

ONE BOMB'S WORK.

Backward at the Dead of 1886, and Its Awful Results. Fifteen Months have Elapsed, and Many Citizens have Forgotten the Horrors—The Disastrous Missile which Killed and Maimed Sixty-seven Men.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Since the lapse of time has wrought a wonderful change in sentiment toward the convicted anarchists, and the evidence of a number of citizens seem to indicate that it might not be out of place to reproduce some stern truths to the evidence of Dr. John B. Murphy, who attended the wounded policemen at the Desplaines street station on the night of the explosion, and also the facts elicited by Dr. Andrew J. Baxter, who performed a life service for the maimed and mangled men, who were conveyed by ambulance to the county hospital.

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elbow. He died on the night of May 16. We found a piece of shell in the leg and also in the elbow. "Officer Patrick H. Barrett had a piece of shell which passed into his ankle joint. A portion of his right foot had been carried away. Two of his toes were carried away. He recovered.

"Officer Charles Whitney had a piece of shell strike him just over the base of his heart. It tore a piece of the breast bone away, and passed in behind. He is now in a somewhat critical condition, and has symptoms of developing emeurism, which if it does will kill him.

"OFFICER BERNHARD MURPHY had a large wound in the forehead. It was a lacerated wound, and for that reason I call it a shell wound. He had three other wounds.

"Officer McNulty is yet in a critical condition. He had a shell wound in the knee joint. He was delirious three weeks from the shock. He is just now able to sit up in the hospital.

"Officer Smith was struck by a shell at the top of the right collar bone, and lodged in the right collar bone. "Lieutenant Stanton received one wound in the right side of the chest, the missile passing out backwards. Whether it is still in the chest or not I do not know, as we did not find the missile. He had also three wounds in the leg, and one higher up in the leg. He had another in the forearm, and still another in the arm.

"Michael McCormick had a wound in the arm, a small one." "Officer Miller was shot in the left side, just below the axilla. The bullet lodged in his right side just above the hip bone. He asked me if he could live. I told him I could not tell. He then asked me to send for his folks. He asked me later if he would die. I told him he would. His sufferings were terrible—the most of any of the men wounded. He had only one lung left and breathed heavily. He died."

"Officer Simon McMahon had three wounds, made by pieces of the shell." "Officer J. Barrett had a wound in the arm, a small one." "Officer Miller was shot in the left side, just below the axilla. The bullet lodged in his right side just above the hip bone. He asked me if he could live. I told him I could not tell. He then asked me to send for his folks. He asked me later if he would die. I told him he would. His sufferings were terrible—the most of any of the men wounded. He had only one lung left and breathed heavily. He died."

"Officer Arthur Conley was the next examined. He was suffering from a compound fracture of the knee. He is now again, but still quite lame. "Officer Lawrence Murphy was the next examined. He had in all fifteen shell wounds. One in the neck, three or four in the arms, one in his left foot, the shell striking the front portion. The piece of shell was in the great toe and left the foot mangled by a piece of skin. The piece of shell weighed about an ounce and a half.

"Officer Edward Barrett had two shell wounds in his leg. "OFFICER J. H. KING was struck by a piece of shell in the chin. The shell went through his upper lip and passed out, and another piece of shell took a piece of his lower jaw entirely away. He had three slight wounds besides these.

shrieks of pain told too plainly of the deadly nature of the wholesale destruction. The presence of the physicians was hailed with unmistakable delight by the wounded men, and for long hours after the policemen and the anarchists were treated side by side in the stationhouse. Here, stretched on a wooden table lay Officer Tim Flavin, above his heart a dark red stain that told the cause of his deadly stillness. His life was rapidly ebbing away, and by his side stood a black-robed prelate. His gallant comrades lay all around him gritting their teeth in silent pain, and heroically endeavoring to bear up under their excruciating agonies as the surgeons probed their wounds and dressed them. Death would have been a merciful relief to many, but it did not come, and many were doomed to drag out their burdened, some lives maimed, crippled, disabled, a prey to weakness and disease. This, briefly, is the story of the actual occurrence, and it is well it should linger long in the minds of thinking people.

EL PASO. Ex-Minister Foster Returns from Mexico. Season of Festivities Begun. Special to the Gazette.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 11.—Ex-Minister John W. Foster arrived in the city this morning from the City of Mexico, where it is understood he went quietly on a diplomatic mission. Although not positively known what the mission is, it is reported to be in regard to the vacancy created by the death of Minister Manning. It is stated that Minister Foster could have had the place, but he stated to-day that he did not want it. Mr. Foster is an ex-Minister to Mexico, Spain and Russia and was in the latter country when the Czar was killed. He left to-day for California.

Every year at this season the Mexicans in Paso del Norte illuminate the top of the mountain overlooking their city, by building immense bon-fires which last until late in the night. These memorial fires are in anticipation of the second coming of Montezuma, their King and Savior, who tradition says will appear from the east to lead the Aztecs again to power. Last night the illumination extended to the city of Paso del Norte, three miles distant, and will be continued every night until the 8th of December, when the great festa, in honor of our lady of Guadalupe begins and continues with bull fighting, gambling, etc., until the holidays.

Cleburne. Special to the Gazette. CLEBURNE, TEX., Nov. 11.—The artisan well enterprise is now on a fair way to success. The job is now in the hands of J. O. Brown & Co. of Fort Worth, who, with their expert, Mr. Hadley, will push the work. Mr. Hadley is now here, and has sent to Fort Worth for implements. The company will go 1000 feet, and as many more as the city will pay for.

Dr. I. M. Ball of New Boston, Tex., who was seventeen years ago a resident of this city, and who is a Mexican veteran, was in Cleburne on yesterday. He met several of his old acquaintances. Mrs. Rebecca Young Dead. SHERMAN, TEX., Nov. 11.—Mrs. Rebecca Young, wife of Rev. Joseph Young, state lecturer for the United Friends of Temperance, died at her home in this city this morning at 6 o'clock, after a long illness from the effects of complicated diseases. The deceased has been suffering for several years from the disease which caused her death. She leaves a family and a large circle of friends to mourn her demise. Her funeral takes place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

We notice that Tom, Dick and Harry are now appearing with their grandfather's recipes for cough, etc., and seeking a fortune through advertising, but the people know the value of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and will take no other.

Strangers in the City. Are requested to visit the jewelry establishment of Howard Tully on Houston, between Second and Third streets, where the most dazzling display of diamonds and jewelry is shown that ever met your eyes. At present this is the leading place of interest in Fort Worth, as his grand stock of holiday goods has arrived and is well worth the visit to see them.

Big Fat Turkeys. Exactly at the time 100, when people want them. The Fort Worth Grocer Co. are ransacking the whole country buying all they can get hold of, and they keep their stock up to a good selection all the time.

Holiday Jewelry. A nice, fresh, clean stock at Howard Tully's. French Tea and Dinner Sets. The Fort Worth China Company have just received a handsome line of Haviland's French imported china tea and dinner sets.

Silverware in Flash. Such another stock as Howard Tully's can't be found anywhere. Remember his prices are much the lowest and is wholly reliable. Bananas, Oranges and Lemons. The Fort Worth Grocer Co. will not receive any but the finest of these fruits, and when you order your supplies it is understood that you will not have any but the choicest shipped you.

THE ANARCHISTS' LIVES.

All the Seven Germans Except Parsons Who Was an American and Fielden Who is an Englishman.

One a Saddle Maker, a Book Binder, a Carpenter, the Others Editors and Professional Agitators by Trade.



AUGUST SPIES. The insincerity of August Spies, the convicted Chicago anarchist, has been made apparent by his conduct in the affair with Miss VanZandt, the infatuated girl, who wished to marry him. It is contended that if Spies and his band of miscreants really wished to benefit mankind, as they say they do, all worldly passions and desires would be thrust aside. Miss VanZandt was to have inherited \$400,000 from a rich relative, but as soon as the latter heard of her infatuation she was disinherited. This, however, made little difference to the romantic young woman; but she reckoned without her host; the sheriff who has Spies in charge refused to let him enter into the marriage contract. Miss VanZandt thus foiled her intentions spending sometime in Paris—where it is to be hoped she will recover from her pitiable state and duly bear of her betrothal's hanging. August Spies is the leader of the Chicago anarchists. He was born in Cassel, Germany, but came to America with his parents, who settled in Chicago. Spies is thirty-two 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 study, becoming proficient in the use of both the German and English languages. When he returned to Chicago the socialists had just demonstrated their strength by polling 10,000 votes for August 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 anarchistic dough. Spies at once embraced the doctrines of Most, and the "Arbeiter Zeitung" became a radical anarchist sheet. In the same ratio that his 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 it was not the cause of the riots, but that they resulted from class oppressions. After making his heresies he sneaks off in order to be away from the scene should a collision occur, but he was nevertheless indicted and convicted.

ADOLPH FISHER. Adolph Fisher is about thirty 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 freecasting weekly, designed to supplant the Arbeiter Zeitung. He helped organize the International Workingmen's Association, and was active in the affairs of the concern. Fisher belonged to what is known as the "Northwest Group," the same which Engel was instrumental in starting.

LOUIS LINGG. Louis Lingg 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 is 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 is about twenty-three years of age, and is learned far beyond the average man of that age, being well educated and evidently a man 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 has proved that he has not studied in vain.

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 Toddmore, 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 he 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 in 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.

MICHAEL SCHWAB. Michael Schwab, who was arrested at the same time as Spies and the other anarchists for their participation in the Haymarket riots in 1886, was born in Mannheim, in Germany, and was educated in a convent and learned the printers' 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 that Schwab threw the bomb that killed so many of the police, said: "I cannot tell. I do not believe he had 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 the author of most of the editorials that incited the workmen to violence that appeared in the Arbeiter Zeitung.

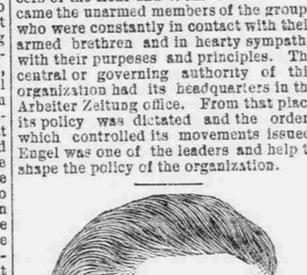
ROUGH ON RATS. This is what kills your poor father. Shun it. Avoid anything containing it throughout your future useful (?) careers. We older heads object to its special "roughness." DON'T FOOL YOURSELVES. In futile efforts with insect powder, borax or what not, keep at random all over the house, you get rid of Roaches, Water-bugs, Fleas, etc. For 2 or 3 nights sprinkle "ROUGH ON RATS" dry powder, about and down the sink, drain pipe. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, when all the insects from roach to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that when the insects are in the house, they must drink during the night. "ROUGH ON RATS" is sold all around the world, in every climate, is the most extensively advertised, and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe. DESTROY POTATO BUGS. For Potato Bugs, insects on Vines, etc., a tablespoonful of the powder, well shaken in a few of water, and applied with sprinkling pot. spray syringe, or whisk broom. Keep it well stirred up. 15c., 25c. and \$1 Boxes. Agr. size. "ROUGH ON RATS" CLEARS OUT BED BUGS, FLIES. Roaches, ants, water-bugs, moths, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, squirrels, gophers, 15c.

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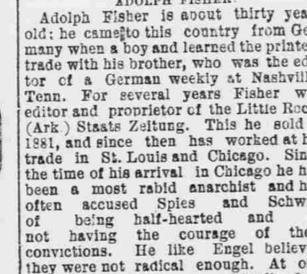
key" in a company of Confederate artillery. Subsequently he served successfully under the command of his brothers Richard and W. H. Parsons. After the war he edited the Spectator, a weekly paper in Waco. Much to the disgust of his brothers he became a Republican and somewhat of a politician. He held 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 brothers in Chicago, he worked for a time in various printing offices, and then became a professional labor agitator. He was at one time master workman of District Assembly 24 Knights of Labor, and president of the Trades Assembly for three years. In 1879 he was nominated by the Socialist Labor party for President of the United States, but declined, as he was not thirty-five years old. In 1886, 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.



GEORGE ENGEL. George Engel was born in Cassel, Germany, in 1836. He received a common school education and learned the printers trade. He came to America in 1873, and in 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 Wehr Verein, a secret military society divided into companies. Then came the armed sections of the various "groups," practicing 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 brethren and in hearty sympathy with their purposes 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 help to shape the policy of the organization.



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