than the vote of the district of the extraordinary State election last spring, but over 4,000 more than the vote at the regular Congressional election last fall, when Bradley had a plurality of about 600 over Diton, the then Republican candidate, a majority being then necessary to elect.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—Twenty-six wards out of thirty-one in the city give for State Treasurer Hart, Republican, 70,439. The figures for Supreme Judge on the State ticket will give Williams (Republican) about the same as that received. Republicans elect two Commissioners and the Democrats one. At 12 o'clock eighteen counties in the State outside of Philadelphia have been heard from. These counties give a net Democratic gain of 9,196, on the vote for State Treasurer in 1885, when Greay (Republican) received a plurality of 43,516. Hart (Republican) majority in the State will be about 25,000, and Williams (Republican) for Supreme Judge about the same.

The Alleghany county Republican ticket is elected by 15,000 to 20,000 majority. The returns indicate a Republican majority in the State of 20,000.

The Republican candidates for Sheriff and Comtroller were defeated in Philadelphia city. Twenty-two out of thirty one wards show a Republican majority for State Treasurer of 9,000.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, November 8, 11:45 p. m.—It is still impossible to give figures on the election in Cook County. The Republicans have carried everything. It is asserted by good authority that the election of Gary, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Longnecker, State's Attorney, and the Jury Commission law has been carried. Annexation to Chicago was carried in Hyde, Park, Cicero and Jefferson. The towns of Lake and Lakeview voted against annexation. Judge Gary's re-election was practically a walkover. His name was on all tickets except that of the Socialistic wing of the United Labor party.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, November 8, 9 p. m.—At Republican Headquarters, Chairman Burden claims that the Republicans will have a plurality of not less than 14,000 and may reach 17,000. The net loss to the Democratic ticket in Boston is not less than 30,000, while Republicans claim that returns so far in show they have gained three or four senators and a dozen or more representatives. The total returns received so far at Republican Headquarter show a Democratic net loss in the state of 8,400. At Democratic Headquarters they are making no claims except that the vote will be found to be very close, when the returns are all in.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, November 8.—The polls close very late in Iowa. Many are not closed at this hour, 8:45. Returns will be late. Twelve precincts reported up to this hour show scarcely any change from the vote of last year. Returns from the City of Des Moines will be late. The tickets are badly scratched and counting did not begin till late.

DES MOINES, Iowa, November 8.—Special dispatches to the Register from 25 precincts give Larrabee 2,737, Anderson 2,756, a net Democratic gain of 278. Register specials from forty-nine precincts show a net Democratic gain of 763.

DES MOINES, November 8.—One hundred townships and wards reported to the State Register show a net Democratic gain of 5,820.

Mississippi.

NEW YORK, November 8.—News from Mississippi is to the effect that the election to-day for members of the Legislature and county officers passed off quietly. A very small vote has been polled. There is no opposition to the ticket.

JACKSON, Miss., November 8.—The election to-day in Mississippi for members of the Legislature and county officers was the quietest ever known. No news is received from contesting counties. Divisions have occurred, but there will be but few other than straight Democrats in the next Legislature.

Michigan.

DETROIT, November 8.—The municipal contest to-day resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket with the exception of City Treasurer by majorities ranging from 1,800 to 3,000. The Democrats also elected fifteen out of sixteen Aldermen.

DETROIT, November 8.—Much of the municipal contest to-day resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket with the exception of City Treasurer.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 8.—The postponed election for representative to Congress from the Second or western district of Rhode Island to-day, resulted in a sweeping Republican victory.

Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., November 8.—Returns from to-day's election at 9:30 p. m. are very meagre, nothing on which to base an estimate on State or Judicial districts.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8.—About forty cities and counties heard from. The Democrats have elected delegates in thirty counties.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, November 8, 10 p. m.—Returns from Baltimore and State come in very slowly, and nothing definite is yet known.

At Their Old Tricks.

CHICAGO, November 8.—Frederick Koerst and Emil Wende have been locked up by the police on the charge of conspiracy. At the time of arrest Koerst had on his person four heavy revolvers for delivery to Wende, to whom he was under contract to bring a dozen of the same pattern. The Chief of Detectives said the department had evidence of his guilt, and would convict these men and a number of others of conspiracy. For two years Anarchists and Socialists have had their quarters in the northwestern part of the city, while to all outward appearances they seemed to have avoided old haunts and sympathizers, they have been secretly taking an interest in the promulgation of their old time doctrines. The police have had spies amongst them, and as soon as they began plotting last week, a number of them were taken in by detectives. Lieutenant Steele refuses to say how many prisoners have been made.

Peace Reigns at the Reservation.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—General Ruger telegraphs from the Crow Reservation that the refractory Crows who were not killed are in the guard house at Fort Custer with one exception, and he is expected in to-morrow. Chief Deaf Bull, who tried to incite the Cheyennes, is in prison. He thinks the trouble with the Crows is ended and requests authority to send Deaf Bull to Fort Snelling and discretionary authority to send seven others. He says all the Crows except a few scattered parties of no consequence are on the reservation.

Riot at a Socialist Funeral.

PARIS, November 8.—Deputations from several Socialist organizations attended a funeral to-day. Communists attempted to display flags when the police interfered and a riot ensued. The people in the procession offered resistance and the police were compelled to draw their sabres. On the cortege reaching the cemetery violent speeches were made, and there were cries of "Vive la Commune." M. Caffarain, member of the Municipal Council, and one of the leaders in the disturbance, was arrested.

In Favor of the Woman.

RACINE, Wis., November 8.—The case of Rev. Olympia Brown Willis vs. the Inspectors of Election of the Second Ward for withholding her ballot in the municipal election last April, came up for trial to-day in the Circuit Court, Judge Winslow presiding. It is a test of the constitutionality of the State law enacted by the Legislature last spring. Judge Winslow admitted that the law was a bungling affair, but he decided to abide by it, and so decided the case in favor of Mrs. Willis. The defendants will appeal to the Supreme Court.

General Approval of the Alliance.

VIENNA, November 8.—Count Kalnoky in addressing the budget committee to-day, states the Government had received assurances that Russia and other powers interested in Bulgaria would not become a cause of conflict. The programme of a close union with Germany was welcomed in Europe and had resulted in the adhesion of Italy. Another important fact was that public opinion in England was going in the same direction.

Largest Steel Truss in Existence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., November 8.—The first truss of the great Poughkeepsie bridge across the Hudson River was finished and swung clear yesterday. It is 525 feet long between the centers of towers, and is the largest and heaviest steel truss in the world. It rests on steel towers.

The Operator Selected.

BERLIN, November 8.—Prof. Bergman will perform an operation on the throat of the Crown Prince if the physicians decide that such a step is necessary. The Emperor, though worried about the condition of the Crown Prince, is improving in health.

The Work of Moonlighters.

DUBLIN, November 8.—A party disguised as moonlighters forced an entrance into a house near Tralee, County Kerry, last night, and shot the owner, named Quirke, in the presence of his family.

Yellow Fever in Florida.

TAMPA, Fla., November 8.—There were four new cases and three deaths from yellow fever yesterday and fourteen cases under treatment at the hospital.