THE ANARCHISTS.

Spies, Fischer Parsons and Engel Swing on the Gallows.

"JOLLY" TILL THE LAST MOMENT.

Lingg's Suicide and Death and Ghastly Surroundings.

FIELDEN AND SCHWAB REPRIEVED.

His Determination to End His Life.

OTHER SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Suicide of Lingg.

A last (Thursday) night's Chicago despatch says: The scene in Lingg's cell after the explosion was ghastly. Teeth, bits of jawbone, shreds of flesh and blood were scattered all over the narrow compartment. A little trail of blood marked the way over the stone flagging to the room where Lingg was carried. Jailer Folz at once gave orders to have every one of the other cells searched, and Parsons' was the first one a descent was made upon. Three deputies entered his cell, took him by the wrists and shoulders and led him to the jailer's office. There he was detained until his cell was thoroughly searched and nothing found. The ex-editor of the *Alarm* shivered with excitement, fear and curiosity. His face was white and his eyes looked ready to start from their sockets. He was in his shirt and trousers and a wide felt hat shaded his face. He looked as if he would have given worlds to know what had happened, but no information was vouchsafed him. It is believed by some of the reporters that something was found on Parsons, although the jail officials deny this. Parsons was given a new suit of clothes to put on and taken to another cell, where he now is, with two deputies standing guard over him. One of them stands at the back of his cell and the other at the door. The other men and their cells were also searched, but nothing was found. When Engel was being searched he completely broke down and cried like a child. He is still so prostrated that he has not yet been put back in a cell, but is in the jail library in charge of deputies. Sheriff Matson says Lingg was stripped and carefully searched yesterday and the day before. The agent with which he accomplished his work was a fulminating cap a little over an inch long. It had been filled with fulminate of mercury. The news of Lingg's deed created the most profound excitement. When his cell was searched a second candle was found. At the top of it, barely concealed by the end of the wick, a second fulminating cap was found, so it is supposed Lingg's attempted suicide was committed with one similarly hidden. The candles were furnished by the jail, so that the caps must have been put in by Lingg himself.

Captain Black arrived at the jail at 10 o'clock and went to the room where the doctors were working with Lingg. "Lingg, do you know Captain Black?" asked Deputy Sheriff Morgan, Lingg opened his eyes, looked steadfastly at the captain and nodded his head. The rags and strings of flesh that hung to his face waved to and fro, and the captain, almost overcome, left the room.

Lingg died at 2 50 p.m.

Beyond a glance of recognition to Captain Black, who came into the room for a moment and said, "Poor, poor fellow," there was nothing to break the horrible agony of six mortal hours' wait for death's approach. The Rev. Dr. Bolton, a Methodist minister attending Fielden, went in to see Lingg, but got no answering look from him. Lingg's breathing gradually became slower. The pallor on the forehead deepened. A slight glaze was noticed in the sunken eyes. Some one said "He is dying," and the reporters made ready for a rush to the nearest telephones. In a moment the little room was empty of all but the ghastly corpse of the bomb-maker, Louis Lingg. The coroner's inquest will be held on Wednesday in Lingg's case. The members of the jury have been selected, and are all business men.

LINGG'S CAREER.

In 1883 Lingg was forced to leave his native town in Germany. After a good deal of wandering about Germany he landed in Switzerland. There he continued to fight the "Blues," as the Social Democrats are called by the Red followers of Most. It was then that the official organ of the German Socialists published a notice declaring Lingg to be an informer and spy of the German Government. He came to America in 1885, and upon reaching Chicago joined the North Side group of Internationals and soon began the manufacture of bombs, one of which was used at the Haymarket. When two policemen went to arrest him the next day one of them entered his room while the other stayed outside the house. The latter soon heard shouts for help, and running into Lingg's room found that the Anarchist had thrown his partner on the floor, and was only prevented from shooting him by the policeman, who had a grip on the revolver which Lingg was endeavoring to use. The second officer, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in placing handcuffs on his wrists. Placing a pistol to his head the policeman ordered him to come on, but Lingg refused to move and said, "Shoot me! Shoot me!" "It's a pity I didn't accommodate him," said the officer who was at the jail this morning as he stood looking at Lingg. "It might have saved all this trouble."

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

In his decision on the petitions of the condemned Anarchists Governor Oglesby says: "* * * Satisfied as I am of their guilt I am precluded from considering the question of commutation of the sentences of Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, Geo. Engel and Louis Lingg to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, as they emphatically declared that they will not accept such commutation. Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab and August Spies unite in a petition for "executive clemency." Fielden and Schwab in addition present separate and supplementary petitions for the commutation of their sentences. While I am satisfied of the guilt of all the parties as found by the verdict of the jury, which was sustained by the judgments of the courts, a most careful consideration of the whole subject leads me to the conclusion that the sentence of the law as to Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab may be modified as to each of them in the interest of humanity and without doing violence to public justice. As to the said Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab the sentence is commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. As to all the other above-named defendants I do not feel justified in interfering with the sentence of the court. While I would gladly have come to a different conclusion in regard to the sentence of defendants August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Albert R. Parsons and Louis Lingg, I regret to say that under the solemn sense of the obligations of my office I have been unable to do so."

LAST INTERVIEWS.

When the news of the commutation of the sentence of Fielden and Schwab was received at the jail there was an extraordinary scene of activity. The news was sent to the relatives of all the condemned men and in a short time they began to arrive at the jail. The first of the women to come in was Mrs. Schwab. Soon after Schwab was brought from his cell to the main office. His wife quickly advanced to him and throwing her arms about his neck burst into tears. Schwab returned the embrace in a calm manner and soon the two were chatting quietly together. After this Spies and Fischer were brought from their cells and taken to the library. Engel was brought to the private office of Mr. Folz. This was done for the purpose of allowing the relatives to take their last interviews. The first of the women to arrive after Mrs. Schwab was Miss Engel, the daughter of the condemned Anarchist. When the two met in the private office there was an outburst of grief which it is impossible to describe. Father and daughter clung to each other and sobbed convulsively. The conversation was in German and listened to only by Deputy Oelsen. Then came Mrs. Spies, the mother of August. She had been waiting outside for an hour and a half. Her sobs could be heard through the corridors of the building. She did not stay long in the library with her son, and on her exit from the jail Mrs. Fischer was admitted. She went into the library, and her lamentations were heard above the tramp of the deputies who swarmed about the place. But the crowning scene of all was the visit of Nina Van Zandt, the proxy wife of Spies. She was conducted to the library by Deputy Oelsen. The moment she saw August a complete change in her demeanor was noticed. There was a look, then a gasp, and in a trice the lovers were in each other's arms. The interview lasted nearly half an hour.

THE NEWS OF LINGG'S SUICIDE.

The explosion in Lingg's cell created a decided sensation in the jail. The jailer approached Parsons' cell with the news. "Lingg has killed himself," said Mr. Folz. "Great God! is that so?" exclaimed Parsons. "Yes, it's a fact," was the reply. "Well, my God," exclaimed Parsons. "I wish I had some dynamite myself, I would kill myself only too quickly."

August Spies was then informed of the tragedy. "I expected nothing else," said Spies quietly. "Ever since the finding of the bombs in his cell last Sunday I was satisfied that if it was possible he would make away with himself. For my own and my comrades' sake I am glad he is out of the way."

According to Jailer Folz all of the remaining Anarchists are completely broken down. They look on the suicide of Lingg as placing him in the category of an extreme Anarchist, which place they do not wish to occupy themselves.

They Sing the Marseillaise.

At 10 o'clock, Parsons, Fischer and Spies asked for twenty minutes each on the gallows in which to make speeches. The Sheriff did not immediately return an answer to the request. Fischer sang the "Marseillaise," in which the other prisoners joined at 10 a. m. The speeches which Spies, Parsons and Fischer spent a portion of the morning in preparing were in part written statements, the nature of which would not be divulged by any of the officials. It was stated by the Sheriff that Spies, Parsons and Fischer had in addition written letters which he had also locked up securely. Parsons' letter was addressed to his wife and children. That of Fischer's goes to his wife, but the address on that of Spies the sheriff refuses to divulge. It is supposed that it is for Nina VanZandt.

About 9.30 a deputation from the Carpenters' Union, to which Louis Lingg belonged, applied to Chief Deputy Knox for Lingg's body. They were referred to the Coroner. The Cabinetmakers' Union also presented an application to the sheriff for the body.

At 10.55 o'clock 250 newspaper men, local politicians and others, among them the twelve jurors who were to view the bodies after the execution, had passed through the dark passage under the gallows and began seating themselves. Parsons was given a cup of coffee a few minutes before the march to the scaffold was begun. The chief bailiff began at 11.10 calling out the names of the persons summoned as jurors, and bringing them forward to the row of little stools directly in front of the gallows.

At 11.02 the condemned men ate their final lunch, and at 11.30 the Sheriff read the death warrants. At 11.46, Spies, Engel and Fischer, in their shrouds, were standing at the grated door and saying adieus to friends in the visitors' cage. At 11.49 the death march to the scaffold started.

The Execution.

At 11.55, the condemned men having been placed by the officers in the place assigned them, the trap was sprung. Fischer died very hard, and so did Spiers. Parsons struggled and kicked his feet fearfully.

Fischer's last words were: "Hurrah for Anarchism!"

The pulse of all the Anarchists stopped beating in 13½ minutes.

Their Last Words.

All the Anarchists died of strangulation. None of their necks were broken. The following were the last words of the four condemned Anarchists:

Spies—"There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices they are strangling to death now."

Engel—"Hurrah for Anarchy!"

Fischer—"Hurrah for Anarchy! This is the happiest moment of my life."

Parsons—"May I be allowed to speak? Will you let me speak, Sheriff Matson? Let the voice of the people be heard."

At 12.17 the coffins for the Anarchists, plain black, with but the silver heads of screws for ornaments, were carried to the gallows. A command to the crowd fronting the gallows that they must stop smoking was given at 11.35. Whether this command was given out of humanity to the doomed or a precaution against the appalling possibility of any treacherous bomb lighting in the corridor when the fatal moment came, no person seemed aware.

When the coffins were brought to the scaffold, Sheriff Matson exclaimed, "His will be done."

How the Bodies Were Disposed of.

The bodies were lowered in the following order: Spies, Fischer, Engel and Parsons. All looked natural. The coffin lids were screwed down. Paper tabs were pasted on each for identification. Engel's body and Lingg's were taken to 286 Milwaukee avenue. Fischer's wife claimed his. Mrs. Spies took August's, and Mrs. Parsons received that of her husband.

In exactly one hour after the execution took place the work of taking down the scaffold was begun, and in two hours was housed away in the basement of the jail.

Another Report of the Scene.

It lacked just seven minutes and a half of the hour of high noon when a single white shrouded figure, above which was a face of yellowish pallor, the face of August Spies, passed the first post of the gallows. He looked calm and glanced at the reporters with a trace of his old-time cynical smile. He walked firmly over the drop, guided by the grasp of a deputy, to the furthest edge of the gallows. Following close came Fischer, close enough to touch Spies' shroud had his hand not been pinioned under the white muslin. Fischer's countenance had a peculiar glisten, totally unlike the ashiness of Engel's heavy features, and in strange contrast with the dead lack of color in the pinched lineaments of Parsons. The once jaunty, vivacious Texan came last—a withered old man.

Why They Were Hanged.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois in their decision of the case of the Anarchists held that there was a general conspiracy to bring about "a social revolution" by violence and also a specific conspiracy which was to be carried into effect about May 1st, 1886. In pursuance of the general plot, even as early as 1879 as many as 1,000 men were drilling regularly in Chicago, and in 1885 there were 3,000 who were, as Parsons at the time said, "well armed with rifles and revolvers and would have dynamite and bombs when they got ready to use them." May 1st having been selected by the workingmen as the date for introducing the eight hour system, it was chosen by the Anarchists as the time for striking the blow because there would be a large number of men out of work. The proceeds of a ball given by the Carpenters' Union was turned over to Lingg with which to buy dynamite. The court held that it was quite apparent that the manufacture of the bombs by Lingg was under the auspices of the International Workingmen's Association. The bombs were carried by Lingg and Seliger, who turned informer, to a hall, where several persons called and helped themselves, as if knowing that they would be there at that time. This was on the evening of the explosion, May 4th, 1886. Two days before Engel and Fischer attended a meeting, and the former submitted a plan for throwing bombs into police stations and shooting down the police. At another meeting which the same men attended the next day a circular written by Spies was distributed calling upon workingmen to arm and avenge the killing of six of their number by the police—as a matter of fact but one had been killed. At this meeting Engel's plan was for a second time adopted, and at Fischer's suggestion, it was agreed that the appearance of the word "Ruhe" in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* should be the signal that the revolution had come, and its duplication would mean that the armed men were to repair to certain places and await instructions from a committee to attack the police stations. The word was inserted in the *Zeitung*, by Spies, its editor, who also had charge of the meeting at the Haymarket. The original plan seems to have failed owing to the appearance of the police at the meeting. Fielden was then speaking and had just used this language, which had determined the police to break up the meeting:

> You have nothing more to do with the law except to lay hands on it and throttle it until it makes its last kick. Keep your eye upon it, throttle it, kill it, stab it, do everything you can to wound it.

When the order to disperse was given Fielden climbed down from the waggon, saying: "We are peaceable." The bomb was then exploded and several pistols fired at the police, with the result of killing one officer outright, fatally injuring six and seriously injuring nearly fifty. An allusion is made by the Supreme Court to a possible connection between Fielden's remark as he descended from the waggon and the word "ruhe," meaning "peace," but this is clearly a far-fetched idea.

History of the Victims.

Next to Lingg, whose terrible suicide has already been referred to at length in the TIMES' despatches, Adolph Fischer, a printer on the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, was regarded as the most violent of the men hanged to-day. He was under 30 years and had been fifteen years in the country. The Court held that he and Engel "advised and induced a band of seventy or eighty armed and drilled men to enter into a plot to murder the police." There was testimony in the trial that he actively engaged in the distribution of bombs.

Reference has already been made to the suggestion of a plan of attack by George Engel, who was born in Hesse in 1839, and came to the States in 1872. He was a painter by trade, but became business manager and assistant editor of the Chicago *Arbeiter Zeitung*. He was not present when the bomb was exploded. He had contributed incendiary articles to a paper called the *Anarchist*.

Alfred R. Parsons, a native of Texas, where he had lived until he appeared in Chicago fourteen years ago, was always a labor agitator and had often boasted to reporters and others of the strength and organization of the Anarchists and had shown them bombs and dynamite. He had also written articles for the *Alarm*, recommending that workingmen should arm themselves, and had given specific instructions as to the manner of making bombs and procuring weapons. He had also in speeches prescribed the use of the gun and dynamite. He had a part in calling the Haymarket meeting.

August Spies, a native of Hesse, 32 years old and well educated, came to America when 16 and worked at various trades before he became editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* in 1880. He had a share in calling the Haymarket meeting. He also took part in the meeting which culminated in the attack on McCormick's works. He had written violent articles for the *Alarm* and *Zeitung*.

The Reprieved Convicts.

Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, the capital sentence of whom has been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life, were the least guilty of the party. The former was born in Manchester, England, 1847, and worked in a cotton mill. Then he became a Methodist preacher. He came to America in 1866 and was a teamster in Chicago. He has a gift of rude oratory, which has apparently brought him to his present plight. He was the only one of the number upon whom a clergyman exercised any influence. His offence consisted in his speeches and writings, though some of the policemen testified that he fired a pistol that fatal night at the Haymarket. He himself declares that he never saw Lingg until the latter was brought to jail. Michael Schwab, a dreamy Bavarian of 34, became a Socialist while working at the trade of a bookbinder. He came to America in 1879. He was an editorial writer and foreman of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. He is a good deal of a scholar, and probably his recognition of the fact that his talents were not appreciated had much to do with the lurid writing which chiefly led to his conviction.

Mrs. Parsons, with Mrs. Holmes and the two children of the former, were released from the station at 2.10 o'clock this afternoon. She looked very sad and downhearted. In meek tones she asked a reporter, "Is the bloody business over?" When told that it was she made no answer, but proceeded to explain why she was at the jail. She was told by a deputy last night to call at the jail at 8.30 this morning so that the children might see their father. At the appointed time she made the request to be allowed to enter and was sent from one street to another until 10.30 o'clock. Then she made an effort to pass under the rope and was prevented. She frequently broke down and sobbed, and as they passed along took her boy more firmly by the hand and walked more rapidly, keeping her head bent down.

At 2.30 o'clock this afternoon two Anarchists, giving their names as Charles Loberstein and Gustav Hains, were arrested on the front platform of a Randolph street car, with a companion. They were talking in a very loud and threatening manner of what they were going to do to-night, "To get even for the death of their friends and the friends of the laboring man." The passengers on the car became frightened, and many of them got out before the car crossed the bridge. At the corner of Canal street Officer Henry Smith was signalled by the conductor, and jumping on the car he undertook to arrest the men. Loberstein caught the officer by the throat and made an effort to get possession of his revolver. An exciting struggle followed, in which many citizens joined. The two men were at length overpowered and taken to the Desplaines Street Station. Their companion escaped. Both men, who gave their ages as 38 and 27 respectively, wore crape on their hats. Officer Smith was wounded in the Haymarket riots last spring. About 2 o'clock two bombs, reported to be heavily charged, were found in an omnibus which runs between the Union Depot and Lincoln Park. They were of gas pipe, each ten inches long. They were taken to the Desplaines Street Station. Word comes from the West Chicago Avenue Station that Milwaukee avenue is thronged with people, and the officers fear trouble.

In New York.

At the office of the *Leader* another crowd gathered. There was also a profusion of crape, and placards were exhibited on the walls bearing the words: "Martyrs for liberty," "Beware of the insurrection," "The American revolution is at hand." It is the *Leader's* last day of life, Editor Shevitch and his followers having decided that it should cease publication on the day the condemned Anarchists were put to death. By 10 o'clock the editorial room in the rear of the second floor was full of Anarchists. Col. Henton mounted a chair and harangued the assembly on the event of the day in Chicago. He glorified "Lingg's heroic death, the only mercy the bloodhounds of capitalism have left him to enjoy." "The blood that is shed to-day," he continued, "will be amply avenged. They can assassinate these four men, but 4,000 will spring up to emulate them in their fight against tyranny."

A reporter saw Herr Most at his office. In reply to the question whether there would be any demonstration to-day, he said: "There will be no demonstration. We can't demonstrate every day. The newspapers have been the cause of the hanging. They are the real murderers."

A Preacher on an Editor.

(Rev. Mr. Silcox in Winnipeg Sun.)

We who are not editors sometimes think we could make a better paper than our editor does, just as some people think that they could make a better sermon than the preacher. On the same principle, old maids are quite confident that they would make better wives than do the most of those who are elevated to these serene heights. We sometimes think the editor is not religious enough, and that he gives too much space to the baseball brigade, the slugger, etc. We forget that the paper is a condensed history of every day's doings, and must therefore record deaths as well as births, and chronicle the deeds of demons as well as narrate the exploits of angels.

As a special effort is to be made to enable Sir Charles Tupper and the members of the Canadian staff of the Fisheries Commission to leave for Washington on Monday, it is inferred that the commission will meet for business at an early date.

THE BANQUET OF THE LORD MAYOR.

Lord Salisbury Discusses World Wide Public Affairs.

HE PROGNOSTICATES PEACE.

A London cable says: The Lord Mayor's banquet last night was attended by the principal members of the Cabinet.

Lord George Hamilton, responding for the navy, expressed a fear that the British gunboat Wasp would never again reach England. The navy had been strengthened by merchant vessels and the Admiralty were on the eve of an arrangement with the colonies which would materially strengthen our defence.

Lord Salisbury announced that the Government were coming to a decision with France on the subject of the Pacific Islands, and thus a source of quarrel would be removed and the prospect of peace almost assured. The task of adjusting the differences with the States had been undertaken by a statesman of great ability. He was aware that there was a certain uneasiness with respect to peace; but he was unaware of any grounds for it, as every ruler, Minister and President was sincere in his desire to maintain peace. All the influence of England had been and would be cast on the side of the nation which worked in the interests of freedom, legality and peace. Referring to the state of affairs in Ireland, he said there was a marked improvement; and he hoped that during the next session of Parliament more attention could be given to the general wants of the Kingdom. Among other things, the Government intend to reform Parliamentary procedure. Again reverting to foreign affairs, he announced that Ayoub Khan had surrendered himself, thus removing all danger in Afghanistan to the Indian Empire.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A London cable says: Lord Salisbury, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet last night, referred to the growing pacific aspect of foreign affairs. He said the agreement with Russia regarding the Afghan frontier, which had been accepted by the Ameer, removed the danger to the world's peace in those quarters. It had also been the good fortune of the Government to come to an understanding with France concerning the New Hebrides difficulty and with regard to some vexed questions concerning the Suez Canal. He announced that Ayoub Khan had surrendered to the Indian Government. He admitted that political uneasiness existed in Europe, but said he knew nothing that would justify alarm. In view of the competition in forming great armaments, it was idle to suppose that peace would be forever maintained, but every present ruler—monarch, president or minister—earnestly desired peace. Referring to Ireland, Lord Salisbury said they were often told that there would be no legislative activity until Home Rule had been granted. But he could assure them that there would be no falling of in activity on the part of those who were upholding the integrity of the Empire. It was the task of the Government to maintain law and order in Ireland. The new powers of the Government had been in existence only a few months, yet there was already a marked improvement in the condition of the country. The law was in the steady course of successful operation. The circumstances at the present time gave additional emphasis to the vindication of the law. The reception accorded to Mr. Balfour showed his hearers' sense of his conduct in following those principles of government which regulate the existence of society. (Cheers.) The Government were convinced that they had the support of the people in restoring to Ireland the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity arising from the recognition of the principles of order. (Cheers.) He had good hope of adjusting the difficulty with America upon the ancient fishery dispute. The task had been undertaken with great patriotism by one of the most eminent statesmen of the day—(cheers)—a statesman who went to his work with the almost unanimous goodwill of his countrymen, who trusted that the result might be to prevent differences arising again.

Latest Scottish News.

The birth of an heir to the Hopetoun estates in Scotland was celebrated on the 28th ult. by the tenantry by a dinner held at Linlithgow. Lord Hopetoun was present.

Mr. Archibald Stirling-Maxwell, the late Sir Wm. Stirling-Maxwell's second son, who shortly comes of age, will, on succeeding to the Keir property in Scotland, drop the second name of Maxwell.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, LL.D., F.R.S., will preside at the 223rd anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation, to be held in the Freemasons' Tavern, London, on St. Andrew's Day.

Russell & Co., shipbuilders, Port Glasgow, have contracted with an English firm of shipowners to build the largest sailing ship in the world. She will be upwards of 3,000 tons register, and have four masts.

It is stated that Major-General John Sprot, formerly of the 91st Highlanders, is about to retire voluntarily from the British army service. The gallant officer served in the Indian Mutiny campaign under Lord Clyde.

Aberdeen Synod recently discussed the agricultural depression. Rev. Mr. McQueen said their condition was hopeless, and declared his conviction that the whole system of landlordism would have to be swept away.

Mr. E. M. Griers, photographer, Glasgow, has perfected a process which renders the operator entirely independent of the ordinary sources of light, and which acts so suddenly that the iris of the eyes of the sitter cannot contract as in sunlight or in bright daylight. The process is called Kataplectic photography.

Twelve miles of waterworks pipe have been laid in Belleville, and if the weather continues favorable the contract will be completed by next month. The cost of the work is about $250,000.

A project is on foot to start a German-Canadian journal in Montreal. The idea is to circulate it extensively in Germany, with the object of promoting emigration to Canada.

The Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph line will probably be extended into Alaska