

READ HOWARD'S SPECIAL LETTER ABOUT THE ANARCHISTS.



Great Newspaper Success! FAR IN THE LEAD! THE Daily Globe. Compare It With the Other Papers. NO. 313.

VOL. IX.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1887.—TEN PAGES.

A GREAT VICTORY

The Democrats Carry New York State by a Handsome Plurality.

Thus Making Sure a Second Triumph for Grover Cleveland in 1888.

The Republicans Also Knocked Out in New York City and Brooklyn.

Things Looking Very Rocky for the Radicals Over in Iowa.

Billy Mahone and His Crowd Get Laid Out in Virginia.

Maryland Still in Line—Pennsylvania Republican Losses.

The Ohio Election Goes the Usual Way—Echoes of the Battle.

New York, Nov. 9, 2 a. m.—The interest shown by the public in the election is only equaled in presidential years. At the respective headquarters, in front of the newspaper offices, around the tickers and wherever any information as to the result could be gleaned great crowds gathered and cheered as the news that pleased them came in. Madison square was literally packed with people who gazed for hours at the public steno-grapher who published the figures, and newspaper rows were next to impassable from the Herald office to that of the Sun till midnight. Notwithstanding the excitement and high feeling attendant upon the contest, it was one of the quietest election days ever known in the city. At the Republican headquarters the committee gave up the local contest early, but continued to claim the state for some time. The Democrats were jubilant all around. They laid equal claim to victory for their state ticket and announced positively by 11 o'clock that they had won complete victory.

THE VERY LATEST.
New York, Nov. 9, 2 a. m.—New York and Kings counties complete, and 948 election districts in the state outside of those counties, give Cook 324,744; Grant, 285,744; Huntington, 9,294; George, 50,313. The same precincts in 1886 gave Hill, 345,172; Davenport, 312,138; Bascom, 15,301. This appears to indicate that of the Henry George and the increase in the prohibition vote about 40,000 has been drawn from the Republican and 20,000 from the Democratic party. So far as known the new legislature will stand: Assembly, Republicans, 73; Democrats, 55. Senate, Republicans, 19; Democrats, 13. The last assembly had 74 Republicans, 54 Democrats; the senate 20 Republicans, 12 Democrats. The total estimated plurality of Cook over Grant in the state at this hour is 16,000 to 18,000.

THE PARTICULARS.
Special to the Globe.
New York, Nov. 9, 1 a. m.—The Democrats, at their headquarters, claim the state by 20,000 majority. The Republicans, at their headquarters, claim that the state is doubtful, but concede the local ticket.

The Republicans concede the election of Morgan J. O'Brien and Abraham R. Lawrence, Dem., for supreme court judges, defeating Killins and Howland; also McGowan and Pelske, Dem., for city court judges, defeating Hall and Lexow. Martine, Dem., is elected for judge of general sessions court; Ransom, Dem., for surrogate; Myers, Dem., for city controller; Foster, Dem., for president of the board of aldermen, and Messinger, Dem., for coroner.

Herald bulletin says New York state has gone Democratic by 10,000 to 12,000 majority. The Sun says George's vote will not reach 60,000 in New York state.

The entire vote on secretary of state in New York city is: Cook 113,654; Grant 58,624; Hall 25,363; Hill 5,182; total 212,800. Cook's plurality 55,470.

The Tribune concedes 20,000 plurality to Fellows over Nicol.

The Herald says the Republicans conceded Chaplin's election as mayor of Brooklyn by 5,000 or 6,000 majority.

sessions against one Republican. Rhinecliff (Rep.) defeats Furey (Dem.) by a 500 majority.

A Poughkeepsie telegram says: Dean, Rep., defeats Greig, Dem., for senator by about 1,500 majority.

St. Lawrence county, nearly complete, gives Grant 6,800 plurality, and the majority reach 7,000.

Albany county complete, has gone Democratic by 1,200.

Ontario county gives Cook 250 majority over Grant.

Cattaraugus county, has 4,900 plurality in the Eighth senate district, and Reilly, Democrat, 16,000 plurality in the Sixth.

Returns from 210 districts indicate the election of Chapin, Dem., for mayor of Brooklyn, by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority.

The whole Republican ticket is elected in Queen's county, New York.

Putnam county complete: Cook, 906; Grant, 1,462; Huntington, 151; George, 37.

Allegany county gives a Rep. plurality of 2,300.

Genesee county complete gives Cook 2,372 majority, 1,000 over Grant.

Wyoming county complete gives Grant a plurality of 1,000. George's vote is about 70 and the prohibition vote 470.

Suffolk county gives 600 Dem. maj. on the state ticket.

Oswego county gives Senator Sloan, Rep., about 2,400 majority.

The Republicans explain their local defeat by stating that the Republican who went for George last year have stayed by him, while the Democrats have gone back to the ticket.

The complete vote for district attorney is: Nicoll, 73,047; Fellows, 68,965; Post, 30,065.

IOWA.
The Republican Majority Greatly Reduced, if Not Entirely Wiped Out.

Special to the Globe.
Des Moines, Mo., Nov. 8.—Up to midnight election returns still continue to come in slowly, but they show uniform Democratic gains of about 15 to a precinct. There are over 1,800 precincts in the state, and a continuance of returns as favorable to the Democrats as those already received would elect Anderson, Democratic candidate for governor, by 10,000 majority.

The returns for the county clerk of the state, including county precincts, and scattering returns from smaller precincts. The local count shows the Democrats with an exciting for years, and has resulted in the triumph of the Anti-Prohibition legislative ticket, supported by Democrats and Republicans.

REPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL POINTS
In Iowa show that the weather has been fine to-day, and that a pretty large vote has been cast. The Democrats have been more scratching this year than in any previous election for years, most of which was done by the dissatisfied electors. One hundred and sixty precincts in Iowa City states that ex-Gov. Kirkwood voted for the Democratic candidate for governor, and advises the local Republicans to vote for him.

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all counties in Virginia which can be reached by wire, indicating that the Democrats will have nearly two-thirds of both branches of the legislature. Several counties not yet heard from are expected to show the election of Democratic legislators. The Democrats had the last legislature by about the same majority reported to-night. The gains and losses of to-day's contest about offset each other.

FURTHER RETURNS.
LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 8.—Pittsylvania county, including Danville, elects one Democratic senator and three members of the house by small majorities. Bedford county elects one Democratic senator and two members of the house. The Roanoke district is in doubt. Houston, Republican, for the senate carried Roanoke city by fifty-two majority.

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plurality. These figures include both Philadelphia and Allegheny counties.

THE QUAKER CITY VOTE.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—1:30 a. m.—Philadelphia city complete gives Hart, Rep., state treasurer, 26,683; McGowan, Dem., 72,601; Leeds, Rep., 57,218; Krumpholtz, Dem., 87,278; Maloney, Rep., controller, 75,251; Decker, Dem., 83,610. Montgomery county gives McGowan 700 plurality, a Republican gain of 437.

RHODE ISLAND.
A Republican Congressman Elected in the Second District.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8.—The postponed election for representative to congress in the Second district of Rhode Island, resulted in a sweeping Republican victory. Warren O. Arnold, Republican, received a majority of 542 over Bradley, Democrat, and a plurality of 888. The total vote cast was 15,630, about 1,600 less than the vote of the district at the extraordinary state election of 1886. R. L. Herbert, Democrat, by the vote at the regular congressional election last fall, when Bradley had a plurality of 600 over Dixon, the Republican candidate, a majority being necessary to elect. The bottom fell completely out of the prohibition vote, but 292 votes being cast for Peabody, the third party candidate, as against 219 for his predecessor at the regular election a year ago. There were Republican gains in nearly every town, the city of Providence being the only one that lost to the Democratic candidate.

OHIO.
It Goes Republican in the Same Old Style.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8.—The vote in 514 precincts in the state gives Foraker 82,428; Powell 55,352; Steitz 9,016. Sharp 4,745, net Republican gain of 5,424. The chairman of the Republican state central committee claims Foraker's plurality will be 25,000 over Powell, and that the Republicans will have a majority in both branches of the legislature.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY PRECINCTS IN OHIO show a net Republican gain of 5,427, in a total vote of 248,883. No more returns will be received to-night. Jackson seems to have a plurality of from 23,000 to 25,000 for Foraker.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 8.—Complete returns for the city and county of Cleveland show a large majority for the Republicans.

MARYLAND.
A Democratic Triumph Achieved in a Very Handsome Manner.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9, 2 a. m.—The election yesterday passed off very quietly, and the Republicans carried the state, as far as heard from. There were three tickets, Democratic, Republican and Prohibition. There was a falling off in the vote of the Prohibition party, closing until 6 o'clock, a long ticket made the count very slow. The offices voted for were: Governor, attorney general, and controller of the treasury, state's attorney, sheriff, city surveyor, associate judge of the supreme bench of Baltimore, clerk of the courts, and members of the legislature.

IN THE SENATE eleven members, all Democrats, hold over, and fifteen were elected to-day. In the house, twenty-two Democrats and four Republicans, and the last house of delegates stood eighty-eight Democrats and ten Republicans.

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DESPERATE MEN.

Anarchists Trying to Aid or Avenge the Condemned Prisoners.

Arrests Made of People Engaged in a Death-Dealing Conspiracy.

One of the Men Loaded Down With Four Big Revolvers.

Engel Detected in Making New Arrangements for Killing Himself.

The Scaffold and the Shrouds for Friday Are All Ready.

The Appeal to Be Made to the Governor—Joe Howard's Letter.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Conspiracy is the charge under which two men, said by the police to be rabid anarchists, were taken from the central station this afternoon and locked up at the armory.

THE TWO men, with a number of others who are either under lock and key or under closest surveillance, are said by the police to be implicated in a plot, the exact nature of which the police are not yet ready to divulge, but which contemplated the use of force against the execution of the death sentence on the condemned men, Frederick N. Korst was arrested late on Saturday night by Detective Schuttler, in the vicinity of Clybourn avenue and Division street.

AT THE time of his arrest Korst had on his person four thirty-eight-caliber double action revolvers of a cheap pattern. These weapons were for delivery to Emil Wende, to whom Korst was under contract to bring a dozen revolvers of the same pattern. Wende, in turn, was to distribute the weapons to persons already selected. Wende was arrested a very short time after Korst, and both were detained at the central station until this afternoon. Wende was booked on a

Charge of Conspiracy, as was Korst, against whom the additional charge of carrying concealed weapons was placed. Lieut. Steele says the department has enough evidence to convict these two men and a number of others of conspiracy. For two years anarchists and socialists have made headquarters in the northwestern portion of the North side, and especial attention has been given by the police to that section since the decision of the supreme court at Ottawa. Many of the men indicted after the Haymarket massacre, but never brought to trial, live and work in that section. While, to all outward appearances, they seemed to have avoided their old haunts and sympathizers, they have secretly been taking an interest in the promulgation of their old-time doctrines. The police have had spies among them, and as soon as they began their plotting last week a number of them were taken in by the detectives. Lieut. Steele refuses to say how many prisoners have been made. A suggestion

The Revolting Incidents that may at any moment happen in the county jail prior to the execution of the anarchists, was developed this afternoon when Engel sent out to his wife what was, to all appearances, simply a basket of dirty dishes and very soiled linen. Although the stuff was not going to, but from the anarchists, one of the deputies became suspicious of Engel's soliloquy concerning the rubbish. Intuiting a hurried search, the official soon saw the cause of Engel's anxiety.

HIDDEN AWAY among the fifth-smear contents of the basket was a secret note in German to the anarchist's crabbed-looking little wife, who stood close at hand watching with strange eagerness. As the crumpled paper was brought forth, she and Engel exchanged glances and then turned stolidly away. The note stated briefly that Engel would again attempt suicide before Friday, and that he would never die on the gallows. Immediately precautions were ordered taken so that henceforth every move of Engel from now until he goes to the scaffold will be within arms reach of a guard.

JOE HOWARD, JR.
His Daily Review of the Situation at the Jail and in the City.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8.—The personalities of the dramatic personage in the great tragedy of Dynamite versus Law and Order just claim attention. There are several claims: The official, represented by the governor, the mayor, the sheriff, the jailer and the policemen; the condemned, which includes the seven men awaiting the execution of the sentence of the law; the sufferers, the widows and children of the dead, the families of the maimed and mangled, and the wives yet to be made widows, the children yet to be made orphans and the sweethearts of the men in jail; the great public is divided into classes also, those who believe that at all times and under all circumstances mercy consists in justice to the greatest number, those who without much show of reason clamor for mitigation of punishment in every case, and the cranks who interpose their follies, some in fantastic

garb and others conched in solemn utterance issued from the pulpit or the platform; and last, but by no means the least, the cowards, to whom patriotism is but a name and duty but a shadow. Now, all these personalities are grouped together; and in the jail, like caged lions or tigers, the officials exhibit the condemned men to the curious gaze of a gaping and unfeeling crowd, while they also permit meager intercourse between them and those who have claims upon their regard. It is a pitiable sight to witness daily in the jail. I was over there again to-day and saw the

Grim-Visaged Mrs. Parsons, concerning whom much absurd comment as well as denunciation has been written. She is not an ill-looking woman, neither is she the graceful lady pictured. She is unquestionably of African descent, although writers inclined to be considerate call her a Mexican. She is not as black as the ace of spades, but she is more than tawny. Her brain is as quick, as alert, as active as that of any woman I ever met, and had she been better born and more fully equipped with educational attainments, there is no sphere thrown to womanhood in which she could not have shone by force of natural ability. She is very fond of Parsons and he of her, and together they find pleasure in their children. But as in other days the armies of the South found inspiration in the words and smiles of wives and sweethearts below Mason and Dixon's line, so Parsons and his fellow anarchists to-day find courage and hope and determination and clear grit in the encouraging presence, the faithful attendance and the revolutionary utterances of this dark woman. Nina Van Zandt, poor girl, presents to the eye of a keen observer something more than a love-sick maiden. She is a monomaniac, with indications absolutely unmistakable in her face, which tell to a physician a story not to be suggested. Day after day she lings and pines and sighs for a sight of the fellow who with lordly indifference puffs his clouds of nicotine in her suffering face, and listens to her romantic talk with the carelessness born of his own self conceit and flatter vanity. Lingg is a curiosity, with a door mat head, a doughy face, an evil, sinister expression, a magnificent chest, and poorly-fashioned legs. He is as crazy as a March hare on

The Subject of Lingg.
To him the idea of revolution is a camel, a chance for anarchy is the tenderloin with mushrooms, and the coming opportunity to look death in the face, while defiant sneers are liberally bestowed upon the surrounding multitude, would be the tenderest quail on the most delightfully browned toast that expert caterer ever served. But, self-conceited as they are, opinionated as they are, brimfull of content as they are, they stand before us human beings in the shadow of the gallows, with every human probability that ere the signal gun of the midday hour is fired from fort and fortress Friday next they will hang limp, listless, dead for all time, if not for all eternity. The circus in the jail is something which should never have been permitted. The jailer is in charge of the jail, and the sheriff comes in only as the state's representative, the county's alter ego, in charge of men who are to be hanged. Dense masses of curious on-lookers block the street and stand upon the sidewalk opposite the jail, content to look and wonder at the outside and speculate about the inside, as Mr. Wegg was said to do at the mansion which he peeped with Uncle Johns and Aunt Marias. But, although the vast mass of curiosity seekers is kept without, what would seem to be an interminable number are permitted to go within. The space allowed these unfortunate fellows for exercise is not more than twelve feet long, and row after row of men and women—called, indifferent, brutal, they seem to me—stand and look and talk about them as one counts the stripes upon a zebra or speculates upon the

Ferocity of a Caged Lion or tiger. If those bombs had not been found in Lingg's cell, I doubt very much whether more than two of these men would have been hanged. As it is, a tremendous revolution in public sentiment has taken place, and that revolution is just as idiotic and unbased on solid ground as was the mighty stream of sympathy which poured from end to end of this state, threatening to overflow the governor, to push him from his chair of equity and justice. Why these men are no more guilty to-day than they were before, and, although it is a fair presumption that these bombs were intended for the use of one and all, the fact remains that there is no proof to that effect, and the other fact remains, as I wrote you last night, that Spies and Fielden and Schwab in terms deny their knowledge of the presence of those bombs, and inveigh with bitterness against the suicidal folly of the man who had them in his possession. But who expects reason in a mob? Who looks for common sense among the multitudes? Had the populace got hold of the men on the night of May 4, 1886, every one of them would have been strung to a lamp post and choked to death, and the civilized world would have said: "Three cheers for Judge Lynch." That same yelling, shouting and frightened multitude which then

Clamored for Their Death now find its way in droves and crowds to the tables on which petitions for mercy are laid, and hurriedly affix their signatures to the plea for commutation. The best men in Chicago saw it, and the police officers, whose brothers are buried in the cemetery beyond, and whose associates still walk hesitatingly on crutches, mangled and maimed, through the streets of Chicago, looked on with amazement as they saw prominent citizens, men of wealth and position, in whose interest their comrades had lost their lives, as they had perished theirs, ignore justice and clamor for

mercy. But to-day this same multitude, which has already undergone two changes of heart, turns another somersault and lands upon its feet, waving its hands in wild clamor for the execution of these men, no more guilty than they were yesterday, no more guilty yesterday than they were the night of the 4th of May, 1886. Well, what are these various personalities doing? The governor sits in his uneasy chair at Springfield, and as I write the train is speeding on its way with lawyers and merchants and wives and children and sympathizers, to besiege him to-morrow. Thus far he has made no sign concerning his action, and this is Tuesday night, after which there are but two nights left, if the sentence of the law be carried into effect. Fortunately the governor need not take into consideration a natural desire on the part of the condemned men to know when they are to die, in order that they may prepare to meet the God, for in the literature of their crime.

No God Is Known, and therefore communication with a Deity is not anticipated. But for all that it would seem as though common humanity would have led the governor at least a week in advance to affix his signature to the death warrants, that at least, so far as the state is concerned, might be done decently and in order. But whatever might have been, he has not yet done so, and he is reported to be in most anxious frame of mind, hoping against hope that there may be some way shown by which he can mercifully twist the course of Justice parallel to his weaker sister, in this instance, Mercy.

The Mayor of the City is naturally in a state of siege. Everybody wants to see him, everybody has an idea, everybody would like to make a suggestion as to guard and munition, but his honor thus far has maintained a very commendable degree of head; has shown a fear, has evaded no responsibility and has met every crisis with dignity and with magisterial composure. That the sheriff should be like a bee in a bonnet you can readily imagine. It is bad enough to have to imagine one man, it is much worse to be compelled to hang seven, and it is rather startling, when it is disclosed to be kept upon the ragged edge of uncertainty as to whether he is to hang any at all or convey them one and all to the penitentiary. He has made some little incursion into the realm of preparation. He has overhauled two scaffolds, examined the frameworks, put the machinery in motion, and indicated to a few men about town that he should desire their attendance as a sheriff's jury on the dread occasion if there is any dread occasion, but finds himself occupied many hours of the day in dodging reporters, denying himself to correspondents, slamming the door of

Stern Refusal
In the face of a multitude of men who are absolutely frantic on the subject of an execution. The police—well the police are in trouble. They are a fine, steady body of men, but they have seen and talked with and are peculiarly intelligent. They understand the teachings of the anarchists. They were compelled to listen to them many a time, and oft upon the lake front and in the public halls of this great town, but there came a night when they were put to a test such as falls to the lot of a few men, except in actual warfare, and that was the evening of May 4, 1886. A meeting of armed anarchists and agitator laborers was in progress. Turbulence, unenvied oratory and heated passions were markedly apparent. Spies and Parsons had just descended from the wagon, and in a gory speech they had advocated the use of arms and violence as the sole way by which the "wage slaves" could procure emancipation from their present bondage. But four and twenty hours before, instigated by similar oratory, the mob had assaulted the non-union men at the McCormick Reaper Works, and in a subsequent encounter with the police one of the number was killed and several wounded. They were not in a mood for interference. Consequently when 180 from the Desplaines street station marched into the Haymarket square and Capt. Ward ordered the meeting to disperse,

In the Name of the Law
It needed little more than Fielden's remark, "Here come the bloodhounds, you do your duty and I'll do mine," to urge the malcontents and anarchists to open hostilities. A bomb was thrown and, falling between two columns of policemen, moved down like a cyclone. Not one of the front rank was left standing. This was followed in rapid succession by a volley of firearms and more policemen hit the dust. Up to this time not a shot had been fired by the officers, not a club drawn. They were appalled by the suddenness with which the mob had taken to disorder and flight when Capt. Fielden stepped into the breach and loudly called on his men to rally. What was left of them responded, and grasping their revolvers they advanced steadily, firing as they went. When their ammunition gave out they drew their batons and vigorously clubbed all within their reach. In the face of such determined bravery the cowardly curs who composed the mob could not stand, and after halting for but an instant, they turned and fled precipitately from the scene of danger. One of their number was left dead on the square, while eager hands set to work in carrying off the dying wounded. From every foot of ground in the vicinity came cries of anguish. Here a policeman mangled in tortured woe for help and there a wounded anarchist gaped out his life in framing some malediction on the police. It was

Horrible, Bloody Death, and all the horrors of a carnage were everywhere manifested. One policeman was killed outright, Mathias Deagan, while scores of others were wounded, and several died at a later period from their injuries. No authentic estimate of the number of anarchists killed can be arrived at, but their death loss was heavy and the care of the wounded gave their friends work for many a long day. The wounded officers were removed with care and gentleness to the county hospital and the Desplaines street station, where skillful surgeons stood in attendance. At the station and hospital the scenes of woe and suffering were of the most harrowing description. Mangled limbs, torn and blood stained, agonized with-

ing and shrieks of pain told but too plainly of the deadly nature of the wholesale destruction. The presence of the physicians was hailed with unmitigated delight by wounded men, and for long hours after policemen and anarchists were treated, one man upon a table, lay Officer Tim Flavin, above his heart

A Dark Red Stain that told the cause of his deathly stillness. His life was rapidly ebbing away, and by his side stood a black-robed prelate. His gallant comrade lay all around him gritting his teeth in silent pain, and heroically endeavoring to bear up under their excruciating agonies as the surgeons probed their wounds and dressed them.

A merciful relief to many, but it did not come, and many were doomed to drag out their burdensome lives maimed, crippled, disfigured, a prey to weakness and disease. Large wounds were made in men's sides, legs showed a three shad, wounds were made in forearms, fingers fractured, bullets passed through kidneys, stomachs, abdomens; amputations were necessary. One man not only had a number of wounds in his leg, but a large hole in the liver and a fracture of the elbow joint, a portion of which had been worn away. A number of his wounds, principally in his side, ranging all the way from his neck to his foot, and two and a half hours were occupied by

Expert Surgeons
In taking out the pieces of shell. One man had a bad fracture of the leg three inches below the knee and several wounds above in the same leg, and a compound fracture of the right elbow. A number of the men had wounds on the base of his heart, one piece of the breast bone away and passed in behind. Another was shot in the left side, and another had a large ragged wound in the upper part of his thigh large enough to put one's hand in. Inside that was found a missile made of zinc. Another wound on the inside of the same man's leg was made by zinc which, according to the testimony of experts, went obliquely after leaving the bomb, twisting so that when happening to hit a surface edgewise it would make a linear incision, while if it hit flat it would make a large, ragged wound.

Oh, the details of that night were something that would make a soldier's heart ache for many a battle, scarred and wounded in the service of their country, declared that they had never seen such a bewildering, horrible picture as that presented by the

Mutilated Officers
who that night did their duty in the Haymarket square. This, mind you, was a picture of the men who were made by the same man Lingg in whose cell were found four bombs even more destructive in their nature than the one which raised such havoc, but could not destroy the discipline, the fortitude and the magnificent courage displayed by the police on that terrible night. Such of the police as were not killed then, as were not maimed and mangled then, looked at the spectacle of