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Jan. 19, 1887



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Perfectly harmless, contains no Arsenic or Quinine and can be given to the most delicate person with perfect safety.
As a Tonic for Billed Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Nervous Depression and Low Spirits originating from Malaria, it stands alone and without a Parallel.
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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith towards all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with our signatures and signatures attached, in its advertisements."
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In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 13, 1887.
CAPITAL PRIZE \$300,000
100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each.
Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.
1 Prize of \$300,000 is.....\$300,000
1 Prize of 100,000 is.....100,000
1 Prize of 50,000 is.....50,000
1 Prize of 25,000 is.....25,000
2 Prizes of 10,000 are.....20,000
5 Prizes of 5,000 are.....25,000
25 Prizes of 1,000 are.....25,000
100 Prizes of 500 are.....50,000
300 Prizes of 300 are.....90,000
500 Prizes of 200 are.....100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to.....50,000
100 Prizes of \$300 approximating to.....30,000
100 Prizes of \$100 approximating to.....10,000
100 Prizes of \$50 approximating to.....5,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.
1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by.....\$100,000
1,000 Prizes of \$50 decided by.....\$50,000
1,000 Prizes of \$25 decided by.....\$25,000
1,138 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,055,000

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Remember That the presence of Gen. Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, and that the chances are all equal and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a prize.
Remember that the payment of all prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.
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Absolutely Pure.

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SEWING MACHINE
PERFECT & IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
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WORKING CLASSES We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment for the whole of the time, or for their spare hours. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from \$5.00 to \$5.00 per evening, and a proportional salary devoting all their time to the business boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. But all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this offer. If such are not well satisfied we will send nothing to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE W. TRINER & CO., Portland, Maine.

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Wheat Bran,
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Clover,
AND
Mixed Hay.
Kentucky Coal,
Pittsburg Coal,
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THE ANARCHISTS.
History of the Haymarket Tragedy in Chicago.

CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.
Deeds of the Fateful Day—May 4, 1886.

ARREST, TRIAL AND CONVICTION.
Judgment of the Illinois Courts Affirmed by the Nation's Supreme Tribunal.

Portraits and Sketches of the Police, the Judges, the Jury, the Convicted and Other Interested Persons—Pictures of the Scene of the Tragedy, Court Scenes, Etc.—Closing Events of the Drama. Letters of the Condemned, in Which They State Their Case.

ANARCHY IN AMERICA.
SOON after the close of the civil war in the United States immigration, always of no mean proportions, increased rapidly. It was then the American public first began to hear much of communism, socialism and anarchism. In 1882 the maximum was reached when 733,000 Europeans landed in the United States. Immigration from England had declined and that from Ireland fallen to a minimum; but from southern Germany there was an immense increase, while eastern Europe sent Poles, Bohemians, Russians, Hungarians and their congeners by tens of thousands. In many of these people hatred of government had become a hereditary sentiment. Chicago became headquarters for the discontented, and the Arbeiter Zeitung (Workers' Journal) their organ. Then sprang up in that city the International Workingmen's association. The platform or declaration of principles of this organization, as was testified to at the trial, urged that "the present system under which property is owned by individuals should be destroyed, and that all capital which has been produced by labor should be transformed into common property." The association was divided into "groups," of which there were thirty in the United States in March, 1885, located principally in the cities of industry.

The Chicago groups were known as the North Side, the Northwest Side, the American, the Karl Marx, the Freiheit, the South Side and Jefferson No. 1. Schwab, Necco and Lingg belonged to the North Side "group"; Engel and Fischer to the Northwest Side, and Spies, Parsons and Fielden to the American. There was also an armed socialist organization called the Lehr and Wehrverein, whose members seem to have also been members of the International "groups," but to have been of a higher rank.

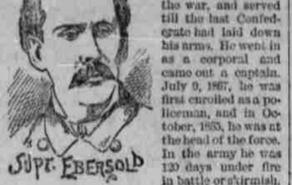
The branch of the International Workingmen's association which existed in Chicago during 1885 and up to May 4, 1886, was compact, well disciplined organization. At the head of it was a general or central committee. Next to it came the Lehr and Wehrverein. Then came the "armed sections" of the various "groups," and then came the unarmed members of the "groups."

JUST BEFORE THE TRAGEDY.
The evolution of the tragedy was curiously regular. First, as has been shown, these men taught radical Socialism. Next, they organized discontented workmen to act more efficiently in strikes. The usual trouble arose: "scabs" took the place of striking workmen, they were attacked by the strikers, the police were called on for protection and the inevitable question was presented—shall we fight? The Anarchists, in speech and in the Arbeiter Zeitung, vehemently urged destructive measures. They exhorted the strikers to fight both the "scabs" and the police, gave minute instructions how to use nitro-glycerine and manufacture bombs, and had "armed sections" of their supporters who drilled nightly and were instructed in the use of bombs.

At length it was boldly announced that the Anarchists had 5,000 armed and well drilled revolutionists in Chicago, and it was proved that they really had 3,300 at this time, as was sworn to during the trial. The Arbeiter Zeitung and the Alarm published many such sentiments as these:
Diggers and revolvers are easily to be gotten; hand grenades are cheaply to be produced. Will the workmen supply themselves with weapons, dynamite and prussic acid? The workmen ought to take aim at every member of the militia.
And while the writers acted with what they probably considered caution, the speakers used language of a very inflammatory character. Still, though one of the Chicago papers had predicted serious trouble, the meetings were not suppressed. But Frederick Ebersold, superintendent, and John Bonfield, inspector of police, were well aware of the extent and made the most elaborate preparations to meet the outbreak when it should come.

Capt. John Bonfield, who assumed the responsibility on the night of the tragedy, as on the day of the previous riot, was born in 1836 in New Brunswick, his father being a County Clerk Irishman lately arrived in that province. In 1844 the

family moved to Chicago, where John learned the trade of a machanic and afterward became a locomotive engineer. In 1867 he became a policeman and was rapidly in rank.



Superintendent of Police Frederick J. Ebersold was born in Bavaria in 1841, emigrated to Illinois in 1857, enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois at the outbreak of the war, and served till the last Confederate had laid down his arms. He went in as a corporal and came out a captain. July 9, 1867, he was first enrolled as a policeman, and in October, 1868, he was at the head of the force. In the army he was 130 days under fire in battle or skirmish.

The agitation growing out of the attempt to enforce the eight hour law led directly to the tragedy. As early as May, 1884, the organized workmen of Chicago gave notice that on the 1st of May, 1886, they would insist upon the general observance of the law. It is not necessary to detail the numerous strikes and occasional riots of the following two years in various sections of the country; suffice it that each one was eagerly seized upon by the anarchists as fresh proof that capital was crushing labor.

On April 25, 1885, the new board of trade building was formally opened; there was a somewhat riotous popular demonstration against it, and Fielden and Parsons addressed the assemblage in language more inflammatory than ever before. In July, 1885, there was a general strike of street car employes. One riot was excited which was only suppressed by the police with great difficulty.

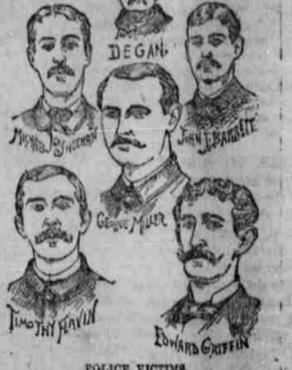
In February, 1886, the workmen at the McCormick factory struck, and the Pinkerton men were employed to defend the property, and there was a riot. On May 1, 1886, the workmen of Chicago, with few exceptions, carried out their plan of a general strike for an eight hour day. The strike was well managed and partially successful. On May 3 August Spies delivered a fierce philippic against the non-union men still employed at the McCormick works, and there was an encounter between the "scabs" and police on one side and the strikers on the other. A short and terrible fight occurred; several men were killed and many more wounded in various degrees. From the battle ground August Spies hurried to the office of the Arbeiter Zeitung, wrote and had printed and distributed the noted revenge circular.

On May 4 there was rioting nearly all day on Blue Island avenue, near the McCormick works. The First regiment was ordered to be in readiness at its armory and the entire police force was kept in instant readiness. The Arbeiter Zeitung, that morning urged destructive action, and the Anarchists were busy among the strikers all day. Thousands of copies of the following notice were scattered through the city:

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN!
Great mass meeting to-night at 7:30 o'clock at the Haymarket, Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halsted. Good speakers will be present to denounce the latest atrocious acts of the police—the shooting of our fellow workmen yesterday afternoon. Workingmen, arm your selves and appear in full force!
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE FATEFUL NIGHT.
On the evening of May 4 about 2,000 people assembled. The managers placed the wagon on which the speakers were to stand a little way up Desplaines street from the Haymarket, by the mouth of a convenient alley, and at a point where they could have a full view of the police as the latter advanced from their Desplaines Street station. Mayor Carter Harrison was in the crowd and expressed some surprise at the mildness of the first speakers, Spies and Parsons. The crowd was disappointed, too, and was fast melting away, when Fielden took his stand in the wagon. His most intimate English friends could not have recognized the mild Methodist exhorter and laborer of other days. His frenzied declamation excited what remained of the crowd, and their applause reacted on him. It was testified at the trial that he called for immediate action in these words:
Arm! Arm! Trotter and kill the law!
Then Inspector Bonfield decided to disperse the meeting. Seven companies of policemen, 175 men, in platoons reaching from curb to curb, marched from their station of Desplaines street north to the wagon. As they drew near, Fielden is sworn to have shouted:
"Here come the bloodhounds; you do your duty and I'll do mine!"
Capt. Ward of the police, called out:
"In the name of the people of the state of Illinois I command you to peaceably disperse!"
Fielden stepped down from the wagon exclaiming:
"We are peaceable!"
It was claimed by the prosecution that the word "peaceable" was the signal agreed on. There was dead silence for perhaps ten seconds, the crowd slowly moving off and the police standing firm, when a strange rattling sound was heard near the mouth of

the alley and thence a little ball rose in curve over the wagon and fell between the second and third companies of police. There was a blinding flash, an explosion that was heard



POLICE VICTIMS.
two miles and a deep prolonged roar, echoing from the buildings—then appalling screams and a volley of pistol shots. The smoke lifted, and the ground appeared covered with slain—but only for an instant. Two whole companies of police had been thrown to the ground, of whom one, Matthias J. Deegan, was instantly killed, six mortally wounded and sixty others hurt in various degrees.

But the police rallied at once and with the firmness and steadiness of veterans, they sprang forward, emptying their revolvers into the flying crowd as they went, and following their shots with their clubs they cleared the street in less than three minutes of all save the dead and wounded. From alley, gutter and hallway came deep groans and curses.

It is estimated that twenty of the crowd were killed and about 150 wounded. An anarchist named Kistler was killed by the bomb. Besides Officer Deegan, killed outright, the policemen who died of their wounds were J. J. Barrett, George Miller, Timothy Flannigan, Michael Sheehan, Thomas Reddin and Neil Hansen. After the dispersion of the mob came the saddest scenes of the occasion. The dead and wounded policemen were rapidly conveyed to the station, the latter made as comfortable as possible and surgeons called; but not before their wives and near relatives hurried there, for bad news flies fast. The tears of some, the sobs and loud cries of others, the groans, the gasps, the blood and mangled bodies—all these formed a scene to wring the hearts of the pitiful. Within a few weeks Chicago had contributed \$70,000 for the care of the wounded police and the relief of their families and those of the dead.

The bomb used is said to have been of the same pattern used to kill the czar of Russia, and is very well shown in the initial letter cut of this account. It was made of composition metal cups fastened together nearly in the form of a sphere with a bolt and nut.

ARREST—TRIAL—CONVICTION.
On the day after the tragedy the police descended on every known Anarchist resort in Chicago and arrested every suspected man; before morning many had been dragged from their beds. Every one in the Arbeiter Zeitung office was arrested; August Spies, editor in chief; Christ Spies, his brother; Michael Schwab, associate editor; Mrs. Elizabeth May Holmes, editorial contributor; eighteen printers, two reporters and two messengers. Rudolph Schaubert, who, it was afterward claimed, threw the bomb, was among those arrested, but the evidence against him was not deemed sufficient to hold him and he was released. He immediately left America and is now supposed to be in Germany. Adolph Fischer was one of the printers, and on his person when arrested were found a .44-caliber revolver and a peculiar knife made from a flat file. All were released after the inquest except Schwab, Fischer and August Spies. The condemned and some others were held without bail. May 17, the grand jury met and listened to a charge by the late Judge Rogers; on the 27th they handed 15 indictments against the men since condemned and Anton Hirschburger and John Axel besides. On making up his case the prosecutor notified the indictments against the last two, the evidence being insufficient. On the 31st of June the trial began before Judge Gary. Three weeks and three days were consumed in making up a jury; 1,281 talemans were examined, both sides exhausting every power the law gave them. The names of the jury were as follows:

Frank S. Osborne, foreman; James H. Cole, Scott G. Randall, Theodore E. Denker, Charles B. Todd, Andrew Hamilton, Charles A. Ludwie, James H. Eryton, Alanson H. Best, John B. Greiner, George W. Adams, Howard T. Sanford.

The trial lasted from July 15 to Aug. 30, inclusive and attracted the attention of the civilized world—scarcely more by the importance of the issues than by the abilities of the counsel. On behalf of the state appeared States Attorney Julius S. Grinnell, assisted by Moore, Frank Walker, Edmund Furthman and George C. Ingham; for the accused, Capt. W. P. Black, Moses Salomon, W. A. Foster and Sigmund Zeisler. The jury retired at 8:30 p. m., and at 10 a. m. next day, Aug. 20, returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants, with a sentence of fifteen years in the penitentiary for Oscar Neobe, and death for the other seven.

The trial began and ended with sensation. On the first day A. B. Parsons, who had escaped and been in hiding, walked into the courtroom, announced his voluntary surrender and took his place in the dock with