

ANARCHY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Within a bomb's throw of the Haymarket armed anarchists tonight again met the Chicago police. The result was an ignominious defeat for the reds. A mass meeting of the most radical kind was announced to be held this evening in Grieff's Hall on West Lake street, the place celebrated in the annals of Spies' and Parsons' followers. The decision unexpectedly displayed by the authorities last night in compelling the anarchists gathering in West Twelfth street to hoist the stars and stripes, had a disconcerting effect, and at the last moment tonight it was decided to make the gathering secret, and to only admit a few of the most trusted spirits. Accordingly the master of ceremonies, Thomas Grieff, proprietor of the big saloon below the hall, announced that his place upstairs had been previously engaged, thus dismissing the general rabble. Those who could be depended upon went upstairs. There were gathered many of those who were the leaders before the Haymarket massacre. Speeches were made in English and German, and the enthusiasm was great. The American flag was not there. It was thought that the police had been completely hoodwinked. In this, however, the reds were mistaken.

A DETECTIVE

has been for several days cultivating the acquaintance of the orators. He was admitted to the meeting, and before long got word out to Inspector Lewis at the Desplaines street station that inflammatory speeches were being made; that a number of those in the meeting were displaying arms and boasting of the use they would be put to in case the police interfered. In the saloon below 200 men were gathered and speeches were being made scarcely less incendiary than those above. It was evident that trouble might occur at any moment. Suddenly, at a signal given by the detective in the meeting, the police made the raid. Fifty men in plain clothes guarded the rear of the building and allowed no person to leave. Inspector Lewis and Captain Mahoney, at the head of 100 uniformed officers, marched to the front door, taking the meeting completely by surprise. Proprietor Grieff saw the blue-coats, and attempted to shut the doors in their faces. His effort was futile, however, as one blow from a club shattered the glass, a vigorous kick burst the door in and a double line of officers poured into the room. The men who, a moment before, had been boasting of their intention to hurl defiance into the teeth of the Chicago police, made a rush for the rear doors, but at the sight of the guns there displayed bolted and, with one or two exceptions, showed every symptom of cowardice.

"THROW UP YOUR HANDS"

shouted Inspector Lewis. At the command four hundred bands went into the air, and the officers commenced a search for weapons. Those found to possess revolvers or other arms were placed under arrest, while the others were hustled into the street and told to leave the vicinity at once.

One little fellow who wore a flaming necktie, backed against the wall, and drawing from his pocket a wicked

looking revolver, snapped it in the face of a policeman. Fortunately the cartridge missed fire, and before the would-be murderer could again press the trigger, a blow from a club had knocked the gun from his hand.

Another blood-thirsty individual endeavored to use a revolver, crying curses against all the police and all the law, when his weapon was snatched from him. He declared himself an anarchist ready to die, and dared the police to shoot him. In the meantime a squad of police under Lieut. Wheeler started to ascend the stairs. They met resistance from Grieff and from an unknown man, who drew from his pocket a long revolver, declaring that he would shoot the first officer who put foot on the stairs. These men were quickly overpowered and the police rushed up and broke into the secret meeting. Two hundred and fifty men were arrested. A large amount of

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was captured and a number of red flags torn from the walls and destroyed.

Within the secret portals the only real resistance encountered by the police came from three unknown men, who in the rush escaped. They jumped behind the bar as the officers entered and began throwing bottles and glasses. A number of officers were struck, but not seriously hurt.

Among those arrested was one of the editors of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the German daily paper, successor to Spies & Parsons' rabid sheet, and which has decided anarchism principles. This man was making a speech in the meeting when the officers entered. He made plea for his release; claimed that he was there in the capacity of a reporter. The police, however, would not accept this plea. Among the prisoners found armed were several well known to the police, and who were prominent in the ranks of the anarchists five and six years ago, when the red flag was so often seen on the streets of Chicago. Inspector Lewis announced that he will demand tomorrow the revoking of Grieff's license.

Inspector Lewis said that, while he was in command of that division, no meetings would be held with any incendiary intention. One of the officers in citizen's clothes, who was in the crowd before the raid was made, reports that one of the speakers said that the anarchists were now stronger than ever before, and prepared to give the police a big dose of medicine administered at the Haymarket.

Another detective listened to a speech declaring that the police had no right to interfere with any meeting, and that the time would soon come when the police force would be completely annihilated.

Another officer was treated to an interesting speech, hearing it stated that every policeman ought to be hung. It was possible the reds would have to satisfy themselves with assassination.

Most of the prisoners were released on bail, Thomas Grieff going on the bonds of a majority of them.

Officer Sullivan, who was in the secret meeting, told Inspector Lewis that one of the speakers proposed a revival of the use of dynamite bombs, and also a revival of the "group" system, by which so much was once accomplished.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Associated Press has a letter from its correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under date of October 14, which, while prior to the breaking out of the revolution, contains much of interest regarding the situation in that country.

The state of affairs, the correspondent says, is far from satisfactory. In the last two years the country has been flooded with paper money, now amounting nominally to \$250,000,000 and depreciated to less than 55 per cent. of its nominal value. In consequence of this depression and the burdensome taxes, all the necessities of life are at exorbitant figures and constantly rising. Salaries and wages, however, have not risen. Strikes and disturbances, at one time almost unknown in Brazil, have become frequent. Rio de Janeiro had just passed through a serious disturbance originating in a ridiculously insignificant cause, the facts showing that in the irritable state of public feeling many are ready to seize on any pretext to cause trouble. The manager of the opera company being unpopular, a band of students one night insisted on his coming before the curtain to be hissed. He replied that while duly grateful he must decline, whereupon the students persisted in their demands until the police interfered. Then followed a wild riot in which the interior of the opera house was wrecked and many persons injured. Next day the papers attacked the police and speeches were made on the street corners by orators, among whom were some congressmen and officers of the army. At night rioting began and many persons were wounded, two or more being killed. The army seemed in great measure to sympathize with the people against the police. Rioting continued until next day, but the excitement then quieted down.

The correspondent predicts that there will be more rioting soon, both in Rio Janeiro and elsewhere.

Congress for months has been at loggerheads with the president and has accomplished little actual legislation. The sanitary condition of the city has been very bad. In September there were 1322 deaths from smallpox and some from yellow fever.

THE REVOLT CONTINUES TO SPREAD.

The *Herald's* Valparaiso cable says: The latest advices from Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil, are to the effect that the revolt against Fonseca continues to spread. The insurgents' ranks are increasing in size hourly and the rebels are showing great boldness. One band fully armed attacked and captured the town of Santa Ana. Yugararon, Santa Victoria and Porto Alegre are said to be the only towns that support the dictatorship. All the others in Rio Grande do Sul are said to have espoused the side of the rebels. The revolutionists are reported to have raised a large body of volunteer troops. The plans of the insurgents are not yet fully understood, but it is said they will lose no time in attacking towns which remain true to the dictator. Their object seems to be to gain possession of these places before the arrival of the gunboats, monitors and transports which Fonseca has sent to quell the insurrection. The 80,000 Germans