

trembled as he pronounced the "Hear ye." As the justices fled into the court room, headed by Chief Justice Sheldon, they appeared more dignified than ever. The chief waved his associates to their seats even more stately. His nod to the sheriff was more stiff and his "Open court" less audible than on the previous days of the term. Justice Magruder appeared flushed and nervous as he entered the court room, the cause of which was evident a few minutes later, when Chief Justice Sheldon turned to him and in a voice which would have been inaudible save for the deathly stillness which pervaded the room, said: "Justice Magruder, have you any announcements to make?" The flushed appearance of the justice

CHANGED TO, PALLOR

and his voice was husky as he said: "In August Spies and others against the People of the State of Illinois, number 59, advisement docket." The chief justice nervously turned the leaves of the docket to the case indicated, when the justice read the decision of the court in the anarchist case. As he commenced reading he regained his composure, his voice was clear and distinct until the order to log the death penalty and date of execution was reached, when his reading became labored, his voice husky and his manner showed it was with

GREAT EMOTION

he performed the duty he had been given to perform. Having voiced the decision of the court in the most celebrated case it has been called upon to decide, the justice who made the announcement at once left the bench and retired to his room with the oral announcement, "Judgment affirmed."

THE CONDEMNED GET THE NEWS.

The first official information of the supreme court decision that reached the city was a telegram from the court clerk at Ottawa to the state's attorney's office here, saying: "Anarchists' case affirmed; execution November 11th." Mr. Purcell, of the state's attorney's office, ran to the jail with the news. Following on his heels was a messenger carrying a dispatch for August Spies that had been sent from Ottawa by the agent of the anarchists. The turnkey who took the dispatch to the cell and shoved it through the bars, lingered a moment to watch the effect it would have. The

ANARCHIST EDITOR

took the message, glanced frowningly at the turnkey and then withdrew to the darker end of the cell. In two minutes or so he called gently to the old man who sits outside his door as a deathwatch, and asked him to hand the yellow telegram sheet to Parsons. From him it went to all the others and at last reached Neebe, who is only under sentence of imprisonment. Newspapers had been rigorously shut out from the condemned men and all observations had to be taken from outside the cage, about ten yards from the cell doors. It could be seen that each of the condemned men made

OSTENTATIOUS EFFORTS

at coolness and bravado. They took seats at their cell doors and read newspapers and books, smoked cigars, etc. Lingg, the bomb maker, whistled. Their wives and friends had been with them for an hour during the morning, but about thirty minutes before the news came they were excluded and the prisoners locked up, each by himself. Sheriff Matson had remained away from the jail. By his orders, during the night the guards had

BEEN DOUBLED.

Including the court bailiffs there are 30 of the sheriff's men on duty, ten turnkeys and guards that are on regular duty at the jail, and six policemen, who patrolled the alleys on the outside. Capt. Schaack brought with him four detectives this morning, who are stationed in the jail court. Upon Capt. Schaack the protection of the jail devolves. He professes to experience no uneasiness from any attempts to break into the jail and says he has taken every precaution.

NOT REPRESENTED.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The anarchists had no counsel here to represent them before the court as decision was announced, and no steps were taken in their behalf and they have 15 days to file a motion for rehearing and 30 days from the close of the term to file a petition in support thereof. This will not act as a stay of sentence and they will have to show very strong grounds before the court would consent to issue a stay of execution.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—Ex-Governor Luke P. Blackburn died at Frankfort, Kentucky, to-day.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Congressman elect Kane died to-night.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—At a military banquet given in Toulouse last evening General Breart, commander of the Thirtieth Army Corps, declared that France now knew her strength and that she was ready and awaited revenge.

M. Cales, member of the chamber of deputies, said the recent mobilization experiment showed that the army was now in a position to give France the revenge for which she impatiently awaited.

The speeches are exciting comment. The evening papers endeavor to soften the effect of the speeches and assert that no importance must be attached

to them. They blame the speakers and say the German press will be sure to make an outcry because of the speeches and they therefore admonish France to remain quiet and dignified.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The following is a synopsis of the opinion by Justice Magruder, citing the case and its origin. Judge Magruder, speaking ably for himself and the court says, in substance, quoting much of the testimony:

About the first of May, 1886, the workmen of Chicago and other industrial centres were generally worked upon by outside influence and

GREATLY EXCITED,

especially over the eight hour movement. In the midst of this excitement a meeting was held, May 8th, 1886, at the Haymarket and it was addressed by the defendants Spies, Parsons and Fielden, and while the latter was making his closing speech, at some time between ten and eleven o'clock in the evening, several companies of policemen numbering 180 men, marched into the crowd from the station on Desplaines Street and ordered the meeting stopped. As soon as the order was given some one threw a bomb. The plaintiffs in error are charged with being accessories before the fact.

There are sixty-eight counts in the indictment, and these charge the eight defendants with being present

AND ABETTING,

and some of them say they advised and encouraged these lawless acts. The court then quotes chapter 38, division 3, sections 2 and 3 Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois, and the judge says: "If the defendants advised and encouraged, aided or abetted in the killing of the policemen, therefore, they are as guilty as if they had taken these men's lives with their own hands. If any of them stood by and saw or aided in the throwing of the fatal bomb, each of the aiders and abettors is as guilty as he who did the fatal deed. It is charged that the defendants were united and had conspired to do this awful work, and that their common design was fulfilled. The opening shows that, while not, perhaps, a combination of the

SAME CULPRITS,

a desire on their several parts and purposes existed to accomplish the same. The questions presented are: 'Did the defendants have a common purpose or design to murder these police? Did they combine for that purpose, and was the result of such combination the cause of death to the men, or were they guardians of the law? The question is, who made the bomb that killed Degen? The bomb was round and as big as a base ball, says a creditable witness and a witness says: 'I saw the bomb and it was a round bomb.'

The court follows in the description of the various bombs in use or known to anarchists' science and correctly mentioning four different varieties of these destructive compounds, concludes that these, the

MOST DEADLY

of them, were made by Louis Lingg, judging from what had been found in his possession and his acquaintance with William Seliger, who was a German carpenter and made his appearance in Chicago in 1885, and who seemed to be an expert in bomb making, and in March 1886, bought dynamite. The court quotes some experiments by the gentlemen in their peculiar trade, all of which go to show that these two men were experts in their business. The evidence shows that these two men on April 30th, 1886, the Friday before the Haymarket meeting met, and Lingg brought to Seliger's house a large wooden box, three feet long and from sixteen to eighteen inches high and it contained dynamite, and that he (Lingg) spent that evening

FILLING DYNAMITE

into a gas pipe and globe, using a flat piece of wood which he had made for the purpose, and he was also assisted by a number of persons, and Seliger was among them. Upwards of fifty bombs were finished that afternoon, and it appears to have been continued till the very evening of the Haymarket meeting. The record goes on, implicating others, especially Heubner, who was seen working at some coal fuse, and Lingg, Seliger, Thellou and Herman were frequently engaged in casting and melting in Seliger's kitchen. Then follows a description of the premises. Pieces of shells made by Lingg were subjected to

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

and were found to be composed of a certain percentage of tin, and the remainder of lead and antimony, iron and zinc. In three of the four bombs examined the percentage varied but slightly, and the pieces taken from Degen's body and those found at Lingg's after his arrest run the same in composition. The evidence goes on to further complicate Lingg's connection with this terrible affair so closely that escape for him would be impossible. After fastening the evidence upon Lingg's guilt, the court asks the question, "Why did Lingg make the bomb which killed Degen?" To answer this it became necessary to examine the character of the association with which these defendants were connected and its aim. There were no questions about this organization, nor little about its objects.

ITS PLATFORM

was published by a certain bureau of

information called the *Alarm* and *Arbeiter Zeitung*. The court quoted many familiar extracts from these incendiary sheets. Of course, among them are the peculiar ideas of the communists, the abolishment of titles to lands and a sort of freedom which is far beyond or ages in the rear of modern civilization, and in some of these articles the charge is made that the state, the churches, the schools and the press, are in the pay and under the sway of the capitalists and that the laborers must overthrow these powers by physical strength. It is admitted, and even positively asserted, that such a thing as the right of property is not only a great myth but a great wrong to those who,

BY LAZINESS

and other faults, have never earned property, or, by their want of thrift, cannot keep such as they may have had. This association, as Judge Magruder aptly expressed it in his very logical opinion, subverts all law.

His honor goes further, and in his descriptive mention of the gentlemen who come to a free country and try to run it at sight, he says: "These men should read our Constitution, our laws, and then they will find that they are hemmed in with law, but the yoke is so light that none will feel it," and so his honor goes on.

There was another paper called the *Alarm*, mentioned before, and

DEFENDANT FIELDEN

owned some stock in it and it was under the management of Engel and others of these defendants. The court at some length, but in a rather cogent argument, proceeded to connect the other felonies in the case; for instance, that these defendants were the chief movers and the center of all communistic meetings in Chicago and that they were always pronounced the leaders of the red flag.

"The evidence was," says his honor, "that there were from 25 to 30 labor unions in Chicago at that time, embracing a membership of from 15,000 to 16,000, a large majority of these men, honest,

INDUSTRIOUS MEN,

working for their daily bread, well-meaning men, had no thought of anarchy or any of its hateful doctrines. The court says the assemblage, for any ordinary purpose, would have been lawful, but it was conducted as an unlawful assemblage, even the prior arming and drilling of the troops was a violation of the militia laws of the State of Illinois, quoting the section which provides that it shall be unlawful for any company to drill or parade with arms in the state without authority.

It was claimed in one of the organs of the dynamite throwers that a bomb in the hands of one man would be equal to a regiment, and while the testimony was irrelevant, yet it contained no point to justify

A REVERSAL

of the judgment. As specimens of the weapons which depraved men or men of no heart could use against their fellow-creatures, nothing in modern times can approach the exquisite means devised by these anarchists, and they seemed to have made a study of that awful purpose. The court very carefully explains the law, as to conspiracy in all its phases and quoted extensively from eminent authorities. The court further says it is a mistake to assume that a defendant cannot be charged with advising, encouraging, aiding and abetting an unknown principal in the perpetration of a crime, and following that point, his honor gives a

VERY FAMILIAR

and trite and well-known example and follows it with a long list of reliable authorities. It is a very clear principle of law decided by many courts that the man who, being present, aiding and abetting or assisting and advised, encouraged, aided or abetted the perpetration of crime, be considered as the principal and so is the case at bar. Consequently some of these defendants are correctly chargeable as accessories before the fact. Among these instructions for the defense the court below said although the defendants, or some of them may have said or spoken or published their views to the effect that a

SOCIAL REVOLUTION

should be brought about by force and that the officers of the law should be resisted, and to this end, dynamite should be used to the extent of taking human life and that persons should arm themselves to resist the law, that laws should be throttled and killed; and, although such language might cause persons to desire to carry out the advice given as aforesaid, and do the act which caused Officer Degen's death, yet the bomb may have been thrown and Degen killed by some one unfamiliar and unacquainted with the teachings of these bomb throwers. The court here enters into an elaborate argument upon the different instructions, quoting authorities, and concludes by saying: "We think that the course pursued on the trial in regard to the manner of impaneling the jury

WAS CORRECT

and in accordance with the plain meaning of section 21, chapter 88, Revised Statutes."

We cannot see that the remarks of the state's attorney in the argument to the jury were marked by any such improprieties as require a reversal of the judgment. In their argument the

counsel for the defense make some other points of minor importance which are not noticed. As to these it is sufficient to say that we have considered and do not regard these as well taken.

The judgment of the criminal court of Cook County is affirmed."

A REPORTER

was Captain Black's first informant of the decision. During the moment occupied in giving the anarchist's senior counsel the dread information, his face was a study. His under jaw dropped down, his right hand went up to his forehead with a lightning-like jerk, and the captain gasped: "Is it possible? Seven men to hang!" Great as was his apparent surprise his manifestation of disappointment was greater. "The only remaining course for us to pursue," he said, "is to take the case to the United States Supreme Court. I shall go immediately before the supreme court at Ottawa and ask for a reasonable time to secure a certified record for presentation to the

SUPREME COURT

at Washington. Such proceedings are rare, but I have no doubt of the court's decision on that point," and Captain Black rose and paced the floor with long strides, refusing to talk further.

Late this afternoon the condemned anarchists were allowed to take exercise in the covered jail court and speak to their friends, who were freely admitted. The prisoners had agreed among themselves to talk to no one for publication, and all attempts to interview them were resolutely refused. At all the police stations, throughout the city a full force of reserves were on duty and were given to understand that they would be kept in barracks till after the execution. At intervals the men were made to fall in and

DRILL WITH RIFLES.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, of which Spies was editor, in announcing the decision, says:

"The supreme court in Ottawa, the legal instrument of the capitalists' reign, has affirmed the outrageous verdict which decided that seven of our best comrades shall suffer the death of martyrs for the cause of the laboring people and that the eighth shall serve a fifteen years' sentence in the penitentiary. We are, however, the adherents of Spies and his comrades, and we will not cry out for revenge at any inopportune time, but we will do everything that remains to be done."

MOST FURIOUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The news of the affirmation by the Supreme Court of Illinois of the decision of the lower court in the condemned Chicago anarchists' case, caused great excitement among New York socialists and anarchists.

Herr Most was furious. He rolled up his sleeves and proceeded to write an editorial addressed "To the Workmen of All Countries." The editorial was a column and a half long, written in a characteristic and violent style. He characterized the judges who made the decision as "infamous and bloodthirsty fools," and the jury as corrupt. "The capitalists wanted to see blood flow, to show the people that they were the law and could do as they pleased." "Workmen," says he, "will you peaceably allow this to take place? The cruel deed of November 11th

COULD BE PREVENTED

if the anarchists so wished. The working men must show their military strength. An indignation mass meeting must be held at once and money raised to fight the battle of justice and the salvation of the martyrs." Most goes on to demand a decision in the case from the U. S. Supreme Court and says that agitation meetings should be held all over the country, until the court dare not declare it constitutional.

Editor Shevich, of the *Leader*, fiercely denounced the verdict.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 15.—The last centennial of the events of revolutionary times began this morning. If there is one thing more than another for which the million and a half of people who are temporarily residents of this city of centennials are thankful, it is the weather. With clear sky, obscured here and there only by stratus clouds, the day gave promise of being everything that could be wished and a heavy load was lifted from the hearts of many who have been for months looking forward to the day when the

GREATEST EPOCH

in the history of the last century should be celebrated. Philadelphia and her hundred thousand guests appeared on the streets early in their holiday garb, lighthearted and all bent toward the single object of making the celebration a fitting one. All day yesterday and last night the visitors, including distinguished guests, military and firemen, arrived by every possible conveyance and the dozen railroad depots were taxed to the utmost in accommodating the throng which had flocked to the "cradle of liberty" to bear witness by their presence of their love and veneration for the historic document which gave them

FREEDOM AND LIBERTY,

and made this "a government for the people."

All the hotels were filled to overflowing by yesterday morning and every inch of surplus space had been so filled with cots and other means of temporary rest that many of

the strangers had to resort to the "bureau of information" which was established during the early days of the constitutional centennial "boom," and which has performed an important mission since its inception. It is safe to say that there are at least 200,000 visitors from a distance, in addition to the thousands from adjacent counties of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and hardly a state or territory remains unrepresented in the

THREE DAYS FESTIVAL.

The streets to-day presented an appearance lovely in the extreme. In all directions, as far as the eye could see, it was one mass of bunting and decoration. Many of the newspaper offices and public buildings made a lavish display, the decorators having worked early and late to complete the work in time. At daybreak this morning they were still at work putting on the finishing touches which had been delayed more or less by the weather. Every arrangement had been made by those in charge, and the day was one of the most eventful interesting in the history of the

CIVILIZED WORLD.

The monster civic and industrial pageant started from Broad and Dauphin streets soon after ten o'clock and marched to Broad and Moore streets, a distance of nearly five miles, and then counter-marched to the starting point, passing through one continuous line of observation stands gaily decorated with the flags of all nations.

The procession was intended to illustrate the advancement of industrial arts and sciences during the past century, and it is believed fairly eclipsed anything of the kind ever known. There were in line 300 floats each bearing a representation of some particular branch of industry, twelve thousand men, three thousand horses and one hundred and fifty bands of music. The honor of leading the first division was given to the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, who presented a

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY

headed by a richly decorated wagon bearing banners with mottoes emblematic of the order.

The scene at the grand reviewing stand, situated opposite the Union League club house on Broad Street, just below Sansom, was a grand one. The stands on either side of Broad Street were densely filled with people and the bright colors of the ladies' and children's raiment lent beauty to the magnificent and elaborate decorations of the various stands themselves. There were 16

TELEGRAPH STATIONS

along the route of parade for the purpose of communication from one end of the line to the other, and just as a telegram flashed over the wires announcing that the pageant had started from Broad and Dauphin streets, Governor Beaver rode by in his carriage and was greeted with a hearty round of applause.

By 11 o'clock the distinguished guests, the governor, foreign minister and others began to pour into the assigned places thick and fast. As the different governors passed up or down the broad street and were recognized, they received round after round of cheers, and ladies and children joined in the greeting by waving handkerchiefs and parasols. The

CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL

Commission was officially represented on the grand stand by Hon. John A. Kasson, president, and four other officers, who occupied seats in front. The central portion of the stand was reserved for the governors of states with their staffs. On this stand were also senators' and representatives in Congress, many of whom were present, the commissioners of the various states and territories, thirty-three in all, the diplomatic corps, the foreign consuls, and especially invited guests of the commission. The adjoining sections contained hosts of distinguished visitors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is announced to-day that the Department of State declines to ask McGarigle's extradition.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Inspector Roughan of the Kilkenny police, has resigned his office as a protest against the action of the police in shooting down the people at Mitchellstown last Friday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Stocks opened quiet and firm this morning, the general showing advances of from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Another attempt was made to-day to sail the first trial race of the series between the *Volunteer* and *Mayflower*, to decide which shall defend the America's cup against the Scotch yacht *Thistle*. The race was to be over what is known as the outside course designed to test the ability of the racers in beating to windward.

ROME, Sept. 15.—It is stated that Mgr. Persico has been so successful in throwing light on Irish affairs that he has been instructed to prolong his mission in Ireland.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Thomas J. Pope & Bro., dealers in metals, made an assignment to-day. The firm was rated at from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars, but the liabilities are said to be much larger. The cause of the assignment is the recent suspension of the Oxford Copper & Sulphur Company.