

Eleven members of the force were perma-nently disabled, twelve were seriously injured, a number being still unit for duty, and thirty-dist received wounds from which they have the received and resumed their places on

the force.

Numerous arrests followed. By the energetie work of State's-Attorney Grinnell, his assistant, Mr. Furthman, Captain Schaak, Inspector Bonfield and others who took the lead, under the general superintendence of Mr. Grinspector Bonfield and others who took the lead, under the general superintendence of Mr. Grinnell, in hunting down the murderers the whole conspiracy was laid bare. June 21 eight of the leading conspirators—Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Engel, Lingz, Schwab, Fielden and Neebe—ware placed on trial before Judge Gary, and the next twenty-one days were contained in securing a jury. The details of the triat are fresh in the minds of all. It lasted about two months and resulted in a verdict condemning seven of the prisoners to death and the eighth, Neebe, to fifteen years' penal servitude. Neebe is now an inmate of the Joylet penitentiary. Motions in support of a new trial have since been argued before the State Supreme Court, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, the claim being made that constitutional questions were involved. Of the result all are aware.

The throwing of the bomb was the first and only attempt ever made to put in practical effect the teachings of the "international"

The throwing of the bomb was the first and only attempt ever made to put in practical effect the teachings of the "International Working-men's Association," an organization whose general object is the overthrow of law and a complete revolution of the existing orser of society, and which comprises many associations of a more or less radical character in various parts of the civilized world, including such organizations as the Nihilists of Russia and the Lehr und Wehr



THE DEADLY BOMB EXPLOSION.

Verein of Chicago. Now that the excitement consequent on that occurrence has wholly passed away, and when the public is in a pos-tion to view the affair in the calm light of hispassed away, and when the public is in a position to view the affair in the calm light of historry, a brief and impartial review of the attempted outbreak, its causes and its results,
can not fail to be of more than passing interest.

February 11, 1886, occurred the strike of the
employes of the McCormick Reaper Works,
McCormick shut down his works and afterwards
employed some hundreds of non-union men under, police protection. The trades unions and
labor organizations had been preparing for a
universal strike to enforce the eight-hour system, and had fixed on Monday, May 3, as the
date for the new order of things to go into effect. Sunday, May 2, the "Northwestern
Group" of the "International" met
at Emma street, where George Engels Adolph Fischer, and other noted Anarchists proposed a plan for fighting the police
and militia during the riots that would be
eithred up within the next few days. Monday,

THE HAYMARKET RIOT.

A Brief History of the Hoody Occurrence of May 4, 1880.

Driese Which Led to the Trethic Affair was a second and the sec

August Theodore Vincent Spies was born at Friedenwald, Province Hesse-Nassau, Germany, in 1835. He landed in New York City in 1872, where he apprenticed himself to an upholsterer. A year afterward he arrived in Chicago. In 1875 he started a small furniture renairing shop on

started a small furniture repairing shop on West Lake stree. The next year he removed to North Clark street, forming a partnership with his brother Ferdinand. In the spring he was a candidate for West Side collector on the Socialistic-Labor ticket, but was defeated, after which he became a reporter on the manager, and at the time of his arrest he was its editor-in-chief.

Arbeiter-Zeitung. He after wards became the manager, and at the time, of his arrest he was its editor-in-chief.

Michael Schwab was born in Kittringen-on-the-Main, Bavaria, August 9, 1853. He attended a public school five years and the Latin school four years. He was apprenticed to a book-binder, and after serving his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in several Austrian and Swiss cities. He embraced Socialism at Wunzeberg, in 1873. His progress in this direction was so brilliant that a year afterward, in Engelstadt, he was suspected by the authorities of having distributed Socialistic circulars. He proved his innocence and the matter was dropped. In MICHAEL SCHWAE.

June, 1879, he placed his feet upon American soil. Going to Milwaukee, he engaged in his trade as book-binder and Socialist, becoming a leading spirit in the prominent Socialistic societies of that place. In 1881 he went to Cheyenne, Wy. T., Denver, Leadville, Durango and Pueblo, Col., employing his time at these places in odd jobs. The following year he came to Chicago. In the fall of 1882 he became the reporter and translator for the Arbeiter-Zeitung. A promotion to the position of co-editor soon followed. Justus Schwab, the rampant New York Socialist, is his brother.

Samuel Fielden was born in Todmorden, Lancashire, Eng., February 23, 1847. He worked in a cotton mill in various capacities from the time he was 18 years old till he reached his majority. When he was 18 years old till he reached his majority. When he was 18 years old till he reached his majority. When he was 18 years old till he reached his majority. When he was 18 years old till he reached his majority. When he was 18 years old till he reached his majority. When he was 18 years old till he reached his majority. When he was 18 years old till he reached his majority. When he was 18 years old till he reached his majority. When he was 18 years old till he reached his majority. When he was 18 years old till he reached his majority. When he was 18 years old till he reached his major

tional convention of this body in Milwaukee, He joined the American group of the Interna-tionals in 1884, and was, until his arrest for con-nection with the Haymarket affair, one of their leading lights.

tionals in 1884, and was, until his arrest for connection with the Haymarket affair, one of their leading hights.

George C. Engel was born in Cassel, Hesse, Germany, in 1879, Early in January, 1872, he came to America, and afterwards to Chicago, where he has since lived, working as a painter. That year was a candidate the position of West town collector, on the Socialistic ticket. In the spring of 1880 he took charge of the business management of the Arbeier-Zeitung, shortly afterward as suming the position of editor. He embraced the doctrines of Socialism about twenty years ago. His speeches to his audiences in this city—and he addressed many of late years—were of the most radical character, and he invariably advocated the use of violence to right the wrongs of the working classes. His family consisted of a wife and daughter, a comety young lady of about 18 years of age. During the last days of his incarceration he gained notoriety because of an attempt to commit suicide by taking optum. He persistently refused to sign a petition to Governor Ogleaby for mercy.

Adolph Fischer was a native of Prussia about 26 or 37 years of age, and had lived in this country for the last thirteen years. He was a printer, and worked at his trade while in America. For seven years preceding his arrest he worked as a compositor on the Arbeiter-Zeitung. He was a printer, and worked at his trade while in America. For seven years preceding his arrest he worked as a compositor on the Arbeiter-Zeitung. He was a printer, and worked at his trade while in America. For seven years preceding his arrest he worked as a compositor on the Arbeiter-Zeitung. He was a printer, and worked at his trade while in America. For seven years preceding his arrest he worked as a compositor on the Arbeiter-Zeitung. He was a printer, and worked at his trade while in America. For mercy would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of guilt.

Oscar W. Neebe, the defendant who escaped with a affteen years' sentence, was born in New York City, thirty-six years ago. He

oscar W. Neebe, the defendant who escaped with a fitteen years' sentence, was born in New York City, thirty-six years ago. He learned the trade of a tinsmith. In 1863 he came to Chicago for the first time, remaining only a short time. For the next five years he swung between Philadelphia and his native city, working at his trade. The year 1870 brought him to Chicago once more. He followed his trade here, though when arrested he was with the Acme Yeast Company. He has been a believer in Socialism since 1878.

Albert R. Parsons was ushered into existence June 20, 1848, at Montgomery, Ala. He traces his lineage back to a handful of emigrians who settled around Narrag ansett.



Company, He has been a believer in Socialism of the special property of the sp

and with his comrades entered a plea of not guilty.

WHAT THEY SAID.

The case of the condemned Anarchists in the Supreme Court of Illinois is g yen in a book which forms the advance sheets of volume CXXII, of the Illinois Reports. This valuable contribution has been prepared by Hon. Norman L. Freeman, of Springfield, official reporter of the Illinois Supreme Court, and bears date of November 5, 1887. Mr. Freeman has collected in convenient shape and style a mass of documentary evidence bearing upon the case of the Anarchists, such as their utterances, covering a period of from one to two years previous to the Haymarket wholesale homicide. These views and opinions of the condemned men will be of unusual interest at this time, as showing their opinions long and just before the Haymarket trouble, their alleged grievances, and the means they advocated as best suited and most likely to lead to the redressing of their real or fancied wrongs. In every instance the quotations given from Mr. Freeman's work of 267 pages are here reproduced exactly as Mr. Freeman prints them. The extracts are as follows:

Schwab, in a speech at a gathering of working men at Mueller's Hall, in the North Division, in June, 1885, made the following remark (published in the Arbeitst Zeilung): "Because we know that the ruling class will never make any concessions, therefore we have, once for all, severed our connection with it, and made all preparations for a revolution by force."

On February 15, 1886, Schwab, at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall, in regard to the London riots, made use of the following: "We greet the London events as the announcement of the near approach of the social revolution."

At a mass-meeting on the lake front April 26, 1886, a week before the Haymarket meeting, Schwab said: "Every where police and murderers are employed to grind down workingmen. For every working-man who has died through the pistol of a deputy sheriff, let ten of these executioners fall."

August Spies, at a meeting held October 11, 1885, in Twelfth St

through the pistol of a deputy sheriff, let ten of these executioners fall."

August Spies, at a meeting held October 11, 1885, in Twelfth Street Turner Hall, introduced a series of resolutions in regard to the eighthour movement to be inaugurated May 1, 1886, which contained the following:

"WHEREAS, It is expected that the class of professional idlers—the governing class, who prey upon the bones and marrow of the useful members of society—will resist this attempt by calling to their assistance the Pinkertons, the police and State militia. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That we urge upon all wageworkers the necessity of procuring arms before the inauguration of the proposed eight-hour strike, in order to be in a position of meeting our foe with his own argument—force."

A meeting was held in April, 1885, to denounce the new Board of Trade. Parsons said: "If we would achieve our liberation from economic bondage, and acquire our natural rights to life and liberty, every man must lay by a part of his wages, buy a Colt's navy revolver, a Winchester rifle, and learn how to make and use dynamite. Then raise the flag of rebellion, the scarlet banner of liberty, fraternity, equality, and strike down to the earth every tyrant that

lives upon this globe." [Cheers and cries: "Vive la Commune!"]

Parsons made a speech on the lake front in July, 1885: "He was spenking in a general way about trouble with the working-men and the people, what he called the proletariat class, and spoke about their enemies, as he termed them—the police and the constituted authorities. He said that they were their enemies, and that they would use force against them. The authorities would use the police and the milities, and that they would have to use force against them. He advised them to purchase rifles. If they hadn't money enough to buy rifles, to buy pistols; and, if they couldn't buy pistols, they could buy sufficient dynamite for twenty-five cents to blow up a building the size of the Pullman Building, and pointed to it."

At a meeting in Grief's Hall, in August, 1883, Parsons said, in regard to the street-caratrike: "If but one shot had been fired, and Bonfield had happened to be shot, the whole city would have been deluged in blood and the social revolution would have been inaugurated."

social revolution would have been inaugurated."

On February 23, 1885, Parsons made a speech at Baum's Pavilion, in which he said: "I want you all to unite together and throwoff the yoke. We need no President, no Congressmen, no police, no militia, no judges. They are all ieaches, sucking the blood of the poor, who have to support them by their labor. I say to you, rise, one and all, and let us exterminate them all. Woe to the police or the militia whom they send against us."

At a meeting in Market Square, in April, 1885, Parsons made a speech to a company of working-men, in which he said: "It is no use of arguing, we will never gain any thing by argument and words. The only way to convince these capitalists and robbers is to use the gun and dynamite."

Fielden, on March 29, 1883, said at a meeting in Grief's Hall: "A few explosions in the city of Chicago would help the cause." In regard to the Board of Trade, he said, at the same time: "We ought to commence by blowing that up."

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in Grief's Hall: "A few explosions in the city of Chicago would help the cause." In regard to the Board of Trade, he said, at the same time: "We ought to commence by blowing that up."

Fielden, on March 12, 1895, made in a speech a hall, corner of Randolph and Desplaines atrects, very near the Haymarket, and said: "We are told that we must attain our ends and aims by obeying law and order. Damn law and order! We have obeyed law and order long enough. The time has come for you, men, to strangle the law or the law will strangle you."

Fielden, at a meeting at Ogden's Grove, June 7, 1883, said: "I want all to organize. " • When I say organize, I mean for you to use force. It is no use for the working people to hope to gain any thing by means of the ordinary weapons. Every one of you must learn the use of dynamite, for that is the power with which we hope to gain our rights."

In the fall of 1885 Fielden said at a meeting at the lake front: "Force should be used against the rich, the wealthy and the men who had means. The existing order of society should be destroyed—annihilated—and as no other redress could be had peaceably, they were justified in using force and violence."

Fielden said in a special speech made January 14, 1885: "It is quite true that we have lots of explosives and dynamite in our possession, and we will not hesitate to use it when the proper time comes. We care nothing either for the military or the police, for these are in the pay of the bapitalists."

Fielden, on December 20, 1885, in Twelfth Street Turner Hall, said: "Il hope soon to see a few Lis as (the man who murdored the Chief of Police of Frankfort, and was hasged for it) in the United States to put out of the way a few of the tools of capital."

Engel, in February, 1880, at No. 708 Milwai-kee avenue, said: "Every man wants to join them (him and his friends) to save up three or four dollars to buy revolvers to shoot every policeman down."

About the same time, at 53 Clybourno avenue, Engel said: "Those who could not arm themselves and c

character, that will defy any and all attempts of suppression."

The same paper on November 1, 1884, said: 'How can all this be done? Simply by making ourselves masters of the use of dynamite, then declaring we will make no further claim to ownership in any thing, and deny every other person's right to be the owner of an thing, and administer instant death, by any and all means to any and every person who attempts to continue to claim personal ownership in any thing. This method, and this alone, can relieve this world of this infernal master called the 'right of property.' * * Our war is not against men but against systems; yet we must prepare to kill men who will try to defeat our cause, or we strive in vain."

In the same issue: "Dynamite! Of all the good stuff, this is the stuff. Stuff several pounds of this sublime stuff into an inch-pipe (gas or water pipe), plug up both ends, insert a cap with a fuse attached, place this in the im-

gas or water pipe), plug up both ends, insert a cap with a fuse attached, place this in the immediate neighborhood of a lot of rich loaters, who live by the sweat of other people's brows, and light the fuse. A most cheerful and gratifying result will follow. * * A pound of this good stuff beats a bushel of ballots all hollow, and don't you forget it!"

November 29, 1884, again: "Nothing but an uprising of the people and a bursting open of all stores and storehouses to the free access of the public, and a free application of dynam te to every one who opposes, will relieve the world of this infernal nightmare of property and wages."

January 13, 1883: "Sacing the amount of

wages."

January 13, 1835: "Seeing the amount of needless suffering all about us. we say a vigor-ous use of dynamite is both humane and economical. It will, at the expense of less suffering, prevent more. It is upon this theory that we advocate the use of dynamite. It is clearly more humane to blow ten men into evernity than to make ten men starve to death."

death."

December 6, 1884: "One dynamite bomb, properly placed, will destroy a regiment of soldiers—a weapon easily made and carried with perfect safety in the pockets of one's clothing. The First regiment may as well disband, for if it should ever level its guns upon the workingmen of Chicago, it can be totally annihilated."

men of Chicago, it can be totally annihilated."

The Arbeiter-Zeitung, of which August Spies was manager, contained the following on Saturday, May I. three days before the Haymarket meeting: "Clean your guns, complete your ammunition. The hired murderers of the capitalists, the police and militia, are ready to murder. No working-man should leave his house in these days with empty pockets."

April 29, 1886, that paper said: "A wage-slave who is not utterly demoralized should always have a breech-loader and ammunition in his house."

Two skeletons, a man and woman, were found on a farm near Wabash, Ind., Thursday, Nobody knows any thing of the mystery surrounding their presence.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The mouth is the window to the intellect. - Whitehall Times.

-To whom you betray your secret. you give your liberty.

—In waiting for rich relations to die

don't wait so long as to lose all your energy. -The yearly manufacture of pins is placed at 4,695,000,000 in England, and

at 6,720,000,000 in New England. -He-"Did you enjoy the sermon?"
She-"Of course I did. I had on a new hat and dress, and the sexton seated me directly in front of that dreadful Miss Briggs."—Detroit Free

Press. -A man will buy lottery tickets month after month and not get discouraged, but if he fishes two hours and fails to land a ten-pounder he is ready to take his affidavit that this world is all a fraud.

-A disgusted housekeeper says that every new servant comes to her labelled as willing. What she wants is to find one who is unwilling—to undertake duties far beyond her.—Exchange.
—Guest (to landlord)—"I say, land-

lord, have you got such a thing as an encyclopedia about the house?" lord-"No, sir, we have not; but there is a gentleman from Boston in the reading-room. - Harper's Bazar.

-It is er mighty hard matter fur us ter see de bad p'ints in er thief dat is willin' ter lend us money, ur de good p'ints in er hones' man dat hab 'fused ter do us a favor. Dar ain't er weaker raskil in dis yere worl' den human natur'. - Arkansaw Traveler.

-Jones-"I say, Smith, I saw a great magician last night. He could give you lemonade, or any drink you wanted out of a white high hat." Smith— That's nothing; we've got a grocer on our corner who can give you thirty-five, forty, and forty-five cent butter

out of the same tub."—Harper's Bazar.
—Editor-in-Chief—"Hello there! Mr. Clips!" City Editor Clips-"Yes, sir." "Send half a dozen reporters out immediately, and see what's the matter down the street." "Matter? Why I

white gown, with tangled curls and bright eyes, too bright for ten o'clock at night, thought Mrs. Blanchard. Midget ran across the room to the refuge that had never failed-mother's arms. "Mamma, dear," pleaded the little night owl, "I just learned to-day how to tell you I love you in such a beautiful new way. Please, may I show you? I'm so 'fraid I'll forget by morning." Midget held up her dimpled fingers. "Now, every body do just as I do," she said, gleefully. "Hold your thumbs together so, now the next fingers the same way, but the next to that you must double in tight."

She held her chubby fingers in this position, the palms together, the thumbs lightly touching, also the forefingers, but the second fingers folded in so that her rosy nails and the dimples that stood for knuckles touched, then the third and fourth fingers met at the tips as the thumbs and forefingers did. "Now," cried Midget, in great delight. "how far can you go from the nurse?" and she parted the thumbs as far as they would go. "Now, how far from the cook?" and the forefingers went apart.

Then in suppressed glee she carefully explained: "You must skip the folded fingers and go to the next. Now how far can you go from your dear, sweet mamma?" she cried in great triumph. And odd it was that those queer little fingers would no. separate and the more you tried the closer they were, not Midget's tiny fingers, but papa's strong ones and Judge Mills' wrinkled ones. As long as the second fingers are held in bondage the third ones will not separate. Try it .- Christian Weekly