



McCORMICK REAPER

background:
An Art Company (exterior decoration). 3032 W Carroll, Chicago, Illinois (2005 March 15).

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Laurel Lee
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[www.timefordemocracy.com/tutorials/mccormick essay.pdf](http://www.timefordemocracy.com/tutorials/mccormick%20essay.pdf)


lavishly illustrated



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Cyrus McCormick was most famous for his invention of the reaper, patented in 1834.

McCormick developed the reaper, a precursor of the harvester, with his family.

The 620-acre McCormick family farm was known as Walnut Grove.


Robert McCormick, father of Cyrus, created the farm in 1822.

The grist mill was built around 1800 and operated through the late 1800s.


The McCormick family used the grist mill to grind wheat into flour.

The blacksmith workshop was used to repair farming tools.

The McCormicks also built their reapers there.




<http://alwaysinmotion.wordpress.com/2011/04/11/cyrus-mccormick-farm-and-workshop-april-9-2011/>



Cyrus McCormick is often called the 'father of agriculture', since his reaper was the beginning of agricultural mechanization.

Born and raised in Virginia, McCormick founded the McCormick Works in Chicago and became a prominent businessman.

The International Harvester Company eventually purchased the McCormick company.



<http://alwaysinmotion.wordpress.com/2011/04/11/cyrus-mccormick-farm-and-workshop-april-9-2011/>



McCormick Farm, Steeles Tavern, Virginia.

In 1831 Cyrus McCormick invented the first reaper that revolutionized the practice of farming. Walnut Grove Farm belonged to the McCormick family until 1954, when it was donated to Virginia Tech. A five-acre memorial plot at the Shenandoah Agricultural Research and Extension Center is maintained as a tribute to Cyrus McCormick and his family.

Photographs loaned by McCormick Farm Museum to Digital Library and Archives for scanning. These resources and materials are not in the public domain and copyright is largely held by the Digital Library and Archives, University Libraries, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia.

<http://spec.lib.vt.edu/imagebase/08UA/screen/MC200604201318.jpg>



http://www.redpowermagazine.com/forums/uploads/monthly_12_2012/post-64040-0-66171600-1356159974.jpg



The Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Research and Extension Center was established in 1954 through a gift by the McCormick family.

A National Historic Landmark at the site plays tribute to Cyrus McCormick. Born on this farm in 1809, Cyrus Hall McCormick is famous for building the first practical grain reaper, which was successfully demonstrated in a field of oats owned by John Steele in nearby Steeles Tavern in 1831. Patented in 1834, the reaper is credited for starting the mechanical revolution in agriculture that would forever change agricultural production worldwide.

http://www.ares.vaes.vt.edu/shenandoah-valley/images/2013-field-day/L_svarecfieldday07.jpg



debbieblue (photographer). Steeles Tavern, Virginia, US (2011 June 2).

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/30542422@N05/5791054051/>



Winter, Thelma (1931-2009) (artist). McCormick Mill at Steeles Tavern, Virginia (1994).

<http://thelmawinter.com/shop/index.php?act=viewProd&productId=360>



McCormick Farm and Workshop in Raphine, Virginia, a little south of Lexington, Virginia, in western central Virginia (2011 April 9).

<http://alwaysinmotion.wordpress.com/2011/04/11/cyrus-mccormick-farm-and-workshop-april-9-2011/>

<http://www.visualinfo.biz/photos/McCormick2011/MillWheel.jpg>



<http://www.visualinfo.biz/photos/McCormick2011/GristMillMachinery.jpg>



<http://www.visualinfo.biz/photos/McCormick2011/Workshop.jpg>



International Harvester Company (photographer). Cyrus Hall McCormick forge shop.

Man representing McCormick working at forge with African American assistant, Jo Anderson, in order to complete the world's first reaper for the harvest of 1831.

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-62656 (b&w film copy neg.)


Call # LOT 6449 [item] [P&P]

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2005683714/>

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In 1833, Cyrus McCormick wanted to earn \$1,000,000, when the average worker earned five-cents an hour.


By 1859, McCormick had earned \$1,000,000.

He and his wife were generous with the money and helped people in need.

McCormick's reaper, a wheat harvester, changed the way people farmed.

Before his invention, farmers used scythes and could harvest only one to three acres a day.

With a reaper, a farmer could harvest 12 acres a day.



McCormick's father failed for 15 years to invent and build a harvester.


McCormick was only 22 when he succeeded, after learning from his father's mistakes.

In two months - after spending much time on his hands and knees to see why strands of wheat got tangled in his models - he had a working machine that could harvest an acre an hour.

People said the reaper looked like the combination of a flying machine, a wheelbarrow, and a carriage.

When McCormick invited farmers to watch him work the reaper, they thought it was purely for entertainment.

They said things like, 'I'm running a farm, not a circus,' and continued to use their scythes.



McCormick added a blade that chopped wheat cleanly.

In 1843, another reaper inventor challenged McCormick to see which could cut more wheat.

The day of the contest was rainy; and the other man's machine jammed.

McCormick had already considered rainy days in his design.

In 1843 McCormick sold 29 reapers; In 1850 he sold 5,000.

In 1884, the year McCormick died, American farmers shipped enough grain through Chicago in just the one year to bake 10 billion loaves of bread, thanks to McCormick's harvester.

In 1902 his company grew into the International Harvester Company.



mccormick-reaper-works-i13

<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works>



Schussele, Christian (painter). Men of Progress. Cyrus McCormick (1809-1884), 4th from left.

Stevens, Patsy (author) (2001).

<http://gardenofpraise.com/ibdcyrus.htm>

http://gardenofpraise.com/images2/3406981893_0a5bf7eb0a_b.jpg



Method of Harvesting before the [McCormick Reaper]

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Young black people gathering hay onto a cart

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McCormick Reaper of 1845

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The First Practical Reaper, Invented by C. H. McCormick, in Virginia, 1831

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Harvesting with McCormick Harvester in North Dakota.

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On the 'White Earth' Indian Reservation,

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The McCormick Mower in France

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<http://www.aasd.k12.wi.us/staff/boldtkatherine/6/CyrusMcCormickSM-750091.jpg>



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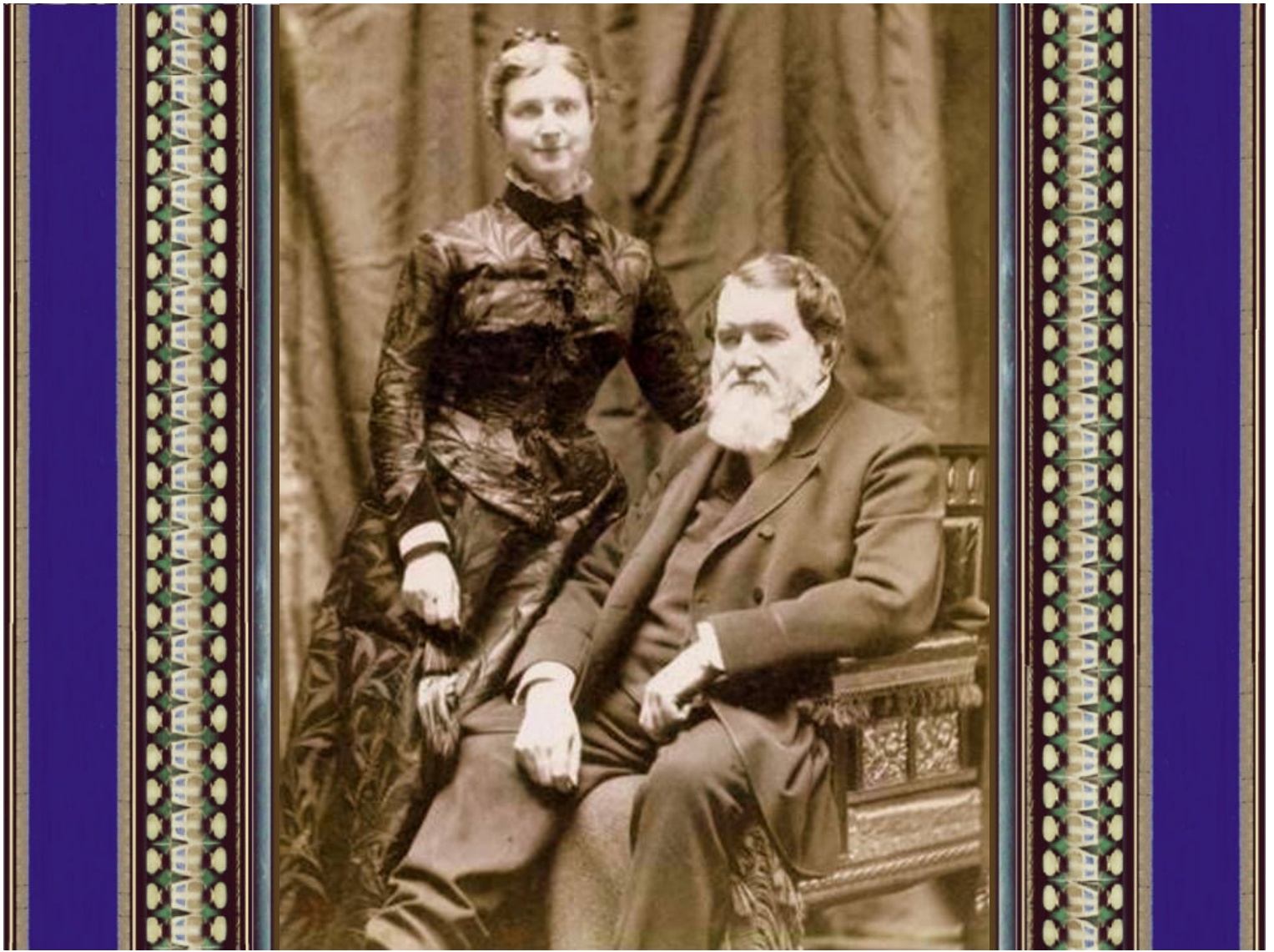
McCormick Harvesting Machine Company (1885).

Back: 'for sale by A.A. Shuford, Hickory, NC' includes drawing 'Treading out the grain in Oriental Style.' (missing inside contents)
Number of Images: 3

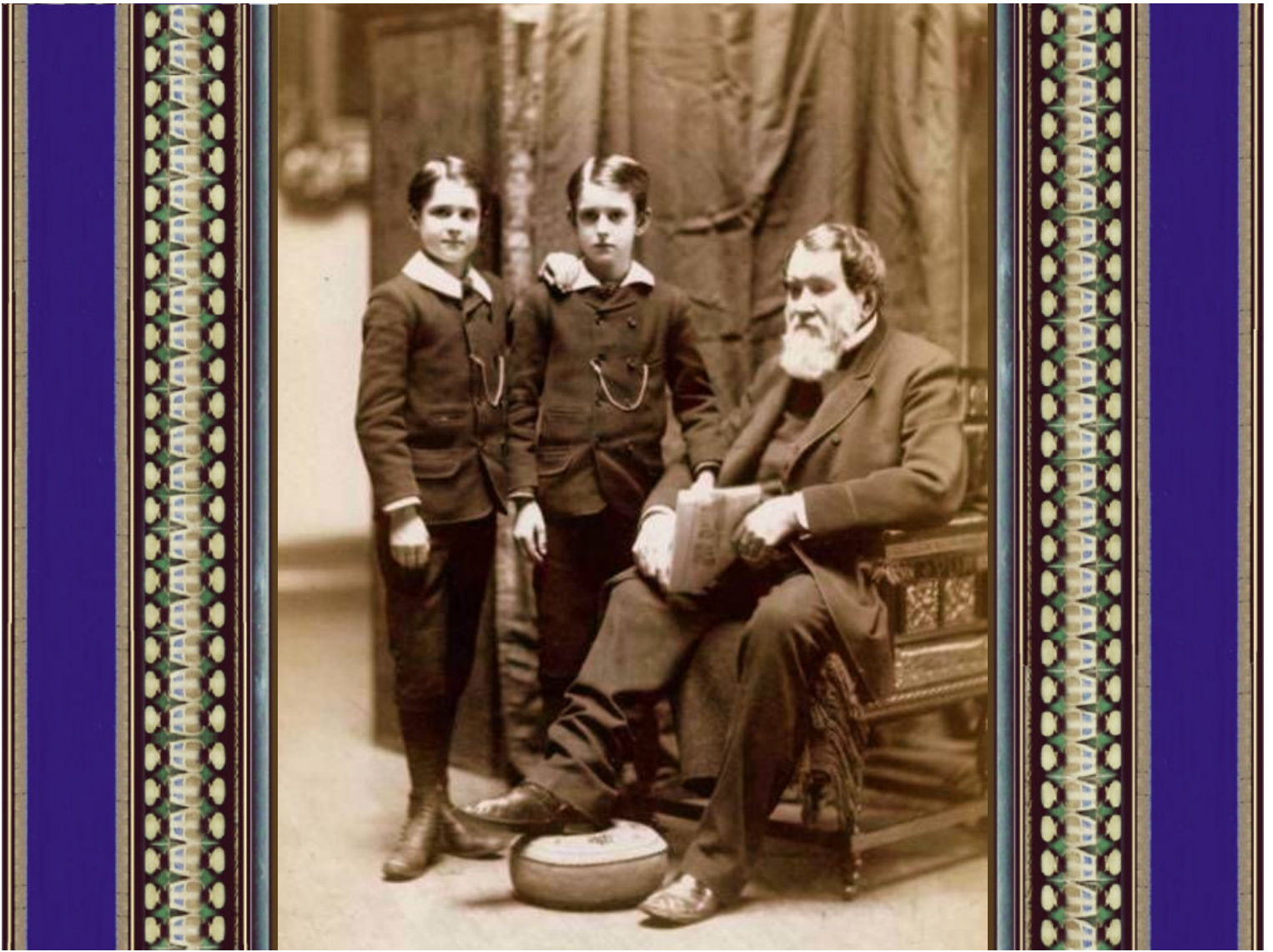
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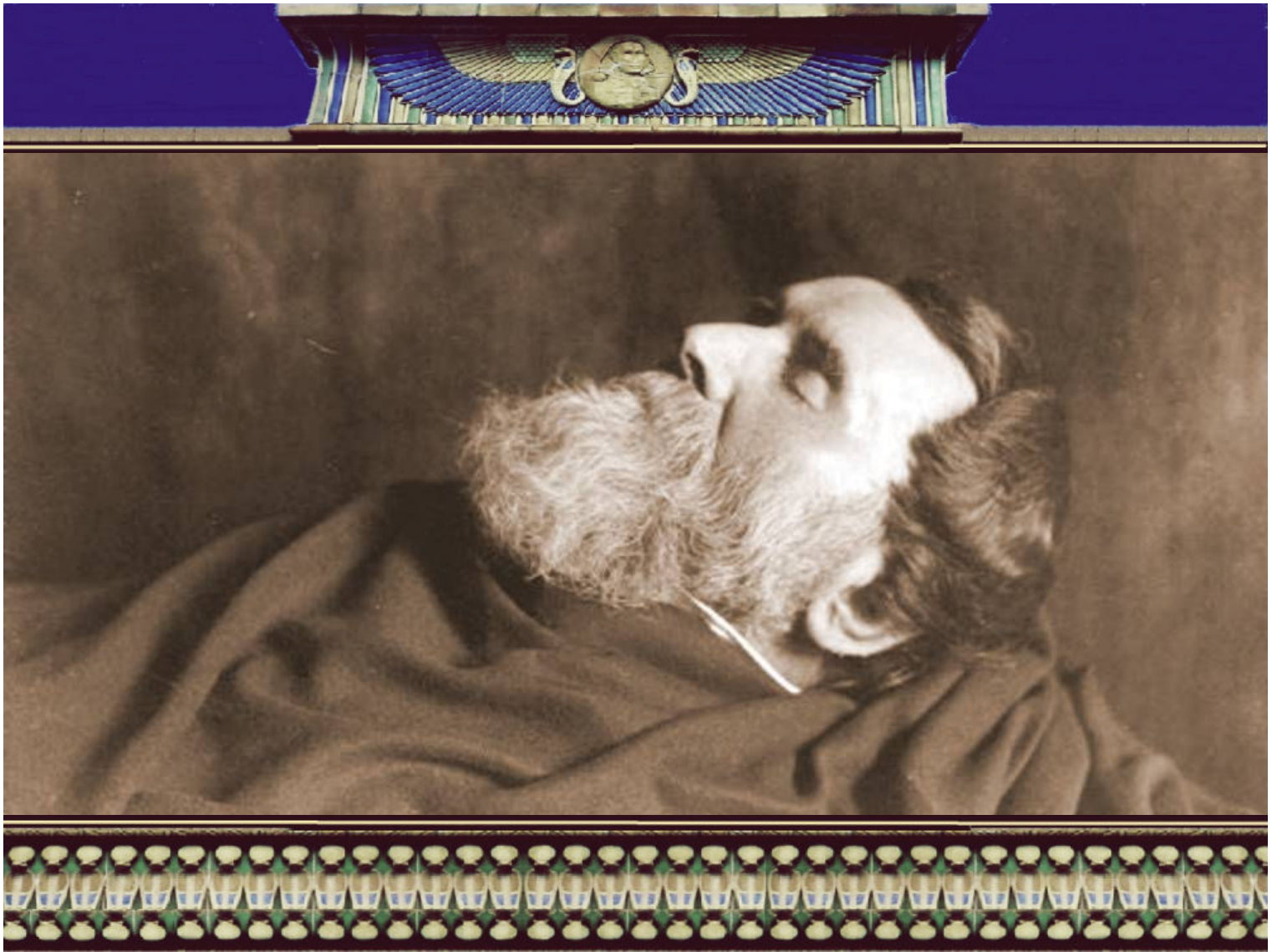


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Cyrus Hall McCormick

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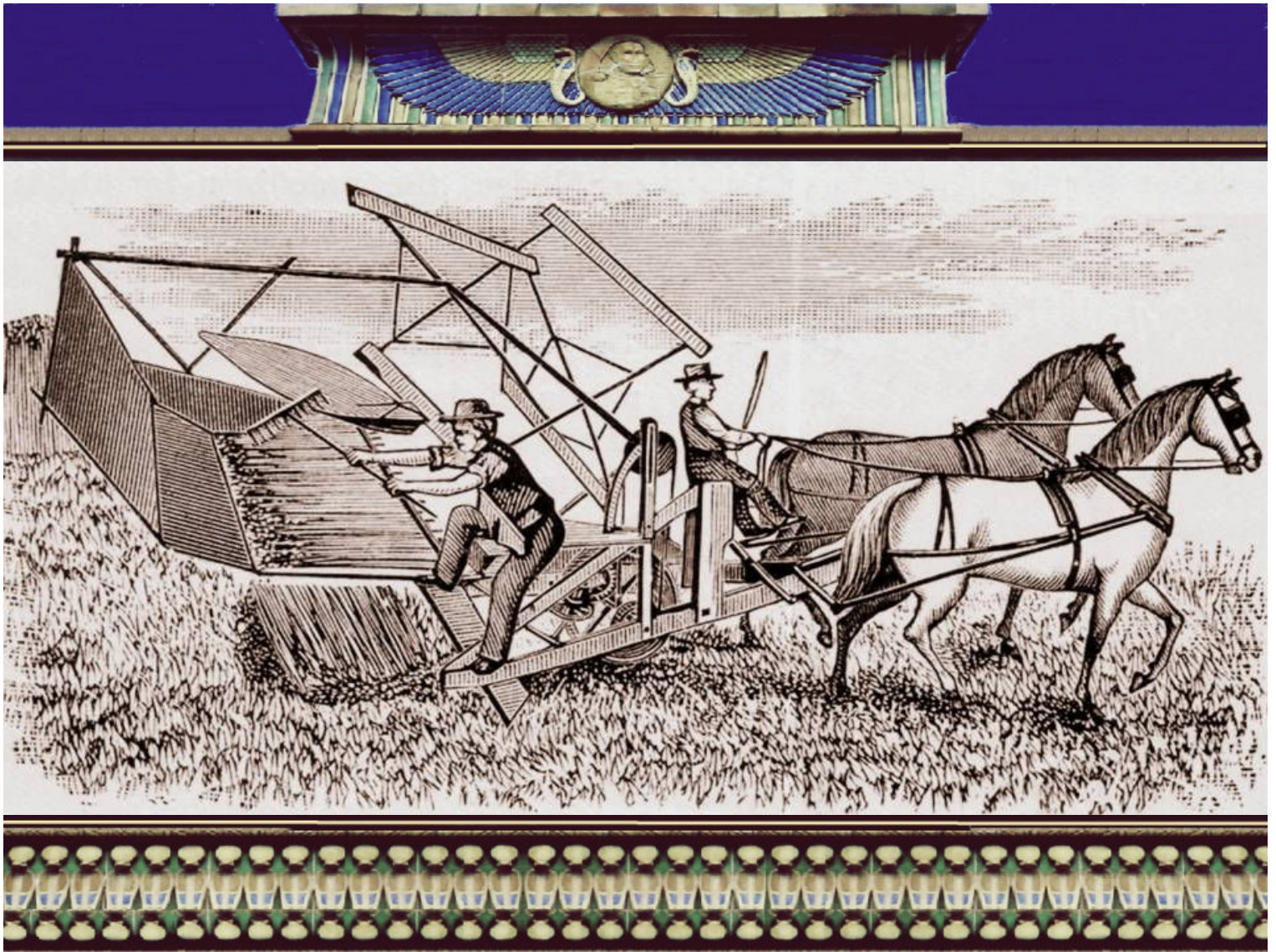


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Palmer, F.W. (photographer/ copyrighter). Man operating a McCormick Deering Farmall tractor and reaper. US copyright JO7463 (1930 October 20).

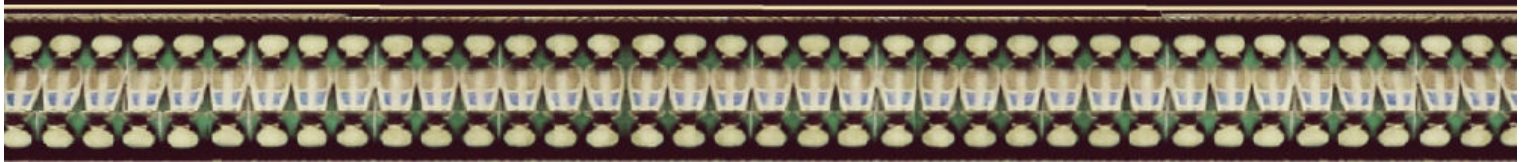
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3b10772_150px](http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2005685066/3b10772_150px)



1847 McCormick Machine

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machine-history.com/sites/default/files/images/1847%20McCormick%20Machine.jpg>



International Harvester Company (188-). Men and women harvesting grain behind horse-drawn reaper; windmill in background


Reproduction # LC-USZ62-46581 (b&w film copy neg.)

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In 1854, Cyrus McCormick, defending his reaper patent, was challenged by John Manny of Rockford, Illinois.

As the case was planned for Springfield, Illinois, Manny hired local attorney Abraham Lincoln.

The truth seems to be that McCormick was too strong, too aggressive, to receive fair play at the hands of any legislative body.

The note of sympathy could never be struck in his favor.


He personally directed his own cases.

He dominated his own lawyers.



(left)
McCormick v. Manny and Lincoln
<http://www.navistar.com/navistar/whoweare/heritage#1901>

(right)
Casson, Herbert N. (author). Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. (copyright 1909) (pages 97-99).
<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/41953/41953-h/41953-h.htm>



And he fought always in an old-fashioned, straight-from-the-shoulder way that put him at a great disadvantage in a legal conflict.

Also, he was supposed to be much richer than in reality he was.

By 1866 he had become a millionaire.

He had made money by the rise in Chicago real estate.

But opposing lawyers assumed his entire fortune was the product of the Reaper business.


By 1855 McCormick realized that the Federal Government was not the impartial tribunal that he had believed it to be.

He saw that he could not depend upon it for protection, so he made a characteristic decision—he resolved to protect himself.



Casson, Herbert N. (author). Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. (copyright 1909) (pages 97-99).

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/41953/41953-h/41953-h.htm>




He, too, would hire a battery of lawyers and charge down upon these manufacturers who were unrighteously making his Reaper and depriving him of his patents.

He engaged three of the master lawyers of the American bar, William H. Seward, E. N. Dickerson, and Senator Reverdy Johnson, and brought suit against Manny and Emerson, of Rockford, Illinois, for making McCormick Reapers without a license.


Then came a three-year struggle that shook the country and did much to shape the history of the American people.

Manny and Emerson, who were shrewd and forceful men, hired twice as many lawyers as McCormick and prepared to defend themselves.



Casson, Herbert N. (author). Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. (copyright 1909) (pages 97-99).

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They selected Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Edwin M. Stanton, Peter H. Watson, George Harding, and Congressman H. Winter Davis for their legal bodyguard.


It was a battle of giants.

Greek met Greek with weapons of eloquence.

Stanton out-classed his great co-debaters in a speech of unanswerable power which unfortunately was not reported.


The speech so vividly impressed McCormick that in his next lawsuit he at once engaged Stanton.

It awoke the brain of Lincoln, as he afterwards admitted; and drove him back to a more comprehensive study of the law.



Casson, Herbert N. (author). Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. (copyright 1909) (pages 97-99).

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It gave Lincoln so high an opinion of Stanton's ability that, when he became President several years later, he chose Stanton to be his Secretary of War.

It gripped judge and jury with such effect that McCormick lost his case.

It was a wonderful speech.

Abraham Lincoln, who made no speech at all, was the one who derived the most benefit in the end from this lawsuit.


It not only aroused his ambitions, but gave him \$1,000, his first big fee.

The money came to him at the precise moment when he needed it most, to enable him to enter into the famous debate with Douglas.



Casson, Herbert N. (author). Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. (copyright 1909) (pages 97-99).

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Lincoln's debate with Douglas made him the inevitable candidate of the Republican party.

It is interesting to note how closely the destinies of Lincoln and McCormick were interwoven.

Both were born in 1809, on farms in the South.

Both struggled through a youth of adversity and first came into prominence in Illinois.

Both labored to preserve the Union, and when the War of Secession came, the Reaper enabled Lincoln to feed his armies.


Both men were emancipators, the one from slavery and the other from famine; and today, both sleep under the soil of Illinois.

No other two Americans had heavier tasks than they, and none worked more mightily for the common good.



Casson, Herbert N. (author). Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. (copyright 1909) (pages 97-99).

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1871 October, fire swept across Chicago like a stampede.

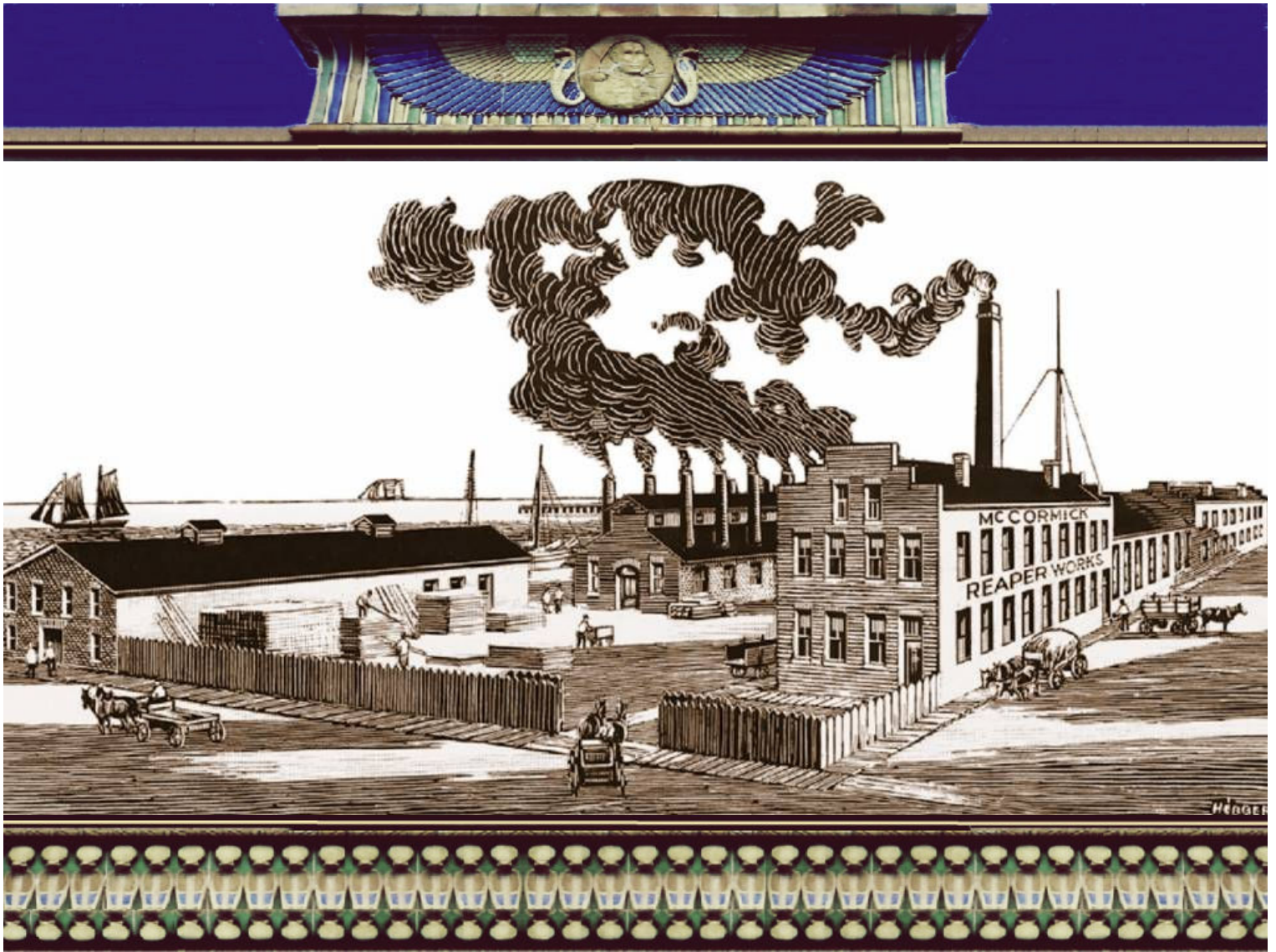
Thousands of acres of the city's homes, stores, and factories were consumed and reduced to ashes and rubble.

The McCormick Works factory was destroyed as well as its entire on-site inventory of almost 2,000 reaping machines.

McCormick chose to build an even larger facility on a new site in Chicago.

Many of the farmers who had already received their reapers rushed payments in ahead of schedule to help McCormick and his company recover.

Seven months after construction started in 1872 August, the new factory began production.



McCormick Works (1851)

1851b.jpg

<http://www.navistar.com/navistar/whoweare/heritage#1901>

Also:

McCormick Works, looking south towards the Chicago River, Chicago, Illinois (1847).

mccormick-reaper-works-i4

<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works>

And:

In 1847 McCormick built a reaper factory in Chicago on Water Street next to the Chicago River.

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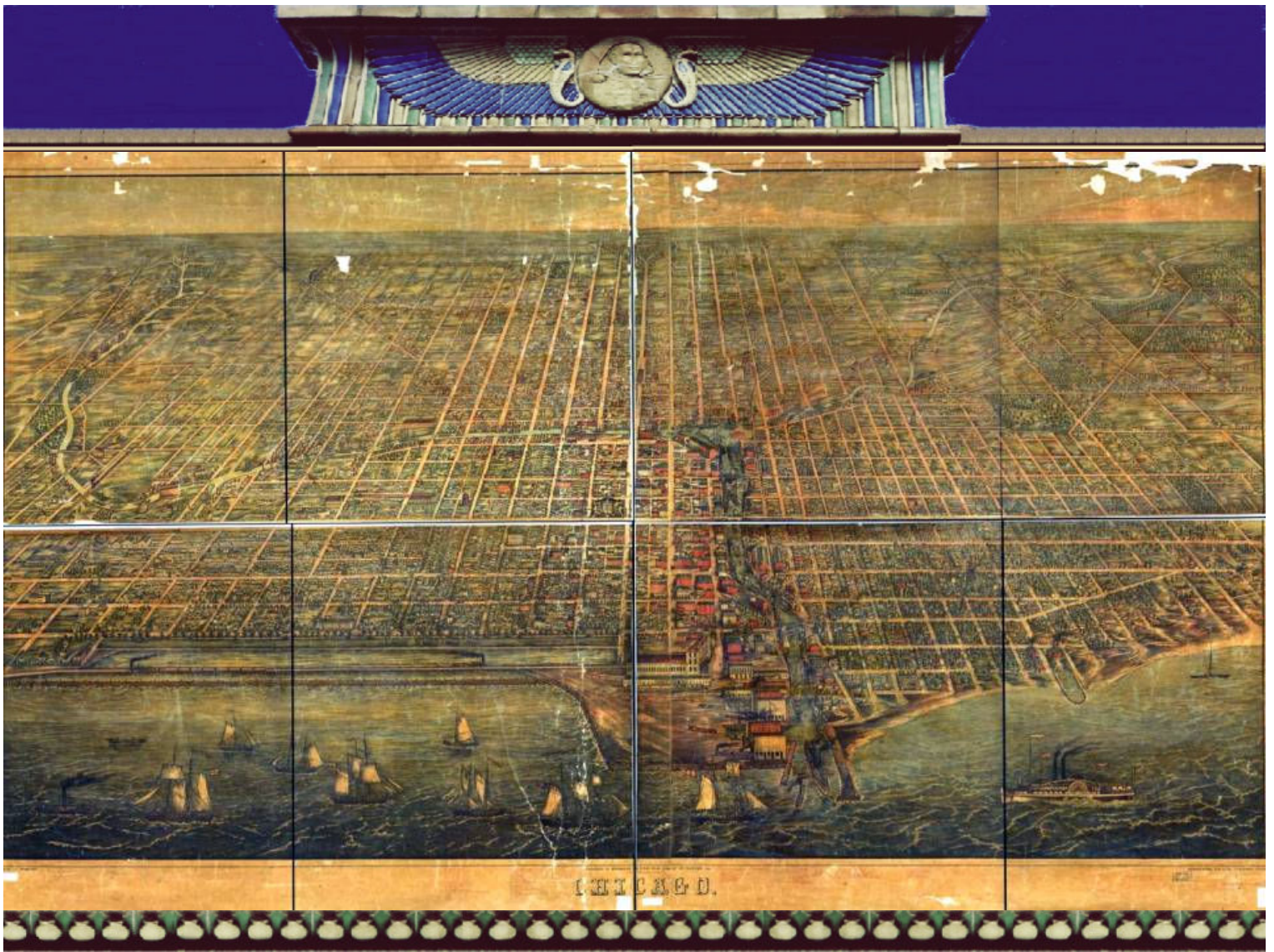
at: http://answers.yahoo.com/question/index;_ylt=A0LEV1fBQi5TjQ8AB41XNy0A;_ylu=X3oDMTEyM3lwOTg4BHNIYwNzcgRwb3MMDMzcEY29sbwNiZjEEdnRpZANERkQ2XzE-?qid=20070528180505AAkgWpj



McCormick Works (1867)
looking north from Chicago River, Chicago, Illinois

McCormick Works (looking north from the Chicago River). Chicago, Illinois (1867).

<http://images.wisconsinhistory.org/700003050057/0305001132-l.jpg>
<http://specialmediaprojects.co.uk/images/mccormick-reaper-images/thCA28HWH3>



Chicago (1857). Chicago, Braunhold & Sonne. Palmatary, James T. (artist). Henline & Hensel (lithographers).

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jp2CAVN40V8



McCormick Works on north bank of Chicago River at Rush Street bridge. Chicago (1857). Chicago, Braunhold & Sonne. Palmatary, James T. (artist). Henline & Hensel (lithographers).

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75-693205

Chicago, about 1860

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Chicago (1860).

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McCormick Works on north bank of Chicago River at Rush Street bridge. Chicago (1860).

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<http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/image-services/jp2.py?data=/service/gmd/gmd410/g4104/g4104c/pm001470.jp2&res=0>



Whitefield, E. (artist). View of Rush Street bridge (from Norton's block on River street east to Lake Michigan). Whitefield's views of Chicago from nature. Chicago (IL): E. Whitefield at Rufus Blanchard's (copyright 1861). Lithographer & printer: Charles Shober.

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Kurz, Louis (artist). Rush Street Bridge. Chicago (IL): Jevne & Almini (1866 February).

RUSH STREET BRIDGE, is but one of a series of views intended to give a fair, general representation of the river and harbor of Chicago. The sketch is taken from the new bridge at State street, and looks eastwardly to Rush-street bridge. There was no bridge upon the river east of Clark street until 1857. Previous to that time the only means of crossing was by a rope ferry at the point where now stands Rush-street bridge. In the fall of 1856 this ferry boat, while crowded with passengers, was run down by a passing tug, and some some six or eight lives were lost, and then steps were taken to erect a bridge at that place.

The undertaking was a large one for the time. The river was somewhat strengthened—or perhaps it should be said that the bend in the river was made less abrupt—by widening it on the side. Near the south end of the bridge there stood the inner light-jouse, which was then discontinued. Old Fort Dearborn, from which Chicago took the name it bore for many years, was situated near the south end of this bridge, and was torn down about the time the bridge was built.

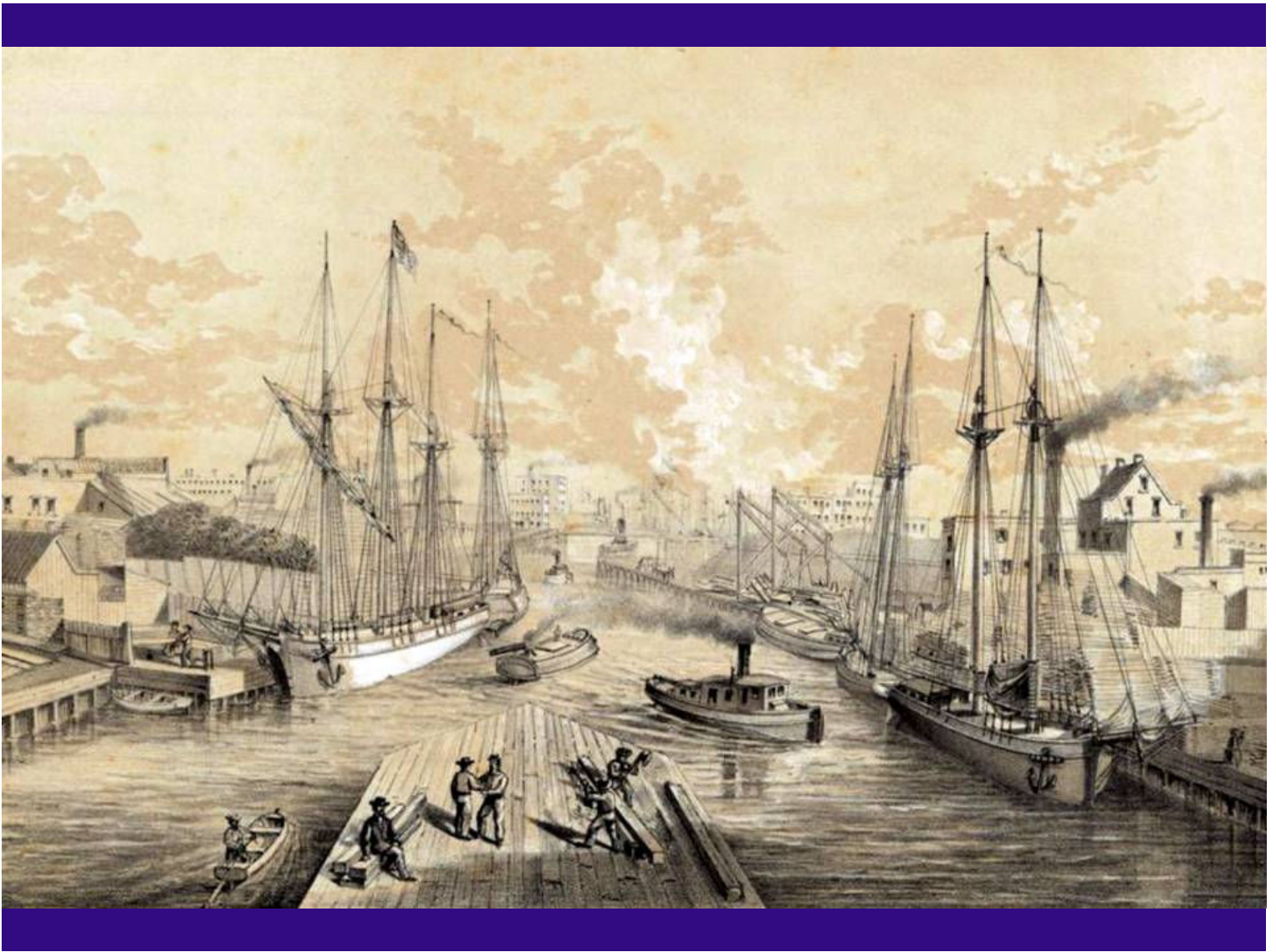
The bridge built upon this site, in 1857, was an iron bridge of handsome construction, and cost, including the mason work of the central pier, and of the adjustments and approached, fifty-two thousand dollars. It was built by Harper and Tweedale, and was considered a model of strength and durability. The bridge was two hundred and nine feet long and thirty-three feet wide, turning upon a pivot in the water. The approaches measured south forty feet, north seventy feet. In November, 1863, while a small vessel approaching, a herd of cattle was driven upon the bridge. The driver, unable to understand the remonstrances of the bridge-tender, or unable to control the movements of the cattle, disregarded the signal, and did not check the animals. The bridge was swung, to avoid a collision with the vessel; and when it got clear of the supports, the great weight of the cattle on one end caused it to slip from its central balance, and it then broke and fell into the river, a shapeless mass of broken and twisted iron. Though several persons were on the bridge at the time, no serious injury was sustained. A large number of cattle was drowned, and others were killed beneath the fragments of the broken bridge.

The new structure, which is represented in this view, is of the same dimensions as the original bridge, but is built of wood. Fox and Howard, of Chicago, erected it in 1864, for the city, at a cost of ten thousand dollars.

On the left of the picture is the elevator of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, now one of the Northwestern Railway Company, and on the right is seen Jewett and Root's stove warehouse. It will be seen that Bennet Pieters and Company had, at the time the sketch was taken, sole occupancy of the fenders of the new bridge, in advertising their famous Red Jacket Bitters.

James W. Sheahan, Esq. (1866 February)

<http://chicagology.com/pre-fire-chicago/engravings/eng13/>



Kurz, Louis. View from Van Buren Street Bridge. Chicago (IL): Jevne & Almini (1867 January). Chicago Lithographing Co., 62-64 Clark Street

<http://chicagology.com/pre-fire-chicago/engravings/eng26/>



Kurz, Louis. Junction of the Chicago River. Chicago (IL): Jevne & Almini (1866 July)

Chicago River where the two branches unite and form the main river. The drawing is taken from a point on West Water Street, north of the approach to Lake Street Bridge.

It presents a scene hardly equal in animation to what is generally to be seen at that point. On the right are the protections to Lake Street Bridge. On the left is a vessel in tow of a tug coming from the north branch, and in the extreme distance is Wells Street Bridge over the main river. On the north side of the river are the Iowa and other Elevators, and on the south the row of warehouses lying between South Water Street and the river.

At the front of the picture may be seen the upper portion of a locomotive upon the track which connects along this line the various Northern and Western with the Southern and Eastern Railways.

James W. Sheahan, Esq.

<http://chicagology.com/pre-fire-chicago/engravings/eng47/>



Kurz, Louis (artist). Lake Street Bridge. Chicago (IL): Jevne & Almini (1866 May). Chicago Lithographing Co., 152-154 Clark Street.

South branch of the Chicago river, lying between Randolph and Lake street bridges. It is generally more crowded with vessels of all kinds than now presented.

The bridge is just south of the junction of the North and South branches.

It is not crossed by any of the lines of street cars, and as Lake street, on the east from the lake, and west to Halsted street is graded, and is paved with Nicholson blocks, it is the favorite crossing to and from the west side of the river for equestrians and for vehicles of all kinds.

The bridge is comparatively new; it is wooden, turns on a central pivot, and is substantially built.

James W. Sheehan

<http://chicagology.com/pre-fire-chicago/engravings/eng35/>



Whitehead, Edwin (artist). View of Rush St. Bridge. Chicago (IL): E. Whitehead at Rufus Blanchard's, 52 LaSalle Street (1861). Printer: Chas Shober 109 Lake Street, Chicago.

<http://chicagology.com/pre-fire-chicago/engravings/eng13/>

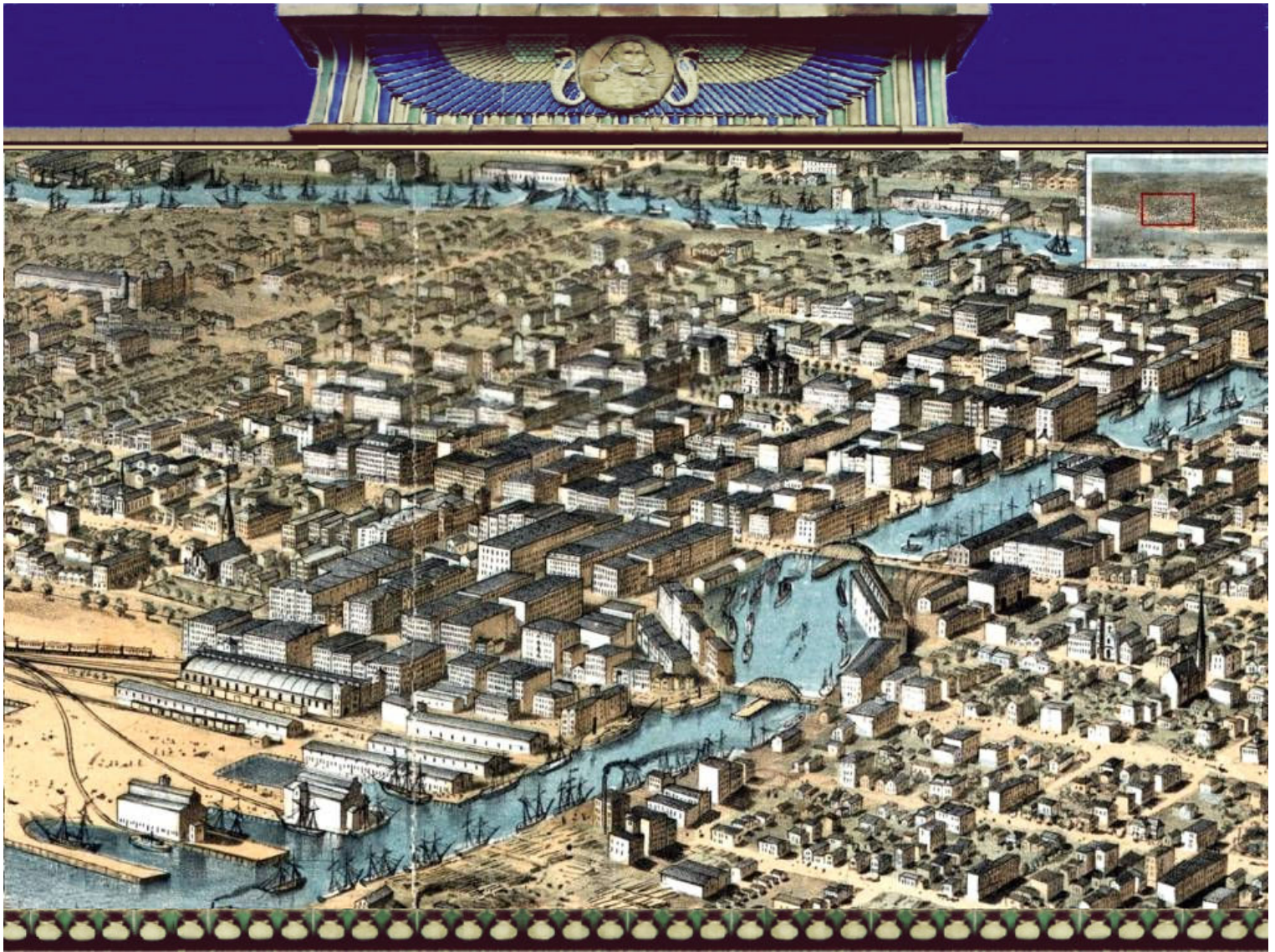


Chicago 1868. Ruger, A. Chicago in 1868 from Schiller Street north side to 12th Street south side. Chicago (IL); Chicago Lithographing Co. (1868).

Inset: Chicago in 1820.

zoomable raster image available online.

Panoramic Maps Collection.
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA
Call # G4104.C6A35 1868 .R8
Digital ID g4104c pm001480
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Catalog # 73693350 <http://lccn.loc.gov/73693350>
jp2CALATSPW



McCormick Works on north bank of Chicago River at Rush Street bridge. Chicago 1868. Ruger, A. Chicago in 1868 from Schiller Street north side to 12th Street south side. Chicago (IL); Chicago Lithographing Co. (1868).

Inset: Chicago in 1820.

zoomable raster image available online.

Panoramic Maps Collection.
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jp2CALATSPW



Chicago 1871. The City of Chicago as it was before the great conflagration of October 8th, 9th, & 10th, 1871. Chicago (IL): W. Flint (copyright 1872).

zoomable raster image available online.

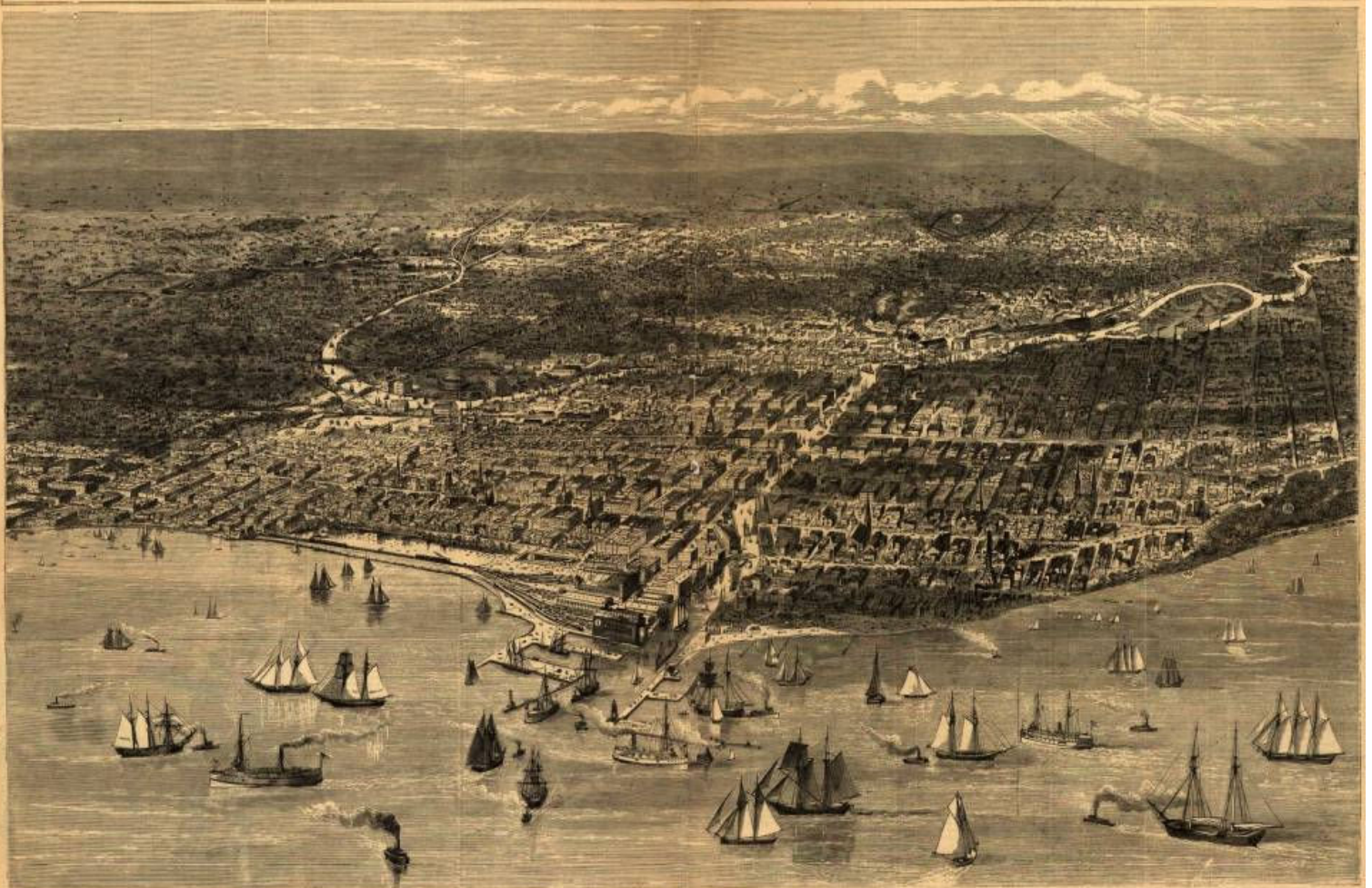
Panoramic Maps Collection
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA
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Catalog # 86691728
<http://lcn.loc.gov/86691728>
jp2CAZJDWLB.jpg
<http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4104c.pm001493/>



McCormick Works, north bank of Chicago River near Rush Street bridge. Chicago 1871. The City of Chicago as it was before the great conflagration of October 8th, 9th, & 10th, 1871. Chicago (IL): W. Flint (copyright 1872).

zoomable raster image available online.

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74-698213

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CHICAGO AS IT WAS BEFORE THE GREAT FIRE.—Drawn by THEODORE R. DAVIS.—[See Page 986.]

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Chicago River | 11. State Street | 21. Park Office | 31. State Street | 41. Michigan Boulevard, C. R. T. and P. | 51. South's Church (Protestant Congregation) | 61. State Street | 71. State Street | 81. State Street | 91. State Street | 101. State Street | 111. State Street | 121. State Street | 131. State Street | 141. State Street | 151. State Street | 161. State Street | 171. State Street | 181. State Street | 191. State Street | 201. State Street | 211. State Street | 221. State Street | 231. State Street | 241. State Street | 251. State Street | 261. State Street | 271. State Street | 281. State Street | 291. State Street | 301. State Street |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

Gift: James R. Warren, Sr.

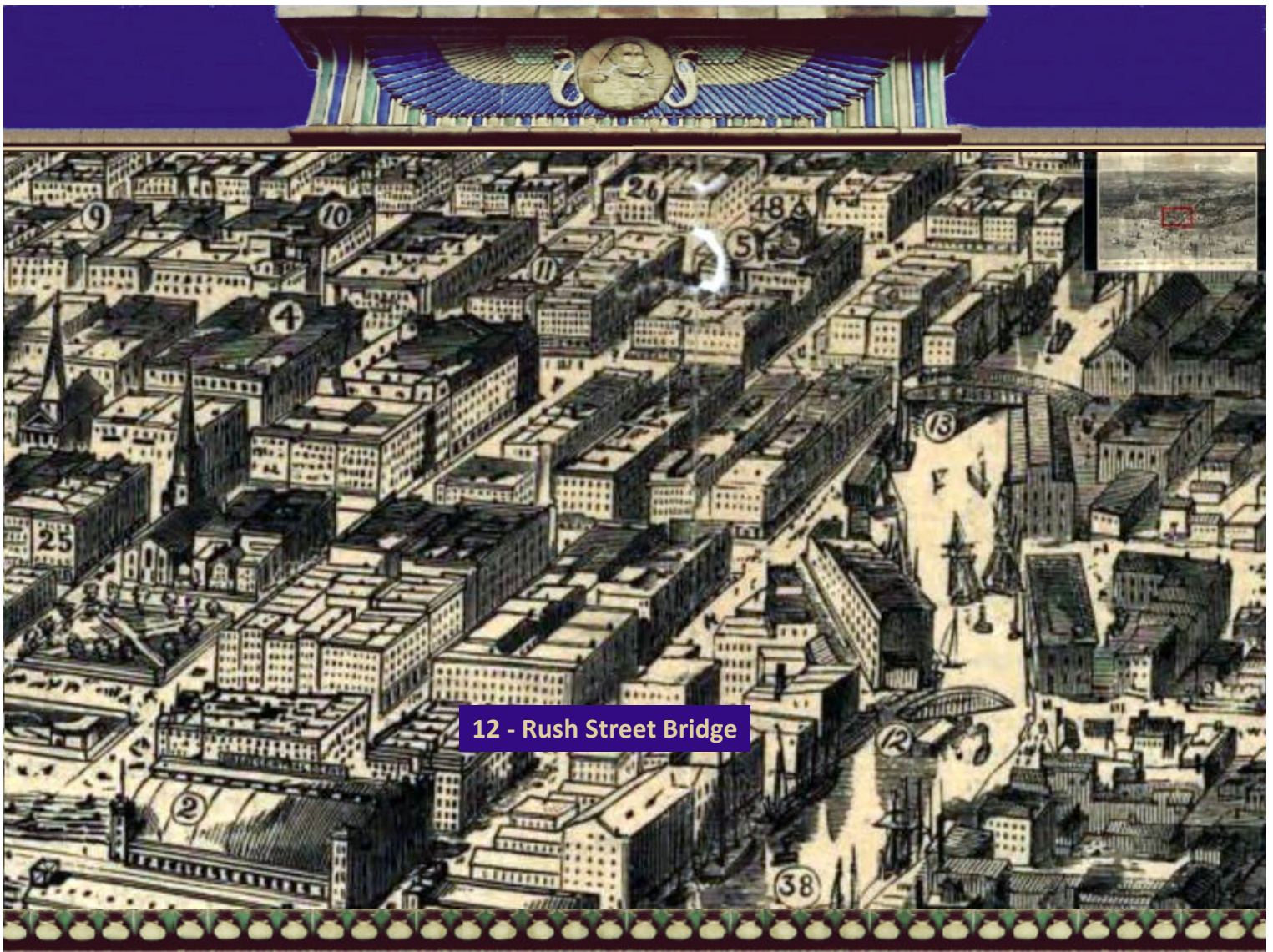
S. & M. Stearns
5 - JUN 1974
Library of Congress

Chicago (1871) (before fire). Davis, Theodore R. (artist). Bird's-eye-view of Chicago as it was before the great fire. From Harper's weekly, October 21, 1871, pages 984-5. I

Indexed for points of interest. Text of pages 983 and 986 on verso.

zoomable raster image available online.

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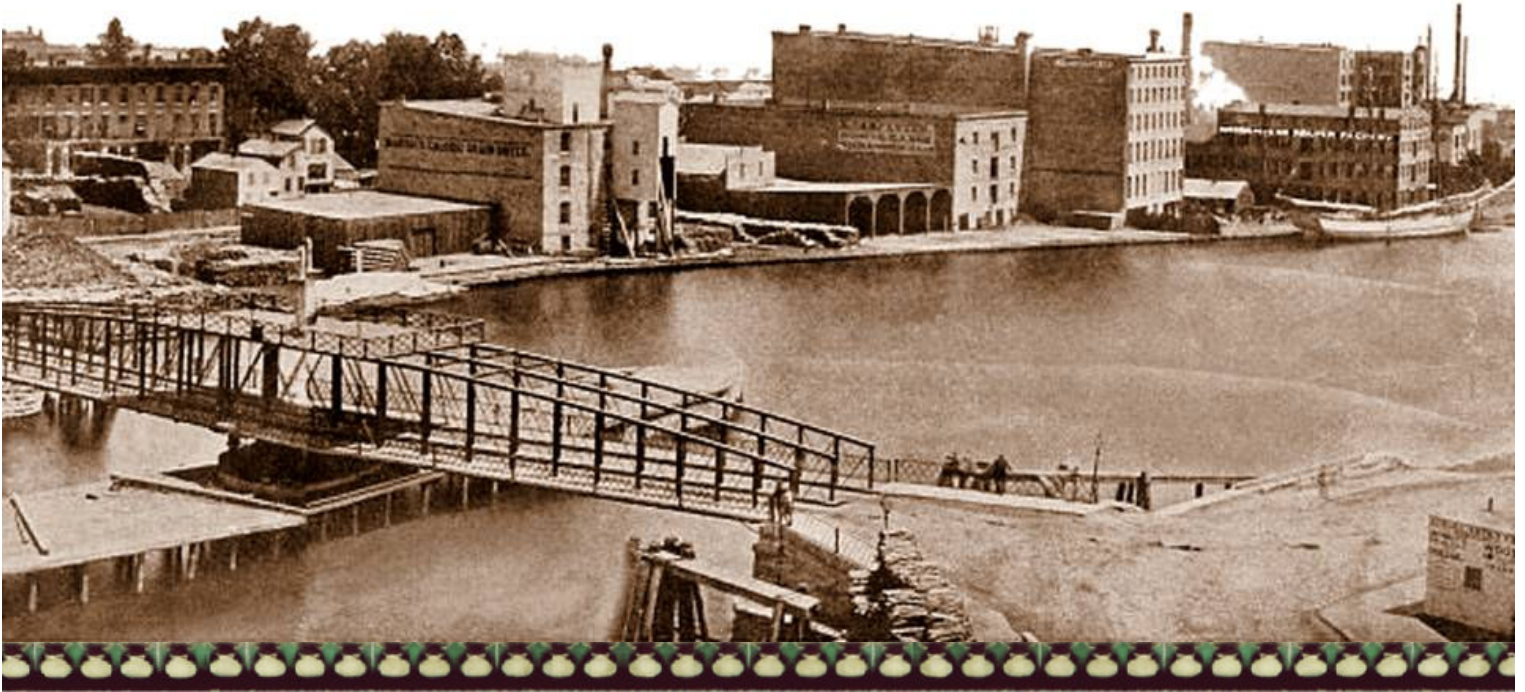


McCormick Works, north bank of Chicago River near Rush Street bridge. Chicago (1871) (before fire). Davis, Theodore R. (artist). Bird's-eye-view of Chicago as it was before the great fire. From Harper's weekly, October 21, 1871, pages 984-5. I

Indexed for points of interest. Text of pages 983 and 986 on verso.

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Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA dcu
Call # G4104.C6A35 1871 .D3
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<http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4104c.pm001495/>



(right section of) Panoramic view showing the McCormick Reaper works before the Chicago Fire of 1871. Chicago River east of Rush Street Bridge.

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/41953/41953-h/41953-h.htm>



(left section of) Panoramic view showing the McCormick Reaper works before the Chicago Fire of 1871. Chicago River east of Rush Street Bridge.

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/41953/41953-h/41953-h.htm>

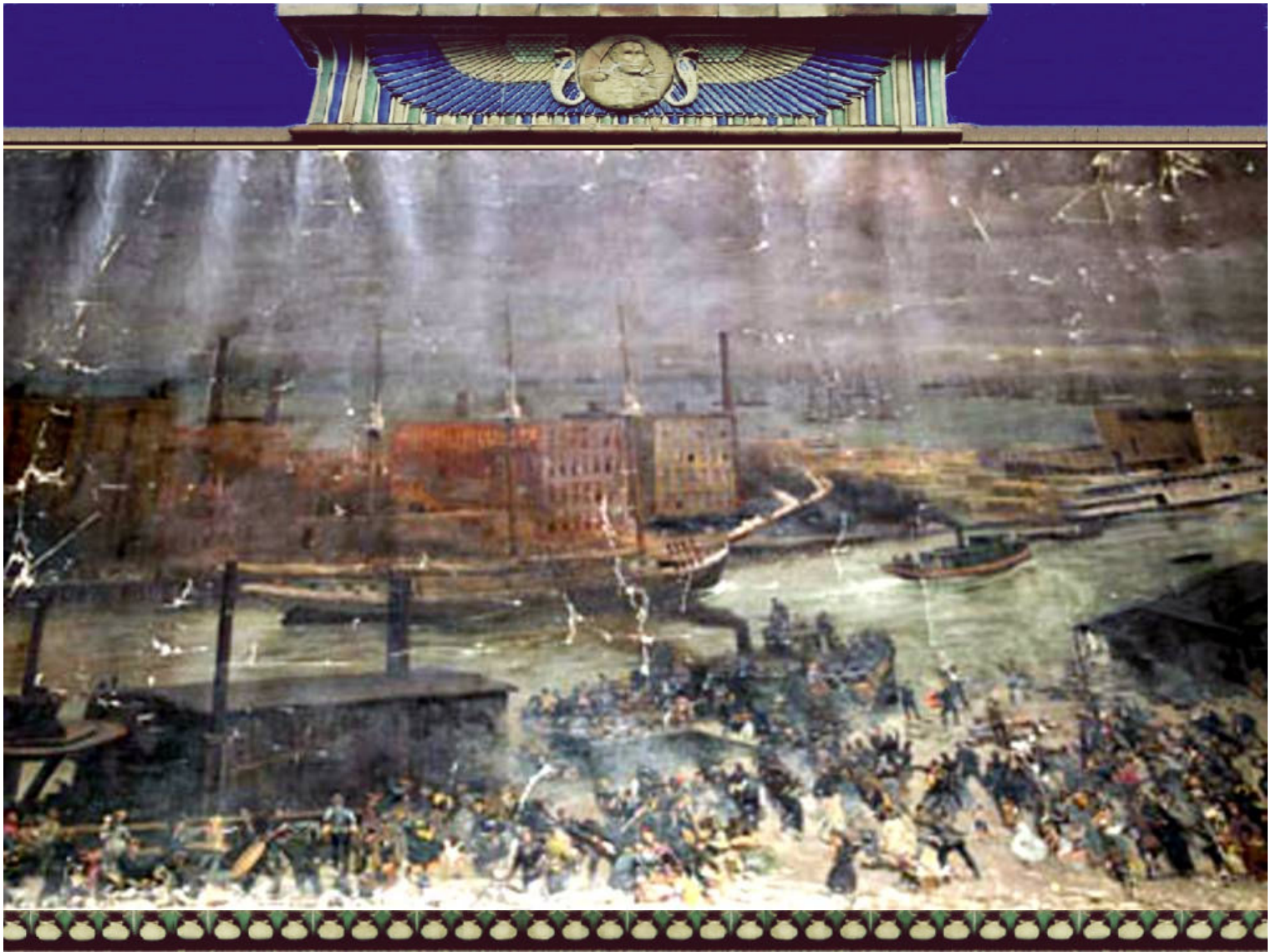


McCormick Reaper Works during Chicago Fire (1871).

File # 0305001844-I

Image ID: WHI-24889

<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/whi/fullimage.asp?id=24889>



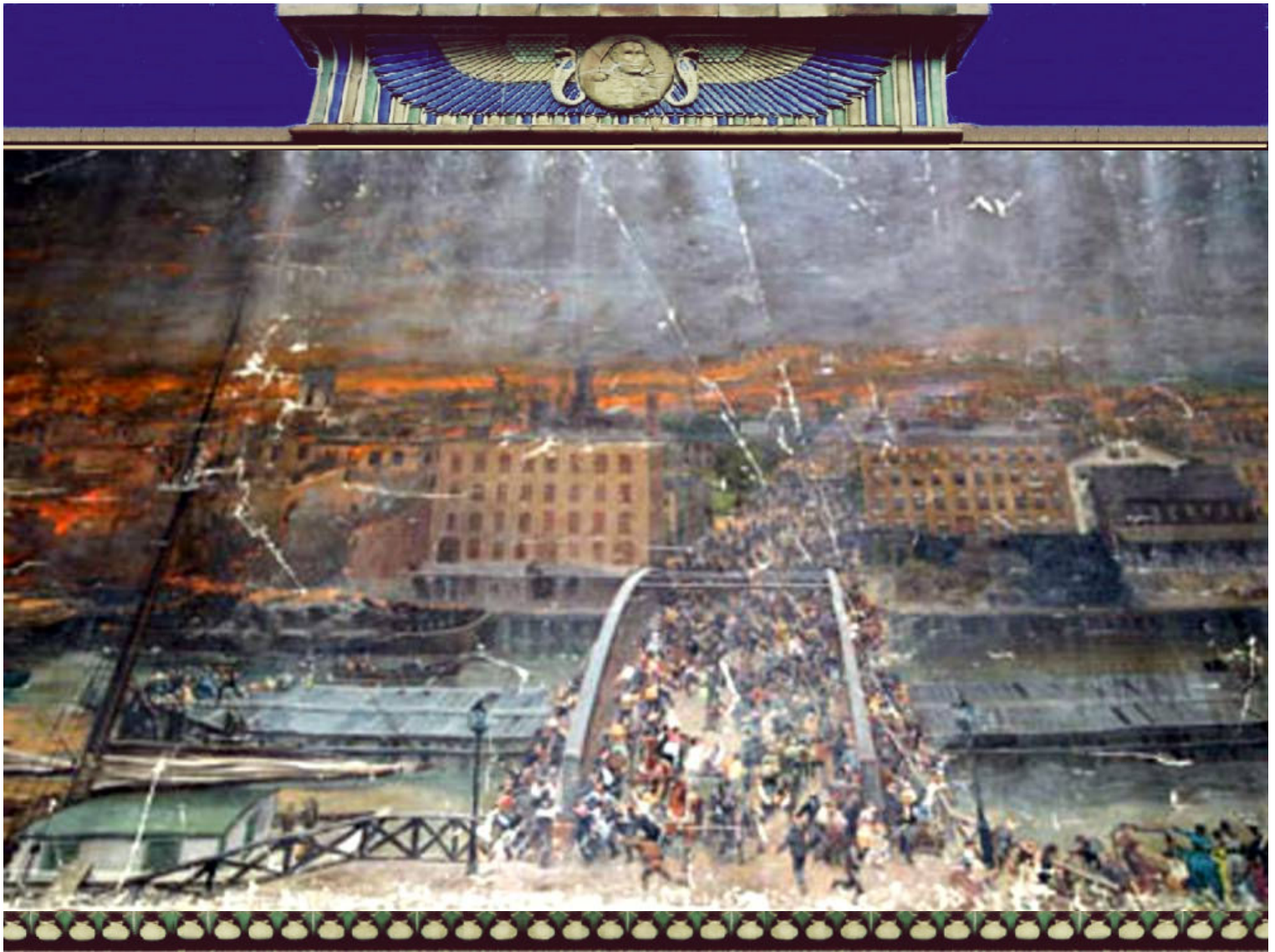
Escaping to the river. Section of Great Chicago Fire cyclorama (1892).

People rush toward the Chicago River, hoping to escape the blazing city by boat.
This view is looking eastward, toward the mouth of the Chicago River and Lake Michigan.

Gift of Mr. H. H. Gross through Mr. Frank G. Logan, 1905.18

Chicago History Museum collection
ICHi-68309

<http://blog.chicagohistory.org/index.php/2013/10/great-chicago-fire-cyclorama/>



Panic at the Rush Street Bridge 1871 October 9. Section of Great Chicago Fire cyclorama (1892).

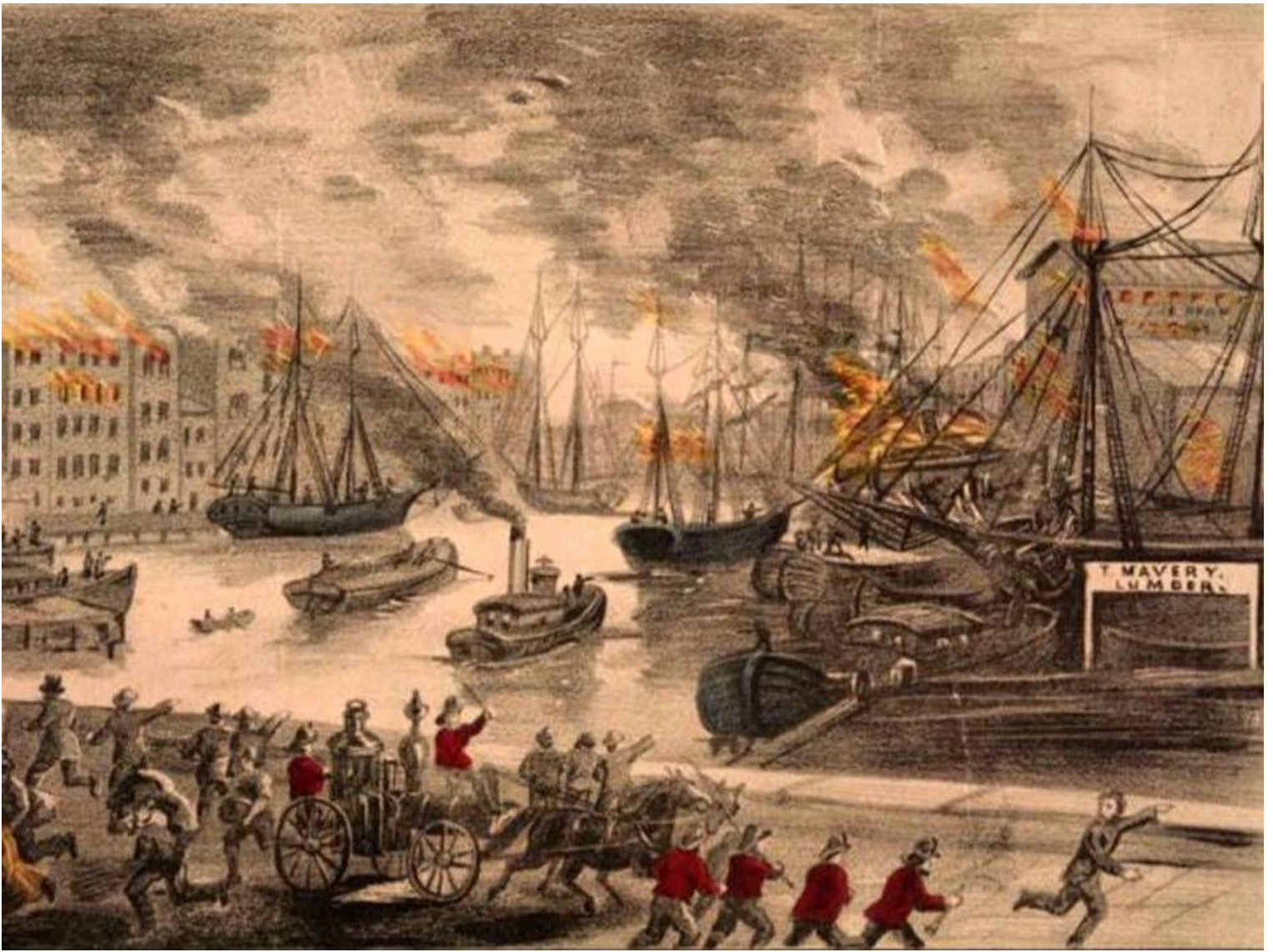
Pandemonium reigned at the Rush Street Bridge, the last bridge to burn in the early morning hours of October 9, 1871. This scene depicts people, carts, and horses going in both directions at once: most are heading north, although that section of the city is burning, too. Note the Chicago Water Tower standing in the distance, one of the few buildings to survive the fire.

Gift of Mr. H. H. Gross through Mr. Frank G. Logan, 1905.18

Chicago History Museum collection

ICHi-68307

<http://blog.chicagohistory.org/index.php/2013/10/great-chicago-fire-cyclorama/>



The Great Fire in Chicago: The Fire Crossing the River from the South to the North Side; Kellogg & Bulkeley, Lithograph, ca. 1872 (ichi-39266)

i39266_poster.jpg

<http://www.greatchicagofire.org/item/ichi-39266>



Chicago in flames: Scene at Randolph Street Bridge. New York (NY): Currier & Ives (1872-1874).

People fleeing burning city.

Number 1125

Currier & Ives : a catalogue raisonné. Detroit (MI): Gale Research (copyright 1983).

Library of Congress

Call # PGA - Currier & Ives--Chicago in flames (A size) [P&P]

Reproduction #LC-USZC4-3936 (color copy transparency)

LC-USZC2-2093 (color slide)

LC-USZ62-8866 (b&w film copy neg.)

LC-USZ6-334 (b&w film copy neg.)

Digital ID (color film copy transparency) cph 3g03936 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g03936>

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(b&w film copy neg. LC-USZ6-334) cph 3a00324 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a00324>

Control #: 90715935



The great fire at Chicago (1871 October 8). New York (NY): Currier & Ives (copyright 1871).

Number 2835

Currier & Ives : a catalogue raisonné. Detroit (MI): Gale Research (copyright 1983).

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Call # PGA - Currier & Ives--Great fire at Chicago ... (D size) [P&P]

Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-00762 (digital file from original print)

LC-USZ62-14092 (b&w film copy neg.)

Digital ID (digital file from original print) pga 00762 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pga.00762>

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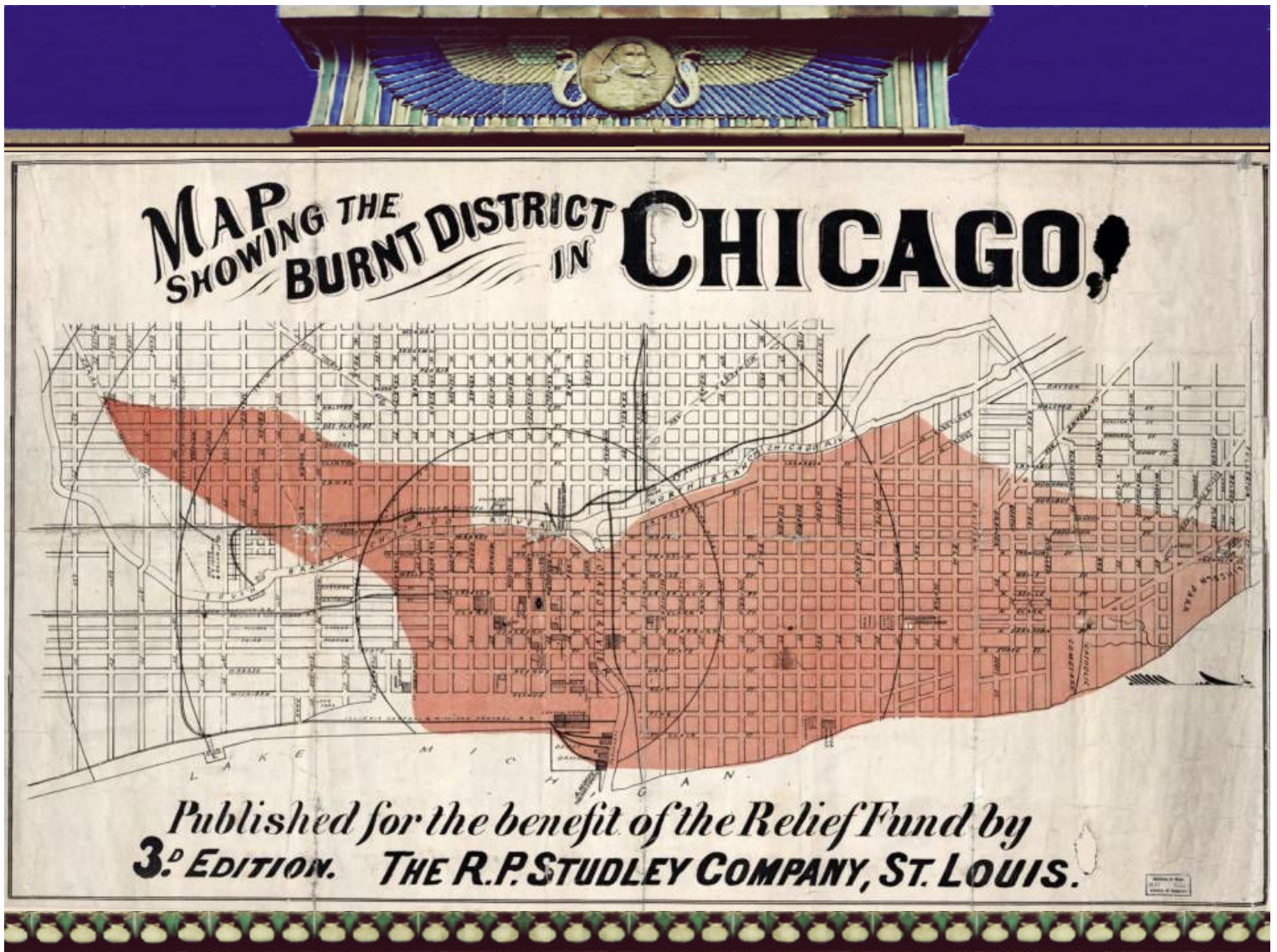
Control # 2001704271



Kelly, Thomas. Destruction of Chicago by Fire, Oct. 1871;

i02956_poster.jpg

<http://www.greatchicagofire.org/item/ichi-02956>



Chicago (1871). Map showing the burnt district in Chicago: published for the benefit of the Relief Fund. Saint Louis (MO): R.P. Studley Co.

zoomable raster image available online.

Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA

Call # G4104.C5 187- .R3

Digital ID g4104c ct003153

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc/gmd/g4104c.ct003153>

Catalog # 2010592712

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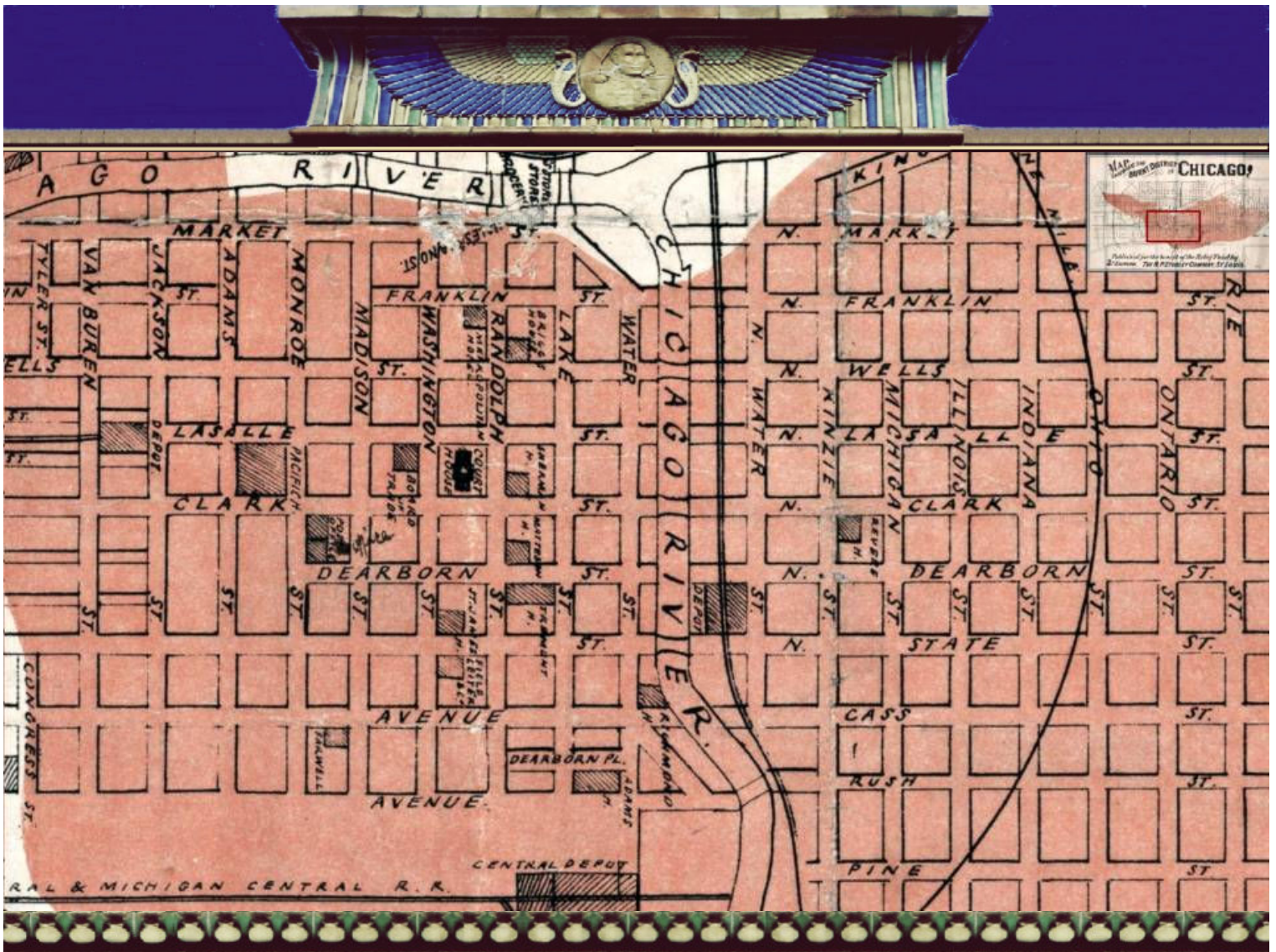
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<http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4104c.ct003153/>

Also:

Map Showing the Burnt District in Chicago, 3rd Edition; R. P. Studley Company, 1871 (ichi-02870)

<http://www.greatchicagofire.org/item/ichi-02870>



McCormick Works on north bank of Chicago River at Rush Street bridge. Chicago (1871). Map showing the burnt district in Chicago: published for the benefit of the Relief Fund. Saint Louis (MO): R.P. Studley Co.

zoomable raster image available online.

Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA

Call # G4104.C5 187- R3

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Catalog # 2010592712

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Also:

Map Showing the Burnt District in Chicago, 3rd Edition; R. P. Studley Company, 1871 (ichi-02870)

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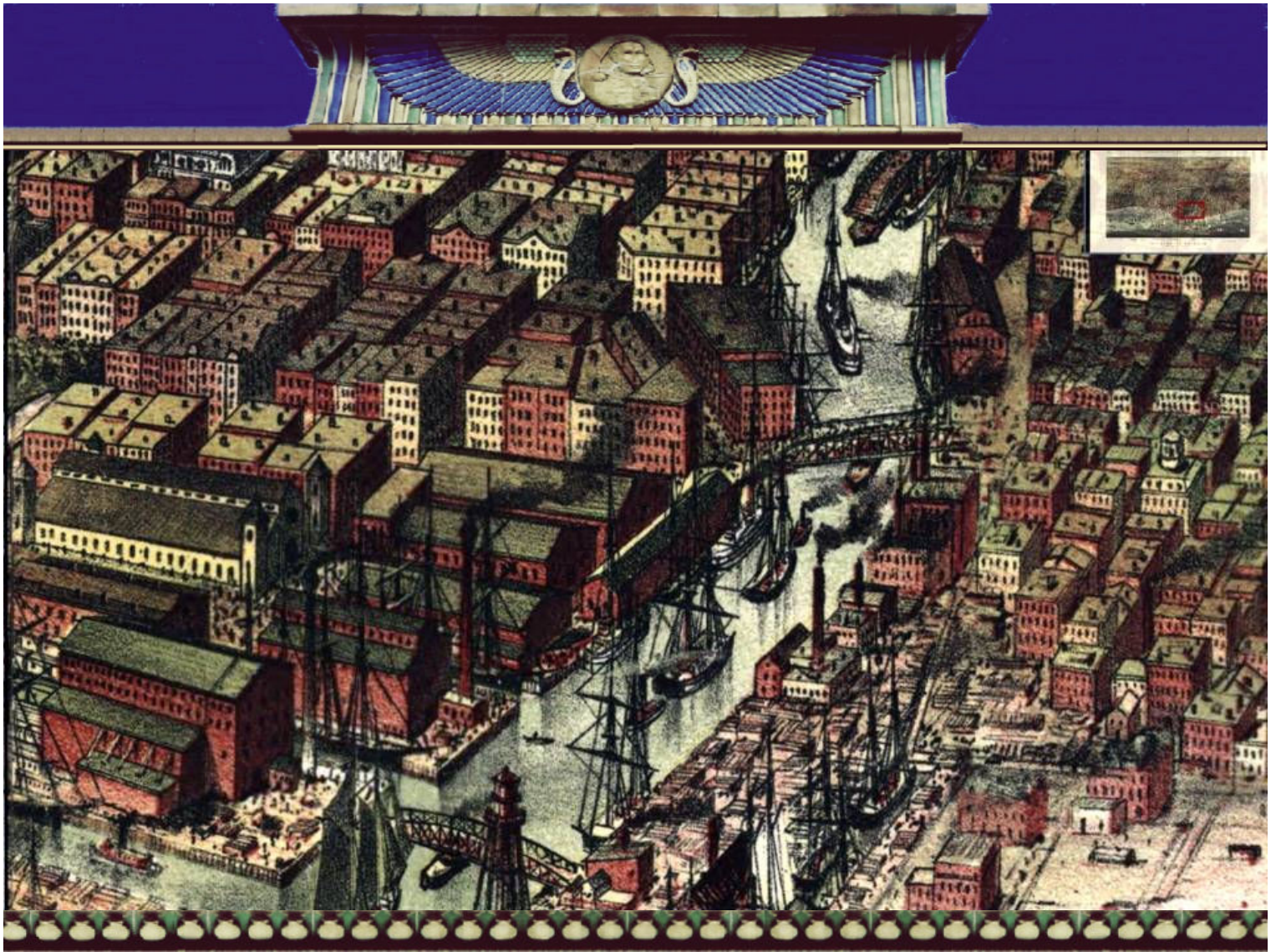


McCormick Works, old site at Rush Street Bridge. The City of Chicago, showing the burnt district. Harpers Weekly (1874 August 1) (pages 636-637; text on verso pages 635 & 638).

Perspective map not drawn to scale.
From a colored print published by Currier & Ives.

zoomable raster image available online

Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA
Call # G4104.C6A3 1874 .C5
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Former site of McCormick Reaper Works on Chicago River at Rush Street Bridge. Chicago (1892). The city of Chicago. New York (NY): Currier & Ives (copyright 1892).

zoomable raster image available online.

Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA

Call # G4104.C6A3 1892 .C8

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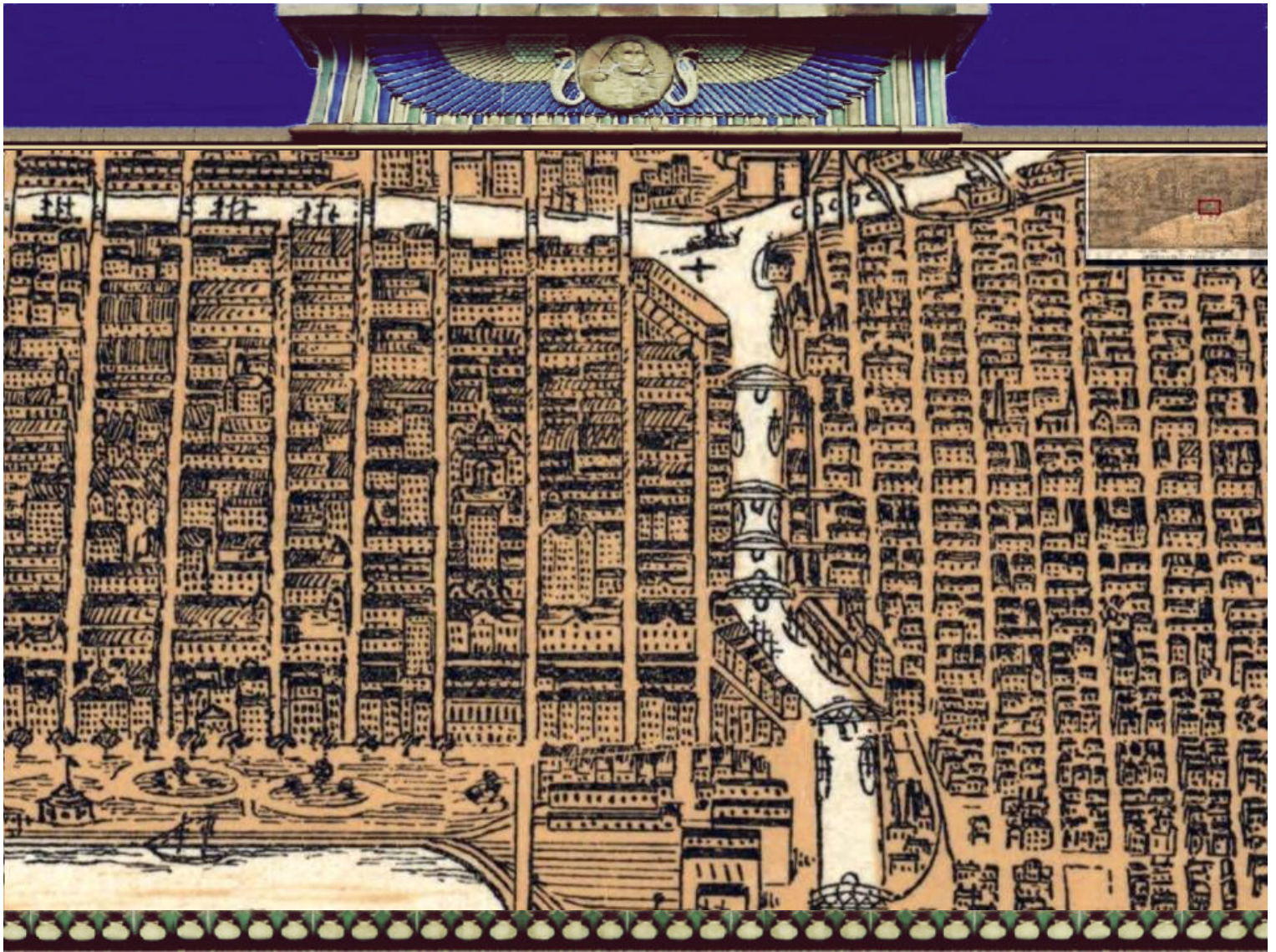
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Former site of McCormick Reaper Works on Chicago River at Rush Street Bridge. Chicago (1892). Roy, Peter. Bird's eye view of Chicago, 1892. Chicago (IL) (copyright 1892).

Perspective map not drawn to scale.

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Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA

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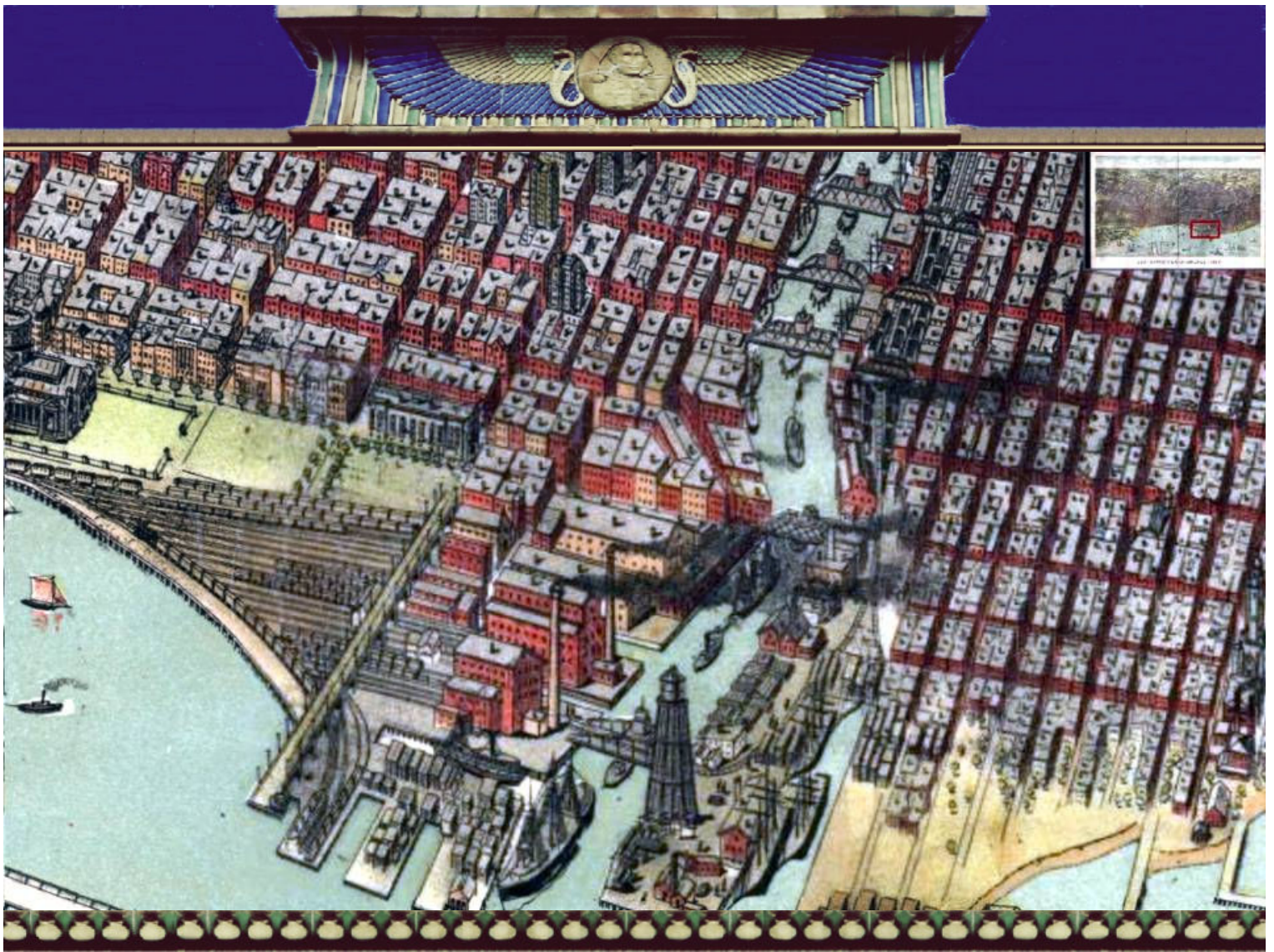
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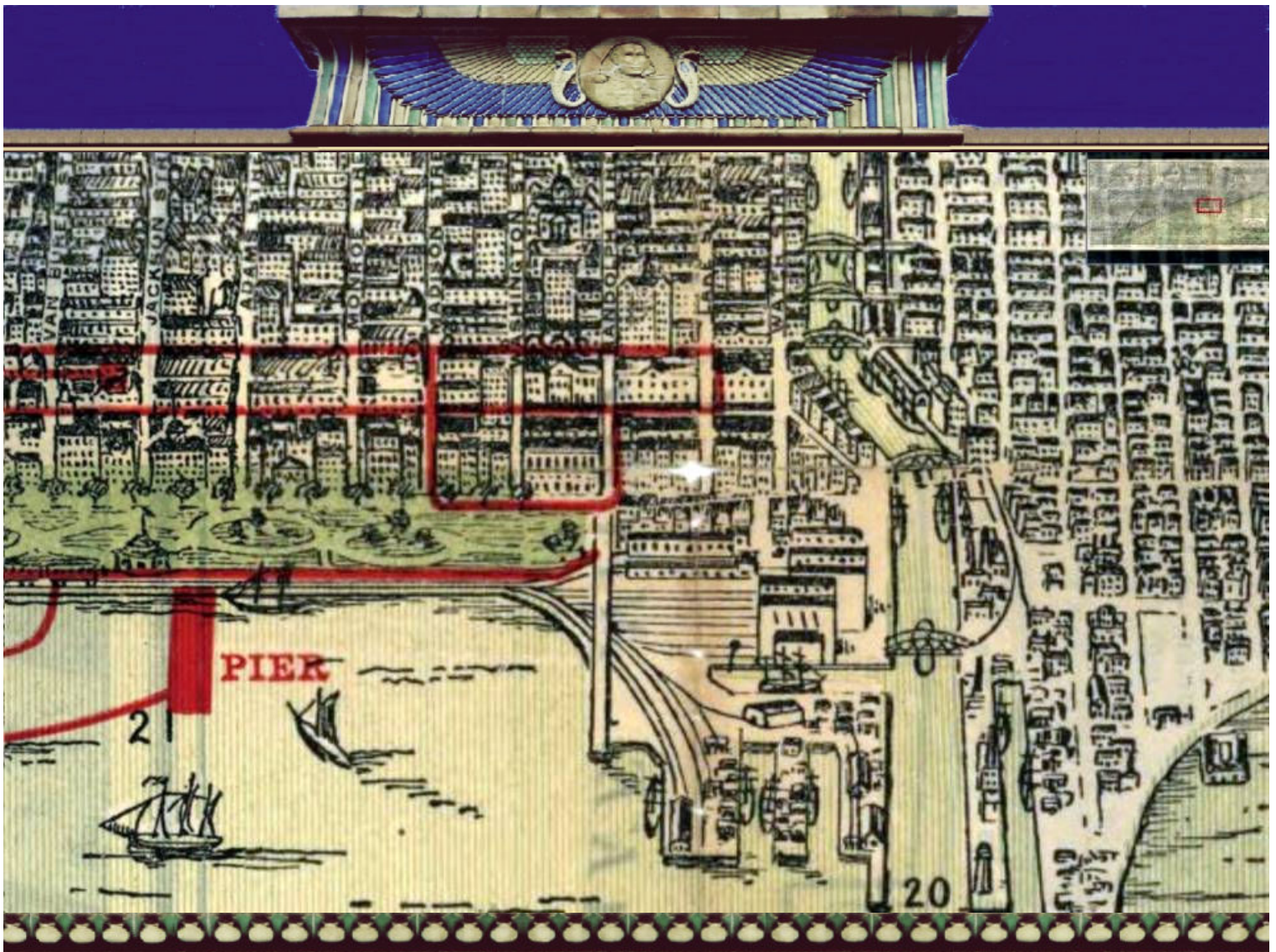


Former site of McCormick Reaper Works on Chicago River at Rush Street Bridge. Chicago (1893). Treutlein, Thomas (artist) 1893 grand view of Chicago. Chicago (IL): Reynertson & Beckerman (copyright 1893).

Perspective map not drawn to scale. - Bird's-eye-view.

zoomable raster image available online.

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Former site of McCormick Reaper Works on Chicago River at Rush Street Bridge. Chicago (1893). Bird's eye view of Chicago, 1893. Chicago (IL): Peter Roy (copyright 1892).

Includes index and inset of View of Chicago in 1832.

Indexed 'Map of the buildings and grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition at Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. 1893

zoomable raster image available online

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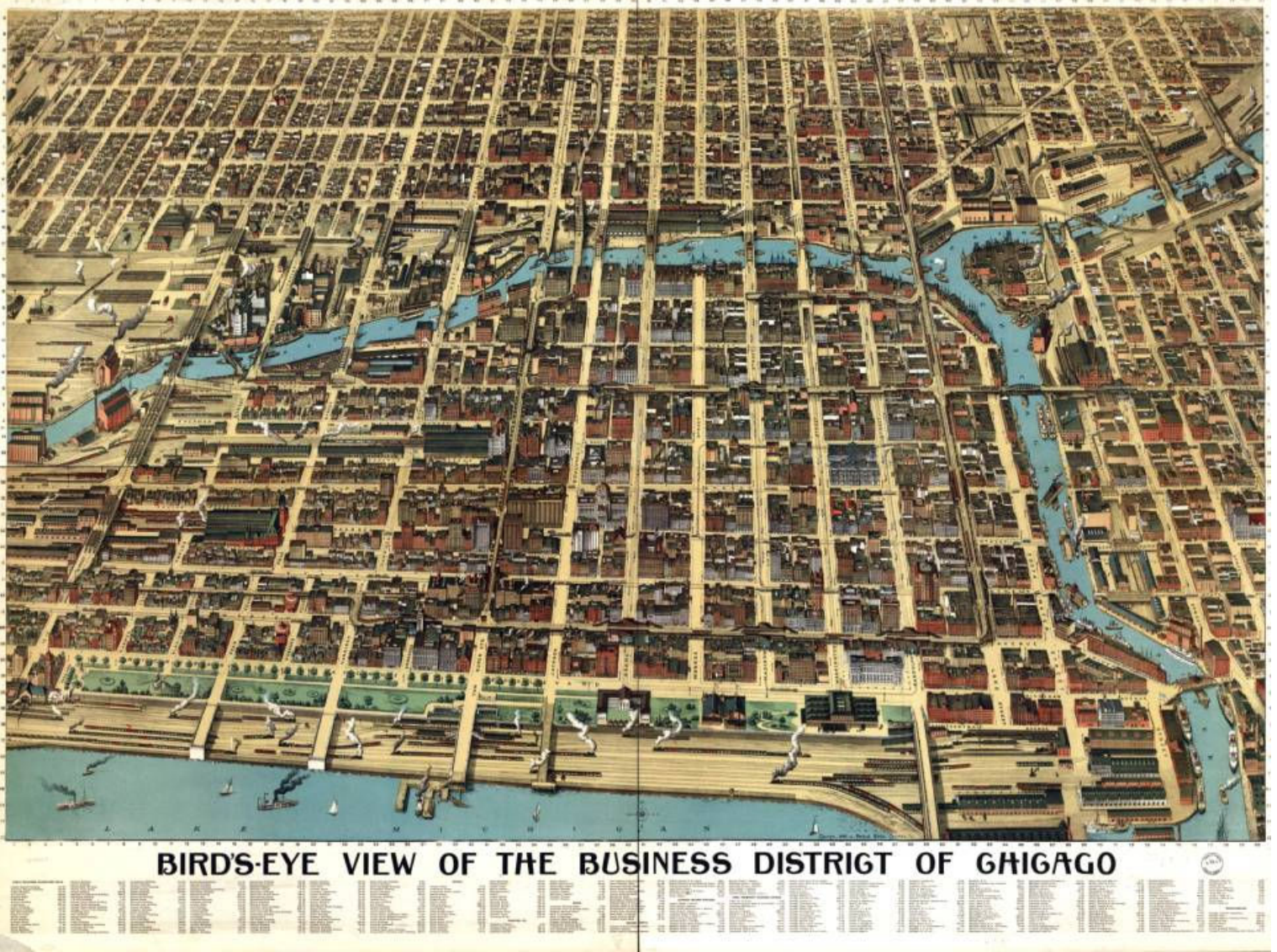
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Bird's-eye-view of the business district of Chicago. Chicago (IL): Poole Brothers (copyright 1898).

Perspective map not drawn to scale. - Oriented with north to the right.

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<http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4104c.pm001530/>



Former site of McCormick Reaper Works on Chicago River at Rush Street Bridge. Bird's-eye-view of the business district of Chicago. Chicago (IL): Poole Brothers (copyright 1898).

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<http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4104c/pm001530/>



Former site of McCormick Reaper Works on Chicago River at Rush Street Bridge. Bird's-eye-view of the business district of Chicago. Chicago (IL): Poole Brothers (copyright 1898).

Perspective map not drawn to scale. - Oriented with north to the right.

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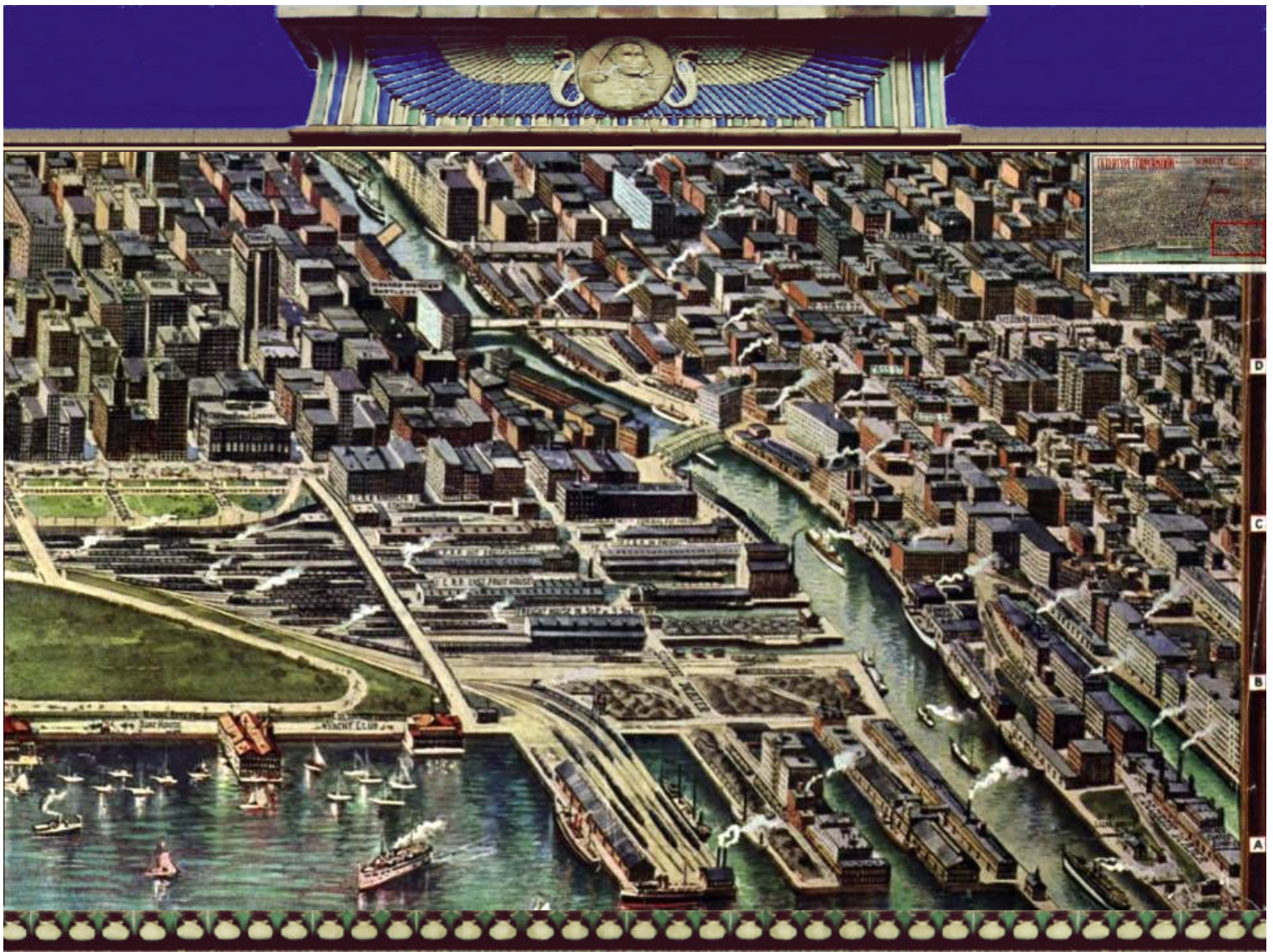
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<http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4104c.pm001530/>



Former site of McCormick Reaper Works on Chicago River at Rush Street Bridge. Reincke, Arno B. (artist). Chicago, central business section. Chicago (IL): Aeroview Co. (copyright 1916). Reincke-Ellis Co., engravers-printers, Chicago.

zoomable raster image available online.


Advertisement and location of Intertype Corporation overprinted in red. -
Repository Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA
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<http://www.circuitousroot.com/artifice/restools/cities/chicago/index.html>
2.5. Maps (Fire Insurance; Sanborn)
Maps from the ca. 1886 Elisha Robinson Atlas of the City of Chicago are online in the 'Fire Insurance Maps' section of Chicago Imagebase, <http://tigger.uic.edu/depts/ahaa/imagebase/index.html> (However, this site does not appear to have been updated since 1999.)



Rush Street Bridge 1894

<http://www.greatchicagofire.org/view-item/513>



Usually, McCormick was at his best when the situation was at its worst.

His Titanic work immediately after the great Chicago Fire of 1871 is the most striking evidence of this.

He had been living at the corner of Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, in New York City, for four years before the Fire; but he was in Chicago during the greatest of all Illinois disasters.

In one day of fire and terror he saw his city reduced to a waste of ashes.

It was no longer a city.


It was two thousand acres of desolation.

He was himself in the midst of the fire-fighting.



Casson, Herbert N. (author). Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. (copyright 1909) (pages 151-153).

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/41953/41953-h/41953-h.htm>



When his wife, in response to his telegraphic message, came to him in Chicago two days later, he met her wearing a half-burned hat and a half-burned overcoat.

His big factory, which was at that time making about 10,000 harvesters a year, was wholly destroyed.

In a flash he found himself without a city and without a business.

McCormick never flinched.

The arrival of a great difficulty was always his cue.


First he ascertained his wife's wishes.

Did she wish the factory to be rebuilt, or did she want him to retire from active business life?

Thinking of her son, she said 'Rebuild'.

Casson, Herbert N. (author). Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. (copyright 1909) (pages 151-153).

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/41953/41953-h/41953-h.htm>



At once McCormick became the most buoyant and confident citizen in the ruined city.

His great spirit was aroused.

He called up one of his attorneys and sent him in haste to the docks to buy lumber.

He telegraphed to his agents to rush in as much money as they could collect.

Every bank in the city had been burned, so for a time this money was kept by the cashier in a market basket, and carried at night to a private house.


There was one day as much as \$24,000 in the basket.

Before the cinders were cool, McCormick had given orders to build a new factory, larger than the one that had been burned down.



Casson, Herbert N. (author). Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. (copyright 1909) (pages 151-153).

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/41953/41953-h/41953-h.htm>



More than this, he had also given orders that his house in New York should be sold, and that a home should be established in Chicago.

Chicago was his city.

He had seen it grow from 10,000 to 325,000.

And in this hour of its distress he tossed aside all other plans and gave Chicago all he had.

His unconquerableness gave heart to others.


Several of the wealthiest citizens, who had lost courage, rallied to the help of the city.

One merchant, who had lost his store, borrowed \$100,000 from McCormick and started again.



Casson, Herbert N. (author). Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. (copyright 1909) (pages 151-153).

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/41953/41953-h/41953-h.htm>



McCormick, who was one of the main builders of Chicago before the fire, also became one of the main builders of Chicago after the fire.

In less than three years after the fire, Chicago after became larger and finer than Chicago before.

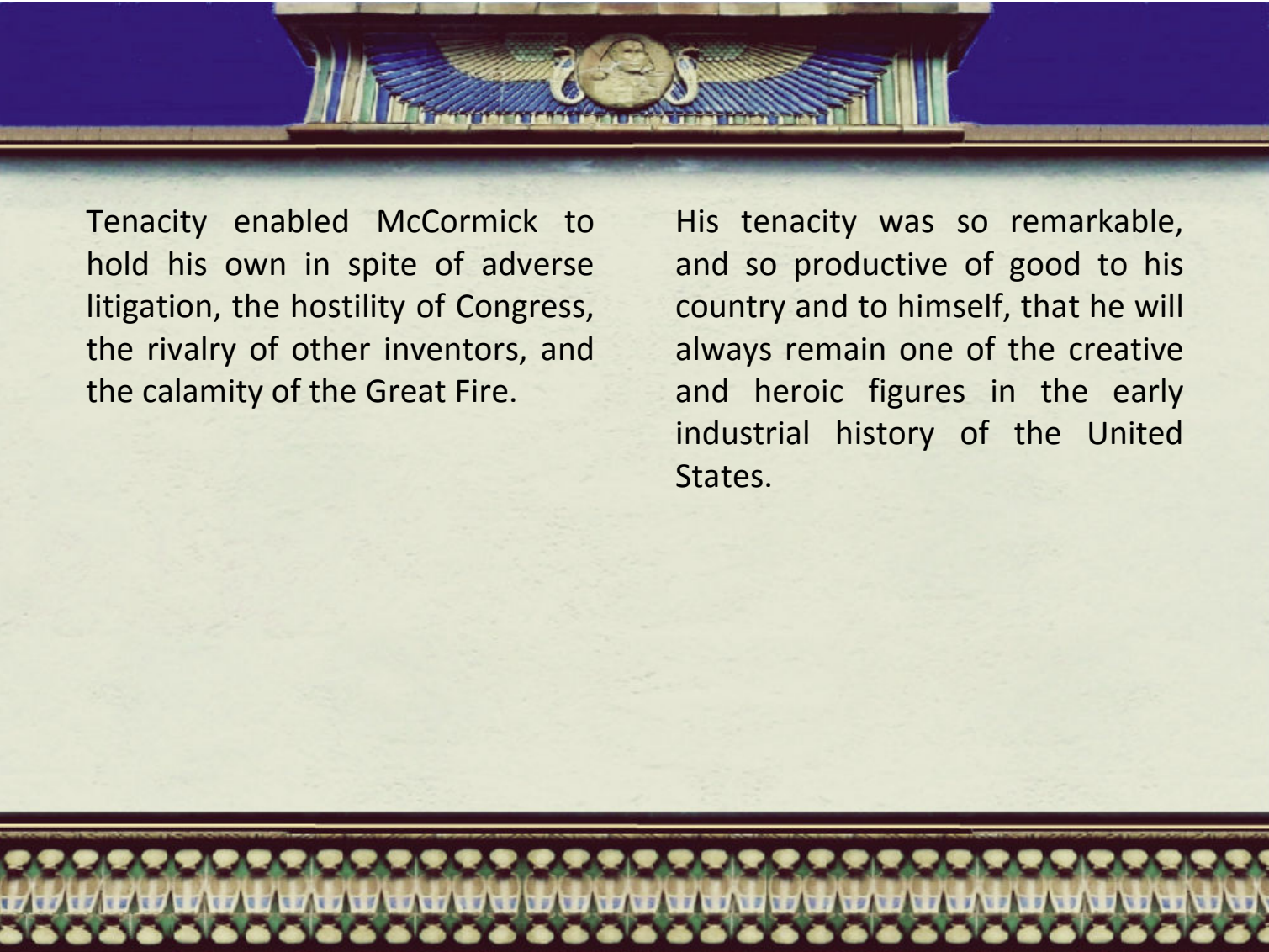
Steel-fibred tenacity was the main factor in the success of McCormick, whether we consider him as a manufacturer or as a great American.

Tenacity enabled him to establish the perilous industry of making harvesting machines—a business so complex and many-sided that out of every twenty manufacturers who set out to emulate McCormick, only one survives today.



Casson, Herbert N. (author). Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. (copyright 1909) (pages 151-153).

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/41953/41953-h/41953-h.htm>

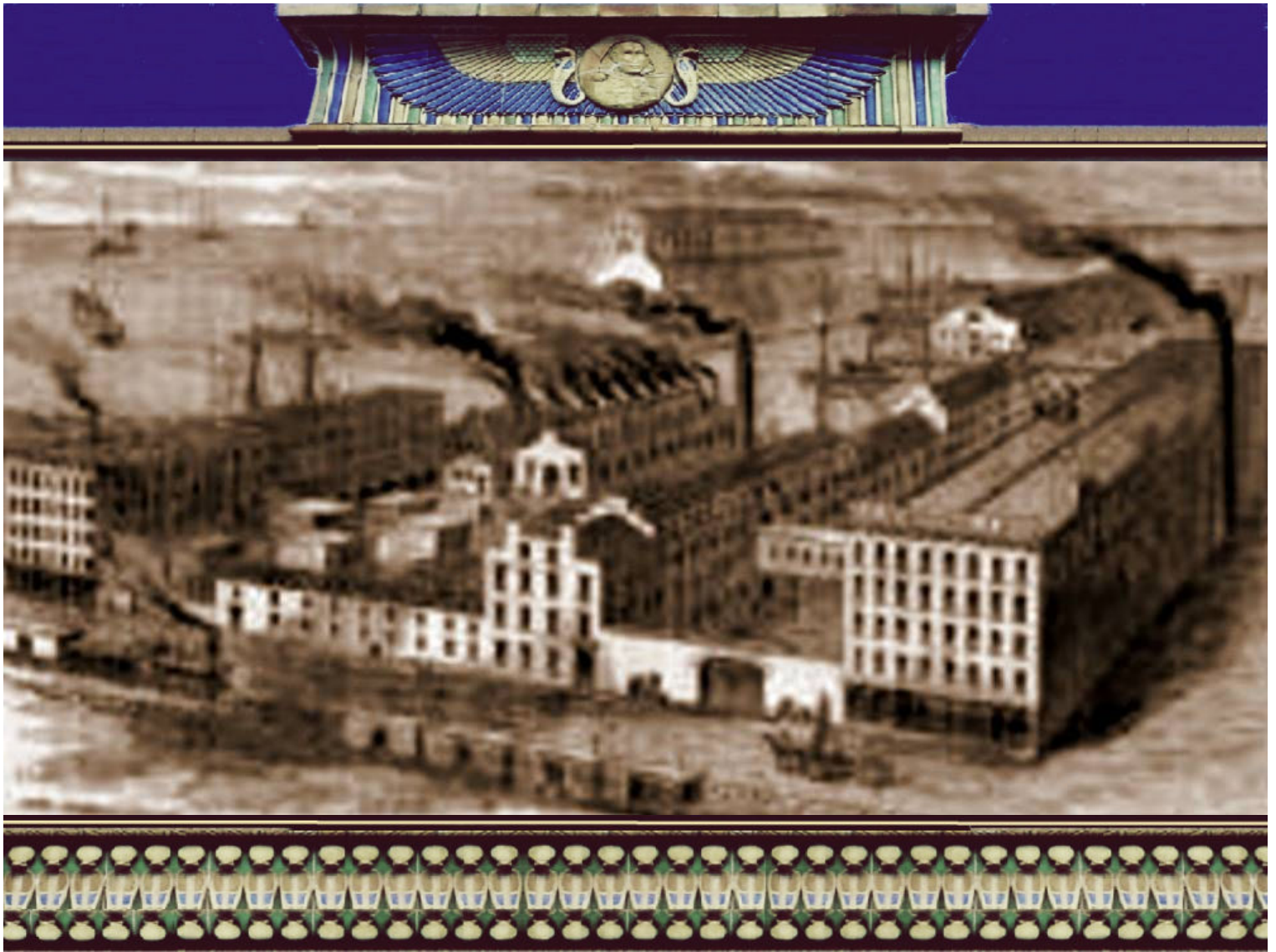
The slide features decorative architectural elements. At the top, there is a colorful frieze with a central circular medallion containing a seated figure, flanked by winged figures. Below this is a wide, plain white rectangular area. At the bottom, there is a decorative border with a repeating pattern of stylized, colorful motifs in shades of blue, green, and gold.

Tenacity enabled McCormick to hold his own in spite of adverse litigation, the hostility of Congress, the rivalry of other inventors, and the calamity of the Great Fire.

His tenacity was so remarkable, and so productive of good to his country and to himself, that he will always remain one of the creative and heroic figures in the early industrial history of the United States.

Casson, Herbert N. (author). Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. (copyright 1909) (pages 151-153).

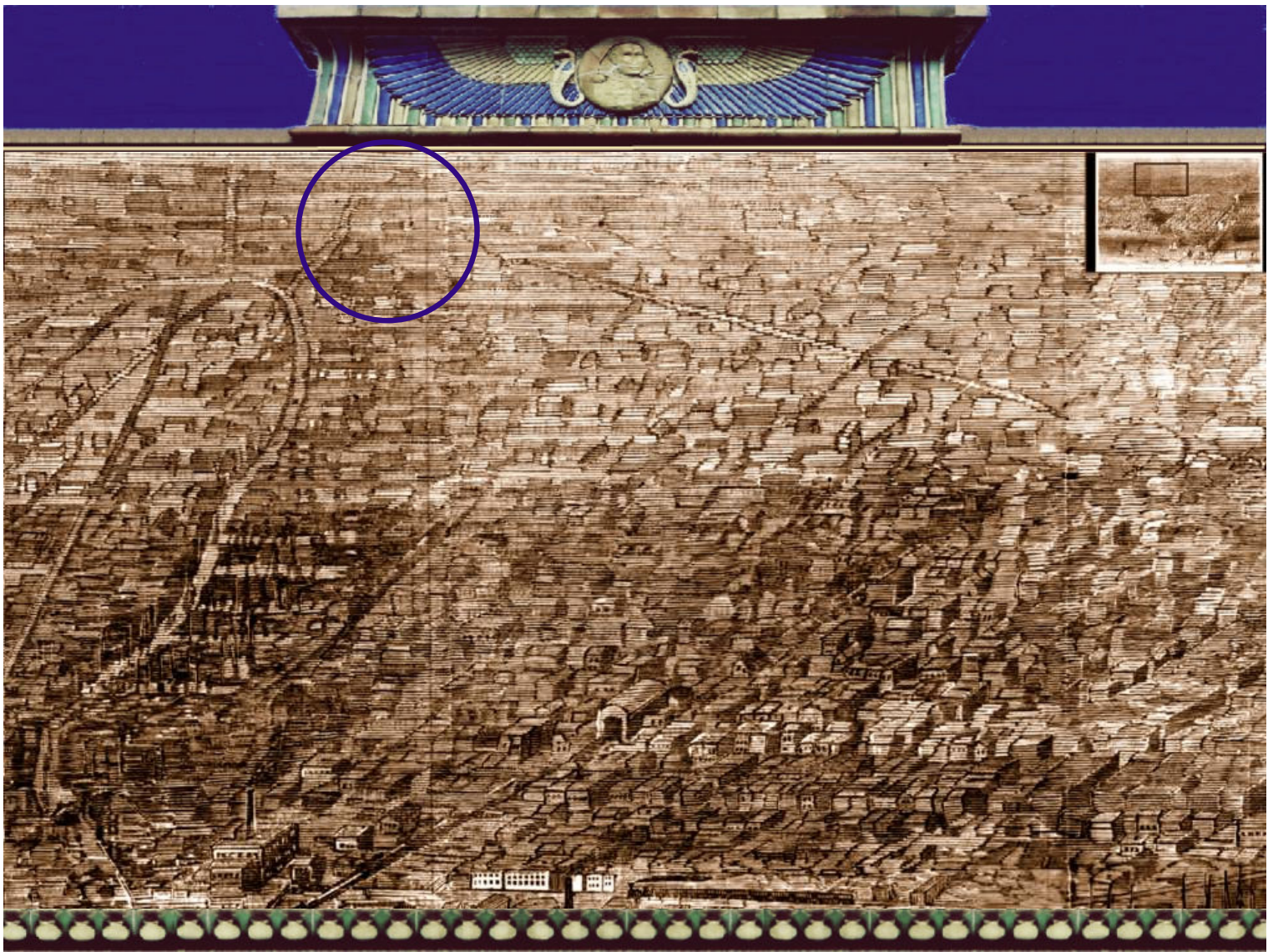
<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/41953/41953-h/41953-h.htm>



McCormick Reaper Works

<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works-i14.jpg>


<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works>



McCormick Works, new site at Blue Island at Western at Chicago River. The City of Chicago, showing the burnt district. Harpers Weekly (1874 August 1) (pages 636-637; text on verso pages 635 & 638).

Perspective map not drawn to scale.
From a colored print published by Currier & Ives.
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<http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4104c.pm001521/>



In 1827, the US Congress granted Illinois 284,000 acres along the route of the future Illinois-Michigan Canal.

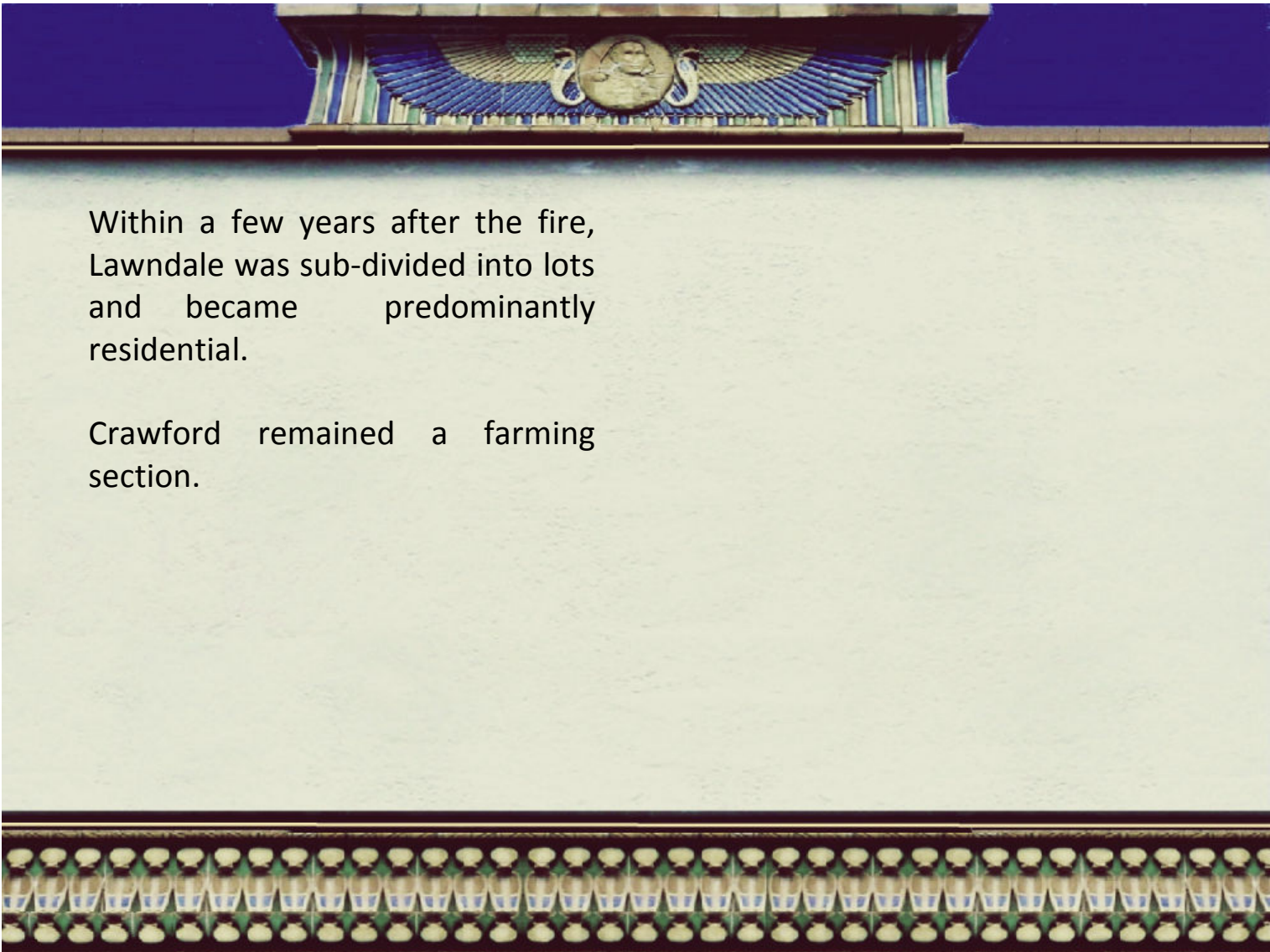
By 1860, farms dotted the area of the future South Lawndale neighborhood.

It was called Mud Lake because the Chicago River flooded constantly.

In 1863, when the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad expanded, a community grew around the Lawndale station and another around the Crawford station.

After 1871, population grew as a result of the Chicago Fire.

Because of the fire, some early builders used stone quarried in Lemont.



Within a few years after the fire, Lawndale was sub-divided into lots and became predominantly residential.

Crawford remained a farming section.

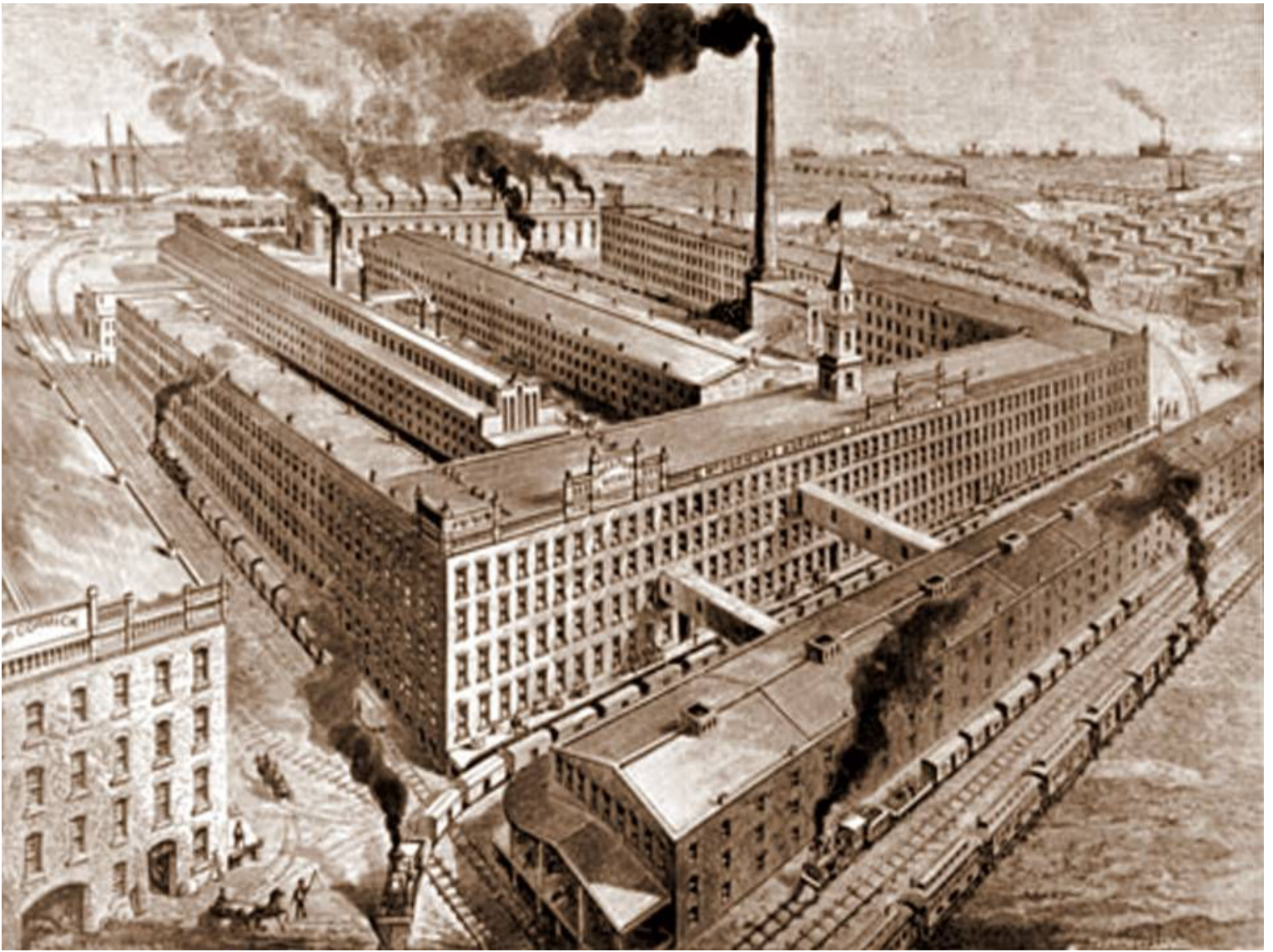


Entrance to McCormick Reaper Works in Canalport, at roughly 26th Street and Blue Island.

<http://i28.photobucket.com/albums/c222/pbmc/2007/2007-06-30%20haymarket/past/oakleyavegate-sm.jpg>

<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2007/07/01/352507/-Chicago-Treasures-Haymarket-Tragedy-1-Warning-purty-pictures>

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Dare, Francis (creator). McCormick Reaper Works, Chicago. Chicago (IL): Keystone View Company.

Contributor: Gifford M. Mast (1930 September 19)

Identifier: 1996.0009.L54256

ark:/13030/tf1870105s

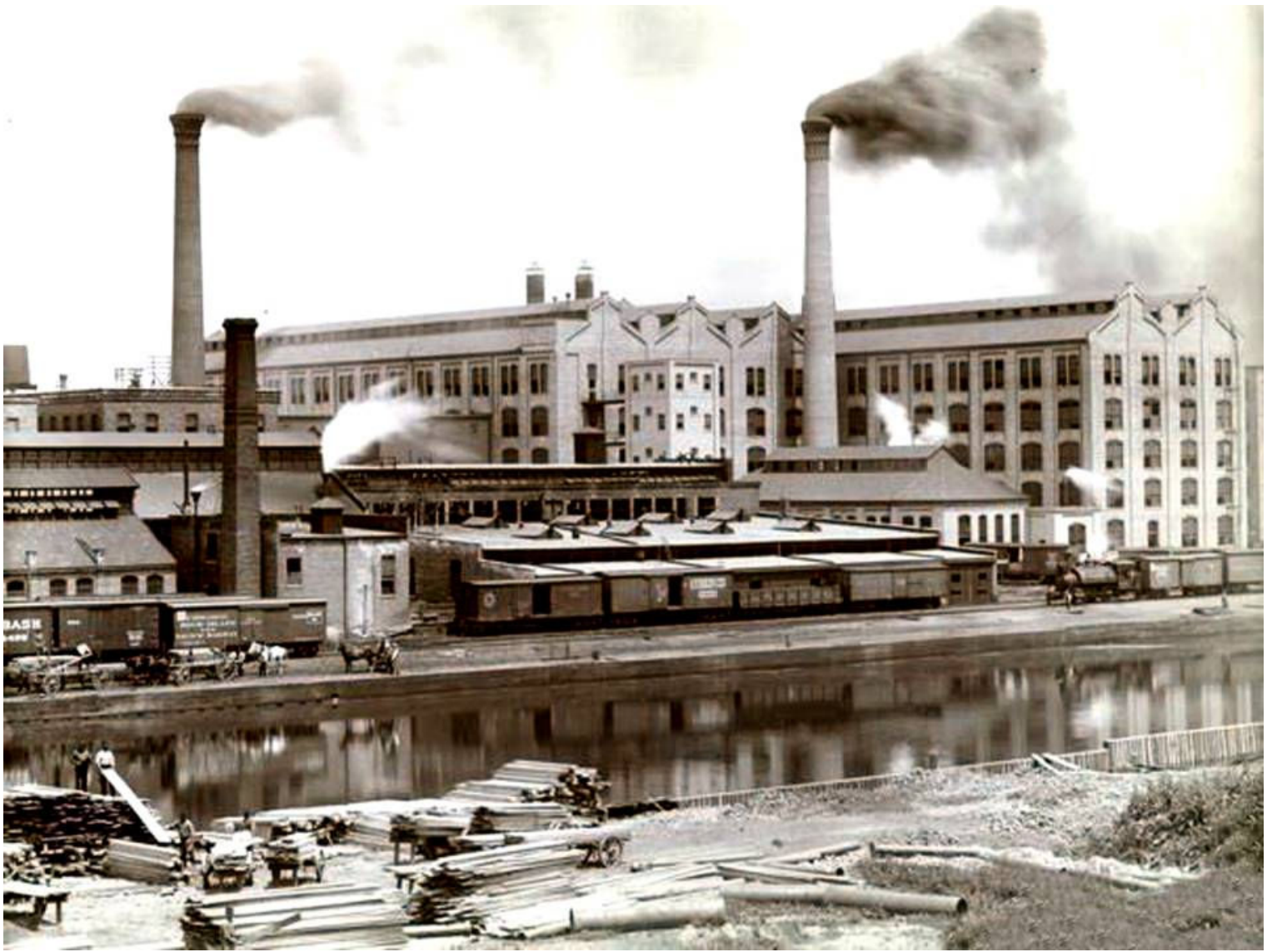
<http://www.cmp.ucr.edu/>

Keystone-Mast Collection


UC Riverside, California Museum of Photography

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mccormick-reaper-works-i0.jpg
<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/images/mccormick-reaper-works>



In 1673, Marquette and Joliet (French missionaries) passed through a difficult swamp that Native Americans named Chicago (smelly onion).

In the 1830s people began to travel the High Prairie Trail (Ogden Avenue).

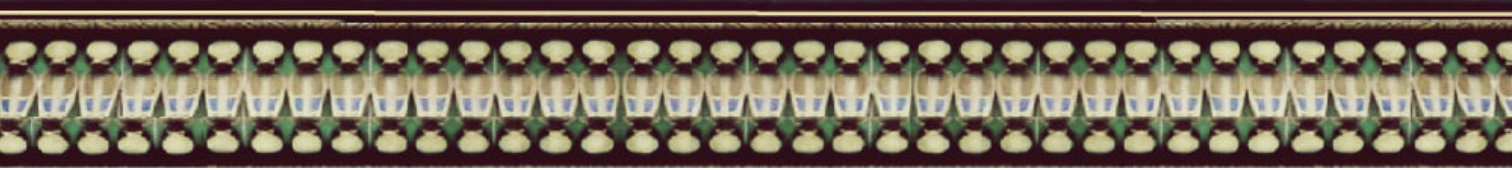
Trenching started for the Illinois-Michigan Canal to connect Chicago with Mississippi River traffic.

Western expansion increased.

Farmers and settlers started new or better lives on the prairie.


Land parcels went on sale.

The city of Chicago was founded.



History. Epiphany Parish, 2524 S. Keeler, Chicago, Illinois.

<http://epiphanyarchchicago.org/64>



In 1848, Peter Crawford, a Scotsman, paid \$2,400 for 160 acres of land bounded by Kostner, 26th, Pulaski and 22nd (Cermak) in an area that eventually became Epiphany parish.

In 1857 Chicago extended only to Western; and Crawford's land was located in Cicero Township


In 1869 Chicago annexed land as far west as Crawford (Pulaski).

In 1871, the Great Chicago Fire destroyed the city.

Civic and business leaders reconstructed the city with a massive redevelopment.


McCormick rebuilt the Reaper Works on Western Avenue near Blue Island Avenue (26th Street).

Many McCormick employees looked for housing in 'Crawford'.



History. Epiphany Parish, 2524 S. Keeler, Chicago, Illinois.

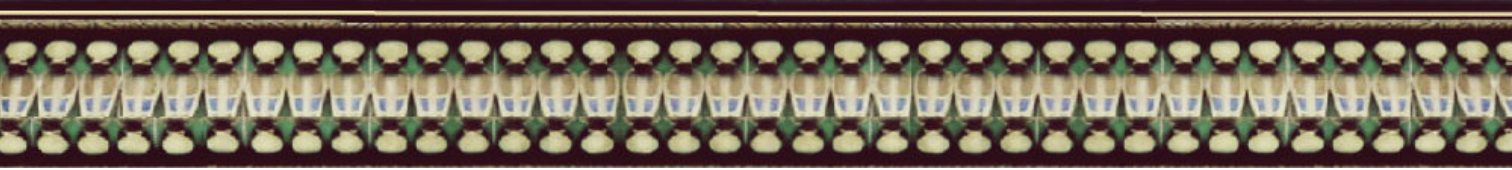
<http://epiphanyarchchicago.org/64>



The 10-cent train ride on the Burlington railroad from downtown Chicago to Keeler Street made 'Crawford' a good place for workers to live.

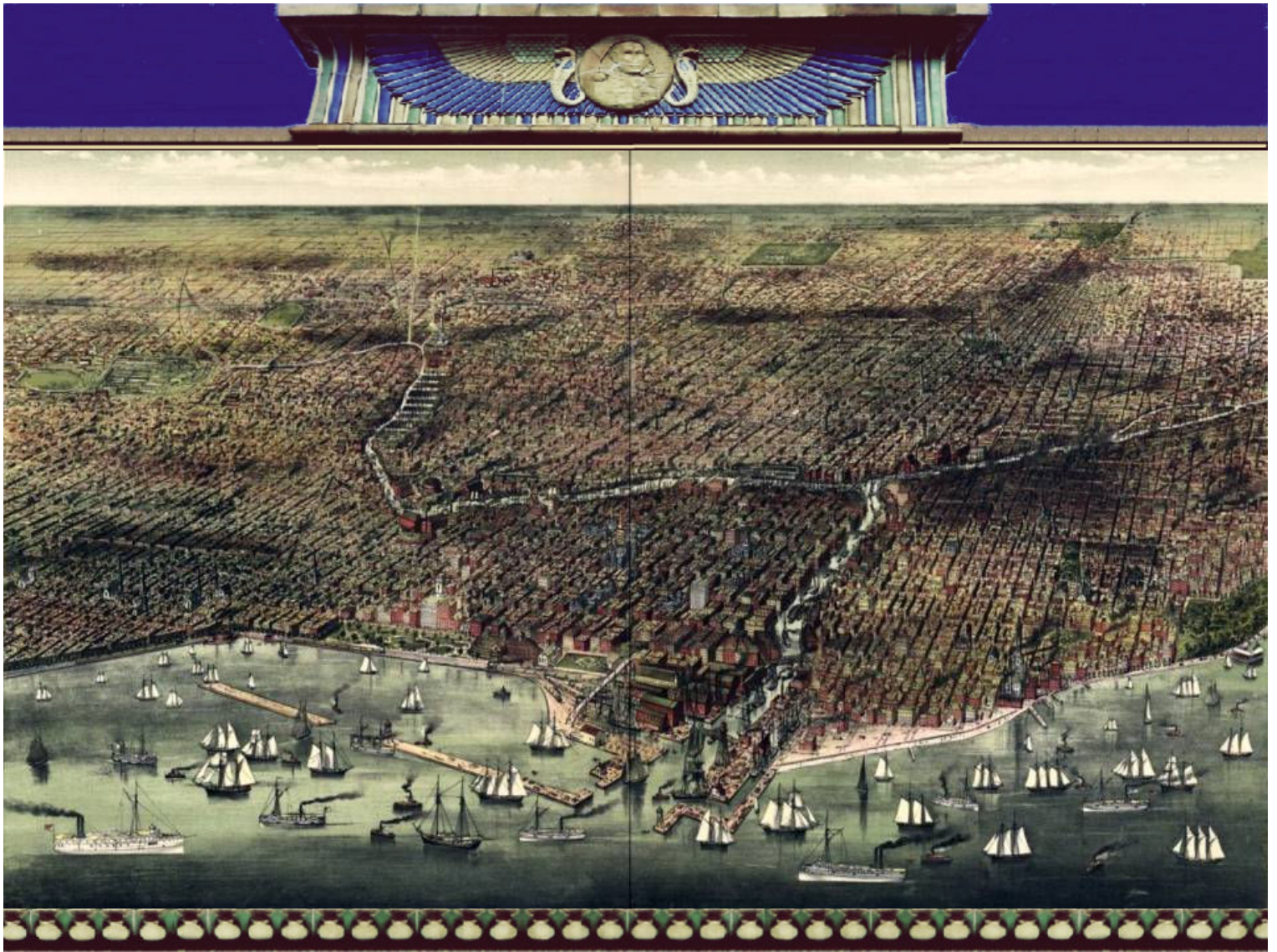
The Catholic faithful traveled to Blessed Sacrament at 22nd and Central Park until they made a new parish.

Crawford became home to Dutch, German, Irish, Bohemian and Polish immigrants.



History. Epiphany Parish, 2524 S. Keeler, Chicago, Illinois.

<http://epiphanyarchchicago.org/64>



Chicago (1892). The city of Chicago. New York (NY): Currier & Ives (copyright 1892).

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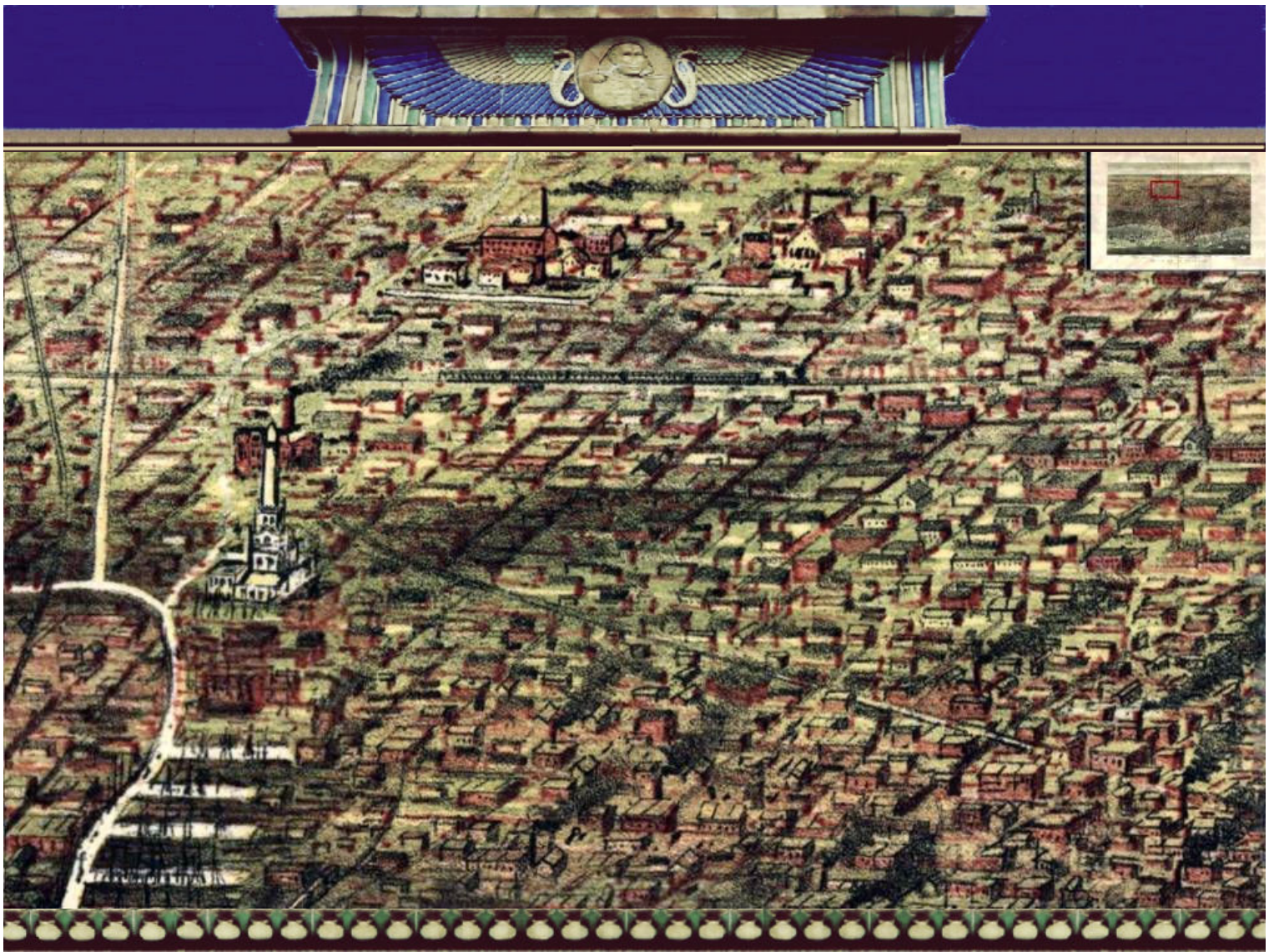
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McCormick Reaper Works near Blue Island/ 26th Street and Western. Chicago (1892). The city of Chicago. New York (NY): Currier & Ives (copyright 1892).

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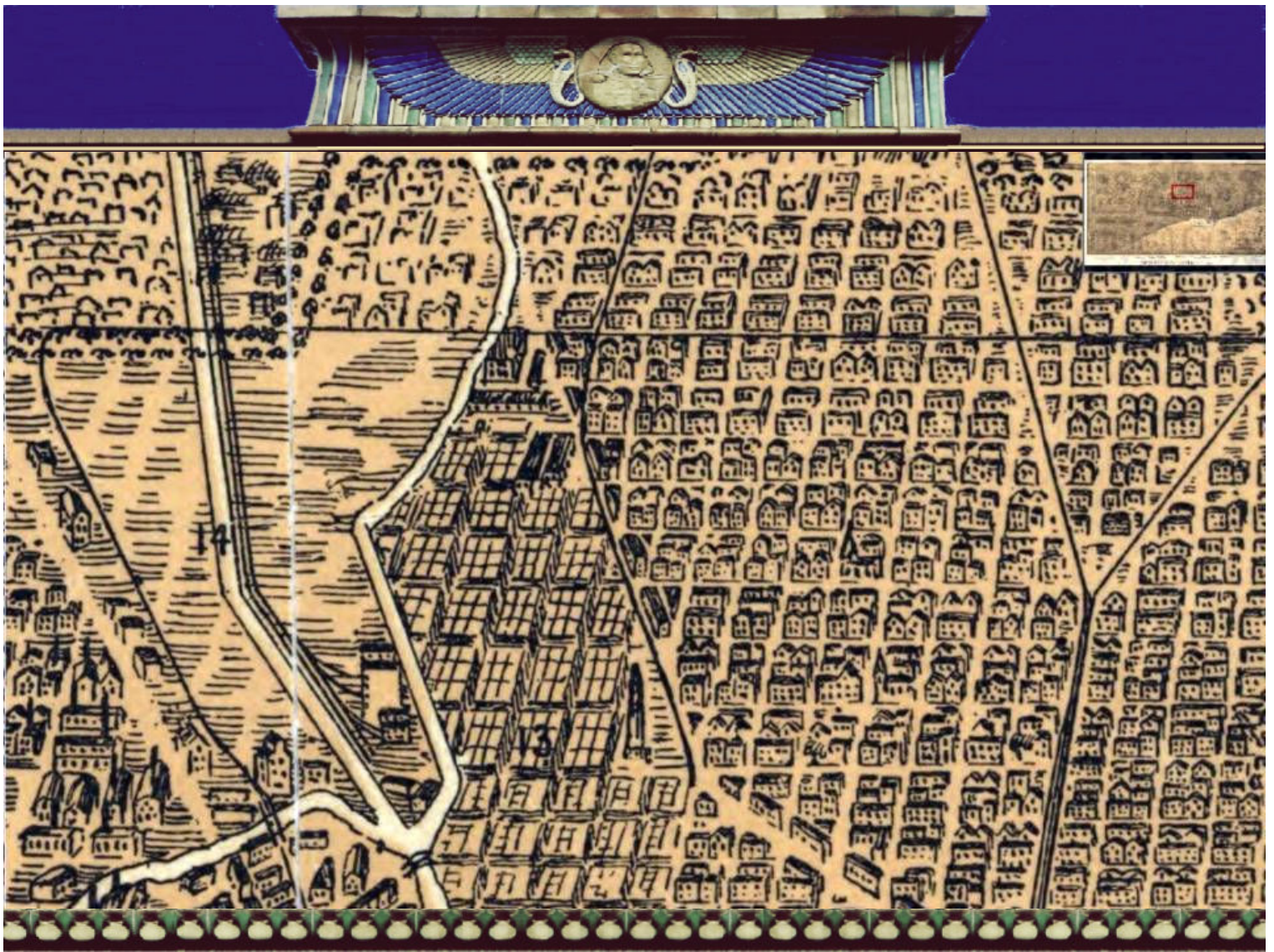


Chicago (1892). Roy, Peter. Bird's eye view of Chicago, 1892. Chicago (IL) (copyright 1892).

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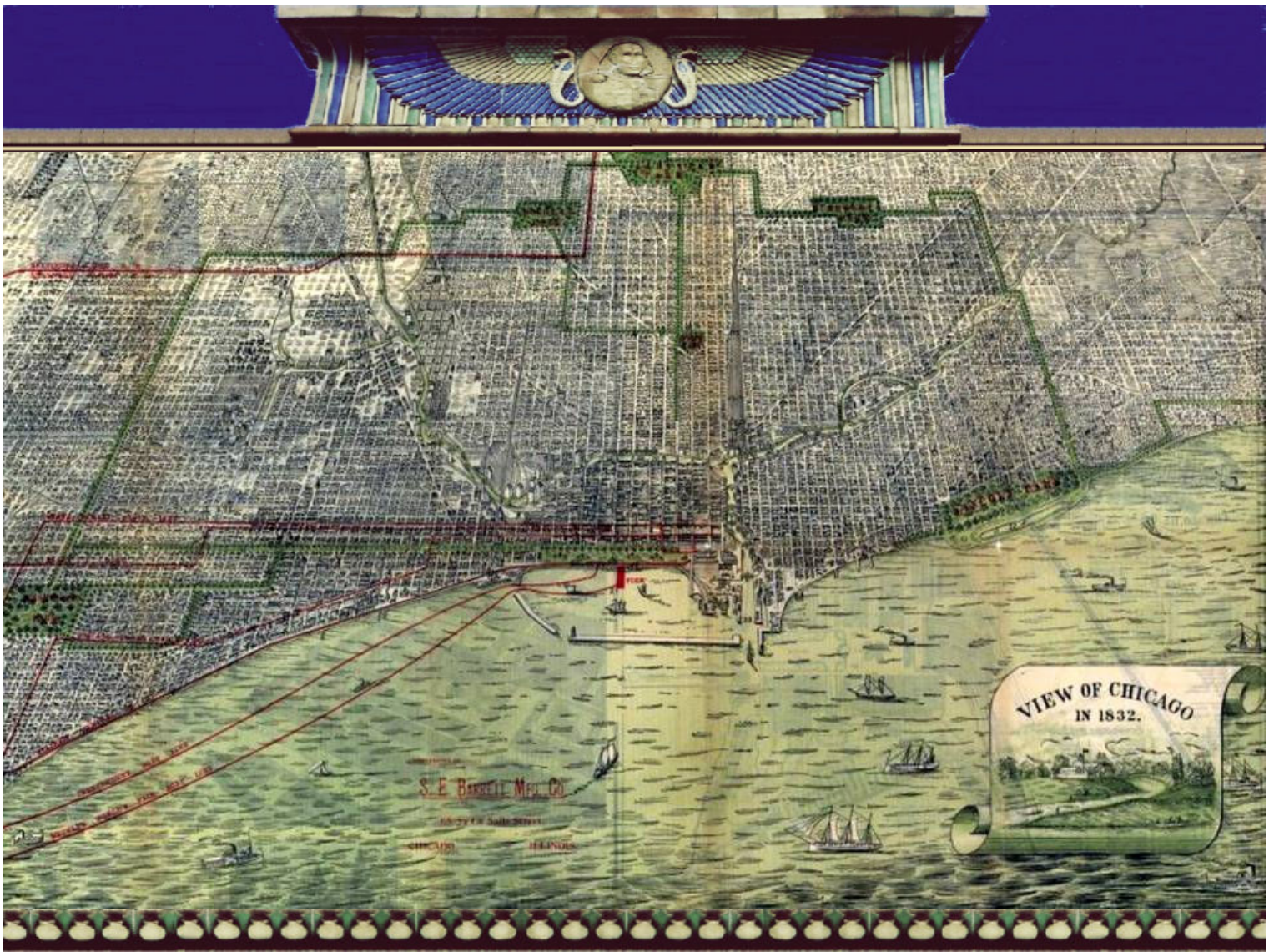


McCormick Reaper Works near Blue Island/ 26th Street and Western. Chicago (1892). Roy, Peter. Bird's eye view of Chicago, 1892. Chicago (IL) (copyright 1892).

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Chicago (1893). Bird's eye view of Chicago, 1893. Chicago (IL): Peter Roy (copyright 1892).

Includes index and inset of View of Chicago in 1832.

Indexed 'Map of the buildings and grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition at Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. 1893

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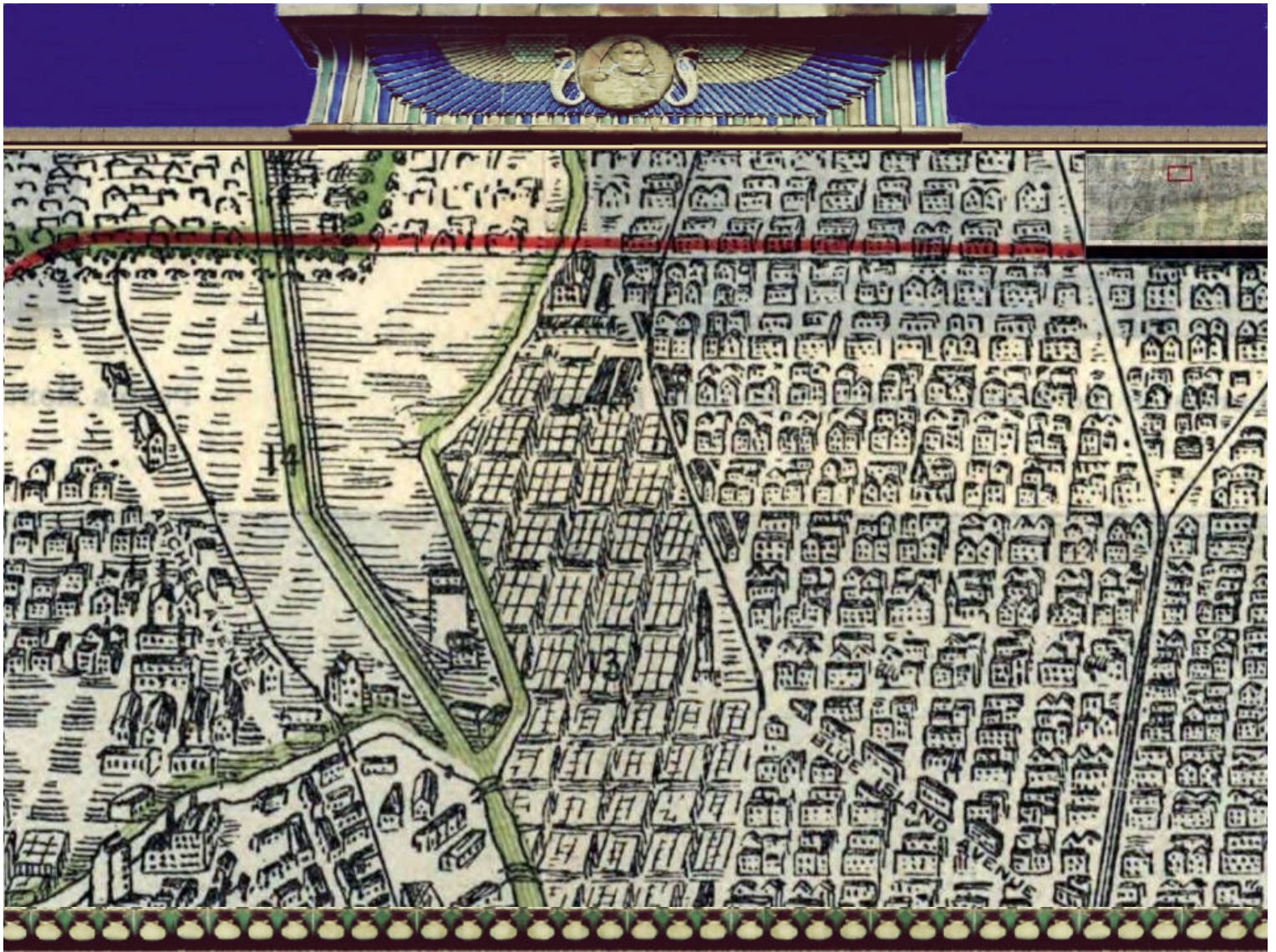
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<http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4104c.pm001511/>



McCormick Reaper Works near Blue Island/ 26th Street and Western. Chicago (1893). Bird's eye view of Chicago, 1893. Chicago (IL): Peter Roy (copyright 1892).

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Chicago (1893). Treutlein, Thomas (artist) 1893 grand view of Chicago. Chicago (IL): Reynertson & Beckerman (copyright 1893).

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McCormick Reaper Works near Blue Island/ 26th Street and Western. Chicago (1893). Treutlein, Thomas (artist) 1893 grand view of Chicago. Chicago (IL): Reynertson & Beckerman (copyright 1893).

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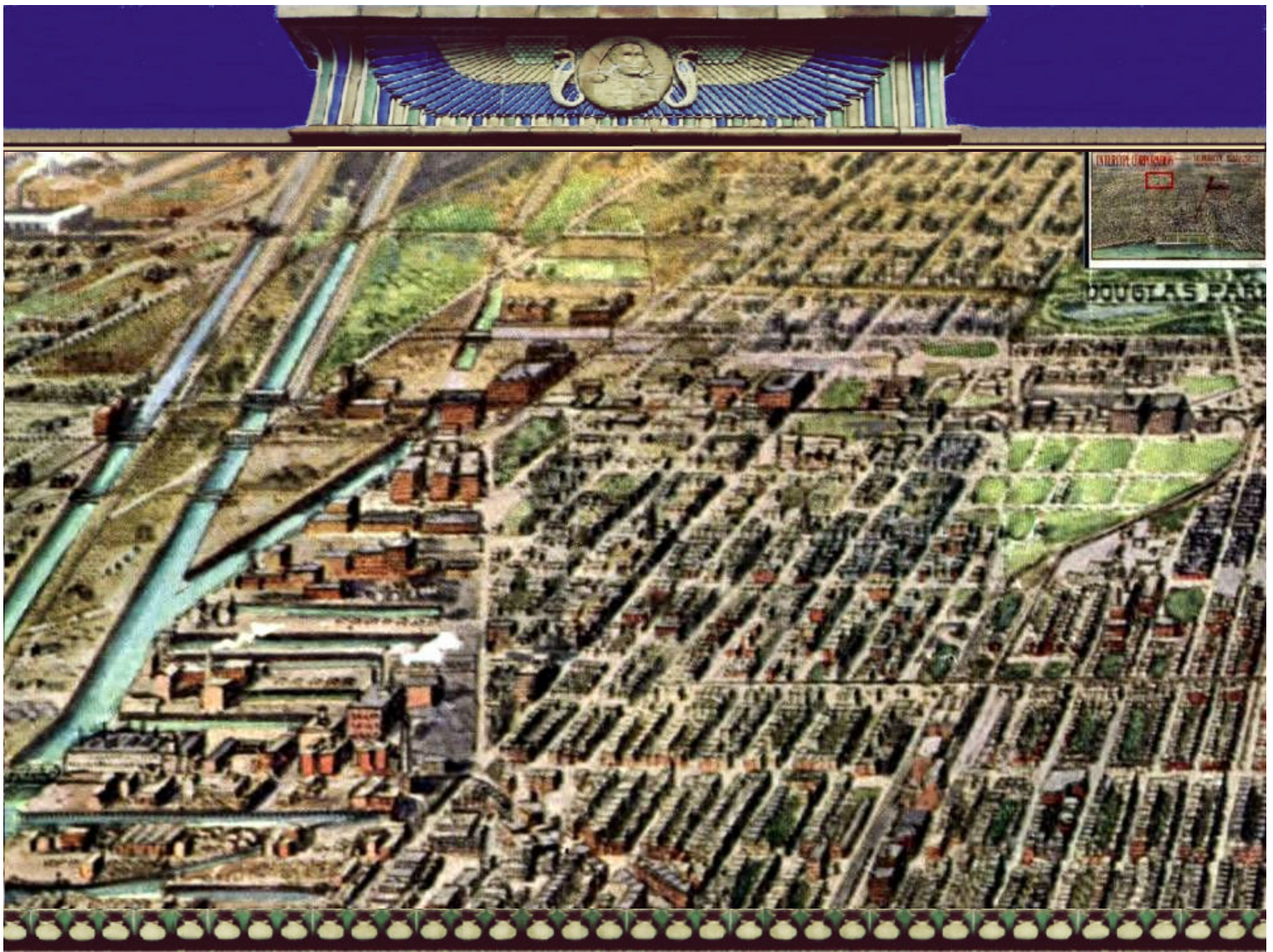


Reincke, Arno B. (artist). Chicago, central business section. Chicago (IL): Aeroview Co. (copyright 1916). Reincke-Ellis Co., engravers-printers, Chicago.

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2.5. Maps (Fire Insurance; Sanborn)
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McCormick Reaper Works near Blue Island/ 26th Street and Western. Reincke, Arno B. (artist). Chicago, central business section. Chicago (IL): Aeroview Co. (copyright 1916). Reincke-Ellis Co., engravers-printers, Chicago.

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Inventions which have resulted in great industries and the development of great natural resources will always be subjects of deep interest to the student of history and political economy.

The cotton gin rendered available the vast agricultural resources of the Southern States, and the correspondingly great cotton manufacturing interests of England and New England.


The reaper did as much for Northern agriculture, making possible the harvests which have taxed the powers of transportation, reversed the balance of our trade with Europe, and carried our national prosperity to the highest level.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>
<http://www.machinehistory.com/node/907>





America is the birthplace and home of the reaping machine.

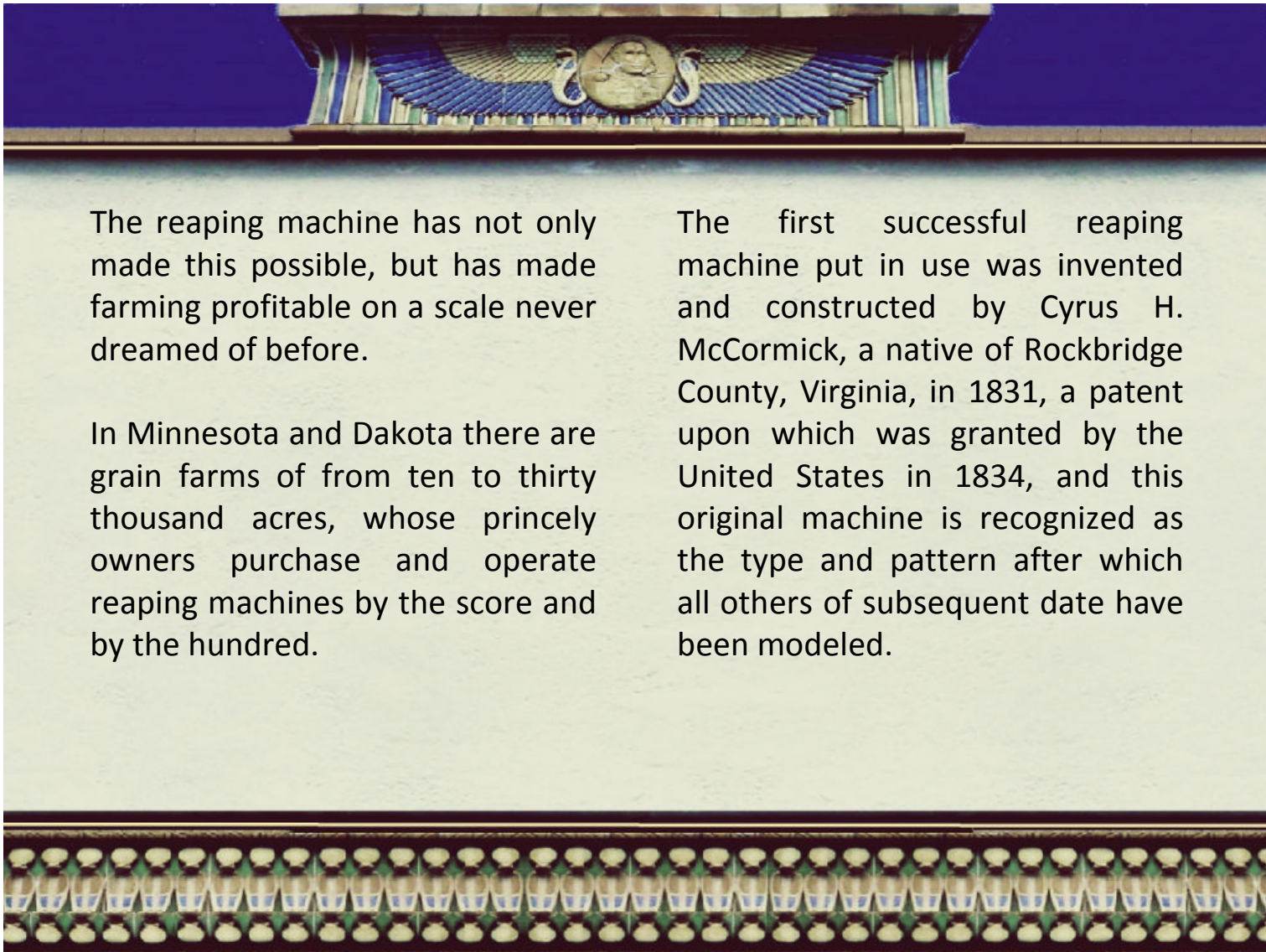
Here it was invented and first successfully introduced, here its greatest achievements have been won, and here it has proved itself one of the factors in transforming a continent from a state of primitive solitude to be the home of fifty million enterprising people engaged in all the arts and manufactures of civilization.

When we look back fifty years and remember that the reaping hook and grain cradle were the only means the farmer then had of securing his crop, we are led to wonder how many centuries must have elapsed before the land west of the Alleghenies could have been settled as it is today, not only to the Mississippi, but from ocean to ocean.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>




The reaping machine has not only made this possible, but has made farming profitable on a scale never dreamed of before.

In Minnesota and Dakota there are grain farms of from ten to thirty thousand acres, whose princely owners purchase and operate reaping machines by the score and by the hundred.

The first successful reaping machine put in use was invented and constructed by Cyrus H. McCormick, a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1831, a patent upon which was granted by the United States in 1834, and this original machine is recognized as the type and pattern after which all others of subsequent date have been modeled.

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

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The manufacture of this machine was commenced in Virginia.

But not until 1845, at Cincinnati, Ohio, did the annual product reach a large number.

During that year 500 were constructed and sold.

In 1846-78 some machines were manufactured at Brockport, N. Y., on 'royalty'.


With discriminating judgment Mr. McCormick foresaw that Chicago was to be the center of trade in the Northwest, by reason of its favorable geographical position and superior shipping facilities, and he therefore transferred the manufacture to that city in 1847, building 500 machines in the new shops.

In 1848, 700 machines were made and sold, and in 1849 the figure reached 1,500.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



Here the first works for making the reaping machine were erected, and the improvement of the machines themselves vigorously commenced, and from that time onward the development of this great industry has been commensurate with the strides which Chicago has made.

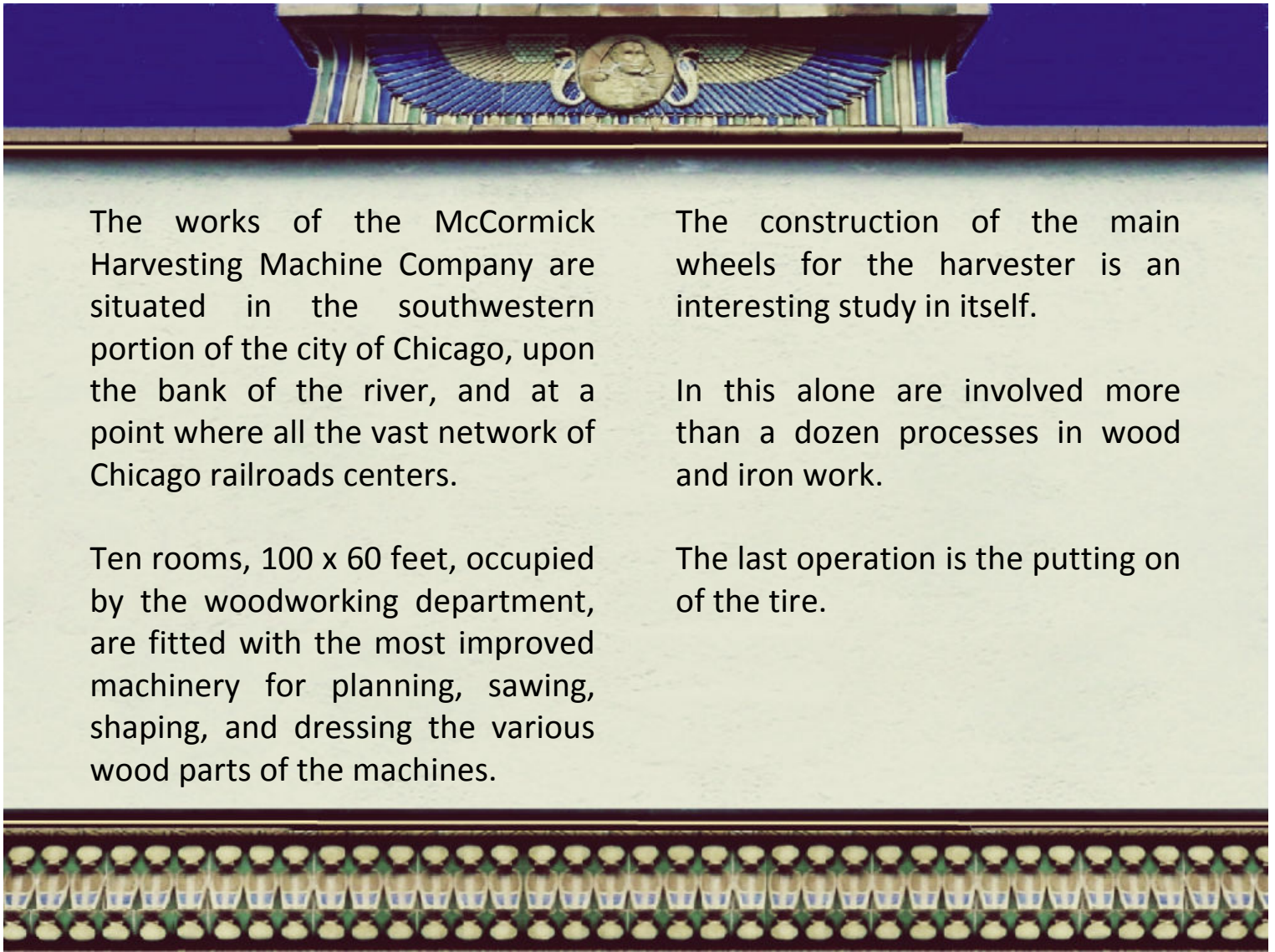
Soon after this, Mr. McCormick induced his two brothers, William S. and Leander J., to come from Virginia to Chicago to assist him in the manufacture of the machine.

The former continued with him until his death in 1865, and the latter until now having an interest of one-fourth in the corporation, the remaining three-fourths belonging to Cyrus H. McCormick.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



The works of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company are situated in the southwestern portion of the city of Chicago, upon the bank of the river, and at a point where all the vast network of Chicago railroads centers.

Ten rooms, 100 x 60 feet, occupied by the woodworking department, are fitted with the most improved machinery for planning, sawing, shaping, and dressing the various wood parts of the machines.

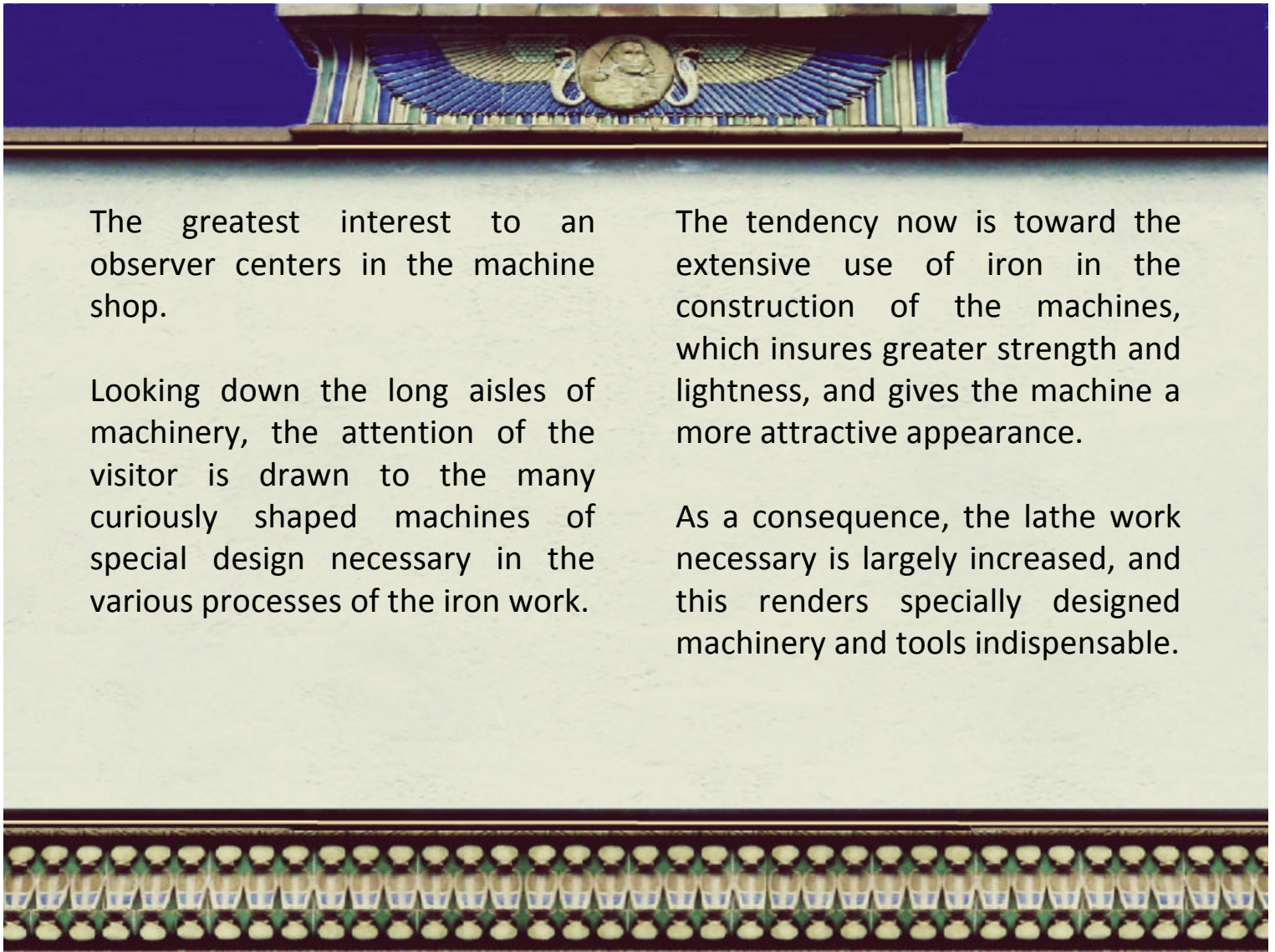
The construction of the main wheels for the harvester is an interesting study in itself.

In this alone are involved more than a dozen processes in wood and iron work.

The last operation is the putting on of the tire.

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



The greatest interest to an observer centers in the machine shop.


Looking down the long aisles of machinery, the attention of the visitor is drawn to the many curiously shaped machines of special design necessary in the various processes of the iron work.

The tendency now is toward the extensive use of iron in the construction of the machines, which insures greater strength and lightness, and gives the machine a more attractive appearance.

As a consequence, the lathe work necessary is largely increased, and this renders specially designed machinery and tools indispensable.

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



For example, the introduction of the inclosed gear frames for reapers, mowers, and droppers necessitated a machine which could bore all the holes required for shafts, etc., at one operation, and several of these are in use, which cost thousands of dollars to build.

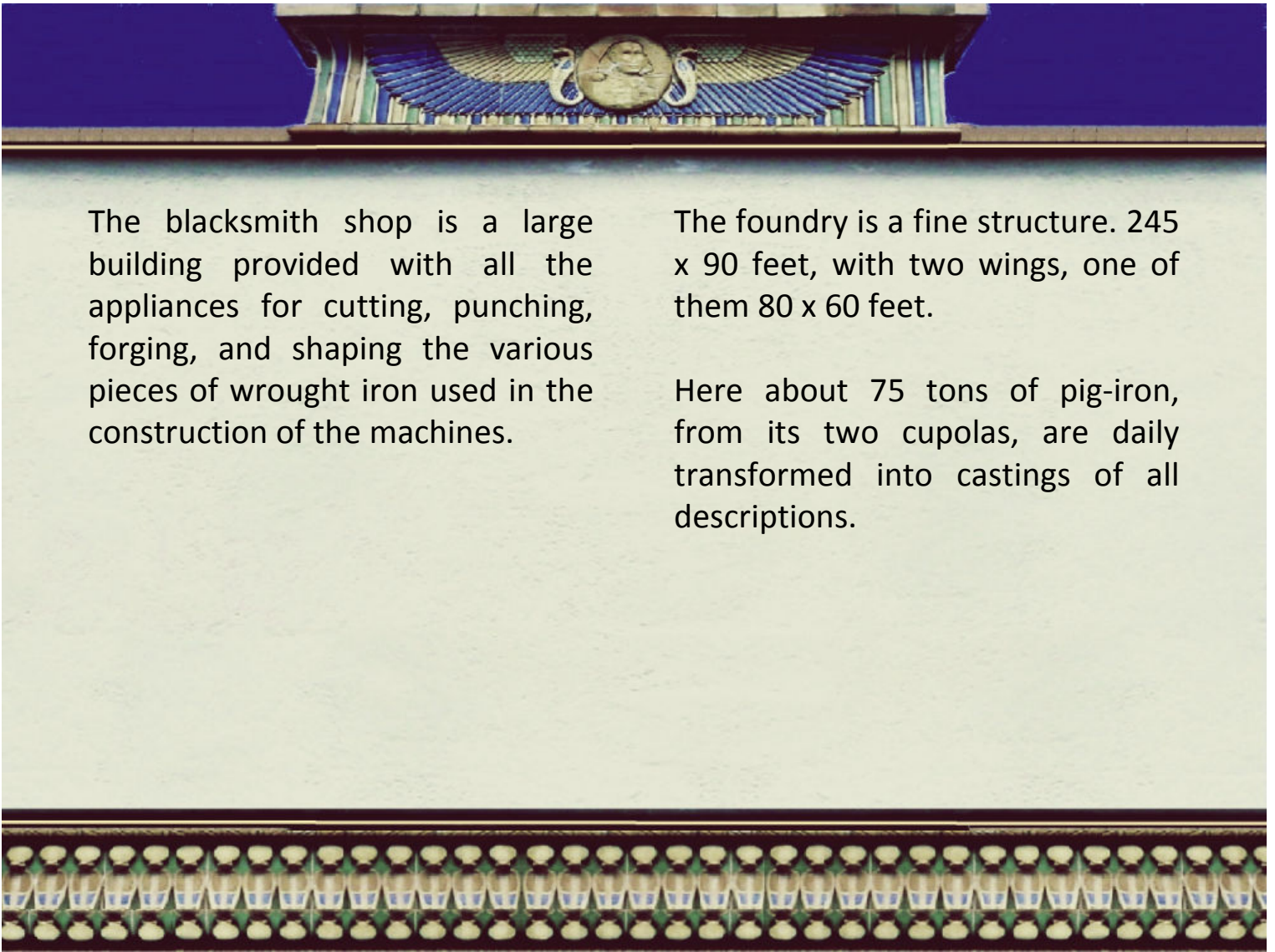
The boring of the rake posts, cams, iron frames of binders and reapers, and many other parts of the machines needs such special machinery as we have alluded to.

This perfection of the work renders easy the renewal of any part in the field, should any piece become broken or worn, and insures the exact duplication of it at any time thereafter, so long as the patterns may be preserved.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



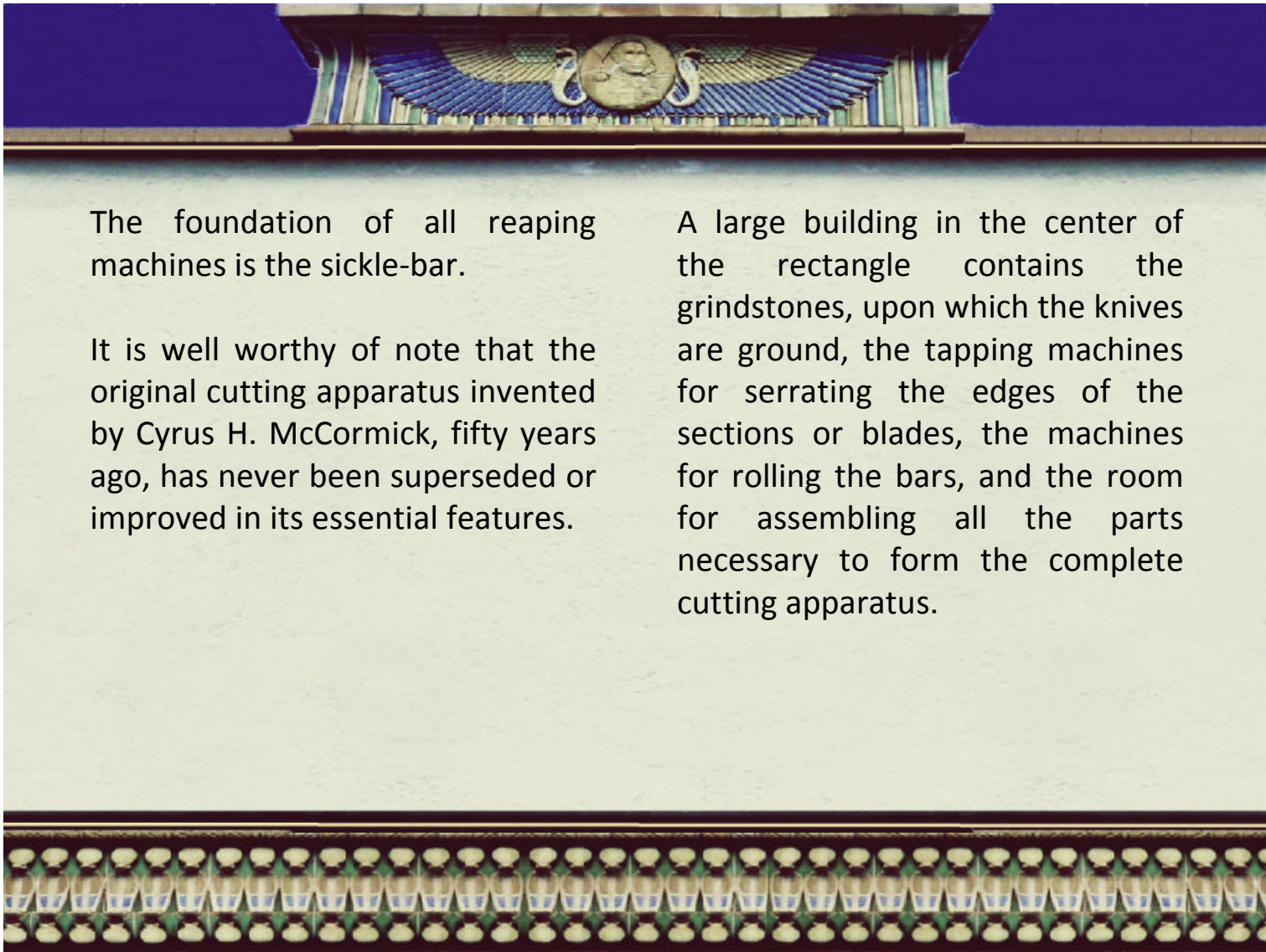
The blacksmith shop is a large building provided with all the appliances for cutting, punching, forging, and shaping the various pieces of wrought iron used in the construction of the machines.

The foundry is a fine structure. 245 x 90 feet, with two wings, one of them 80 x 60 feet.

Here about 75 tons of pig-iron, from its two cupolas, are daily transformed into castings of all descriptions.

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



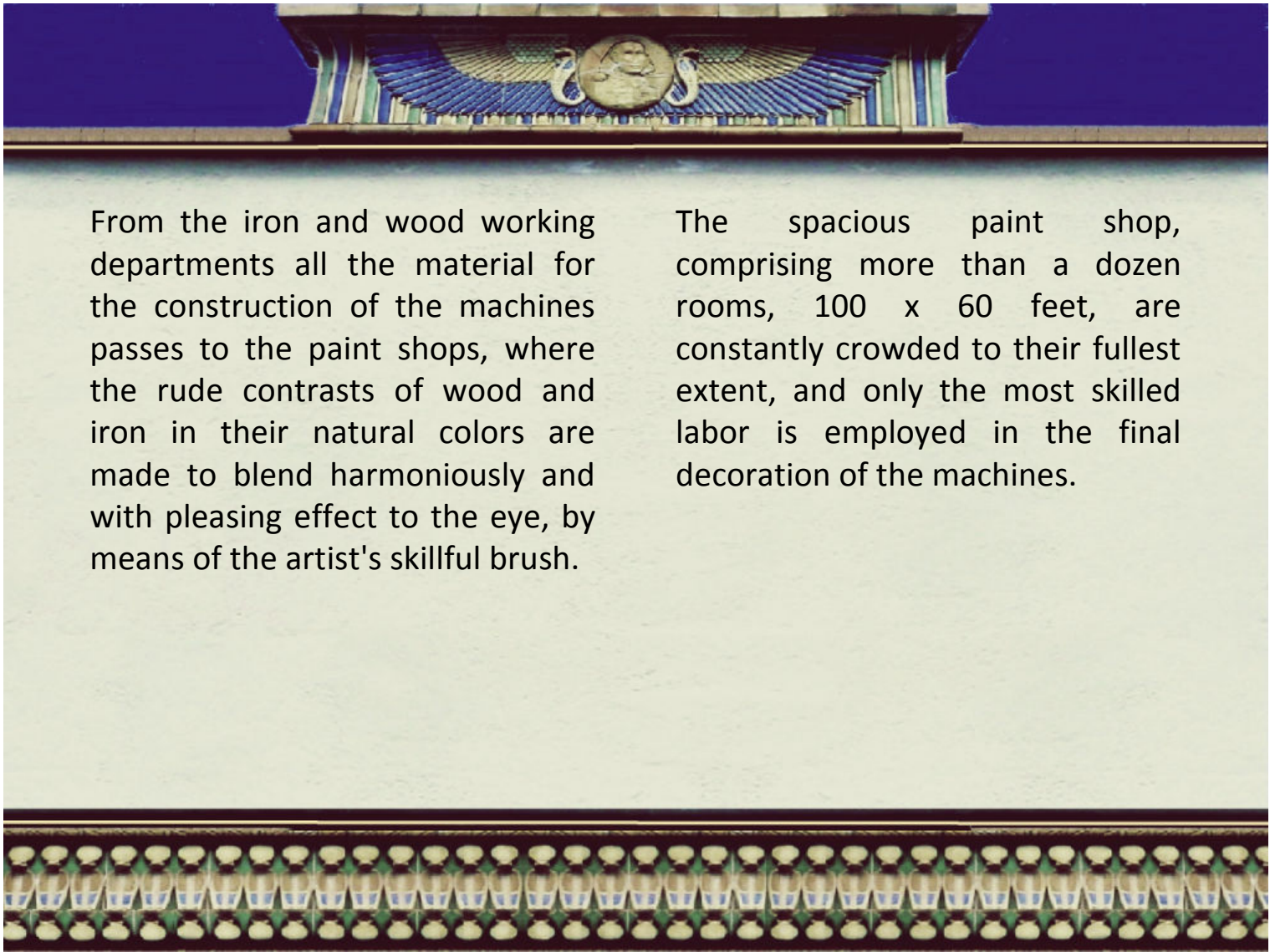
The foundation of all reaping machines is the sickle-bar.

It is well worthy of note that the original cutting apparatus invented by Cyrus H. McCormick, fifty years ago, has never been superseded or improved in its essential features.

A large building in the center of the rectangle contains the grindstones, upon which the knives are ground, the tapping machines for serrating the edges of the sections or blades, the machines for rolling the bars, and the room for assembling all the parts necessary to form the complete cutting apparatus.

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>

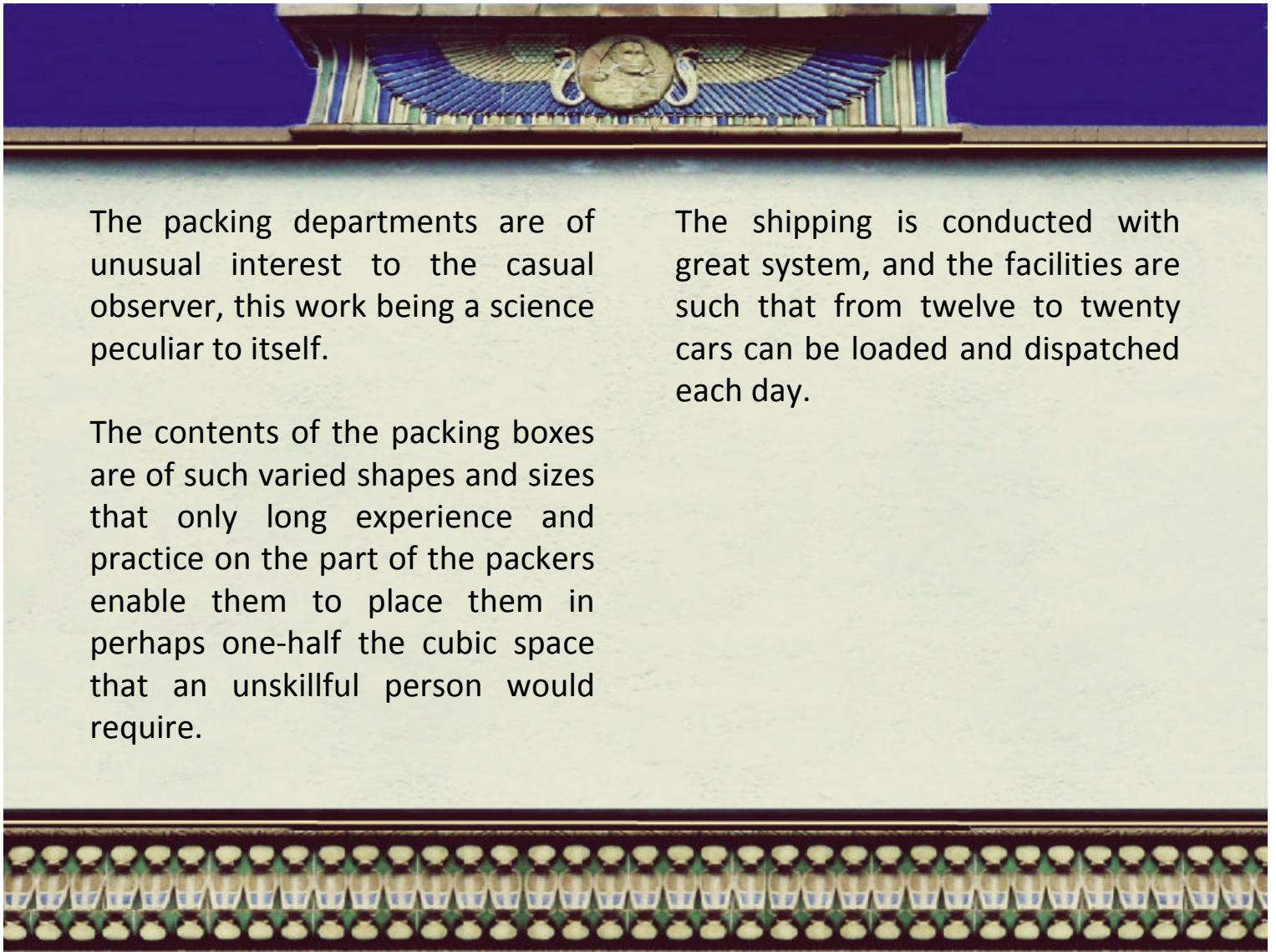


From the iron and wood working departments all the material for the construction of the machines passes to the paint shops, where the rude contrasts of wood and iron in their natural colors are made to blend harmoniously and with pleasing effect to the eye, by means of the artist's skillful brush.

The spacious paint shop, comprising more than a dozen rooms, 100 x 60 feet, are constantly crowded to their fullest extent, and only the most skilled labor is employed in the final decoration of the machines.

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>




The packing departments are of unusual interest to the casual observer, this work being a science peculiar to itself.

The contents of the packing boxes are of such varied shapes and sizes that only long experience and practice on the part of the packers enable them to place them in perhaps one-half the cubic space that an unskillful person would require.

The shipping is conducted with great system, and the facilities are such that from twelve to twenty cars can be loaded and dispatched each day.

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



The repair department is a small world of business in itself, embracing as it does the parts of all the McCormick machines made during the past twenty years.

All the duplicate parts on hand can be known at once, and any part that is wanted for repairing any McCormick machine can be produced on demand.


That the machines may constantly meet the requirements of the farmer in every respect, and for experimenting with new devices, a corps of draughtsmen, pattern and model makers are employed.

The company finds itself under the necessity of enlarging its manufacturing facilities during the coming season to meet the naturally increasing demand for its productions.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



A most interesting department to all scientific persons, in this manufacture, is found in the patented inventions which enter into the construction of the machines, and in the patents which the company holds for the use and protection of their business.


To one not familiar with the details of this interest, the importance and magnitude of the operations herein involved would be almost incredible.

The original patents of Cyrus H. McCormick, granted in 1834, 1845, and 1847, expired before any material return for his labors accrued to the inventor.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



When endeavoring to obtain their extension at the Patent Office (a right which was accorded almost every other inventor of such prominence), Mr. McCormick's claim was refused, not on the ground of its invalidity, but because the invention was of too great importance to the world at large to admit of being placed virtually under the control of one man; as would be the case should the patents referred to have been extended.


Thus were the essential features of his invention made public, and the inventor was forced to compete with other manufacturers of the product of his own brain.

In improvements upon the original, therefore, lay his greatest chance of success, and in this, as in the first machine, he was foremost.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>




With the introduction into general use of the reaping machine, the attention of inventors on every hand was drawn toward further improvement in this direction, and applications for patents upon every conceivable mechanical device which could be utilized in connection with harvesting machines have flooded the Patent Office from that time to the present.

To the extensive manufacturer, therefore, it becomes a matter of necessity to protect himself from being assailed on every hand by speculators in patents upon every important new feature developed by him, and by obtaining control of or interests in such patents as might bear upon the forms of his construction and manufacture.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



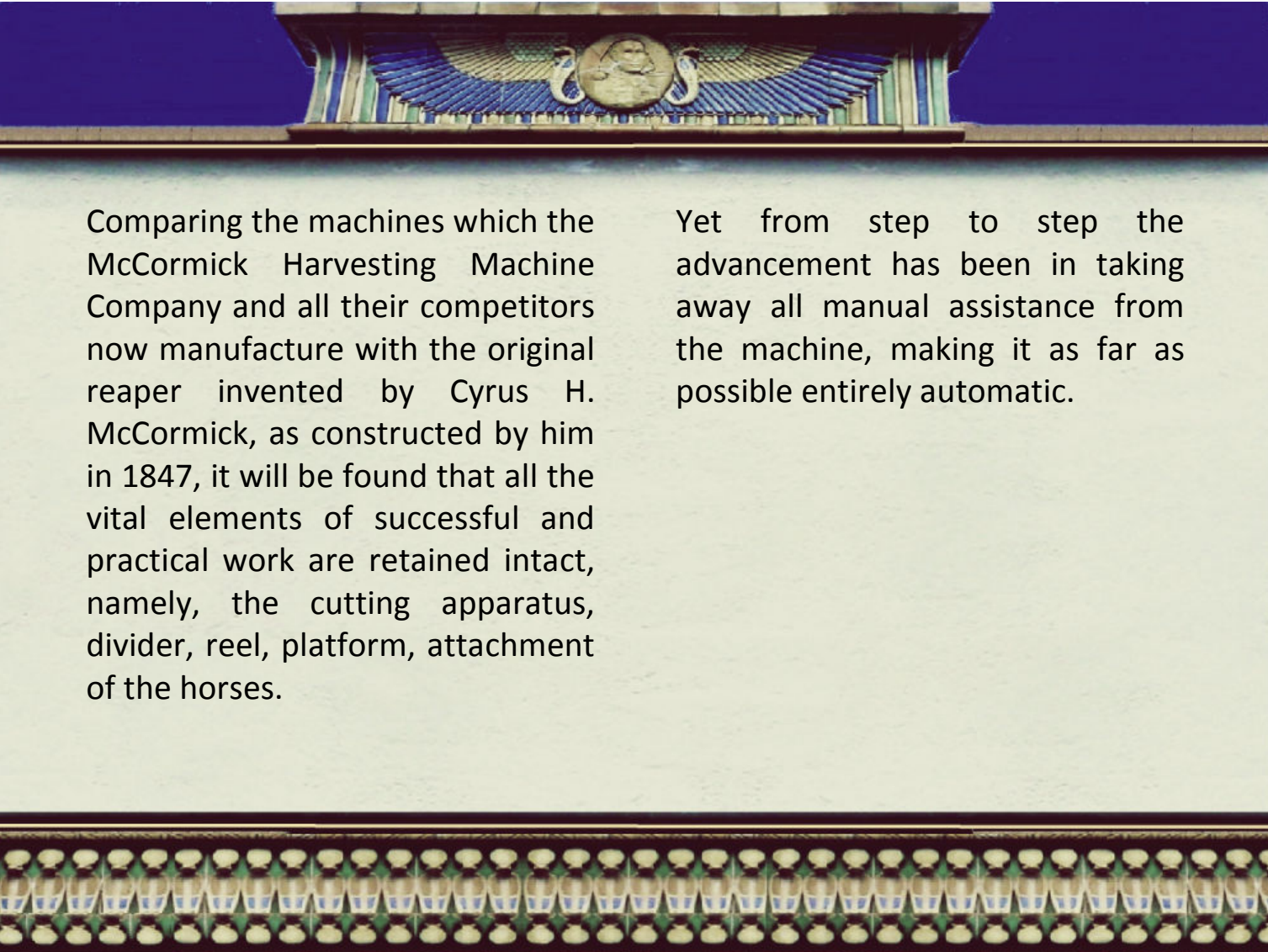
It affords, therefore, to the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company a power not possessed by competing manufacturers, that they are the owners of and hold interests in hundreds of patents of this nature.

Especially in the development of their twine binder is the value of this self-protection evident, for claimants are constantly arising to share, if possible, in any advantage which may accrue from the use of a particular device tending toward the improvement of the machines.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>




Comparing the machines which the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company and all their competitors now manufacture with the original reaper invented by Cyrus H. McCormick, as constructed by him in 1847, it will be found that all the vital elements of successful and practical work are retained intact, namely, the cutting apparatus, divider, reel, platform, attachment of the horses.

Yet from step to step the advancement has been in taking away all manual assistance from the machine, making it as far as possible entirely automatic.

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>




Consecutive steps in the progress of invention and development of the reaping machine are:

~ the addition of a seat or stand enabling the raker to ride on the machine instead of walking by its side;

~ the substitution of the self-rake for the hand rake; the placing the binder stand upon the machine, whereby the men bound the sheaves while riding, instead of lifting them from the ground;


~ the substitution of the automatic binder for the manual labor;

~ and the automatic trip, whereby the size of the sheaf throws the binding mechanism into operation.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



Few of our readers can have any idea of the magnitude of this branch of industry.

In all the harvest fields of the world the McCormick machines are at work, and the farmers of Australia, New Zealand, France, Italy, and Russia, are as familiar with their superior merits as are the farmers of Illinois, at whose doors they are manufactured.


We believe that the verdict of the leading scientific and mechanical authorities of the present day is unanimous in placing the McCormick machines in the lead of all others.

At each successive World's International Exposition, from the World's Fair at London, in 1851, to the Melbourne Exposition of 1880, the highest honors have been without exception awarded to the McCormick reaper.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



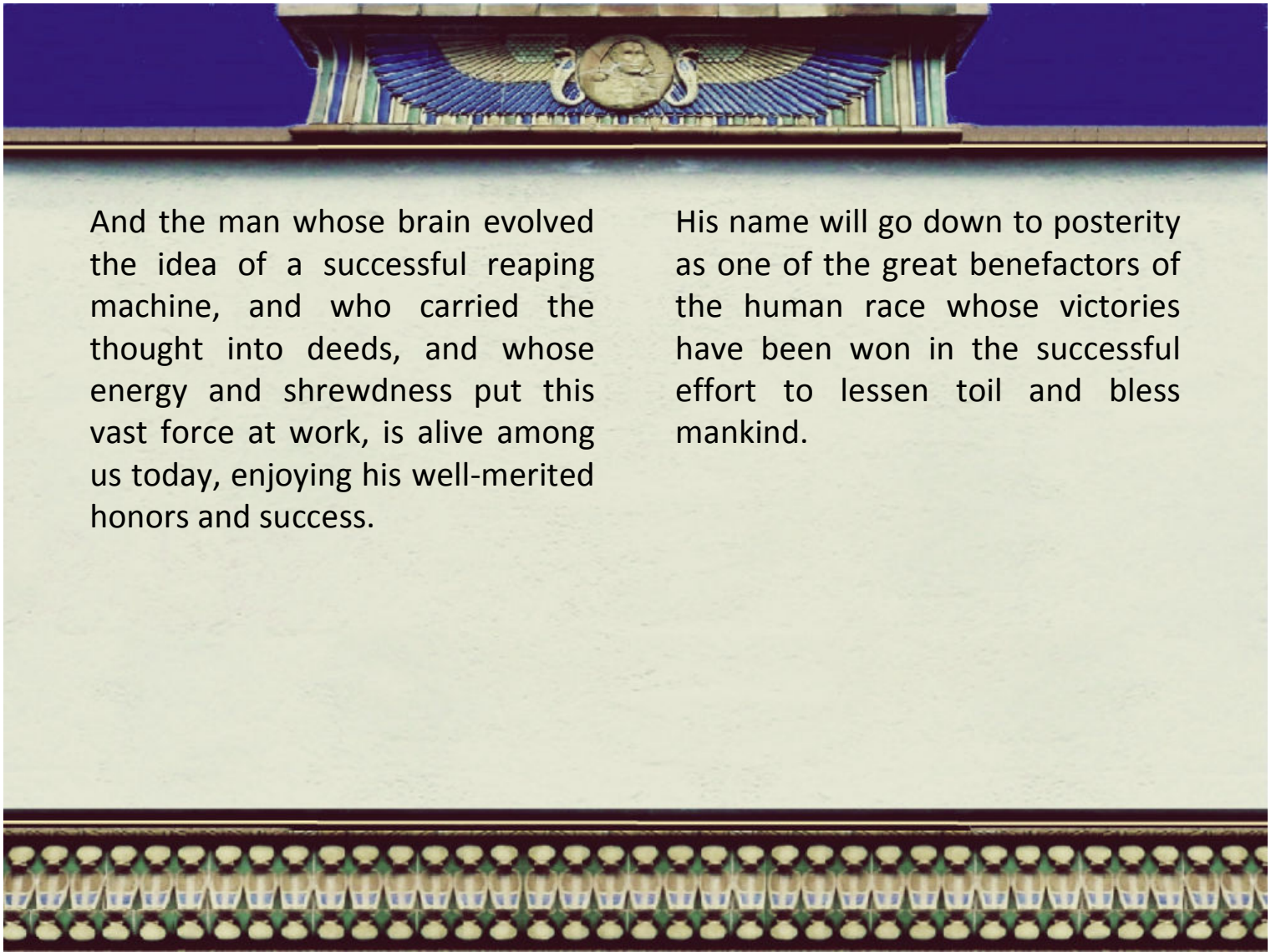
The great extent of this trade at home and abroad will be better understood when we say that there have been built and sold over 300,000 of the McCormick machines since 1849, beginning with an annual product of 1,500 machines, and increasing as the country developed, until the present annual production exceeds 30,000 machines.

It is estimated that there are at this time 200,000 McCormick machines in existence, capable of harvesting annually 60,000,000 acres of grain and grass, an area equal to the entire surface of the great States of New York and Pennsylvania,, requiring an army of 200,000 men and 400,000 horses, and furnishing employment for tens of thousands engaged in handling and transporting the vast grain crops of the world.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>




And the man whose brain evolved the idea of a successful reaping machine, and who carried the thought into deeds, and whose energy and shrewdness put this vast force at work, is alive among us today, enjoying his well-merited honors and success.

His name will go down to posterity as one of the great benefactors of the human race whose victories have been won in the successful effort to lessen toil and bless mankind.

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>

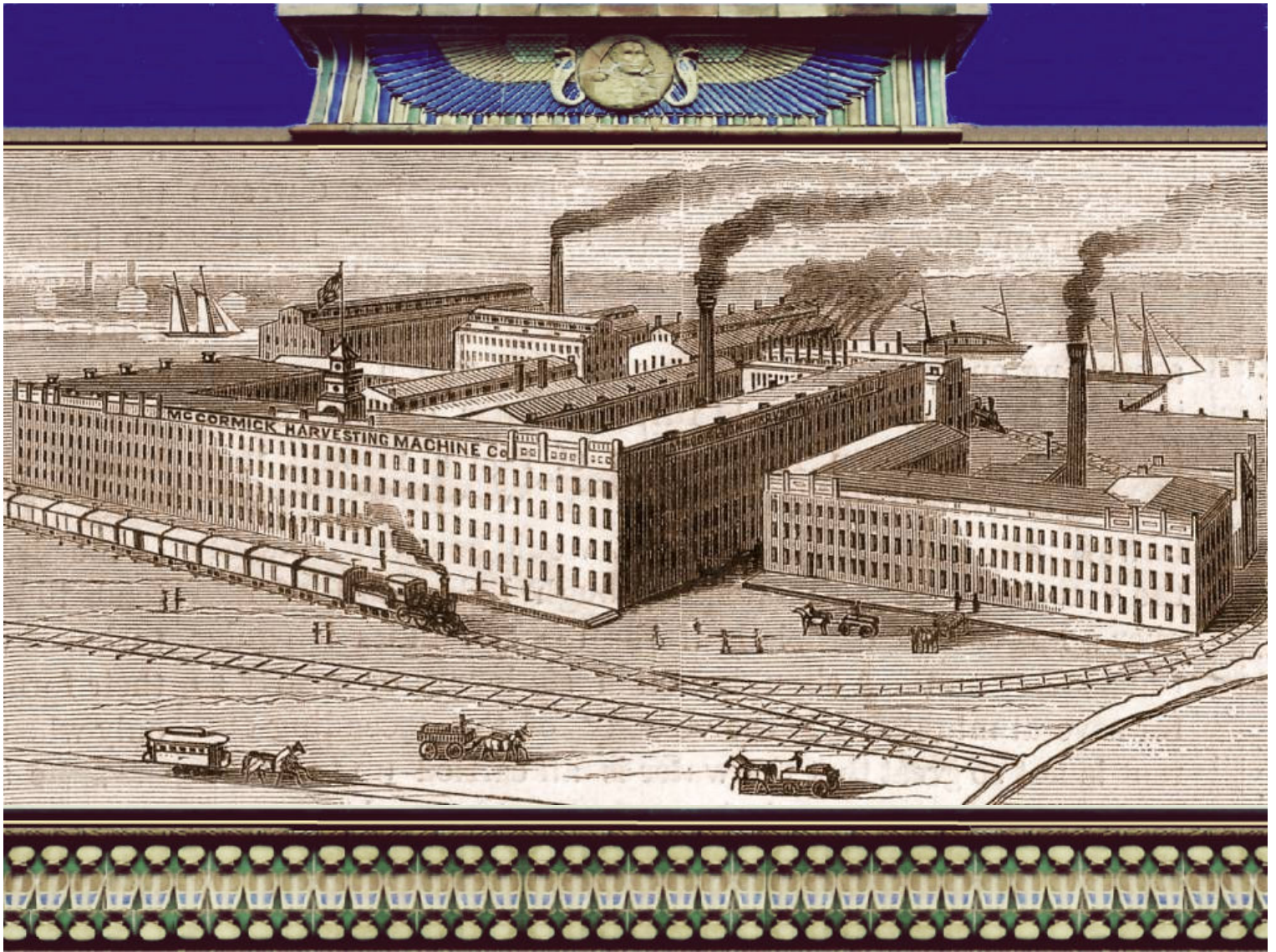


What the future of the reaping machine will be when the vast territories of the unexplored far away Northwest—the great grain belt of the world—shall have been brought under cultivation, we leave to the imagination of the reader, our duty as journalists being to trace the early history and present standing of this very important branch of national industry.



Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

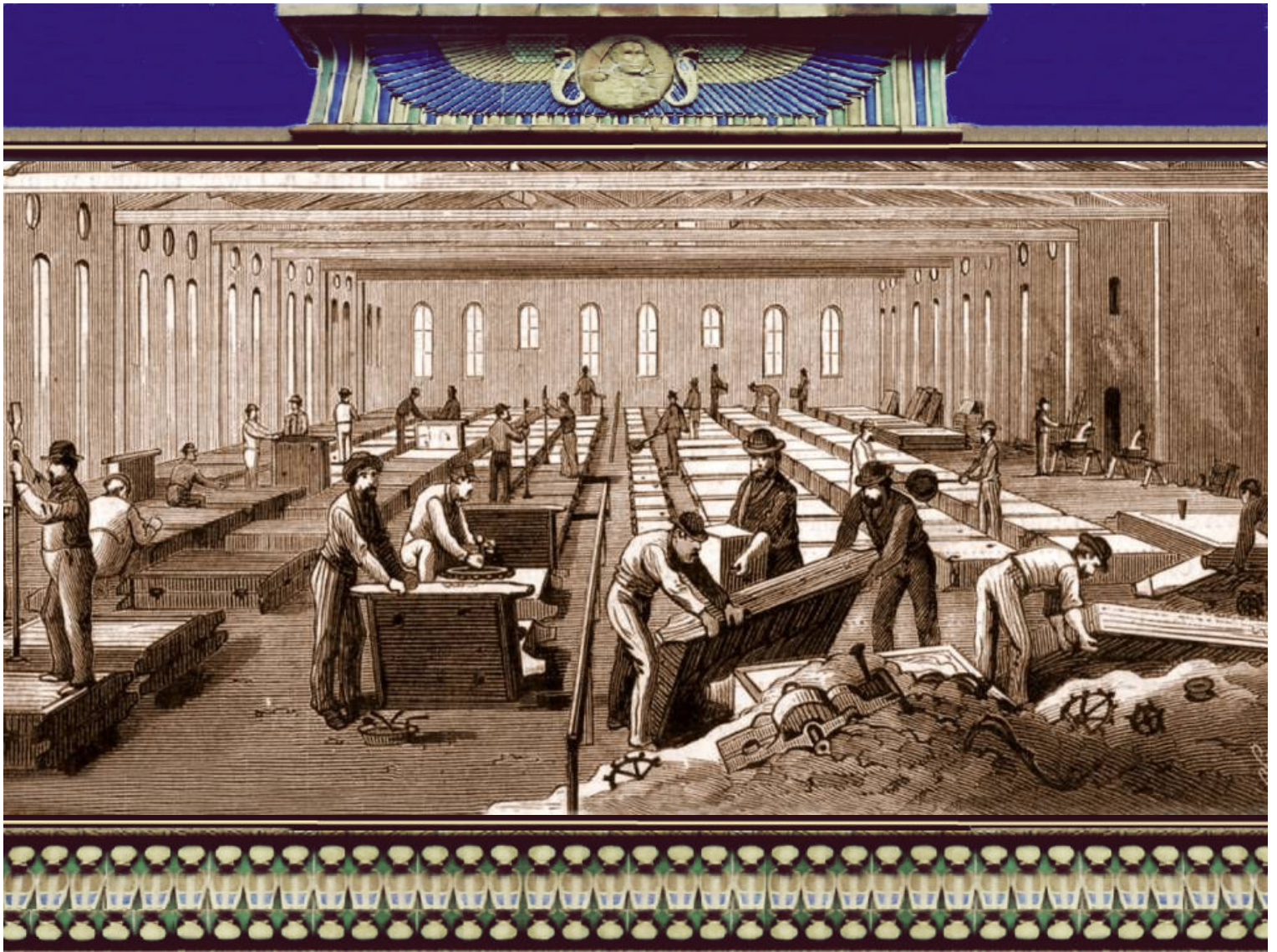
<http://www.machinehistory.com/McCormick%20Harvesting%20Machine%20Company>



McCormick Works at Chicago

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

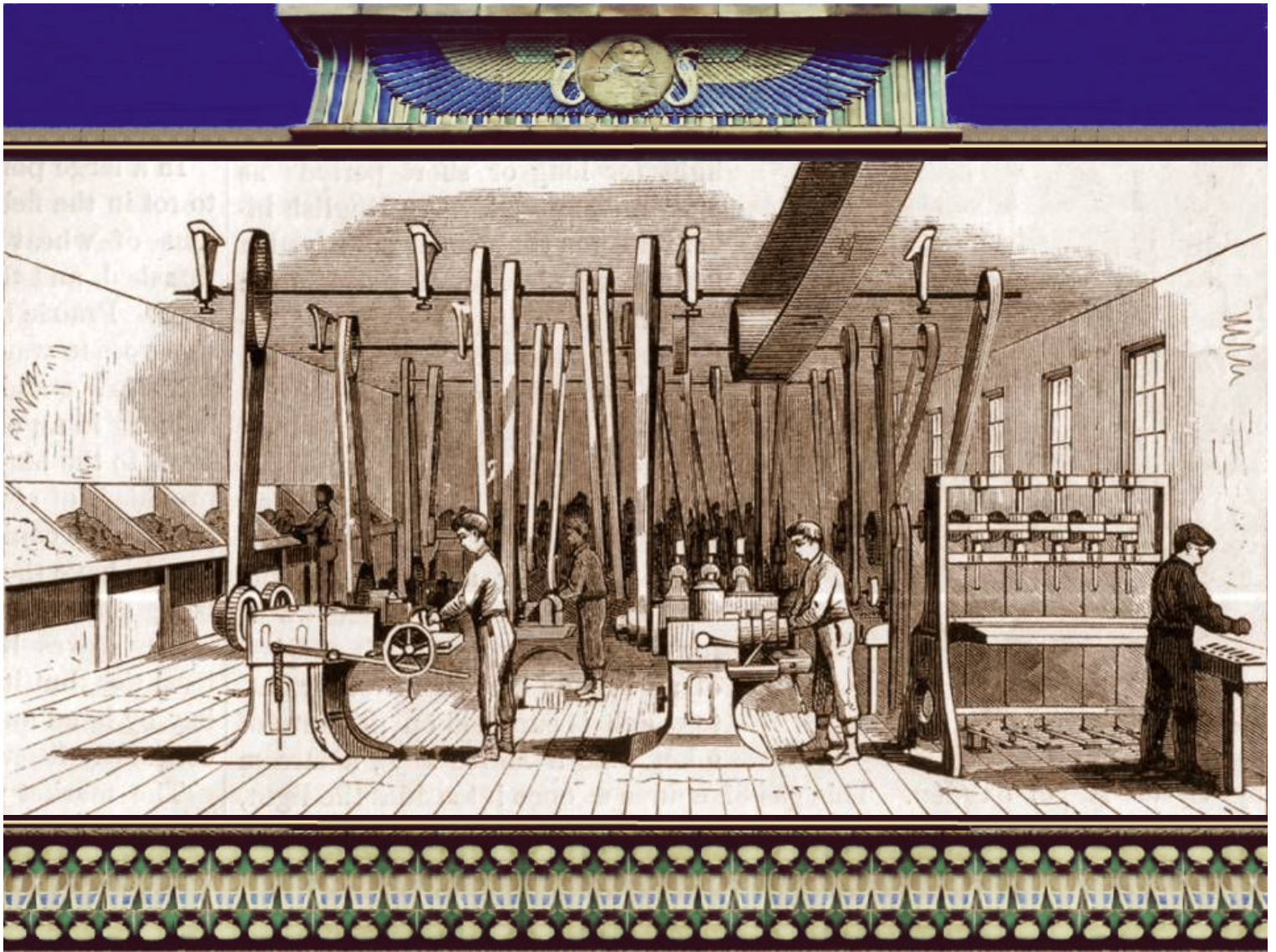
<http://www.machine-history.com/sites/default/files/images/McCormick%20Works%20at%20Chicago.jpg>



McCormick Foundry

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

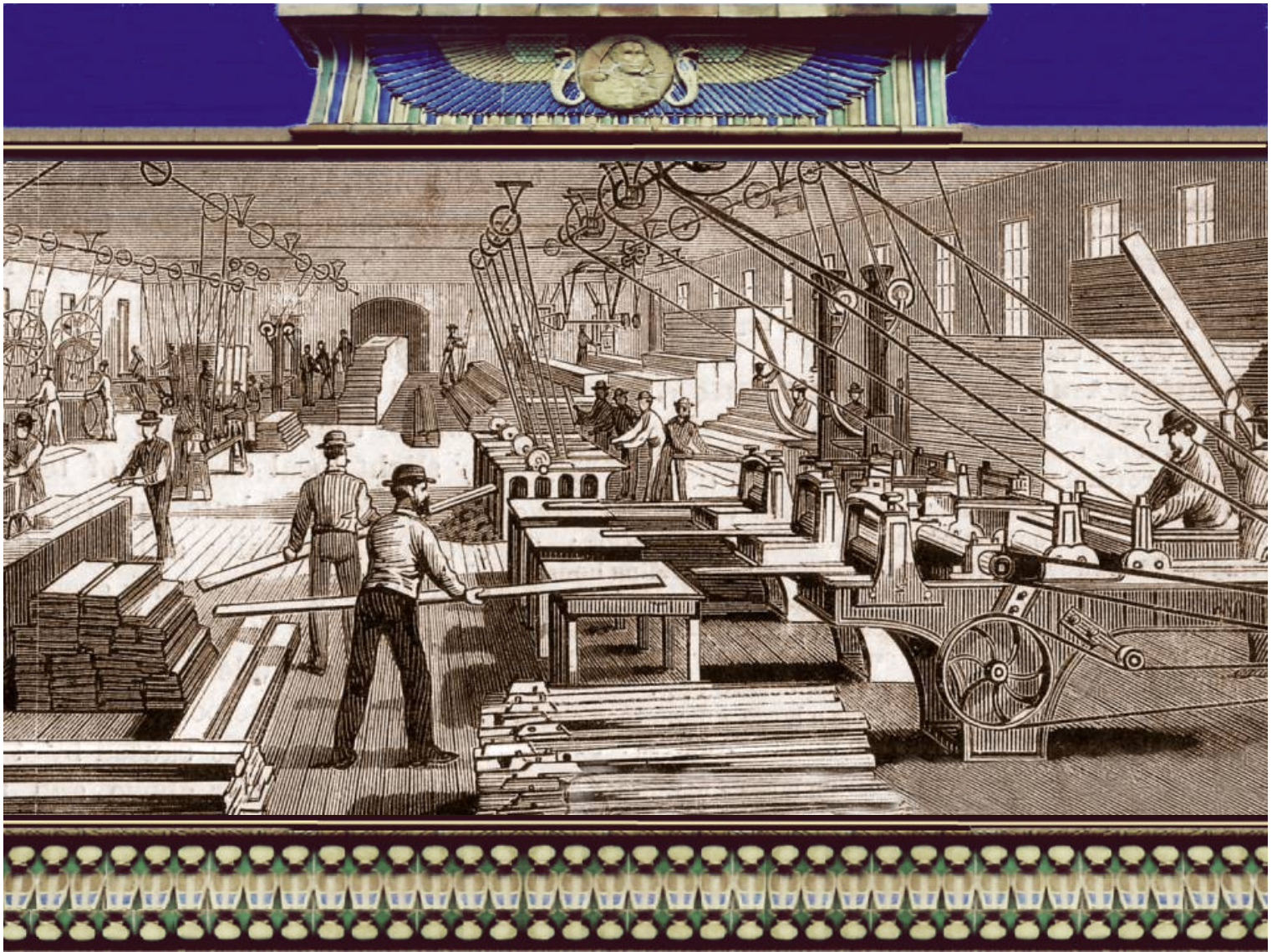
<http://www.machine-history.com/sites/default/files/images/McCormick%20Foundry.jpg>



Bolt & Nut Department

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

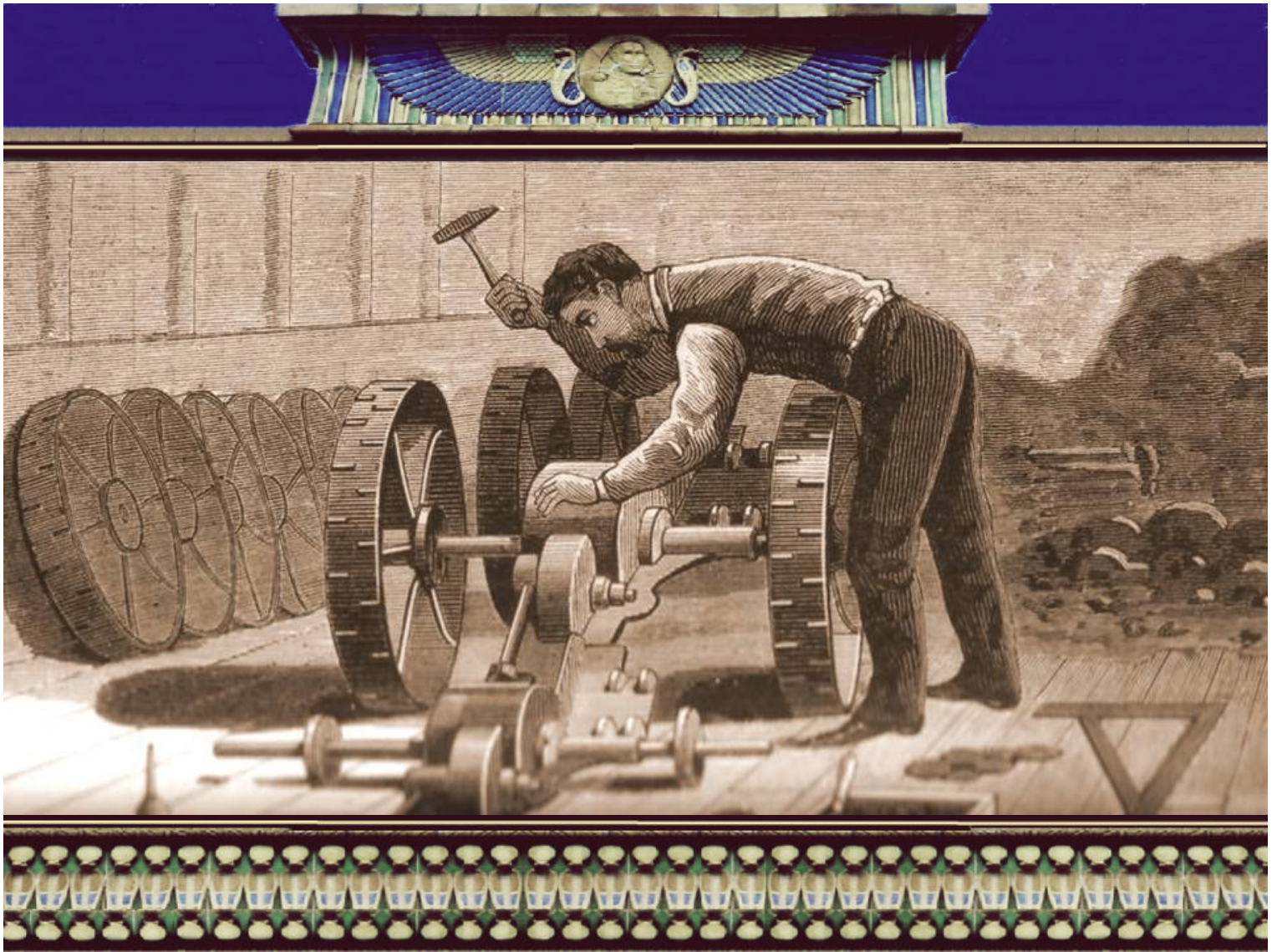
<http://www.machine-history.com/sites/default/files/images/Bolt%20%26%20Nut%20Department.jpg>



Wood Sawing & Planing Department

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

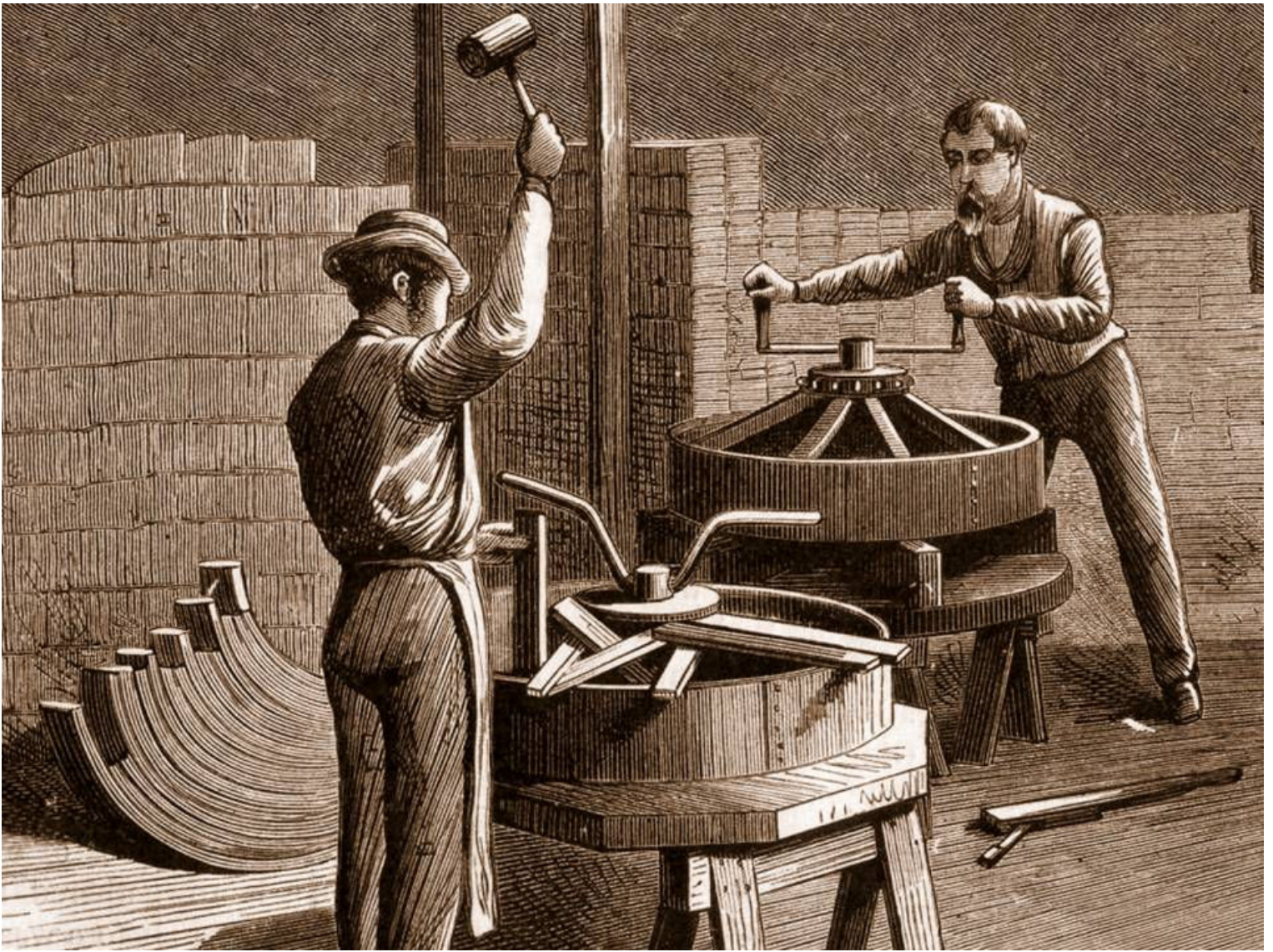
<http://www.machine-history.com/sites/default/files/images/Wood%20Sawing%20&%20Planing%20Department.jpg>



Setting Up Machines

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

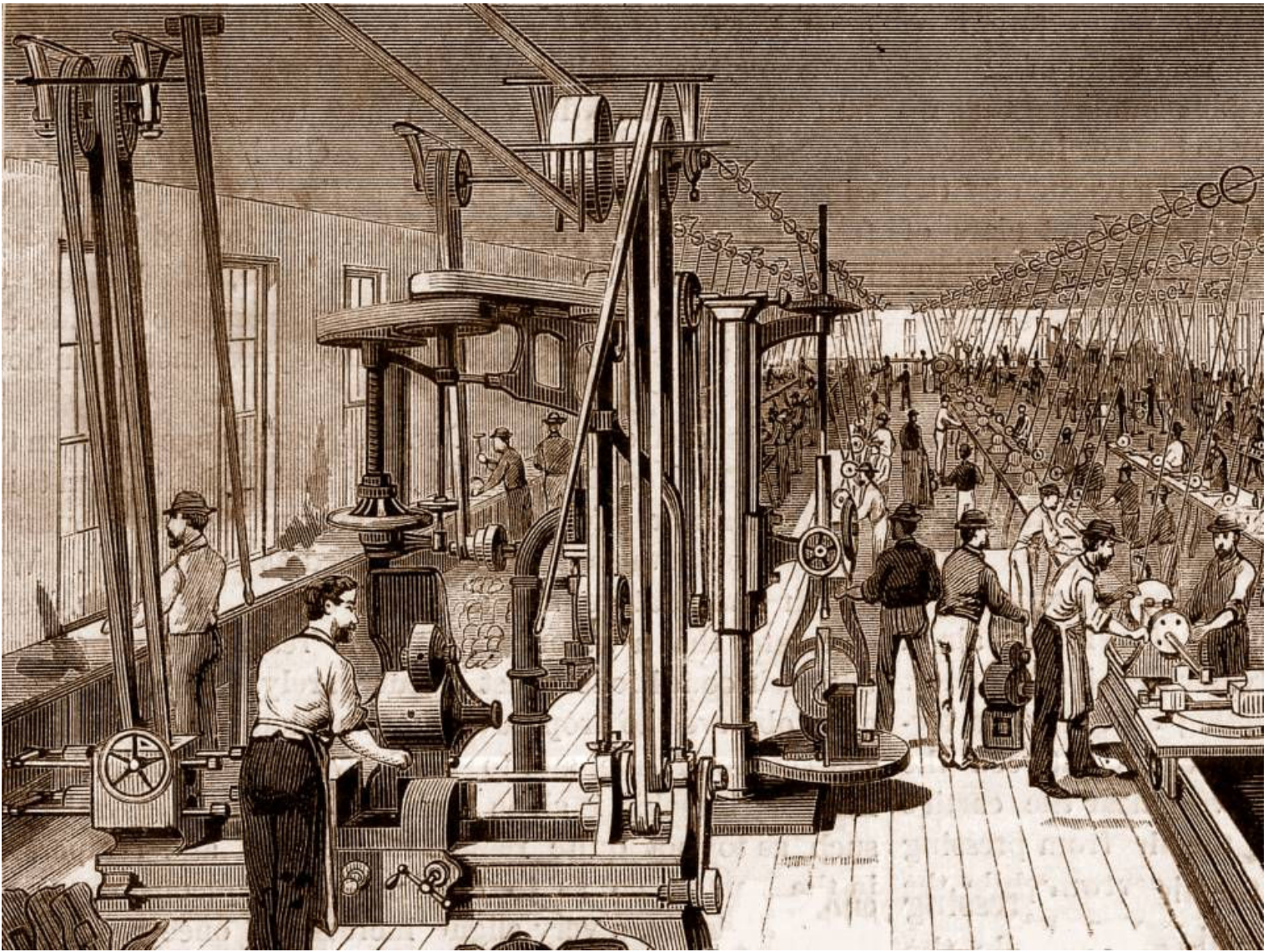
<http://www.machine-history.com/sites/default/files/images/Setting%20Up%20Machines.jpg>



Making Harvester Wheels

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

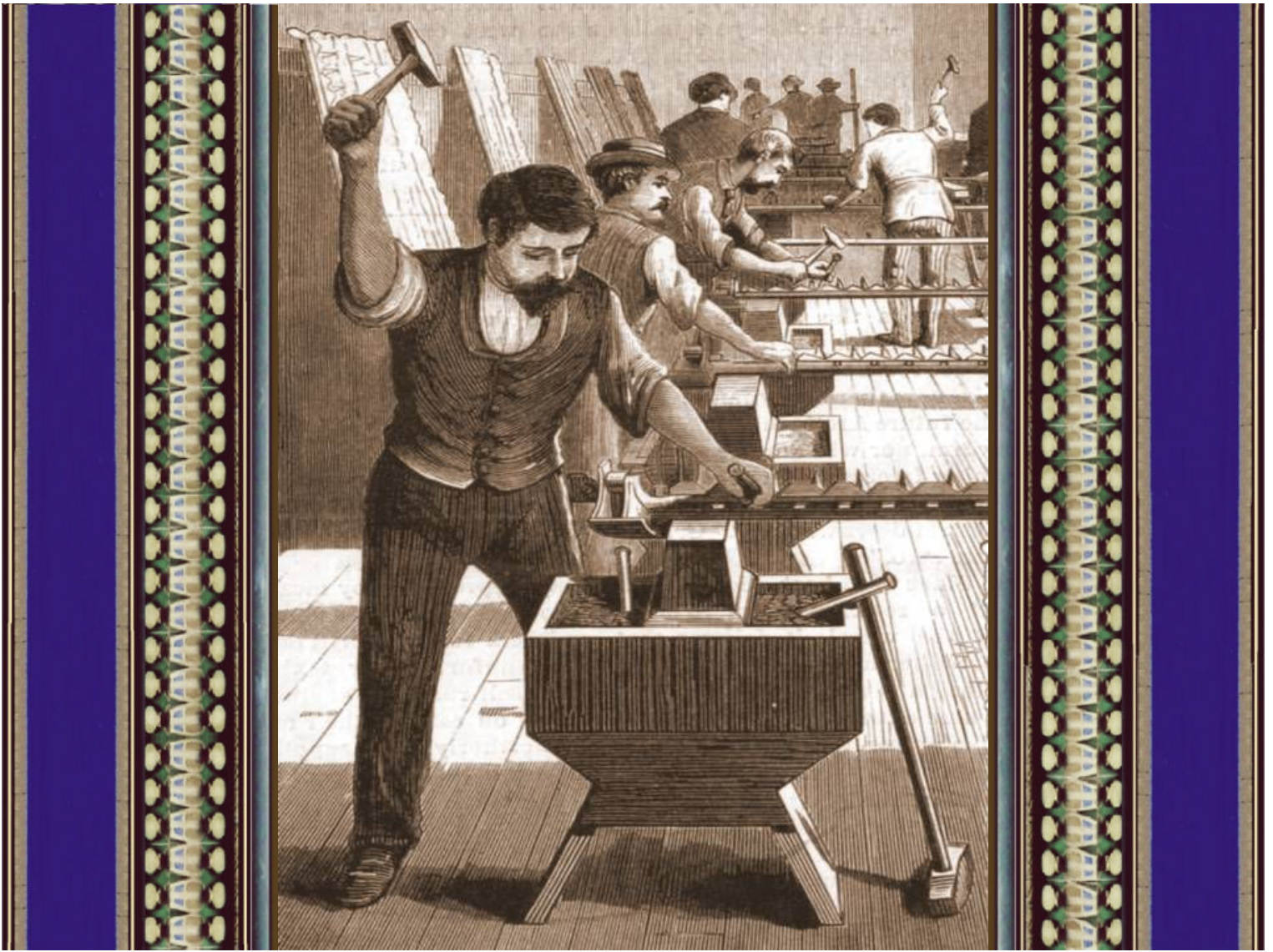
<http://www.machine-history.com/sites/default/files/images/Making%20Harvester%20Wheels.jpg>



Main Machine Room

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machinehistory.com/Main%20Machine%20Room.jpg>



Setting Up Finger Bars

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

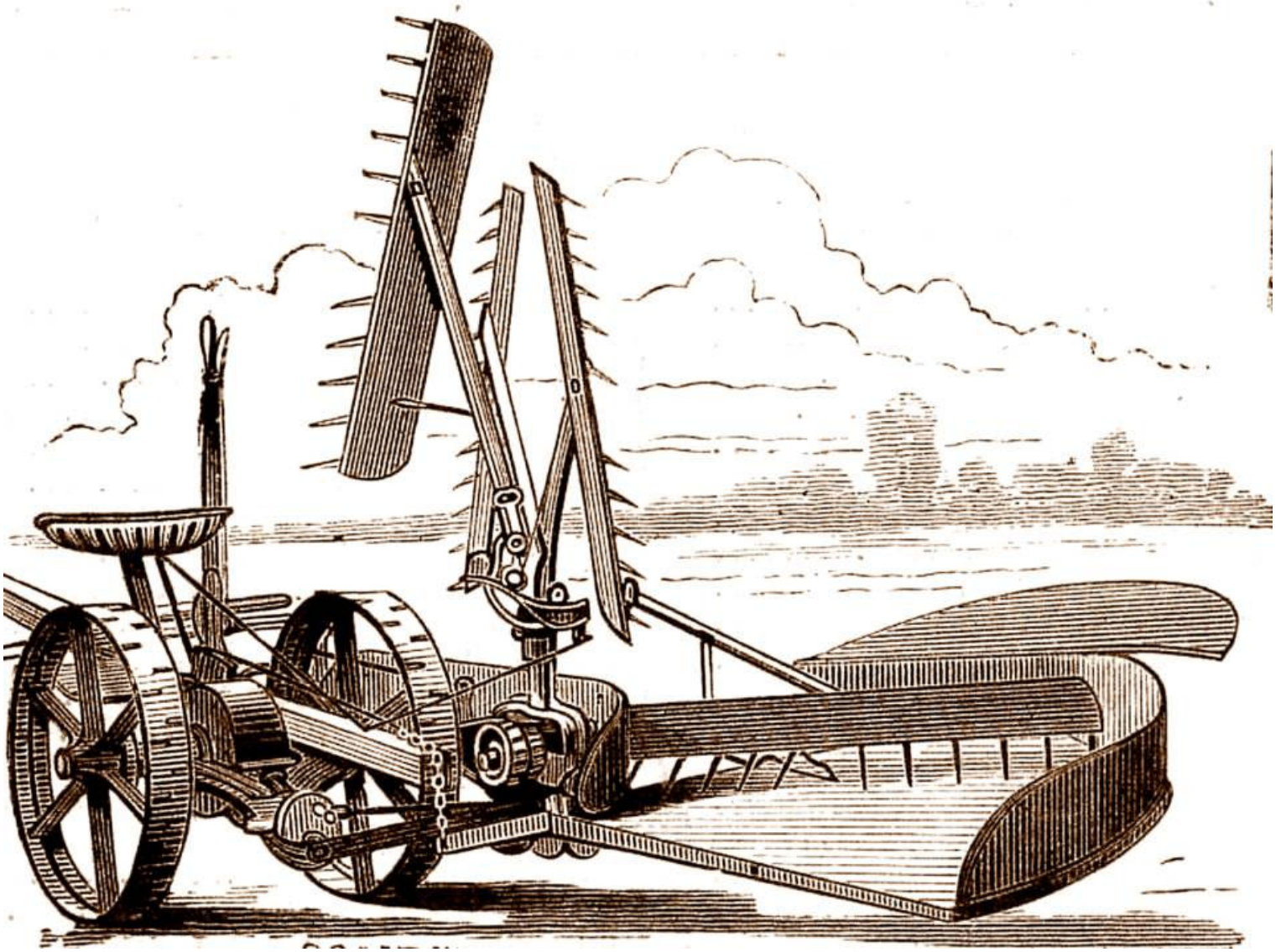
<http://www.machine-history.com/sites/default/files/images/Setting%20Up%20Finger%20Bars.jpg>



McCormick Self Binding Harvester

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

<http://www.machine-history.com/sites/default/files/images/McCormick%20Self%20Binding%20Harvester.jpg>



McCormick Combined Reaper and Mower

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Scientific American (1881 May 14).

Manufacture of Harvesting Machine. <http://www.machine-history.com/sites/default/files/images/McCormick%20Combnd%20Reaper%20%20Mower.jpg>

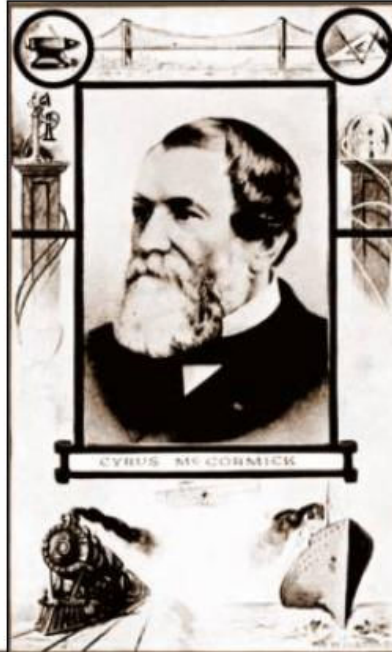
Cyrus Hall McCormick was born in 1809 in Walnut Grove, Va.; he invented the Reaping Machine which won him many gold medals and other distinctions; he established the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Chicago and died in that city in 1884.

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR CORRESPONDENCE

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THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS

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A-327

Pub. by J. I. Austin Co., Chi.

Cyrus McCormick | JI Austin 'Famous Americans' Ser A-327

http://www.jeep2girl.com/cards/ee16500/ee16683_cyrus-mccormick.jpg

http://www.jeep2girl.com/cards/ee16500/ee16683_cyrus-mccormick-b.jpg



In 1878, Albert Parsons was made secretary of the Eight Hour League of Chicago.

In 1884, Cyrus Hall McCormick, Sr. passed away.

He was known for not smoking, drinking or cursing, and for his activity in Presbyterian causes and Democratic politics.

His last words were 'work, work, work'.


Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr. took over the running of the McCormick Harvester Company.

The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Union announced a goal to make eight-hours a legal day of work, effective 1886 May 1.



Haymarket Tragedy.

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Shortly after Cyrus McCormick, Jr. took control of the McCormick company, he began to mechanize the molding of iron.

The Iron Molders Union (largely Irish) went on strike.

German and Bohemian Anarchists and Socialists supported the Irish Iron Molders.

1886 May 1, 100,000 Americans went on strike for eight-hour work days.

It was a peaceful day of protest in Chicago.


1886 May 3, Chicago police attacked with clubs and bullets while August Spies spoke to demonstrators.

Two demonstrators were killed.



Haymarket Tragedy.

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August Spies raced to his office on Wells Street and wrote a protest of the killings.

He told his staff to put a banner on the circular and distribute it the morning of May 4.


The staff selected the unfortunate word 'revenge' for the banner.

Another circular called a rally at Haymarket Square.

1886 May 4, Carter Harrison, the Mayor of Chicago, attended the rally.


He made sure people saw him so the event would be peaceful.

Captain Bonfield of the Chicago Police Department asked Harrison what should be done with 'The Rabble'.



Haymarket Tragedy.

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Harrison told Bonfield to let the demonstrators speak because the crowd was small and the event was peaceful.

Harrison then left.

Bonfield sent some, but not all police officers away.

Parsons also left the rally early.

Samuel Fielden was the last speaker.


He recalled the men who were killed the day before at the McCormick Reaper Works.

Bonfield considered Fielden inflammatory and ordered police to march as Fielden wound down his speech.



Haymarket Tragedy.

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Bonfield ordered demonstrators to disperse.

Fielden protested, 'but we are peaceable'


Somebody threw a bomb from the shadows when police continued to march on the rally.

Seven police officers were killed, mostly by fire from other officers.

In an article about the riot that broke out, The Chicago Times called the workers, 'rag-tag and bobtail cutthroats of Beelzebub from the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula and the Elbe.'

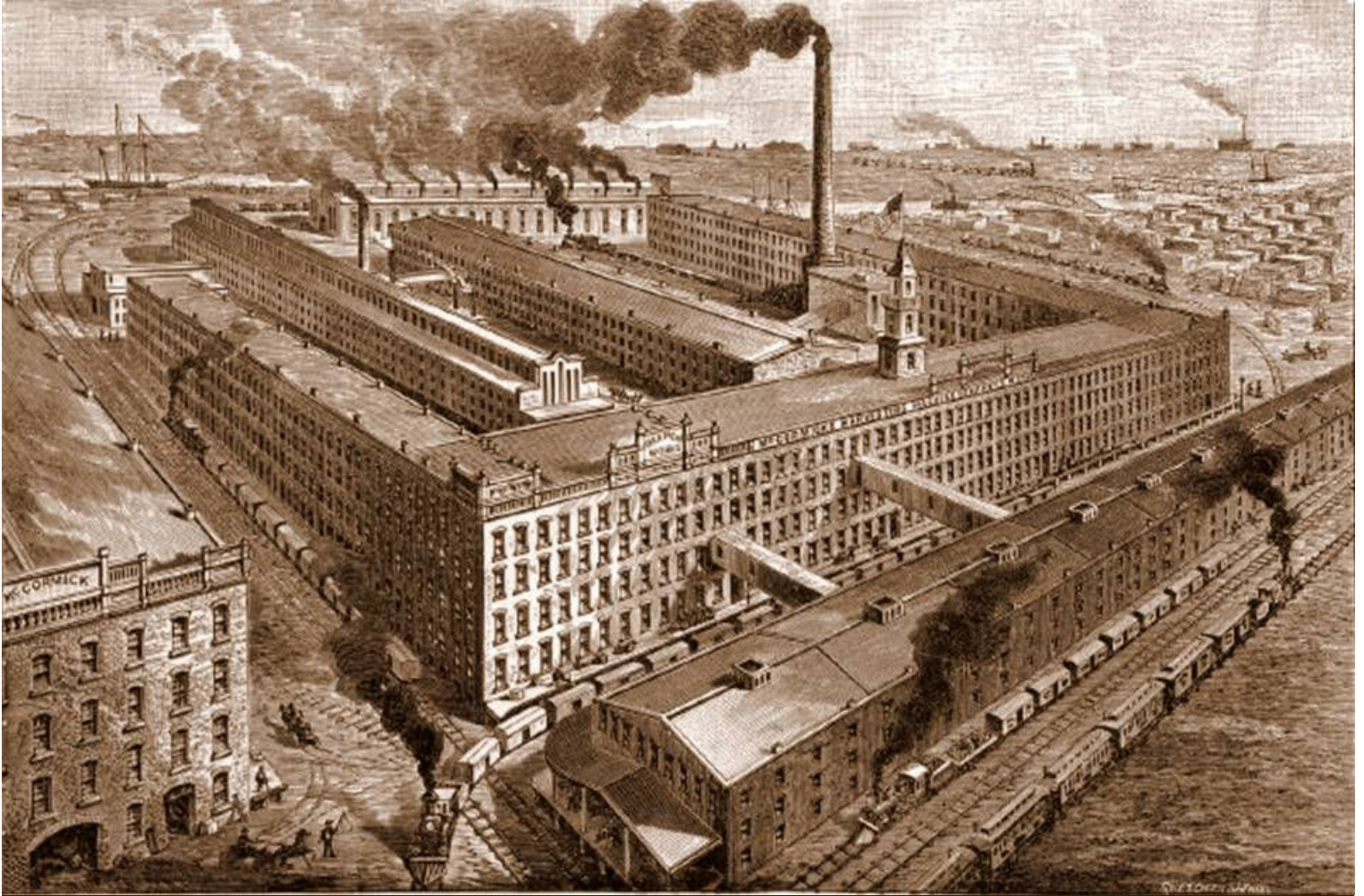
Parsons boarded a train for Geneva, Illinois, after he learned of the violence.

In 1961, the McCormick Reaper Works closed.



Haymarket Tragedy.

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McCormick Harvesting Machine Company's works, Chicago, Illinois.

Fasel, A.A. and Wilson, James and Son (artists). McCormick Company. in: Hotchkiss, Jed and Waddell, Joseph Addison (authors). Historical atlas of Augusta County, Virginia.(maps from original surveys; its annals; physiography). Chicago (IL): Waterman, Watkins & Co. (1885). Shepard & Johnston, Printers, 140-6 Monroe St., Chicago.

References:

U.S. Atlases, L6326; Stephenson, R.W. Virginia in Maps, 249, 273; Library of Congress G1293.A9 H6 1885.

David Rumsey Collection (2007)

List # 5747.011

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McCormick's harvester and twine binder.

Fasel, A.A. and Wilson, James and Son (artists). McCormick Company. in: Hotchkiss, Jed and Waddell, Joseph Addison (authors). Historical atlas of Augusta County, Virginia.(maps from original surveys; its annals; physiography). Chicago (IL): Waterman, Watkins & Co. (1885). Shepard & Johnston, Printers, 140-6 Monroe St., Chicago.

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David Rumsey Collection (2007)

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The McCormick Reaper Works. Blue Island at Western (on South Branch of the Chicago River), Chicago, Illinois (1890).

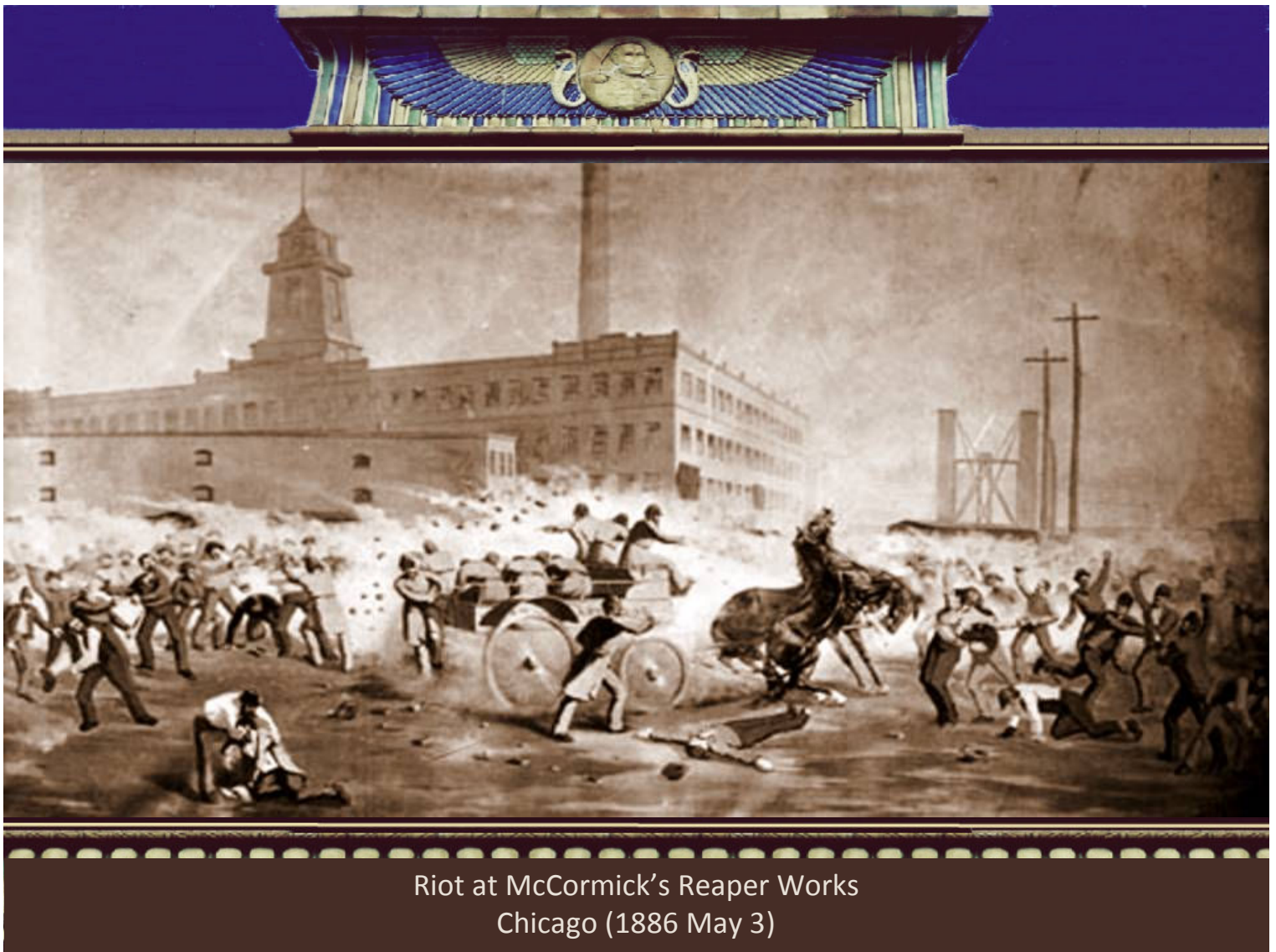
Railroad lines in the foreground are partially covered with snow.

The Haymarket meeting of May 4, 1886 was called in response to the violence that occurred between striking workers and Chicago police officers at the McCormick Reaper Works on May 3, 1886.

Gift of Thierry McCormick, 1964.

Chicago History Museum
Reproduction # ICHI-14448
Digital ID 11V1360 ichihay
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/11V1360v.jpg>

Also:
mccormick-reaper-works-i1
<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works/>



Riot at McCormick's Reaper Works
Chicago (1886 May 3)

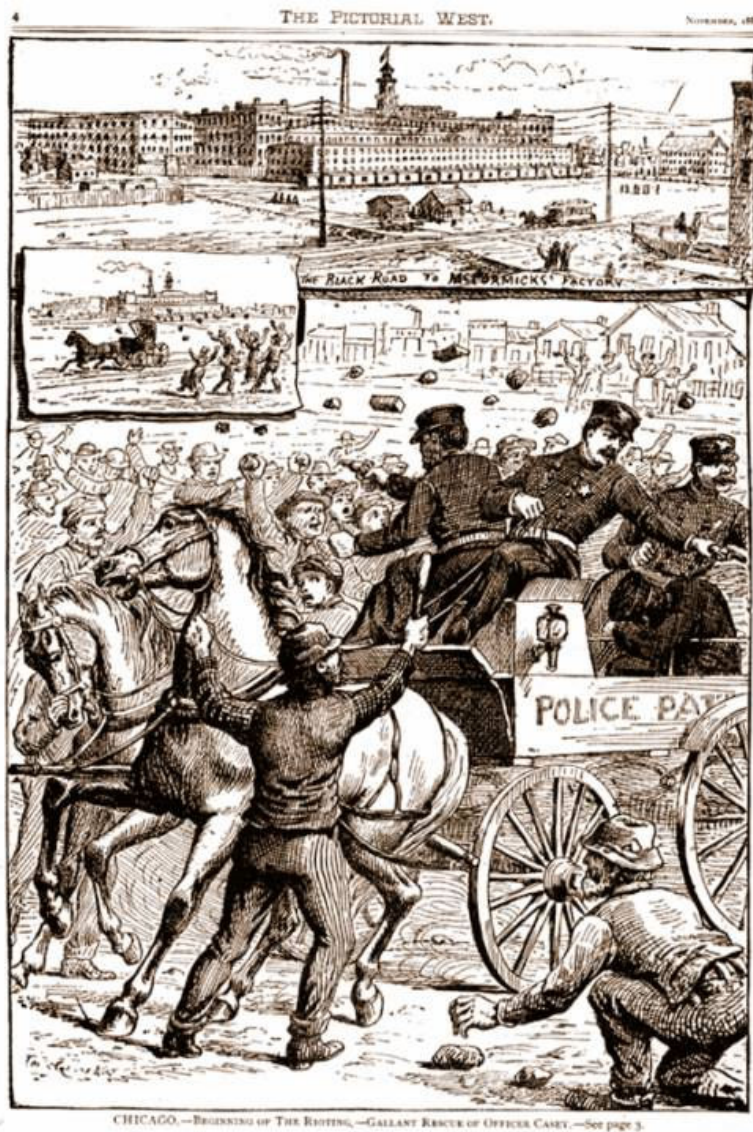
Morand, Paul J. (photographer) (1887). Riot at McCormick's reaper works, Chicago, 1886 May 3.

Photograph of a painting of men fighting, a horse and wagon in the foreground, and the McCormick Reaper Works, Chicago (Ill.) in the background.

Gift of Dr. Joseph L. Baer.

Chicago History Museum.
Reproduction # ICHI-03659
Digital ID 39V0170 ichihay
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/39V0170v.jpg>

Also:
<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works-i2>
<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works/>



Beginning of the rioting: gallant rescue of Officer Casey. Chicago: The Graphic News (1886 May 15); Pictorial West, Volume 11, Number 11 (1887 November 20).

Image depicts the battle that occurred between striking workers and members of the Chicago Police Department outside McCormick Reaper Works factory on May 3, 1886. Image shows strikers throwing rocks and bricks at police officers who are seated on a wagon. The police are firing their guns into the crowd.

Includes inset: The black road from McCormick's factory.

Chicago History Museum.
Reproduction # ICHI-31338
Digital ID ichihay v30
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/v30v.jpg>

REVENGE!

Workingmen, to Arms!!!

Your masters sent out their bloodhounds — the police — they killed six of your brothers at McCormicks this afternoon. They killed the poor wretches, because they, like you, had the courage to disobey the supreme will of your bosses. They killed them, because they dared ask for the shortening of the hours of toil. They killed them to show you, "Free American Citizens!", that you must be satisfied and contented with whatever your bosses condescend to allow you, or you will get killed!

You have for years endured the most abject humiliations; you have for years suffered unmeasurable iniquities; you have worked yourself to death; you have endured the pangs of want and hunger; your Children you have sacrificed to the factory-lords — in short: You have been miserable and obedient slave all these years: Why? To satisfy the insatiable greed, to fill the coffers of your lazy thieving master? When you ask them now to lessen your burden, he sends his bloodhounds out to shoot you, kill you!

If you are men, if you are the sons of your grand sires, who have shed their blood to free you, then you will rise in your might, Hercules, and destroy the hideous monster that seeks to destroy you. To arms we call you, to arms!

Your Brothers.

Rache! Rache! Arbeiter, zu den Waffen!

Arbeiteres Volk, heute Nachmittag mordeten die Bluthunde Eurer Kohleuter 6 Eurer Brüder draussen bei McCormick's. Warum mordeten sie dieselben? Weil sie den Muth hatten, mit dem Loos angesprochen zu sein, welches Eurer Kohleuter ihnen beistehen haben. Sie forschten Erub, man antwortete ihnen mit Blut, eingedenk der Thatsache, das man damit das Volk am nichtwachen zum Schweigen bringen kann! Wie! viele Jahre habt Ihr alle Demuthigungen ohne Widerstand ertragen, habt Euch zum höchsten Erub gelassen, habt Entbehrungen jeder Art ertragen, habt Eure Kinder selbst geopfert — Alles, um die Schatzkammern Eurer Herren zu füllen, Alles für sie! Habt Ihr, wo Ihr vor sie knietet, und sie ersucht, Eure Hände etwas zu erschlaffen, da haben sie zum Dank für Euer Opfer ihre Bluthunde, die Polizei, auf Euch, um Euch mit Bleifugeln von der Ungeheuerheit zu küssen lassen, wir fragen und befehlen Euch bei Allem, was Euch heilig und werth ist, nicht diesen schrecklichen Erub, den man heute an Euren Brüdern beging, und vielleicht morgen (den an Euch begen wird. Arbeiteres Volk, Ortet, Du bist am Schwelmerweg angelangt. Wende aufheben! Du Dich! für Elend und Hunger, aber für Freiheit und Erub! Aufheben! Du Dich für das Letztere, dann schäme keinen Augenblick, denn, Volk, zu den Waffen! Vernichtung den menschlischen Wesen, die sich Deine Herrscher nennen! Höchstschlechte Vernichtung ihnen — das muß Deine Lösung sein! Tausend der Gelben, deren Blut den Weg zum Fortschritt, zur Freiheit und zur Menschlichkeit gebührt — und Rache, ihre Mord zu werben!

Eure Brüder.

Spies, August Vincent Theodore (1855-1887) (Defendant). Revenge Circular (1886 May 3). People's Exhibit 6. Trial Evidence Book. Illinois vs. August Spies et al.

Response to the killing of laborers at the McCormick Reapers Works meeting on 1886 May 3. Printed in English and German. Introduced into evidence during testimony of John Bonfield (Vol. 1 p. 19-52), 1886 July 16.

Chicago History Museum.
Digital ID x006 ichihay
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/x006v.jpg>

Attention Workingmen!

— GREAT —

MASS-MEETING

TO-NIGHT, at 7.30 o'clock,

— AT THE —

HAYMARKET, Randolph St., Bet. Desplaines and Halsted.

Good Speakers will be present to denounce the latest atrocious act of the police, the shooting of our fellow-workmen yesterday afternoon.

Workingmen Arm Yourselves and Appear in Full Force!

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Achtung, Arbeiter!

— Große —

Massen-Versammlung

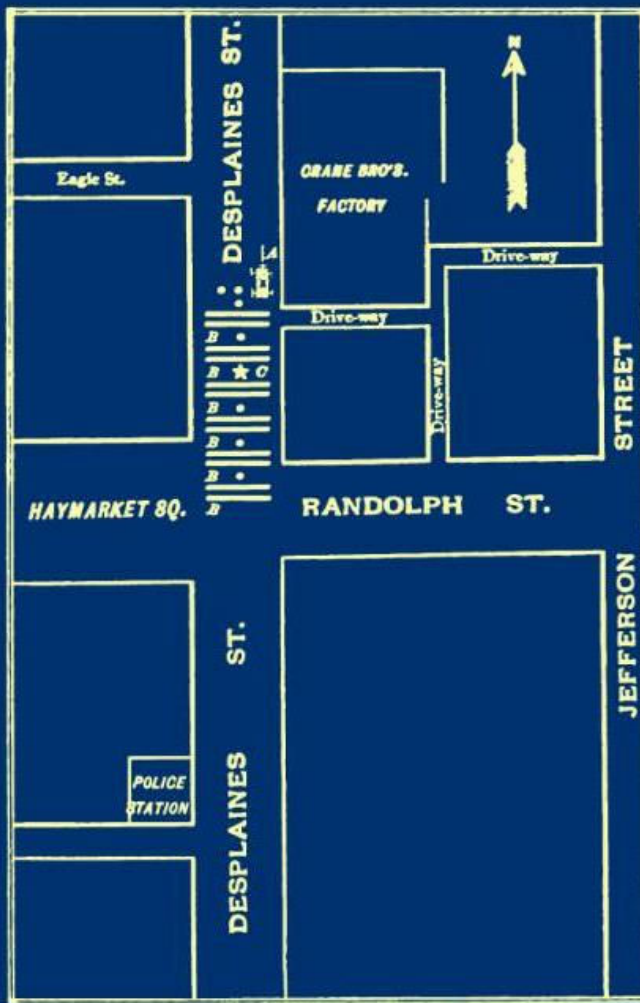
Heute Abend, 7½ Uhr, auf dem

**Seumarkt, Randolph-Strasse, zwischen
Desplaines- u. Halsted-Str.**

187 Gute Nacht werden den neuen Schusswunden der Polizei.

<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works-i8>

<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works/>



EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM.

A—The Wagon.

•,*—Inspector Bonfield, Captain Ward, Lieutenant Steele.

B B B B B B—Six companies of policemen.

1886 May 4 map, showing location of police wagon, three police officials, and six companies of policemen (page 300).

Flinn, John T. and Wilkie, John E. (authors). History of The Chicago Police (from the settlement of the community to the present time). Chicago: Police Book Fund (copyright 1887).

Printer: W.B.Conkey, Chicago.

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Before the explosion
Haymarket Square, Chicago (1886 May 4)

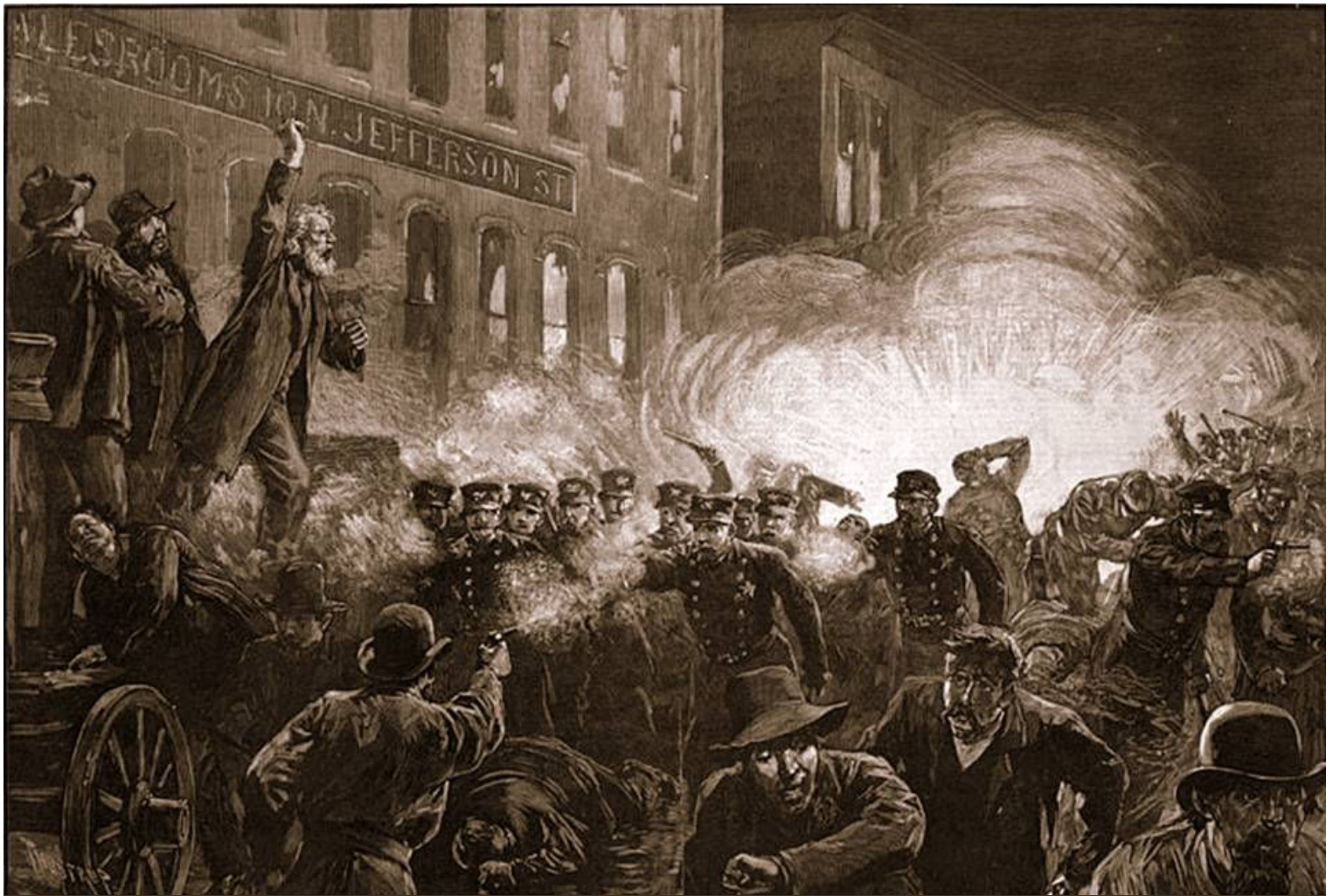
Morand, Paul, J. (photographer) (1887). Meeting at the Haymarket Square, before the explosion of the bomb: Chicago, May 4, 1886.

Photograph of a painting of a large crowd of workingmen listening to labor leaders near Haymarket Square, Chicago (Ill.).
The view looks out at the crowd and the speakers' platform from a distance behind the platform.

Gift of Dr. Joseph L. Baer.

Chicago History Museum.
Reproduction # ICHI-03669
Digital ID 40V0130 ichihay
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/40V0130v.jpg>

Also:
<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/haymarket/beforeexplosion.jpg>



The Anarchist riot - a dynamite bomb explodes among police
Haymarket Square, Chicago (1886 May 4)

de Thulstrup, T. and Jeaneret, H. (artists). The Anarchist Riot in Chicago - A Dynamite Bomb exploding among the police. McCormick Strike, Haymarket Square (1886). Harper's Weekly, volume 30 (pages 312-313) (1886 May 15). No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction #: LC-USZ62-796 (b&w film copy neg.)
Call # Illus. in AP2.H32 1886 (Case Y) [P&P]
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/99614182/>
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/pnp/cph/3a00000/3a04000/3a04700/3a04704u.tif>

Also:
<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works-i7>
<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works/>

Also:
page 308. Flinn, John T. and Wilkie, John E. (authors). History of The Chicago Police (from the settlement of the community to the present time). Chicago: Police Book Fund (copyright 1887). Printer: W.B.Conkey, Chicago.

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<http://books.google.com>



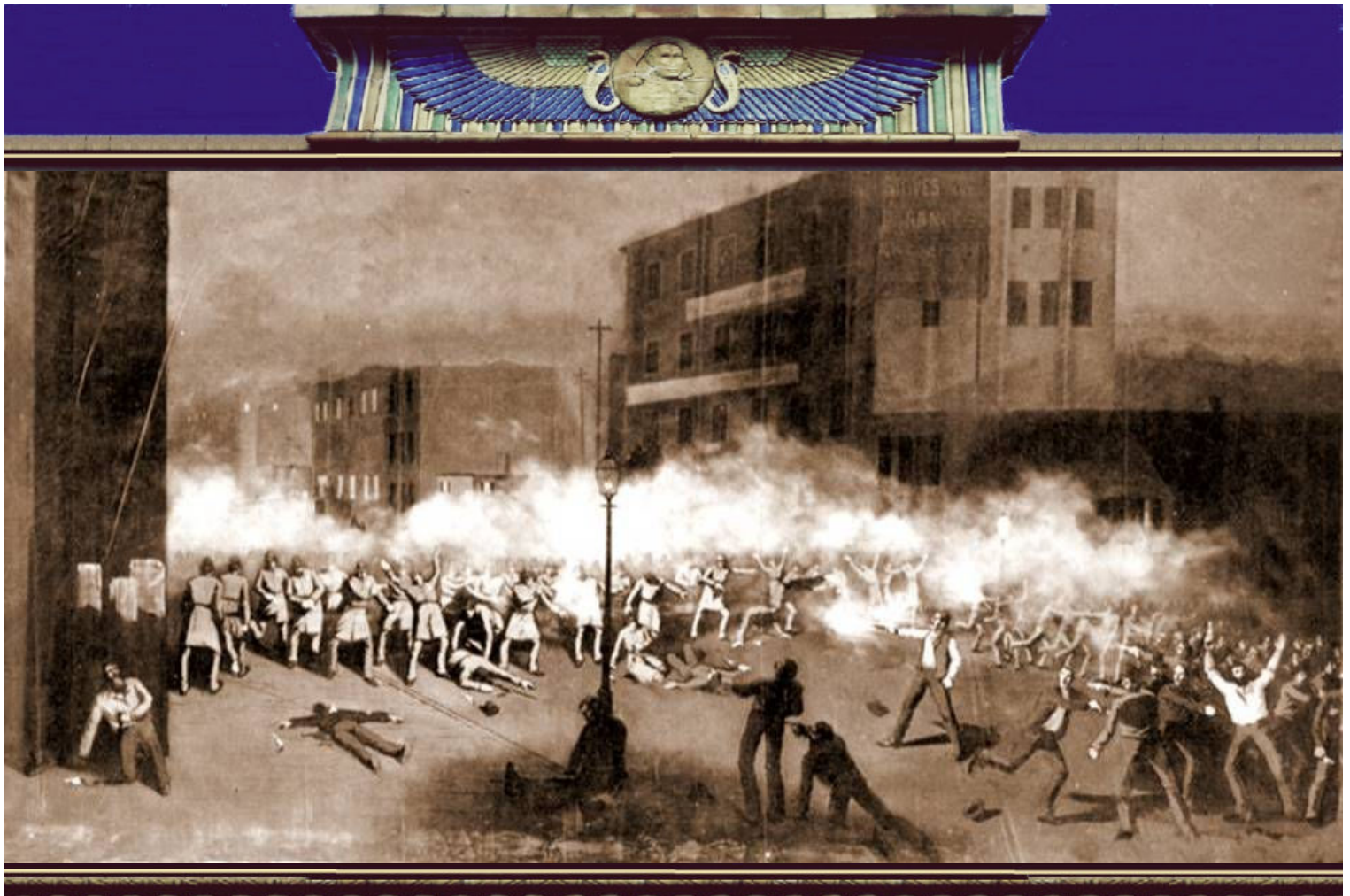
Explosion of the bomb
Haymarket Square, Chicago (1886 May 4)

Morand, Paul J. (photographer) (1887). Explosion of the bomb at Haymarket Square: Chicago, May 4, 1886.

Photograph of a painting of a bomb exploding near the speakers' platform near Haymarket Square and throwing men into the air. The view looks toward the speakers' platform from a distance with the explosion in the foreground.

Gift of Dr. Joseph L. Baer.

Chicago History Museum.
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Digital ID 41V0150 ichihay
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/41V0150v.jpg>



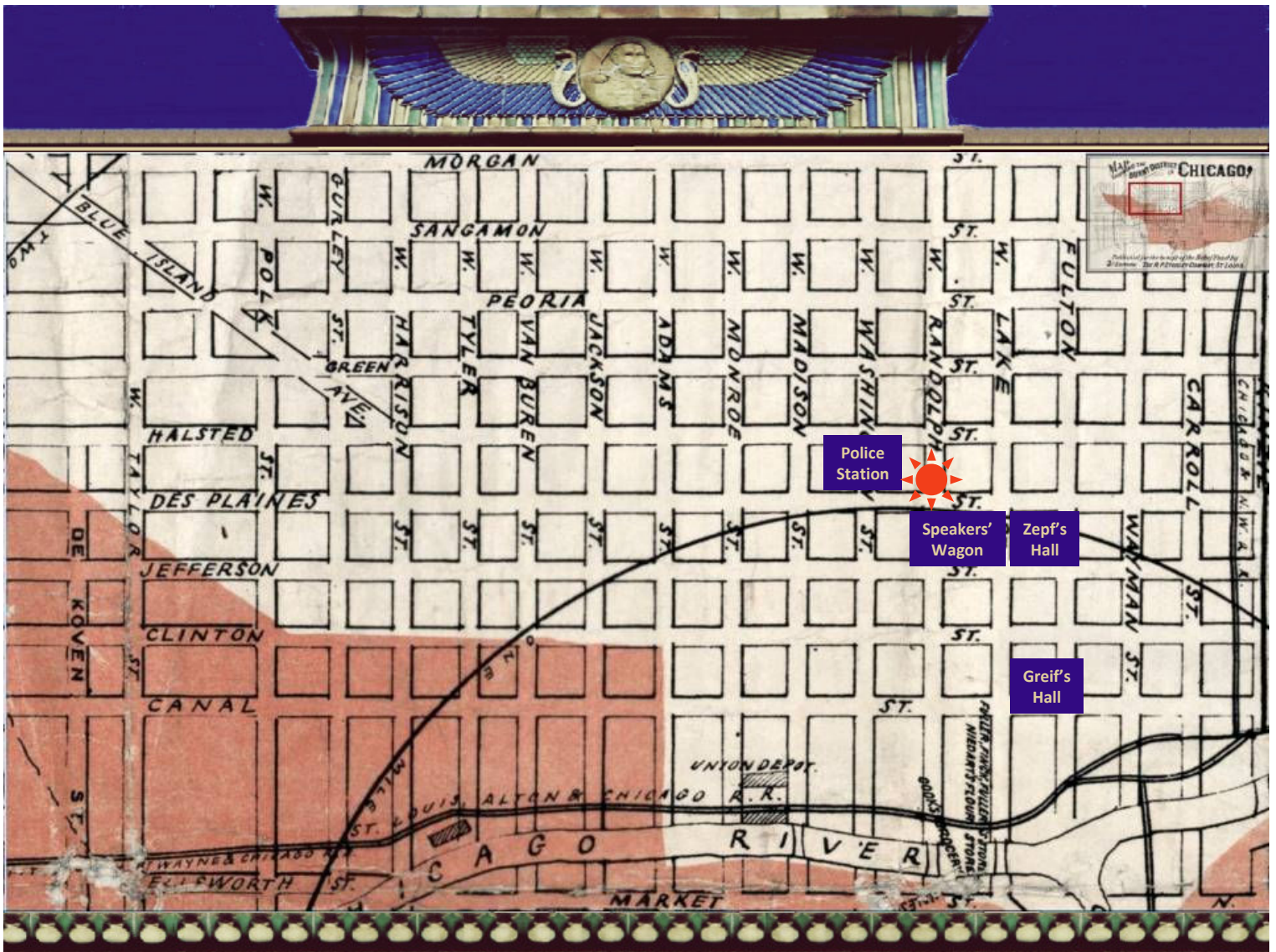
Battle after the explosion of the bomb
Haymarket Square, Chicago (1886 May 4)

Morand, Paul J. (photographer) (1887). Battle after the explosion of bomb at Haymarket Square: Chicago, May 4, 1886.

Photograph of a painting of the aftermath of the bombing near Haymarket Square, showing smoke above the crowd, a man in the foreground aiming a gun, and men falling from their injuries at various locations among the crowd and among police ranks.

Gift of Dr. Joseph L. Baer.

Chicago History Museum.
Reproduction # ICHI-03673
Digital ID 42V0110 ichihay
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/42V0110v.jpg>



Haymarket Square landmarks 1886 May 4.

Reference:

text<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/haymarket/haymarket.html>

Located on:

Chicago (1871). Map showing the burnt district in Chicago: published for the benefit of the Relief Fund. Saint Louis (MO): R.P. Studley Co.

zoomable raster image available online.

Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA

Call # G4104.C5 187- .R3

Digital ID g4104c ct003153

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc/gmd/g4104c.ct003153>

Catalog # 2010592712

<http://lccn.loc.gov/2010592712>

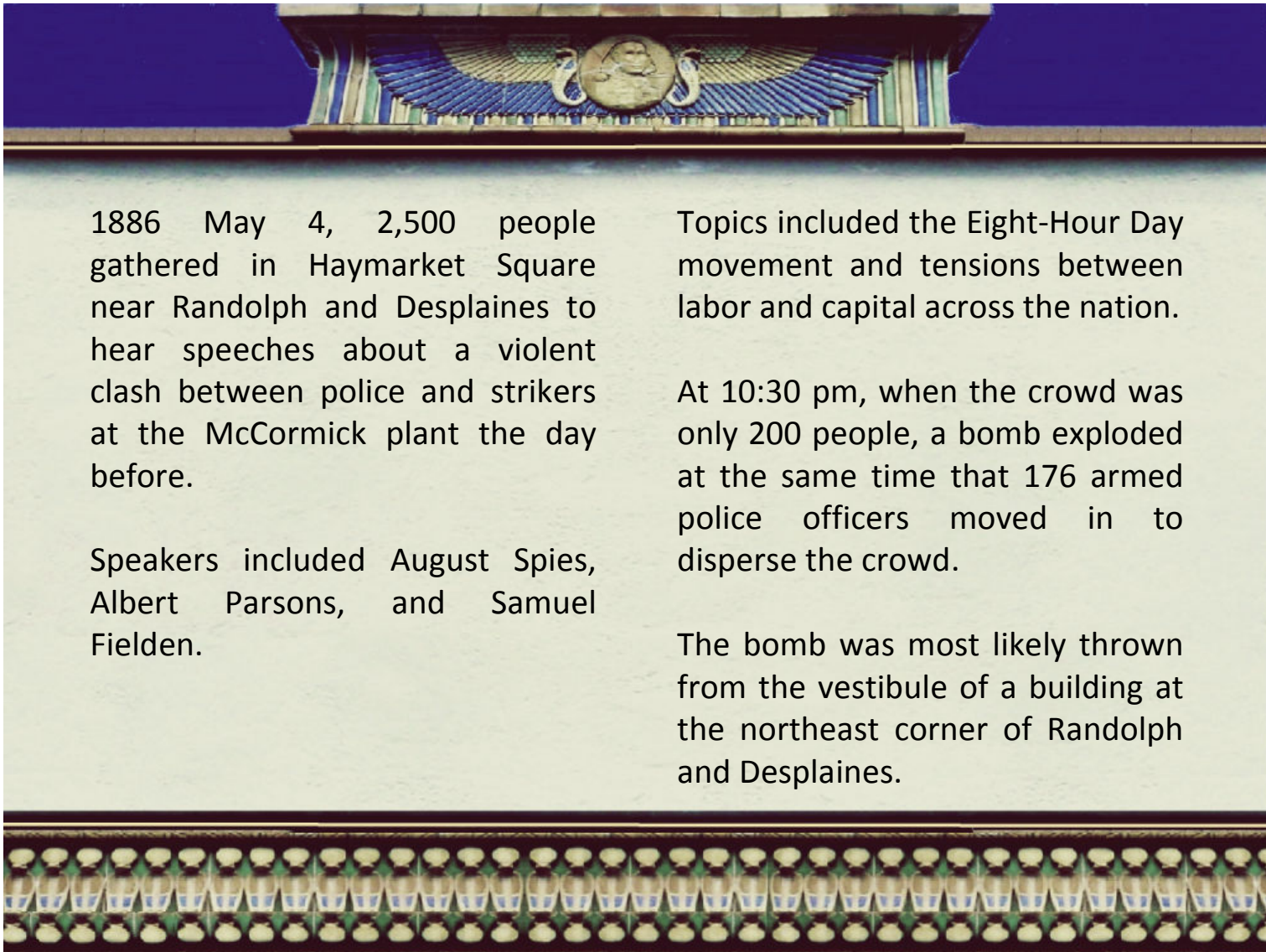
jp2CAD5HRLT

<http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4104c.ct003153/>

Also:

Map Showing the Burnt District in Chicago, 3rd Edition; R. P. Studley Company, 1871 (ichi-02870)

<http://www.greatchicagofire.org/item/ichi-02870>



1886 May 4, 2,500 people gathered in Haymarket Square near Randolph and Desplaines to hear speeches about a violent clash between police and strikers at the McCormick plant the day before.

Speakers included August Spies, Albert Parsons, and Samuel Fielden.

Topics included the Eight-Hour Day movement and tensions between labor and capital across the nation.

At 10:30 pm, when the crowd was only 200 people, a bomb exploded at the same time that 176 armed police officers moved in to disperse the crowd.

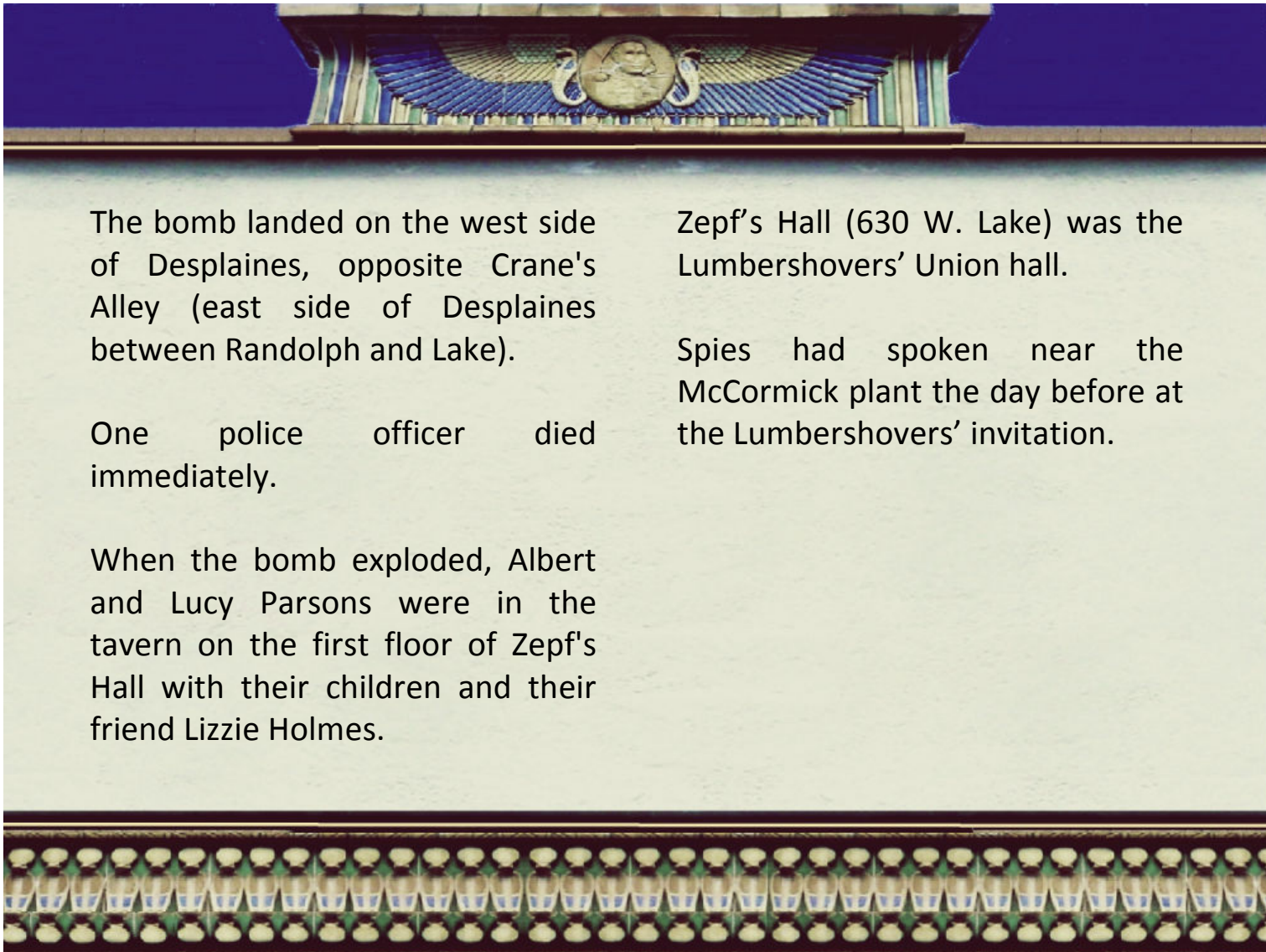
The bomb was most likely thrown from the vestibule of a building at the northeast corner of Randolph and Desplaines.

Haymarket Square, Crane's Alley, and Zepf's Hall
Haymarket Affair. Desplaines 170N, Chicago, Illinois.
The Labor Trail: Chicago's History of Working-Class Life and Struggle

http://communitywalk.s3.amazonaws.com/assets/photos/3/23/28624_s.jpg

References:

Adelman, William J. (author). Haymarket Revisited. Illinois History Society (1976).
Conzen, Michael P. and Thale, Christopher P. (mapmakers). Labor Unrest in Chicago (1886 April 25-May 4). Encyclopedia of Chicago.



The bomb landed on the west side of Desplaines, opposite Crane's Alley (east side of Desplaines between Randolph and Lake).

One police officer died immediately.

When the bomb exploded, Albert and Lucy Parsons were in the tavern on the first floor of Zepf's Hall with their children and their friend Lizzie Holmes.

Zepf's Hall (630 W. Lake) was the Lumbershovers' Union hall.

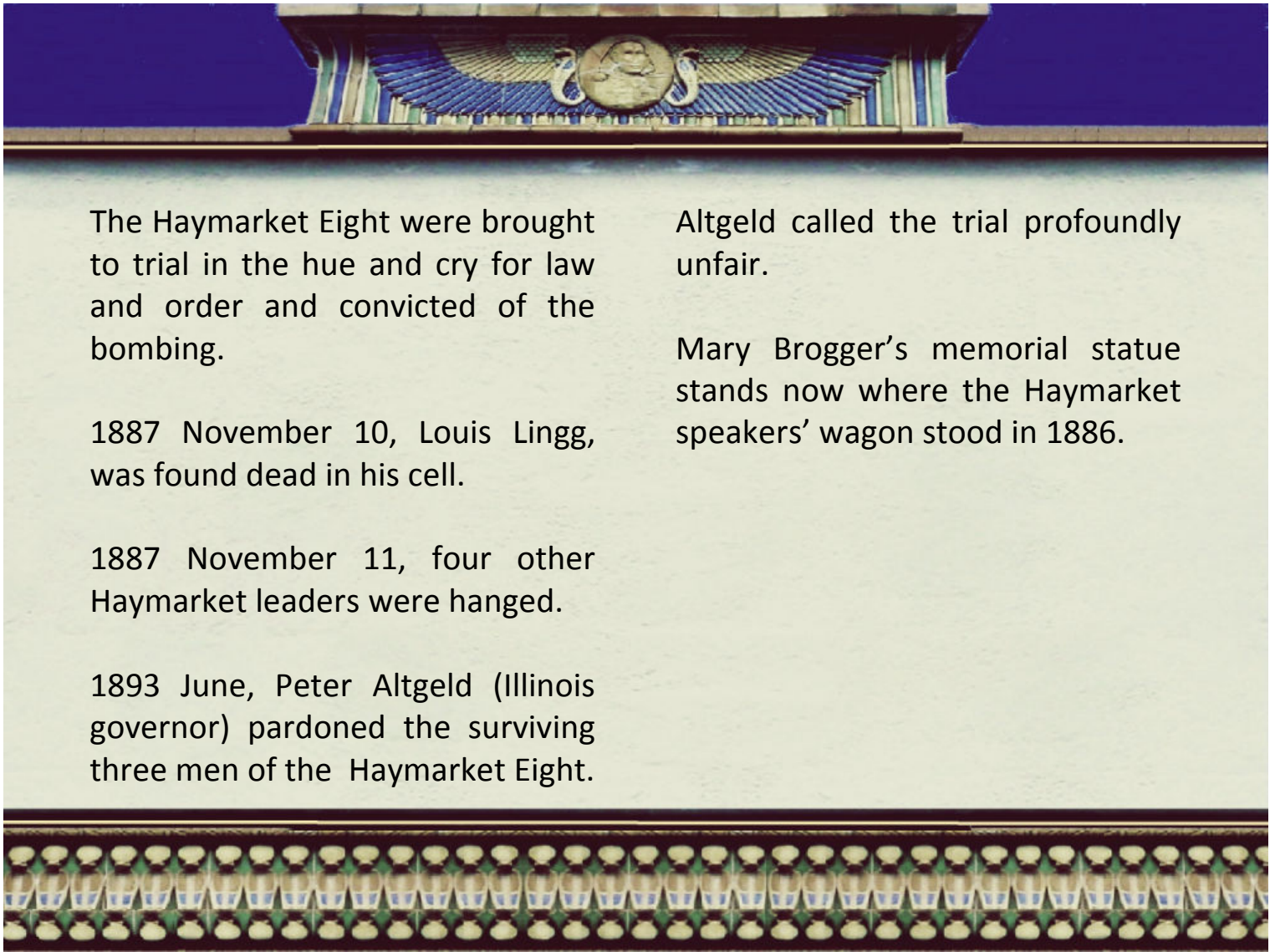
Spies had spoken near the McCormick plant the day before at the Lumbershovers' invitation.

Haymarket Square, Crane's Alley, and Zepf's Hall
Haymarket Affair. Desplaines 170N, Chicago, Illinois.
The Labor Trail: Chicago's History of Working-Class Life and Struggle

http://communitywalk.s3.amazonaws.com/assets/photos/3/23/28624_s.jpg

References:

Adelman, William J. (author). Haymarket Revisited. Illinois History Society (1976).
Conzen, Michael P. and Thale, Christopher P. (mapmakers). Labor Unrest in Chicago (1886 April 25-May 4). Encyclopedia of Chicago.



The Haymarket Eight were brought to trial in the hue and cry for law and order and convicted of the bombing.

1887 November 10, Louis Lingg, was found dead in his cell.

1887 November 11, four other Haymarket leaders were hanged.

1893 June, Peter Altgeld (Illinois governor) pardoned the surviving three men of the Haymarket Eight.

Altgeld called the trial profoundly unfair.

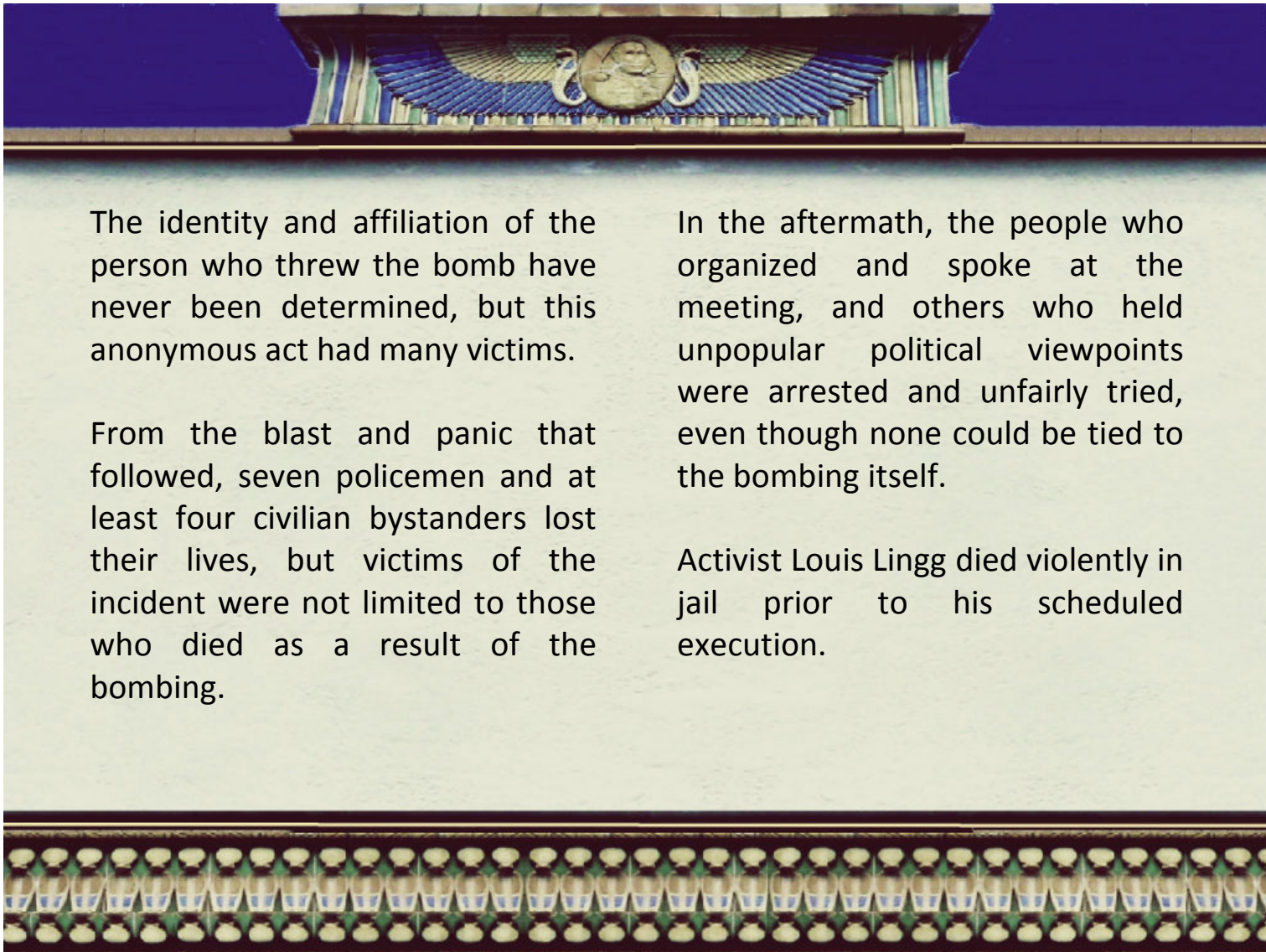
Mary Brogger's memorial statue stands now where the Haymarket speakers' wagon stood in 1886.

Haymarket Square, Crane's Alley, and Zepf's Hall
Haymarket Affair. Desplaines 170N, Chicago, Illinois.
The Labor Trail: Chicago's History of Working-Class Life and Struggle

http://communitywalk.s3.amazonaws.com/assets/photos/3/23/28624_s.jpg

References:

Adelman, William J. (author). Haymarket Revisited. Illinois History Society (1976).
Conzen, Michael P. and Thale, Christopher P. (mapmakers). Labor Unrest in Chicago (1886 April 25-May 4). Encyclopedia of Chicago.



The identity and affiliation of the person who threw the bomb have never been determined, but this anonymous act had many victims.

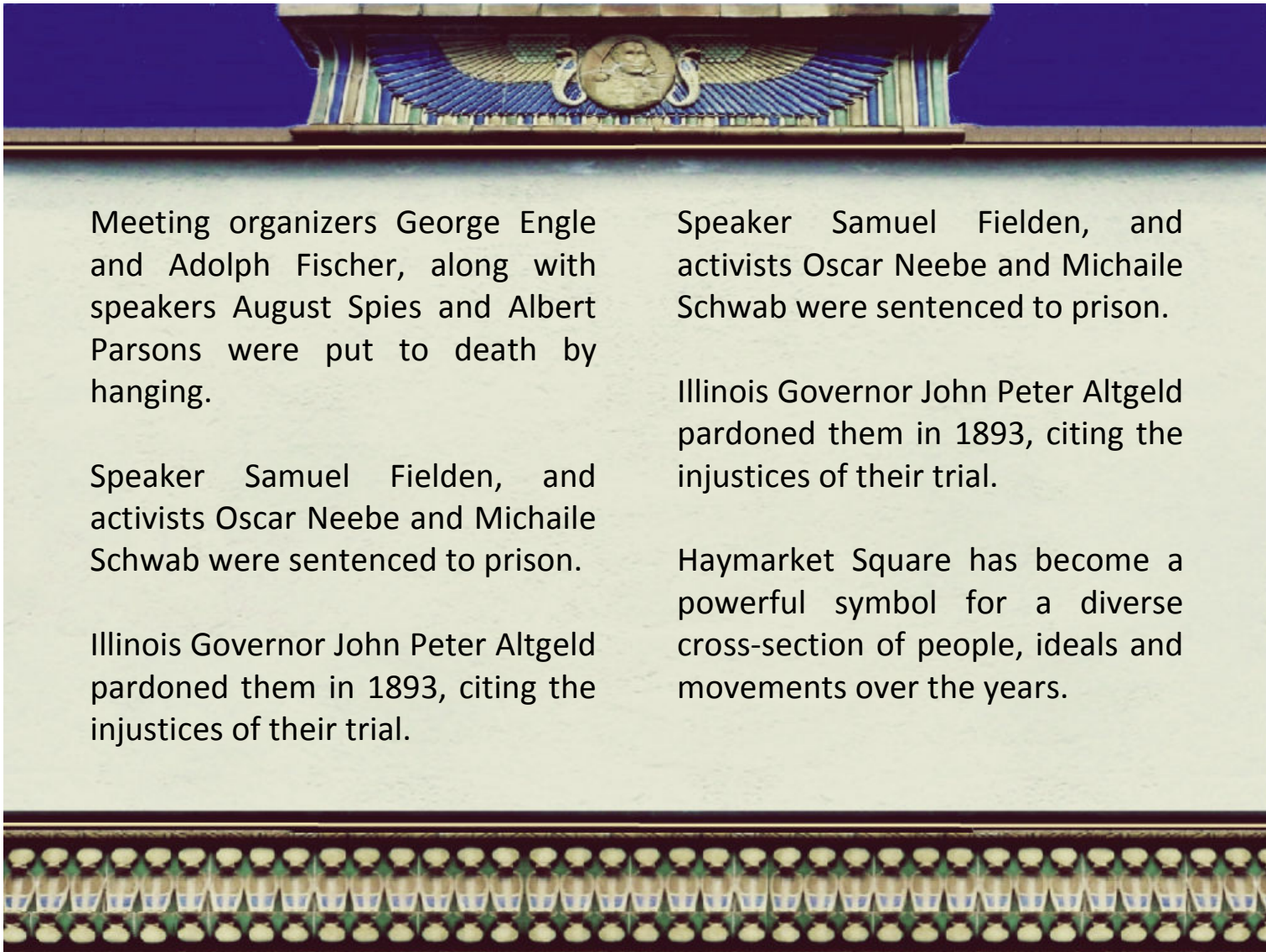
From the blast and panic that followed, seven policemen and at least four civilian bystanders lost their lives, but victims of the incident were not limited to those who died as a result of the bombing.

In the aftermath, the people who organized and spoke at the meeting, and others who held unpopular political viewpoints were arrested and unfairly tried, even though none could be tied to the bombing itself.

Activist Louis Lingg died violently in jail prior to his scheduled execution.

Haymarket Memorial Plaque (Randolph at Halsted).

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<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2007/07/01/352507/-Chicago-Treasures-Haymarket-Tragedy-1-Warning-purty-pictures>



Meeting organizers George Engle and Adolph Fischer, along with speakers August Spies and Albert Parsons were put to death by hanging.

Speaker Samuel Fielden, and activists Oscar Neebe and Michael Schwab were sentenced to prison.

Illinois Governor John Peter Altgeld pardoned them in 1893, citing the injustices of their trial.

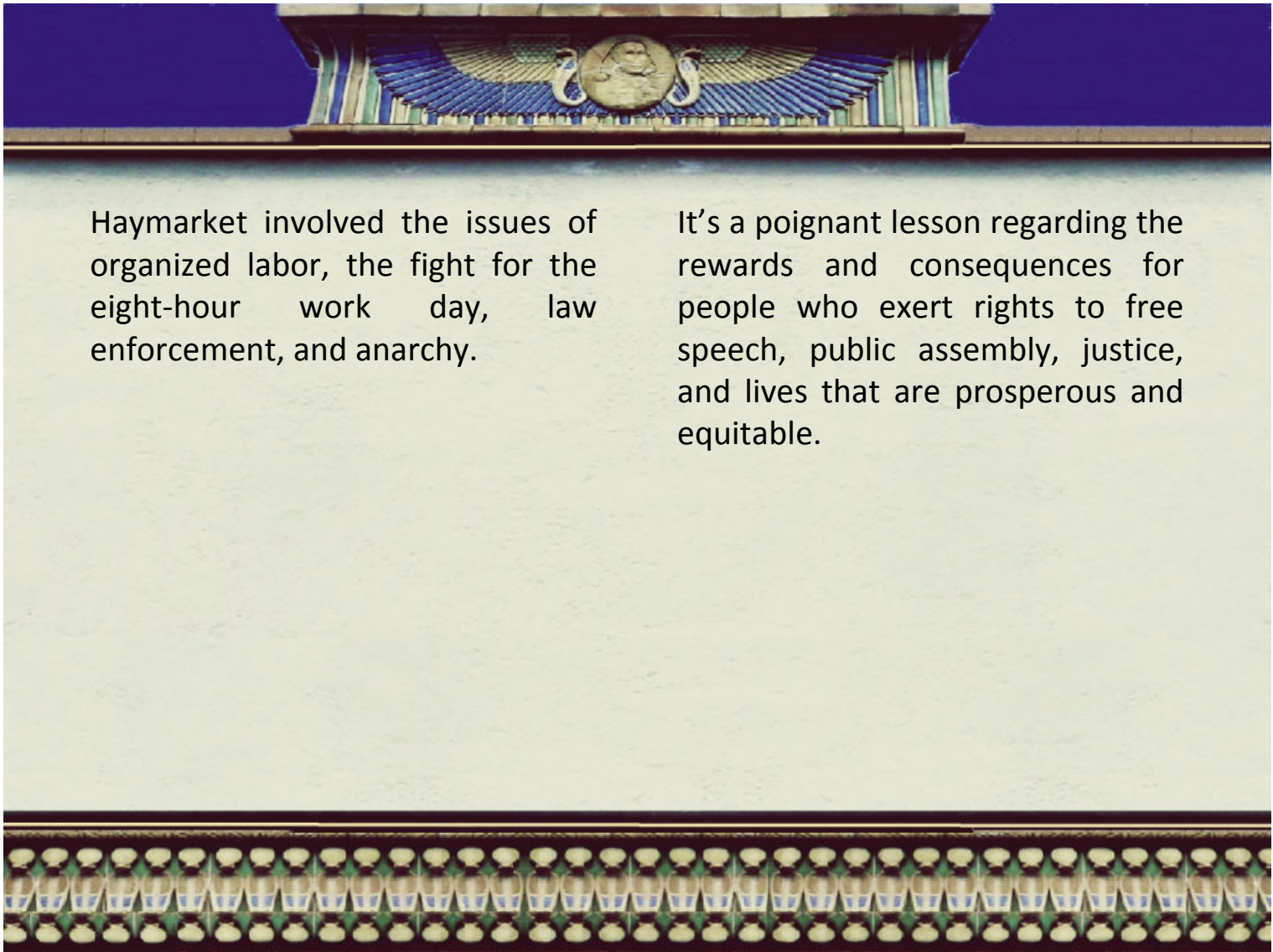
Speaker Samuel Fielden, and activists Oscar Neebe and Michael Schwab were sentenced to prison.

Illinois Governor John Peter Altgeld pardoned them in 1893, citing the injustices of their trial.

Haymarket Square has become a powerful symbol for a diverse cross-section of people, ideals and movements over the years.

Haymarket Memorial Plaque (Randolph at Halsted).

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<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2007/07/01/352507/-Chicago-Treasures-Haymarket-Tragedy-1-Warning-party-pictures>

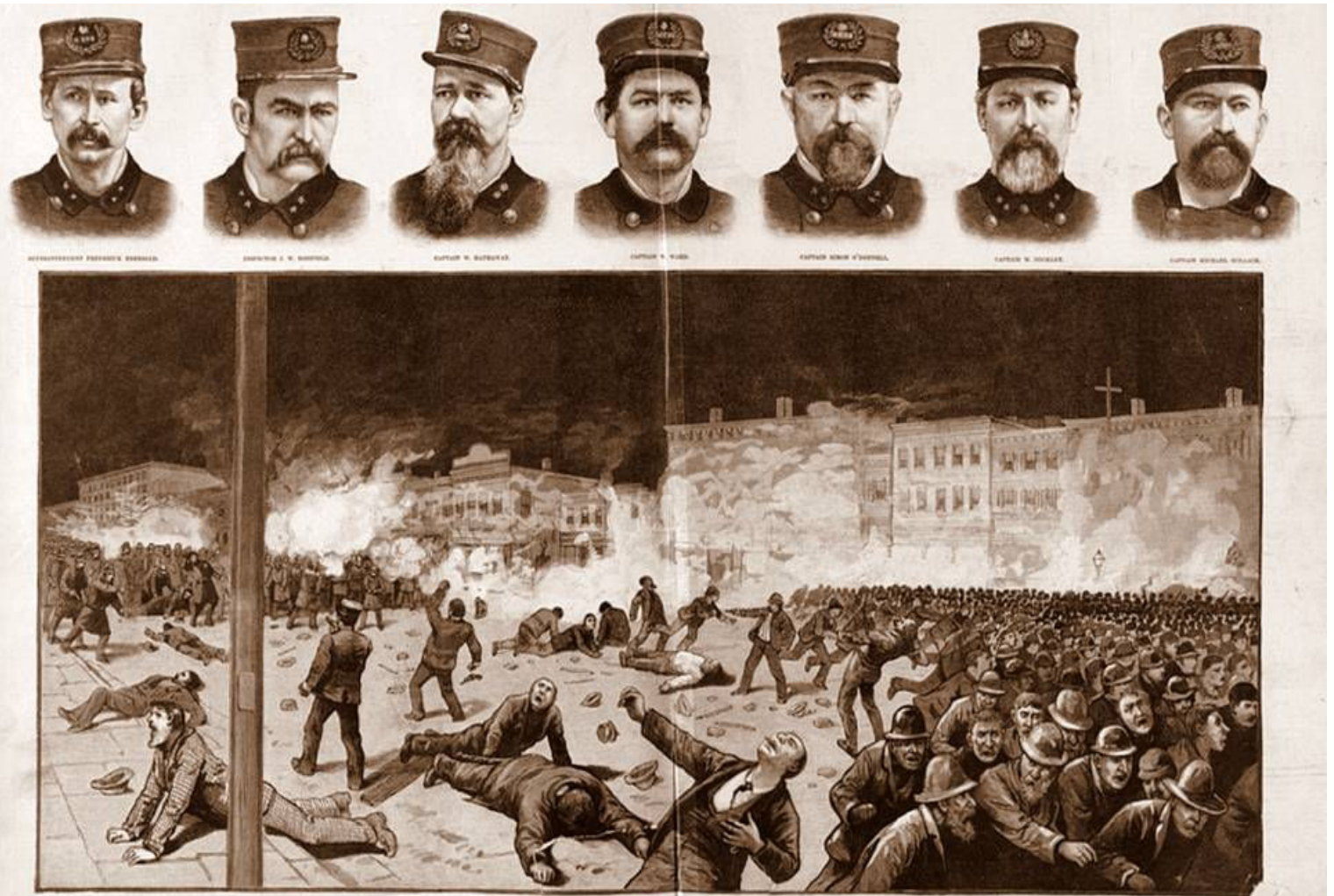


Haymarket involved the issues of organized labor, the fight for the eight-hour work day, law enforcement, and anarchy.

It's a poignant lesson regarding the rewards and consequences for people who exert rights to free speech, public assembly, justice, and lives that are prosperous and equitable.

Haymarket Memorial Plaque (Randolph at Halsted).

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<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2007/07/01/352507/-Chicago-Treasures-Haymarket-Tragedy-1-Warning-party-pictures>



Police charge murderous rioters
Haymarket Square, Chicago (1886 May 4)

Bunnell, C. and Upham, Charles (artists). Illinois - The anarchist-labor troubles in Chicago - The police charging the murderous rioters in old Haymarket Square on the night of May 4th. Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper, pages 200-201 (1886 May 15).

Two page spread showing police charging rioters on May 4th in Haymarket Square, Chicago, and bust portraits of seven policemen.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ds-04514 (digital file from original item) LC-USZ62-75192 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # Illus. in AP2.L52 Case Y [P&P]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print>

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/96506773/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ds/04500/04514v.jpg>



Were they justified?

Were they justified?

<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works-i10>
<http://cakedufortin.nl/backup/Images/mccormick-reaper-works/>



Mosher, Charles Delevan (1829-1897) (photographer) (1886). City of Chicago, Department of Police, 4th Precinct, First Division who charged the mob at the Haymarket riot May 4, 1886.

Individual albumen photographs (51) of police officers in the 1st company, Lieut. E.J. Steele commanding, and in the 2nd company, Lieut. Martin Quinn commanding, are numbered and mounted in 4 rows with the names of the police officers listed below and annotated to indicate men who were wounded or dead from wounds suffered in the Haymarket Square riot. The 2 police officers listed as dead are Nels Hansen and Timothy Flavin.

Chicago History Museum.
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 Digital ID 46V0630 ichihay
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/46V0630v.jpg>



Desplaines Street Police Station
after riot at Haymarket Square, Chicago (1886 May 4)

Morand, Paul J. (photographer) (1887). Desplaines Street police station after riot at Haymarket Square: Chicago, May 4, 1886.

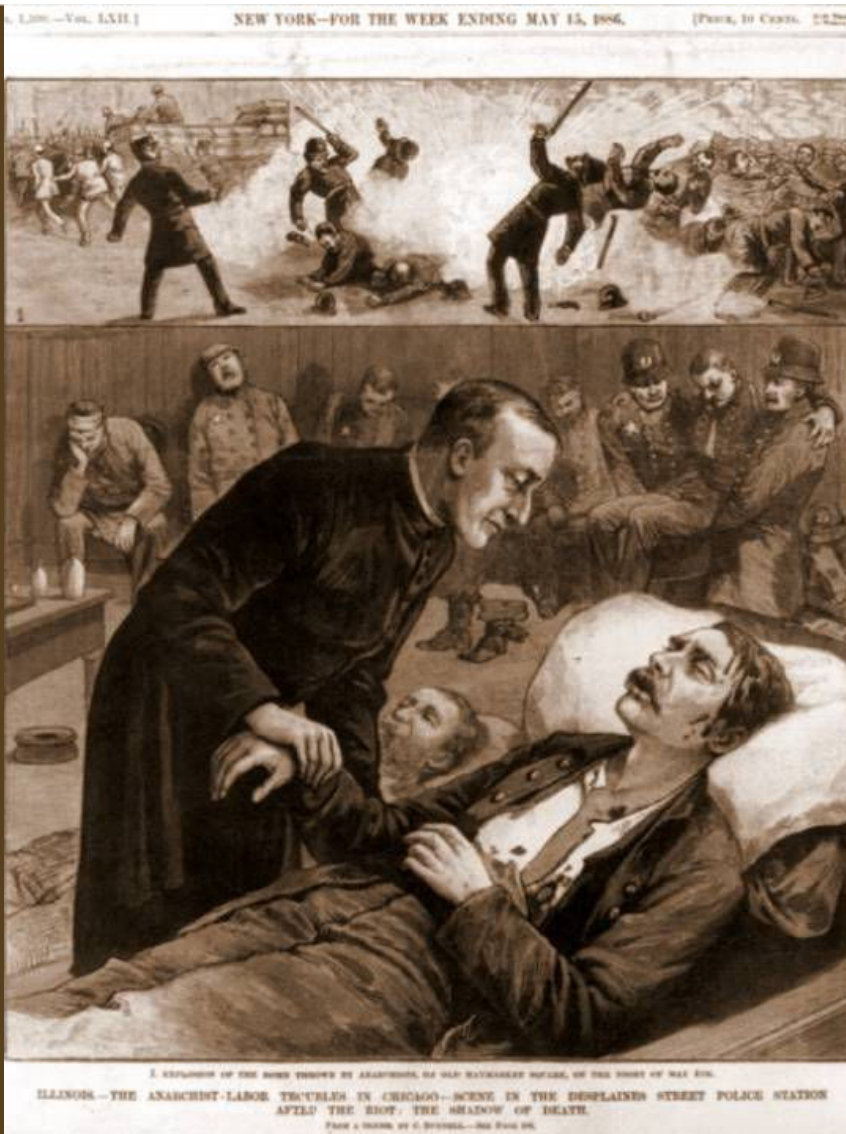
Photograph of a painting of police officers and civilians tending wounded men, lying on a table and on pallets on the floor of the Desplaines Street police station after the riot at Haymarket Square.

Gift of Dr. Joseph L. Baer.

Chicago History Museum.
Reproduction # ICHI-03682
Digital ID ichihay 43V0140
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/43V0140v.jpg>

Also:

<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/haymarket/desplaines.jpg>



Bunnell, C. (artist). Illinois - The anarchist-labor troubles in Chicago. Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper, page 193, title page (1886 May 15).

Title page showing explosion of bomb May 4th, in Haymarket Square, Chicago, and priest giving last rites to policeman.

Contents:

Scene in the Desplaines Street police station

After the riot

The shadow of death.

Library of Congress

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-75191 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # Illus. in AP2.L52 Case Y [P&P]

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/96506762/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/pnp/cph/3b20000/3b22400/3b22400/3b22426u.tif>



Scene of the Chicago bomb throwing and vicinity: together with portraits of persons convicted of complicity therewith, May 4th 1886. Chicago (IL): David Bradley Manufacturing Company (circa 1886).

Composite image showing individual large views of 3 buildings near Haymarket Square with small portraits of the men convicted in the Haymarket Affair trial arranged in a loop across the face of the card, from left to right: August Spies, Louis Lingg, Samuel Fielden, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Oscar Neebe, Michael Schwab, and A. R. Parsons. The 3 buildings are Grief's Hall, Crane's Manufacturing Company, and David Bradley Manufacturing Company. The view of the Crane Company building shows the adjoining alley with a label: 'place where the bomb was thrown.'

Gift of Mrs. W. R. Tuttle.

Chicago History Museum.
 Reproduction # ICHI-03667
 Digital ID 38V0410 ichihay
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/38V0410v.jpg>



Morand, Paul J. (photographer) (1887). Principals in the Haymarket Riot: Chicago, 1886.

Photomontage composed of small photographs of paintings of the chief participants in the Haymarket Affair trial. Caption below title:

[left to right, top line]

Geo. Ingram, Attorney
 Julius S. Grinnell, State's Attorney
 Judge Jos. E. Gary
 Capt. Wm. P. Black, Attorney
 Wm. A. Foster, Attorney;

[middle line]

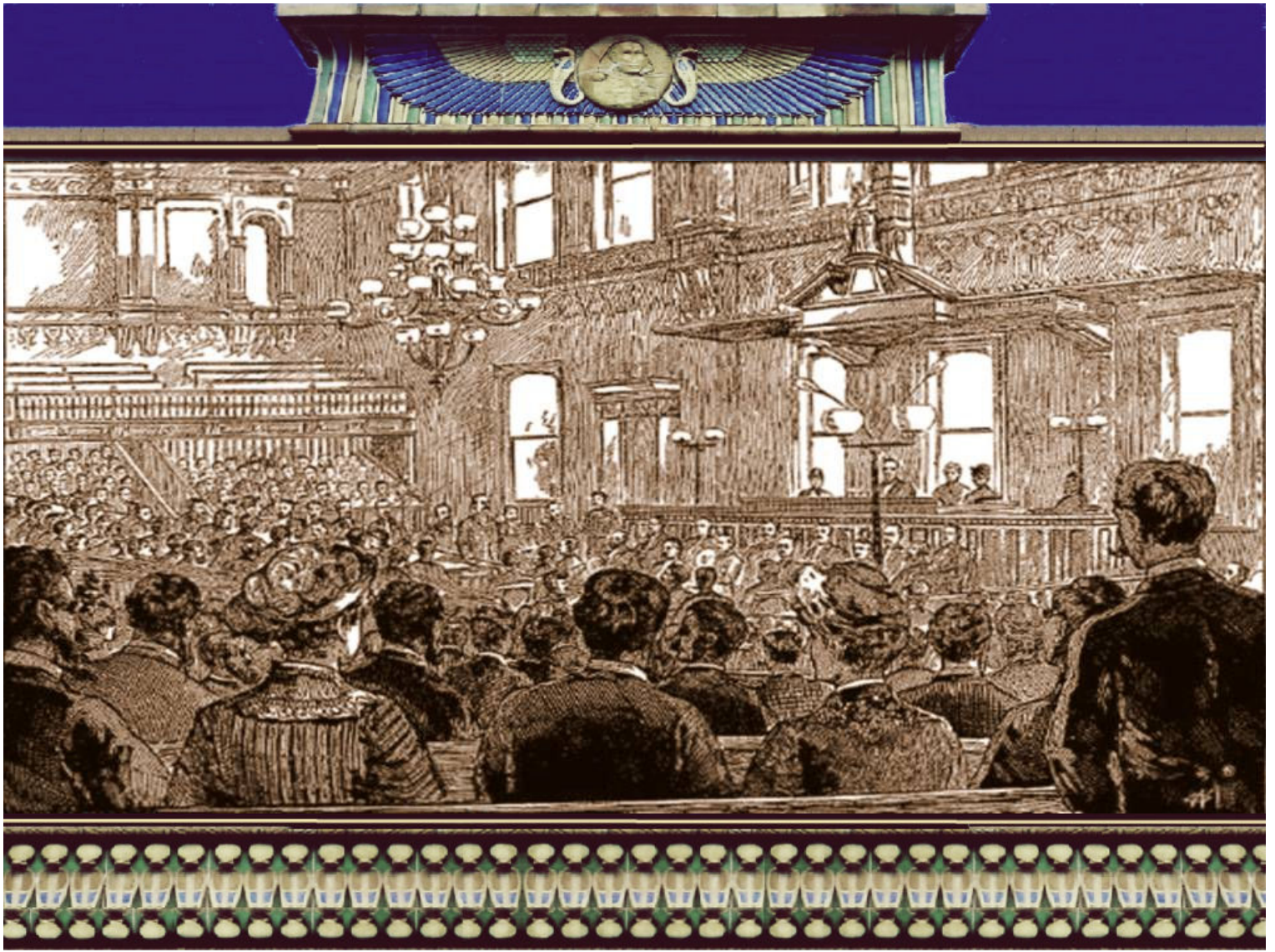
Capt. Wm. Buckley
 Capt. A.W. Hathaway
 Capt. Michael Schaack
 Fredrick Ebersold, Chief of Police
 John Bonfield, Inspector of Police
 Capt. Simon O'Donnell; Capt. Wm. Ward;

[bottom line]

Alb't R. Parsons; Aug. Spies; Louis Lingg; Sam'l Fielden; Adolph Fischer; Mich'l Schwab; Geo. Engel; Oscar W. Neebe.

Gift of Dr. Joseph L. Baer.

Chicago History Museum.
 Reproduction # ICHI-03678
 Digital ID 45V0120 ichihay
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/45V0120v.jpg>

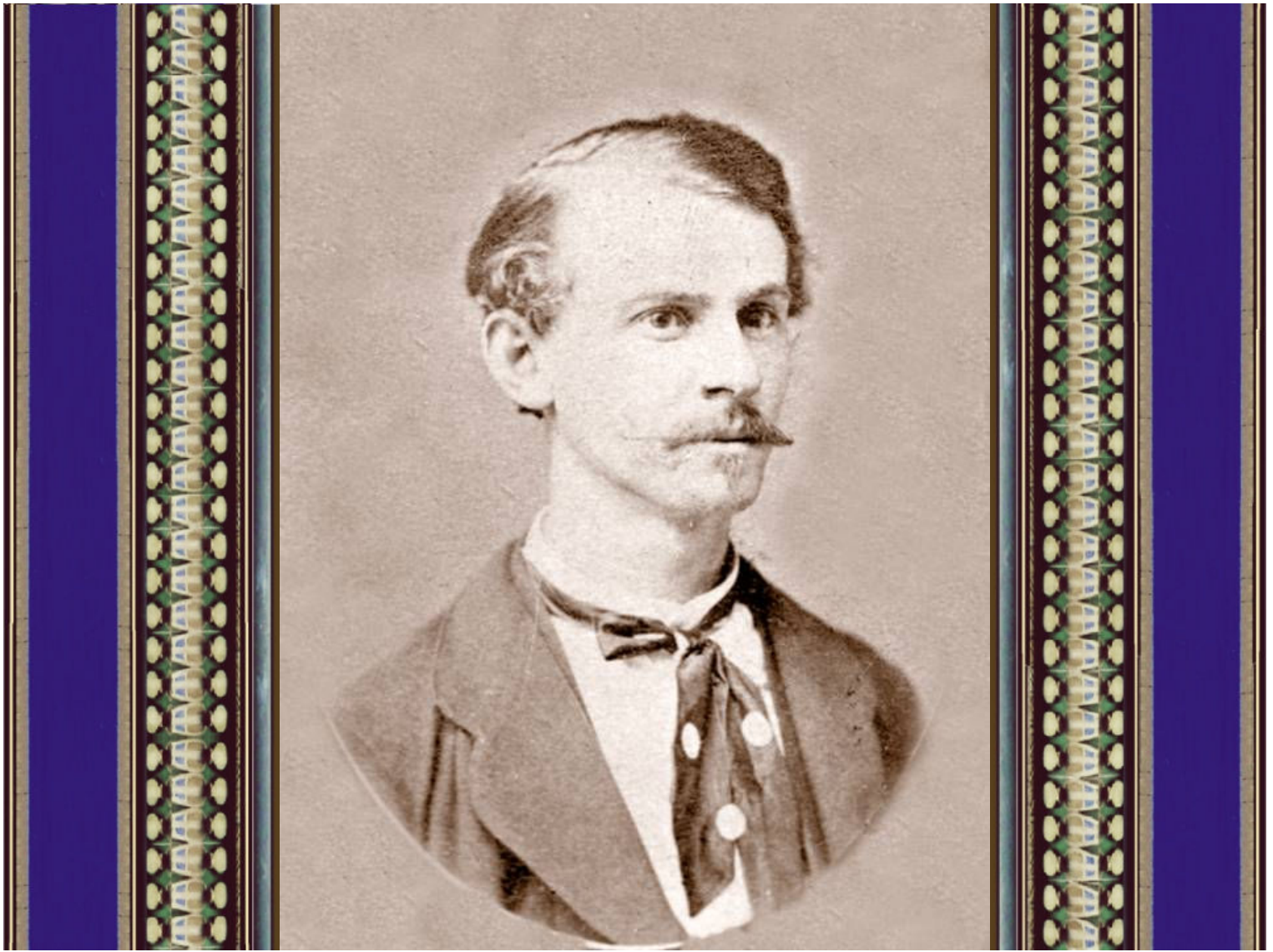


<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/haymarket/trialscene.jpg>



Five Chicago Anarchists (1887 November 11).

<http://nyc.indymedia.org/en/2006/04/68940.html>

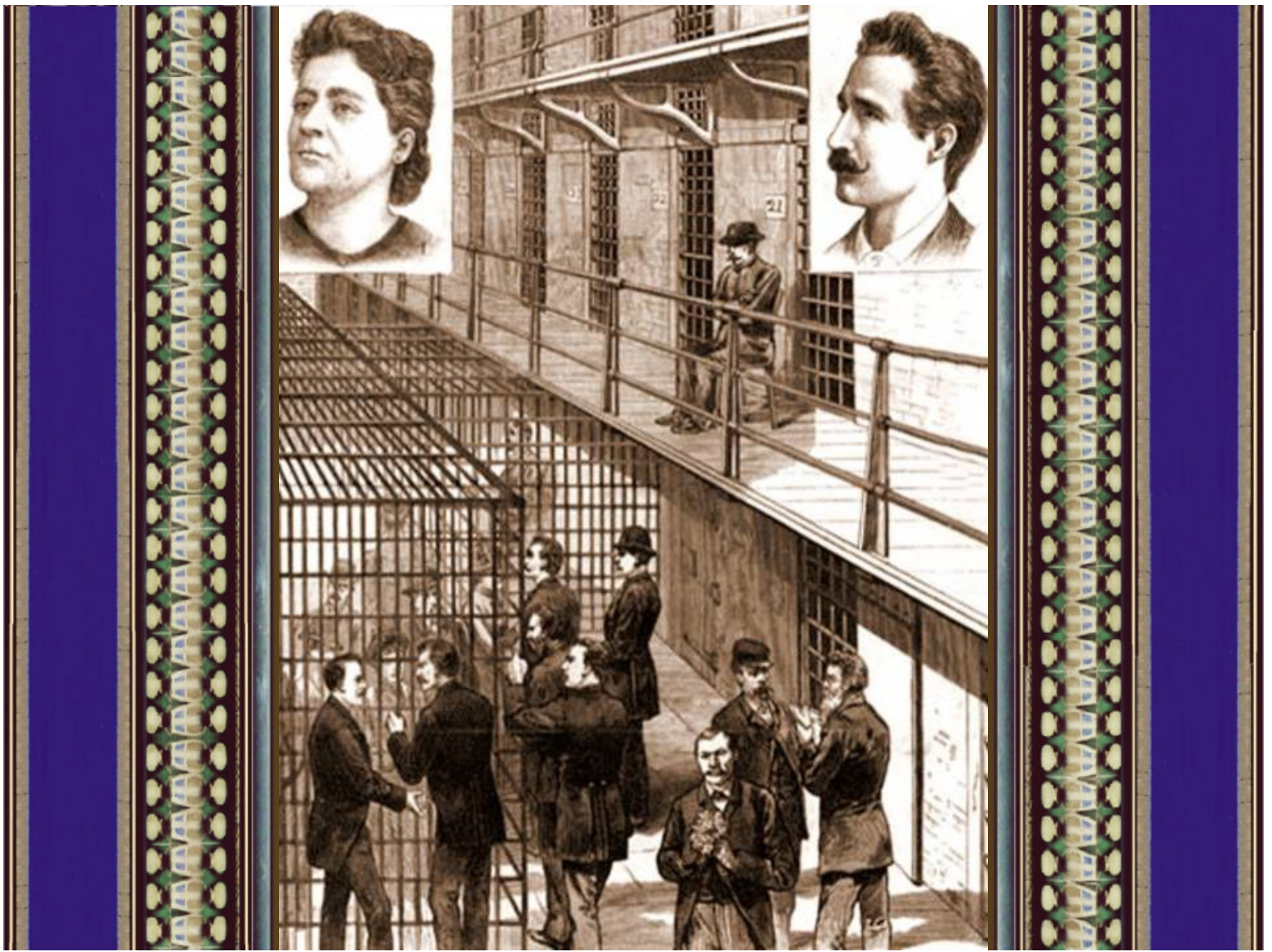


Portrait photograph of Albert R. Parsons (1880).

Parsons before the Haymarket Anarchists Trial, when he worked as a printer.

Gift of J.M. Johnson, 1915.

Chicago History Museum.
Reproduction # ICHI-03695
Digital ID 10V0560 ichihay
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/10V0560v.jpg>

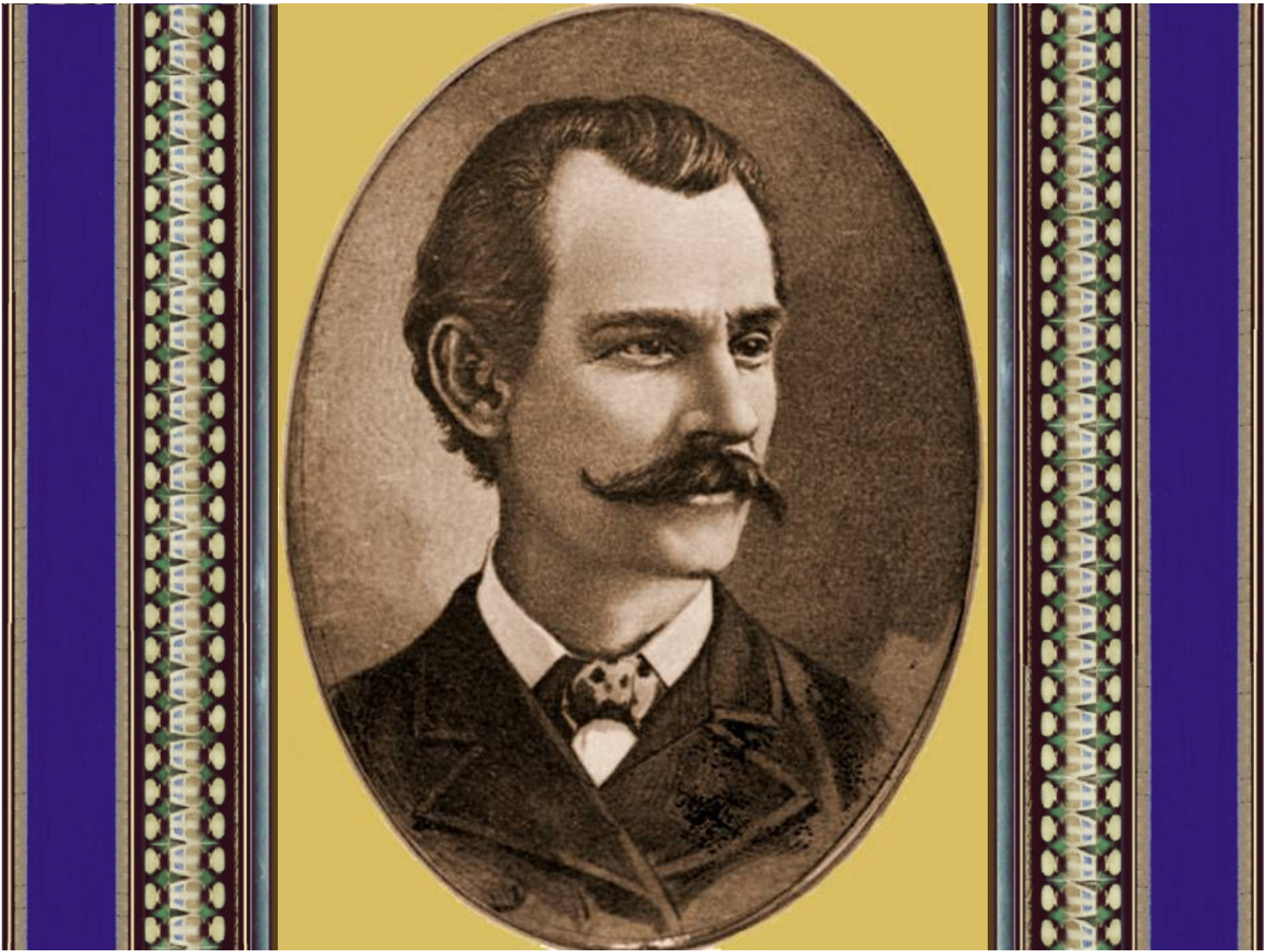


<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/haymarket/receivingvisit.jpg>



Lucy Parsons, wife and widow of Albert Parsons.

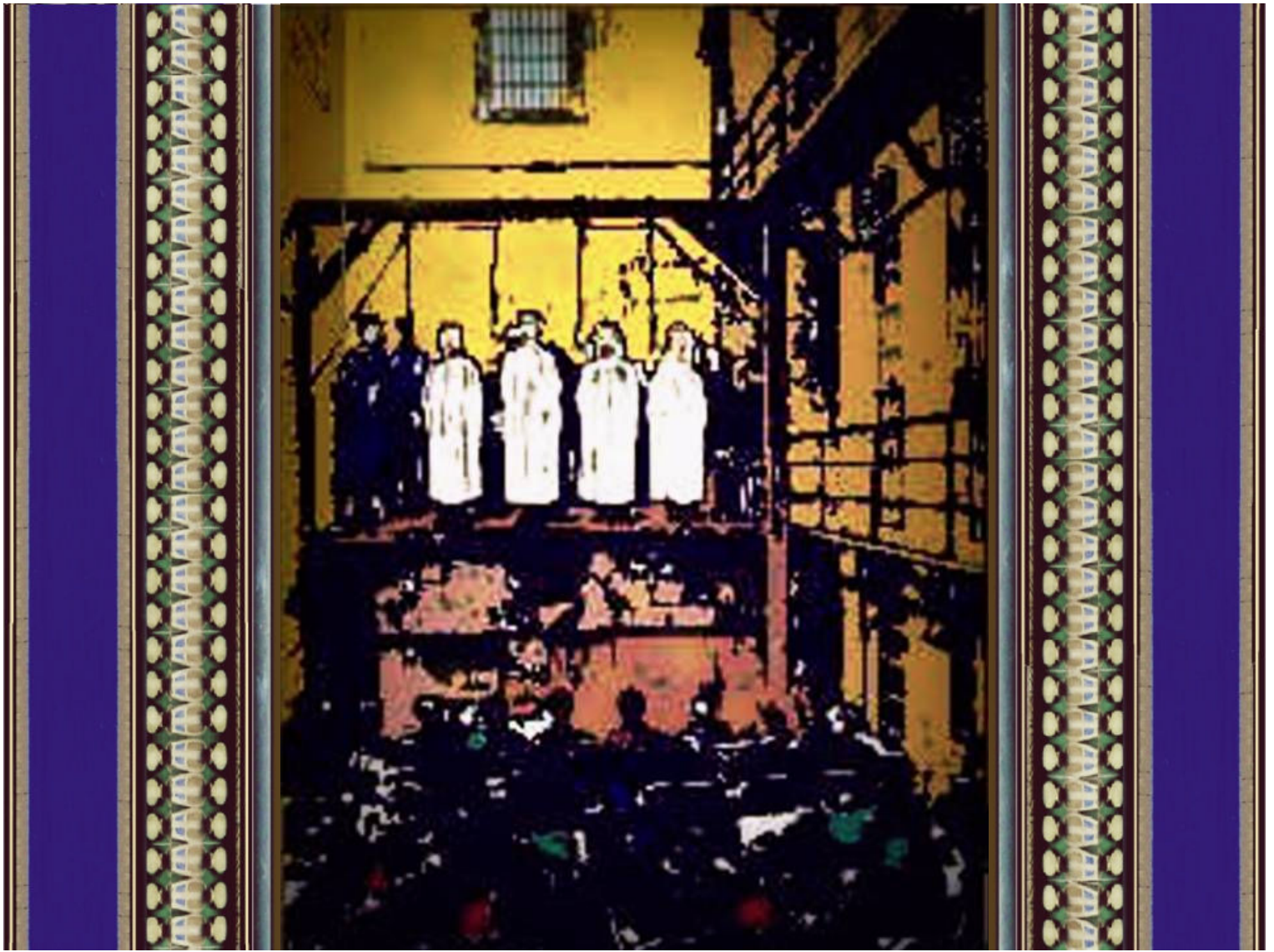
<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/haymarket/lucyparsons.jpg>



A. R. Parsons: sentenced to death (1886)

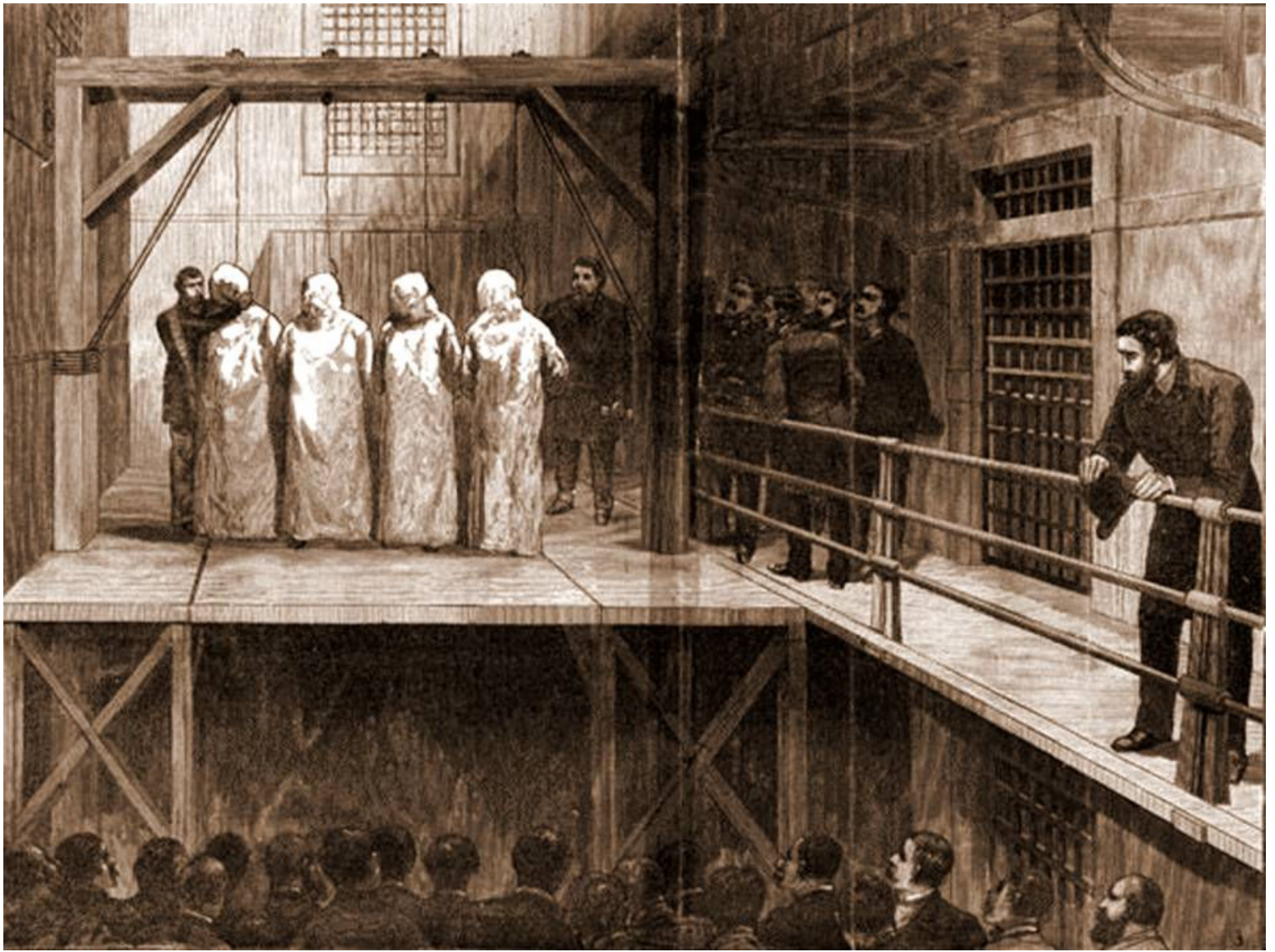
Photograph of a painting of Albert Parsons, one of the defendants who was sentenced to death in the Haymarket Anarchists Trial, 1886.

Chicago History Museum.
Reproduction # ICHI-14950
Digital ID 23V0230 ichihay
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/ichihay/23V0230v.jpg>



Execution of the Haymarket martyrs.

<http://nyc.indymedia.org/en/2006/04/68941.html>



<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/haymarket/execution.jpg>



Waldheim Cemetery. Desplaines 863, Forest Park, Illinois.

Originally founded by German Masonic lodges in 1873, Waldheim contains 'Dissenters' Row,' 24 graves of noted radicals and labor heroes such as Lucy Parsons, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Emma Goldman, and William Z. Foster. The centerpiece is the monument at the graves of the Haymarket Eight convicted for their part in the 1886 Haymarket Riot, four of whom were hanged on "Black Friday," November 11, 1887.

http://communitywalk.s3.amazonaws.com/assets/photos/1/90/17864_l.jpg

The Labor Trail: Chicago's History of Working-Class Life and Struggle

The Chicago Center for Working-Class Studies (CCWCS) is proud to present the Interactive Labor Trail, made possible by a generous grant from the Illinois Humanities Council. This on-line history resource builds on "The Labor Trail: Chicago's History of Working-Class Life and Struggle," a map of 140 significant locations in the history of labor, migration, and working-class culture in Chicago and Illinois. The Labor Trail is the product of a joint effort to showcase the many generations of dramatic struggles and working-class life in the Chicago area's rich and turbulent past. The Trail's neighborhood tours invite you to get acquainted with the events, places, and people -- often unsung -- who have made the city what it is today. In addition, the statewide map is just a starting point for further exploration of Illinois' labor heritage. This Interactive Labor Trail expands the number of locations and provides a greater depth of information, while giving map users the chance to add their knowledge of locations and events in the Chicago area's working-class history.

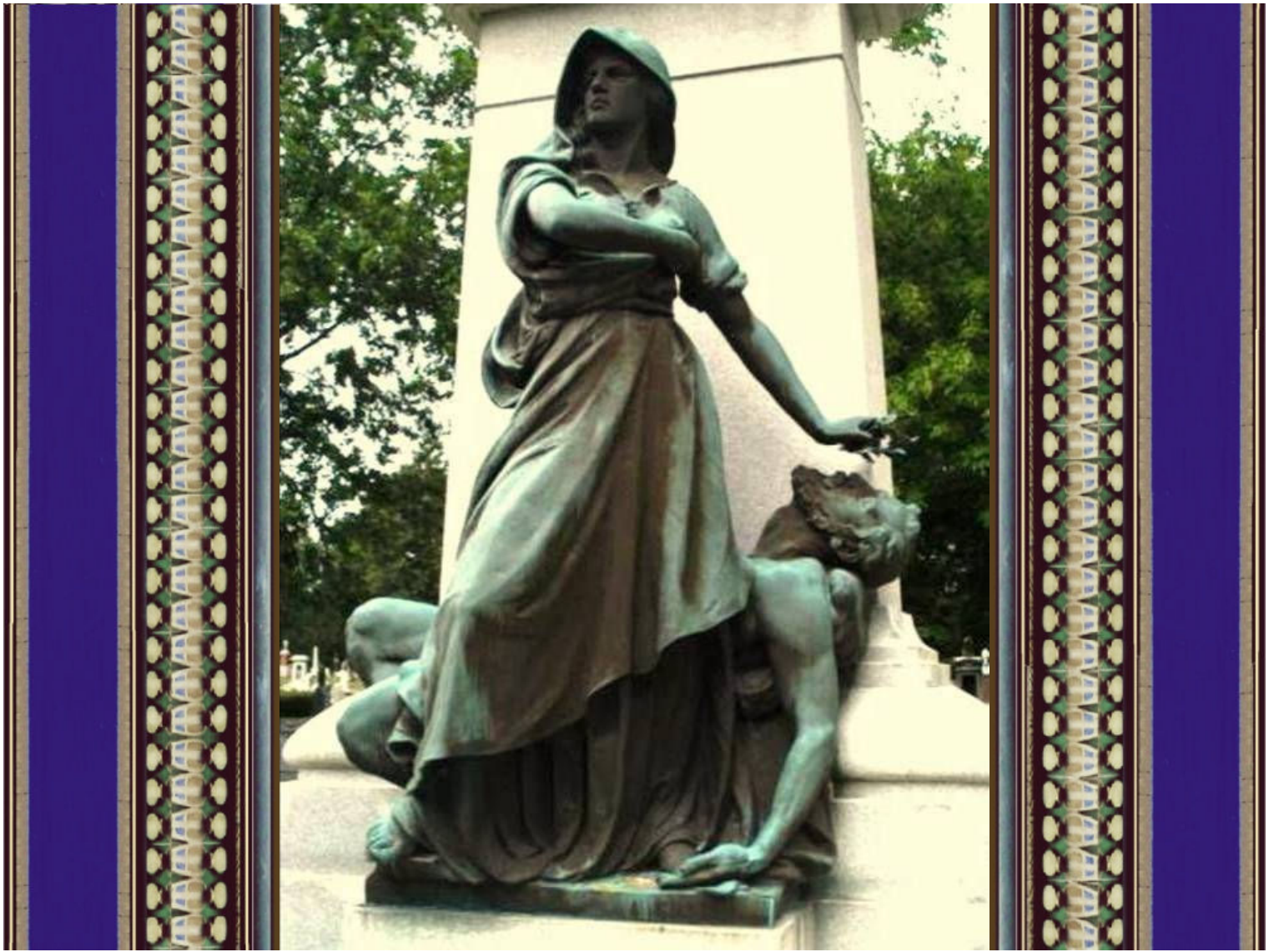
More information on the Chicago Center for Working-Class Studies is available at: www.workingclassstudies.org

Also:

ATLA Tidbit #3 ~ Algren's Chicago

<http://img.photobucket.com/albums/v223/Liz-ONBC/ATLA/Chicago/ne-haymarket.jpg>

<http://www.johnnydepp-zone.com/boards/viewtopic.php?f=7&t=49581>



Anarchists monument in Waldheim Cemetery, Chicago.

<http://nyc.indymedia.org/en/2006/04/68942.html>



Anarchists monument in Waldheim Cemetery, Chicago. Photograph copyright by Keystone (1930). No known restrictions on publication.

Large memorial to 4 anarchists executed by state after Haymarket Riot, 1887.

Reproduction# LC-USZ62-61671 (b&w film copy neg. of half stereo)
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007675563/>
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3b00000/3b09000/3b09300/3b09337v.jpg>
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/pnp/cph/3b00000/3b09000/3b09300/3b09337u.tif>



Wetmore, S. W. (photographer). Imprisoned anarchists: Fielden, Schwab, Neebe (circa 1889).

Mug shots taken at Joliet state prison of Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, and Oscar Neebe, convicted in the Haymarket Affair. These images on a glass plate negative were part of a set taken by the prison staff photographer for use in illustrated lectures on prison reform.

Gift of Estelle S. Burton, 1952 (1987.0129).

Joliet Prison Collection 1889-1895

Chicago History Museum.

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Chicago Daily News, Inc. (photographer). Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons, arrested during protest at Hull House. (1915 January 18).

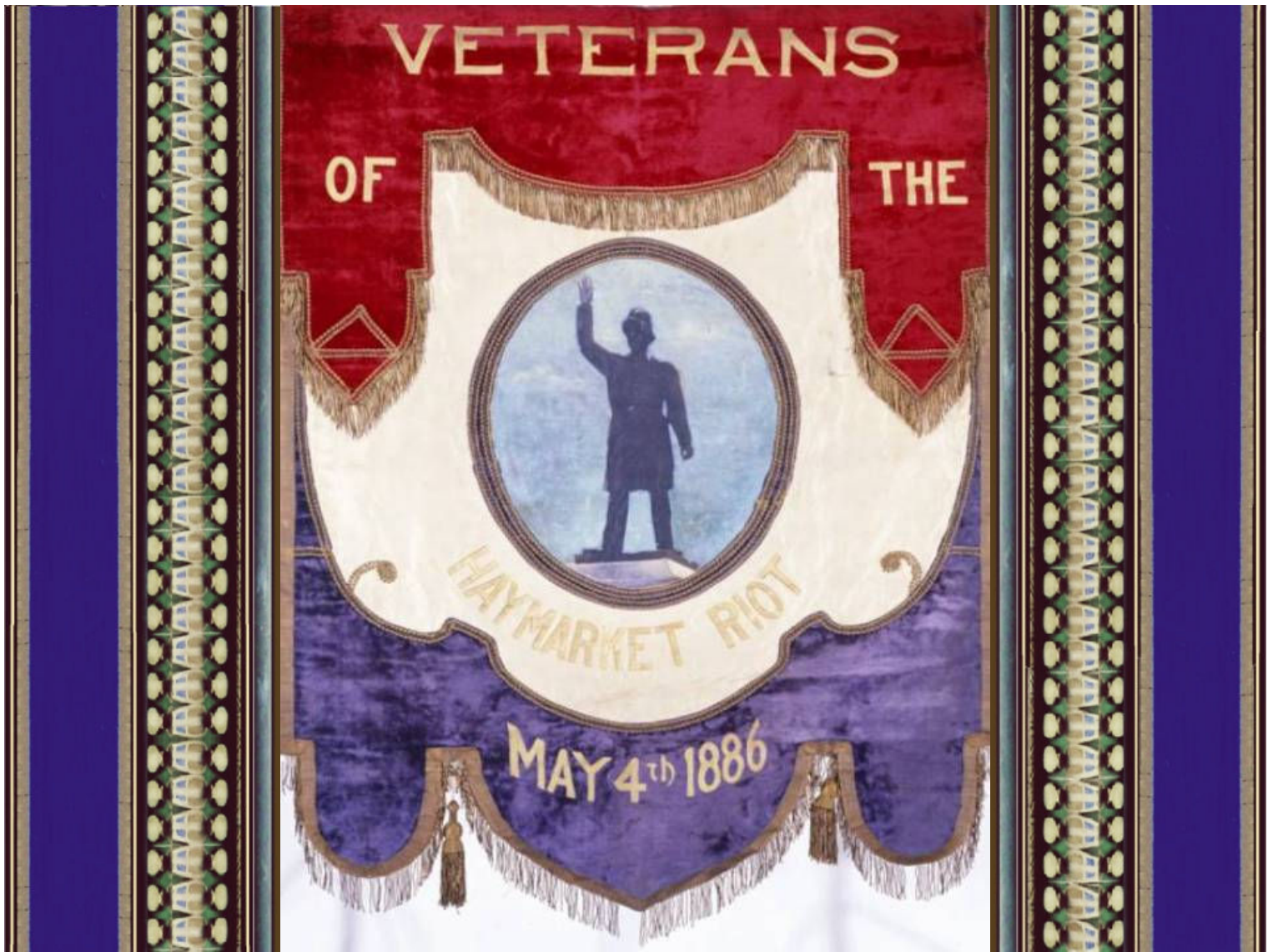
Three-quarter length portrait of Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons, arrested for rioting during an unemployment protest at Hull House in Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Parsons was the widow of Albert Parsons, one of the men hanged for his role in the Haymarket Affair.

Chicago Daily News negatives collection

Chicago History Museum, 1601 North Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614-6038.

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Chicago Police Department Veterans of Haymarket Riot. Parade banner (circa 1895).

Upper part of red velvet, lower part of blue velvet, center part of white taffeta. A statue of a policeman with his right arm extended upward is painted in the center. Gold lettering reads: 'Veterans of the Haymarket Riot/May 4th 1886'. Gilt fringe, tassels and braid trim. Banner is on a tin rod ornamented with a tin star on either end. The center image is a likeness of the monument erected in Haymarket Square that was dedicated to the memory of the police officers killed in the Haymarket Riot.

This banner was carried in a parade by police veterans of the Haymarket Riot.

Donated to the Chicago Historical Society by Capt. Frank P. Tyrell.

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Horn Brothers Furniture Company workers (1886).

Workers sitting and standing in 4 raised rows below a sign that reads: 'April 30th 1886. Before the Strike.'
Factory building in the background, and a horse and wagon with a driver is in the left foreground.

Gift of Carol Hendrickson.

Chicago History Museum.
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Furniture Workers' banner. Chicago (IL): Moebel Arbeiter Union. Local 1 (1877).

Red silk banner with gold embroidery on both sides:

(front) "Moebel Arbeiter (Furniture Workers) Union No. 1, Chicago, Incorporirt 1872"

(back) "Liberty/Equality/Fraternity" and in the center there are two clasped hands surrounded by a wreath of oak and cherry tree branches and leaves.

Moebel Arbeiter Union (Furniture Workers Union) was founded in Chicago in 1872.

Furniture Workers Union. Local 1 (Chicago, Ill.)

Gift of the Mill Division of Carpenter's District Council.

Chicago History Museum.

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Furniture Workers' banner. Chicago (IL): Moebel Arbeiter Union. Local 1 (1877).

Red silk banner with gold embroidery on both sides:

(front) "Moebel Arbeiter (Furniture Workers) Union No. 1, Chicago, Incorporated 1872"

(back) "Liberty/Equality/Fraternity" and in the center there are two clasped hands surrounded by a wreath of oak and cherry tree branches and leaves.

Moebel Arbeiter Union (Furniture Workers Union) was founded in Chicago in 1872.

Furniture Workers Union. Local 1 (Chicago, Ill.)

Gift of the Mill Division of Carpenter's District Council.

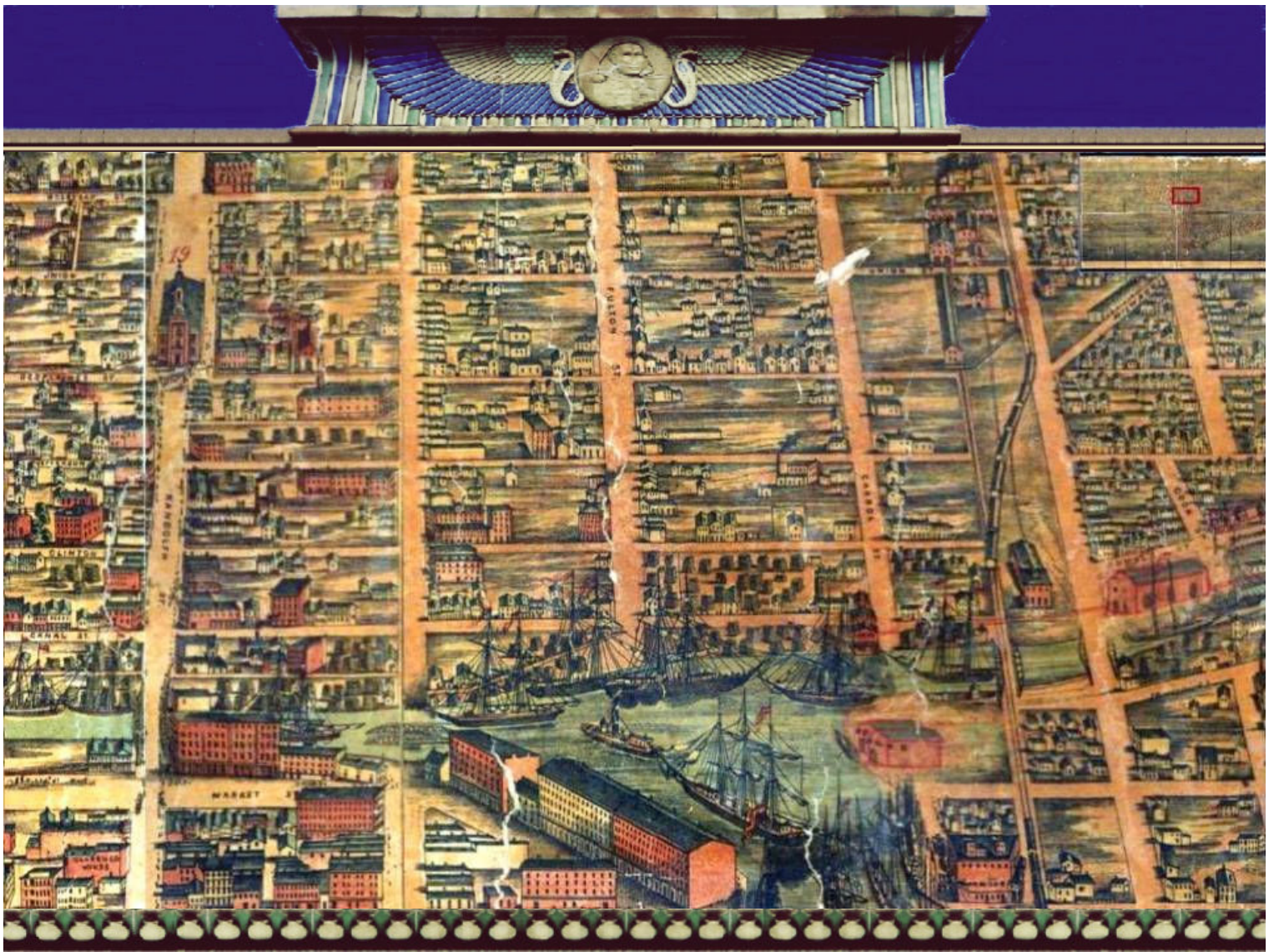
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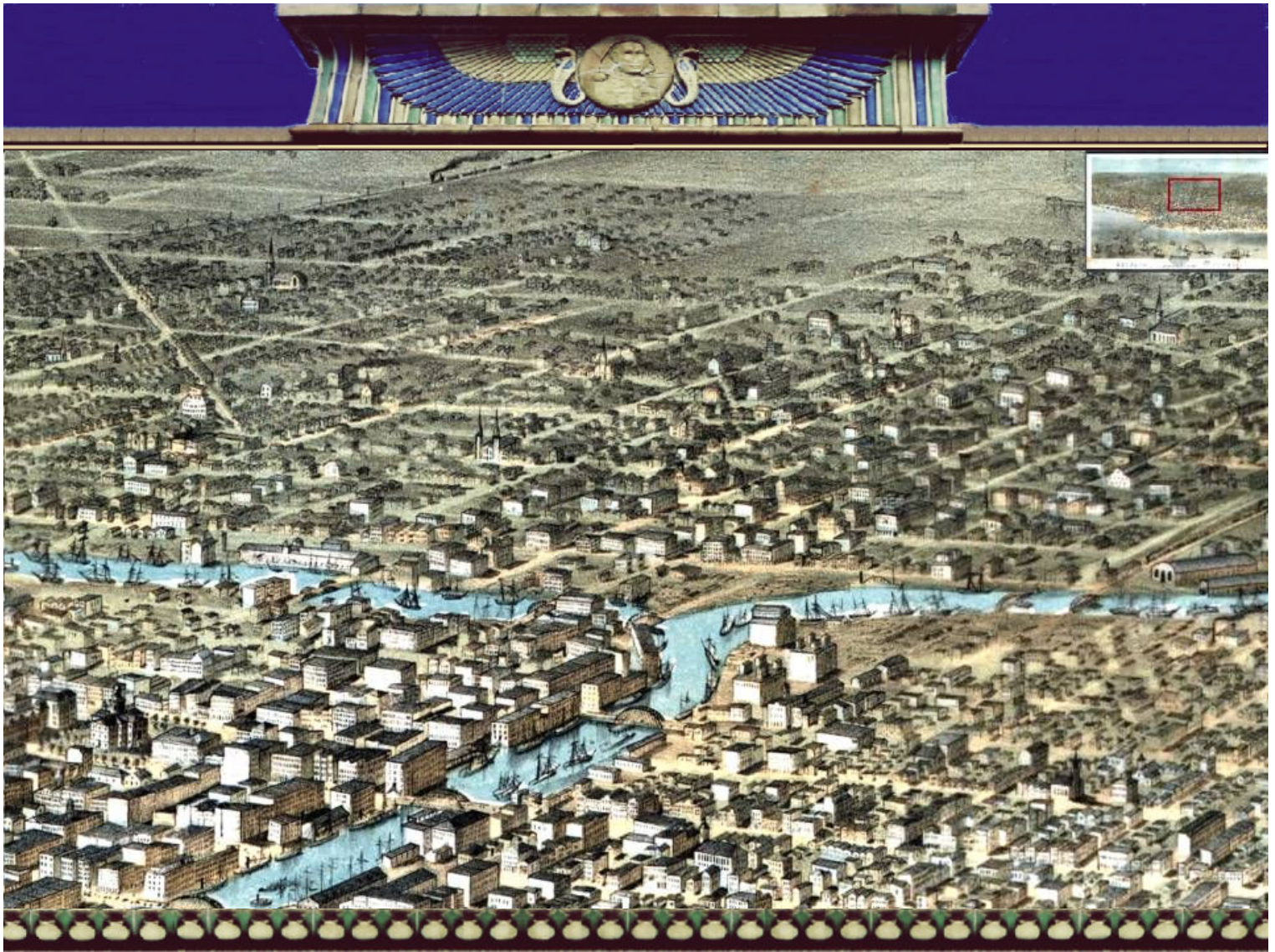
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Haymarket Square at Randolph and Desplaines-Halsted (upper right, southwest of Chicago River fork to North and South Branches. Chicago (1857). Chicago, Braunhold & Sonne. Palmatary, James T. (artist). Henline & Hensel (lithographers).

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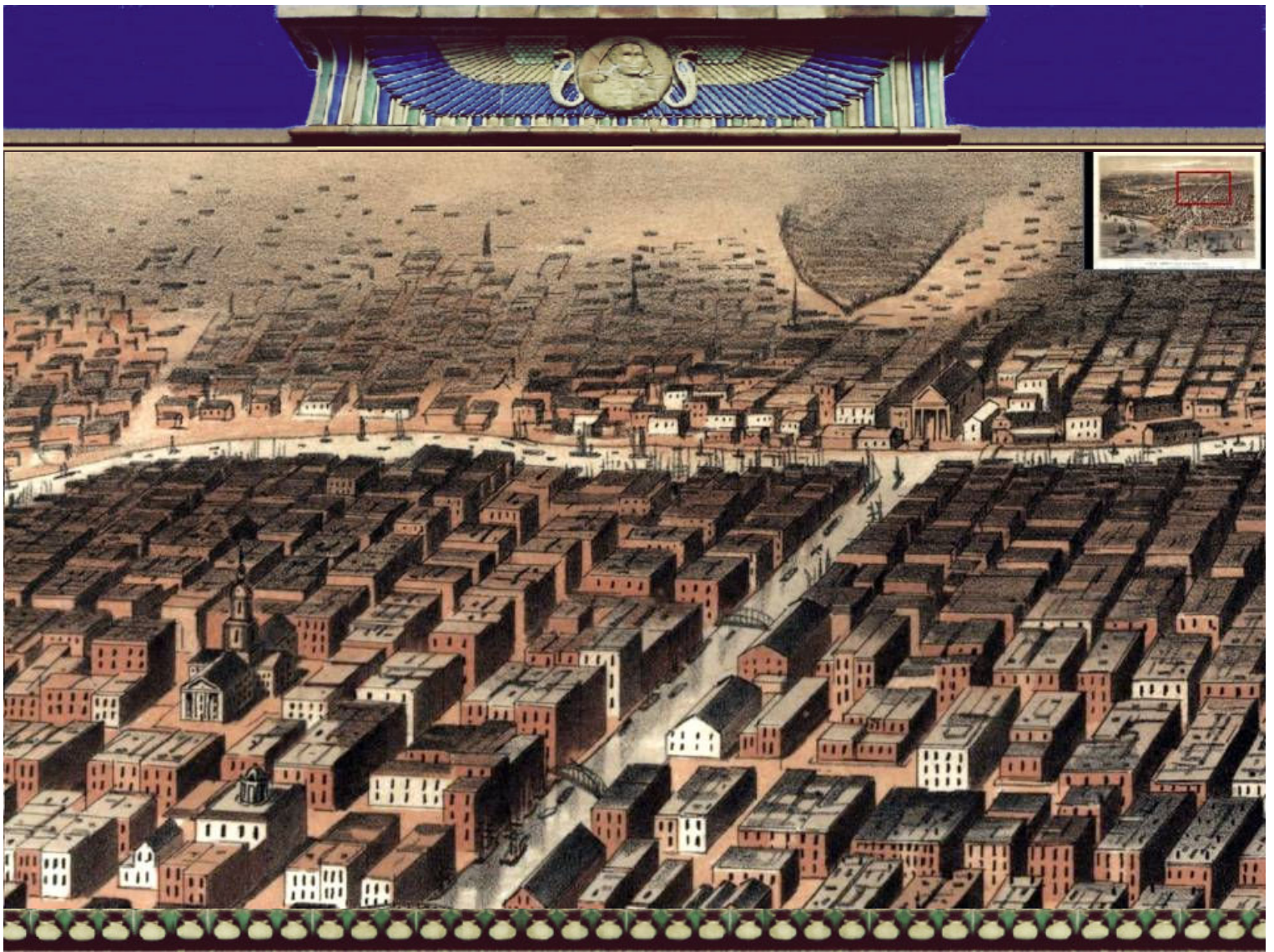


Haymarket Square at Randolph and Desplaines-Halsted (center) (southwest of Chicago River fork to North and South Branches). Chicago (1868). Ruger, A. Chicago in 1868 from Schiller Street north side to 12th Street south side. Chicago (IL); Chicago Lithographing Co. (1868).

Inset: Chicago in 1820.

zoomable raster image available online.

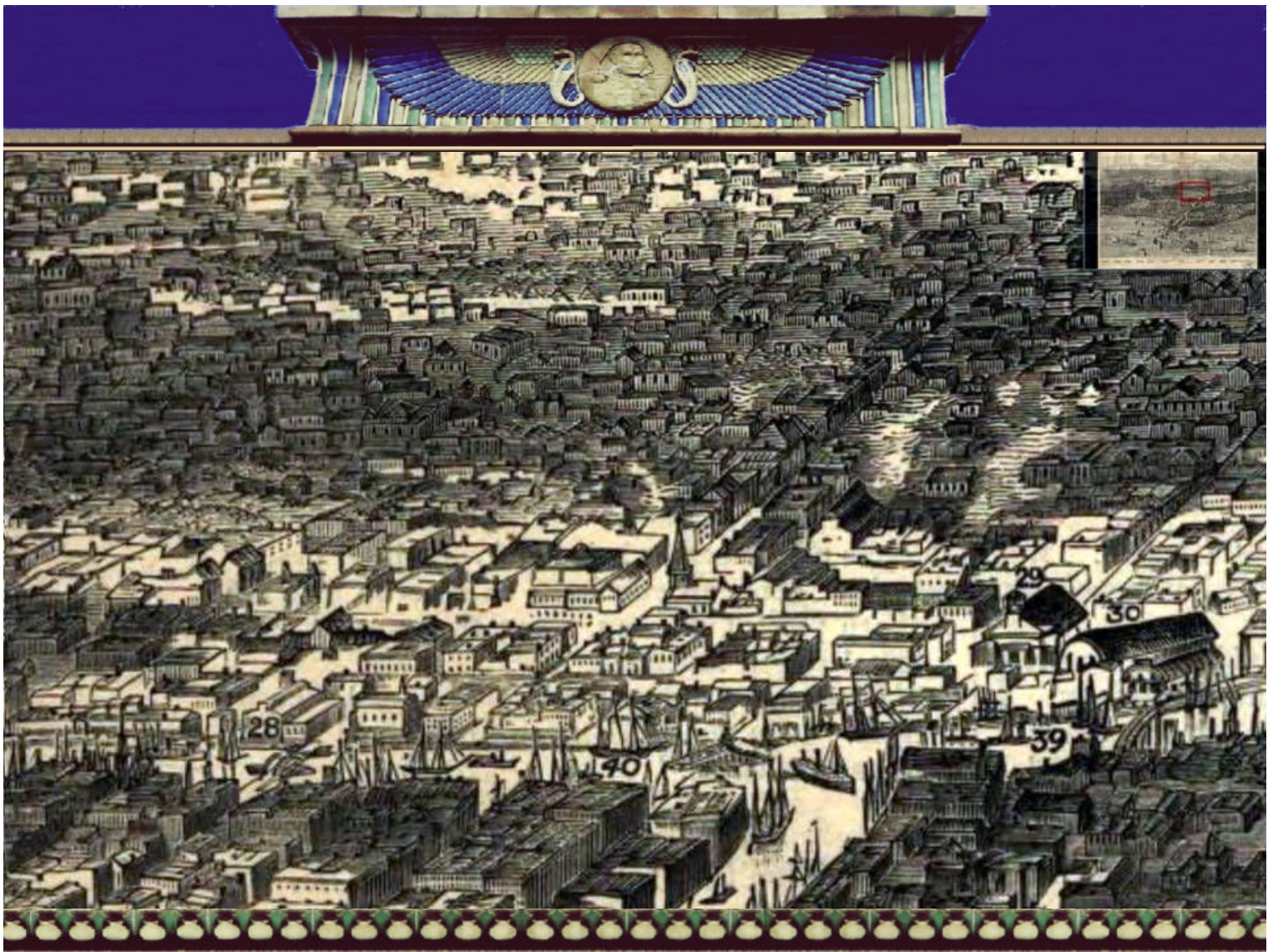
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Haymarket area southwest of Chicago River fork (top center of map). Chicago (1871). The City of Chicago as it was before the great conflagration of October 8th, 9th, & 10th, 1871. Chicago (IL): W. Flint (copyright 1872).

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<http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4104c.pm001493/>



Haymarket area southwest of Chicago River fork (center of map). Chicago (1871) (before fire). Davis, Theodore R. (artist). Bird's-eye-view of Chicago as it was before the great fire. From Harper's weekly, October 21, 1871, pages 984-5. 1

Indexed for points of interest. Text of pages 983 and 986 on verso.

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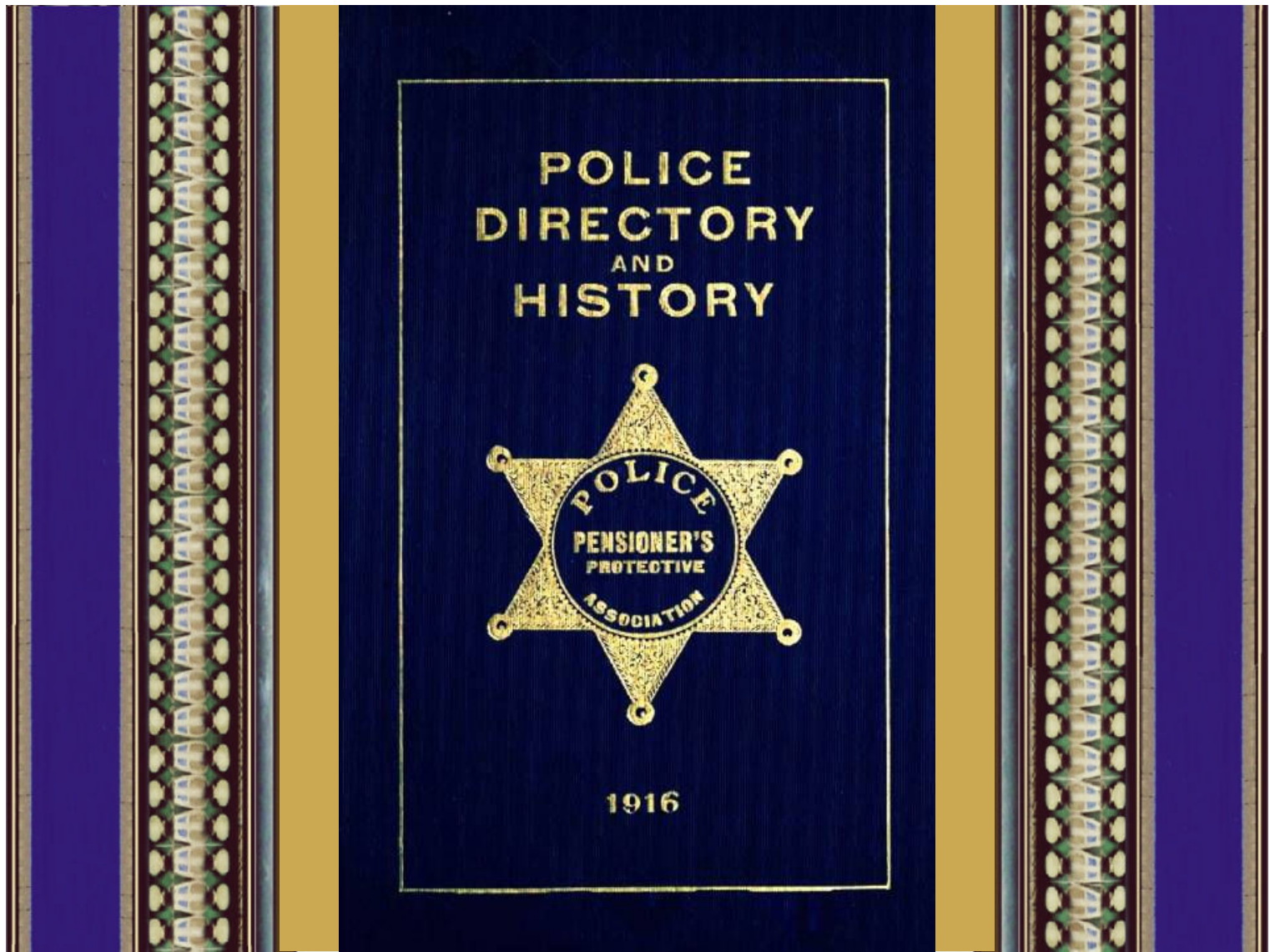


Haymarket Square (center). Chicago (1874). The City of Chicago, showing the burnt district. Harpers Weekly (1874 August 1) (pages 636-637; text on verso pages 635 & 638).

Perspective map not drawn to scale.
From a colored print published by Currier & Ives.

zoomable raster image available online

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Police Pensioners Association
110 S. Dearborn
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WHEELER BARTRAM, President
M. WILEY, Vice-President
PETER S. LYNCH, Treasurer
B GALLAGHER, Recording Secretary
D. SHANNON, Financial Secretary
JOHN P. REED, Attorney



WHEELER BARTROM
President
Police Pensioner's Protective Ass'n

The next 46 slides
provide OCR text of pages 81-143
(odd-numbered, right-side only)
(even-numbered, left-side pages are ads)

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Foreword

To our many Friends and Patrons

The Police Pensioners Protective Association has been striving for the last eleven years for the perfection of the pension laws, and the protection of the interests of the many pensioners, publishes this volume both as a means of securing a permanent fund for the continuation of its work, and for the purpose of perpetuating the name of those men who died as heroes in the performance of their duties, as police officers.

With the profits secured from the publication of this volume, this organization will continue to maintain its attorney at all important meetings of the Pension Board, various pension committees, and all regular sessions of the State Legislature.

Without organization and united effort we would not have been able to accomplish anything, nor to protect those good laws already passed.

Due directly to this organization and its effort, we have been able to do away with many harmful enactments and to secure new and better ones, thus assuring those entitled to pensions, whether members of this association or not, of receiving their just dues as provided by law.

The Police Pensioners Protective Association takes this opportunity to express its thanks and deep appreciation to its many friends, who through their advertising co-operation and subscriptions have made possible the production and publication of this book.



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VI. THE GROWTH OF ANARCHISM

For years the Socialist movement in Chicago grew till at length Socialist aldermen and representatives represented the working people of Chicago in the city council and state legislature.

In the fight on Socialism political machine after political machine amalgamated and clique after clique of politicians buried the hatchet and finally both the Democratic and Republican parties were united to take issue with Socialism, whose proponents preached the death of spoils politics and who in turn were called heralds of 'an age of anarchy'.

Unwittingly and unknowing the old parties fostered the spirit of anarchy themselves.

There was comparative political peace and quietness till the Socialist candidates went down to defeat in mysterious and questionable elections.

And saying that they could not expect justice from political action the Socialist leaders turned to anarchism.

Socialist papers began to incline towards the anarchist's viewpoint and at the time of the Haymarket riot the transformation was complete.

It was in the early eighties, following the great panics of 1873 and 1877, that the United States passed one of the most crucial points in its history.

Discontent was nation-wide and anarchism walked abroad.

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'Councils' and 'circles' sprang up throughout the country and reached prominence and power among the labor organizations.

A great question was being discussed in the shops and factories.

It was The Eight Hour Day.

Workingmen reasoned that they were producing more than they could consume and much more than this country could dispose of.

They said if they worked eight hours a day they would produce less and so eliminate the reoccurrence of another horrible panic, which would reduce wages, set back living conditions and eventually project them into a state of serfdom.

Our new citizens from Europe spread the teachings of famous anarchists and the Eight Hour Day Movement grew.

Seven in the morning till six at night seven days a week was the workday at this period and another powerful argument which was used was the fact that hundreds of thousands of workingmen were unable to exercise their right to vote because of the long working hours.

Eight hours would enable them to make another attempt to better their conditions through the ballot box, it was said.

On the other hand, the manufacturers said they could not afford to grant eight hours a day because English, French and German workmen labored ten and twelve hours a day.

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The tariff was an old issue even then, yet they tried to 'put it over again'.

It failed to work and accounts of great strikes and industrial troubles filled the pages of the newspapers and a vague muttering troubled the ears of the officials in Washington.

It was thought that radical legislation would help, but that failed.

In Pennsylvania and Colorado the miners walked out.

Pitched battles occurred and accounts of them are treasured in the archives of the trades unions of the country.

In New York City the great 'unrest' was culminated when a mob of 150,000 paraders was put to flight by the police force.

In Chicago the trouble subsided immediately after the Haymarket riot.

This industrial crisis resulted in improved working conditions and great trade unions grew up to deal with the millionaires who were made millionaires by the great panics.

The masses escaped the peonage they thought was being forced upon them and the living conditions of the American people improved and today sees an aristocracy of workers consisting of those who belong to the more powerful trade unions who will never again act in unison with each other.

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The Chicago police force will never again have to give battle to the bricklayer, the carpenter, the machinist the teamster, the mechanics, ironworkers, tailors and other trades at the same time.

The year 1885 opened with a bitter political campaign.

Carter Harrison was elected mayor for the fourth time, defeating Judge Sydney Smith.

The result of the election prevented any changes from being made in the department.

A few weeks after the inauguration another periodical strike took place at the McCormick Harvester Works.

Both women and men swarmed in front of the plant to intercept and sometimes attack strikebreakers.

The harvester company did not apply to the city for protection but hired a detail of Pinkerton detectives and guards to patrol their plant.

Several times during the strike these men fired upon the crowds and a number of the strikers were killed and wounded.

Most of the clashes occurred along 'Black Road' a street connecting the plant with Blue Island avenue, filled with cinders from neighboring factories.

This strike was brought forward at all anarchist meetings and many of the labor unions took it up.

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Protests were made to the mayor and finally the company made concessions, granted a 15 per cent increase in the piece work and people went back to work with the belief that the whole policy of the company had changed.

When the new \$2,000,000 Board of Trade building was opened with gorgeous ceremony on Tuesday, April 11, the first great anarchist demonstration took place.

For many months anarchist speakers had been reviling this building.

Parsons, Spies, Fielden and others always commented upon it and 'The International Working People's Party' called a meeting at Market and Madison streets on that same evening.

The circular wound up as follows:

'After the ceremonies and sermons, the participants will move in a body to the Grand Temple of Usury, Gambling and Cut-Throatism, where they will serenade the priests and officers of King Mammon and pay honor and respect to the benevolent institute. All friends of the bourse are invited.'

The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, but the North Side groups did not arrive on time so a band played the Marseillaise and other revolutionary airs.

About this time Company 'G' of the Second Regiment passed, affording the crowd an opportunity to limber up their voices for the storm of abuse they wished to throw at the 'Board of Thieves.'

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The militia paid no attention to the outburst and marched quietly on to the armory.

More than a thousand people were present when Albert Parsons called for order.

He introduced Samuel Fielden, who opened his speech by stating Boards of Trade were a curse and menace to the welfare and comfort of the people.

At this point the North Side delegation arrived carrying red and black flags; red, he said, for the common blood of humanity equal rights of blood, whether it coursed through the veins of aristocrats or through the veins of tramps and beggars.

The other was the black flag of starvation which should be unfurled whenever a board of trade opened, for such an occurrence meant starvation to the masses, privileges for few, and disqualification, robbery and insult for others.

He said while the original cost of the building was nearly \$2,000,000 it would eventually cost Chicago and the Northwest a billion dollars, and at this point in his speech he was interrupted with groans and the shouted proposal to 'blow it up with dynamite.'

Men had paid \$5,000 for memberships, he went on, who had never earned a meal in their lives.

It was an establishment where trained thieves preyed on the people.

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Parsons was the next speaker.

He told how Bishop Cheney was baptizing the corner stone and asked what sort of a follower he was of the tramp Nazarene, Jesus, who scourged the thieves from the Board of Trade of Jerusalem.

Parsons concluded by advising the men to purchase Colt revolvers and to organize for the rebellion that they might be free from the rule of the chosen few.

When he concluded the meeting fell into marching order.

Five abreast and over a block in length the procession moved towards the Board of Trade.

Preceding the band were ten women who took turns in carrying the flags.

The parade moved east on Madison to Clark and south on Clark to Adams, there it turned west to enter La Salle.

Not a policeman was to be seen, and the leaders were congratulating themselves on the success of their demonstration.

When the first call for the meeting was made Superintendent Doyle had been called upon to protect the board of trade, and to prevent the serenade.

Every policeman in Chicago was held on reserve duty, and the Harrison street squad was increased to 250 men.

Two hundred more were held there in reserve, and a further reserve of 200 men of the regular night force were in easy reach.

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Arrangements were so made, that in 20 minutes should a call be made, 600 men would be concentrated in front of the building.

At 9 o'clock squads were placed at the intersection of all streets leading to the board of trade.

Inspector Welter was in active command, and when the anarchists were brought to a halt at La Salle and Adams, he commanded Spies to march on, and not make trouble.

The paraders continued on to Fifth avenue and circled the board of trade at always a block distant.

Following speeches by Parsons and Spies at the office of the Arbeiter Zeitung the anarchists went home, the only trouble of the evening being a slight injury to a citizen in a carriage, who was struck by a brick.

Meetings continued, and circles and groups were steadily being organized for the avowed purpose of being ready for 'the revolt,' which was to forever free the working masses from the privileged classes.

Another great mass meeting was held on the lake front Sunday afternoon, May 10, under the auspices of the International Workingmen's Association.

The Sunday afternoon meetings continued for the purpose of 'considering the causes and remedies for public discontent'.

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Countrywide unrest continued and May saw the Union Ore Shovellers lose a bloody strike in which many heads were split.

The police force had little to do with this strike and the switchmen's strike.

Private guards and Pinkertons were employed in both cases.

The force merely had to visit after the fights and 'clean up.'

They also sometimes gave first aid to the injured.

VII. THE STREET CAR STRIKE

The street car strike of 1885 found the police department fully prepared and ably commanded.

June 20 the street car conductors and drivers employed by the West Division Railway Company went on strike.

Three weeks previous to this date the union presented a list of demands to the company.

They asked that their pay be increased and equalized, that the terms of probationers be shortened, and that a superintendent who was much disliked be discharged from the company.

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These demands were complied with, and at another meeting the union expressed its appreciation and satisfaction.

On the day following the last meeting a number of drivers and conductors, who had been the leaders in the petitioning of the company were discharged.

The employees thought the company intended subsequently to discharge all those who had a hand in obtaining better working conditions, so a later meeting was held, and another demand was handed to an official of the street car company, asking for justice, and that the reason these men were discharged be made public.

The official of the company who received the petition tore it up in the faces of the committee who presented it, and a strike was called.

On the morning of the 30th one car made the trip downtown.

It took on no passengers, and was jeered and hooted by the crowds, whose sympathies were with the strikers.


Superintendent Doyle instructed Captain Bonfield to watch the barns in the third precinct; Captain O'Donnell in the second, and Captain Hathaway in the fourth.

Deputy sheriffs were detailed to act in conjunction with the police force.

The second day of the strike the street was crowded with omnibuses, hacks, trucks and vehicles of every description, and of doubtful age to carry people to and from their work.

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The situation was similar to the short strike Chicago experienced in 1915, but then one could ride to any place on the West Side for prices averaging between three and ten cents.

In the later strike auto truck owners counted their profits in dollars by charging 25 cents for a ride to the Loop district.

The second day the following statement was issued by the union: 'To the people of Chicago: The conductors and drivers of the West Division Railway Company desire the public explicitly to understand that they do not desire to be judges of whom the company shall employ or discharge, but on this occasion, considering the efficiency of the discharged men and their long terms of service in the employ of the company, it is, in our estimation, a spiteful and arbitrary act on the part of the officials.'

'If the company can produce and substantiate their charges against those men, we are willing to abide by the decision of the public.'

Public sympathy was still with the strikers, and on the morning of July 1 three cars were loaded with bluecoats. and made the trip downtown.

Returning during the lunch hour through the factory district just west of the river the police took good naturedly a storm of abuse, which was accompanied with a fusillade of small stones and sticks.

At Halsted street Captain Bonfield discharged his revolver at a boy who had thrown a stone at him, and when he missed he jumped from the car and arrested him.



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Deputy Sheriff Horton was struck by a stone while riding on the first of the three cars, and a number of arrests were made along Madison street by detectives detailed to prevent outbreaks of the crowd.

Later that afternoon Mayor Harrison personally arrested a man who was attempting to tear up the street car track with a pickax.

Patrolman M. W. O'Brien was threatened by a crowd when he placed under arrest a man by the name of Sullivan, he caught in the act of throwing a stone.

He held the crowd at bay with his revolver till a patrol wagon came to his rescue.

A number of cars which started to run down Halsted street did not return.

Insufficiently guarded by policemen and deputy sheriffs, they were overturned and wrecked.

The crowd did not molest the strikebreakers or the sheriffs who escorted them to safety with the aid of the police.

Some of the uniformed men were stoned, but fortunately for them, bricks were not used.

Another attempt was made to run cars on Lake street.

There the deputy sheriffs acted as drivers.

Conductors were not needed.

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Repeated attempts were made to unhitch the horses and overturn the cars, and in the fights which occurred Deputy Sheriff Finn was struck on the side of the head with a stone.

He was carried to a drug store by the other guards on the car, which was left to be picked to pieces by the mob for souvenirs.

The next day no cars were taken from the barn.

At a conference between the street car and the city officials, it was decided to make a determined effort to break the strike and 'to establish transportation between the west and south sides.

Supt. Doyle held a conference that evening to plan the campaign of the morrow.

At its conclusion, he informed the officials of the company that he would do all in his power to protect the property and employees of the company, but would refuse to allow his men to run the cars.

'If the railway company wants to run its cars, it is entitled to protection, and it shall have it,' stated Captain Bonfield, who was ordered to protect the property of the company.

'Cars shall be run if the company desires it. People who do not want to get hurt had better keep out of the way.'

The next day the day squad reported for duty a half hour earlier than usual.

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Four hundred policemen were detailed at the Desplaines street station, and Captain Bonfield, in command of this district, was placed in command by Supt. Doyle. Doyle addressed the men from the steps of the station.

'You have all been on review and dress parade in fine form,' he is reported to have said.

'Today he probably will have a different kind of duty, and I want this department to show itself.

'Whatever your private views or mine may be, property must be defended, the law must be upheld, and you are its defenders.

'Pay strict attention to your commanders.

'They assume all responsibility, and will tell you what to do.

'Wait for orders.

'I am sure you will do your duty.

Move!

The two hundred policemen on foot were stationed at intervals along Madison street, where it had been decided to make an attempt to run cars.

Between Ashland and Western avenues on Madison street seventeen patrol wagons loaded with uniformed men were concealed in the cross streets.

This was to concentrate immediately a large number of men wherever trouble might occur.

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Crowds lined the street as though a parade were going pass, and the command to 'keep moving' was cheerfully obeyed.

When everything was in readiness Captain Bonfield ordered the first ten cars to leave the barn.

Two cars managed to turn into Madison street at a gallop.

The third was halted by the mob, and James Danielson, the driver, was torn from the platform.

Captain Bonfield made a sortie and rescued him.

It was at this point that he divided his column into three divisions and began his famous and bloody march down Madison street.

Each division consisted of three cars.

The first and last were filled with bluecoats, and the one in the middle was to be used as a jail or ambulance, as the need might be.

Captain Bonfield realized that he was on the unpopular side of the fight, and he also realized that a wholesale massacre would take place if his men did not stand firm and attack the rioters.

Before ordering the advance he commanded the people to leave the street.

They refused to obey and with drawn clubs and revolvers the little procession advanced into the mob.

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Between Western avenue and Leavitt street a barricade had been raised, and when the police removed it, it was only to find another had been erected farther down the block.

A building in course of erection was demolished to form a barricade, and a huge pile of clay from a gas main excavation was next spread across the track.

At Desplaines street the crowd had thinned down, and once across the river a short rest was taken before the return trip, which was almost as exciting as the march downtown.

During the day hundreds of people had been clubbed, and complaints were made at headquarters, in the mayor's office, and to the newspapers of the brutality of the police.

In the afternoon, a cavalcade of five cars, carrying 80 passengers were safely escorted to the barns by a detail of police under Captain Ebersold.

Mayor Harrison had many times suggested, arbitration as being the fairest way out of the difficulty, but J. R. Jones, president of the company, could not see that there was anything to arbitrate; that the company would not consider the demand of the union to reinstate the discharged men.

Public feeling against the company was so strong that the great majority of those arrested during the riots were discharged in court.

In answer to a plea from a committee, the mayor ordered the release of a man he had arrested for trying to tear up the track.

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Many statements were issued by the union, which complained against the treatment their committee had received from Superintendent James Lake, whom they blamed for the entire trouble.

In response to a request from the mayor the company did not run cars on the Fourth of July, and the next day, Sunday, another attempt was made by Mayor Harrison to get the company to arbitrate.

They again refused.

That afternoon socialist and anarchist speakers urged the strikers to buy guns and fight for their rights, and in the evening Alderman Weber said that he would introduce an order into the council to revoke the charter of the company the next night.

Thirty cars were run on Monday, and in the evening, a few minutes before the council was called to order, President Jones announced that he would place the discharged men back to work and investigate the other charges made by the union.

A canvass of the aldermen had shown that there was danger of the company's charter being revoked.


Tuesday the cars ran as usual, and a few days later Superintendent Lake was removed.

The police force came out of the strike with much credit and few casualties.

A number of men had been seriously beaten and stoned, but none fatally.

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The year 1885 closed with great demonstrations being held Sundays in parks by the Anarchist societies.

The police force interrupted one of the largest of these, which was held on Monday, July 12, at Silver Leaf Grove.

It was a bloody skirmish, and the radical societies never again used that spot as a picnic ground.

VIII. McCORMICK HARVESTER WORKS RIOTS

Much has been written of the Haymarket riot, and the two sides of this anarchistic outbreak stand forth very clearly.

The claim has been made that the attack of Captain John Bonfield upon the meeting held in Haymarket square was for the purpose of covering himself with glory, and many of the anarchists later said that the bomb which injured 27 policemen was a 'plant' by the police to stir up trouble.

But whatever the charges and allegations made since the May 4, 1886, the fact remains that the Haymarket riot marked the beginning of the downfall of the anarchist movement in Chicago, and stopped, to a great extent, the industrial reign of terror which was sweeping the country.

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The trial and sentences imposed on the conspirators halted the worship of the great god 'Dynamite,' and never since have agitators held meetings where they advocated the leveling of society by bomb throwing and a commune.

Herman F. Schuettler, First Deputy Superintendent of Police, was first brought before the public by his wonderful police and detective work in the capture of the anarchists.

Deputy Schuettler still handles the anarchists of Chicago.

These are banded into secret societies 'awaiting the day.'

His agents, he says, rank high in the councils of the Reds, and Chicago will never need fear another outbreak from the anarchists.

However, a new and subtle influence has sprung up like a fungus, which has taken the place of the anarchists, and which the police department will have to contend in future industrial troubles.

Sometimes it is found in the ranks of a union, and other times it professes to be a union, when it is nothing more nor less than an anarchist society in disguise.

The force does not come out in the open and declare itself.

It prefers to announce its presence by the willful destruction of property and by violent outbreaks which sometimes result in death.

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At this writing this new influence is spreading throughout the country fomenting trouble in industrial plants, and causing small sized revolutions wherever it gains power.

As yet it has not had any serious clashes with the Chicago police force, but the leaders in this new movement 'have hopes,' and trouble is slowly fomenting in this city, where it has come into being before.

And the Chicago police force in the years to come will have to maintain its record of the years past.

It will do so, for the individual bravery is as great now as it was then, and the organization of the department has reached a higher stage of perfection than ever before and 'confidence in one's self is half the battle won.'

A great many of the grandmothers and grandfathers can look back into the years and remember the eleven and twelve hour workday which existed in the majority of the shops as late as 1885.

They can also remember the discussion these long hours caused and how, in order to better themselves, working and laboring men formed into great national and international unions and trade federations.

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It was in the early eighties that anarchism thrived, and it was in the late eighties when this movement died, giving birth in its death throes to trades unions which have brought the standard of living of the American workingman up to a point which has not been reached in any other country on the globe.

'Political economists realize the peril of labor saving machinery to the industrial peace of the country, and propose to meet it with legislation shortening the hours of labor,' Samuel Hunt, Professor in Economics told the United States Congressional Committee on the Depression of Labor.

'A reduction of hours means less idle hands, more persons profitably employed.

'By increasing the number of employed, consumption will be stimulated, overproduction checked, and a more balanced relation between the two established.'

These arguments were made in 1879, and when not acted upon by the representatives of the people 'in congress assembled' they were acted upon by self-styled representatives of the people, to wit, the anarchists.

There was logic in the contentions of the economists, and when these great principles were taken up and placed in the banner of the anarchists the ranks swelled.

The anarchists went even further than the eight-hour-day movement; they demanded ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

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The friends of labor eagerly indorsed this proposition, but the employing class said the anarchists were trying to stir up a revolt.

While the Eight Hour Association said the 'workingmen of Chicago are willing to make a sacrifice in wages that more people may find employment,' Albert Parsons, anarchist editor, said the movement was 'a lost battle.'

August Spies, a Red speaker, wrote to the same paper, saying that it was 'too late' to demand the eight-hour day, that the working men should take over the means of production, and not to allow themselves to be exploited any longer.

Through the fall and winter of 1885 the campaign of 'education' of the Reds continued, and in the spring of 1886 came the great strike which established an open shop in the great McCormick Harvester Works, which remains an open shop to this day.

A number of men had been discharged, and the officials of the company said it was because they were not needed.

The employees looked at it differently.

They said they were dismissed because they had taken an active part in the formation of unions, because they originated and presented petitions and because they openly talked and preached of the great eight-hour movement inside the sacred precincts of the McCormick Harvester Works.

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This guarantee had been demanded and received by the employees at the end of the strike of April, 1885, and they now claimed it had not been lived up to.

Plans and preparations were made for a strike, but the officials of the company acted before those of the union, and when the demand was under the 'consideration' of those same officials, the works suddenly closed on February 16, 1886.

There was a large quantity of finished goods on hand, so the company thought it an opportune time to sit back and starve its employees into submission to an open shop, long hours and to whatever pay they wished to give them.

There was peace and quietness along the Black Road until the family larder of these workers began to grow small.

Then the anarchist speakers gathered the men into groups and told them how they were being starved into submitting to their masters and aroused by the word pictures drawn of their miserable living conditions, acts of violence were committed.

The company added fuel to the smouldering flame of revolt when it employed 500 armed Pinkerton guards to patrol the works.

On March 2 a mass meeting was held at Eighteenth street and Center avenue, where the strikers were addressed by Albert Parsons and Michael Schwab.

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The meeting was not only for the purpose of making known the grievances of the strikers but to protest against the police arresting pickets which surrounded the plant day and night, to protest verbally and physically against men who were taking their places at higher wages to break the strike.

According to the speakers 'the meeting was a success.'

Public sentiment and public criticism finally compelled the company to give an increase in wages.

Many men went back to work, but it was to work in an open shop, next to men whom they had been taught to hate, and whom they boycotted, ostracized and vented their rage upon at every opportunity.

Finally another strike occurred and Black Road became a battle ground between 'scabs' and strikers, with the police and Pinkertons vainly trying to act as peacemakers and protectors.

Along about this time the bakers, brewers and other unions gained a reduction in hours from 12 and 14 in many cases, to 10.

This victory was heralded all over the city, and but made the strikers at the McCormick works more determined than ever to gain the recognition of their union that they might have some way to protect themselves.

On May 1, 300,000 workingmen went on strike for the eight hour day.

Parades were held and speeches made.

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More than two-thirds the number walking the streets demanded 10 hours pay for 8 hours work.

The industries and commerce of the city were tied up, and before night a great many of the employers had capitulated by granting the nine-hour day, or the eight-hour day with eight hours' pay.

On May 1, August Spies wrote in the Arbeiter Zeitung:

'The dies are cast!

'The first of May, whose historical significance will be understood and appreciated only in later years, is here.

'For twenty years the people of the United States have whined and have begged their extortionists and legislators to introduce an eight-hour system.

'The latter knew how to put the modest beggar off, and thus year after year passed by.

'At last, two years ago, a number of trade organizations took the matter up, and resolved that the eight hour work day should be established in May 1, 1886.'

'That is a sensible demand,' said the press, howled the professional importers, yelled the extortionists.

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The impudent socialists, who wanted everything, and who would not content themselves with rational demands of this kind, were treated to the customary shower of epithets.

Thus things went on.

The agitation progressed and everybody was in favor of the shortening of the workday.

With the approach of the day, however, on which the plan was at last to be realized, a suspicious change in the tone of the extortionists and their priestcraft in the press, became more and more noticeable.

What had formerly in theory, been modest and rational, was now impudent and senseless.

What had been formerly lauded as a praiseworthy demand, when compared with socialism and anarchism, changed now suddenly into criminal anarchism itself.

The cloven feet of the hellish crew, panting for spoils, became visible.

They had intoned the eight hour hymn simply to lull their dupes, the workingman, to sleep and thus keep them away from Socialism.

'That the workingmen would proceed in all earnestness to introduce the eight-hour system was never anticipated by these confidence men; that the workingman would develop such stupendous power, this they had never dreamed of.

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In short, today, when an attempt is made to realize a reform so long striven for, when the reformers are reminded of their promises and pledges of the past, one has this and another has that to give as an excuse.

The workers should only be contended and confide in their well meaning exploiters and sometime between now and doomsday everything will be satisfactorily arranged.

'Workingmen we caution you. You have been deluded time and time again. You must not be led astray this time.

'Judging from present appearances, events may not take a very smooth course.

'Many of the extortionists, aye, most of them, are resolved to starve those to 'reason' who refuse to submit to their arbitrary dictates, i. e., to force them back into their yoke by hunger.

'The question now arises, will the workingmen allow themselves to be slowly starved into submission, or will they inoculate some modern ideas into their would-be murderers' heads ?'

John J. Flinn at this time wrote an editorial in the Chicago Mail calling on the citizens to watch Parsons and Spies and to hold them personally responsible for any trouble which might occur.

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Another editorial came from the pen of George Schilling, editor of the Eight-Hour Day, in the issue of May 1:

'The results of the coming week will be watched with intense interest by friends and foes alike.

'The atmosphere is filled with strikes and rumors of strikes.

'Some of the unions we regret to say, have gone off half cocked and others are attempting to confound the eight-hour question too much with that of wages, and herein lies the great danger to the movement in this city.

'Many manufacturers say they cannot afford to pay the 20 per cent increase in wages unless the same demand is made successfully on their eastern competitors.

'This looks reasonable and the Eight Hour Day deprecates the actions of those unions who have thereby complicated the situation, and are likely to endanger the success of this movement.

'Competition is a factor in the question and the workingmen of Chicago have no right to exact shorter hours and high wages from their employers unless similar demands are made elsewhere.'

Schilling also advocated arbitration and when the editorial saying that 'strikes must be avoided' was published, the cry went up from the anarchists that he had been bought out by the employers.

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Saturday and Sunday passed quietly although the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad was compelled to hire nonunion men to handle their freight and on Monday trouble began.

Citizens were stirred to anger by a parade of Polish and Russian tailoresses who paraded their rags in the downtown streets and the city was thrilled by disquieting rumors which came from the McCormick Harvester Works where no trouble had been reported for several days.

It was reported that 10,000 people were grouped at Black Road in an anarchist meeting and that trouble was expected before the afternoon was over.

Trouble arrived in the form of an attack on the works by a mob of 150 men, some of whom were armed.

These were later reinforced by thousands.

Detectives J. M. Hanes and J. J. Egan were detailed to attend the meeting.

Hearing the speeches they came to the conclusion that there was going to be trouble and plenty of it, so they turned in the alarm for the reserves.

Saturday and Sunday Chief Ebersold had been on constant duty.

Never leaving his office he awaited the outbreak he knew was to come and all day Monday he sat locked in the telephone and telegraph room at headquarters moving reserve here and detail there, constantly keeping the force prepared for any emergency.

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He took personal and complete charge of the situation and supervised every move made and issued every command given.

The complete reports of the battle which occurred at the McCormick Harvester Works did not reach Ebersold till late that night and when he heard them he said he was one of the proudest men in Chicago to be the head of such a police force and the leader of such men as those who battled with the mob that afternoon.

When the factory whistle blew for the men to quit work at 3:30 o'clock that afternoon Patrolmen West and Condon were the only men on duty.

A crowd had gathered around the gates and as the workers came out some were beaten.

Condon and West fought the strikers and Condon decided to make a run for it to try and send in the alarm.

At Western and Blue Island avenues he was later found badly beaten.

Someone had turned in the alarm for him. West was forced away from the gate by the mob and chased down a switch track where he also was beaten.

About this time the Hinman street patrol wagon clattered up with Sergeant Enright in command of Patrolmen Fugate, Rafferty, Falley, Quintan, Walsh, Peasnick, Zimmick and McCarthy.

Dashing straight through the mob up to the gates of the factory the wagon disgorged its load of fighting cops.

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Clubs were used until the next wagonload came up when it was found necessary to use revolvers also in the fight.

Leading other patrols of policemen was Captain Simon O'Donnell who had driven from the West Twelfth street station in a buggy which was spattered with mud and filth and covered with indentations from missiles thrown by the mobs through which he had passed.

As wagon loads of police arrived they were dispatched through the neighborhood to prevent other crowds from forming.

The mob at the gate had been broken and scattered by patrol wagons which ran through it.

That night 500 policemen patrolled the district.

Only two strikers were known to be killed in the battle at the gate.

Many others were seriously hurt, in the main most injuries being cracked heads.

Patrolman Kaiser was badly hurt when a brick thrown by someone in the mob struck him on the head.

Patrolman Casey was rescued from being lynched when he took one of the wounded strikers to his home.

The exact number of gunshot wounds was never learned.

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IX. THE FOURTH OF MAY

The terror inspired by the great fire had lasted but a few days, the riots of 1877 reached their dreadful crisis in one afternoon and so the city was calm the morning after the battle at the McCormick Harvester Works.

Labor union headquarters began to make predictions of an early settlement of strikes and the comforting rumor went around that the great packing houses out in the stock yards were on the verge of yielding to the demands of their employees.

But in the afternoon disquieting reports were brought in to Chief Ebersold's office.

Spies, whose speech, the police claim, incited the McCormick trouble, had written a circular which was being spread broadcast throughout the city.

It ran as follows:

'Revenge ! Workingmen, to arms ! Your masters sent out their bloodhounds, the police. They killed six of your brothers at McCormick's yesterday afternoon; they killed the poor wretches because they had the courage to disobey the supreme will of your bosses; they killed them because they had dared to ask the shortening of the hours of toil; they killed them to show you, free American citizens, that you must be satisfied and contented with whatever your bosses condescend to allow you, or you will get killed.



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'You have for years suffered immeasurable iniquities; you have worked yourself to death; you have endured the pangs of want and hunger; your children you have sacrificed to the factory lords.

'In short, you have been miserable and obedient slaves all these years. Why? To satisfy the insatiable greed, to fill the coffers of your lazy, thieving masters.

'When you ask them now to lessen the burden they sent their bloodhounds out to shoot you murder you. If you are men, if you are the sons of your grandsires who shed their blood to save you, then you will rise in your might, Herculean, and destroy the hideous monster that seeks to destroy you. To arms ! We call you to arms ! YOUR BROTHERS.'

Other articles appeared in the Socialist and anarchist press and later in the day a circular printed in English and German called on all working men to attend a 'Great mass meeting tonight, at 7:30, at the Haymarket, Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halsted.

'Good speakers will be present to denounce the latest atrocious acts of the police the shooting of our fellow-working men yesterday. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.'

The strong force which had patrolled the vicinity of the Black Road all night were relieved in the morning by a squad who assisted the Pinkertons to maintain order in the vicinity of the McCormick works.

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Historians say the 'proprietor of that establishment expressed a determination to protect the workers at any cost and from the first of the trouble he exhibited the most courageous devotion to the position he had assumed in relation to the anarchistic socialists.'

A man on horseback scattered the call for a mass meeting throughout the city.

At Eighteenth street and Center avenue the drug store of Samuel Rosen feld was gutted by a mob of 3,000 people who called the druggist a 'spy' because the police had used his telephone to keep in touch with headquarters.

Capt. O'Donnell dispersed the crowd with the aid of Lieut. Barcell and 50 patrolmen.

Later in the day Lieut. Sheperd was sent out to disperse a crowd of 10,000 who had demolished and ransacked the saloon of Stanley Weiskopf.

The police were again called into action when some striking lumber workers and mechanics attacked six special guards in front of the office of a paint factory on Eighteenth street near Center avenue.

About 3 o'clock that afternoon a howling dog bounded down the Black Road vainly trying to outdistance a tin can tied to its tail.

A few minutes after this unusual messenger had passed several thousand men had gathered and were being advised to make open warfare on the harvester works.

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Detective Granger saw a revolver in a man's pocket and when he attempted to place him under arrest he was slugged. Instantly the streets were in a turmoil.

Patrolman John Small of the Hinman street station was shot through the hand while standing over the body of his senseless comrade and only the timely arrival of a detail of 10 men from the Twelfth street station prevented murder.

All afternoon heavy details of police were running back and forth through the factory districts dispersing crowds and while emptying a hall where some lumber handlers were holding a turbulent meeting, Patrolman James Bulman, of the Twelfth street station, was badly hurt when his head stopped a brick.

That evening there was a good deal of excitement in the vicinity of the city hall.

Chief Ebersold was seen going in and out of the mayor's office a number of times carrying the circulars which were being distributed.

He is said to have urged the mayor to prohibit the meeting.

Mayor Harrison refused, saving that everything would pass off quietly if the anarchists were left alone.

It happens that a commanding officer took it upon himself to march men over to attack the meeting, shortly after Mayor Harrison and the Chief of Police had left for their homes, causing loss of life and an upheaval, but which stamped out anarchism and quietened the socialists for years to come.

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Inspector John Bonfield was the man who most dreaded the mass meeting.

He secretly felt that something was going to happen and made preparations.

Following the developments of the anarchist movement in Chicago, with the greatest care, he formed opinions as to the real aims of the 'groups' and 'circles' who had held secret meetings within the city for years.

Bonfield dreaded another riot worse than that of the pseudo commune of 1877.

Detectives were seeking evidence of an anarchist plot to cause trouble and Capt. Schaak had already unearthed startling facts which were being elaborated upon.

Following a conference that evening, Ebersold and Bonfield made their preparations. Captain Ward, of the Third precinct, was ordered to bring all of his available men to the Desplaines street station.

And at 8 o'clock the building was crowded with one captain, seven lieutenants and 176 men.

Reserves aggregating 600 men were ordered held in readiness for immediate duty at the Central Detail, Harrison street and West and Each Chicago avenue stations.

The Second precinct was not called upon because of the strenuous past few days experienced by Captain O'Donnell and his men.

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Bonfield expected trouble and he told the chief so.

Ebersold allowed him to take personal charge and ordered him to report frequently.

About 9 o'clock the crowd moved, as though by common assent, from the square to a half block north on Desplaines street.

In the trial of the anarchists this was given a peculiar significance.

The prosecuting attorneys argued that it was made to facilitate the escape of the troublemakers, should any trouble occur.

It was also contended that the object of changing the meeting place was:

To consolidate the police force in a narrow street, in order that bombs thrown into their ranks might do more effective slaughter.

To draw the police into this narrow space, so when the bombs were thrown they would become confused, fire at each other, and to afford a better opportunity for shooting from the ambush the alleys afforded.

And to give the leaders a better chance to escape through the alleys.

The other side of the story is that the large flat wagon drawn up near the alley entrance provided an excellent speakers' platform, that a raw wet wind was blowing down the square, that rain was expected, and that Desplaines street was sheltered, whereas the square was not.

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Mayor Harrison was present when Parsons and Spies spoke, and left during the speech of the latter, telling Inspector Bonfield that he didn't expect any trouble.

It was not until shortly after Mayor Harrison went home and Inspector Bonfield had told Chief Ebersold it would be all right for him to go off duty that the sudden, unexpected and alarming reports came in of the terrible utterances of an anarchist by the name of Fielden.

It was now after 10 o'clock.

Bonfield, in order to prevent a riot, an uprising, a reign of terror, ordered out the police to disperse the crowd.

Marching in four divisions, two of which were to guard the rear against a rear attack, marched north on Desplaines street.

The mob consisted of an audience of 3,000, and many had brought their wives and children.

Captain Ward shouted the order to disperse.

A black object fell hissing in front of the second company of police.

It exploded with a roar and, answering the revolver shots of the police, came the flashes of guns from the sidewalk in the fleeing mob.

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Here is a portion of Bonfield's report which is worthy of mention:

'The explosion was caused by a dynamite bomb, which was thrown into our ranks from the east sidewalk and fell near the dividing line between the companies commanded by Lieutenants Fowler and Bowler.

'For an instant the entire command of the above named officers, with many of the first and third divisions, were thrown to the ground, alas ! many never to arise again.

'The men recovered instantly and returned the fire of the mob.

'Lieutenants Steele and Quinn charged the mob on the street, while the company of Lieutenant Hubbard, with the few uninjured members of the second division, swept both sidewalks with a hot and telling fire, and in a few minutes the anarchists were flying in every direction.

'I then gave the order to stop firing, fearing that some of our men in the darkness might fire upon one another, and ordered the patrol wagon to be called, made details to take care of the dead and wounded, placed guards around the stations, and called for physicians to attend our wounded men.

'It is surprising to many that our officers stood firm and were not demoralized under the trying circumstances.

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'It has been asserted that regular troops have become panic stricken from less cause.

'I see no account for it except this: The soldier acts as a part of a machine, rarely, if ever, when he is on duty is he allowed to act as an individual, or to use his personal judgment.

'A policeman's training makes him self-reliant.

'Day after day, night after night, he goes on duty alone, and when in conflict with thief and burglar he has to depend upon his own individual exertions.

'The soldiers, being a part of the machine, it follows when part gives out, the rest is useless until the rest is repaired.

'The policeman, being a machine himself, rarely, if ever, gives up till he lies on the ground, unable to rise again.

'In conclusion I beg leave to report that the conduct of the men and officers, with few exceptions, was admirable; as a military man said to me the next day, 'Worth the heroes of a hundred battles?'

'Of one officer I wish to make special mention.

'Immediately after the explosion I looked behind me to see the greater portion of the second division on the ground.

'I gave the order to the men to close up and in an instant Sergeant John E. Fitzpatrick was at my side and repeated the order.'

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The Casualty List of the Riot.

Of Lieutenant George Hubbard's command: Patrick Flavin, injured; Jacob Ebinger, injured; John J. Kelley, injured; James Wilson, Injured; Frank Andrews, injured; Michael O'Brien, injured; David Hogan, injured.

Of Lieutenant James Bowler's command: John J. Barrett and Michael Sheehan, fatally hurt; John Reid, bullet wounds in both legs below the knees; Lawrence Murphy, half of left foot blown off by shell, two shell wounds in right leg, one in right hip, two bullet wounds in right leg, also one in left side of neck; John E. Doyle, two bullet wounds in right leg below knee and three shell wounds in left leg below the knee; Arthur Conolly, two shell wounds in right leg, bullet wound in right arm; Nicholas Shannon, bullet wound in back, 17 shell wounds in lower part of both legs;

Adam Barber, bullet wound in right heel and shell wounds in lower and back part of both legs; James Conway, shell wounds through lower part of right leg; Thomas McEnery, ten shell wounds in both legs; Patrick Hartford, two shell wounds in right leg, bullet wound through right heel and three toes of left foot shot off; Louis Johnson, shell wound in lower part of left leg; Frank Tyrell, two shell wounds in fleshy part of left thigh; August Keller, shell wound above left hip; bullet in left side; James Brady, four shell wounds in lower part of both legs; John H. King, shell wound in lower part of right jaw and two bullet wounds in right leg.

Of Lieutenant James P. Stanton's command: The Lieutenant received two wounds in calf of right leg, one in right thigh, one in right side, one in right forearm from shell and received pistol wounds in right forearm;

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Patrolmen: Alex Jameson, shot in left thigh and left wrist; Timothy O'Sullivan, pistol shot in right thigh; Thomas Halley, trampled on and bruised; Jacob Hansen, right leg crushed by shell, amputated above knee, also shot twice in left hip and left ankle was fractured by shell; Michael Horan, shot in right forearm and thigh; Peter Butterly, wounded in both legs below knee by shell and shot in right forearm; Joseph Norman, wounded by shell in left hand and right heel; Thomas Hennessy, wounded by shell in both legs below knee and in left thigh; William Burns, slight shell wound in right instep; Charles Fink, shot badly in both thighs and wounded by shell in left ankle; Mathias Degan, killed by shell wounds in abdomen and legs; Bernard Murphy, large shell wound on right side of head and another in left thigh; Thomas Brophy, left hand badly wounded by shell;

Charles Whitney, badly hurt when shell fragment penetrated chest; Thomas Redden's left leg was crushed by shell which also wounded him in both arms and face.

Of Lieutenant Francis Penzen's command: Andrew O'Day, bruised on right knee; Patrick Nash, left breast bruised; Patrick McLaughlin, right breast bruised; Henry Smith, wounded by bullet in right shoulder.

Of Lieutenant J. P. Beard's command: Daniel Cramer, neck grazed by bullet; Matten Cullen, collar bone broken; Frank Murphy, three ribs broken and ankle bruised.

The only man who disgraced his uniform was Patrolman Charles Dombrowski, a new member of the force, who fled to a friend's house on Halsted street.

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Seven policemen were killed, or died as a result of their wounds. These were:

Mathias Degan, who attempted to walk to the station though horribly wounded and who dropped dead half way;

John J. Barret was the next to go; only 25 years old, he died the second morning.

George Miller and Timothy Flavin next followed; the operation amputating the latter's leg didn't help.

Patrolman Michael Sheehan died the following Sunday, being followed by Thomas Redden, who died on May 17.

Nels Hansen, the seventh victim, did not die till after seven weeks of torture.

Following the riot the police proceeded to stamp out the anarchist organizations of the city.

Hundreds of secret headquarters were raided and in many of these large quantities of dynamite, arms and ammunition were found.

The tremendous excitement caused by the trial of the men obliterated the work of the department in the newspapers, but this aided rather than hindered the activities of the police.

The anarchist circles and societies disbanded never to meet again with the freedom they had formerly enjoyed.



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Secret records and data which the department had collected in the years preceding the riot were used and with the verdict of guilty, which was returned against the men came, the assurance that the city was free from the danger of organized anarchy.

The jury sentenced August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg to death and found Oscar Neebe guilty of murder and sentenced him to 15 years in the penitentiary.

On the 10th of November Louis Lingg placed a dynamite bomb in his mouth and lit the fuse.

The lower part of his face was blown away and he died during the afternoon, bearing his pain like a stoic.

On the same afternoon Governor Richard Oglesby commuted the sentences of Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab to 20 years imprisonment.

The men met their death bravely on the scaffold on the 9th of December.

Thousands of people surrounded the jail and policemen armed with clubs and Winchesters patrolled the inner edge of the rope fence which was erected to keep back the crowds.

Another squad of men were stationed on the top of the jail with rifles to command the crowd.

Discovery of plots to liberate the men by blowing up the jail by Detective Herman Scheuttler caused every precaution possible to be taken to watch the crowd.

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The Chicago avenue water tower was guarded for weeks before and after the hanging against a similar plot.

Following the funeral and parade, at which many of the anarchist societies were represented, two funds were collected.

More than \$10,000 was subscribed to care for the bereft families and a \$10,000 monument to the policemen who had been killed and injured in the riot was erected in Union Park.

Today Herman Schuettler is First Deputy Superintendent of Police.

During the winter months when the anarchists are the most active, he still details men to attend the meetings of the radicals and a secret service squad keeps him informed as to the hidden moves of the trouble makers.

Mrs. Luella Parsons, wife of Albert Parsons, still lectures on anarchy, but the attendance at her meetings is dwindling year by year.

The old group is going to join the four men who were executed so long ago and a younger generation who want reform by legislation is here.

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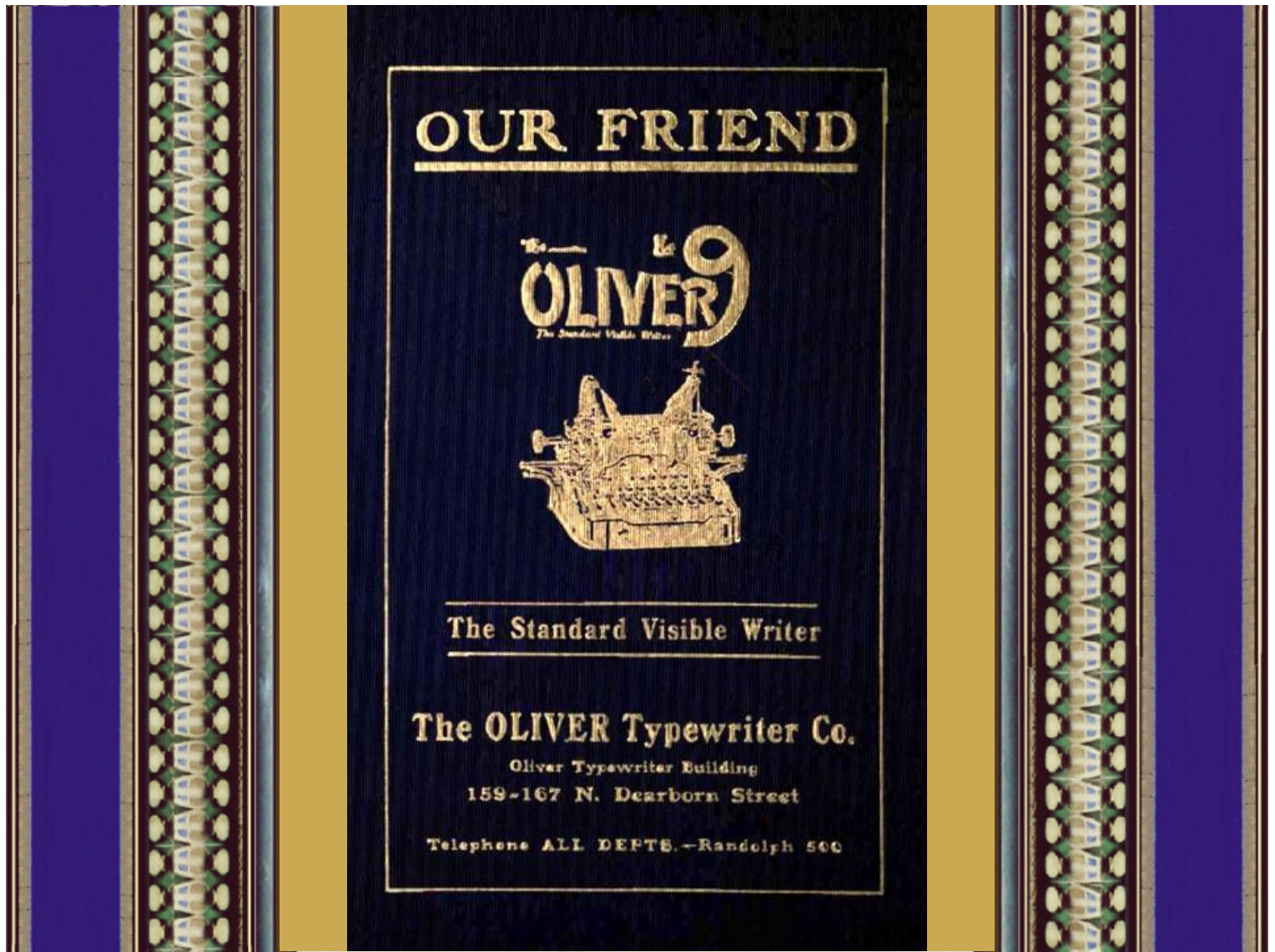
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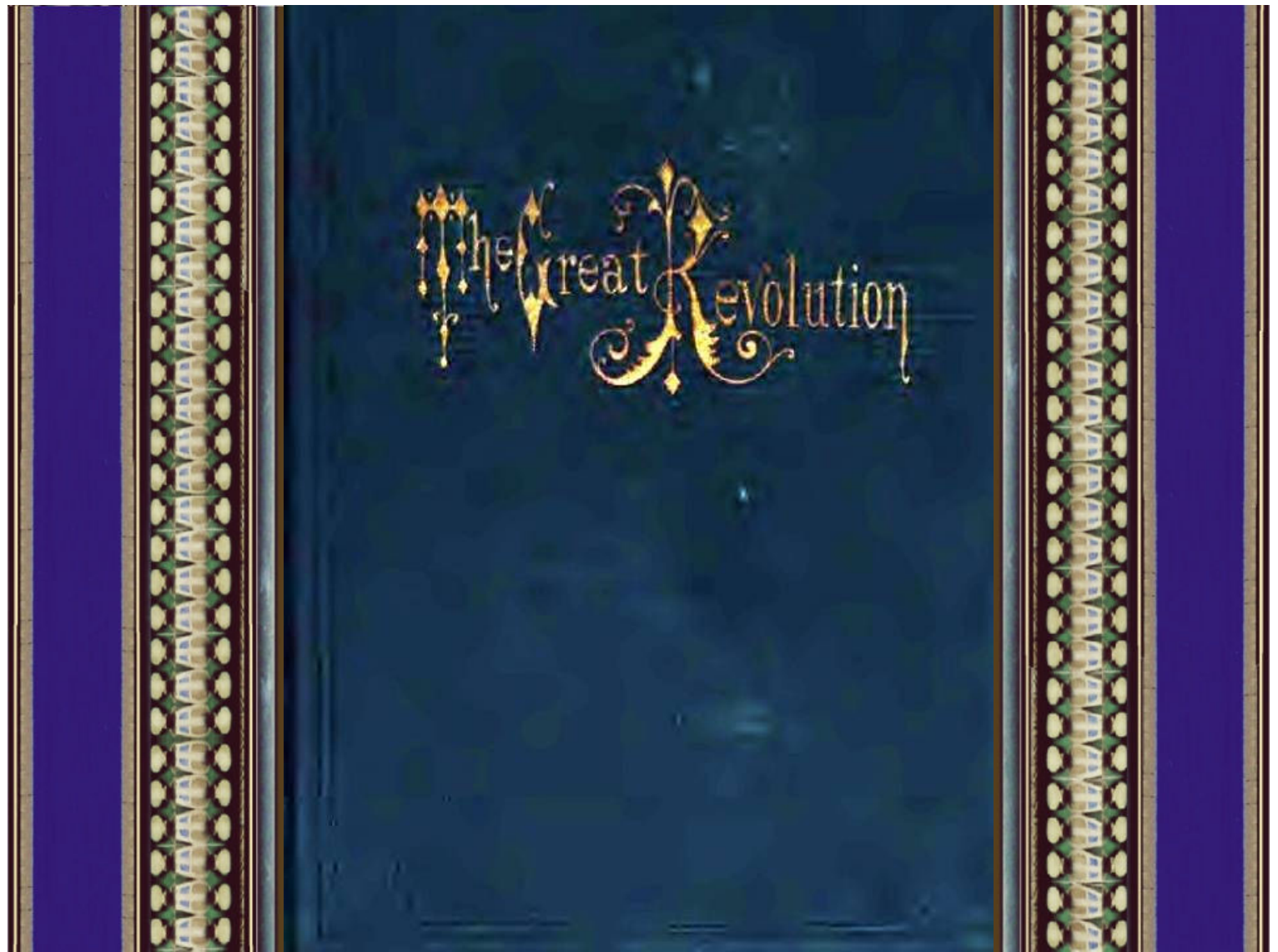
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THE
GREAT REVOLUTION,

A HISTORY OF THE

Rise and Progress of the People's Party

IN THE CITY OF

CHICAGO AND COUNTY OF COOK,

WITH

SKETCHES OF THE ELECT IN OFFICE.

BY M. L. AHERN.

CHICAGO:
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THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

PART I.

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The People's Party was built after a very peculiar fashion. The plans and specifications of the doughty structure were prepared by a party of religious adventurers, known as "The Committee of Seventy"—an organization of gentlemen constructed in the interest of temperance, immediately after the passage of the State Liquor Law. Mr. Joseph Medill filled the important duties of contractor; and Mr. Elmer Washburn—whose acquaintance with durable stone work was never questioned—acted as sub-contractor. Before the building was completed, it is true Mr. Medill departed for Europe; and when it was completed, it is a well-known fact that Mr. Washburn suddenly and mysteriously disappeared; leaving behind Messrs. A. C. Hesing, Daniel O'Hara, H. D. Colvin, and others—who were merely assistants—to enjoy the fruits of their labor. These facts to the contrary notwithstanding, the People's Party is an edifice nobody need feel ashamed of.

Messrs. Hesing, O'Hara and Company have decided that the structure will be far more substantial than its predecessor. No pains will be spared to make it

what it should be. Among other improvements, it is said, Mr. O'Hara has brought into requisition an ingenious device—for these days—whereby the People's money will be perfectly secure, and can be counted at any moment without extraordinary public excitement.

Two errors by the Medillian administration, it may be said, are chiefly responsible for what is known as the People's Party. This organization, it will be allowed, to-day holds the balance of power in the great city of Chicago. How those two errors occurred is best known to the administration during whose reign they were committed.

One error was the importation from Joliet, Ill., of a Superintendent of Police for Chicago. The other error was the attempt to enforce an oppressive liquor ordinance, suggested by a party of men calling themselves "The Committee of Seventy." There was another error, about which the daily press has spoken considerably. The *Tribune*, of December 15, 1873, referring thereto, said:

"The disclosures published elsewhere regarding the defalcation of the City Treasurer, Mr. David A. Gage, amply justify all the charges brought against him by his opponents in the recent city election. They also justify a change in the city government. Having supported Mr. Gage in good faith, and having disbelieved the charges preferred against him until a few days ago, when we learned the real facts from one of the bondsmen, we are now free to acknowledge that the People's Party were right from the beginning, so far as they made their demand that the city money be counted.

Mr. Gage is a defaulter. A manful acceptance of all the consequences of his acts is the best way out of his present difficulties. We believe that he has sufficient property to pay everything he owes to the city in time. Certainly that, added to the security of his official bond, is sufficient. Meanwhile, he has placed the City Government in grave embarrassments." * * * *

For the benefit of the reader, it may be stated that the *Chicago Tribune* was an Opposition paper, and the David A. Gage, of whom it speaks, City Treasurer, under the Medillian administration. Full particulars regarding Mr. Gage's misfortune will be found, hereafter, under the head, "Counting the Money."

As regards Error No. 1: The gentleman imported from Joliet was known as Elmer Washburn. At whose instance the Mayor, acting under the Mayor's Bill (passed for the benefit of cities exceeding 10,000 inhabitants), came to be convinced that there was not a solitary man in Chicago, fit to be the Superintendent of Police of the city in which he lived; that in fact he must needs go to Joliet after him, is beyond ordinary comprehension. Certain it is that Mr. Washburn, when he made that trip from Joliet to Chicago, was an ill-fated passenger. From the moment he made his first appearance in the habiliments of his office, it was painfully evident that Mr. Washburn, while apparently a very fine gentleman, had mistaken his vocation. He did not seem to comprehend the duty of Superintendent of Police from the outset, in but very rare instances. Whether he was acting under impulse or instruction, his orders touch-

ing police duty form the strangest record this generation has ever witnessed in this particular line. His order for twelve hours successive service by the patrolmen, among other fatal mistakes, made him very unpopular among his men; and his disposition of the force regarding the detection of liquor-sellers on Sunday, while unwary travelers were being sand-bagged with impunity, made him the target of most extensive abuse. At the approach of the fall elections, the following, in regard to Mr. Washburn, appeared in a leading journal:

"The leaders of the Republican party in this city have just awakened to the fact—long ago apparent to the blindest—that the association of moral ideas is not as strong as it formerly was in this city. They look profound astonishment when they get on that subject, and remark, 'We have been losing votes,' and vainly inquire 'Where is the leak?'

At last, they think they have found it. It is Superintendent Washburn."

The *Times*, of Wednesday, October 22, 1873, under the head of "How He Does It," contained the following:

"If anybody anywhere knows of anything that has not been done—outside of his duty—by a Chicago policeman, and will kindly inform Mr. Washburn what that particular thing is, he will detail some of his force to do it at once. In this category of things done should be included everything except the suppression of crime. This, however, is a department of effort in which our excellent chief has no ambition. What he is evidently attempting to do, and

which he has attained a most astonishing success in doing, is doing every possible thing except his duty. So marked is this line of action on the part of our chief, that it leads the *Times* to make a suggestion which, it believes, will be greatly to the benefit of the city, by enabling Chicago to avail itself of the services of a very excellent man. This suggestion is that, in order to have our police business thoroughly attended to, Mr. Washburn should be made comptroller of the currency, or elected as a Trustee in Hyde Park. Once in either of these positions, or any similar one, Mr. Washburn would at once give his whole attention to the police work of Chicago, from the idiosyncrasy in his nature to do with great vigor that which he is not expected to do, and which is entirely outside of his official position. It is true that as such Comptroller, he would pay no attention to the currency, or, if a Trustee of Hyde Park, he would not have the slightest interest in the doings of that dominion. As a Trustee of Hyde Park, he would esteem it his especial duty to put down houses of ill-fame, and bunco-players, just as now; while Chief of the Chicago police, he feels it to be his duty to regulate affairs over in the State of Indiana. As Comptroller of the currency, he would at once institute measures against the ten thousand and odd criminals of Chicago, just as now; while Superintendent of our police, he employs himself as a boss-tailor by inventing a new roll for the lappel of a coat, or adds an inch to its tails. It is quite certain that it is only by some such *ruse* as this that the public will ever succeed in getting Mr. Washburn to attend to properly policing the Garden City. Meanwhile,

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until something is accomplished, as above suggested, the people will watch with interest the vagaries of the erratic Superintendent. When he has arranged affairs in Indiana to suit his ideas, he will probably look into things in Iowa and Kansas. We may also venture to hint to him that the currency act needs tinkering, and which being altogether out of his line, he will be proportionately anxious to take hold of it. This attended to, the spots on the sun might be looked into, and then he might apply himself to discovering a wash that would take the stripes out of a zebra. Of course, there is no reason why the stripes should be taken out of a zebra, which assurance, it is certain, will awaken all Mr. Washburn's ambition to take them out at once. Meanwhile, the thieves, bunko-players, and the rest of the guild, will have to have their own way until such a time as Mr. Washburn's successor shall be appointed."

The following touching farewell notice, given to the mysteriously disappearing Superintendent by a leading journal, will convey an idea of the popularity of his *régime*:

"Elmer Washburn will leave Chicago in about the same manner that he came, with this exception: Many regretted his coming, and but few will sigh at his departure. Those who have entertained the idea that he contemplated resisting the power of the Mayor's bill, or that he would remain in Chicago after his head was chopped off, would undoubtedly be convinced of their error should they visit his late residence, No. 97 Twenty-Second street. The card, "For Rent," is on the door, and not a sign of Elmer, or any member of his household, can be perceived by the closest scru-

tiny. In a somewhat mysterious manner, his goods and chattels were carted to the Twenty-Second street depot, where they were deposited in a freight car, of either the Illinois or Michigan Central Railroad, and are, before this time, far away. As a master-stroke of economy, the Superintendent detailed one of the patrolmen from the Second Precinct station, to assist in the removal of his goods. On yesterday, rag-pickers were poking about the yard, No. 97; but they found nothing. Our Superintendent is a careful man, and permits nothing to go to waste. Where he will go when he delivers up his star of authority, no mortal knows, but there is a good army whose prayers, could they be of avail, would certainly place one or two oceans between Elmer and Chicago."

As regards error No. 2: In the fog succeeding the Great Fire, the organization known as a Committee of Seventy sprung into an active existence. Contemporaneously, a Committee of Safety was working energetically, whose creation was suggested as a matter of vigilance regarding the frequent commission of crime in those days. Those Committees should not be confounded. Among the members of said organization of Seventy were, on the outset, and for some time in fact, several very worthy gentlemen. It was a prominent attraction for a time. It then retired from the public gaze. After an interval, however, what was left of it besought the Mayor to enforce the liquor ordinance, the most objectionable features of which come under the head of "Misdemeanors," in the records of the Common Council. To the prayer of the petitioners,

Mayor Medill finally acceded, and issued an order for the enforcement of the Sunday ordinance. The measure of German-American indignation, at this juncture, was full to overflowing. A committee of this element of our population, appointed by a mass-meeting, called upon his Honor, the Mayor, and assured him that the law was too stringent; but without avail.

The opposition, while quite universal among the dealers—who considered the order most oppressive—was most spirited from this quarter, as the custom among the German people had become sacred to sit beneath the umbrage of some spreading arbor, of a Sunday, and sip in harmony the flowing nectar. It was a custom those people had transplanted from the Fatherland.

The movement was denounced by the German-American element everywhere, as a blow aimed directly at their liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the country and the State; in fact, they regarded it as an effort to enthrone detested Know-Nothingism in the midst of American citizens of foreign nativity. Indignation meetings followed in quick succession throughout the entire city. The commingling of the religious element with politics was particularly nauseating, inasmuch as it even foreshadowed to them the possible loss of freedom of conscience.

The first shot fired was heard in the Seventeenth Ward. At this meeting, an invitation to co-operate was extended to all liberal elements of all parties and nationalities prone to combat an attempt to destroy personal liberty. A great

German mass-meeting followed at Aurora Turner Hall, on Milwaukee Avenue. Mr. A. C. Hesing, on this occasion, instructed his hearers that they must assure their fellow citizens that they were for good order every day, as they were.

From this point forward, the Liberal movement steadily advanced. At the meetings in the several wards, delegates were appointed upon whom the Union could implicitly rely. Those gentlemen met in Bismarck Hall, and appointed an Agitation Committee. This Committee prepared an Address, from which the following extracts are selected: "A government that rests on material force alone, and adopts coercive measures to compel the people to follow a certain line of conduct, must always be a tyranny, whatever form it assumes." "The question * * * * is that concerning the renewed attempts to enforce certain laws which, for some time, had been obsolete; and to lend assistance to their sanctioning power by additional legislation, and which, for the sake of brevity, is familiarly styled the Temperance and Sunday Laws."

To the Address were appended resolutions pressing a thorough reform of the Civil Service; advocating economy; urging the establishment of more schools, with competent teachers, as a preventative of crime; denouncing arrests where a summons would answer; placing police duty in its proper channel; recognizing the right of the citizen to pass the Sunday in his own way, provided he did not interfere with the choice of any other person; recommending temperance in all things, and a reasonable regulation of the

liquor business, such as the appointment of inspectors, and the fining of dealers in impure stuffs; and demanding that drunkards be held strictly accountable as well for their acts committed while drunk, as for committing the act of getting drunk.

The principles embodied in the foregoing mainly constituted the platform adopted at the great mass-meeting in Kingsbury Hall. Cemented by those principles, the great legion of foreign-born Americans, with a very fair sprinkling of native-born Americans, marched to an overwhelming triumph, under the banner of the People's Party, November 4, 1873.

The enforcement of the obnoxious Sunday ordinance came within the province of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners; as also did the manner in which Superintendent of Police Washburn would enforce said ordinance.

Particulars concerning the same have been carefully taken from the proceedings of the Board; all of which have been classified under the head, "Medill—Washburn—Sheridan," as those three gentlemen represented the two sides to this matter—in fact, it may be added, the two sides to various other matters. So many changes have taken place in the Board that the writer deemed fit to go as far back as the inauguration of the Fire-proof Ticket. Incidents illustrative of Mr. Washburn's conduct, otherwise, are contained therein.

MEDILL—WASHBURN—SHERIDAN.

Mancel Talcott and Jacob Rehm joined Mr. Sheridan as Police Commissioners with the success of the Fire-proof Ticket. Talcott's entry was imposing. His brow was furrowed with great thoughts apparently, and his lips were set expressive of marvelous intention. The advance of Rehm was much less pretentious. He walked into the Board room like any ordinary individual, and took his seat beside Mr. Sheridan without the least suggestion of importance. Mr. Talcott was elected President of the Board at once. For some time, all was harmony. The Board of Police, controlling the two great arms of the city government,—the Police and Fire Departments,—became immediately the cynosure of the public eye. The necessity of a good Fire Department was uppermost in the public mind as a natural result of the experience of the great fire. The skeleton of perished life and property rose up before all citizens alike, and pointed to a future when the grim ordeal of October 9, 1871, might easily be repeated. It was the necessity of the hour, in accordance with the platform of the Fire-proof Party, that the Board should enforce with rigor every ordinance

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enacted by the Council for protection against fire. This the Board scrupulously did.

In the spring of 1872, Mr. Rehm resigning, the Mayor appointed in his place Ernest F. C. Klokke. The Board was now composed of Messrs. Talcott, Sheridan and Klokke. About this juncture, the President of the Board, inflated, it would appear, by complimentary notices from the Press, fell into the error of supposing that Talcott constituted the Board of Police, and that his colleagues were merely spectators, as it were. He would fain be Dictator. Such action on the part of Mr. Talcott necessarily fastened upon him the eye of the Press. Hence he derived great titles: "Grand Sachem," "Papa Talcott," "Mr. Oldtalcott," and so-forth. His reign subsequently was one series of strange movements. When he withdrew from the Board, however, he brought with him the warmest personal friendship of his colleagues.

Upon the inauguration of Mr. Klokke, the first matter of importance that arose was the removal by the Mayor of Superintendent of Police Kennedy. This occurred on July 29, 1872. On August 13, 1872, Elmer Washburn succeeded. Mr. Washburn was not a resident of Chicago; knew nothing of its ways, wicked or otherwise, it appears; could not point out the haunts of her evil-doers; indeed, his only qualification to rule a police force was the result of his experience in Joliet State Penitentiary, attending to convicts. The moment Mr. Kennedy was removed, speculation became rife as to his successor. It was presumed that Mr. Medill, with his great good sense, would select, if

not an officer from the police force, at least a man conversant with Chicago criminal life, and the way in which to deal therewith. Mr. Medill pursued exactly the different course, however, and proceeded to Joliet State Prison to find a man competent to act as Superintendent of Police of the great city of Chicago. This may be set down as the first grave mistake of the Medillian administration. The act, it cannot be disputed, caused general mortification among Mr. Medill's warmest friends. What policy actuated the Mayor in his action it is impossible to conceive. It was certainly a most discouraging affair to the police force thus made hopeless of deserved promotion; and the marvel is that it did not totally demoralize them. The consequence hereof would be terrible, at the time, when criminals were flocking in by scores from all parts of the country, and murders were being attempted and committed in almost every district of the city.

The necessities of the hour at this particular period of Chicago's history could not be overlooked. It appeared evident to our best citizens that all must act to protect themselves and their homes from concerted outrage at the hands of cut-throats.

A meeting was held on September 12, 1872, in the Chamber of Commerce, on Market street. The purpose of the convention was the repression of crime which, with the resurrection of the city, had assumed gigantic proportions. Henry Greenebaum presided. Three committees were appointed for the three divisions, and comprised twenty-five leading citizens. On September 30th, another meeting

was held, called by the Committee of Seventy, then existing for some time, in the interest of temperance. Police Commissioner Talcott was present, and stated that nine-tenths of the crime was induced by drunkenness, and advocated the enforcement of the law closing saloons on the Sabbath. To reach this result, a Committee of Fifteen was sent to Mayor Medill.

This gentleman told the committee that the movement was rather impracticable; the law could not be enforced. The Mayor's address on this occasion was substantially as follows:

"After referring to the demand that the saloons be closed on Sunday, His Honor inquired if this meant that therein all drinking should be prevented, or that to outward appearances no liquor must be consumed therein. The demand clearly stated was this: that the Mayor is commanded to prevent the masses of the people of Chicago from drinking liquor on Sunday in places licensed to supply them on the other six days of the week. Could this be done with the insignificant police force? It appeared to be thought that the saloons had been recently opened on that day, when, in fact, they had never ceased to furnish liquor on any Sunday since the incorporation of the city, more than thirty years ago. Efforts had been made by preceding Mayors to prevent the practice; but the most that was ever accomplished—and that for a short time only—was to force the keepers to pull down their blinds and shut their front doors while the drinking went on. The hotels closed their bars, and the waiters supplied the guests at their rooms. To this extent he thought

the Sunday ordinance could be enforced, but it was questionable if any less liquor would be consumed. He was willing to issue an order to the police to close the saloons on Sunday, but could not give any assurance that drinking would be stopped. In no city like Chicago, with a mixed population, had the attempt ever succeeded. His Honor proceeded into a careful consideration of the matter to prove the strength of his position. He asked the Committee how could the police prove that liquor was being drunk on the premises, with the street door locked and the windows shaded? Should they be ordered to break in the doors and smash the windows on suspicion? Or should they put on citizen's clothes, slip around through the alley to the kitchen, and sneak in, call for liquor, and drink it? Or was it expected that he himself should do it? It could not be done in Chicago. Again, while the ordinance forbade the saloon keepers to sell liquor on Sunday, it did not forbid the citizen to buy from him on Sunday and drink. There was no penalty for purchasing and imbibing, and it was hard to convince the dealers that it was wrong to sell on the first day of the week, when it was legal for anybody to purchase and drink it on that day. His Honor very sensibly remarked that to stop liquor drinking would require the aid of one teetotaler policeman to be stationed in every saloon, billiard hall, house of ill-fame and tavern in Chicago—say 3,000 in all. The tax-fighters made it hard work to support 450 policemen; and most of the force sympathized with the saloons, and he had no power to discharge them. He had repeatedly made known to members of the Temperance

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Organization that he would revoke any saloon keeper's license who was convicted before a magistrate of selling on Sunday. Any citizen knowing it to be done had the legal right to complain before any Justice of the Peace in Chicago, and make proof and have the keeper fined. His Honor closed his address by saying to the Committee that if their meeting supposed that drinking ought be freely indulged on six days of the week, and could be suppressed on the recurring seventh, they had studied human nature to little purpose, and had their first lessons yet to learn."

On October 8, the committee published a reply, accusing the executive department of the city with cowardice. From the reply the following extract is taken: "All the facts go to show that whenever an honest endeavor has been put forth to enforce the Sunday liquor law, it has been successful. The difficulty lies in this, that the liquor interest in our city is active and united, and exerts a controlling influence in the nominating caucuses and conventions. The result is, we have executive officers chosen by their votes who have not the conscience nor the moral courage to do right, and rather violate their oaths of office than to offend the voting power of the saloons, to which they owe their elections."

The report was signed by C. H. Fowler, Abbott E. Kittridge and Philip Meyers, "by order of the Citizens' Committee."

On October 10, Mayor Medill, in a conversation, claimed that the reply of the Committee was very unfair, and referred to the fact that they were quick at seeing the mote in other people's eyes; they should cast the beam out of their own.

The Washingtonian and Father Matthews' Associations never resorted to the constabulary, to prevent men, by animal process, from drinking, but appealed to the mind and conscience; and their success was wonderful.

On the same day, the Committee had an interview with the Police Commissioners. Talcott favored prohibition. Klokke objected to extreme measures, as unadvisable; considering the enforcement of the ordinance impracticable. Sheridan was not present.

On the same day, Mayor Medill, having evidently weakened, sent the following communication to the Board of Police:

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Gentlemen: I was waited upon last week by a committee of clergy and laity, who presented some resolutions adopted by a public meeting, asking that the saloons be closed on Sunday, and the ordinance on that subject be enforced. In the general conversation that followed, I expressed a perfect willingness to undertake to do whatever was practicable in the premises, but also some doubts whether with the small police force at command, liquor-drinking on the first day of the week could be effectually prevented in the city. I asked for the active support and assistance of those whom they represented in making complaints before the magistrates, in helping to procure evidence against those who violate the ordinance. But the proposition was coldly received and cynically disposed of. I was unable to procure any promise of efficient aid, whether moral, religious, legal, or physical;

their business seemed to be censure, but not to encourage or support the authorities. I observe in the partial report of the interview by their sub-committee, that they waited on your Board and obtained more encouragement as to the practicability of enforcing the ordinance. They say (*extract from newspaper*): "On the contrary, the Commissioners and Superintendent of Police upon whom the Committee also called the same day, declared themselves ready to enforce such an order when issued by the Mayor, and they anticipated no serious trouble in doing so."

I am happy to learn that you anticipate no difficulty in stopping liquor-drinking in the saloons on Sunday, if an order is issued by the Mayor to that effect.

I *therefore* and hereby issue said order, and ask your Board to enforce Section 4, of Chapter 25, of the City Ordinances, and all other ordinances relating thereto.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

It may be well to state that no official information was given to His Honor as to the attitude of the Board.

On October 25, there was issued, by the Committee of Seventy, an "Address to the People," in which the closing of saloons Sundays was advocated. On October 26, the Mayor received a committee of Germans, who went away satisfied with his position. On October 28, a portion of the Committee of Twenty-Five met, and committed itself to the Sunday law; whereupon Mr. Greenebaum resigned his position. Mr. Hesing also abandoned the organization.

The best epitaph that could be written on the tombstone of

the Committee of Seventy is contained in the following conclusion of the *Tribune's* article: "THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY SOON ABSORBED THE SMALLER ORGANIZATIONS. IT PUT A TICKET IN THE FIELD LAST YEAR, BUT ITS FIRST VENTURE IN POLITICS WAS NOT ENCOURAGING. DURING THE WINTER IT WAS DORMANT; BUT SOME THREE MONTHS SINCE, IT SMELT THE BATTLE AFAR OFF, AND CAME OUT OF ITS WINTER'S QUARTERS. IT PROCEEDED TO ORGANIZE THE RECENT CAMPAIGN, IN WHICH IT MET WITH A CRUSHING REVERSE. HEREAFTER, IT WILL BE REMEMBERED IN THE HISTORY OF LOCAL POLITICS FOR GOOD INTENTIONS, FOR MISERABLE INEFFICIENCY AS A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, AND FOR ITS FAILURE TO EXECUTE THE DESIGN FOR WHICH IT WAS ORGANIZED."

The fact was, that the Committee of Seventy made a mistake in going into the political business, and never showed a more illustrious example than when, in the Grand Pacific, they constructed that "Law and Order Ticket."

So much for the Committee of Seventy.

On December 2d, 1872, Mr. Talcott resigning, C. A. Reno was appointed to the Presidency of the Police Board. The Board was now, Reno, Sheridan and Klokke. On the inauguration of Mr. Reno, it became apparent that the Superintendent of Police was arrogating too much, having issued various orders without its approval. It was resolved, therefore, that all orders should be submitted before issued.

On January 25, 1873, as an evidence of discontent among the police, the Board received a communication from the force, asking to be relieved from the order issued by the

Superintendent, compelling them to travel their beats for twelve successive hours. The order impressed the Board at once as tyrannical in the extreme. They accordingly ordered the Superintendent to conform with the established practice of patrol duty.

Now war was declared. The Superintendent failing to comply, it was evident he was acting under the advice of the Law Department concerning the power conferred by the Mayor's bill, and the Board of Police seized the opportunity to test the question whether they had any power at all. On January 28, 1873, accordingly, the Secretary of the Board was directed to present charges against the Superintendent of Police for neglect of duty, incompetency, disobedience of orders, in the violation of the rules and regulations, by enforcing unauthorized orders, and annulling the orders of the Board. Then Dr. Ward was appointed Acting Superintendent. So here was the spectacle of two Police Superintendents at one and the same time, issuing orders of a contradictory nature to the Police Department.

The second volley in the battle of disputed rights was fired from the Mayor's office January 26, 1873. It was a communication from Mayor Medill to the Police Commissioners, notifying said Board of the removal of Police Commissioners Reno and Klokke. The Board concurred in refusing to recognize the authority of the Mayor in said removal. They also instructed the Acting Superintendent to recognize no other authority than the Board which was elected by the people, and a majority of whom were commissioned by the Governor.

From this date up to February 24, 1873, no business was transacted in the Board rooms.

On this day, Carlile Mason and Levi P. Wright, having been appointed by the Mayor, presented certificates. Police Commissioner Sheridan thereupon arose in the crowded rooms of the Police Board, and, with unruffled precision, read the following protest:

"The Council having confirmed the Mayor's nominees for Police Commissioners, and the Mayor and Comptroller having refused to adjust the claims of persons furnishing supplies to the Police and Fire Departments, as well as the claims of the members of said departments, until such time as some other person more acceptable than Mr. Reno, acting as President of the Board, certifies to the correctness of said claims, it becomes necessary that something be done to relieve from embarrassment all those having just claims against the city. There is no doubt in my mind that the Mayor and Comptroller will recognize Messrs. Mason and Wright as the authorized Commissioners, and that, consequently, the business of the departments may be carried on by them, whatever be the merits of their claims as contestants for the position of Police Commissioners. *I am Police Commissioner*, and cannot, if I would, neglect the duties of my office with impunity. *I must act*, and it becomes my duty to act effectively; and, in order to do so, I am constrained by the action of the Mayor and Comptroller to act with Messrs. Mason and Wright, but I do so only to advance the interests of the city, and maintain the discipline and efficiency of the Police and Fire Departments, and not because

I have any doubt as to the legality of the claims of Reno and Klokke; and consequently I will have to serve under protest until this conflict of authority shall be determined by due process of law. I protest, because I am fully satisfied that Commissioners Reno and Klokke, having been elected by the voters of Cook county to the office of Police Commissioners, and having qualified under that election, were in the lawful exercise of the functions of their office, when the Board suspended from duty Superintendent Washburn for inefficiency, neglect of duty, insubordination, and conduct unbecoming a police officer, and that, consequently they were guilty of no offence for which they could be justly or lawfully removed from office; and because I am also satisfied that the power claimed and attempted to be exercised by the Mayor, under and by virtue of the act known as the 'Mayor's Bill,' is *contrary to the genius of our republican institutions* and the spirit of our Constitution, and, also, that even if the power exists, the arbitrary, unjust, and unnecessary exercise of it would not be sustained or even tolerated by the Courts."

The first matter of importance coming before the new Board was the dismissal of the charges against Washburn, February 26, 1873. On April 7, business commenced with the removal by the Mayor of Sergeants Douglas, Macauley, Rehm, and Bischoff. Their offence consisted in obedience of orders issued by the Board of Police.

Then followed, on April 28, 1873, Order No. 20, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, }
CHICAGO, April 28, 1873. }

General Order No. 20.

1. The commanding officers of districts and precincts will require their men to enter frequently on Sunday all places or rooms on their respective beats where they have any good reason to suspect that intoxicating drinks are sold, or that cards or other games of chance are being played, for the purpose of obtaining evidence, if any exist, of the violation of the provisions of Section 3, Chapter 28, of the Revised Ordinances of 1873. And complaint shall be entered in accordance with the provisions of Section 2, General Order No. 6, 1873.

2. In all cases where violations of the provisions of Section 3, Chapter 28, of the Revised Ordinances of 1873 shall occur, and it shall be difficult to determine whom to summon, the officer will demand that the license be shown and enter complaint against the licensee. If no license is produced, the officer will demand the name and residence of the party or parties who are tending the bar, if the same are unknown to him, and enter complaint against him or them. If such party or parties fail or refuse to give their name or residence, the officer will arrest such party or parties at once, take him or them to the lockup, and enter complaint for the same offense.

3. In no case named in this order shall doors, windows, or fastenings be broken or forced to gain admission.

ELMER WASHBURN,
General Superintendent.

The foregoing was the production, it is supposed, of Mayor Medill, Washburn, and the Law Department. This order Mr. Sheridan opposed in his might. Finding it impossible to convince the Mayor of its unwisdom, the Commissioner entered the following protest: "I protest because I regard the order as *unnecessary, odious, and oppressive*; because the members of the police force are not vested under the charter with the power or authority to lawfully comply with the order, and if they do comply with it, they will have to do so at their own peril; because it is to my mind clearly unconstitutional, Section 6, Article 2, of the Constitution being as follows: 'The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.'"

To this iron-clad remonstrance, Messrs. Mason and Wright, on May 9, 1873, after formidable preparation, replied as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the protest entered by one of the Commissioners of this Board in the record of the proceedings of the 28th day of April, 1873, was so entered without being first presented to the Board, and that we disapprove of the language used in said protest, as incendiary in character, as tending to incite the force to disobey the orders of the Board, and unreflecting citizens to resist the police in the discharge of their duties. *It is therefore ordered that hereafter NO PROTEST shall be entered of record, unless the same be first submitted in writing to and permitted by a majority vote of this Board.*"

Mr. Sheridan's protest appeared in the public journals first; industrious reporters having adroitly secured it.

Following fast upon the foregoing resolution came the following broadside from Mr. Sheridan:

"I protest against the resolution passed by the Board on Friday, because it conveys the idea that my protest, entered against general order No. 20, was surreptitiously placed on record; whereas, the truth is, the objections therein set forth to said order were frequently and urgently pressed by me, to dissuade both Messrs. Mason and Wright from approving the order; failing in which, I told them I could not be a party to what I believed to be an unlawful proceeding, and I should protest against it. To which they replied, 'All right; do so. We would rather you should do so than not.' Next morning, I wrote the protest and handed it to the Secretary. It is, therefore, a willful misstatement of the facts in the case, a malignant perversion of my language, a deliberate attempt to gag the free expression of opinion, and is itself the expression of cringing servility to the will of the master."

On May 13, an order was passed requiring the arrest of parties selling, giving away, or in any manner dealing in any vinous, spirituous, or fermented liquors. Sheridan voted in the negative. On May 15, he entered his protest against the order, as unnecessary, injurious, and a dangerous exercise of power. On July 12, Capt. Hickey, convinced that his head was doomed under the Washburn *régime*, resigned the police force.

July 18, furnished an event that cannot be passed over.

Mr. Sheridan, learning of misconduct on the part of a police officer, took his star away from him. The officer complaining to Washburn, had it restored by the Superintendent. Hereupon, Sheridan summoned the chief into his presence on the day referred to. The conversation upon the subject was pretty bitter, the Commissioner feeling that he was insulted by a subordinate, and the Chief not recognizing superiority. The result of the meeting was that Mr. Washburn seized an inkstand to hurl at the Commissioner's head. Quick second thought, however, held the Superintendent's arm, and he nervously replaced the missile on the desk.

On July 21, the Commissioner preferred charges against the Superintendent, including the specification "ungentlemanly conduct, and conduct unbecoming a police officer." On July 22, the police officer, who had his star restored, was discharged by the Board, under the evidence.

On July 22, a communication was received by the Board from the Council, requesting an investigation of the facts connected with the charges preferred by the Milwaukee press against Washburn. A store had, it appears, been robbed in Milwaukee, and the thieves were tracked to Chicago, and arrested by Chicago officers. The Milwaukee press charged that Washburn refused to give up the property recovered, unless a reward was forthcoming for the officers who caused the arrest. This charge was denied by Mr. Washburn, and the Common Council subsequently acquitted the chief.

The next matter the public journals were called upon

to chronicle, was a communication from the Mayor, setting forth his desire that the Board make a full statement of the facts in the case between Sheridan and Washburn, and submit in writing. Hereupon, Messrs. Mason and Wright reported the opinion that it would not be for the best interests of the service to spread on the record; that they believed they had found upon investigation that the provocation given by Mr. Sheridan was so great as to greatly palliate the disrespectful language, if not to justify it.

Up to July 28, 1873, there now seemed to be a lull in matters between the members of the Board, the Mayor, the Police force, and the world at large. On this day, however, Mr. Sheridan succeeded in introducing the following resolution, which was passed:

"Be it ordered, That the practice of sending police officers in citizen's clothes to saloons, for the purpose of inducing the keepers thereof to sell intoxicating drinks to such officers, in violation of law, with the view of prosecuting said saloon keepers, be at once discontinued."

On July 29, 1873, Commissioner Mason, having voted for one measure introduced by Mr. Sheridan, resigned.

He was succeeded by Reuben Cleveland. The advent of this gentleman was signalized by a message from the Mayor, touching the charges preferred by Commissioner Sheridan against Superintendent of Police Washburn. The communication set forth that his Honor, the Mayor, considered the occurrence as a first offense on both (?) sides, and as a case not calling for extreme measures.

On August 4, nevertheless, Superintendent of Police,

Washburn, apologized to Mr. Sheridan on the ground that few men could be milder under equal provocation. Mr. Sheridan did not apologize, as another man *might*, under the Mayor's decision.

In the foregoing brief recital are contained the leading elements in the grand cause for a change in municipal affairs. While the Press, eager to promote universal harmony, no doubt, generally favored the Medillian administration, yet the people watched their interests keenly, and as certain events in this history plainly indicate, subserved them by the movement of November, 1873. The power of that movement is recognized everywhere as having asserted itself against the sentiments of every American newspaper in the city of Chicago.

COUNTING THE MONEY.

For several weeks previous to the election, whispers were gradually spreading throughout the city, the burden of which was that, if it only could be inspected, the City Treasury was in a very wretched condition; and that the fact was due to the reckless speculations of the City Treasurer, David A. Gage. This gentleman, being a candidate for re-election, and being considered the heaviest card on the "Law and Order" ticket, it is not at all marvelous that the speakers of the People's Party gave the rumor as thorough ventilation as possible throughout the several wards.

To assist the circulation of said rumors, the *Staats Zeitung* caused to be published in English a great number of circulars, whence the following extracts are taken:

"It has been publicly charged and not denied that Gage has deposited the public moneys with banks upon express agreements, that such banks extend him *credit* to the amount of a certain proportion of such deposits. The name of a bank could be given, which held a note of Gage's for \$40,000, and to which he offered \$60,000 city deposits on condition of an extension being granted to him. There is scarcely

a doubt that the dealings of *private citizen* D. A. Gage with the banks have been based upon the city funds deposited with them by *City Treasurer* D. A. Gage. And it is next to a certainty that if D. A. Gage should cease to have control over the city deposits, the bank credit extended to him on that account would vanish.

"Thus it will be readily understood why D. A. Gage can afford to shoulder all the expenses of the campaign of his party, and offer to *pay the expenses of the People's Party*, if they should nominate him for *City Treasurer* and Dan O'Hara for *County Treasurer*. It is, with him, a matter of life or death. But the weakest minded man must be able to see that, if a candidate spends \$25,000 in order to obtain an office with a salary of only \$4,000, there must be considerably more in that office than the salary.

"As to the means employed, apart from a direct expenditure of money to buy up votes, the following affidavit of Mr. A. C. Hesing tells the tale:

"A. C. Hesing, being duly sworn, deposeseth as follows:

"That on or about Wednesday, the 15th of October, he was invited to see a prominent lawyer in H. H. Honoré's block; that he went and saw that lawyer, and that there and then the proposition was made to him to use his influence to secure the nomination of *David A. Gage* by the *People's Party* for the office of *City Treasurer*, and of *Daniel O'Hara* for *County Treasurer*, in consideration of which said David A. Gage would give to the deponent, A. C. Hesing, *the control, for two years, of one-fifth part of the city deposits*; that said proposition was instantly rejected by said deponent;

that, on the Saturday following, the same prominent lawyer met the deponent, A. C. Hesing, in the sample room of Hermann Fink, in the *Staats Zeitung* building, in company with two other gentlemen, and engaged with them in conversation upon a certain article published in the *Staats Zeitung* under the heading, "A few simple questions." That in the course of such conversation said lawyer remarked that that article need not necessarily prevent the *Staats Zeitung* from yet supporting D. A. Gage; that, after the two gentlemen and said lawyer had left the place, said lawyer returned in a short time, and stated to this deponent that another newspaper had to be "*seen*" first, and that, therefore, if this deponent was willing to make arrangements for the support of D. A. Gage, the consideration would have to be reduced from one-half to one-sixth part of the city deposits; that this deponent again refused the offer. That on Sunday afternoon, when this deponent was stepping into his buggy in front of Greenebaum's bank building, the said lawyer hailed him, and, again commencing to speak about the offer theretofore made by him, remarked that *all the papers had been "SEEN"*; that from and after Monday no line would be written in any of the English dailies against David A. Gage, and that this deponent was foolish not to have accepted the propositions made to him. That then this deponent replied that it was of no use to say any more to him, since he was determined to work with heart and soul for the good cause of the *People's Party* and for the defeat of a damnably corrupt treasury ring.

"Further deponent sayeth not. ANTHONY C. HESING.

"Sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1873.

JULIUS ROSENTHAL, *Notary Public.*"

exposure shocked the entire community, and perfectly dumbfounded those who had voted for the ticket which, for its success, depended almost solely upon the sterling integrity of David A. Gage.

The first thought, when the terrible indignation of the public had given place to reflection, was, in what manner the gigantic loss could be repaired. Now the public eye was turned upon Mr. Gage's bondsmen. But the bondsmen, it was said, claimed they were not altogether responsible, from the fact that shortly after the Medillian administration went into power, it was discovered that Mr. Gage was then short to the extent of some \$200,000, and that the city officials, or some of them, knew it. The bondsmen, it seems, claimed that they should not be held for any deficiency previous to their bond being filed.

Whether the bondsmen presumed too much, nevertheless, was susceptible of a test. The legal advisers of the city, accordingly, filed a *præcipe* in a plea of debt on December 24, placed damages at \$1,000,000, and made the following bondsmen of Mr. Gage parties defendant: David A. Gage, William F. Tucker, Albert Crosby, John B. Sherman, James H. McVicker, Nathaniel P. Wilder, John A. Rice, and George W. Gage.

On December 26, Treasurer O'Hara, pursuant to instructions, wrote the following demand upon the Ex-City Treasurer:

"DAVID A. GAGE, Esq.,

Sir:— Agreeably to the instructions of the law advisers of the city, and as your successor in office, I am requested

to demand of you the deficit of money belonging to the City Treasury, amounting to \$507,703.58.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
DANIEL O'HARA, *City Treasurer*."

In the meantime conferences were being held by the bondsmen of Mr. Gage, and his friends. At these meetings various propositions were agitated. The result was that, on December 30, a formal conveyance of a trust deed of Mr. Gage's property was made to Mr. George Taylor. This action served in a measure to allay public excitement, which had waxed the more intense under the pressure of the bank panic, and the condition of the vast army of unemployed in the city.

But there was another matter in connection with the situation of Mr. Gage. It was charged against him that he was guilty of perjury. The following oath, required to be taken by the City Treasurer, formed the basis of the accusation:

"I, D. A. Gage, City Treasurer, being duly sworn upon oath, say that the foregoing statement, so far as I know, or have reason to believe, is a fair, accurate and full statement of the matters to which it relates, and of all moneys in my hands which I, or any one for me, has received since my last official account was rendered; and that I have not directly or indirectly used, loaned, invested or converted to my own use, or suffered any one to use, loan, invest or convert to his or their own use, any of the public moneys receivable or received by me or subject to my warrant or control, and

that I have rendered true and full account thereof in my said foregoing statement, and further saith not.

D. A. GAGE.

Sworn, etc., FRANK BARRETT,
Notary Public."

It having been known that if Mr. Gage had committed perjury at all he had committed it repeatedly—for it was required that the oath should be taken every month—it evidently became the duty of the State's Attorney to step in. He did so.

On January 2, 1874, State's Attorney Charles H. Reed sent the following to the City Treasurer:

" DANIEL O'HARA, ESQ., CITY TREASURER.

My Dear Friend:—It is reported that David A. Gage, the late City Treasurer, has failed to pay over to you, as his successor, large sums of money belonging to the city of Chicago. In view of proceedings being about to be instituted against him for such failure to pay over to you said sums of money, I hereby request you to forthwith make a formal written demand on said Gage to pay over to you said sums of money. I desire this to be done by you under and by virtue of Section 16, page 179, of the Statutes of Illinois, Gross' Ed., 1871. Please make the demand in such a manner as that you can testify thereto under oath. The demand should be made by you officially and in person.

Respectfully yours, CHARLES H. REED."

In compliance with instructions Mr. O'Hara visited Mr. Gage, and Mr. Gage did not turn over as requested.

State's Attorney Reed forthwith proceeded to the work of empaneling a Grand Jury. That body was in existence on January 6.

On January 7 the said Grand Jury indicted David A. Gage for failing to pay over the money entrusted to him, and also for false swearing.

On January 8, Mr. Gage was arraigned in the Criminal Court, and his bail was fixed at \$100,000 on the former charge, and \$10,000 on the latter.

Subsequently the indictment for false swearing was quashed on technical grounds; and that for failing, etc., was sustained. On this indictment Mr. Gage has obtained a chance of venue to Lake county. The State's Attorney, moreover, succeeded in having the following additional indictment returned, which is still pending:

Of the February term of the Criminal Court of Cook County, in said county and State, in the year of our Lord 1874.

The Grand Jurors, chosen, selected, and sworn, in and for the county of Cook, in the State of Illinois, in the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois, upon their oaths present that David A. Gage, late of the county of Cook, on the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1873, in said county of Cook, in the State of Illinois aforesaid, was the Treasurer of the city of Chicago, in said county and State, and that he, the said Gage, had been and was the Treasurer of said city for and during the period of one year and more immediately before and prior to the said 6th day of December; and, that he, the said Gage, as such

Treasurer, during the period aforesaid was required by law, at the end of each and every month to render to the Comptroller of said city an account under the oath of him, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, showing the state of the treasury of said city at the date of each of said accounts, and the balance of money in said treasury at the date of each of said accounts, and a fair, accurate, and full statement of all moneys in the hands of him, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, at the date of each of said accounts; and that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, was, during the period aforesaid, at the end of each and every month, and oftener if required, required by law to attach said oath to each of said accounts, and to render, present, and deliver said accounts and oaths thereto attached to the said Comptroller; and that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, was required by law to render to said Comptroller at the end of the month of November, in the year last aforesaid, an account under the oath of him, the said Gage, attached to said account, showing the state of the treasury of said city at the date of such account, and the balance of moneys in said treasury at the date of such last-mentioned account, and a fair, accurate, and full statement of all moneys in the hands of him, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, at the date of the said last mentioned account; and that he, the said Gage, by his own fault and neglect, failed to render to said Comptroller the account last aforesaid at the end of the month of November last aforesaid.

And that the said Gage, as such Treasurer, was required by law to render the said last named account afterwards, to-

wit, on the 6th day of December last aforesaid; and that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, was required by law on the said 6th day of December last aforesaid, to render to the said Comptroller an account under the oath of him, the said Gage, showing the state of the treasury of said city on the 1st day of December in the year last aforesaid, and the balance of moneys in said treasury on the said 1st day of December aforesaid, and a fair, accurate, and full statement of all moneys in the hands of him, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, on the said 1st day of December last aforesaid;

And that the said Gage, as such Treasurer, did, on the said 6th day of December, render, present, and deliver to one Augustus H. Burley, he, the said Burley, being then and there the Comptroller of said city, an account showing the state of the treasury of said city on the 1st day of December aforesaid, and the balance of moneys in said treasury on the said 1st day of December, and a statement of all moneys in the hands of him, said Gage, as such Treasurer, on the said 1st day of December;

And that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, in order to render the said last named account under his oath, and in order to verify the same by his oath as he was by law required to do as aforesaid, did on the said 6th day of December last aforesaid, come and appear in his own proper person, in said city of Chicago, and county of Cook, before one Francis M. Barrett, he, the said Barrett, being then and there a Notary Public in said city and county, and then and there, in due form of law, sworn by and before him, the said Barrett, as such Notary Public, and did then and there take

his oath before said Barrett as such Notary Public, he, the said Barrett, as such Notary Public, then and there having full and competent power and authority to administer said oath to him, said Gage, as such Treasurer in that behalf; and that he, the said David A. Gage, as such Treasurer, being so sworn as aforesaid, upon his oath as aforesaid, did then and there, to-wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, in the city and county aforesaid, before him, the said Barrett, as such Notary Public, falsely, willfully, unlawfully, and corruptly say, depose, swear, and make oath and affidavit, partly written and partly printed, among other things, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say: that there was on the said 1st day of December in the year last aforesaid, so far as he, said Gage, knew or had reason to believe, a balance of money in the treasury of said city in the sum of and to the amount of \$1,118,110.49, and that he, the said Gage, on the first day of December, in the year last aforesaid, so far as he, said Gage knew or had reason to believe had in his hands as such Treasurer, moneys in the sum, and to the amount last aforesaid, which said last named account and said oath and affidavit, said Gage, as such Treasurer, rendered, delivered and presented to said Burley, as such Comptroller, the said oath and affidavit being then and there attached to said account, the said 6th day of December last aforesaid, as by said account, oath and affidavit, now on file in the proper office of the Comptroller of said city more fully and at large appears. Whereas, in truth and in fact, as he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, then and there, to-wit, on the said 6th day of December aforesaid, in the city

and county aforesaid, well knew that there was not, and had good reason to believe that there was not, on the said 1st day of December aforesaid, a balance of moneys in said treasury in the sum and to the amount of \$1,118,110.49; and whereas, in truth and in fact, he, the said Gage, on said 6th day of December, as said Treasurer, well knew that there was not, and had good reason to believe there was not, in his hands as such Treasurer moneys in the sum and to the amount last aforesaid.

And so the Grand Jury aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do present and say that he, the said David A. Gage, as such Treasurer, well knew and had reason to believe, that the said oath and affidavit were willfully and corruptly false in manner and form aforesaid, and that he, the said David A. Gage, did commit willful and corrupt perjury in manner and form aforesaid, contrary to the statute, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois.

CHARLES H. REED, State's Attorney.

Indorsed: A true bill,

R. R. CLARK, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Filed Feb. 10, 1874.

AUSTIN J. DOYLE, Clerk.

The civil and criminal actions are still pending. The financial status of Mr. Gage, as to the City Treasury, may be thus stated.

The deficit in the City Treasury, at the expiration of Mr. Gage's term, amounted to \$507,703.58. Of this, in the banks were \$147,500, leaving what might be called Gage's personal indebtedness \$360,203.58.

In the report given as the work of the Finance Committee, it is observed that the signature of Alderman Sherwood, one of the Committee, is not visible. In justice to Mr. Sherwood, the following is published, being a copy of an interview between that gentleman and a *Tribune* reporter:

"Alderman Sherwood, a member of the Committee, had been called to Minnesota by the death of a sister. On his return, after the election, he was asked to sign the report, but declined because he was not satisfied that all was right. He went into the Treasurer's office, and was shown that the balance corresponded with the amount called for by the Comptroller's books. Mr. Sherwood then asked where the money was, and was given a list of the banks in which it was said to be deposited, as follows: *

Commercial	\$ 220,883.34
Union Stock Yards.....	60,000.00
Third National.....	133,780.53
Union National.....	204,113.70
Fourth National.....	50,000.00
Manufacturers' National.....	15,000.00
Badger's Bank.....	7,500.00
Second National.....	115,000.00
Mechanics'.....	38,500.00
Cook County.....	101,113.79
Hibernian.....	10,000.00
Bank of Chicago.....	5,000.00
State Savings Institution.....	122,125.08
November Balance.....	\$1,083,016.44

* Mr. Sherwood obtained the foregoing statements some days before election; but, being called suddenly away, did not have an opportunity to analyze them before his return from Minnesota.

"Mr. Sherwood asked to see the bank books, to compare them with the balances above given. The clerk replied that Mr. Gage had taken the bank books away, and that they had not been written up for several months. He (the clerk) had entered the balances as Mr. Gage gave them to him, and, to the best of his knowledge, the accounts were all straight. The stubs on the check-book showed that there were but two "live" banks,—that is, banks on which checks were drawn,—the others being accounts that had not been disturbed from the time of the fire until the panic. The September balance sheet showed that the Second National had \$100,000 and the Mechanics \$35,000, while the November balance showed an increase of \$15,000 deposited in the former, and of \$3,500 in the latter. With the exception of the two banks that were being constantly checked upon, these were the only changes that had been made in the accounts of other banks since the fire. Such is the report which Mr. Sherwood received from the clerk.

"Mr. Sherwood insisted that the bank books should be exhibited fully written up. Soon after, Mr. Sherwood received a note from Mr. Gage requesting him to call at the Pacific Hotel, as he desired to see him. The result was an interview, during which Mr. Gage acknowledged he was short, and appealed to Mr. Sherwood to give him ten days, and he would come out all right; that if he (Sherwood) had not discovered the real facts, nothing would ever be known about them. Mr. Gage felt keenly the situation in which he was placed. He appealed to Mr. Sherwood's generosity, and his appeal prevailed. Mr. Sherwood did not insist upon

examining the bank books, though he now thinks he should have done so. He says he pitied Mr. Gage. He told Mr. Gage it was due to him that he should know the worst, that he understood that Mr. Gage had confessed to Mr. Bond and Mr. Burley, since the election, that the deficit amounted to \$250,000. Mr. Gage replied that he was short \$300,000.

"The interview closed, Mr. Sherwood retiring with the expectation and belief that Mr. Gage would make up the deficiency before his successor demanded a settlement. This explains why the report of the Finance Committee was never sent to the Council."

While pursuing his investigations, Mr. Sherwood procured from the Treasurer's office a statement which is interesting, as it shows the amount in the hands of the Treasurer each month from October, 1871, to October, 1873, inclusive:

Oct. 17, 1871	\$ 645,727.98
Dec. 1, 1871	458,463.86
Jan. 2, 1872	516,666.60
Feb. 1, 1872	690,295.66
March 1, 1872	699,359.38
April 1, 1872	821,522.19
May 1, 1872	898,594.66
June 1, 1872	861,925.00
July 1, 1872	1,082,993.74
August 1, 1872	1,275,952.56
Sept. 2, 1872	1,256,584.21
Oct. 1, 1872	1,464,933.40
Nov. 1, 1872	1,077,975.35
Dec. 2, 1872	1,175,048.99
Jan. 2, 1873	1,110,109.12

Feb. 1, 1873	\$ 958,901.51
March 1, 1873	984,326.62
April 1, 1873	889,559.53
May 1, 1873	1,087,051.45
June 2, 1873	1,016,998.99
July 1, 1873	999,588.48
Aug. 1, 1873	1,288,588.39
Sept. 1, 1873	1,444,909.57
Oct. 1, 1873	1,425,461.56

There were several good causes, in Mr. Sherwood's opinion, why he should not sign the report—if report it was. As regarded the water fund especially, all the information he could secure from officials could not explain to his satisfaction the remarkable shrinkage. All seemed to agree that this fund was over a million dollars before the fire. This fund was sacred under the charter, and Mr. Sherwood could not but be convinced that it was drawn from when the amount in the hands of the Treasurer on Oct. 17, 1871, was found to be \$645,727.98.

Had this special water fund been put into bonds, bearing interest, instead of placing the currency in the hands of the Treasurer for speculation, it is certain that the city would draw the interest, and the principle would have been something over a million, instead of \$645,727.98, as reported on Oct. 17, 1871.

In his investigation, Mr. Sherwood ascertained that not one of the special appropriation accounts had been balanced since the fire. Then, too, what purported to be the report of the Finance Committee was singularly irregular,

as it was *addressed* to the chairman, L. L. Bond, instead of being signed, as is the custom, by the chairman, who is a member of the committee making the report.

If Mr. Sherwood had signed the report, it was the general impression that the white-washing process as regards the city Treasury would have been complete.

In the defense of Mr. David A. Gage, the able services of Hon. Leonard Swett have been secured. In an interview between this learned gentleman and the writer of this work, the following defense by Mr. Gage was ascertained:

"The defense lies in the fact that Mr. Gage used and loaned the City's funds by authority of the City of Chicago. The charter of 1863 provided that the City Treasurer keep the funds in a place designated by the city; and a penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary was met if the Treasurer converted, used or loaned such moneys in any manner whatsoever, notwithstanding the specifications of a place, the city *never did* furnish a place; and the city's safe being so insecure as to require a special guard over night, the habit arose, from necessity, to keep the money in the city banks. Each bank, desiring as much of the money as possible, competition arose, and between the years 1863 and 1869, interest was paid on balances, which was kept as a perquisite of office by the City Treasurer. As the banks were always considered good,—the fact of loaning being notorious—the city came to desire the interest. Consequently, in the winter of 1869, a law was passed providing that the City Council might, by ordinance, direct the City Treasurer where to place such public money at such a rate of interest, and

with such security as were prescribed by ordinance. Mr. Gage was the first Treasurer elected after the passage of this law, and his first official act consisted of a written communication to the Council in which he asked it to act under this law, and supervise the loaning of the city money. With this communication Mr. Gage sent in his official bond in the sum of \$400,000, which was the amount required of his predecessors. The Council, after mature deliberation, determined that if they should direct where the money should be placed, and, if placed as directed, should be lost, the City must lose it. They therefore determined to exact a bond from Mr. Gage of \$2,500,000, with most approved security; and this indemnified the city in a larger sum than any money in Mr. Gage's hands, and to permit him to do what he pleased with the money. As Mr. Gage assumed, by this arrangement, personal risk of losing, the City paid him \$10,000 per annum for his risk. After two years Mr. Gage accounted with the city, having made more than \$100,000 by loans. Mr. Gage asked the Council for a relief of responsibility, and to direct where to place the funds. The Council declined, telling him to do as he pleased—still paying him \$10,000. And now, having invested and loaned in good faith, Mr. Gage denies criminal liability. It is not the case of a public officer using the public funds and becoming a defaulter, but simply a civil liability upon a loan by authority of the Council. At the end of Mr. Gage's term, every dollar had been loaned—aggregating about \$1,000,000. It was during the great panic of '73, Mr. Gage collected about \$500,000, and paid over about \$150,000 in

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the city suspended banks, and about \$350,000 in other loans. In this situation Mr. Gage, although his liability to do so was very doubtful, assumed payment of deficiencies, and put nearly \$600,000 as assets into the hands of a trustee to cover any deficiency ultimately found in the settlement of his accounts."

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The great meeting in the Seventeenth Ward was recognized as the inauguration of the local political campaign. It was held in Thielman's Theatre, on Clybourne avenue, on the evening of May 14.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. Hottinger, who denounced the way in which the municipal government was conducted under the Medillian administration. He said he believed so-called temperance notions, with which the heads of the local rulers seemed to be full, could be eradicated as well as slavery had been. He could see nothing but tyranny in the then city government. The Germans would obey the law, or what was called the law, but would seek their redress with other liberal people at the polls in November.

Messrs. Adolphe Schoeninger and Frick were elected President and Secretary.

The former said the object of the meeting was to organize a movement, regardless of party politics, whereby the liberties of the people could be secured and retained. It appeared to be the aim of the city government to abridge the constitutional rights of citizens and make them subservient to its

will. Under its Know-Nothing displeasure the Germans had come more than any other people; but they were determined to assert their manhood, and show the so-called temperance people that they were neither drunkards, serfs nor fools. It was hoped that the German papers could conscientiously unite in its support, and that other people would join in the movement.

Mr. Knoblesdorf said that the Germans had been driven to organize for self-protection by the narrow-minded men who were at the head of municipal affairs, and who were endeavoring to force their own sectarian and Know-Nothing opinions down the public throat. The Germans were determined to stand the oppression no longer. They were about to organize for the preservation of their rights and privileges, guaranteed them by the constitution of the country and the state. He believed the result of the November election in Chicago would be a stern rebuke to the Know-Nothing and so-called temperance element. It would show them that the Germans and people of other nationalities were not Puritanical, but progressive and free in their ideas, and jealous of their political rights.

Messrs. Knoblesdorf, Karls, Schmehl, Lengacher and Lindon were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Mr. A. C. Hesing, having been loudly called for, spoke in favor of any movement which would free the people from the thralldom of narrow views and national prejudices, by which the municipal rulers seemed to be swayed. If such a movement could be organized by Republicans and Democrats anxious to preserve the constitutional liberties of the

people, so much the better. The record of the Germans could be pointed to with pride. They were not drunkards because they loved convivial beer. They had shown their patriotism and love of American institutions on many a blood-stained field. But it seemed, from present appearances, that all their present sacrifices only entitled them to be trodden under foot in civil life. Their moral record was clearly shown by the national statistics of crime. Know-nothingism was striving to get the upper hand again in this city, but it would be put down as it was before. Native Americans had produced more public men at whom the finger of scorn could be pointed, than foreigners. The speaker instanced the cases of Colfax, Brooks, and Ames. Mr. Hesing concluded by stating that he would vote for any man, be he Republican, Liberal, or Democrat, who would exert himself to keep the personal rights of citizens inviolate.

Mr. H. B. Miller followed by a renunciation of the Republican party.

The Committee on Resolutions then returned resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting. The following is a copy of the resolutions:

Resolved, That the present meeting of German citizens, without distinction of party, declares it to be the duty of every liberal-minded citizen to seek in the impending election to work for the future, and not to fight over the past.

Resolved, That we invite all the liberal elements of all nationalities and all parties to co-operate with us.

Resolved, That, in the contest which has been forced upon

us, not merely the oppressive temperance laws are concerned, but the principle of freedom of conscience, and freedom to conduct business of all kinds.

Resolved, That we invite the citizens of all the wards to organize at once, and that the united organizations unite in a central body as quickly as possible.

Resolved, That we are of the opinion that not only all liberal-minded citizens, but also the German newspapers, should take a part in this contest; and we, therefore, request them to unite with us in the approaching election, and that we reject with indignation every attempt to make capital out of this common cause.

To carry out these principles, the following measures were agreed to:

That the representatives of the German press pledge themselves to support effectually the efforts of the liberal-minded citizens, and refrain from all personal attacks upon them.

That, at all future elections, we will give our votes to only those men who can give us satisfactory written guarantees that they will act for the preservation of the personal freedom and rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and that they are in favor of the putting down of the unconstitutional and hostile-to-freedom Temperance and Sunday laws, and of the maintainance and freedom of trade.

That a committee be appointed in each ward to see to the naturalization of all who are entitled to become citizens.

That the citizens of all the wards are invited to elect ex-

cutive committees, and that they unite to form a central committee.

Then came the great German mass meeting, on the evening of May 20, at Aurora Turner Hall, on Milwaukee avenue.

Ex-Alderman John Buehler was elected Chairman, and Mr. Pfurstenberg acted as Secretary.

The first speaker was Mr. A. C. Hering. He said that he was greatly pleased that the movement begun on the North Side had spread like wildfire into the rest of the city. His exchanges showed that the movement here met with applause everywhere. They must forget the past, and think only how to succeed in the future. The Germans must assure their fellow-citizens that they were for good order every day, and that they would support only good candidates for every position, and turn out every man from the Council who had anything to do with rings or with pushing on these domiciliary visits of police, etc. The German who went to church Sunday morning and to a lager beer garden in the afternoon had a right to have his opinion respected. They should be careful to nominate men who would not betray them. The ward committees would form a central one, which would issue an address to the public, stating their views, and declaring by the Almighty they would not cease till their objects were attained.

Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., followed. The speaker said that the United States was settled by many nationalities, even before the Constitution was adopted. French, Dutch and English had come here. Afterwards an immense immigra-

tion ensued. So many Germans had come that they preserved their own customs and manners, to a great extent. Then the Know-Nothing movement arose, and those who belonged to it denied their connection, as Henry Wilson had done. They must in this movement join all hand in hand, irrespective of anything but their rights. It was said that the Supreme Court would sustain the Sunday and temperance laws. That was so; but the Federal Supreme Court had not decided anything of the kind. Slavery was constitutional, and yet it had been put to death. This was not a question of beer, it was one of personal rights. Why, instead of fighting the Germans and their rights, did not the Puritans reprove their Ben. Butlers? The Germans had fought bravely for American Union. Never would such a people be conquered in the present contest. They must sink Republican and Democrat, Catholic and Protestant, Free Trader and Protectionist, and go in single-hearted to their contest for freedom and the right, and the good old customs of the mother land which they had transplanted to these American shores.

Mr. Emil Dietzsch followed. He said that Germans and Irish, they were all Americans. For years the Germans had stood by the Republican party; now the temperance people were demanding their pound of flesh.

General Herman Lieb and others closed the meeting with remarks.

Meetings in the various wards followed fast and numerous, awakening a perfect storm of feeling.

At a meeting of the Chicago Turngemeinde, held in the

North Side Turner Hall, May 21, the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, That element of the nation which is inimical to the foreign-born citizens has got control in Chicago, as well as all over the country; of the legislative branches of government, and through them infringes upon the personal liberty of individuals, prostitutes the basis of a Republican form of government, and attempts to force upon the free and independent citizen the straight-jacket of Puritanical views; and

"WHEREAS, The Turngemeinde of Chicago is in duty bound to take up unanimously the side of reformatory, liberal and Democratic ideas in the political and social life; therefore,

"Resolved, That we hail with joy the union of all liberal-minded citizens of Chicago, and that we promise to assist with all our might in the battle against the attempts of the Puritans against personal rights and the freedom of trade.

"Resolved, That it advise its members to forget all party differences of the past, and to elect only such men as those whose past life is a guaranty of their coincidence with our views, and that they will honestly fulfill the promises given to us.

"Resolved, That, as the joint action of all liberal organizations and societies, without distinction of party or nationality, will give this movement sure victory, the Turngemeinde invites all societies to delegate five members each, for mutual consultation and united action.

"Resolved, That it is advisable to secure to the movement general confidence, to request societies to elect only such delegates as are honored in their walks of life, and whom nobody can reproach with studying any special interests.

"Resolved, That the Turngemeinde absolutely denies the insinuation that in the coming election the German element intends to force itself to the front; far from it; we think we are able to promise the hearty support and warm appreciation of Germans to all those liberal-minded men, of all nationalities, who will fight with us against falsehood and hypocrisy.

"Resolved, That the Turngemeinde offers its hall and building, free of charge, for mass-meetings, committee-meetings, and all purposes that will help the cause.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the German and English dailies, and the Scandinavian and Bohemian weeklies."

At this juncture, the movement had attained such formidable proportions that the *Chicago Tribune*, on May 24, published the following head-lines, in very bold type, preceding reports of meetings: "THE GERMANS; THEY ARE RAPIDLY DRIFTING AWAY FROM THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

Again, in the same journal of May 29, the following head-lines appeared in bold type: "IT IS SPREADING; THE NEW DEPARTURE OF THE GERMAN AMERICANS." Eight enthusiastic liberal meetings had been held the evening previous.

At those meetings, in conformity with the programme of "the New Departure," delegates were appointed to meet and select an Agitation Committee.

On the evening of May 29th, these delegates met in Bismarck Hall, in the Teutonia Building, and appointed the following Agitation Committee: Frank Schweinfurth, William Floth, Clovis Tegtmeyer, C. Niehoff, Dr. Matthei, Max Eberhardt, Emil Muhlke, R. Thieme, F. A. Hoffman, J. Schiellinger, R. Michaelis, G. R. Korn, William Schwarz, B. Eisendrath, Carl Dahinten, Philip Stein, H. Schandlin, W. Schaeffer, Carl Bluhm, R. Freiberg, A. C. Helsing, R. Christiansen, J. C. Meyer, Peter Hand, A. Erbe, L. Schwuchow, F. Sengi, and the editors of the various German papers.

This Agitation Committee went to work at once with great earnestness. The result of their labors was the following Address and resolutions. Said Address and resolutions were presented, on the evening of June 25, to the Central Committee, in Bismarck Hall, and were adopted unanimously:

"If it is in times of great political excitement that every citizen is called upon to discharge his duties in upholding and supporting the rights of his fellow-men, the integrity of the nation, or the public welfare and prosperity, it is also at such times that, from passion and self-interest, men will lose sight of the goodness of the cause in which they have enlisted, that they will endeavor to corrupt the true instincts of the people, in order to make them subservient to their own personal ends, to their desire of private gain and self-aggrandizement. The great conflict that was carried on between two large and powerful sections of this country, which resulted in the final triumph of the principle advocating the right of freedom from involuntary servitude and

bondage among men, has also fired the passion and encouraged the love of power and personal gain among our people. We have seen the scandalous transactions of men in high office, we have witnessed the attempt of defrauding the public treasury. Instead of the personal rights of the citizen being respected, and the principles of our fundamental laws being carried out, men seek to control those rights, and use the instrument of government as a means of oppression. Men seem to forget that the first condition of liberty is the establishment of some higher principle than compulsion and fear. A government that rests on material force alone, and adopts coercive measures to compel the people to follow a certain line of conduct, must always be a tyranny, whatever form it assumes.

"The question that seems most deeply to interest the people at the present moment, not only in this community, but in all parts of the country, is that concerning the renewed attempt to enforce certain laws which, for some time, had been obsolete, and to lend assistance to their sanctioning power by additional legislation, and which, for the sake of brevity, we familiarly style the Temperance and Sunday laws.

"That these laws are obnoxious to a large and respectable portion of our people, is not so much owing to the fact that they are intended to wage war against the legitimate customs and habits of a large class of our population, but to the well-founded apprehension that they are calculated to aim a deadly blow against the fundamental rights of American citizenship — the right to be protected in the pursuit of happiness, the acquisition of private property, and the exercise

of personal liberty. It is the candid opinion of those who undertake to oppose those laws that, although they pretend to be mere police regulations, for the preservation of the public peace, they are dictated by the spirit of religious sectarianism, which is bent upon subjecting the powers of government and the private conduct of its citizens to a system of religious belief to which a number of our citizens, who by no means form a minority, can, from private convictions, never conform.

"We claim that these rules, by which our own civil conduct is to be regulated, tend toward the establishment of a State religion, and violate, if enforced, without qualification, the fundamental rights reserved to the people by our organic laws.

"We hold that moral principles, which are to shape the conduct of our people, cannot effectually be taught in the form of positive law in the halls of legislation, but in the schools, whether public or private, whether denominational or otherwise, and in the sacred confines of our private homes. We hold that in those countries where public instruction is encouraged, and where all essential facilities are freely given, the commission of crime is far less frequent, immoral practices but few in number, and the tone of public morality the most healthy. We are of opinion that, in order to preserve and maintain the virtue of the people, we have to raise the moral standard of our youth, we have to educate the rising generation up to that standard of public and private virtue which has been the pride of those days, in which the fathers of this country reared this noble fabric of government, whose

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object is to secure the greatest happiness to the greatest number of its citizens.

"In submitting the subjoined resolutions, adopted by a central committee, regularly chosen, we disclaim any intention of disobeying the laws as long as they exist; we shall use all legal means to alter them, and will be guided in our political conduct hereafter by the platform which we submit. We further disclaim all tendencies towards German Nativism, as sometimes charged against us. A common language and views common to citizens of German descent have necessarily caused us to act in harmony in this case, but speaking also the English language, and in the proud consciousness of being American citizens, always true to our adopted country, we call on citizens of all nationalities, whether born here or in another country, to join us in this movement which, we believe, is a combat for right and liberty.

"Resolved, That the civil service of the general, state, and local government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny, and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage; and that public stations shall become again posts of honor.

"Resolved, That in the present state of the public finances,

it is imperatively necessary that our city and county affairs be managed in the most economical manner, and that the public monies be husbanded as carefully and frugally as possible.

"Resolved, That education of the youth is the most effective agency for the suppression and prevention of crime, and that the establishment of a sufficient number of well-located schools, and the engagement of a large number of competent teachers is one of the greatest demands of this city, and ought at once to be attended to.

"Resolved, That we regard it as an outrage and in conflict with the spirit of the times and our institutions, that a man should, except in cases of breach of the peace, be arrested, in cases where his offence, if any, is punished by law with a fine only. In such cases a mere summons answers every just and lawful purpose. All laws and ordinances in conflict with this resolution ought to be modified in accordance therewith.

"Resolved, That the police power of the state, county, or city should under no circumstances be wielded in the interest of only infractions of society for the single purpose of enforcing their individual views and convictions upon another portion of the community, or in the interest of their individual religious views, or in the interest of exclusive modes in which happiness should be pursued and life enjoyed. Recognizing existing institutions, we assent to the demand that during Sunday all business and amusements should be under such restrictions as will in no manner interfere with or disturb the devotion or worship of any class of society, at the

same time denying the right of any portion of the community to determine how their neighbors shall pass their Sunday, meaning hereby to concede just what is demanded in return — that all shall be left free to spend their Sunday as they may see fit, provided, only, that they do not commit a breach of the peace, or interfere with any other person exercising exactly the same right of choice, this right of choice, under the above limitations, being, as we believe, a sacred right guaranteed by the institutions of our country.

Resolved, That the cause of Temperance is deserving of aid and assistance by all good men; intemperance in all things whatsoever ought to be combated with all suitable means. For this reason, we are in favor of encouraging the planting and growing of vineyards in this country, and encouraging the brewing of good beer, ales, etc.; and we also recommend the repeal or reduction of duties upon the import of vinous and malt liquors. There ought also to be appointed by the proper authorities inspectors of all the beverages sold publicly, and those found impure and deteriorated ought to be condemned, and the dealers therein fined.

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the granting of licenses for keeping saloons, pawn-broker shops, fruit stands, auction stores, hacks, etc., to persons of bad repute.

Resolved, That we consider it a cardinal principle that a person should be held liable for his own wrong only; and for that reason we consider as unjustifiable the statutory enactment making the owner or landlord of premises respon-

sible for the neglect or misdemeanor of his tenant. And for the same reason we demand that drunkards be held strictly accountable as well for their acts committed while drunk as for committing the act of getting drunk.

Resolved, That we recommend the principles and views above set forth to the candid consideration of any good citizen, and we herewith invite all to join us in our efforts to re-establish and maintain our fundamental rights and liberties as citizens of this glorious Republic, and to oppose every candidate for office who is not in sympathy with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions."

At the same meeting it was agreed, on suggestion of Mr. A. C. Hesing, to hold a mass meeting.

On the evening of July 17, seventeen members of the Committee of Seventy met in the Builders' Exchange, on LaSalle street. The meeting here decided the fight to be a square stand-up one on the "Law and Order" side.

Sunday afternoon, August 31, 1873, several gentlemen met in Greenebaum's bank. Present, among others, B. G. Caulfield, W. J. Onahan, A. C. Hesing, General Leib, Justice Boyden, Peter Hunt, Ed. O'Neil, R. Kenney, J. Bonfield, J. H. McAvoy, M. Evans, John Corcoran, Arno Voss, Ed. Phillips, A. Schoeninger, Jacob Rehm, P. M. Cleary, T. Brennan, George von Hollen.

Arno Voss presided. W. J. Onahan acted as Secretary.

Mr. O'Hara said it made him feel proud that he had been a Democrat from childhood; he had lived a Democrat and hoped to die a Democrat. There was in the present admin-

istration a dangerous tendency to despotism, and a display of Puritanism which was simply intolerant. While he favored a proper observance of law, he could not but deprecate extreme measures. Crime nor lawlessness did he favor, but he thought the best interests of society could be consulted by adopting such a course as would harmonize all classes of our people. He did not care to see the doors of saloons thrown wide open on Sundays. This would offend a certain class, and be very illiberal. To compromise, why not cause saloon proprietors to keep closed doors and drawn curtains, place the establishments under police surveillance, and suppress disorderly conduct? The main question to insure success was the selection of good men for city officers.

Mr. B. G. Caulfield followed. He said Mayor Medill was elected irrespective of politics, but had sold out to the Law and Order men. In his administration only a moiety of our population had been regarded. Washburn was nothing but an importation, and had displayed a stubborn and ill-governed disposition. The Police Department had become a tool in his hands to enforce Puritanical ideas.

Mr. A. C. Hesing denounced the city government briskly. As an evidence of the manner in which Washburn was conducting police affairs he instanced the case of Dennis Simmons, one of the best officers on the force, who was discharged on a most frivolous charge.

Messrs. Michael Keeley and Lieb also addressed the meeting.

On the evening of Sept. 3, the German-American Central Committee met at Bismarck Hall.

Mr. A. Schœnninger called the meeting to order. He referred to the meeting in Greenebaum's building, where a committee was appointed to confer with the Committee of Agitation.

Mr. A. C. Hesing said that the committee, appointed by the meeting at Greenebaum's bank, consisted of Americans, Irishmen, and members of all nationalities excepting Germans. It was intended hereby that a coalition should be formed.

On the evening of Sept. 5, a meeting was held in Greenebaum's building. Col. Arno Voss called the meeting to order, and stated it was a continuation of the meeting of the Sunday previous.

Alderman McAvoy, Chairman of the Committee appointed to act in connection with the German organization for the purpose of calling a mass-meeting, reported the names for said committee. It was accepted.

A committee of five was appointed to see that all nationalities were represented in committees.

Pending the Committee's report, Mr. A. C. Hesing, having been called upon, gave the history of the organization known as the German-American club. This body, he said, it was intended, should meet another body constructed by this meeting, to exchange suggestions for a platform. This platform, he hoped, would speak in favor of law and order, of which he was in favor as much as Alderman Woodard, or any other man.

Alderman McGrath returned with additional names for

the Committee of Conference, adding also several for the county.

Mr. Keeley moved that the joint committees be instructed to draw up a platform, representing the wishes of the people, and report the same to a mass-meeting. The motion prevailed.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 6, the coalition met in Bismarck Hall, and received the platform of the preceding June.

On the evening of Sept. 12, the platform of Sept. 26, 1873, was adopted.

The following amendment was adopted, offered by Mr. Rosenthal:

Resolved, That there ought also to be appointed, by the proper authorities, inspectors of all beverages sold publicly, and those found impure and deteriorated ought to be condemned, and dealers therein fined.

The following letter was read, from Henry Greenebaum, Esq.:

You will please excuse me from taking any active part in the deliberations of your committee. While I have no inclination to figure in politics,—my business duties absorbing my time fully,—candor prompts me to say that I am in sympathy with your movement, and I am of the opinion that a municipal ticket, to be composed of *gentlemen possessing honesty and integrity, as well as broad and practical views*, will be overwhelmingly sustained at the polls.

Respectfully, HENRY GREENEBAUM.

Mr. Rosenthal presented a resolution which was adopted, making the election of judges independent of party issues.

On the evening of Friday, Sept. 26, 1873, a meeting of the joint committee was held in Bismarck Hall.

Mr. Hesing presented the following call which was unanimously adopted:

TO OUR FELLOW CITIZENS.

"In view of our approaching municipal election and the important issues for the welfare of our city involved therein, we call on all those who look calmly and without prejudice upon the political situation, to unite with us in order to secure a good and economical government for the next municipal term. We call upon those who are in favor of an honest city and county administration; who are opposed to intemperance, and endeavor to advance public morals by moral suasion, and not by prohibitory laws; who are in favor of a quiet Sunday by protecting religious services without resort to a stringent general law; who are opposed to the granting of licenses to people of bad repute; who are in favor of reforming our police so that the force may be the protectors of life and property, and not the tools of intolerance and bigoted fanaticism; who are in favor of *law and order*, but are opposed to every faction and every candidate who misapply the term for the purposes of intolerance and tyranny,—we invite all citizens of all nationalities to whatever political party they may have formerly belonged, who adopt the above views, to meet in mass-meeting at Kingsbury Hall, on Saturday, October 4, at eight

o'clock p. m., for consultation and joint action in regard to the approaching election."

Now came the great and enthusiastic meeting at Kingsbury Hall, Saturday evening. It was an immense demonstration. Clark street was black with the masses.

Among the many transparencies carried by the multitude were observed the following :

"Who owes the city over \$2,000,000 in taxes? The Law and Order Party."

"Equal rights for cottages and palaces."

"Down with an aristocracy of stock swindlers and grain gamblers."

"If Puritans rule, the country is gone."

"Our capital consists of muscle and strength."

"Protection against crime and a sledge-hammer police force."

"Who resists the payment of taxes? The leaders of the Law and Order Party."

"The People's choice is the best."

"Fifteen hundred majority for the Fifteenth Ward."

"Let the light shine on our actions, Sundays not excepted."

"Law and order is our motto, but not by force."

"The People's Party is too glorious not to be this time victorious."

"We favor temperance and toleration in all things."

"The People will reform our politics."

"The Mayor's bill will prove a failure."

"Our Party is the strongest."

"The People will reform our Police Department."

"We are tax-payers, not tax-fighters."

"Send Washburn home to Joliet."

"We will vote for the support of law and order."

"Old Barnacles, take back seats."

"Equal rights to all. Down with fanatics."

"The people have arisen in their might. When the people rise fanaticism trembles."

"The great power for good is by moral suasion, and not by prohibition."

"The duty of the police is to arrest criminals and not innocent men."

"The Nineteenth Ward good for 1,000 majority."

"No more gilt-edged candidates."

"We claim our constitutional rights."

"Good-by, Joe; do n't you wish you had joined the People's Party?"

H. B. Miller, Esq., occupied the chair. The gentleman referred to the time after the great fire when all, sharing in a common loss, laid aside political sentiments to elect a worthy administration. Soon after the installation of the new officers, a handful of bigoted and fanatical men commenced to plot to undermine the privileges of a weakened people; to undermine privileges they had been accorded from time immemorial. Against the earnest pleadings and protests of our best citizens, the ear of the Executive was opened to them. A superintendent of police had been imported from Joliet, who knew nothing of us, and under his rule the police force, being subjected to a system of mean espion-

age and other humiliations, became demoralized. It was now proposed to place in the field men of honesty, who would pay attention to the vital interests of the city. The weapon to be used was the ballot box.

Mr. B. G. Caulfield followed in an energetic speech. The following is a brief synopsis:

"It is probable that during the preparations made for the election there will be various meetings held with the view of bringing out our best citizens. I am glad to attend the inaugural meeting of the campaign — a meeting of the free American citizens of Chicago — that is a meeting irrespective of all feeling of nationality. I have been requested to be here to-night as a private citizen to express my views upon the matters in question. I represent no party, I represent no nationality. I favor the election of men unpledged to party, whose character and ability will recommend them. There being no political question before us, I feel as a private individual that I can express only my own sentiments, for which you are in no wise responsible. We have come to consult, and all that any speaker can do is to present his own views. I shall simply lay down the principles which I think should govern the campaign. For what I say I am responsible, and I shall exact from the men for whom I vote the opinions I express. In the first place I shall oppose combinations of any nationalities made for the purpose of obtaining control of the city government, and of any coalition of citizens for the purpose of making proscriptive laws. I believe that our first duty is to our Creator, and that every man should keep the Sabbath holy; but I do not

see that this is inconsistent with the proper enjoyment of the day. I would recommend that the meeting appoint a committee, to co-operate with any other citizens' movement, with a view to obtain the very best men for city officers. Now, these are my private views, but I believe they enter into the feelings of the campaign. If they are not adopted by this meeting they will still remain my views.

"We must co-operate with all men who have the good of the city at heart, by putting into the field a ticket for which they need never be ashamed. Let us take no man from whom it would be necessary to exact a pledge, no man who is not fit to be trusted to the utmost with the city's management and money. Let us look around at the financial position of the city and country, and ask if it is a time to bicker about paltry police regulations. All other questions must sink into insignificance beside the question of bread—the question that will come home to the workingmen this winter — and that must be looked after. [Applause.] It may be well for Chicago to let her voice be heard in the councils of the nation, warning the people. The cotton and wheat crops alone cannot be bought by the present amount of circulating medium. We want more money. We do not say that the money is not good, but that we have not enough of it, and we must call upon the government to supply the want. It is true it has been said much of our money is wrapped up in bogus railway operations; but, surrounded as we are, we know not where succor is to come from. We must tell the men who hoard up their greenbacks that they are bringing ruin upon us. I would like to return to specie payment, but we cannot do it yet. We must have more money first.

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"There is another question. How are we to pay our taxes, now a hundred per cent. higher than ever before, while we are fifty per cent. less able to pay them than a year ago? Some of the poor have judgments against their property for taxes, and it will be sold. Now, what do you think of men who will prate about what we should drink on Sunday, with such a state of things staring them in the face? I want to see the Sabbath respected, but I want no bigotry in our Sunday laws. I want every drunken man arrested. The proper way to protect Sunday from violation is to punish those who violate it. I know nothing inconsistent with the law of God in listening to music on Sunday or any other day. We have music in our churches to elevate our hearts, and why cannot we have it in our parks and on our prairies? I am not in favor of wholesale liquor selling on Sunday, but I want it done under proper regulations.

"I might talk longer, but there are other speakers here, and they will entertain you better than I can; and all I have to say is, indulge in fraternal charity; abolish all discord and bickerings, and let us unite for a single purpose—that of producing a good government for the rich and poor."

The Chairman then read the following letter from Governor Palmer:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 3, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: Your note inclosing a copy of a series of resolutions adopted by a meeting in Chicago, and in which you invite me to be present at a mass-meeting, to be held on to-morrow evening, favorable to the principles recited in the

resolutions, is before me. I have withheld my answer until now, with the hope that I might be able to accept your invitation, but I find that it will be impossible.

It affords me great pleasure to express my full concurrence in what I understand to be the leading ideas of the resolutions: that every person should be free to preserve his own happiness, subject only to such restrictions as will afford protection to the equal rights of all others; that questions like that of the mode of the observance of the Sabbath are beyond the rightful domain of legislation; and that every person should be permitted, without legal hindrance, to decide for himself on that, as on all other days, how he shall employ his time, only that he shall not in any sense invade the liberties of others.

In my judgment the highest earthly authority upon all questions of personal morals is each individual citizen, who has the right, subject to the limitations before mentioned, to decide for himself the extent and nature of his own moral duties. But it is due to my own estimate of the character of the American people that I should say that I do not believe that there is any serious difference among them as to the theory of personal rights, upon which our institutions rest, but the real controversy is as to the practical application of these theories to the government of the great cities, and to the regulation of the conduct and the intercourse of their inhabitants. I have no faith in the ministry of the police officer as an agency for the promotion of morals. Under our system of municipal government the authority of its local magistracy and of its police is practically absolute, and the helpless and feeble are often outraged, and thousands are made criminals by being first treated as outlaws. My best wishes are with every movement which is designed to vindicate the rights of every man who is honest and orderly, and regardful of the rights of others, to do on all days that

which seemeth good in his own eyes, without challenge from any earthly authority whatever.

I am, very respectfully, JOHN M. PALMER.

General Hermann Lieb, the Hon. A. C. Hesing, the Hon. Casper Butz, Committee.

Several speeches followed.

Then, amid unbounded enthusiasm, the platform of the party was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That, in the present state of the public finances, it is imperatively necessary that our city and county affairs be managed in the most economical manner, and the public monies be husbanded as carefully and frugally as possible, in order that our increased municipal taxation be reduced to a just and discriminating government, and the expenditures be made, not for the benefit of any particular class, but for the benefit of the entire community.

Resolved, That the education of the youth of our country is one of the most effective agencies for the suppression and prevention of crime; that this object is much better attained by the instruction of our children in the schools than to attempt to enforce morality by legislation.

Resolved, That the cause of temperance is deserving of the aid and assistance of every good man. Intemperance in all things whatever ought to be combated with all suitable means. But we hold that the desirable object of temperance can only be accomplished by elevating the moral standard of the people through enlightened education, and not by sumptuary laws or special legislation.

Resolved, That we recognize the pursuit of happiness as

one of the inalienable rights of the citizen, and every one should be left free to exercise his right without let or hindrance, except under such restrictions as are imposed by constitutional law; and while we believe that on Sunday all business and amusements should be restricted as in no measure to interfere with or disturb the devotion or worship of any class of citizens, yet we firmly deny the right of any one or any class of individuals to prescribe how or in what manner Sunday or any day shall be enjoyed by a free people in a free Republic.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the granting of licenses to persons of bad repute, for any purpose or purposes whatsoever.

Resolved, That there ought also to be appointed by the proper authorities inspectors of all beverages sold publicly, and those found impure and deteriorated ought to be condemned, and dealers therein fined.

Resolved, That we look with deep regret and apprehension upon the demoralized condition of our Police Department. Instead of serving as a department for the protection of life and property of the people, it has been used as an instrument of oppression in the hands of a class of prejudiced and narrow-minded men, and that we deprecate that the legitimate duties of the police force have been prostituted to gratify the intolerant spirit of a minority faction.

Resolved, That the frequent arbitrary arrest of our citizens, in cases where fines only are imposed for breach of city ordinances, is a gross outrage and a violation of constitutional rights, and should not be tolerated by a free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That we consider it a cardinal principle that a person should be held liable for his own wrong only; and for that reason we consider as unjustifiable the statutory enactment making the owner or landlord of premises which have been rented for lawful pursuits responsible for the neglect or misdemeanor of his tenants, and for the same reason we demand that drunkards be held strictly accountable for their acts committed while drunk.

Resolved, That the principles we represent in our platform and resolutions are conducive to law and order; and while we appeal to the sympathy and support of the community at large, regardless of all party affiliations, to endorse them, and the action that we have deemed proper to take in this municipal contest in opposition to a spirit of intolerance, we pledge ourselves that we shall abide by law and order, and denounce any faction that arrogates to itself that name; and to this end we shall oppose every candidate for office who is not in sympathy with the foregoing resolutions."

Mr. J. K. C. Forrest offered the following as an additional declaration of principles:

"In view of the present demoralized condition of the trade, commerce and industry of the country, the meeting held in the financial and commercial center of the great Northwest resolves:

"1. That the President be respectfully requested to immediately convene Congress in extra session, for the purpose of considering the advisability of issuing a sufficient amount of legal tender currency, based upon the deposit of national securities, and at such high rates of interest as

will attract it again to the Treasury upon the restoration of private and corporate credit. The great want at the present time is currency. It is absurd to ask the people to deposit money in banks which do not pay it out on demand. At the same time such deposit of money merely tends to intensify the existing stringency; it simply enables the banks to save themselves at the expense and to the vital injury of the manufacturing and mercantile community. The legitimate and truly commercial mode of calling out currency from its hiding places is to make it for the interest of holders to part with it.

"2. Congress should be respectfully asked to repeal the existing national bankrupt act. A person with \$10,000 of property other than money can now be compelled to sacrifice it for a debt of \$150. At the same time such sacrifice, if general, will depreciate the real and personal property of the country from fifty to seventy-five per cent. This would necessarily entail ruin upon hundreds of thousands of our citizens.

"3. Congress should replace the notes of national banks which have gone into liquidation with legal-tender money. This would save interest and prevent stringency of currency.

"4. The city of Chicago should promptly issue a sufficient amount of scrip to keep the mechanics and laborers now engaged in municipal improvements in full work.

"5. The advertised sale of city lots on which are the houses of our citizens, and on which tax payments have not yet been made, should be postponed until the city scrip to be issued has, to some considerable extent, filled the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of money from circulation.

"With this declaration of principles we submit the cause of the People's Party to our citizens of all religions and nationalities."

When considerable routine business had been done, vehement cries brought forth Mr. A. C. Hesing, who spoke as follows:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: I shall entertain you only for a few minutes, and I will say that I never intended to say a word here to-night. But, as I have been called upon several times, I come forward to give you my sentiments in regard to this present movement. We are here to-night for the purpose of organizing a party which shall bring us law and order in this city; which shall respect life and property, and give us a chance, give the poor a chance—you, the laboring classes of this community, at least the right to enjoy yourselves according to the dictation of your consciences. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I recollect the time in this city, and in other places, when the people—when these very same newspapers—were very glad to hear occasionally from your humble servant who is now before you. I recollect the time—and it is not very long since—when the gentleman whom I now see here to-night before me, who said to-day: "Who would have anything to do with that crowd that would assemble at Kingsbury hall to-night?"—when he begged me to come to the Thirteenth ward and give him a speech to help elect General Grant and the Republican ticket. I recollect the time when this same abused man who stands here before you, when a boy, at the age of nineteen, opened his mouth and lifted his voice for the liberty of an oppressed

race in this country. And to-day I stand here to obtain liberty for the oppressed who are here before me. I recollect the time when these newspapers called upon Mr. Hesing to organize war clubs to fill our regiments—to induce men to leave their families—to induce them to take up their muskets and go to the war, and fight the battles for these nabobs who now try to oppress us. Where would that glorious banner be which floats over us in this hall if it had not been for you who rescued it from the hands of those robbers? [Applause.] They say that "the foreigners want to dictate to us." These same men were not yet born when I went on the stump to speak for this great nation, and for American liberty, and liberty for all. [Applause.] It is more than a third of a century since I landed in Baltimore—it is thirty-four years ago that I set my foot on this soil, and to-day I am yet called a foreigner by this villainous press of the city of Chicago. [Unusual applause.] I claim to be an American citizen as much as anyone. And if I were in the City Council I would not go there to put my books that I printed into the public schools, as some men who now pray for law and order do. I have been in these Republican conventions, but I have always opened my mouth in defence of right and justice as against corruption. There is not a man in this city who can say to my face that I have ever supported a corrupt man for office—that I have ever raised my voice for a corrupt man for any position. When my native American friends had not the courage to put a corrupt aspirant aside, they would generally call upon me and say: "You have the courage, Hesing, step forward and put him

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off;" and I generally stepped forward and put him off the ticket. [Applause.] In 1869, when those same reformers thought that the Germans were getting too much influence, they tried to put them down, and what was the result? That law and order Council of 1869, were indicted. [Cries of "Good!" and great applause.] Now, gentlemen, I have as much interest in the city of Chicago as any other man. I have lived here since 1854. I have my business here, which I have to take care of.

"Gentlemen, these men who have built their churches, not with their own money, but with the money of the poor, pray that they alone may have liberty. They think no one else is entitled to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I say that God knows he bestowed freedom and the rights of the pursuit of happiness upon every one.

"I tell you now, once for all, that I shall not support any man who can be charged with corruption, or has any of these steals sticking to his fingers. [Applause.] I want an honest administration. I want a just administration. I want an administration that will give us law and order not only on Sunday, but on every day in the week. I am in favor of respecting those who attend church, and I believe that others should be. I think their worship should not be interrupted by any parades on the streets, with music and banners, on Sunday. That is the platform on which I stand, and on which I always stood. I am in favor of nominating a man for the Mayoralty like S. S. Hayes, for instance. A man like Thomas Hoyne — a man like Rountree, if he wants it — representative men, like a hundred others I could name;

but I am not in favor of men who call conventions to have God Almighty represented in the Constitution of this country. I believe that God Almighty is represented in the hearts of those humble men who stand here before me. I believe He has very little to do with men like Colfax or Patterson; I am not in favor of a party of men who will support such men for office.

"I tell you, gentlemen, this is not the first time that the humble classes, the hard-working mechanics and artisans, have had to take the reins in their own hands; and when the *Chicago Journal* says to-night that 'the bummers will meet in Kingsbury hall,' I say it insults the 20,000 ballots here represented. [Applause.] They say we can't win; the 'Law and Order' men must win. I think we are the Law and Order party; and I say it myself, like Mr. Caulfield, that if anyone gets drunk on Sunday, or on any other day, he should be arrested and punished, but I cannot admire or agree with the man who goes to church on Sunday, and prays, and goes the next day on the Board of Trade, and swindles his colleagues there out of so many bushels of grain. [Applause.] I say when a man keeps a disorderly house he should be shut up; but I say, too, that a man should not be sent twice to shut up a small saloon, while no one interferes with a dance-house on Clark street. I believe in dealing justice to every man alike. Let us to-night determine that we will have an orderly city, with no sympathy with criminals, and justice to all. I want the law to take its course in every instance; crime punished according to the law, and no pardons. I want every law executed, not only

that against Sunday beer selling. The administration of this city government has been a curse to us for two years, and I believe we can elect a man like our old Mayors, who will execute the laws as they should be. Be united, and we can elect anything. Let them scold us, call us bummers, tax-eaters, tax-fighters, and all the names they please. I say that no man in this house ever fought a tax in his life. You can name no German in this city that ever refused to pay a tax. It is these men who preach the gospel, and pray at their meetings, and cry 'Law and Order' at the corners of the streets, who jump their taxes, and cheat the city out of what they owe it. They are not able to pay their taxes, although they have caused them, and they never will be.

"I have worked hard in this cause, notwithstanding the 'Law and Order' people have said it would be a fizzle, and said that the people had no confidence in Hesing or O'Hara, or Herr Von Hara and O'Hesing, as the papers put it. We have fired the first cannon to-night, and its echoes will ring throughout the campaign. We have filled two halls, and 5,000 people have stood at the door unable to get in. Does this look like a fizzle? Does this look as if the people had no confidence in Hesing and O'Hara? Search the poor man's heart and show him how he is oppressed, how his comforts and luxuries are stolen from him, and he will fight his oppressors. The 'Law and Order' people are your oppressors. They give you no cheap concerts and lectures to educate you; they will not even let you go to the Exposition on the day when you can dress up and appear like them, but they go there whenever they please and make you

and their clerks do their work. They go there and look at the machinery and furniture and fabrics you have made at wages of a dollar and a half a day. I ask Dr. Kittredge or Dr. Fowler, who preach morality and try to crowd their words down our throats, to lay their hands on their hearts and answer if it is right for them to rob the poor of their privileges. I ask them what harm there is if, after you have been working hard in a dirty, dusty shop all the week, you go to Lincoln Park on Sunday with your wives and babies to breathe a little of the fresh air the Lord they pray to has made? I ask them what harm it would be for you to hear music there as they hear it in their churches? I ask them what harm there is if, when you return, you take a glass of lager or wine to refresh you? You are a pack of slaves if you suffer laws that prohibit this, and if I have to vote alone on the 5th of November I shall cast my vote to relieve you of this oppression they have cast upon you."

The nominating convention met at 205 East Randolph street, on October 24.

Mr. Greenebaum presided; Mr. T. M. Halpine served as Secretary; and Mr. J. J. Crowley assisted.

Mr. Greenebaum said:—

"Gentlemen, Delegates: A narrow-minded, uncatholic religious spirit, originating with over-zealous and irresponsible persons, has forced an issue of proscription and intolerance upon the community which unfortunately, or fortunately, perhaps, divides the sovereign voters at the approaching municipal election. An immense mass meeting of the people,

without distinction of party, religion or nationality, have delegated you gentlemen to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled at the approaching election, solely upon their personal fitness, their honesty, and ability to serve public interest. It is necessary for me to urge upon you to discharge faithfully the high trust imposed upon you. You will enter upon the work before you as the selected representatives of the great People's Party. In a spirit of harmony and rectitude you will make all personal preferences subservient to the general good, and nominate a ticket that will be overwhelmingly sustained at the polls, and avert the impending danger of placing the control of the city in the hands of speculative office-seekers and bankrupts."

Mr. A. C. Hesing offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"That this convention emphatically endorse the platform of principles adopted by the people's mass meeting at Kingsbury Hall, October 4, believing that platform to be a true expression of the fundamental doctrines underlying the structure of a free government, and a legitimate protest against all efforts to make sectarianism and class legislation prevalent in our public affairs.

"That as long as our people, discarding the sub-treasury system, expect that the temporary balances in our city and county treasuries shall draw interest, and so long as it is thereby admitted that such public moneys may be made use of by the banks with whom they are deposited, for all those purposes which they may consider as legitimate; the risk incurred thereby on behalf of the tax-payers, and the temp-

tation which treasurers may be led into, are so obvious that the public interests require a strict adherence to the one-term principle in regard to the office of custodian of such public moneys.

"That this convention recommend to the Mayor to be elected the appointment of S. S. Hayes as City Comptroller, since it would be difficult to find, among our citizens, one who, by his wide financial experience, his thorough business capacity, and the sterling integrity of his character, is so well fitted for an office which, in view of the present financial embarrassment, is one of the most important and responsible in our municipal administration."

Mr. F. H. Winston offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved. That the representatives of the people of the city of Chicago and of the county of Cook, here assembled, do declare as one of our cardinal principles, for the maintenance of which we pledge ourselves and the candidates for whom we propose to cast our suffrages, that we favor and shall demand and insist upon the most rigid economy, as well as scrupulous honesty, in the expenditure of the public money of the city and county, to the end that the present oppressive and almost unbearable burden of taxation may be lightened, and not increased; and that we demand that all extravagant schemes for public buildings to be erected for the purpose of glorifying architects and enriching contractors shall be at least postponed until demanded by the necessities of the public or to give our laborers necessary employment; and that we pledge our candidates to cheerfully

accept the accommodations now provided for the transaction of public business of the offices to which we propose to elect them."

A. C. HESING asked permission to introduce the following from the Democratic Central Committee :

"We the undersigned, members of the Liberal and Democratic Central and Executive Committees of Cook County, hereby certify that we have not authorized any person for us to pledge the support of the party, as a party, to what is known as the "Grand Pacific Hotel" nominations, or to any other nominations, made or to be made; and believing it inexpedient to make any nominations as a party at this time, we leave to all persons the privilege of supporting such candidates in this local election as their judgment and consciences may dictate.

"And we may say that we beheld with surprise the announcement in the papers that parts of our committee had participated in, and indorsed, the said Grand Pacific Hotel nominations; and we further say that neither of the three named persons who pretended to represent the party at the Grand Pacific Hotel are members of the Liberal and Democratic Central Committee of Cook county, and consequently have no authority to pledge the party to any nominations except as private individuals.

" CH. KOEHLER,
" JACOB D. FELTHAUSEN,
" ROBERT KENNEY,
" EDWARD KEHOE,
" ALBERT MICHELSON,

" Democratic Central Committee of Cook County."
" Chicago, Oct. 24. 1873."

The communication was accepted and placed on the records of the convention.

The following nominations were then made :

For Mayor, H. D. COLVIN.
For City Treasurer, DANIEL O'HARA.
For City Collector, GEORGE VON HOLLEN.
For City Assessor, CHARLES DENNEHY,
For Superior Court Judge, S. M. MOORE.
For County Court Judge, M. R. M. WALLACE.
For County Clerk, HERMANN LEIB.
For Clerk Criminal Court, AUSTIN J. DOYLE.
For County Treasurer, H. B. MILLER.

Then followed the nominations of George D. Plant, County Superintendent of Schools; Christian Busse, John Herting, William P. Burdick, Thomas Lonergan, and A. B. Johnson, County Commissioners.

Mr. Mark Sheridan, having been called upon, named as Commissioner, C. A. Reno, for the West Side. This gentleman was nominated.

On Monday, October 28, Egbert Jamieson was selected for City Attorney; and Martin Scully, for Police Clerk.

The disposition of the other offices followed.

HOW THE OPPOSITION WORKED.

When it had definitely been ascertained what the People's Party was, and what policy it would pursue, the cry of the Opposition was, "Anything to beat the Hesing-O'Hara combination." To effect this, one of the strangest fusions was formed that has ever been recorded.

On Saturday, Oct. 18th, 1873, in the Grand Pacific, the fusionists, after great confusion, met and nominated the following gentlemen:

For Mayor, L. L. BOND.
 For City Treasurer, DAVID A. GAGE.
 For City Collector, A. L. MORRISON.
 For City Assessor, W. H. P. GRAY.
 For City Attorney, I. N. STILES.
 For Police Court Clerk, K. R. MATSON.
 For Judge of Superior Court, Wm. H. PORTER.
 For Judge of County Court, M. R. M. WALLACE.
 For County Clerk, J. W. BROCKWAY.
 For Clerk of Criminal Court, W. K. SULLIVAN.
 For County Treasurer, PHILLIP WADSWORTH.
 For Superintendent of Schools, A. G. LANE.
 For County Commissioners, MESSRS. S. OLIN, A. J. GALLOWAY, Wm. M. LAUGHLIN, W. B. BATEHAM, S. W. KINGSLEY.
 For Police Commissioner, REUBEN CLEVELAND.

On October 23, at Kingsbury Hall, the Committee of Seventy indorsed the Grand Pacific nominations.*

Prior to the nomination of Bond for Mayor, the following letter and reply were read:

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1873.

HON. L. L. BOND:

Dear Sir: You have been requested by a respectable body of citizens to become a candidate for the office of Mayor at the approaching municipal election. The representatives of Law and Order will have a convention tomorrow for the nomination of candidates to be supported by them at that election. The office of Mayor is the most important one to be filled. We wish the best man, regardless of nationality, creed, or party, for the place—one who is in accord with our principles. They demand that there shall be honesty and strict economy in the management of our finances, to the end that all expenditures be limited to the actual needs of the people, and that taxation be lightened as much as possible.

We demand that the laws shall be enforced for the protection of life and property. We claim that the protection of every member of society, regardless of age, sex or condition, in person, property and freedom, is the supreme object and duty of government.

We claim that every person has a right, so far as human law is concerned, to his own opinions, and to act upon them as he shall deem best, and to engage in any lawful traffic, and to all the guaranties which the law affords for its conduct and management.

But upon the question of what kinds and modes of traffic

* Here it may be stated that an error heretofore ascribed the construction of the Grand Pacific Ticket to the Committee.

are injurious to the citizen, as promoters of disorder, ignorance, pauperism and crime, and consequent unnecessary taxation, the aggregate will of the people is supreme, and must be obeyed; and to be specific on this point, we insist that the saloons shall be closed on Sundays; that the licenses of those who violate the law shall be revoked; that the keepers of these establishments be required to give bonds, as required by law, with good security, for the protection and indemnity of those who suffer from violation of the law; and that the law be enforced by a faithful and efficient police, to the end that crime may be diminished, and public order maintained.

We respectfully ask if the principles we have announced meet with your approval. If they do, we pledge to you such a support as, we believe, will secure your nomination and triumphant election, with a result which will give to our city a character and attitude she is entitled to possess and to occupy before the world. By order of Committee,
S. B. GOOKINS.

MAYOR BOND'S REPLY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1873.

THE HON. S. B. GOOKINS.

Dear Sir: Your letter of to-day is at hand, and in reply I have to say that if the people assign to me the duties appertaining to the office of Mayor, I shall earnestly endeavor to have all the financial interests of the city honestly and economically administered, and to that end will do all the Mayor can do.

With regard to the other points, I have to say that no executive officer can stand in any other position than that contained in the oath of office — "that he will faithfully and impartially execute *all* of the laws to the extent of his ability," and in the discharge of his duties protect all citi-

zens in their personal and property rights, and in the prosecution of all lawful business enterprises, regardless of the condition of such persons.

As this is the effect of the oath, and the position of an executive officer, it is apparent that I cannot make an exception of the Sunday law, and this necessarily includes the exercise of all lawful means for its enforcement.

It is my purpose to devote my whole energies, if elected, to secure such a government as will promote the safety, honor and welfare of the whole people, and to maintain the good name and credit of our city. No man can do more than this, and no honorable man can do less.

LESTER L. BOND.

The reading occasioned loud and prolonged applause.

On October 29 Mr. Joseph P. Clarkson was nominated for Judge of the Superior Court, *vice* Judge Porter, who died a short time subsequent to his nomination.



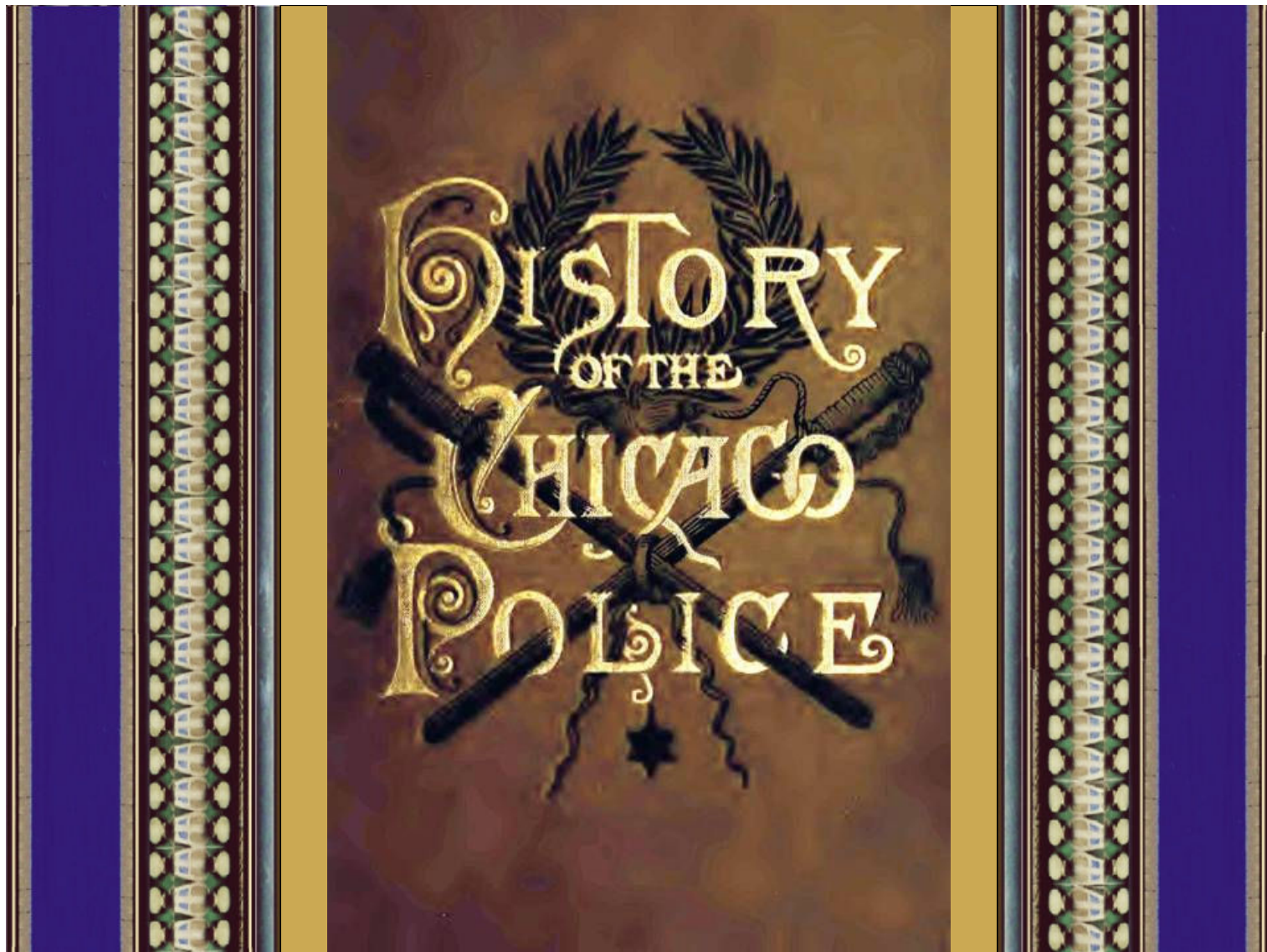
Haymarket in 1880s

Dedicated to Albert Parsons, August Spies, George Engel, Adolph Fischer, Louis Lingg, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden and Oscar Neebe.
Your courage and sacrifice for the emancipation of labor - without borders - will never be forgotten.

Article in pdf: [May Day and the Haymarket Martyrs - Historia del Primero de Mayo](#)

New York Independent Media Center (2006 April 28)
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The policemen in the wagon bent low, to escape the shower of stones, while revolvers kept the mad crowd at bay (page 52).

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HISTORY
OF
THE CHICAGO POLICE

FROM THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY
TO THE PRESENT TIME,

UNDER AUTHORITY OF

THE MAYOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FORCE

BY JOHN J. FLINN,

ASSISTED BY JOHN E. WILKIE.

TO BENEFIT THE POLICEMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE POLICE BOOK FUND.
1887.

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Anarchist banners carried by the Anarchists in their numerous processions in Chicago (page 60).

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FREDERICK EBERSOLD,
General Superintendent of Police.

INTRODUCTION.

Let me say at the outset that the preparation of this work was undertaken with a very evenly-balanced mixture of diffidence and confidence. Had the great fire of October, 1871, resulted only in the destruction of buildings, we would look, almost in vain, for traces of it to-day. The black and desolate track which marked the wake of that calamitous and awful conflagration is hidden beneath a New Chicago; the memory of our people is becoming dimmed and confused regarding its course and boundary, and the marvelous, almost miraculous recovery of the city from this terrible blow has reconciled our citizens to the event, dreadful as it was, and heart-rending as were the incidents which surrounded it. The buildings destroyed have been replaced by others more substantial, more beautiful. The fortunes lost have been recovered in so many cases that the exceptions are not remarked. The conglomerate mass of melted iron, shattered granite, pulverized brick, powdered glass and smouldering merchandise, which covered like a hideous pall the once beautiful district, on the memorable morning of Oct. 10, in the hands of Providence fertilized the soil, and prepared it for the golden harvests which were to follow. But the fire destroyed many things which can never be replaced, among them the official records of the city and county—an irreparable loss in many respects, a loss that will be felt more and more as the years roll by, and that will be regretted most, perhaps, by those who, like myself,

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undertake to write any portion of the history of this remarkable city. For with the loss of these records the very basis upon which history should properly stand—the written archives of the past—was swept away.

Knowledge of this fact made me diffident, inspired me with dread lest my ability and energy, such as they are, should prove unequal to the task of penetrating successfully through and beyond the smoke and confusion of those October days. Whatever facts could be obtained must be gathered from the remembrances of old citizens, from various early historical sketches, from documents and prints in possession of the Historical Society, from the ante-fire directories and newspaper files, from reminiscences contributed to the press since 1871, and from miscellaneous contributions to local history, in manuscript and print, widely scattered through the homes, book stalls and libraries of the city and State.

The confidence I felt was inspired by the hearty expression of good will, the kind assistance volunteered, the valuable information cheerfully given on all sides. It was my aim—how well carried out the reader must judge—to make this history of the Chicago police one that could be relied upon for all time to come as covering the period of which it treats, accurately and honestly. To carry out this intention I have spared no pains to obtain the most reliable and fullest information. I have exercised all the ingenuity of which I am possessed in an earnest endeavor to arrive at facts.

Although this volume is written with special reference to the part which the police have played in the history of Chicago during the past fifty years, it would be neither possible nor advisable to separate their work altogether from that performed by other departments of the city government, nor to isolate it from the material and social progress of the city, which they have to so large an extent contributed in strengthening. A history of our police must, if it be a true

one, deal with every interest that is dependent for existence upon peace and good order—and what human interest isn't dependent upon those two conditions?

In the preparation of this volume I have had the assistance of Mr. John E. Wilkie, of the *Chicago Tribune*, whose contributions have added greatly to its worth. The detective and patrol services have been placed under his especial charge, as his ability to handle these branches of the subject was not only recognized by myself but by the heads of the police department.

Every means of obtaining reliable and official information, when necessary, have been placed in the hands of Mr. Wilkie and myself by the Superintendent of Police and his officers and men. The Historical Society has afforded much valuable information, through the courtesy of its secretary, Mr. Hager; Librarian Poole, of the Public Library, has kindly opened the way for the examination of such authorities as that institution possesses; the scrap books of private individuals; such written history as exists—everything within reach that could throw a light upon the history of the Chicago police force have been carefully collected and examined, and it is hoped that the compilation herewith presented to the public may be thought worthy of the subject with which the volume deals.

I have just laid down a weather-beaten, moth-eaten, curious old volume written by one Joseph Pembroke, "A Gentleman Traveller," and printed in London in 1778. It tells of the writer's experiences in London and the continental cities, and three or four of its chapters are devoted to what might be called an inquiry into the police organizations of the great centers of population in Europe—if such a thing as police organization, as we understand the term, then existed.

Macaulay and other English historians, De Quincy, Dickens and other English writers, have pictured London to us as it was during the last and previous centuries,

What Pembroke tells us is not only confirmatory of the stories already familiar to most of us, but gives us in addition a very clear and striking view of daily occurrences in the British capital, such as would find their way these days, under the head of police news, into the newspapers.

It is only at very rare intervals now that the crime of garroting is committed in any populous community. In London little more than a hundred years ago it was a crime of nightly occurrence. Highway robbery within the shadow of St. Paul's was no uncommon act of daring, even though the punishment was fixed at death, with or without some species of refined torture. Ladies and gentlemen returning from the theater, or a private gathering had their "chairs" or carriages stopped, pistols pointed at their heads, and were compelled to deliver their money to some city Dick Turpin. Members of the British parliament going home after a late sitting, were met by highwaymen and compelled to hand over their purses without delay. Members of the nobility, and even princes of the blood royal, were frequently accosted by armed robbers in their gardens or on the public roads, and subjected to the same painful and expensive humiliation.

It was all a man's life was worth to venture out after dark. In some sections of the city, and close to the very center of business activity, people were murdered for their money in broad daylight; after nightfall the cry of "Robbers!—help!" was heard on all sides, and received but little attention.

People of means were usually accompanied by an armed guard consisting of from one to half a dozen men. Frequently the robbers overpowered the guard, took the master as a hostage, and refused to give him up until his relatives or friends paid the price of his liberty.

House breaking became a regular branch of trade. It was the constant aim of people of wealth to hide all knowledge of their means from their neighbors, for should it be

come known that they possessed either money or valuables, a visit from burglars inevitably followed. And these house breakers were always ready to shed blood if their mission proved or threatened to prove disappointing. Like the highwayman their challenge "Your money or your life!" meant just exactly what it said.

Thousands of people did succeed, of course, in deceiving others regarding their means, and thousands of people avoided the garroter and the highway man by keeping out of their way, or by chance or good luck, but highway robbery and burglary were not the worst features of life in London under the condition of things then existing. Women and young girls were abducted on the streets, oftentimes by the debauched young aristocrats, who rode or walked rough shod over all the rights of the common people. Assaults of the most abominable, the most atrocious character, were of every day occurrence. Sometimes, when the family of the woman or girl, who had been thus shamefully and brutally treated, was one of more than ordinary consequence, public indignation would assume the form and substance of a mob, and the mob would change its character three or four times before the military had succeeded in scattering it. It had its origin in the claim of some respected citizens who felt that they had been outraged; it attracted the idlers and roughs of the city, it was swollen by underground criminals, pickpockets, garroters and highway men, it was finally, perhaps, augmented by political malcontents bent upon revolution—it usually ended, almost invariably ended, in doing a vast amount of injury to the persons and property of innocent persons, without obtaining any satisfaction from, or doing any harm to the guilty ones.

Riots were periodical. Disturbances were almost perpetual. Only when the military were in possession of a district could it be said that peace prevailed. But the military while suppressing the criminals, and the rioters were oftentimes a greater affliction than a blessing. Commanded

by dissolute officers, and composed of soldiers who had contracted all the vices prevalent in their own and foreign lands—frequently hired mercenaries—they respected no private rights, and exacted from the unfortunate people, conditions no less revolting than those which they denied the criminals they had just succeeded in displacing.

In Amsterdam there was even less pretense on the part of the municipal government to protect the lives and property of the people. London had its "watchmen," often brave, generally faithful, but without discipline or number sufficient to cope with the criminal and lawless elements of a great city. In Amsterdam, for years one of the great commercial centers of Europe, a rival of London, Paris and Vienna, every man took care of himself, and to use an old saying, the devil took the hindmost.

There garroting, highway robbery, burglary, and every species of crime known or unknown in our days, were rampant. Murders, assassinations, assaults on the public streets and quays were every day affairs. The merchant on his way to the Bourse was armed with a sword or pistol. Over the desk of the banker was suspended a blunderbus, not for ornament, but for use at a moment's notice. People wore their money in belts fastened around their waists next to the skin, or buried it in their cellars. The aristocrats never appeared on the streets save accompanied by guards. The general pursuit of gain—the desire to acquire wealth—alone prevented society from falling to pieces. People mistrusted each other, and it was impossible to tell whether the gentleman who sat next to one in the theater, at the coffee house or in the church, made his living legitimately or by pointing the persuasive muzzle of a pistol at his fellow citizen after dark.

In Madrid, in Vienna, in Naples, at Rome, the same condition of things existed. It is hardly necessary to go into details with regard to life in Paris during the eighteenth century. This city was one of the first in Europe to attempt

police regulation. She got no nearer to the desired end, however, than the establishment of a very crude, half military, half civic organization, under governmental care, known then as now as the *gens d'armes*. That it proved to be inadequate, insufficient, incapable, need not be said. No such sickening crimes, no such atrocious barbarities, no such inhuman cruelties as stained the history of France during the last century would have been possible had there existed in Paris a police organization such as we find in most of the large cities of the world to-day—an organization that would have throttled crime before it developed into anarchy.

In Paris for half a century before the revolution there was little regard for private rights. The city had grown to vast proportions. The people had gradually shaken off the dread their fathers felt for the noblesse. Feudalism was dying out, and with it all respect for authority. As in other populous centers, only to a greater degree in Paris, all the old forces that had held society together were weakening, losing their hold upon the masses, and none of the new forces, that came in to take their places later on, had made their appearance. Humanity had been held in the iron grip of tyranny and despotism—that grip was relaxing under the pressure of an ever-expanding intellectual growth, and when at last it was compelled to let go altogether, there was nothing to hold in check the passions or proclivities of a free people. Paris was the theatre upon the stage of which was enacted the greater part of the bloody tragedy that filled the civilized world with horror. In the hands of a soldiery as little inclined to submit to discipline as the people were to submit to law, the French capital during the revolutionary epoch, or from the meeting of the States General to the triumph of the Convention, was a community of lawless, desperate, uncontrollable people. There was no civil power capable of checking crime or preserving the peace, for it was not thought possible in those days, nor for many years afterward, that police were better qualified to deal with muni-

cial disturbances than military organizations, whether regulars or militiamen, regiments of the Grand Army or battalions of the *gens d'armes*.

But time and experience have proved to be wonderful instructors in this as in every other particular. Louis Napoleon discovered for France what Sir Robert Peel discovered for England, that a good constabulary had come to be the mainstay of peace and order in every community. To-day Paris has one of the finest police organizations of any city in the world, and the "Peeler" organization which Sir Robert substituted for the incapables who existed under Charles the First's organization of 1640, is the pride of every Englishman. The German government, with all the regard it holds for strictly military development, has planted in every one of its large and populous cities, a police system which is the admiration of visitors from other lands, so perfect is it in even the simplest details. Austria, too, from Vienna to Buda Pesth, has her police officers, uniformed and equipped so much like our own that it would be difficult to distinguish a difference between them.

Every progressive government on earth has given close attention to the organization and discipline of police within the past twenty-five years. As home guards they have proved to be far more effective and trustworthy than soldiers, feeling their responsibility to their fellow-citizens more keenly, and being themselves interested deeply in the peace and welfare of the communities to which they are attached.

It is not necessary to go over to Europe in order to learn how deplorable were the conditions surrounding life in large cities before the present admirable police organizations were brought into being. New York, Boston, Baltimore, and some of the younger cities of this country suffered under the "watchman" era from the depredations of thieves, the villainies of highwaymen, and the riotous excesses of mobs proportionately as much as any cities in

Europe. Even Chicago, before our present police system went into effect, in the days when "constables" and town "marshals" held full swing, had reason to feel that humanity needed at times a stronger curb. There were times when mobs met mobs, when peaceable citizens were compelled to take up arms to save their lives and defend their property even here. But those days are happily ended. There is no longer any necessity for mob law in Chicago. Recent occurrences have demonstrated that the vicious classes cannot maintain themselves outside of their holes. To exist here at all they must keep quiet.

For years it was held that as the policeman's duty did not extend beyond the apprehension of law breakers and criminals, and the preservation of the peace, he was a person inferior in every respect to the soldier who shouldered a musket and went to the war, or to the militiaman who shouldered a musket without calculating that he would ever have to make any other use of it.

In New York city, in the riots of 1863 and 1877; in Baltimore during the "plug ugly" disturbances; in St. Louis during the riot of 1859; in Pittsburg during the riot of 1877; in Chicago during the riot of 1877, on the Black road and at the Haymarket in 1886—in many cities, under many circumstances—the police of the United States have marched with measured tread into the very jaws of death and proved themselves not only to be peace preservers but warriors, fearless as any soldiers on any field.

They have proved that no danger appalls them, no appearances frighten them. Whether in a hand to hand grapple in a dark alley, with the knife of the city thug glistening ere it makes its deadly plunge, or face to face with a mob bent on murder, or yet, shattered in limb by the flying missiles from an exploded bomb—wherever they are, under whatever circumstances we may find them—in whatever peril we may see them—they are still as heroic as any soldiers that ever faced an enemy, and their heroism is all the

more ennobling for the reason that their greatest deeds of valor are not seen of men, are not accomplished under the inspiration of patriotic cheers, are not destined to bring down the light of glory on their heads—are done simply “in the discharge of their duty.”

In the preparation of this work I have consulted, and I cheerfully acknowledge the assistance of the following: Judge Catons's *Address before the Chicago Historical Society*; Blanchard's *Conquest of the Northwest*; the Fergus Historical Publications; Brown's *History of Illinois*; Bross' *History of Chicago*; Colbert's *History of Chicago*; Colbert and Chamberlain's *Great Conflagration*; Sheahan and Upton's *Chicago—Its Past, Present and Future*; M. L. Aheru's *Political History of Chicago*; Paul Hull's *The Chicago Riot*; the files of the daily papers; pamphlets and other material in possession of the Chicago Historical Society, and I have endeavored to give credit wherever it belonged.

JOHN J. FLINN.

South Evanston, November, 1887.



MICHAEL BRENNAN,
Chief Clerk, Police Department.



Clearing out west Twelfth Street Turner Hall in riot of 1877 (page 178).

Flinn, John T. and Wilkie, John E. (authors). History of The Chicago Police (from the settlement of the community to the present time). Chicago: Police Book Fund (copyright 1887).

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Scene below viaduct in riot of 1877 (page 200).

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CHAPTER XI.

EFFECT OF THE RIOT OF '77 ON POPULAR OPINION REGARDING THE POLICE FORCE—TRYING TO GET AN INCREASE—SUPERINTENDENT SEAVEY'S BRIEF CAREER AND UNTIMELY DEATH—SIMON O'DONNELL AS CHIEF—WHAT HE IS CREDITED WITH—MCGARIGLE TAKES HOLD—HIS MANAGEMENT AND UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE—AUSTIN J. DOYLES ADMINISTRATION—THE PATROL SERVICE—INCREASE OF THE FORCE—FREDERICK EBERSOLD AND JOHN BONFIELD STEP UP HIGHER.

Some good results followed the riot of '77. As already stated, the military organizations of the city received more attention than ever before, and more liberal contributions. But of more interest to us is the fact that the Chicago policeman ceased to be looked upon as a mere uniformed idler from that time on. The policeman did not stand high in popular esteem previous to this time. There were individuals on the force at all times who were respected and admired for the faithfulness and efficiency with which they discharged certain duties, but this did not hinder the public from looking upon the average blue-coat as barnacle and a nuisance. He was only tolerated because there still remained a doubt as to the wisdom of trying to get on without him. Nothing could be more indicative of this sentiment than the frequency with which propositions to lower the salaries of police officers came up in the city council, and the language used by aldermen in reference to the force when these propositions were debated. Looking over the printed reports of these meetings now, we find some rather bitter criticisms that came from the mouths of city fathers who have since patted the police force on the head, so to speak, and pronounced it the finest in the world. The truth is, that after the fire there was so much crime, there were so many outrages committed in this city in spite of the police service, that all confidence in them, if any had existed before,

was dying out. But no such force as Chicago had for several years after the fire was competent to protect the lives and property of the people. The police did the very best they could, but there was a limit to the territory which one man could patrol, and a limit to his endurance. In a word, there were not men enough to cover one-third of the area mapped out for police inspection and protection.

The manner in which the force conducted itself during the riot won for it the highest public commendation, and this is reflected very strongly in the press. "The police, both regular and special," said one evening paper on July 28, 1877, "proved themselves brave, resolute, earnest and strong for the cause of good order, both officers and men. The next man who tries to cut down the number or pay of the force will be laughed at by the council."

The experiences of the week had taught all good citizens likewise that mobs should not be played with for a single instant. The *Tribune*, which was a warm and devoted friend of Mayor Heath, was constrained to print the following on Saturday of riot week:

The mob riots were suppressed on Thursday. They ought to have been extinguished on Tuesday and they would have been if the mayor had permitted the police to attack them and had promptly called out the two city regiments to aid them. But he did neither, but gave up the town to roving vagabonds during the entire day and night, not even guarding the water-works or gas-works. Tuesday the police fired blank cartridges, and little or no headway was made against the increasing emboldened mobs. Wednesday the police fired high and very few cut-throats were hurt. Thursday the police concluded to end the foolishness about blank cartridges and high firing and began to do a little low firing. It had a most admirable effect on the mobs and convinced them that the police were at last in earnest and meant business. Thereupon the mobs dispersed. Had the police been ordered out promptly on Tuesday with orders to commence work with low firing, fewer would have been hurt than were, and the city would have been saved the disgrace of three days' rule of the commons.

The United States regulars were not called upon to act, but their presence in the city had a most quieting effect upon the mobs, while from the moment of their arrival

public confidence began to rise. There was no question in anybody's mind but that these regulars would have mowed down the communistic mobs in short order. Fortunately, however, the "low fring" of the police made their presence in the struggle unnecessary.

In his annual report for 1877, Superintendent Hickey had the following:

I trust it will be considered pardonable for me also to say a word in behalf of the police for their bravery, endurance, good judgment and strict attention to duty in this emergency. All will bear witness to the fact that not one of them flinched or showed any indication of shirking duty at any time, but fought twenty times their numbers, although almost exhausted from incessant work, and marching from place to place throughout the city for four days and nights, and having little or no rest during that time.

Captains O'Donnell, Seavey and Johnson, Lieutenants Callahan, Vesey, Carberry, Bishoff, Bell, Ebersold, Blettner, Simmons, Hood, Baus, Gerbing and Hathaway, and Sergeants Ward and Brennan, won personal distinction during these troubles. The North Side police, under Capt. Gund, had very little opportunity of displaying their valor.

Superintendent Hickey, at the close of the year, appealed to the city council for a considerable increase in the force. At this time there were connected with the service one general superintendent, one deputy superintendent, four captains, eighteen lieutenants, eleven sergeants and four hundred and eighty-one patrolmen, distributed as follows: At headquarters, two lieutenants, one sergeant and fifty-three men; at Harrison street, one captain, two lieutenants and sixty-four men; at Twenty-second street, one lieutenant, one sergeant and forty-one men; at Cottage Grove, one lieutenant, one sergeant and twenty-nine men; at Deering street, one lieutenant, one sergeant and eighteen men; at Union street, one captain, two lieutenants and seventy-four men; at West Twelfth street, one lieutenant, one sergeant and forty-four men; at Hinman street, one lieutenant, one sergeant, and twenty-three men; at West Chicago avenue,

one captain, one lieutenant and twenty-two men; at West Lake street, one lieutenant, one sergeant and thirty men; at Rawson street, one lieutenant, one sergeant and thirteen men; at Chicago avenue (East), one captain, two lieutenants and forty-two men; at Webster avenue, one lieutenant, one sergeant and eleven men; at Larrabee street, one lieutenant, one sergeant and seventeen men.

Capt. V. A. Seavey succeeded to the general superintendency in 1878, vice M. C. Hickey, removed. Deputy Superintendent Dixon remained, however. The new superintendent had distinguished himself in the riots, and was generally popular. The appointment, coming shortly after the accession of Carter H. Harrison to the mayoralty, took him somewhat by surprise, and he displayed commendable modesty in assuming his new position. For the superstitious there is something of interest connected with poor Seavey's entrance upon the duties of superintendent. With the idea of avoiding all appearance of display, he drove over from the West Side in a buggy, and, tying his horse in the alley known as Quincy street, in the rear of the old Rookery, he entered police headquarters through an open window, which extended from the ground almost to the ceiling. "My God, Seavey!" said a local politician who was present, as the new chief entered in this unceremonious fashion, "why did you come in that way? Don't you know it will bring you bad luck? It means death!" Seavey only laughed, sat down at his desk, and took up the business of the department, as though he had been superintendent all his life. In May, 1879, he was attacked by a complication of physical diseases, all resulting, as it afterward proved, from Bright's disease of the kidneys; he left the city on a furlough on June 3rd, Deputy Superintendent Dixon having been appointed to act in his place, but returned unimproved in health, and gradually sank until he passed away on September 7th. He had been connected with the force for over ten years, and the honors which attended his obsequies proved that he had won the

esteem and admiration of his fellow citizens in every rank of life. During the time he was able to devote his energies to the general superintendency he proved himself to be an able executive officer in every respect. On his promotion Lieut. Hood succeeded to the captaincy of the Union street station. During the year the number of patrolmen had been reduced by cutting off 76 from the roll. Of the 409, 88 were detailed for station, bridge, tunnel and other outside duties, leaving the number available for regular patrol service 321. "As there are 38 square miles of territory, with 600 miles of streets," said Superintendent Seavey in his annual report, "to be patrolled by this number, averaging three and one-fourth miles of street for each patrolman on duty at night, and four and one-half miles for each of those on day duty, it should not be surprising if the cry of 'Where are the police?' is occasionally heard. It will be seen that we have less than one policeman for every 1,200 inhabitants; New York has one policeman for every 428 inhabitants; Philadelphia, one to every 650; Boston, one to every 530; New Orleans, one to every 380; Baltimore, one to every 520; San Francisco, one to every 600; St. Louis, one to every 1,000; Brooklyn, one to every 770; and so on through the entire list of cities; none can be found with so small a police force as our own." He held that the force was entirely insufficient, and said: "The police force, including officers, numbered 600 men when the population of the city was 125,000 less than it is at present, but within the last three years it has been reduced two lieutenants, two sergeants, and 160 patrolmen, although it was at the time and is now freely admitted that the number employed has never yet been sufficiently large for the requirements of the city, and to properly protect the interests of the people. It will, no doubt, be claimed that the annual report of the superintendent of police is always made the occasion for recommending an increase of the police force. This, it appears, has been so, but it also appears to have been

the rule of late to largely reduce the force whenever an increase was asked for. There is scarcely any difference of opinion as to our necessities in this respect at the present time. Therefore I respectfully recommend that the present force be increased by the appointment of 100 additional patrolmen."

With the advent of the Heath administration a determined and systematic policy of retrenchment in every department of the city government was inaugurated and pursued. The police force was not the only sufferer. Expenses were cut down to the minimum. Mayor Heath's financial policy in a very short time restored the credit of Chicago abroad, but it impaired the usefulness of the police to a great extent. Mayor Harrison, upon entering office, took up Mayor Heath's policy, and followed it closely. For a time the force of the police and fire departments proved to be entirely inadequate; but it became an absolute necessity to place the financial credit of the city on a solid basis, and everything for a time was sacrificed to that object. Hence the reduction in the force. If the fact that the force was inadequate was constantly borne in mind by its critics, there would have been little ground for complaint; but while the population was steadily increasing, and the inhabited portion of the territory within the corporate limits steadily broadening, the force was being reduced rather than increased, that fact was not taken into consideration. Salaries were paid in "city scrip," too, and this was subject to a fluctuating rate of discount. Besides, the salaries paid were not such as to command the services of good and trustworthy men at all times. Prosperity was returning, and many men left the service, for the reason that they could do better in other walks of life. No increase was granted, and at the end of the year the force consisted of five captains, seventeen lieutenants, twelve sergeants, three clerks, one custodian, ten detectives, twenty-eight station keepers, and (including pound keepers, lock-up keepers, police court bailiffs, day

squad men and special details of all kinds) 376 patrolmen.

Superintendent Seavey suggested that the Morse system of telegraphy be extended by the employment of five operators. "The dial instruments for many years in the department," he said, "are incapable of giving the service required, as they are too slow and unreliable for use in cases where the rapid transmission of messages to and from the different stations becomes necessary."

There was in possession of the department this year a quantity of arms, purchased by the Citizens' Association, consisting of four twelve-pound and two six-pound guns, with caissons, harness and limbers complete; one ten-barrel Gatling gun, with gun carriage and equipments complete; 296 Springfield breech-loading rifles, and 60,000 rounds of ammunition. These arms, equipments and ammunition were held by the department with the understanding that they were to be returned to the association at the demand of the executive committee. The department had also at this time 102 Springfield rifles of its own, which had been purchased by citizens and presented to the police.

It was part of the discipline of the police under Hickey and Seavey, and afterward under some of their successors, that the members of the force be compelled to attend drill duty in their respective precincts, and receive instruction in company movements, once each week during the summer months. The force, under this regime, attained a high degree of efficiency in the handling of firearms, in marching, etc. Detective Leander Bauder acted as drill master.

In 1878, four officers died, one of whom was the victim of a most foul and cowardly murder. The first three were Officer Dominick S. Barbaro, who died of consumption; Officer Bartholomew Hoffman, who fell a victim to the same disease, and Officer James Kern, who died from injuries received in accidentally falling into an excavation in the rear of 176 Clark street, while on duty. The murdered officer was Albert Race, who was shot and instantly killed on the

evening of October 4, 1878, while in the performance of his duty, in front of Lesser Friedburg's "fence," or pawnshop, No. 494 State street. He had been a member of the force for about 5 years, and was generally esteemed as a faithful and efficient officer. In connection with the names of men who figured in this case afterward, references are made to the crime. Here it will be only necessary to relate the bare facts. Officer Race was patrolling his post in the vicinity of the pawnbroker's shop, a place that bore a most unenviable reputation. About 9:45 o'clock p. m. he observed a horse and wagon standing in front of the place, and noticed that the wagon contained a large quantity of dry goods. Suspecting at once that the goods had been stolen, he stood aside until a man emerged from the pawnshop and took possession of the vehicle. Another quickly followed, and while the two sat in the wagon, Officer Race proceeded to question them as to its contents, and was about to prevent them from moving, when one of the two drew a pistol and, pointing it at the policeman's head, killed him instantly. The theory was that Friedburg would not pay as much for the stuff as the thieves demanded, and they were about to take it elsewhere. The assassin jumped from the wagon, but the other drove a short distance, and then abandoned it. The wagon was recovered at once and driven to the Harrison street station. Here it was quickly discovered that the goods had been stolen that same evening from the Chicago branch of E. S. Jaffrey & Co., New York, which was located in the present Herald building, corner of the alley, between Madison and Washington streets, on the west side of Fifth avenue. Johnny Lamb and "Sheeney" George were arrested for the crime, and the latter sentenced to be hanged, but owing to the character of the witness against him ("Sheeney" George, who turned state's evidence), he finally escaped punishment.

For some months previous to the death of Superintendent Seavey, Deputy Superintendent Dixon acted as general

superintendent of police. His resignation being demanded under circumstances mentioned elsewhere, Mayor Harrison appointed Simon O'Donnell deputy superintendent, and until the death of Superintendent Seavey he acted in the capacity of general superintendent. When death finally created a vacancy in the position, O'Donnell was appointed chief, a promotion which he strenuously endeavored to avoid. During his incumbency the responsibilities of the place weighed heavily upon his shoulders and the gallant commander of the third precinct never felt lighter-hearted than the day he stepped out of the high office to the humbler captaincy in the uniform of which he felt comfortable and entirely at home.

Although it is a point which has been disputed, some of the oldest members in the force give Simon O'Donnell's administration credit for the conception of the patrol service idea. Austin J. Doyle was unquestionably the author of the scheme; but it is contended it was O'Donnell and not McGarigle who gave the secretary of the department the encouragement he needed at the outset, in order to put his plans into practical shape. It was Simon O'Donnell who first called attention to the incapacity of the existing Criminal Court, which was presided over by one judge, and in which it was utterly out of the question to prosecute the number of causes brought before it by the police department. Soon afterward an additional or auxiliary court was created. Simon O'Donnell, too, while departing from the usual custom of appealing to the city council for an increase of the force—which under his superintendency reached the lowest numerical point in ten years—informed that body frankly and flatly that at least 800 men were necessary to render ample police protection to all interests and parts of the city. While no public tumults, aside from an occasional serious strike, marked the period of his administration, the force under him exhibited a marked degree of discipline and fidelity in all its undertakings, and personal loyalty to the

chief often counted for more than any official orders in bringing to the minds of subalterns a high sense of their responsibilities and duties.

E. P. Ward, who had filled the position of secretary of police from the abolition of the marshalship, was succeeded, after the first election of Mayor Harrison, by Austin J. Doyle, who acted in that capacity during the superintendency of O'Donnell and McGarigle. The position at first was merely a clerical one, but it grew to be second in point of importance only to the superintendency. During Secretary Doyle's occupancy of the place, he took an active interest in everything which concerned the material welfare of the force. It is not necessary here to go over the ground already covered in the chapters which give the history and describes the workings of the patrol service, in the organization of which Mr. Doyle took a most important and prominent part. He was born in Chicago, Sept. 18, 1849, received a first-class common school education, and during his early manhood was connected with some of the leading mercantile houses, in various capacities. Under Daniel O'Hara, he became a clerk in the Recorder's Court, in 1865; was appointed first deputy of the court in 1868, and in 1873, on the People's ticket, was elected clerk of the Criminal Court, studied law while filling this office, and was admitted to the bar later on. On the resignation of Superintendent McGarigle, he was promoted from the secretaryship to the superintendency of police, which position he held until he retired to become superintendent of a horse railway company.

William J. McGarigle, who succeeded Simon O'Donnell as general superintendent, was born in Milwaukee, Wis. He received a collegiate education. As a young man he became attached, in a responsible position, to the United States Express Company, and handled, it is said, vast amounts of money while in that service. Afterward he became connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co.

In November, 1870, he married Anna Bodmer, of Milwaukee, a woman who in later years exhibited the most exalted wifely devotion for him. He entered the Chicago police force in 1872, as a patrolman, being assigned to the Webster avenue station. Shortly afterward he became one of Superintendent Washburn's numerous secretaries, and later, a clerk of detectives, and in 1875, he was appointed lieutenant and made chief of detectives, afterward being placed in command of the third precinct, from which position he was promoted to the superintendency. His connection with the patrol service, and other events in his official career, are mentioned in their proper places. He resigned the superintendency in 1882, to make the race for sheriff; was defeated; became connected with a mercantile house; was appointed warden of the county hospital, and, while holding that office, became involved in transactions which have thrown a dark shadow over his career. He is at present a fugitive from justice.

The police force in 1880 consisted of one general superintendent, one secretary, five captains, seventeen lieutenants, sixteen sergeants, three clerks, one custodian, eleven detectives, twenty-eight station keepers, and (including pound-keepers, lock-up keepers, police court bailiffs, day squad men or special details of all kinds), three hundred and ninety patrolmen. The force at headquarters, all told, was 27; the day squad consisted of one lieutenant, one sergeant and 36 men. Including officers of every grade, the following were the details at each station at the close of 1880: Harrison street, 54; Twenty-second street, 37; Cottage Grove avenue, 27; West Twelfth street, 47; Hinman street, 23; Deering street, 18; West Madison street, (Union street) 69; West Lake street, 25; West Chicago avenue, 24; Chicago avenue, 41; Larrabee street, 17; Webster avenue, 13; Rawson street, 13.

The most important event of the year was the introduction of the signal patrol service.

During the year Michael Murphy, patrolman, Rawson street station, died of a complication of diseases, and William F. Mackay, patrolman, Twenty-second street station, was killed by a railway train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

The total number of men on the force at the close of 1881 was five hundred and six. A captain was placed in command of the day squad, and the detail was increased to 49 patrolmen, four of whom were detailed for duty on the "police telegraph wagon," as the vehicle was called. The West Madison street sub-station was organized and added to the third precinct.

The mortality among the policemen this year was remarkably high. George Gubbins, lock-up keeper at the Harrison street station, died of cancer. Patrolman Timothy Mahoney, of the Deering street station, was shot dead by two burglars, on the night of June 12. The burglars were masked and had entered the house of Mr. Richard Jones, No. 3815 Emerald avenue, when the family was awakened and gave an alarm. The burglars, hearing the alarm, pointed a revolver at Mr. Jones and threatened to shoot him if he did not remain quiet. They left the house, Jones following them. Coming across Officer Mahoney at the corner of Halsted and 38th streets, he informed the officer of what had happened. Officer Mahoney ran after the burglars, telling Jones to follow. The policeman overtook the burglars at the next corner, and Jones, who was half a block distant, testified that he could see a struggle going on, in the glare of the lightning, for it was a stormy night. Three shots were fired in quick succession and Officer Mahoney fell to the ground fatally wounded. He was unable to give an account of the trouble before death seized him. The bullet which caused his death had entered just above his heart. He was 40 years of age. A public subscription of \$5,000 was raised for his afflicted family.

During this year, on June 20, one of the ablest detec-

tives that was ever connected with the American police, expired at St. Joseph's hospital. This was Lieut. Edward J. Keating. He was born in Kane Co., Ill., and at the time of his death was 35 years of age. As a patrolman in the secret service, and as its chief, he made a record which stands out prominently now, though many changes have occurred since his time. For several years the names of Keating and Kipley, the two who worked hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder in the unravelling of so many mysteries, and the apprehension of so many miscreants, were famous in the police annals of Chicago. In giving the records of his old associates in this volume, the name of Edward J. Keating occurs frequently and always prominently.

Patrolman Patrick O'Brien died at the West Twelfth street station, on the afternoon of August 3d, from a pistol shot wound in the left breast, inflicted by one Thomas Cahill, residing at 50 Rebecca street. [See biography of Patrolman James Ray, inspector's office].

Patrolman Daniel Crowley died at his residence, 94 Miller street, on the night of August 3, from the effects of a pistol shot wound inflicted by Edward Kelly, at the corner of Quincy and Desplaines streets, while on his way to the station with a female prisoner. The murder was a cold-blooded one. Passing the corner mentioned, two men stood on the sidewalk, one of whom asserted that Officer Crowley's prisoner stepped on his foot, accompanying the statement by the use of foul language. The policeman ordered the fellows to be quiet and move on about their business, when one of them (Kelly) drew a revolver and shot the policeman. The ball took effect in the thigh, and blood poisoning ensued. Officer Crowley was but 34 years of age, and had entered the force in 1877. He was at the time attached to the third precinct.

Patrolman Mortimer Hogan, of the Hinman street station, died of meningitis August 12. He contracted the

disease at the funeral of the murdered officer, Patrick O'Brien, a few days previous.

Detective and ex-Captain Thomas F. Simmons, of the first precinct, died at his residence, 671 Fulton street, on September 20, of consumption. He had been connected with the force for twelve years, and was at one time a very prominent officer.

Patrolman Michael Mitchell, of the Deering street station, died of consumption Sept. 23d, at his residence, 3727 Emerald avenue.

During the year, the Policemen's Benevolent Association paid to widows and orphans of deceased officers, \$5,565; paid to sick and injured members, \$834; paid for funeral expenses, \$1,125. The superintendent speaks very highly of the association in his annual report, and advises all members of the force to become attached to such a useful organization.

During the year, Captains Buckley and O'Donnell remained in command of the Harrison and West Twelfth street stations respectively, but John Bonfield is captain of the third, and Amos W. Hathaway is captain of the fourth precinct, and the day squad is commanded by Capt. Frederick Ebersold. Austin J. Doyle succeeds W. J. McGarigle as chief, and the office of inspector is created and incorporated with that of secretary of the department, under the official title of secretary and inspector.

The first incumbent of this position was Dominick Welter, who was born at Echternach, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, (a province that has given many distinguished officers to our police department), Nov. 9, 1839. His family arrived in this country in 1850, locating at Tiffin, Ohio. Young Welter attended the public schools and assisted his father in the bakery business, learning also the tobacconist trade. At the age of 17, he enlisted in the 7th United States infantry, which was assigned to duty in the far northwestern territories. Returning to his old home in

Ohio in 1861, he enlisted as a private in the "Tremont Guards," known as the 4th Ohio cavalry, and attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1862, and to a first lieutenancy in January, 1863. Taken prisoner at Chickamauga, on Sept. 20, 1863, he was confined for eighteen months in the Libby prison, Richmond, Va.; at Macon, Ga.; Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and Salisbury, N. C., where he suffered all the tortures that have made the names of these horrible prisons infamous. While a prisoner in 1864, he was promoted to a captaincy, and at the close of the war he was a major. While he had visited Chicago as early as 1852, he did not locate here permanently until 1870, when he opened a tobacco house and did a prosperous business, which he turned over to his son when he became inspector of police in 1882. He distinguished himself in connection with the military organization here in 1877, when he became connected with the only cavalry company here, just previous to the riots of that year. From this, the First Cavalry, I. N. G., was organized, and Major Welter became its commanding officer, March, 1881. In December, 1884, when three hundred men were added to the police force, it is thought that Major Welter over-exerted himself in drilling the recruits, and that this led to his untimely death. He died at his old home, Tiffin, Ohio, where he had gone in the hope of restoring his health. A detachment of Chicago police escorted the body to Chicago; the stations were all draped in mourning, and he was buried at St. Boniface cemetery with military honors. The cortege consisted of Chief Marshal Stockton and staff, second regiment band, one hundred and fifty members of the fire department, drum corps of Battery "D," Chief of Police Doyle and staff, 400 men from the police department, members of the detective force, Trocher & Winters' band, 1,000 men from the Independent Order of Foresters, Major Nevans' band, 100 representatives from the Luxemburg Unterstuetzungs Verein, 50 men

from the Catholic Benevolent Legion, 50 national veterans, drum corps of the first regiment, 250 men of the 1st infantry, 20 men of the colored battalion, cavalry band and first regiment cavalry, the caisson bearing the casket, the pall bearers, wagons bearing floral tributes, friends, and city and county officials. Major Welter was a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Policemen's Benevolent Association, the State Police and Fire Association, and one of the directors of the High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters.

While secretary and inspector he performed his duties with very general satisfaction. Always a popular favorite, he succeeded in winning the affection and respect of his associates in the police department, and in retaining them to the end. Though not a policeman in the strict sense of the word, his military education was of great value to the department, and he succeeded in bringing the discipline of the force up to a high standard.

This was another year in which the great reaper, Death, mowed down many members of the force. Two deaths were the result of violence.

Patrolman John Huebner died at his residence, 565 North Paulina street, on the 4th of February, from the effects of a gunshot wound received twenty-four hours previously, while attempting to arrest two burglars, near the corner of Holt and Bradley streets. They had entered the house of John Henning, 5 Bauman street, and made a noise which attracted the attention of Mrs. Henning, who immediately alarmed the family. Several shots were exchanged between Henning and the burglars, and Officers Foley and Kearns, on duty in the neighborhood, hearing the reports, hastened to the spot. At Ashland avenue they sighted the burglars and attempted their capture, but the criminals dodged through an alley, and ran northward, the officers keeping up a running fire in the pursuit. Officer Huebner was on Bradley street, and ran to head off the burglars. As he

reached Holt street he caught one of them. The other fired several shots at the officer, all of which took effect, and the burglars escaped. He was forty-two years of age, and his wife and eight children were provided for by the Policemen's Benevolent Association. The murderer was afterward caught, convicted and hanged.

Patrolman Valentine Bittel, of the day squad, died of dropsy at his residence, 719 Holt avenue, February 24.

Patrolman William Lobbeke, of the fourth precinct, died at his residence, No. 181 Dayton street, on May 9, after two months' illness.

Patrolman Patrick O'Leary, of the second precinct, died at his residence, 615 South Union street, May 11.

Patrolman Edmund Welch, of the first precinct, died at his residence, 24 Charles place, of inflammation of the bowels, May 24, aged thirty-five years.

Patrolman Matthew Twohey, of the second precinct, died at his residence, 238 West Taylor street, of consumption, June 23, aged thirty-six years.

Desk Sergeant Patrick H. Hussey, of the fourth precinct, died at his residence, 761 Dudley street, June 2, of consumption.

Patrolman Henry O'Neil, of the day squad, died at his residence, 201 De Koven street, October 1, after ten days' illness, aged thirty-five years.

Patrolman Patrick McGrath, of the third precinct, died at his residence, 3 Owasco street, October 21, after six weeks' illness, aged forty years.

Clarence E. Wright, patrolman, met with a sudden and cruel death at the hands of William Allen, *alias* Joe Dehlmer, at 37 West Washington street, November 29. [See "Bill Allen Case," Patrol Service].

There was no change in the precinct commands during 1883, but the force shows a slight increase, the total number of men connected with the department being 637. The patrol service was greatly extended and improved, and the

work done was excellent. In his report for the year, Superintendent Doyle says: "No additional men will be needed for the service, except where new stations hereafter may be built. No citizen need call upon this branch of the department without a ready response; thirty per cent of last year's arrests were made by this branch of the service." He asked, to meet the expenses of running the department during the succeeding year, an appropriation of \$992,273.50, as against \$703,579.66 for the year just closed, and backed this up with some statements of general interest. "In regard to the detective force," he said, "I will simply offer this suggestion that there are at present 850 regular passenger and freight trains coming into and departing from the city daily on the twenty regular lines of railroad owning their own tracks; two more roads have been admitted recently, and it is safe to predict that before the end of 1884 the number of such trains will be 1,000 daily. There are numerous prisons within a radius of 100 miles of the city, each of which is discharging convicts daily, and from all of which the railroads lead directly to Chicago. A competent and efficient detective force is needed to locate and watch the movements of these professional criminals—the facilities for reaching and leaving the city (by land and water) surpassing those of any in the world. I trust, therefore, that you will agree to the proposition that the amounts estimated for detective and secret service are very moderate, when the exigencies of the service are taken into consideration. Permit me to call attention to a few facts showing deficiency in the regular day and night patrol service, which can only be remedied by increasing the number of patrolmen. The 300 men employed as regular patrolmen cannot work night and day without rest or sleep; they are, therefore, divided into two details, three-fourths (or 225) being detailed for night duty, and one-fourth (or 75) for traveling during the day. In order to distribute the night work fairly, each man travels three months at night and one month in daytime, giving

him only three months of day duty during the year. The area of territory embraced in the city limits is about the same as that of New York City, where the police force numbers 2,560 men. The inhabited territory of Chicago, which needs to be traversed by patrolmen, is about 18,000 acres; divide this number by 225, and you have one night patrolman for each 80 acres; divide by 75, and you have one day patrolman for every 240 acres. There are 80,000 buildings in this city; divide this number by 225, and you have one night patrolman for each 350 buildings; again by 75, and you have one day patrolman for each 1,050 buildings. The population of this city may reasonably be estimated at 675,000; divide by 225, and each 3,000 people are guarded at night by one patrolman; each 9,000 by one patrolman in the daytime. This is the 'Convention City' of the United States. An immense transient population is daily domiciled within its limits; this population must be protected to a great extent by the day squad and detective department. When you consider that the average beat for a night patrolman measures one-half by one-quarter of a mile, and comprises a territory such as, for instance, is bounded by Halsted street, Center avenue, Madison and Jackson streets, a fair idea may be conceived of the responsibilities of one night patrolman. Multiply the territory by the figure 3, and you have the area to be covered by the day patrolman."

The estimated advance in the salary list aggregated 5 per cent. increase over the amounts paid the preceding year, but the superintendent thought this would be more than made up by grading the force into three classes; the force previous to the last year's appointments, constituting the first grade, at \$1,000 per year salary; those appointed the last year, constituting the second grade, at \$900 per annum, and new men, to constitute the third grade, to be paid \$82.50 per month, for the first eight months. Superintendent Doyle advocated the grading of patrolmen warmly, and insisted that it was only reasonable and logical that the experienced men

were worth more than the partially experienced or inexperienced.

The force was largely increased during 1884, the total number of men connected with the service at the close of the year being 924. The "Day Squad" changed its name to the "Central Detail," and had one lieutenant, one sergeant and 99 patrolmen; the Harrison street station had 63 men, all told; the Twenty-second street station, 48; the Cottage Grove avenue station, 46; the Thirty-fifth street station, 34; the West Twelfth street station, 79; the Hinman street station, 49; the Deering street station, 35; the Desplaines street station, 73; the West Madison street station, 31; the West Lake street station, 42; the West Chicago avenue station, 61; the West North avenue station, 27; the Rawson street station, 28; the Chicago avenue station, 64; the Larrabee street station, 48; the Webster avenue station, 42.

New stations were added, as will be seen, and the precinct commands were changed as follows: First precinct, including Harrison street, Twenty-second street, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fifth street districts, commanded by Captain Frederick Ebersold; second precinct, including West Twelfth street, Hinman street and Deering street districts, commanded by Captain Simon O'Donnell; third precinct, including Desplaines street, West Madison street and West Lake street districts, commanded by Captain John Bonfield; fourth precinct, including West Chicago avenue, West North avenue and Rawson street districts, commanded by Captain Amos W. Hathaway; fifth precinct, including the Chicago avenue, Larrabee street and Webster avenue districts, commanded by Captain William Buckley.

In the summer and fall of 1885, some important changes occurred in the department. Captain Ebersold became inspector of police in August, vice Major Welter, deceased, and two months later was appointed general superintendent, vice Austin J. Doyle, resigned; Captain Bonfield succeeded to the inspectorship; Captain Buckley was transferred back

to the first precinct; Captain Ward was placed in charge of the third precinct; Lieut Schaak became captain of the fifth precinct, and George W. Hubbard became captain of the Central detail. The force, at the close of 1885, numbered 926 men, all told. A period of great disturbance had already set in, and for two years the police department of Chicago attracted the attention of all Christendom.

CHAPTER XII.

THE YEAR 1885—COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM AND ANARCHY—THE BOARD OF TRADE DEMONSTRATION—SEDITIONS SPEECHES AND A DISGRACEFUL PROCESSION—AN OUTRAGE ON THE STREET—SPREAD OF COMMUNISTIC DOCTRINES—THE GREAT WEST DIVISION STREET-CAR RIOTS—BONFIELD'S FAMOUS MARCH—THE EXCITING SCENES AND INCIDENTS ON MADISON STREET—SOCIALISTIC PICNICS AND PROCESSIONS—THE MOTTOES OF THE "REDS"—APPROACHING THE DREADFUL CULMINATION.

The first three months of 1885 were uneventful, from a police standpoint. The winter had been the most severe experienced in this region for years, and there was no small amount of suffering among the poor. Trade of all kind had been slack, and Chicago had for months failed to present to the visitor that animation and spirit for which she has become celebrated. On Tuesday, April 7, Carter H. Harrison was again, for the fourth time, elected mayor, defeating Judge Sydney Smith, but by such a small majority that contest proceedings were commenced. The campaign had been an unusually bitter one, and partizan feeling ran high. In time this bitterness wore itself out and the contest was abandoned, owing to the unwillingness of the republican leader to make a fight. Mr. Harrison's re-election, therefore, prevented any important changes from occurring in the department. During the spring another of the periodical McCormick strikes broke out and assumed serious proportions and characteristics. There was the usual amount of rioting, the women taking part as well as the men in the various demonstrations along the "Black Road"—a name given to the stretch of road that connected Blue Island avenue with the reaper works, for the reason that it was filled in with cinders from the mills and factories in the vicinity—

and an unfortunate collision had occurred between the men and Pinkerton's detectives, resulting in loss of life among the strikers. After a prolonged struggle, a settlement was brought about on Saturday, April 11, and Monday morning the hands returned to work, with the conviction that the managers of the McCormick factory had determined upon a more liberal policy. An advance of 15 per cent. was given on piece work and other concessions were made.

The palatial new Board of Trade building, foot of La-Salle street, was to be inaugurated with elaborate and gorgeous ceremonies on the night of Tuesday, April 28. There were to be a grand reception of invited guests and a magnificent banquet. The Board of Trade had long been the target of Parsons, Spies, Fielden and the other leading socialists and anarchists, and the fact that the new structure was to be opened with such a lavish display of elegance, created the greatest indignation in proletarian circles. A mass meeting of members of "The International Working People's Party" was called to assemble on Market street on this same Tuesday evening, and the circular announcing the meeting wound up as follows:

After the ceremonies and sermons, the participants will move in a body to the Grand Temple of Usury, Gambling and Cut-Throatism, where they will serenade the priests and officers of King Mammon and pay honor and respect to the benevolent institute. All friends of the bourse are invited.

There were about 500 men and a few women assembled on Market street, near Randolph, at 8 o'clock that evening, and a band of music performed the Marseillaise and other airs calculated to awaken revolutionary feeling. A delay was occasioned by the neglect of the North Side anarchist societies to report on time. While waiting for them, a number of men with muskets wheeled around the corner and thinking that they were a detachment of the "Armed Group" of socialists, a large crowd left the meeting and advanced to welcome them. It turned out, however, that they were

members of Company "G," second regiment, out on drill. Upon making this discovery the cheers of welcome were changed to yells of scorn and defiance. Insulting epithets were hurled upon the militiamen, but they paid no attention to the rabble and marched quietly on.

About one thousand persons were assembled when Albert R. Parsons called the meeting to order. He said they had assembled to take into consideration their position in society, and announced that after some speeches had been made a procession would be formed which should march around the "Board of Thieves," singing the Marseillaise, that the members of the board might hear the notes which had inspired the hearts of lovers of liberty in every land. He was interrupted with cries of "*Vive la Commune*" and cheers. Samuel Fielden then took the stand, amid cheers and cries of "*Vive la Commune*," and opened by saying that Boards of Trade were a curse and a menace to the welfare and comfort of the people. At this point the North Side contingent of "Reds" made their appearance, carrying red and black flags. The speaker, pointing to these flags, said that the red one represented the common blood of humanity—equal rights of blood, whether it coursed through the veins of falsely-named aristocrats or through the veins of tramps or beggars. The other was the black flag of starvation, and it was fitting that it should be unfurled when a Board of Trade is being opened, for a Board of Trade meant starvation for the masses—privileges for a few—disqualifications, insult, robbery—everything that was mean and contemptible. The new Board of Trade building, it was said, cost nearly \$2,000,000. Before it had been in operation many years it would have cost the people of Chicago and of the Northwest \$1,000,000,000. [Cheers and a voice "Blow it up with dynamite!"; Men had paid \$5,000 for memberships, who had never in their lives earned one single meal. While the masses were being gradually impoverished, while 2,500,000 persons were out of work, these men were building \$2,000,-

000 Boards of Trade. This Board of Trade was an establishment where thieves were at work, and the commercial colleges of the city were the establishments which trained these thieves to prey upon the people. [Applause]. His hearers who had to work all their lives, who would be glad to huddle their families into any kind of a squalid shanty, to wear the meanest clothes, to sit down to the meanest victuals, to take a 25-cent seat in a cheap theatre, had come out to express their opinion and say that this thing of building \$2,000,000 houses in which to rob the people must be stopped. [Cheers]. Last summer one of these thieves went on the Board of Trade and came off in twenty-four hours with \$1,000,000 more to his credit in bank than he had before. Where did he get it? [A voice, "Stole it from us"]. "He stole it from you and I," said the speaker. He hoped his hearers would forgive him for quoting what Jesus Christ said of the lily. [Laughter]. The profit-mongers of the United States toiled not, neither did they spin, yet they had the best of everything. The men who had put up the money were not invited to the grand banquet. [Voices, "We are going anyway," "We will invite ourselves," and laughter]. If they went they would not be welcome, but they were going anyway. [Cheers and cries of "You are right," and "That's business"]. How long were they going to stand this? How long were they going to sit down to a 15-cent meal, with a piece of pie thrown in, when those fellows sat down to \$20 dishes? Ought not these fellows to be glad to come and ask them if they could have a piece of pie? But they allowed themselves to be robbed by them without protest. There must be a change, and they had to make it. [Applause]. If they had the spirit of manhood in them they would resolve to band themselves together "to destroy from the face of the earth every unproductive member of society." [Cheers].

A. R. Parsons then stepped upon the barrel which was used as a platform, and said, a temple was being dedicated to

the God of Mammon, and it was to be devoted exclusively to the robbery, the plunder and the destruction of the people. When the corner-stone of the Board of Trade was laid, Bishop Cheney was there to baptize it. [Derisive laughter]. What a truthful follower that man must be of the tramp Nazarene, Jesus, who scourged the thieves from the Board of Trade of Jerusalem. [Cheers]. And another pious man was to take part in the present ceremonies—the Rev. Dr. Locke. [Cries of "Shoot him," "Lock him up," and laughter]. "Let us not be foolish," said Parsons; "let us not be deceived by these matters any longer. Have we got the right to live? [Voices "Yes" and "No"]. Do we want our natural rights? ["Yes"]. Then, if you do, let every man lay up a part of his wages, buy a Colt's navy revolver, [Cheers, and a voice "That is what we want"], a Winchester rifle [Several hisses and voices "And ten pounds of dynamite," "We will make that ourselves"], and learn how to make and to use dynamite. Then raise the red flag of rebellion [Cries of "Bravo!"], and strike down to the earth every tyrant that lives upon this globe. [Cheers and cries of *Vive la Commune*]. Until this is done you will continue to suffer, to be plundered, to be robbed, to be at the mercy of the privileged few. Organize for the purpose of rebellion, and you may be free." [Cheers].

As soon as Parsons had concluded, the order was given to form into line, and from the reports made at the time a description of the night's proceedings will be interesting, viewed in the light of subsequent events. The main body of the crowd stretched itself along the middle of the street until it had a line about a block in length with five or six abreast. These were the socialists, anarchists and communists. They were headed by the brass band. Just in front of the band red and black flags were borne on lofty poles. The flags were carried by women, four of whom walked together and took turns with the staffs. About the middle of the line there was another pair of flags, black and

red, also borne by women. A large crowd of spectators gathered on the sidewalks. The column marched south on Market street to Madison, where it turned east and continued in that direction until Clark street was reached. The echo which redoubled in the narrow streets seemed to awaken some excitement, and the noise increased with the length of the walk. The crowd, however, was continually being augmented by the spectators, who not only clogged the sidewalks, but who fell into line, as a matter of convenience, hoping thereby to be in better position to see the fun, should any occur. The mob got a good view of the new Board of Trade building in passing La Salle street, which caused many alternate expressions of admiration and disgust. The excitement increased as the column neared the illuminated structure, and many in the crowd were becoming gleeful over the prospect of a riot, in which, possibly, some policemen would get hurt. The programme was to march to the very door of the building, and there to sing the "Marseillaise" to brass band accompaniment, so that the "eaters of \$20 pie" could not fail to hear their voices and understand their object. Not a policeman was in sight, and the 2,000 which composed the mob were, perhaps, congratulating themselves upon the fulfillment of a long-cherished desire to interfere in some way with the pleasures of somebody supposed to represent capital, when the head of the column turned from Clark street around the corner of Adams and marched west to La Salle street.

Superintendent Doyle had been requested early in the morning to protect the building, and those who would visit it, from the threatened serenade. Every policeman in the city was ordered to hold himself in readiness, and two hundred men from the different stations were required to report to Captain Ebersold at the Harrison street station. Two hundred more were kept in reserve in the stations, and the other two hundred, of the six hundred men comprising the night force, were within easy reach. Twenty minutes after

call, six hundred men could have been concentrated in front of the Board of Trade building, and a second call would have increased that number to 1,000. At 9:05 o'clock the 200 men detailed for active services were divided up into five detachments and were marched to every intersection of streets leading to the building, Capt. Ebersold gave the detachments their positions and ordered them to allow no procession to pass them in the direction of the Board of Trade. They were then marched out in command of Inspector Welter. The divisions were in command of Lieut. Ward at Adams and La Salle streets, Lieut. Sheppard at Jackson street and Fifth avenue, Lieut. Duffy at Sherman and Van Buren streets, Lieut. Laughlin at Clark and Jackson streets, and Lieut. Beadell at Pacific avenue and Van Buren street; Lieut. Hubbard commanded the men detailed for service within the building. Beside the squads, a large number of policemen in plain clothing, together with the detectives, were scattered through the mob, and along the streets, so that the department was kept acquainted with everything that was going on.

The band struck up the "Marseillaise" as the procession turned west on Adams street, and the mob sang the revolutionary song in French, German and English. The head of the column had just entered La Salle, when it was brought to a sudden stop. "Halt," cried Lieut. Ward, and the music ceased. August Spies was in the lead as usual, and walking out in front of the band he asked in an indignant tone for the captain in command.

"I am in command," said Inspector Welter.

"Why do you stop us?" asked Spies.

"Because this street is too crowded with carriages and pedestrians for the passage of a procession."

"Break through!" yelled men in the mob, and spectators on the sidewalks, who sympathized with the anarchists. "Go in and enjoy the cut-throats' music," cried others.

"March your men away," commanded Inspector Welter,

addressing Spies. "There are plenty of other streets open to you. Go there. Don't stop here and obstruct the streets."

The band struck up again and the procession moved across La Salle to Fifth avenue. At Jackson street a weak attempt was made to break through the police cordon, but the idea was abandoned before a blow was struck. When the corner of Monroe and Clark streets was reached, in the circuitous return march around the Board of Trade center, a carriage, containing Mr. Kadish, an old and respected citizen, and his wife, came up with the procession; some fellow in the crowd yelled, "Turn over the Board of Trade carriage," and the next moment a cowardly miscreant threw a large cobble stone through the glass door of the carriage, which struck the lady in the face, cutting her severely and deluging her dress with blood. After this exhibition of deviltry, the procession made its way speedily to Fifth avenue, and took a position in front of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, and here A. R. Parsons, appearing at one of the windows, made a speech to a crowd numbering about 1,000. He was followed by Spies, who edited the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. These speeches afterward were raised in judgment against both. Not content with advising rebellion, anarchy, assassination, arson and plunder, Spies had the fool-hardiness to take a number of persons into his sanctum, where he exhibited for their edification numerous devices which he claimed "the people" would use in a short time to strike terror into the hearts of tyrants. He admitted a reporter into his confidence and showed him a quantity of dynamite, some bombs and a perfect armory of weapons. "If they'd attacked us," said one foreigner introduced to the reporter, "we'd have fixed them," and he pulled a large six-shooter out of his pocket. A dozen others drew similar weapons. "Every one of us has got one of them—we're armed to the teeth," said the confiding anarchist. "Come in here," said another, as he led the way to the printing office. "See here," he said:

"Every man in this parade had some of these," and he showed a long cartridge which, on close inspection, was found to be half filled with nitro-glycerine. "I guess that would have raised a little racket," he added. These cartridges were the same used by burglars in blowing safes open. "Here's some ear-splitters," he remarked jocularly, and he pointed to a big box filled with cartridges six inches long. "The office is full of such stuff as that." And so it proved to be, many months afterward.

Strange as it may appear now, there were no arrests made, at least none of the leaders were arrested, or molested, and although the papers exposed the anarchistic conspiracy fully, and called the attention of the mayor to the desperate character of the leaders, to the ignorant brutality of their followers, and to the treasonable doctrines which were being propagated, the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and its editors, stockholders, constituents and subscribers, were permitted to go ahead, fomenting discord among the peaceable-minded, breeding discontent among the laboring classes, and fermenting deviltry among the ignorant and the vicious. One of the most truthful as well as the strongest arguments brought forward at a later day as a reason why the leading conspirators against public order should be leniently dealt with, was based upon the fact that for years the city authorities had permitted them to express the most incendiary and treasonable utterances, without making the slightest attempt to restrain or punish them. At first socialism of the Utopian and poetical school was talked by the men who desired a social revolution, and the followers of the socialistic Dr. Schmidt numbered at one time 12,000 voters, and were represented in the city council and state legislature. Then came the propagation of communistic doctrines, not as they are understood by the teachers of social science, but as they were understood by the rabble who sought the communism of Paris only, and from this point the descent was natural and easy toward anarchistic teachings. Fielden had read much,

and thought much, and was ambitious to become the Danton of the American revolution; Parsons was a raving enthusiast who wanted to be its Marat, and the ambition of Spies led him to dream that he might some day become a Robespierre, in a sea-green coat, dictating terms to the privileged classes from the City Hall, as his idol had dictated terms to the royalty and nobility of France from the Hotel d'Ville in Paris. The three had read and pondered over the history of the French revolution, as boys of weak intellect read and ponder over a cheap novel of adventure, until, like the boys of weak intellect, they became inspired with the Quixotic idea that they might go out into the world, paralyze society, and revolutionize the governments of Christendom, beginning, of course, with the government of the United States.

They had already an armed group; they had meeting places in all sections of the city; they had missionaries out among the workingmen; they printed thousands of pamphlets; they had a daily newspaper and they never missed an opportunity of pushing themselves to the front, or of demonstrating their strength at workingmen's meetings, or in political gatherings.

On the evening of April 30, about sixty prominent anarchists met at 54 Lake street, when the only woman in the room, a Mrs. Swank, (Slavonic names predominate among the anarchists) was called upon to preside. At this meeting Parsons boldly advocated the use of dynamite as a means of overthrowing the "privileged classes"—*i. e.*, the classes who had accumulated private property. "Dynamite," he said, "is the gift of science to mankind struggling to be free; it is the true peacemaker. The dread of dynamite, that terrible destructive agent which every laborer could produce at his own hearthstone, would force the owners of private property—the privileged classes—to do justice and remove the cause of discontent.

At 3 p. m., on Sunday, May 3, the anarchists held a large

meeting on the lake front. A. R. Parsons here addressed what he called "The International Workingmen's Association." Parsons was a great inventor of names, and he used them lavishly in designating the different bodies which entered into the great sedition movement which he was endeavoring to build up. Sometimes he called his followers "The Workingmen's Party of the United States," sometimes "The International Brotherhood," again, "The International Workingmen's Association." At times he would address his hearers as "Fellow Slaves," and then, by a strange inconsistency, wind up by appealing to them as "Citizen Freemen." After a number of inflammatory addresses were made at the time mentioned, Parsons announced that meetings would be held every pleasant Sunday afternoon from that time forward. The newspapers with one accord appealed to the mayor to prevent the gathering of these meetings, as they were usually attended by the very worst element of the city's population, but the question of free speech arose in his honor's mind and nothing was done.

About this time the horrible Italian strangling case, which first became known as "The Trunk Mystery," attracted public attention, and occupied the time of the detective force. In the solution of this case, and the conviction of the barbarous assassins who had a hand in it, Detectives Bonfield and Coulson took a distinguished part. This case is referred to elsewhere.

Another meeting of anarchists was held at the lake front on May 10, and was addressed by Parsons, Fielden and Spies; their language, if anything, being a little more rabid than ever. "We are here," said Parsons, "to consider the causes of and remedies for public discontent. We are those who are called anarchists, socialists, dynamiters, loafers, bummers, rascals and thieves, or any worse name the representatives of the press can invent." He was not in good voice, he said, and would, therefore, introduce Mr. Owens. Mr. Owens proved to be a man after Parsons' own heart, and

he talked anarchy until the crowd began to thin out. These meetings were held regularly, as announced.

Numerous strikes occurred in May. The Union ore shovellers on the docks, the Joliet Steel Works' employes, the stained glass workers, the employes of a large printing house, and even the hospital nurses went out, but quiet was soon restored. In June, there were great railroad strikes throughout the West, notably in St. Louis, and the switchmen's strike of this city caused a great deal of commotion and anxiety, keeping the police busy, but doing no mischief outside of the railroad yards. There was serious rioting at Lemont, too, and some of the rioters were shot by members of the state militia, an occurrence which gave the anarchists a fresh text, and helped to swell their meetings. Printed circulars, relating the circumstances, highly colored, of the Lemont episode, were distributed by the anarchists, but they failed utterly in their effort to create a disturbance here. It was not until June 30 that an opportunity, such as they had been long seeking for, exhibited itself. On that day all the street-car conductors and drivers employed by the West Division Railway Company went out on a strike. No cars were run, except during the morning on Milwaukee avenue and Van Buren street. Three weeks previous to this time, the conductors and drivers held a meeting, and petitioned the company to increase and equalize their wages, shorten the term of service of probationers, and dismiss an assistant superintendent, who had made himself offensive to the employes. The company complied with these demands with apparent cheerfulness, the pay was advanced, the term of probationers was shortened, and the offensive assistant superintendent received his walking papers. The men, at a meeting subsequently, expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with these concessions, and it seemed as though peace would continue to prevail for some time to come. On the day following the last mentioned meeting, however, some of the drivers and conductors who

had been foremost in petitioning the company were dropped from the service, and between that time and June 30, fifteen in all had been discharged. It was evidently, so the men said and believed, the aim of the company to drop the men who had been instrumental in forcing the concessions. After these dismissals occurred, the carmen met to consider the situation, drew up resolutions, and sent an appeal to the company, asking for justice. A person connected with the company's business office received this appeal, and, the carmen claimed, tore it up contemptuously in the presence of the committee. This irritated the men greatly. Another meeting was called at which it was stated that many more of the conductors and drivers would be discharged, but that the company required their attendance as witnesses in damage suits then pending. The meeting, after considering the subject carefully, decided that it was best to bring the company to terms by ordering a strike.

Early on the morning of the 30th, the conductors and drivers of the Halsted street line were at the barn, but refused to take out their cars. Lieut. Byrne, of the Deering street station, was present with a small squad, but there was no trouble to call them into active service, and the best good humor prevailed. At the Western avenue stables the men were present in full force, but refused to work. Captain (now inspector) Bonfield was on the ground with a squad, and later, a number of deputy sheriffs reported for duty. A driver and conductor having been secured by the company, Deputy Sheriff McCartney took a position by the driver's side, and the car started toward Madison street, amid the jeering and hooting of the crowd. The car made the trip.

Superintendent Doyle had instructed Captain O'Donnell to look after the barns in the second precinct, Captain Bonfield in the third, and Captain Hathaway in the fourth. The sheriff detailed deputies to act independently of or in conjunction with the police force. During the first day of the strike the men behaved themselves in a praiseworthy man-

ner. The sympathy of the public was with them; West Siders, male and female, young and old, walked to and from their places of business cheerfully, and suffered all manner of inconvenience, in the hope that the carmen would win. On the second day, enterprising individuals began to take advantage of the street-car lock-up, and the West Side arteries soon swarmed with omnibuses, express wagons, furniture trucks, rheumatic hacks, wheezy carriages, and broken-down vehicles of every shape and condition, the drivers of which were all engaged in soliciting and obtaining patronage at from 3 cents to 10 cents per passenger. The people not only bore the ordeal with patience, but rather enjoyed the novelty of the situation, and not a murmur was raised against the strikers. That day the carmen issued the following:

TO THE PEOPLE OF CHICAGO:—The conductors and drivers of the West Division Railway Company desire the public to explicitly understand that they do not desire to be judges of whom the company shall employ or discharge, but on this occasion, considering the efficiency of the discharged men, and their long terms of service in the employment, it is, in our estimation, a spiteful and arbitrary act on the part of the officials. If the company can produce and substantiate their charges against these men, we are willing to abide by the decision of the public.

The public decided that the men were right and the strike went on. On the forenoon of July 1 the company made an effort to run its cars from the Western avenue barn. A plan had been decided upon over night, and in accordance with this three cars made their appearance almost simultaneously on the street. The first was No. 504, and was in charge of C. W. Howe as conductor and G. W. Nash as driver. Supporting these were eight policemen. The second was 576, in charge of J. V. Boswell, conductor, and Thomas Snow, driver, and seven policemen. The third was No. 500, in charge of H. Adams, conductor, F. A. Skinner, driver, and fifteen deputy sheriffs. The conductors and drivers were either new men or barn employes, and they looked anything but comfortable as they passed through the street which,

from the barn to Madison street, was thronged by idlers and roughs who now began to take a prominent part in the proceedings, to the exclusion of the carmen. Policemen had been stationed at intervals, and in good-sized squads around the corner, and for a block or two down Madison street, and although the crowd hooted at and insulted the drivers, conductors, deputy sheriffs and officers, it was kept well out of the track, and the cars proceeded, closely together in a block, toward the east. Two patrol wagons acted as an advance guard and after passing through the densest part of the crowd wagons and cars traveled at a brisk speed. Laborers employed along the street, as well as pedestrians, hooted the procession, but it proceeded, unmindful of all remarks, toward the South Side. Randolph and State street was reached at 11:50, the down trip having been made in 30 minutes. It was noon when the cars reached Madison street bridge on their return trip, and at that time the employes of all the factories west of the river, for three or four blocks on either side of Madison street, were let out for their dinner hour. These naturally gravitated toward the main West Side artery, where it was but reasonable to expect that there would be excitement, in view of the carmen's strike. As the first patrol wagon was sighted yells went up from the crowds, and stones, dirt, and other missiles within reach, began to fly. From Desplaines to Halsted, and even beyond, the fusillade was kept up, but no more serious attack was made. The policemen in the wagons and cars, as well as the deputy sheriffs, behaved with admirable coolness, and bore the assault and the insults with good humored resignation in the main. At Halsted street a young tough aimed a stone at Captain Bonfield's head. That officer saw him, and quick as a flash pulled his revolver and fired, aiming low so as to merely disable the fellow. But the ball missed its mark, when he collared the miscreant and threw him bodily into the patrol wagon. Deputy Sheriff George F. Horton was struck by a stone which crashed through the glass window of the street-

car, and cut him severely in the face. At Halsted street Mayor Harrison disarmed a man who, with a pickaxe, was endeavoring to rip up the track, and turned him over to the police.

As the cars passed Madison and Carpenter streets Officer M. W. O'Brien arrested a young man named John Sullivan for throwing stones. Sullivan, making a loud outcry, resisted the officer, and soon an immense crowd surrounded the two. It became apparent at once that the sympathies of the crowd were with Sullivan, and cries of "Rescue him," "Kill the copper," and "Hang him," came from the mob. Not less than three thousand excited men were yelling at one time. When the cry "Hang him" was heard a man jumped off an express wagon, rope in hand, ready to assist in the ceremony. All this time Officer O'Brien kept a tight grip on his prisoner, and with revolver drawn bravely faced the howling mob. Little by little he backed toward the sidewalk, and then to a store front, where he looked at the crowd with determination bordering on defiance. The mob was momentarily becoming more threatening, and just as it was closing in upon the policeman a young hero named F. E. Sullivan elbowed his way through, took a position at Officer O'Brien's side, pulled a revolver and threatened to kill the first man who should attempt a rescue. This encouraged some other law-abiding people in the crowd, and Officer O'Brien soon had a body-guard around him. The prisoner was quickly placed in a hack, and before the mob realized it, was on his way to the Desplains street station.

Early in the morning there was trouble all along South Halsted street—there is always trouble along South Halsted street when there is trouble anywhere else. Deputy sheriffs had attempted to move a car, but the mob unhitched the horses and upset the car on the side of the street. Several cars which had been started out, insufficiently guarded, were treated in a like manner on Madison street. On Lake, the excitement was so great, for a time, as to attract the crowd

from Madison street. Things looked quiet, and before the street-car people had heard from the first detachment sent out, they attempted to start some other cars, placed in charge of deputy sheriffs, who agreed to drive. Deputy Sheriff Finn was struck by a stone on the side of the head, as his car reached Leavitt street, and the trip had to be abandoned.

On the morning of July 21, greatly to the surprise of the strikers, the mob and the public in general, the company made no effort to move its cars. A conference had been held between the street-car and the city officials, and it was decided that a determined and systematic effort would be made next day to break the back of the strike and establish street-car communication between the West and South Sides. During the evening Superintendent Doyle, Lieutenant Shea, of the detective force, Lieutenant Hubbard, of the Central detail, and other police officers, held a consultation to determine what course to pursue. It was a council of war, and at its conclusion Superintendent Doyle informed the representatives of the press that if the company decided to run its cars next day the police department, while it could not supply drivers or conductors from the force, would do all in its power to protect the company's employes and property, and to preserve the peace. Captain Bonfield said, upon being questioned, "If the railway company wants to run its cars it is entitled to protection and should have it. The cars shall be run if the company desire it, and people who do not wish to get hurt had better keep out of the way." The Central detail was ordered to report at 6:30 on the morning of the third—a half hour earlier than usual.

Mayor Harrison suggested arbitration all this time, but President Jones, of the railway company, said he did not see that there was anything to arbitrate. All the men asked for, he said, was their peremptory reinstatement, and if this demand were complied with it would carry with it the implication that the men and not the company should dictate who should be employed and who discharged.

A mass meeting of the striking carmen and their sympathizers was held at the Haymarket that night, and among the speakers was Congressman (then alderman) Frank Lawler, who said it was a shame that the street-car conductors and drivers should be driven to this means of enforcing a principle which all men admitted to be correct and laudable. The street-car company was making very poor returns for the franchises and benefits which had been heaped upon it, and added: "The company will learn that it must take back the old employees. It must realize that unless it carries out its agreement with the people [to run its cars regularly] the city council in session next Monday night will say 'We cancel and revoke your charter.'"

Popular opinion was so strongly on the side of the strikers that nearly all the men arrested were discharged without punishment, and in response to the request of a committee Mayor Harrison released the man whom he had himself arrested at Halsted street, for attempting to tear up the track. L. Z. Leiter, a stockholder in the company, called upon the mayor and protested that the city was threatened with anarchy, at the same time demanding that the lawful authorities should make themselves felt. The mayor replied that in mingling with the crowds he found that nine out of every ten citizens were in sympathy with the strikers, and that the wisest and speediest way of bringing about a settlement was by submitting the question in dispute to arbitration. Again the carmen addressed the public, submitting a long statement of their grievances, and complaining particularly of the treatment they had received at the hands of James K. Lake, the superintendent, whom they held responsible for the entire difficulty.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of July 3d, four hundred policemen, detailed from the different districts, reported for duty at the Desplains street station. Captain Bonfield, in whose district most of the trouble had occurred, and where the troubles of the day just opening were expected

to occur, was placed in command of the entire force, the captains present from other precincts acting under his orders. Superintendent Doyle, however, was present, and when all had reported, and the men were ready to march, he addressed them from the steps of the station, as follows:

You have all been on review and dress parade in fine form. To-day you will probably have a different kind of duty, and I want this department to show itself. Whatever your private views or mine may be, property must be defended, the law must be upheld and you are its defenders. Each division has its commanders and they assume all responsibility. Pay strict attention to your commanders; they will tell you what to do. Wait for orders. I am sure you will do your duty. Move!

Seventeen patrol wagons, loaded down with blue-coats, speeded west on Washington boulevard. Between Ashland and Western avenues, on Madison street, these wagons were posted at intervals on the cross streets, close to the corners, the horses' heads facing north and south. Looking up or down Madison street they could not be seen, but they were so many hidden forts covering the thoroughfare, and ready at a moment's notice to sweep it clean. From the wagons patrolmen were sent east and west along the street, stationed so as to cover the sections between the avenues mentioned. It was the duty of these outposts to prevent the gathering of crowds, and to compel all persons to keep moving. But the crowds were dense, and the policemen were not inclined to be too severe. While they were not wanting in courage or in fidelity to the city, yet they could not but sympathize with the strike, like everybody else, and this made them too lenient with the other sympathizers. A detachment of 200 policemen started, as the wagons left, and marched west on Madison street, leaving strong details at Halsted street, Ogden avenue and other threatening points. The street was lined with people, as though a great procession was expected to pass.

An attempt was made here to start ten cars from the barn, but the third car had scarcely reached Madison street before Danielson, the driver, was pulled off the platform by

the mob. Captain Bonfield [see Chapter XVII] rescued him and placed him on his car. It was at this point that Captain Bonfield arranged the cars into "blocks." Taking nine cars he divided them into three divisions. The first of each division was an open car, loaded with policemen, facing front; the second was a closed car, guarded by twenty policemen, inside and on the platforms, to be used as a prison van or ambulance; the third was an open car, loaded with blue-coats, facing back. These three divisions having been arranged, Captain Bonfield took his position at the head of a double advance platoon, covering the entire width of the street, and his famous march began.

Just as the start was about to be made the mob attempted to close in on the police and storm the cars, when Capt. Bonfield called upon the crowd to fall back. "You must not molest us," he shouted, loud enough to be heard by the entire crowd in the vicinity; "you have all been warned, and now I repeat that unless you disperse you will get hurt." There was no reason to assume that Capt. Bonfield did not mean what he said. He was placed with his men in a desperate position. He must carry out the orders he had himself given. To hesitate now, in the face of any consequences, would bring the entire police establishment into disgrace, and law and order into ridicule and contempt. What had been undertaken must be carried out at all hazards. It were madness to spare a few heads or a few limbs, or even a few lives, if they stood in the way here, for to spare them now would mean a wholesale massacre in case the police failed and the military were placed in control. He was dreadfully earnest as he spoke to the mob, his face almost white, and his voice trembling with suppressed emotion. Scarcely had he finished before a stone was hurled at the police. "Shoot the first man that throws a stone! March!" he commanded.

There have been more dreadful, bloodier marches than this, but certainly very few in which the commanding offi-

cers and their men were so completely at the mercy of their assailants. Capt. Bonfield knew, and every man in his command knew, that the police had taken the unpopular side of the fight. If they didn't know it at first, the yells, hootings, jeers, sneers, insults, curses, missiles, which were piled upon them after leaving Western avenue, soon brought them to a realization of it. The mob had to fly before the advancing column of blue-coats, but the rioters hurled back defiance and stones as they fled.

Between Western avenue and Leavitt street the mob raised a barricade of lumber, gas pipe, curb stones, beer kegs, etc., across the street. Building was going on in the vicinity, and there was plenty of material for obstructing the progress of the police at hand. As fast as the police removed these obstructions others were raised, and this method of warfare began to assume an appearance so decidedly Parisian and communistic in character that Capt. Bonfield became satisfied of the presence of anarchistic leaders in the mob. And he was right. They had not only mingled with the crowds for the past three days, but they had been the instigators of nearly all the violence that had been attempted. They hoped before Bonfield could reach Halsted street to have created a general uprising. But few of the conductors or drivers were in the mob. It was composed almost wholly now of roughs, socialists, thieves, and foolish respectable people, who meant no harm, but contributed toward doing a great deal of it. These foolish respectable people were pushed toward the front, and the thugs, thieves and anarchists threw stones and insults at the police over their heads. In the different charges made by Bonfield's men many of these "innocent people" were badly hurt, but it was as plain then as it is now, that had they been elsewhere, attending to their business, they would have escaped injury.

As the mob was routed from one stronghold after another, it consolidated in advance of the police. At Leavitt

street a brick building was in course of construction. From the material piled on the street the mob pulled five twenty-foot iron girders, and laid them across the tracks. On these they piled timber, gas pipes, brick, and other material, until they had a barricade five or six feet high. Entrenched behind this they taunted, insulted and pelted the police, while other obstructions in front were being cleared away. The policemen went to work patiently and with a will, and soon opened the street for traffic. No shots were fired. At Hoyne avenue a number of men, employed by the gas company in putting down a new main, had covered the track for half a block with two feet of black clay, which had to be cleared away before the cars could pass. Of course this was done with malicious intent, and a number of the men were arrested. At Honore street there was another barricade, and a charge was made on the mob. The street was again opened, but the police met with obstructions at nearly every corner, and the club had to be used freely. At Peoria, Green, Halsted and Union streets, rough crowds had assembled, and the police had reason to fear a desperate attack before the bridge was reached; but the demeanor of Bonfield and his command kept the mob at bay, although the vilest epithets were hurled from the crowd, and missiles were thrown with unceasing regularity and admirable precision. The policemen used their clubs whenever necessary, and the taps which they gave were not gentle, by any means. The mob saw that business was meant, and, seeing this, it gradually but reluctantly withdrew. The trip from Desplaines street to State was without incident, and the return trip was a comparatively easy one, as the police stationed along West Madison street had prevented the re-assembling of crowds, and saw that no obstructions were placed on the track. Western avenue was reached at 9:20, the trip back having consumed only an hour. Here the horses were changed, and the nine cars, manned and led as before, started upon their second journey. At Hoyne avenue the

mayor ordered the police to prevent the crowd from getting on the sides of the street, it being his idea that the thoroughfare should be swept clean. At Robey street the verandas of several houses were occupied by women, who were evidently in sympathy with the strike, and were not ashamed to proclaim it. They reviled the police as they passed. On the sidewalk in front of them was a large crowd of men, who appeared to be enjoying the remarks made by the women. The officers charged upon these fellows, when all save one broke and fled. This was a young man, and he held his ground boldly and defiantly. He was told to move, but refused to stir. Then he was clubbed, and pushed into a yard opening on the street, the women in the meantime berating the officers, and crying, "Don't touch Fred; don't you dare touch Fred," and shaking their fists at the blue-coats. But Fred was all unconscious of the subsequent proceedings, and when he awoke a radical change had taken place in his views respecting the rights of free-born citizens. At 3 p. m., when the cars arrived at State and Madison street, the crowd was great, but peaceable. For the first time now the cars began to receive passengers, and a procession of five cars started west from State street, made up as follows: The first was occupied exclusively by the police. This was an open car. Then came a closed car, which received passengers, the third and fourth had more passengers, and the fifth was packed with policemen. At 5 p. m. the remainder of the cars left State street, carrying about eighty passengers, in the order named above. The first was an open car, managed by Captain (now superintendent) Ebersold, Lieutenant Shea, Lieutenant Laughlin, and fifty-two men. Next came cars guarded by policemen and well filled with passengers, and the last car was occupied by policemen, under command of Lieutenant Arch.

During the day, about twenty-five persons had been badly clubbed, and loud complaints were made by those who had been in the crowd, and the friends and relatives of the injured

persons. Among the first to complain of the police management was President Billings, of the West Side Gas Company, who protested to Mayor Harrison against the arrest of the men who had thrown clay on the track. To him the mayor said: "You are a stockholder in the street-car company which has called upon me for protection. Your men violated the laws, and because we arrest them, you make a row about it. That is a pretty position you have placed yourself in." This incident occurred on West Madison street, and the crowd seeing through the situation, cheered the mayor. Complaints were made at headquarters, at the mayor's office, and in the newspapers, of the alleged brutality of the police. Most of these complaints were directed against Captain Bonfield. As a rule, the newspapers sustained and defended him. "The police," said Superintendent Doyle, "have in every instance ordered the people to move on. When they didn't comply with the order, they were moved by force. No one was clubbed for the fun of clubbing him. None of the officers went on to the cars for fun. Something had to be done to maintain law and order in the city. Citizens do not seem to understand that they have no right to congregate on the street corners or in the streets. An ordinance prohibits it. They must go along quietly about their business. If they stand around they violate the ordinance by refusing to move on when commanded. If citizens would obey the law there would be no trouble."

The mayor said, "Several gentlemen have called upon me and asked why I did not order the police to shoot into the crowd. I sent for Captain Bonfield, against whom complaints are made, and he said to me, 'Mr. Mayor, I am doing this in mercy to the people. A club to-day, to make them scatter, may save the use of a pistol to-morrow.'"

On the morning of July 4, the papers announced that several suits would be commenced against the city by the persons clubbed; that Captain Bonfield would be prosecuted, and that warrants would be sworn out against him. In

reply to questions, Captain Bonfield said he had heard nothing of suits or warrants, and refused to say anything in defense of his own conduct, leaving that to the verdict of the public, when the popular mind had become cooler. A detective informed him that a plot had been discovered, which had for its object the taking of his life. He smiled and made no comment. The backbone of the riot was broken. Bonfield could afford to wait patiently for a change of public sentiment, and although the workingmen of the city were bitter against him at first, and the Knights of Labor denounced him, yet it became clearer, as the days rolled by, that he had simply performed his duty, nothing more, nothing less.

The following correspondence passed on the evening of the 3d:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 3.

MR. J. R. JONES, *President West Division Railway Company.*

DEAR SIR:—I have use for all my force to-morrow, on account of the large number of fires, accidents and disturbances occurring every Fourth of July, making necessary the use of the entire police and fire departments, and leaving them wearied the following day; and in the excited state of public feeling, it is impossible to run your cars for the general transportation of passengers on your lines. I therefore hope you will not, under the circumstances, urge your call on me for protection in running your cars to-morrow and Sunday. Respectfully,

CARTER H. HARRISON, *Mayor.*

To which the following reply was made:

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY, }
CHICAGO, JULY 3. }

THE HON. CARTER H. HARRISON, *Mayor.*

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and to hasten to reply that I entirely agree with you in the opinion that it will be unwise to attempt to run our cars to-morrow and next day. We shall be ready to commence in earnest next Monday morning, and I beg to express the hope that you will then be in a position to continue to render us the same efficient aid which you are now rendering. Your obedient servant,

J. R. JONES, *President.*

All was quiet and peaceable on Saturday the Fourth of July, and on Sunday, although the streets were constantly

jammed with vehicles engaged in passenger traffic, and more or less hilarity was indulged in by the people. The mayor still urged arbitration, and suggested three of the Circuit judges as arbiters. The carmen took kindly to the suggestion and selected Judge Prendergast. The street-car people would not consent, President Jones replying that the company was acting within its rights, and lawfully, and protested that it should be placed upon a level with men who had openly violated the law. On Monday morning the following was issued:

WHEREAS, The excitement growing out of the strike of the conductors and drivers of the West Division Street Railway Company, did during the last week cause acts of lawlessness to be committed when said company attempted to operate its cars; and

WHEREAS, Such lawless acts would have been to a great extent avoided if citizens had not congregated along the streets when the cars were being operated, or had dispersed when ordered so to do by the police, as they should have done under the law; and

WHEREAS, Said company has notified me that its cars will again be operated in accordance with chartered rights and duty, Monday, the 6th day of July instant; therefore, for the sake of peace and of the good name of Chicago, and for the preservation of life and property, notice is hereby given that the people must refrain from congregating on the streets when the cars of said company are being run, until all excitement shall have subsided, and that all persons must immediately move on when ordered so to do by the police; and

NOTICE is further given, that the police of Chicago must and will, at all hazards, protect the property of said company, while in performance of its chartered rights, and must and will protect the servants of said company while engaged in their lawful duties.

I do most earnestly appeal to all citizens to aid in protecting the good name of Chicago.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

The socialists, at their regular Sunday meeting on the lake front, used Bonfield's march for a text, and Spies and Fielden, who made speeches, advised the street-car men and all other workmen to buy guns and fight for their rights like men. Notice was given by Alderman Weber at a West Side mass meeting that he would move the revocation of the company's charter in the council Monday night. The best the company could do was to run thirty-three cars on Mon-

day, being short of men, and there being few who were willing to take the places offered; the disposition of the public grew more hostile to the corporation, and at length President Jones was forced to agree that the matter complained of by the strikers would be speedily investigated and full justice done. This was satisfactory and ended the strike. On Tuesday the cars ran as usual. The superintendent of the road was shortly afterward removed, and since then the corporation and its employes have had no serious difficulty. The police came out of the affair with credit and with no casualties worthy of mention.

Many persons will remember the riot which occurred at Silver Leaf Grove during the progress of a socialistic picnic in 1876. It was a bloody affair, while it lasted, and forever afterward caused decent people to shun that spot as a summer resort. Ogdens' Grove thenceforth became the picnicking ground for labor societies, and particularly for socialists, communists and anarchists.

All the terrorists in the city turned out on Monday, July 12, following the street-car troubles, to attend a picnic at Ogdens' Grove. The West Side division of anarchists formed at Clinton and Lake streets in the morning, and Mrs. Parsons and four other women occupied conspicuous places in the pageant. Several decorated wagons filled with women were placed at intervals in the line. The banners that were carried bore such inscriptions as "We Mourn, but not so much for Gen. Grant as for a Little Child that Starved to Death Yesterday," [Gen. Grant had just died at Mount McGregor]; "Government is for Slaves, Freemen Govern Themselves;" "Millions Labor for the Benefit of the Few—We want to Labor for Ourselves;" "In the Absence of Law all Men are Free;" "The Fountain of Right is Might—Workingmen Arm!" "Every Government is a Conspiracy of the Rich Against the People;" "Our Civilization—The Bullet and Policeman's Club." German mottoes to the same effect were carried, some of which, being

translated, read as follows: "Private Capital is the Product of Robbery;" "Down with All Laws;" "Hurrah for the Social Revolution—Liberty Without Equality is a Lie!" Patches of red cloth were worn on the hats of the men, some wore red sashes, there were red shoulder-knots on the "Blue Smock Brigade." The red flag was flaunted to the breeze boldly. Copies of an inflammatory paper were distributed among the crowds. The North Side contingent was partly composed of men armed with carbines and muskets. The display made was one calculated to create alarm. At the grounds Parsons, Fielden and Spies addressed about 2,000 people, denouncing the police in particular, appealing to their followers to arm themselves, to learn the use of dynamite, how to make bombs, and how to be prepared for the social revolution which was certainly near at hand.

On Sunday, September 5, the anarchists indulged in another demonstration, and all the policemen in the city were held in readiness for duty. This demonstration was gotten up for the purpose of throwing odium on the "Trade and Labor" display in which the workingmen of the city were to participate next day. Before the anarchist procession moved, Fielden made an incendiary speech from a platform on Market street near Randolph. "There is going to be a parade to-morrow," he said. "Those fellows" (meaning the workingmen who were not in sympathy with anarchy), "want to reconcile labor and capital. They want to reconcile you to your starvation and your shanties. They have invited the chief murderer, Harrison, and assistant murderer, Bonfield. Have they forgotten Bill Pinkerton and his bloody gang?"

The procession, headed by Parsons, who acted as grand marshal, moved on, many of the men and women singing the "Marseillaise." There were fifty young girls, above whom was held a banner bearing the inscription "American Corps," and a number of women occupied seats in decorated wagons. Dozens of red flags were carried, and the

mottoes were as treasonable and inflammatory as those borne on the previous occasion. "Hail to the Social Revolution," "Our Civilization—Powder, Lead and the Club," "The Greatest Crime to-day is Poverty;" "Down with Government, God and Gold," "Subscribe for the Firebrand" (the name of an anarchist paper), were among the most striking.

Parsons, Fielden and the rest made speeches at the grove, where there were three or four thousand people assembled.

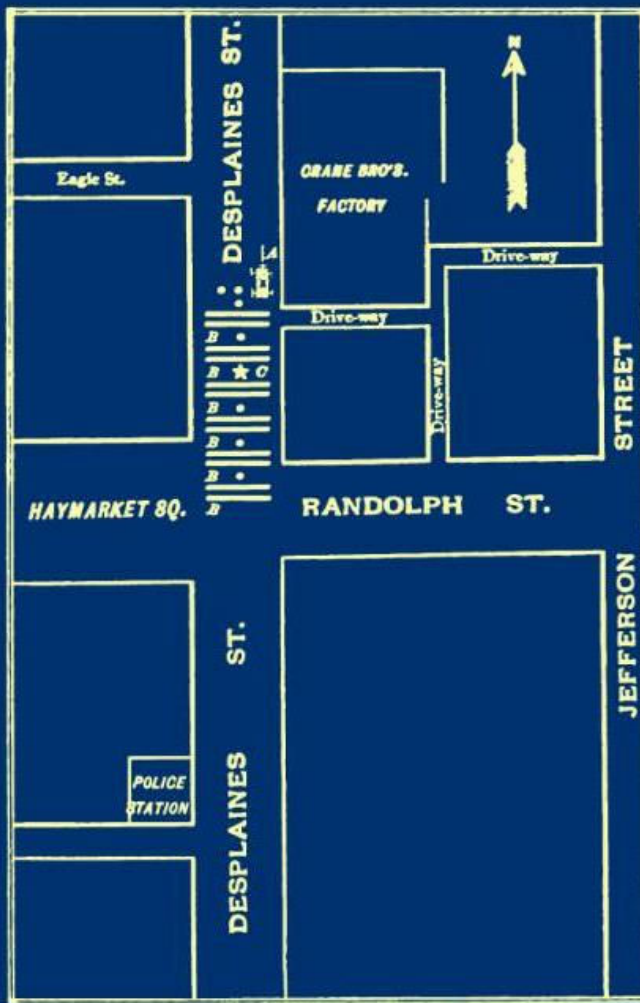
The anarchists were free to come and go as they pleased, to hold meetings, to parade the streets, to expose their sentiments, banners, to dispense their poisonous doctrines, to breed discontent, to excite the ignorant to the commission of crime, to propagate sedition and to advocate murder, arson and social revolution. Everything pointed to a dreadful culmination. It came soon enough.



JOHN BONFIELD,
Inspector of Police.

Flinn, John T. and Wilkie, John E. (authors). History of The Chicago Police (from the settlement of the community to the present time). Chicago: Police Book Fund (copyright 1887).
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EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM.

- A—The Wagon.
- *,*—Inspector Bonfield, Captain Ward, Lieutenant Steele.
- B B B B B B—Six companies of policemen.

Map of Haymarket Square, May 4, 1886; the wagon, three police officials, six companies of policemen (page 300)
 Flinn, John T. and Wilkie, John E. (authors). History of The Chicago Police (from the settlement of the community to the present time). Chicago: Police Book Fund (copyright 1887).
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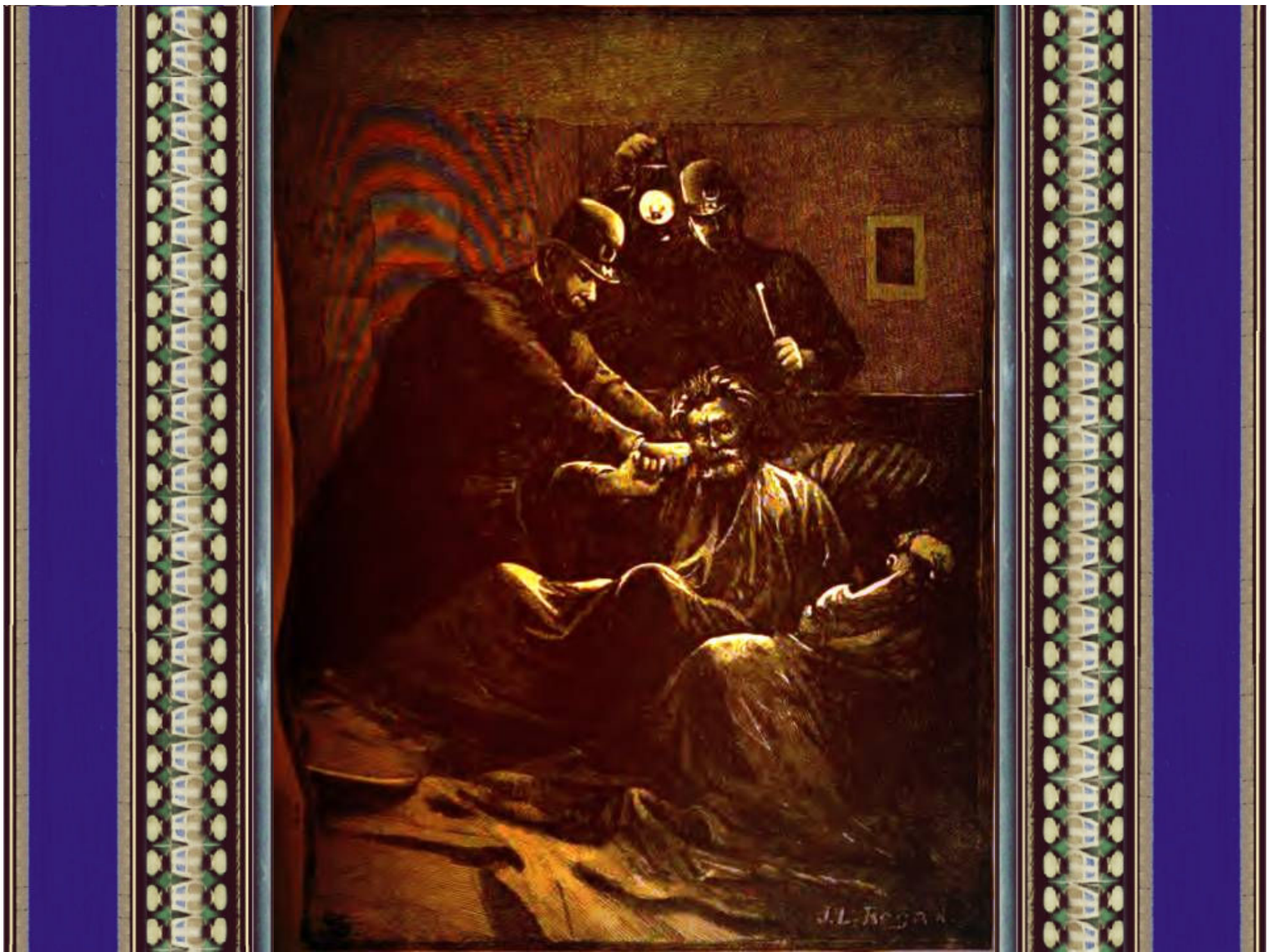
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Confusion followed panic, and then came Fitzpatrick's command in a clear, ringing voice (page 96).

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Every Anarchist hole was entered and the assassins were in some instances were dragged from their beds (page 154).

Flinn, John T. and Wilkie, John E. (authors). History of The Chicago Police (from the settlement of the community to the present time). Chicago: Police Book Fund (copyright 1887).
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CHAPTER XIII.

THE YEAR 1886—THE GREAT EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT—THE INFLUENCE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS—ANTAGONISM OF THE ANARCHISTS TO THE PROPOSED SHORT-HOUR SYSTEM—HOW THEY FOUGHT THE MOVEMENT—PAR-ONS, SPIES, FIXLDEN, SCHWAB—BREEDING DISCONTENT—A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR THE REDS—DISGRACEFUL SCENE ON FIFTH AVENUE—THE MCCORMICK RIOT.

Toward the latter part of 1885, and during the spring of 1886, the attention of all observant people, and more especially of the employing and employed classes—those two grand divisions of mankind in America, between whom and other citizens there is a line, but so delicately drawn that its definition seems at times almost impossible—was firmly riveted upon a movement which promised to revolutionize the industrial habits of the people, and threatened to uproot and discard the practices which had been ingrafted into the race by the slow and subtle process of time. People still on the sunshiny side of life will remember when the working day in the United States began with the rising of the sun, and only ended—not always even then—with the going down thereof. And those were days when the necessities of life were dearer and the price of labor cheaper than they have been at any time during the past ten years. In Europe, to-day, the hours of labor range from twelve to fourteen hours. French and German artisans, mechanics and laborers are accustomed to begin the day's work at 5 a. m. in summer and at 6 a. m. in winter, ceasing half an hour for breakfast at 9, an hour for dinner at noon, and continuing at their labor until 7 o'clock p. m. in summer, and 8 o'clock p. m. in winter, making the length of their working days eleven and one-half hours. In England and

throughout the United Kingdom, the hours of labor are only a trifle shorter. These remarks have special reference to manufacturing cities, and the figures given are based upon an extended series of consular reports made to the state department at Washington. In return for this labor the compensation obtained by the workmen for the same class, kind or quality of labor is, as a rule, one-half, and in many parts of Europe two-thirds, less than is received by American workmen.

It may be claimed here that European customs have nothing whatever to do with the arrangement of affairs in this country; that we are not now, and never have been, guided by them, and that we never will permit European ideas to control, or even enter into, our method of doing things. This would be a protest at once dignified and worthy of American citizenship, could it maintain itself against the overwhelming evidence which rises up to crush it as a false statement, with no foundation of fact upon which it may be firmly established. The truth is, that European customs, brought over here by European immigrants, have had, and are having, a great deal to do with the arrangement of our affairs; that the employed classes of the United States are now, and have been, in great measure, guided by them, and to a most alarming extent, and that the American people have permitted certain ideas of European origin and growth, and of the most pernicious character, to enter into their method of doing things. Were the capitalists, the employers, of the United States to take as readily and as lovingly to the teachings of European capitalists and employers, as the workmen of this country do to the teachings of newly arrived immigrants, fresh from their eleven and a half hours of daily labor and their fifty cents of daily hire, then, indeed, this would be a land of misery, within the borders of which every man of spirit might be justified before God in raising the cry of insurrection. And in the face of the innumerable and, for the most part, inexcusable

strikes and riots planned or fomented by workingmen of European birth and education, which from time to time have hampered, obstructed, and now and then paralyzed the industries of this country, it seems strange that the European idea of dealing with the employed classes has not been adopted in this country by employers, even to a limited extent.

The hours of labor in the United States have gradually undergone a reduction during the past thirty years, until today the generally adopted period of doing labor is limited to ten hours. This was the case in 1878 when the eight-hour movement was fairly launched by the passage of an eight-hour law for government employes. The arguments advanced in favor of a reduction in the hours of labor from ten to eight hours were logical. First, it was a reform asked in the name of political economy, all political economists being agreed (as Samuel C. Hunt, of Boston, said in his letter of Nov. 10, 1879, to Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, chairman of the Congressional committee on the Depression of Labor) that the standard of wages is determined by the cost of subsistence rather than by the number of hours employed; that "the natural and necessary rate of wages," as Adam Smith says, "is such a rate as will supply not only the commodities that are indispensably necessary for the support of life, but whatever the custom of the country renders it indecent for creditable people, even of the lowest order, to be without." It was asked in the interest of civilization. "The battle for the reduction of the hours of labor is a struggle for a wider civilization," says Hunt. "Civilization demands a prosperous and contented people with increased wants, and means to supply them. To refuse aid to willing hands to cultivate our idle lands, to import a servile race [the Chinese] that thereby the cost of subsistence may be reduced to a far lower standard and a lower level for all be reached, and to insist on long hours of toil when thousands are standing idle, all are heavy blows aimed at the very foundation of our modern

civilization. A decrease in the hours of labor means rest, and rest is invariably accompanied by increased wants. Release the poor drudge in the mine or the factory from his long hours of toil and give him daily hours of recreation and leisure, and you at once raise him in the social scale. Rest cultivates. We insist that every reduction of the hours of labor heretofore made has elevated the working people; that increased leisure has invariably produced new wants, has added to the necessaries of life, and consequently has raised the social condition of the people. The setting apart of one day in seven for rest, wherein no man shall labor, is a prime factor in the growth of civilization. We never hear the charge that wage-workers receive seven days' wages for six days' work, simply because conscientious conviction has been hardened into national custom." It was held that the whole history of the short-hour movement in England proved conclusively that every reduction in the hours of labor was followed by an increase in wages. It was asked because of the changed relation between production and consumption. The changed condition of our industrial system, arising from the rapid development of mechanical appliances whereby hard labor has been so largely superseded, called for remedial legislation looking to the establishment of shorter hours of labor. "Political economists," adds Hunt, "recognize the evil and propose to meet it by such measures as will preserve to the people what custom has heretofore rendered it indecent to be without. To do this, less hours of daily toil are essential. A reduction of hours means less idle hands, more persons profitably employed. By increasing the number of employed consumption will be stimulated, over-production checked and a more balanced relationship between the two established."

These arguments, as stated, were made in 1879, and all that could be, or were afterward, added to them were merely amplifications of the ideas here advanced. To go deeper into the subject would be merely to end in the

discovery, after wading through an ocean of pamphlet and newspaper literature devoted to the question, that the arguments advanced by Hunt covered the case from beginning to end.

The most advanced, that is, the most intelligent, of American employers saw the wisdom and recognized the logic of this position. We are speaking for Chicago in this matter more particularly, and here, it may be said, the great majority of the leading employers were in sympathy with the eight-hour movement, hoped it might be carried out to a successful issue, but doubted whether the times were ripe for it. The great question to be solved was, how can the movement be made so general, that the increased cost which will follow its adoption in one, may not be taken advantage of by another locality, to the detriment of the industrial interests of the first? In other words, if Chicago adopts the system and New York does not, New York will have, at the same cost, a clear gain over Chicago manufacturers of two hours of labor daily from every employe,—representing about six hundred and eighteen working hours per annum—being enabled thereby to produce at less cost than Chicago manufacturers, to undersell them and perhaps ruin their business by this unequal competition. "Make the movement a national one," said the Chicago employers, "or so general that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor in every center that comes into direct competition with Chicago, and we will cheerfully agree to its principles."

It would be out of the question, perhaps, to prevent it, but very early in the agitation the socialistic element found its way into and exercised such an influence in the conduct of the movement that it suffered seriously in repute. In October, 1880, we find that Albert R. Parsons is a member of the National Eight-Hour Committee, and from year to year, until the anarchistic element was driven out bodily by the honest workmen of the country, the poisonous doctrines advocated by Fielden, Parsons, Spies, and others in

this community, were infused into the movement, weakening and almost killing it.

As a pure and simple proposition to reduce the hours of labor to eight, the anarchistic socialists had very little faith in its efficacy as a panacea for existing evils, real or imaginary. They wanted to use the movement as a tool, by the aid of which they might bring about the condition of the social chaos they so much desired. To admit that a reduction of two hours for a day's labor would be sufficient to make any workingman more contented with his lot, or that it would satisfy the demands of the downtrodden masses, was to admit something utterly senseless and absurd. The eight-hour movement, if desirable to the socialistic anarchists at all, was only desirable because there was a chance—a bare possibility—perhaps a probability, that it might lead to a bitter warfare between labor and capital, resulting finally in what?—strikes, riots, revolution, anarchy! In their hearts they hoped that the eight-hour movement would not succeed. Having been driven out of the councils of its friends, and having no longer any reason for hiding their hypocrisy, they openly antagonized it, denounced its advocates as frauds and hirelings of the capitalists, and urged the working classes to have nothing to do with what they called a mere sop—a bone thrown by the master to the dog to make him cease his whining appeals for food! The socialistic anarchists did not want the eight-hour question settled—it would in all likelihood be the means of making the great masses of the people so much more contented and happier than they were before, that the "social revolution" might be indefinitely postponed. Anything before that! Awakening at last to the discovery that the movement was on the high road to a triumphant victory, that the employers were falling into line, that public sentiment was overwhelmingly favoring it, and that the 1st day of May, 1886, would almost assuredly see the blessed dreams of its friends realized—seeing the danger of a long peace where they had hoped for an extended war—they

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determined upon using another and a more powerful argument against it—it must be shattered with dynamite.

A man no sooner becomes a criminal than he hates and fears the uniform of a police officer; no sooner becomes an anarchist than he hates anything and everything that is representative of law and order—be it a blue-frocked patrolman or a granite court house. The police and the courts stand between him and his proposed victim—society. To pull it down to his own level, and then trample it in the mire, he must first climb over the policeman's body and grope his way through the debris of the court house. The policeman must be felled before even the court house can be stormed, and it is to the policeman, therefore, that the anarchists first turned their attention in their organization of the damnable conspiracy which was to end in murder, robbery, arson and chaos.

The Eight-Hour Association of Chicago was very active, and the movement gained more and surer headway here than elsewhere. Of this committee there were at least two members—Schilling and Greenhut—who were pronounced socialists, but of a much more moderate character than Parsons, Spies or Fielden. Yet they held views antagonistic to public opinion, and their presence in the movement did not help to strengthen it. The first of May was set apart for the general inauguration, as far as possible, of the eight-hour system. The anarchists, whenever possible, made their presence felt at meetings, by demanding ten hours' pay for eight hours' work—something that had not been counted on by the true friends of the movement, for they believed that the wage question would settle itself very speedily, after the more important one, at least for the time being, was gotten safely out of the way. "Ten hours' pay for eight hours' work," was a cry taken up by the more ignorant of the mechanics and laborers; and then the employers, viewing this as a breach of faith, began to distrust the sincerity of the leaders in the agitation. If there was

anything in the arguments, that rest was what the working classes needed, that rest would create new wants, and that new wants would create a condition of industrial affairs which would demand, as well as justify, increased wages—if there was anything but the merest twaddle and the flimsiest nonsense at the bottom of these arguments, why, in the name of sense, did the advocates of the eight-hour movement now demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, thereby discounting the innumerable blessings which were to result in the near future from the shortening of the working day? The Chicago committee saw quickly that the cry of "Ten hours' wages for eight hours' work" was a most dangerous one, and that it could only have emanated from unfriendly quarters. In its address to "*All the Trade and Labor Associations of Chicago and Vicinity*," issued but a short time before the first of May, the following passage occurred:

The workmen of Chicago are ready to make sacrifices in wages, in order that more people may find employment, and for the general good of the whole community. Surely such a self-sacrificing spirit should meet with a cordial response from the employing classes.

And it did receive a cordial response. There was no opposition of character to the movement here among employers, other than that which grew out of honest differences of opinion regarding the probability that the movement, instead of becoming general at once, would be local to Chicago for some time to come, owing to the fact that the matter had not been properly agitated, nor the inauguration of the system arranged for in other parts of the country, and especially at points which were recognized competitors of this city in certain lines of manufactures.

Albert R. Parsons aired his own views, and voiced those of other leaders in the anarchistic-socialist party, when he said in his paper, *The Alarm*, as early as October 31, 1885:

The private possession or ownership of the means of production and exchange places the propertyless class in the power and control of the

propertied class, since they can refuse bread, or the chance to earn it, to all the wage classes who refuse to obey their dictation. Eight hours, or less hours, is, therefore, under existing conditions, a *lost battle*. The private property system employs labor only to exploit (rob) it, and while that system is in vogue, the victims—those whom it disinherits—have only the choice of submission or starvation.

August Spies, writing in the same paper, in reply to a reader who had called it to task for its enmity to the eight-hour movement, said:

We do not antagonize the eight-hour movement, viewing it from the standpoint that it is a social struggle, we simply predict that it is a lost battle, and we prove that though even the eight-hour system should be established *at this late day*, the wage-workers would gain nothing. They would still remain the slaves of their masters.

Parsons pronounced the eight-hour movement a lost battle seven months before it was to be fought, and Spies follows him up with the statement that it is *too late* now to demand a concession of this kind—as the workingmen would still remain the slaves of their masters, whether the movement succeeded or not. What was needed was a social revolution—no half-way measures—the complete annihilation of private ownership, the leveling of all to a common plane, the division of wealth and the rule of the commune.

A number of men had been discharged from the McCormick harvester factory. The principal owner, the manager and the superintendent of these works claimed that the men were discharged because they were no longer needed. The workingmen claimed that they were discharged because they had been prominent in the organization of unions, foremost in the demands which were from time to time made upon the McCormick company, and prominent in the work of drawing up petitions which were now and then presented to obtain redress for various grievances among the employes. The workmen in the factory had been perfecting their organization for a long time, or since the strike in which the Pinkerton men had taken so conspicuous a part, and all arrangements having been perfected for a long struggle, they

demanded that a guarantee should be given that no man in the factory, or anyone serving on a committee, should be discharged for having acted as a representative of his comrades. This guarantee had been given at the termination of the strike of the April previous, but was not lived up to. Now it was absolutely refused. Of course it had been forcibly extorted, rather than peaceably achieved, in the first place, and the company, finding itself in a position to resist now—having a plentiful supply of finished work on hand—decided to throw off the yoke and resume its independence. While the question was still pending and the men were awaiting an answer, the works were “shut down” February 16, 1886, at 9:30 a. m. Although this was a move for which the workmen were hardly prepared, yet, as they read the notice that work had been suspended, they took the announcement complacently enough. The works were going to be shut down, anyway, by the proposed strike—and all expected to strike before the guarantee demanded could be secured—the company had simply been the first to act; that was all.

For a number of days all was quiet on the Black Road. The locked-out mechanics, artisans and laborers assembled in the vicinity of the works from time to time, and listened to the speeches of anarchist missionaries, but no violence was attempted. The police kept a close watch on the district, but had reason to fear no serious trouble. It was simply a question, which could lay idle the longest, the works or the men? and that was a conundrum that time alone could answer. The trade societies, and especially the leaders of the eight-hour movement, appealed to the locked-out men to be patient, entreated them to be guarded in their language, and begged them to abstain from all acts of violence. The anarchist leaders told them that the works had been shut down to starve them out of their holes; to drive them to submission, and to teach them such a lesson that would forever prevent them from demanding their rights again. Dramatic pictures of squalid hovels, with starving wives

and famishing babies, by empty tables and chilling hearthstones, were painted by the anarchist orators, and held up for exhibition before the ignorant men who usually composed their audiences. Little by little the men were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement by these agitators, until the feeling began to grow within them that they had the right to march upon the works, throw them open, and set the machinery in operation, in spite of the protests of the owners, or raze the factory to the ground if resistance was made.

After several acts of violence had been committed, and matters around the McCormick works began to assume a serious aspect, the company employed a large number of Pinkerton detectives, and the police department placed five hundred men on the ground to preserve the peace and maintain order.

In the meantime the anarchists were busy. They had organized two "armed groups," which drilled nightly; they experimented with dynamite, issued instructions for the making of bombs, practiced target shooting in the country, and entered into the work of preparation for the great social upheaval, which they predicted and hoped for, with more vigor than they had ever exhibited before. The police, in searching for a murderer at this time, stumbled upon a lot of dynamite and other material of a destructive nature, in the sleeping room of one Chris Komens, 231 West Twentieth street. Among the articles found were a breech-loading Springfield rifle, twenty rounds of cartridges, lead pipe, and a pot and ladle used in forming it into balls, a number of hollow lead balls, intended to be used as bombs, one bomb loaded and almost ready for the percussion cap, a wrought iron pipe, which was transformed into an infernal machine, other articles of like character, and a pamphlet in the German language, by Johann Most, instructing the reader how to make explosives. The police discovered that Komens was a member of one of the anarchistic-socialist groups,

known as No. 3, which formerly held its meetings at 519 Blue Island avenue. The rules of the "group" required every member to "purchase a navy revolver, a foot and a half long," says Mr. Paul Hull, in his book entitled "The Chicago Riot." This proceeding alarmed the gentle Teuton in whose place they met, and, he notified the members that he preferred that they meet elsewhere. The members were armed with muskets, similar to that found in Komens' house. Each gun was numbered to correspond with that of the person who owned it or had it in possession. Komens' gun was No. 400. Instructions were given in the manufacture and use of explosives. The bombs were to be thrown into crowds, or the ranks of police or militia, from housetops or wherever convenient. The group numbered over one hundred active members. About 1885 the society divided into two sections, and began to meet elsewhere.

On March 2 a mass-meeting of the locked-out workmen assembled in the vicinity of Eighteenth street and Center avenue—a locality in which socialism and communism of the anarchistic stripe had flourished for years—and was addressed by A. R. Parsons and Michael Schwab. The meeting, as these orators stated it, was assembled not only for the purpose of making the grievances of the workingmen known, but to "protest against the armed force which had been enlisted against them. To beseech an employe not to take the place of another became an attack on the state, and these armed men, employed by the state, (the policemen) came forth at the behest of capital, struck down the peaceable citizen, clubbed and searched them, and cast them into the patrol wagons and hustled them off to prison. The banditti of 'law and order' maintained the legal right of capital to do what it pleased with labor, and the authorized 'pick-pockets' searched every workman for weapons of defense." The McCormick company, after several threatening outbreaks, and upon the advice of the press and leading citizens, finally made a concession to the men as to the matter of

wages—a matter that developed after the lock-out—but reserved the right to employ non-union men. The shops were thrown open, and although the great majority of the men returned to work, they harassed, annoyed, insulted and assaulted the non-unionists or “scabs” who worked by their side, and committed so many outrages, that the company had to protect itself and the men who were willing to work peaceably, still further, and the result was a fresh outbreak and a renewal of the strike. The Black Road now became the daily and nightly scene of villainous outrages perpetrated upon the non-union men. They were followed on their way to the works and beaten. Crowds awaited the closing down hour in the evening and waylaid the “scabs” as they returned home. The police were kept jumping, in their wagons, from one point to another in an almost vain effort to preserve the peace and protect the lives of the non-union men. There was a reign of terror in the neighborhood, and as the days passed the situation became more alarming. The anarchists were everywhere. Mr. Dyer D. Lum, their defender, tells us in his “Concise History of the Great Trial of the Chicago Anarchists in 1886,” that “These stormy scenes but intensified the general feeling of resistance and determination to unite in making the strike of May 1 all embracing. Meetings [of anarchists] were held nightly in various portions of the city, and the prisoners [that is to say, the condemned seven] became prominent as orators or organizers. Their frequent speeches at meetings held on the lake front had made the names and faces of most of them familiar to workmen. The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, on which Spies and Schwab were editors, entered ardently in the work and was instrumental in bringing about a reduction in hours from fourteen and sixteen to ten for the bakers, brewers and other unions. [The credit for this work was afterward claimed by Oscar Neebe]. The speakers of the International were engaged nearly every evening in addressing or organizing unions, [i. e., groups]. On the Monday preced-

ing the first of May the Central Labor union [composed exclusively of anarchistic socialists] held an immense eight-hour demonstration, at which there were estimated present 25,000 persons, and who were addressed by Spies, Parsons, Fielden and Schwab.” As Spies, Parsons, Fielden and Schwab had already sang a requiem over the grave of the eight-hour movement, as they never lost an opportunity of ridiculing it, and as they did their level best to make it so odious that employers would be driven to oppose it, the manifest absurdity of this eight-hour demonstration will be apparent. The speeches of the quartette before the multitude of discontented workingmen—nearly all foreigners, and for the most part of Slavonic origin, although there were more Germans in the assemblage than there should have been—were calculated rather to embitter the ignorant among them against the movement than to reconcile them to it. The anarchists dreaded the success of the movement more than ever, as the date set for its inauguration approached.

Having done everything in their power to make the success of the movement impossible, the following from the pen of August Spies appeared in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* on May 1, when some 25,000 or 30,000 workmen had already struck for eight hours, more than two-thirds of them demanding ten hours’ pay, in spite of the promises and remonstrances of the eight-hour leaders:

The dies are cast! The first of May, whose historical significance will be understood and appreciated only in later years, is here. For twenty years the working people of the United States have whined and have begged their extortionists and legislators to introduce an eight-hour system. The latter knew how to put the modest beggar off, and thus year after year has passed by. At last, two years ago, a number of trade organizations took the matter up, and resolved that the eight-hour work day should be established on May 1, 1886.

That is a sensible demand, said the press, howled the professional importers, yelled the extortionists. The impudent socialists, who wanted everything, and would not content themselves with rational demands of this kind, were treated to the customary shower of epithets.

Thus things went on. The agitation progressed and everybody was

in favor of the shortening of the work day. With the approach of the day, however, on which the plan was at last to be realized, a suspicious change in the tone of the extortionists and their priestcraft in the press, became more and more noticeable. What had formerly, in theory, been modest and rational, was now impudent and senseless. What had formerly been lauded as a praiseworthy demand, when compared with socialism and anarchism, changed now suddenly into criminal anarchism itself. The cloven feet of the hellish crew, panting for spoils, became visible. They had intoned the eight-hour hymn simply to lull their dupes, workmen, to sleep, and thus keep them away from socialism.

That the workmen would proceed in all earnestness to introduce the eight-hour system was never anticipated by these confidence men; that the workmen would develop such stupendous power, this they never dreamed of. In short, to-day, when an attempt is made to realize a reform so long striven for, when the extortionists are reminded of their promises and pledges of the past, one has this and the other has that to give as an excuse. The workers should only be contented and confide in their well-meaning exploiters, and some time between now and doomsday everything would be satisfactorily arranged.

Workmen, we caution you. You have been deluded time and time again. You must not be led astray this time.

Judging from present appearances, events may not take a very smooth course. Many of the extortionists, aye most of them, are resolved to starve those to "reason" who refuse to submit to their arbitrary dictates, i. e., to force them back into their yoke by hunger. The question now arises, will the workmen allow themselves to be slowly starved into submission, or will they inoculate some modern ideas into their would-be murderers' heads?

The italicized words in this article were not as clear to outsiders on the first of May as they were a few days later. They were not, indeed, italicized at all in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. Doubtless the members of the different anarchist groups knew well enough what Mr. Spies meant, to make emphasis of any kind unnecessary.

"As illustrative of the hatred earned by thus championing the cause of their fellow workers," says Mr. Lum, "attention is called to the following leader in the editorial columns of *The Chicago Mail* of the same day, May 1:"

There are two dangerous ruffians at large in this city; two sneaking cowards who are trying to create trouble. One of them is named Parsons; the other is named Spies. Should trouble come they would be the first to skulk away from the scene of danger, the first to attempt to

shield their worthless carcasses from harm, the first to shirk responsibility.

These two fellows have been at work fomenting disorder for the past ten years. They should have been driven out of the city long ago. They would not be tolerated in any other community on earth.

Parsons and Spies have been engaged for the past six months in perfecting arrangements for the precipitation of a riot to-day. They have taken advantage of the excitement attending the eight-hour movement to bring about a series of strikes and to work injury to capital and honest labor in every possible way. They have no love for the eight-hour movement, and are doing all they can to hamper it and to prevent its success. These fellows do not want any reasonable concession. They are looking for riot and plunder. They haven't got one honest aim nor one honorable end in view.

Mark them to-day. Keep them in view. Hold them personally responsible for any trouble that occurs. Make an example of them if trouble does occur.

"Certainly a more personally vindictive article," says the socialistic historian Lum, "than any the prosecution have been able to produce from the pen of either Spies or Parsons. How these gentlemen have borne themselves when 'trouble' came is a matter upon which no question can be raised; how far the implied threat has influenced their conviction, is not, however, beyond question."

The same hand that wrote the *Mail's* leader quoted above, is tracing these lines to-day, and its owner, looking back over the past seventeen months, sees that the warning he then gave was fully warranted and justified by subsequent events, and that the predictions made were in every way fulfilled. Parsons and Spies were the most dangerous of all the ruffians concerned in the anarchist conspiracy, because they were endowed generously with brains, liberally with education and plentifully with the smooth and subtle faculty of attracting the ignorant and the brutish about them—a faculty which they used unstintingly and in the furtherance of every one of the innumerable devilish propensities of their natures. When "trouble" did come, Parsons was the only one of the anarchist leaders to turn tail and fly. He made his appearance afterward in court and gave himself

up to the authorities, but this he did upon the positive assurance of his over-sanguine counsel that he would certainly escape punishment. After his conviction, his incarceration in the county jail was characterized by one continuous and unremitting whine. He shirked his responsibility as an anarchist leader from the moment the bomb was thrown. And how was it with Spies? He had no time to fly, but was putting his affairs in shape, so that he could make a sudden departure, when arrested. Making a disgusting display of bravado at the start, he soon ingratiated himself into the affections of a sympathetic but very foolish virgin, and through her sentimental tears cowardly appealed for mercy.

Editor George Schilling, of the *Eight-Hour Day*, a paper published in the interest of the movement for shorter working hours, published an editorial under the head of "The Situation," on Saturday morning, May 1. As it represents the views of the real friends of the proposed change, as opposed to those expressed by the anarchists, it is proper to quote from it fully:

The results of the coming week will be watched with intense interest by friends and foes alike. The atmosphere is filled with strikes and rumors of strikes. Some of the unions, we regret to say, have gone off half-cooked, and are complicating this eight-hour question too much with that of wages, and herein lies the greatest danger to the movement in this city. Many of the manufacturers say they cannot pay the 20 per cent increase in wages until the same demand is successfully made of their Eastern competitors. This looks reasonable, and the *Eight-Hour Day* deprecates the action of those unions who have thereby complicated the situation, and are likely to endanger the success of the movement.

Competition is a factor in the question, and the workingmen of Chicago have no right to exact short hours and high wages from their employers unless similar demands are made elsewhere.

This was the situation in a nut-shell, and an answer complete and convincing to the article written by Spies on the same subject. Mr. Schilling added:

The coming week is the most responsible in the history of the labor movement in Chicago. Strikes must be averted, if possible. Those under way should be settled through the art of diplomacy instead of con-

tinued hostilities. The various fragments of partially organized workingmen must be brought under one head, one eight-hour council, so that the entire movement may be conducted with the precision of clock-work. Men who have more passion than brains, and are full of braggadocio, must be put aside.

But Schilling, and men like him, who were aiming solely for the success of the eight-hour movement, were no longer in control of the situation. It had slipped noiselessly from their grip. Short hours with long pay, and short hours with increased pay, were now the rallying cries. The eight-hour question gradually fell back to the rear. The workingmen were no longer fighting for a grand principle. They openly confessed, in many instances, that what they wanted was not shorter hours, but more wages, while many threatened that, in case short hours were granted, they would still insist and strike for advances in wages. Before May 1 the furniture workers, foundrymen, the employes of several of the railroad companies, and the lumbermen, were out on a strike for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. On May 1, the "Day of Emancipation," as it was called, some thirty thousand men struck work in every department of industry, from the men who handled freight in the railroad warehouses to the girls who sewed uppers in the shoe factories. The streets were thronged with idle men and women, the manufactories were silent, and business in general was almost at a standstill. A large number of employers, before evening, yielded to or compromised with their hands—some granting ten hours' pay, others nine hours' pay, for eight hours' work. Some went even further, and promised their employes Saturday afternoon holidays, but the great majority of the large employing concerns held out against the demands made. By far the most serious strike was that of the freight handlers, as it practically paralyzed the business of the railroad companies, and in turn prevented merchants from receiving or shipping goods. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul had begun to hire non-union men, promising them full protection and high wages, before the day closed.

Parsons left for Cincinnati that night. Spies, Schwab and Fielden were, however, active in their attendance at meetings, and the red flag made its appearance in different parts of the city. The day closed with an immense ball, under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Assembly, at Cavalry Battery, which passed off pleasantly. All this time the police were kept busy. The greatest activity prevailed at headquarters. Frederick Ebersold was now superintendent and John Bonfield inspector of police. A closer watch than they suspected was kept on the movements of the anarchists. The superintendent, from the telephone at headquarters, directed the movements of the police, ordering the patrol wagons here and there, and keeping, as it were, the entire city, and particularly that portion of it where trouble was likely to occur, under his watchful eye. Detectives were on the alert. Every man on the force was prepared for an emergency. Sunday, May 2, passed over very quietly—so quietly that many were led to believe that the excitement had cooled down, and that all trouble would be averted. The railroad managers, it was announced, were about to hold a joint meeting, and the impression prevailed that the demands of the strikers would be complied with. This action, if taken, would influence or compel those in other lines of trade to follow, and the eight-hour day would be a reality. Some of the great employing concerns had already given their men to understand that their demands would be complied with. Good feeling seemed to prevail in most quarters. The anarchists were driven to desperation. If the eight-hour fight should win, all was lost for them. But they were quiet this Sabbath day, too, and no red flags were flaunted from their headquarters on West Lake street. Said one of the daily papers of that morning: "The thinking men will now have an inning, and the red flag spirit will, doubtless, be somewhat crushed." Delusive dream! The red flag spirit was at that very moment preparing for its boldest stroke.

On Monday, May 3, the number of strikers had quadrupled and the excitement in all quarters of the city increased in proportion. All classes and grades of workingmen had quit their shops. The mania was spreading and the dry goods clerks threatened to leave their places behind the counter. A number of processions moved through the streets, and on Fifth avenue occurred a scene, one of the most disgraceful in the history of Chicago, that caused the blood in many an honest and patriotic heart to boil with indignation. A procession of about 500 tailor-girls had been moving down that thoroughfare. It was composed wholly of the daughters or wives of foreigners, principally of Bohemian, Polish and Hungarian origin. Many of the young women, doubtless ignorant of their meaning, and inspired with the excitement of the day, carried and waved red flags. In passing the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, which was then located on the avenue named, a lot of frowsy-headed ruffians, among them Spies and Schwab, waved red banners and flags from the windows, and gesticulated like madmen in a frenzy of delight, over the appearance of the miserably-clad women, many of whom were undoubtedly dressed in ragged apparel for effect—as the poorest women in Chicago never look as shabby as most of those creatures did that day. The blood-red flag of the commune had never been flaunted as boldly before in the business part of the city, and a number of citizens were on the point of rushing into the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, gutting the place and stringing up the vagabonds responsible for the treasonable proceeding, when the flags were hauled in, followed by the frowsy heads, and better councils prevailed.

That afternoon ominous news came from the Black Road. The McCormick strikers had been mysteriously quiet for several days. Now the passions of the men broke out afresh and hostilities had begun in earnest. Some five or six thousand Slavs, among whom were a few Germans of the lowest order, assembled on the commons or prairie, which lay on

either side of Blue Island avenue at the terminus of Robey street, at about two o'clock. These men had been gathering from an early hour in the morning, and they dotted the Black Road and prairie very thickly when the 1,400 men employed in the McCormick factory crossed over to begin their day's work. About 75 per cent of these were non-unionists, or "scabs," as the strikers were pleased to call them. A detachment of the strikers had been placed near the gate of the factory, and as the workmen approached they were either prevailed upon not to enter, compelled to stay out, or gained admission through force. During the forenoon crowds hung about the gate, or leaned against the high board fence which surrounded the works. A meeting was called for the afternoon, at which all the strikers and their friends were urged to be present, and hence the gathering of five or six thousand on the prairie. The striking lumber shovers had contributed toward swelling the crowd, and according to the statement of August Spies, who addressed the meeting, "fully 10,000 persons must have been present" when he arrived. A number of speeches were made in the Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian and German languages, and after the less celebrated orators had finished, Spies addressed the multitude. There were some detectives scattered among the crowd and around the factory, but very few policemen were present, as no immediate trouble was anticipated out that way, and the entire force was kept busy in the different districts of the city where strikes were in progress. The speeches made in Polish and Bohemian were of the most inflammatory nature, and Spies capped the climax by urging the already excited men to incendiarism and violence. Here was a chance to crush out the eight-hour movement, and the opportunity was not to be wasted. He advised the men to arm themselves with dynamite, rifles, shot-guns, pistols, clubs, sticks, stones—anything that they could use effectively—and make a bold stroke for freedom here and now. No time was to be lost. The work must be begun at once.

The detectives and policemen who were present became alarmed early in the speech-making. They saw that trouble was inevitable. Word was sent to headquarters, and soon patrol wagons, loaded with blue-coats, were on their way to the Black Road.

Many of the excited men had already left the meeting before Spies closed his speech, and he testifies:

During my speech I heard some voices in the rear, which I did not understand, and saw about 150 men leave the prairie, running up the Black Road, toward McCormick's reaper works (one-quarter mile south of where the meeting was). Five minutes later I heard pistol shooting in this direction, and upon inquiry was informed that the striking molders of McCormick's works were trying to make the "scabs," who had taken their places, stop work. About this time—I was just closing my speech—[Spies should have said, "About this time, I thought it best to close my speech"—] a patrol wagon rattled up the street, filled with policemen; a few minutes later about seventy-five policemen followed the patrol wagon on foot, who were again followed by three or four more patrol wagons. The shooting continued, only that, instead of single shots, regular volleys were now fired. I left the meeting, and hastened up to McCormick's.

Mr. Spies' statement is all correct, save as to the last sentence. He left the meeting—there is no question about that; but he didn't hasten up to McCormick's. On the contrary, he hastened—that does not express it—fled to a Blue Island avenue street-car, and was soon on his way to the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, where the work of preparing the "Revenge Circular" was undertaken a little later on. The detectives who turned in the police alarm were J. M. Hanes and J. J. Egan. How quickly it was responded to, the statement made by Spies seems to show. Locked within the telephone room at headquarters was Superintendent Ebersold from that moment until late in the evening, dispatching patrol wagons from point to point, ordering detachments here and there, and covering the field of operation as intelligently—more intelligently—than if he had been on the ground. Not a wagon or a company moved or acted without his special instructions. With the station nearest to the trouble always in direct communication with

him, he heard reports, and acted upon them quickly, decisively and energetically. During that exciting afternoon, the mobs, moving in different directions, must have felt some surprise at being headed off and scattered at every turn. Chief Ebersold, through his able lieutenants, had information immediately regarding every movement made, and the patrol wagons, which dashed hither and thither without apparent object, and with such apparent recklessness, were all moving in response to the plans being executed at headquarters. The scene laid before Ebersold like a checker-board, and he moved his men as carefully as the most expert of players, until the surface was entirely in the hands of the blue-coats, and the Reds had been wiped out. Never had the patrol system been worked to greater perfection.

But while he was engaged in handling the force, bloody work was going on. Patrolmen West and Condon were the only policemen at the McCormick factory when the first outbreak and assault occurred. As the crowds came thick and fast across the prairie and on the Black Road toward the works, the factory bell rang out for the men employed within to quit work. Then the workmen began to pass out, dinner buckets in hand. It was about half-past 3 o'clock. The mob gathered around the gates. Three or four of the workmen were assaulted and brutally beaten. Others were driven back to the enclosure. Officers Condon and West fought like heroes to protect the workmen, and brandishing their clubs and revolvers kept the crowd at bay. Condon, at length, was struck on the side by a heavy stone, and hastened toward Western and Blue Island avenue to turn in an alarm. Here he found that he was so badly injured as to be unable to speak. Somebody standing near sent in the alarm for him. This hurried the reinforcements. Officer West was driven from his position at the gate, pursued down the switch track alongside the McCormick works, pelted with stones and badly beaten. Then the Hinman street patrol wagon, in

command of Sergeant Enright, and manned by Officers Fagate, Rafferty, Falley, Quintan, Walsh, Peasnick, Zimmick, and McCarthy, came dashing toward the mob that surrounded the gate, cut an avenue through it, and entered the enclosure. Quick as a flash the men were out of the wagon and fighting back the infuriated rioters, while stones and bullets whizzed around their ears and missiles of every conceivable character were hurled against them in blinding showers. Not a pane of glass nor a window sash was left whole in the northern portion of the McCormick works. The mob wrecked the gateman's house, and it was driving the brave little body of policemen into close quarters when another wagon-load of men arrived, dismounted, and opened fire upon the mob, and then came Captain Simon O'Donnell, and after him another large reinforcement. Captain O'Donnell was well known to the mob, and thoroughly hated because of the vigorous manner in which he had dealt with the professional rioters in his district. He drove from the Twelfth street station in a buggy. As he was passing through Blue Island avenue, some thirty rioters surrounded his vehicle and ordered him to get out. He lashed his horse, cut the rioters' faces with his whip, and drove through them. Then they hurled stones and bricks at him, some of them striking him on the body. He dropped the curtains, wheeled the buggy around and faced his pursuers and assailants, revolver in hand, and the stones fell from the hands of the ruffians harmlessly. There was that in the captain's face which told them they had gone far enough. The captain then charged upon the mob and the cowardly miscreants fled, and Captain O'Donnell drove rapidly to McCormick's. One of the patrol wagons was attacked by a detached mob before reaching the factory. Every ruffian in the crowd appeared to be pelted with stones. These were showered down upon the wagon full of patrolmen, and the horses became frightened. Some of the rioters attempted to climb into the wagon. The driver gathered up his horse behind the horses, the police-

men in the wagon bent low to escape the shower of stones, while revolvers kept the mad crowd at bay. The men were needed, and speedily, elsewhere. Were it not for this fact that mob would have suffered.

As the patrol wagons dashed up, one after another, the mob became less aggressive, wavered and scattered. Every one of the wagons was saluted with a volley of stones as it passed through the dense crowd. Officer Shepherd knocked a would-be assassin senseless with his club, as he was taking deliberate aim with a revolver at a wagon load of policemen. The entire district was covered with rioters, but the wagons dashed hither and thither, dispersing the crowds wherever they were inclined to gather in large numbers. This was kept up for an hour after the assault on the works, and the police at length had the entire district under subjection. A man named John Vogtik was shot through the left loin during the battle at the gate. Another was killed. Several others were shot less seriously. One man had his finger shot off, another had a gash cut across his scalp. Fifty or more were badly bruised and otherwise injured. Many of the rioters were clubbed and went home with swollen heads and sore shoulders. Assistant Superintendent Bensly, of McCormick's factory, was badly bruised. Officer Kaiser was badly wounded in the head by a stone thrown from the mob. All was quiet in the Black Road at 6 o'clock that evening. One of the most exciting events of the day remains to be described.

Officer Casey, of the third precinct station, with three other policemen, undertook to convey John Vogtik, the wounded man mentioned above, to his home, No. 422 West Seventeenth street. The patrol wagon in which the wounded man lay was followed by a savage mob, bent upon seeking vengeance for the shooting of their comrades. The crowd was composed almost wholly of Bohemians. As the wagon turned the corner of Center avenue the mob divided up into smaller bodies and did not follow, but each crowd appeared to be discussing the situation among themselves.

They stood quietly around while the policemen carried their wounded fellow-countryman into his house, and by the time that he was deposited on a bed, and the policemen had returned to the street, the entire neighborhood had turned out *en masse* and clogged the street on both sides of the wagon. Casey remained behind to get the report of Vogtik's condition, and was detained in the house about five minutes after the other officers had taken their seats in the wagon. Many of the neighbors had crowded into the house, and into the bedroom where Vogtik lay. On being asked who shot him, Vogtik, evidently misunderstanding the question, pointed to Casey. The crowd inside would not and did not wait for an explanation, but immediately communicated the news that Vogtik's murderer was in the house, to the mob outside. Instantly there was a demand for Casey's blood. He was seized and dragged out to the sidewalk. "Lynch him," "Hang him," "Kill him," were the cries heard on all sides. Casey, although a Hercules in strength, was powerless in the hands of this mob, which hemmed him in on all sides. But he made a desperate struggle, and in his efforts to escape his uniform was torn in shreds. A ruffian in the mob brought a rope, and one end of it was thrown over the arm of a lamp-post in front of Vogtik's house, the mob setting up a cheer and yelling with delight when they beheld this proceeding. As Casey's eyes fell upon the dangling rope, and as he realized the dreadful and humiliating end which this barbarous crowd had prepared for him, he made an almost superhuman effort, threw off his captors, freed himself of their clutches, and ran for his life, followed by the disappointed, howling, murderous *canaille*. Casey fired several shots as he ran, and succeeded in keeping safely in advance of the mob until he reached Center avenue, where the patrol wagon, containing his comrades, met him, they having turned back upon hearing the shots from his revolver. He was helped into the wagon in an almost exhausted condition. The mob seemed to be inclined

to attack the wagon at first, but the policemen drew their revolvers, and the crowd fell back.

When the Black Road had been quieted, the police escorted the workmen confined within the McCormick factory to their homes. The wives and daughters and mothers of the Bohemian and Polish rioters at intervals attacked the officers of the law with stones and sticks, but more frequently with vile abuse in Slavonic and broken English. One woman struck an officer with a stone, and the police were finally compelled to make a harmless charge upon these females, in order to scatter them.

In taking home a wounded socialist, one of the patrol wagons, containing five men, was attacked by an immense mob. An effort was made to overturn the wagon, and the massacre of the police appeared to have been determined upon. One of the rioters had aimed a blow at Officer Kayzer, who in turn fired, and the socialist fell.

Lieutenant (now captain) Hubbard, with one hundred men, remained at the Central detail in reserve throughout the day. Nearly all the other stations, particularly those in the disturbed districts, were well provided with reserves. Every point, where trouble was likely to occur, was covered by the force. The disposition and discipline of the men were admirable. There were no hitches whatever, and from morning until night, the police machinery of the city acted like clock-work. "We have perfected arrangements for prompt and decisive action in all cases," said Inspector Bonfield that night. "I believe we are strong enough to suppress any uprising. I do not believe it will be necessary to call out the militia, because I do not anticipate any serious trouble. There will be more or less rioting, a few sanguinary conflicts, some blood spilling perhaps, but I do not anticipate anything like a repetition of the riot of 1877." Inspector Bonfield could not calculate upon the devilish secret designs of the anarchists; no man could. He supposed that the police department had human beings, not bloodthirsty demons, to deal with.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FOURTH OF MAY, 1886—FROM MORNING UNTIL NIGHT—THE OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY THE MOB IN THE VICINITY OF EIGHTEENTH STREET AND CENTER AVENUE—LIVELY WORK FOR THE POLICEMEN IN THE ANARCHIST SECTION—THE "REVENGE CIRCULAR"—SCHWARZ'S INCENDIARY EDITORIAL AND THE CALL FOR A MASS MEETING—SPIES' SIDE OF THE QUESTION—THE HAYMARKET GATHERING—WHY THE MEETING PLACE WAS CHANGED.

A fairer morning than that which smiled across the blue waters of Lake Michigan on the 4th day of May, 1886, never dawned upon the city of Chicago. The wounded, crippled, bruised and bleeding anarchists who looked out upon it must have been maddened by the perfect beauty of the new day, the clearness of the sky, the freshness of the atmosphere, and the glorious awakening of Nature from her long sleep, made manifest in every peeping grass-blade and swelling bud.

The night, to all appearances, had passed over peaceably, and, to those who sought the city's business center in the early morning, it seemed as though the excitement occasioned by the eight-hour strikes and the troubles at McCormick's were about to subside at last. A feeling of tranquillity prevailed down town, and to such an extent that even yesterday's events, fresh, impressive and alarming as they were but a few hours since, were already fading from the public mind, and gliding smoothly and swiftly into history, as mere episodes along the road of Chicago's marvelous progress. This sudden change from public alarm to popular tranquillity was one which, in a great measure, had become peculiar to Chicago. The panic occasioned by the great fire was dreadful while it lasted, but it died completely out in a single night, and some two hundred thousand souls,

who had gone to sleep in despair, arose next morning buoyant with hope and confident of success. The riot of '77 reached its climax one afternoon, and the city was crazed with excitement; next day the riot was hardly an interesting topic of conversation. So it was on other occasions, and so it promised to be now. The police had finally grappled with the McCormick rioters in dead earnest, and whenever they were aroused to that point, then peace was brought around sure and sudden. What need to bother any further with the disturbance? It was all over.

The friends of the eight-hour movement were really chuckling over the defeat of the anarchist element on the Black Road. Parsons, Spies and the rest had taken charge of the campaign down that way, and had met with ignoble failure. It was plain now that they would not dare to raise their heads again. Spies had retreated on a street-car at the sound of the first pistol shot, and, of course, he would not have the impudence to say another word. Everything looked very favorable for the movement. At the stock yards and Pullman, the strike for short hours was general. Many employers announced voluntarily a reduction of hours, at the old pay. The packing houses were yielding—under protest, of course, but yielding nevertheless. The lumbermen were inclined to look upon the movement favorably, notwithstanding that threats of burning the yards had been and were being freely made by the employes. The state of business was such that manufacturers, as a rule, could not afford to shut down. The demands of trade were pressing. The times were good. It was just at the opening of a season which gave every promise of being a most prosperous one. One by one during the morning, and faster still by noon, they fell into line, took their old hands back under the new arrangement, and cheerfully set to work to make the best of it. There may have been many—undoubtedly there were—among these manufacturers who bent their heads to the inevitable, with the mental reservation that when trade slack-

ened they would throw these eight-hour strikers out of doors, and bring them to better terms. But the great majority of Chicago employers, who made the concessions demanded, did so in good faith.

In his dirty little office on Fifth avenue, the bloody-minded Spies had already put a finishing touch to the eight-hour agitation. He was driven to the point where a desperate card had to be played—and he played it.

He claims to have left the meeting, which he was engaged in addressing when the shooting was heard at McCormick's, in order to join the mob that was surging toward the works. It has been established, as before stated, without any doubt, that he immediately took a street-car. After seeing some indescribable butcheries performed by the hellish police at McCormick's gate, "I ran back," he says, "to the meeting, which in the meantime had been adjourned. The people were leaving it in small knots, going home, some of them indifferent and unconcerned at the news from McCormick's, others shaking their heads in indignation. I was frantic, but my senses returned as I glanced over the stolid faces of these people; there was no response there! And, seeing that I could be of no possible assistance here, I took a car, without uttering another word, and rode down town to my office. Just in what frame of mind I was, I cannot describe. I sat down to address a circular to the workmen—a short account of what had transpired, and a word of advice: that they should not be so foolish as to try to resist an armed, organized 'mob,' in the employ of the capitalists, with empty hands,—but I was so excited that I could not write. I dictated a short address, but tore it up again, after I had read it, and then sat down—the compositors were waiting for the copy, it being after the regular hours—and wrote the now famous so-called 'Revenge Circular' in English and German. The word 'Revenge' was put on as a headline by one of the compositors (without my knowledge), who 'thought it made a good heading.' I ordered the circular

printed, and told the office assistant to have them taken to the different meetings that were held in the evening. There were only a few hundred of them circulated. After I had given this order, I went home."

And so, after doing that which was intended to create disturbance, incite crime and lead to murder, and that which within a very few hours afterward was destined to bring sorrow and misery to a hundred hearthstones and consternation to the people of a city which had made the mistake of tolerating him and wretches like him too long, this devil-inspired, anarchistic maniac, feeling easier in his mind, went home. Here is the atrocious circular:

Revenge! Workingmen, to arms! Your masters sent out their bloodhounds, the police. They killed six of your brothers at McCormick's this afternoon: they killed the poor wretches because they had the courage to disobey the supreme will of your bosses; they killed them because they dared to ask for the shortening of the hours of toil; they killed them to show you, free American citizens, that you must be satisfied and contented with whatever your bosses condescend to allow you, or you will get killed. You have for years suffered unmeasurable iniquities; you have worked yourself to death; you have endured the pangs of want and hunger; your children you have sacrificed to the factory lords—in short, you have been miserable and obedient slaves all these years. Why? To satisfy the insatiable greed, to fill the coffers of your lazy, thieving masters. When you ask them now to lessen the burden they send their bloodhounds out to shoot you—kill you. If you are men, if you are the sons of your grandfathers who have shed their blood to free you, then you will rise in your might, Hercules, and destroy the hideous monster that seeks to destroy you. To arms! We call you to arms!

YOUR BROTHERS.

What if some printer, into whose mind the poison of the atmosphere which surrounded the hyenas who crawled up and down the narrow staircase of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office had penetrated—what if some half-witted or drunken employe, had put on as a head-line the word "Revenge!" It does not add one jot nor tittle to the diabolical nature of the circular, nor would its omission lessen the atrocity of the composition.

In the trial of the scoundrels who planned, instigated

and precipitated the throwing of the bomb on the night of May 4, the state held as its theory "that for a number of years there existed in the county of Cook a conspiracy, embracing a large number of persons, having for its object the destruction of the legal authorities of the state and county, the overthrow of the law itself and a complete revolution of the existing order of society, and the accomplishment of this, not by agitation or through the ballot box, but by force and terrorism, a conspiracy deliberately formed and thoroughly organized."

Lest there should still remain a doubt in the minds of intelligent people regarding the existence of this conspiracy, let us watch during the next twenty-four hours, as we try to describe them; how events became dove-tailed; how apparently trivial circumstances became woven; how arrangements, seemingly disjointed and without relation, settled down finally into one concerted design for the creation of a disturbance which the conspirators hoped would end in the social revolution they had so long dreamed of.

A man on horseback scattered a batch of the "Revenge Circulars" at a socialistic gathering in front of 54 West Lake street before the ink with which they were printed was yet dry, and there is evidence going to show that in the course of a few hours he had covered the districts inhabited by the dangerous element which followed the leadership of Spies, Parsons and Fielden. While the courier of the conspiracy was scattering the seed of riot and sedition, Michael Schwab—a person with whom forgetful people later on expressed some sympathy—was preparing the following for the *Arbeiter Zeitung*:

Blood has flowed. It had to be, and it was not in vain, that Order drilled and trained its bloodhounds. It was not for fun that the militia was practiced in street fighting. The robbers who know best of all what wretches they are; who pile up their money through the miseries of the masses; who make a trade of the slow murder of the families of workmen, are the last ones to stop short at the direct shooting down of the workmen. "Down with the Canaille," is their motto. Is it not his-

torically proven that private property grows out of all sorts of violence? Are these capitalistic robbers to be allowed by the canaille, by the working classes, to continue their bloody orgies with horrid murders? Never! The war of classes is at hand. Yesterday workingmen were shot down in front of McCormick's factory, whose blood cries out for revenge! Who will deny that the tigers who rule us are greedy for the blood of the workingman? Many sacrifices have been offered upon the altars of the golden calf amid the applauding cries of the capitalistic band of robbers. One need only think of Cleveland, New York, Brooklyn, East St. Louis, Fort Worth, Chicago, and many other places, to realize the tactics of these despoilers. It means, "Terrorize our working cattle." But the workingmen are not sheep, and will reply to the white terror with the red terror. Do you know what that means? You soon will know. Modesty is a crime on the part of workingmen, and can anything be more modest than this eight-hour demand? It was asked for peacefully a year ago, so as to give the spoilsmen a chance to reply to it. The answer is, drilling of the police and militia regulations of the workingmen seeking to introduce the eight-hour system, and, yesterday, blood flowed. This is the way in which these devils answer the modest prayer of their slaves.

Sooner death than life in misery, if workingmen are to be shot at. Let us answer in such a way that the robbers will not soon forget it.

The murderous capitalistic beasts have been made drunk by the smoking blood of workingmen; the tiger is crouching for a spring; its eyes glare murderously; it moves its tail impatiently, and all its muscles are tense. Absolute necessity forces the cry: "To Arms! To Arms!" If you do not defend yourselves you will be torn and mutilated by the fangs of the beast. The new yoke which awaits you in case of a cowardly retreat is harder and heavier than the bitter yoke of your present slavery. All the powers opposed to labor have united; they see their common interest in such days as these; all else must be subordinate to the one thought: How can the wealthy robbers and hired bands of murderers be made harmless?

The papers lie when they say that the workingmen who were near McCormick's yesterday shot first. [It will be seen by reference to the statement of Spies that he held this to be the information which he had received while addressing the meeting]. It is a bold and shameless lie of the newspaper gang. The police shot among the workingmen without a moment of warning, and, of course, the latter replied to the fire. [A deliberate misstatement of fact]. Why be so ceremonious with the "Canaille?" Had they been not men, but sheep or cattle, they must have reflected before shooting. But a workingman is quickly replaced. Yet these well-fed fellows [the police] boast of their costly meals in the company of their mistresses, of the splendid working of law and order.

Shabbily-dressed women and children in miserable huts weep for husbands and fathers. In palaces they still fill goblets with costly wine, and pledge the health of the bloody banditti of Order. Dry your tears,

ye poor and suffering! Take heart, ye slaves! Rise in your might and level the existing robber rule in the dust.

In the same issue of the same paper, and evidently from the same harmless pen and innocent brain, appeared the following:

The heroes of the club yesterday pounded brutally with their cudgels a number of girls, many of whom were mere children. Whose blood does not course more swiftly through his veins when he hears of this outrage? *Whoever is a man must show it to-day. Men to the front!*

And then from the nest in which the above was hatched, came the following, a little later in the day, printed in English and German:

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN!

Great mass meeting to-night, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Haymarket, Randolph street, between Desplains and Halsted. Good speakers will be present to denounce the latest atrocious acts of the police—the shooting of our fellow-workmen yesterday.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In the meantime a cowardly and dastardly mob was committing outrages in the southwestern portion of the city. All through the night Captain O'Donnell had a detail of 75 men engaged in patrolling the district adjacent to the Black Road, and this force was relieved by another of the same strength early in the morning of the 4th, although at the time the rioters appeared to have abandoned their intention of continuing the struggle, and Superintendent Ebersold had distributed about a score of detectives around the haunts of the desperate classes in the vicinity of Eighteenth street and Center avenue. The McCormick works were opened at 7 a. m., and the hospitable gates of the factory received and closed upon about 650 of the men whose lives were attempted the day before. The proprietor of the establishment expressed the determination to protect these men at any cost, and from the first he exhibited the most courageous devotion to the position he had assumed in relation to the anarchistic socialists.

At one of the corners of Eighteenth street and Center

avenue was the drug store of Samuel Rosenfeld. By 9 o'clock in the morning a mob of about 3,000 persons had assembled around the corner. It became apparent that the owner of the store was the object against whom the mob had an account which he would soon be called upon to settle. The rioters gathered more closely around the doorway. Then some of them entered the little shop. In a moment the noise of breaking glassware was heard, and then voices in the crowd outside were heard to yell—"Tear down the place!" "Kill Rosenfeld! He's a police spy!" It appears that Rosenfeld's telephone had been used by some of the police in sending messages to headquarters. This fact became known to the ignorant people in the vicinity, and Rosenfeld was branded as a spy. At the first outbreak the druggist took his family into the upper story of the building. Some thoughtful person telephoned the Hinman street station regarding the peril in which Rosenfeld and his family stood, and this was quickly responded to by the arrival of a patrol wagon full of officers, who rescued the Rosenfelds and conveyed them to the station for safety. A small guard was left behind, but the mob continued to grow, and it became necessary for Captain O'Donnell and Lieutenant Barcell, with a force of fifty men, to disperse the howling crowd.

It was thought that this dispersion would quiet matters, but no sooner had the police abandoned the spot than the crowd again collected. It was estimated that the mob numbered 10,000 when the real trouble finally began. There was a heap of chipped and broken brick close by, and this was the principal ammunition made use of by the mob. The attack was opened by somebody who threw a piece of brick through one of the windows. This was followed by a perfect shower. In a few seconds there was not a piece of glass the size of a silver dollar clinging to the sashes, up stairs or down, in the front of the building. A few moments more and the sashes were gone. Then the bottles and jars on the shelves were smashed, and volley followed volley into

the store until it occurred to the crowd that there were some articles inside which might be captured whole with some degree of satisfaction. The jars labelled "Spiritus Fermenti" were carried out in safety, and several other jars containing other poisons, as a few mysterious deaths in the neighborhood shortly afterward went to prove. The drug store was then completely wrecked. Everything within was destroyed, including even the counters and shelving, and the unfortunate owner, whose only offense was that of accommodating the officers of the law, was left penniless.

Rosenfeld's place offering no further attraction, the next point of attack was Weiskopf's saloon. It was situated under the hall where the anarchists held their meetings. Weiskopf was accused of giving information to the police. The mob was worked up to a frenzied pitch when the attack was made here. Barrels of liquor were rolled out, the heads broken in and the contents either emptied into the gutter or gulped down by the mob. Bottles of whisky, wine and beer were rapidly consumed, and then the work of demolishing the fixtures began. Not a table or chair was left unbroken, the ice box and bar counter being split as fine as kindling wood. Lieutenant Shepherd, with a large force of men, were quickly summoned, and the mob ran like frightened curs before them, skulking into cellars, back-yards and alleyways. After driving them from the streets the police once more retired.

The striking and riotous lumber-shovers, who, with the old McCormick hands, were responsible for the lawlessness of the previous day, had held a meeting in the morning, and threats of burning the lumber yards and wrecking the Lumbermen's Exchange were heard. But they merely lounged about on the sidewalks on Eighteenth street, between Brown street and Center avenue, discussing the situation in a lazy, surly manner. Toward noon their number had augmented to such an extent that a force of police officers was sent to watch them. The appearance of the blue-coats was hailed

with derisive shouts, says a report of the disturbance, and noisy demonstrations on every hand, but the mob kept at a respectable distance from the object of its hatred, until some half-dozen drunken fellows tried to force an entrance to the paint works of Cary, Ogden & Parker, on Eighteenth, near Brown street. There were half a dozen special officers on guard in front of the works. The fight was brief, but it attracted the attention of the crowds on the street, and in a short space of time hundreds of men were running toward the paint works. The specials fought gallantly against the odds, but they were forced back by the superior numbers of the strikers, and were finally compelled to take refuge in the building. One of them tripped and fell as he was stepping on the threshold of the works, and as the mob was close upon him, he drew his revolver to make a fight for life. He fired several shots point blank at the crowd and was fired at in return, but he escaped unharmed into the office. The firing attracted the attention of the police, who arrived on the spot with all possible haste.

On the Black Road the forenoon was gone and only here and there a few straggling groups had gathered around the McCormick works. It was drizzling, and the prospect for an unpleasant afternoon was good. This, and the apparent tranquillity of the district, led the police to think that hostilities would not be renewed, and information to the effect that the presence of such a large force on the scene was unnecessary, was about to be sent in to headquarters, when a yelping cur, to the tail of which a tin can had been tied by some mischievous youngster, came upon the scene and changed the entire current of the day's events. The dog yelped as only a dog can when in trouble of this peculiar nature, and soon the saloons and houses along the route of the distracted canine began to empty themselves of humanity. The yelping of the cur was hideous enough to have aroused any neighborhood, no matter how stolidly indifferent to vulgar exhibitions of this character it might gener-

ally be, but it served not only to arouse but to inflame the inhabitants of the district which lies around the intersection of Eighteenth street and Center avenue. If the yelping cur had been dispatched as a messenger, or touched off as a signal, the response could not have been more general. As if they had sprung from the ground, thousands of men were, within a few minutes, in view, and, acting as if by one accord, they turned their steps toward the intersection referred to. Here they were met by the scattering mob returning from the paint works, by the remnants of the Rosenfeld mob, and by other mobs coming from different directions, and it now became evident that the composition of the immense concourse was of too inflammable a nature to be overlooked. Intelligence of the gathering was at once sent to headquarters, and Superintendent Ebersold made speedy preparations to grapple with the anarchistic mob once more. By a mistake, or rather through the unauthorized use of Superintendent Ebersold's name, a company of the first regiment was called out by Col. Knox to assist in the suppression of the threatened riot, but the mayor and the superintendent assured that officer that the police department considered itself fully competent to deal with the case in hand quickly and satisfactorily. It was rumored down town that 7,000 rioters were marching upon McCormick's reaper works, and for a time it was feared that the events of 1877 were about to be repeated. But the rioters of 1877 had a different police organization to deal with.

The mob had become almost unmanageable before 3 o'clock, and the wildest advice given the crowd by the most desperate of the ruffians, who now and then rose above the surface and made a short speech, was received with cheers. A meeting was organized at the corner of Eighteenth street, while a drizzling rain was still falling. Here they were addressed by some of their own number, who openly advised warfare upon the McCormick factory, and the police in particular, and upon the law-abiding people of Chicago—known

as the privileged classes—in general. While the speaking was still in progress, Detective Mike Granger, of the Central station, saw the handle of a pistol protruding from the pocket of one of the men, and stepped up to arrest him. This move was the signal for an anarchistic revolt, and the detective and five officers with him immediately found themselves surrounded by a howling, bloodthirsty mob. But the policemen lost no time. Forming into line, they charged upon the mob, and were "met by a volley of stones, bricks and bullets." Detective Granger fell senseless under a blow from a heavy missile, and Officer John Small, of the Hinman street station, received a pistol ball in the hand. The mob closed in on the four remaining men, and a massacre would have quickly resulted had not a reinforcement of ten men, from the Twelfth street station, made its appearance just in the nick of time. In a few minutes eight of the ringleaders in this outbreak were under arrest, and the mob was soon scattered.

Large reinforcements, however, continued to arrive, and the force of the Hinman street station was kept upon constant duty during the remainder of the day, traveling from point to point, suppressing disorders here or scattering mobs there, until they were jaded and well nigh exhausted at sunset, when relieved by the night men. The McCormick employes were all to leave the works without a police escort, and the only set-back that peace and order appeared to receive was a fresh outbreak in the vicinity of Eighteenth street and Center avenue. This was at 7 o'clock in the evening. A meeting of lumber-shovers was being held in the hall referred to already. The crowd was so noisy that the patrol wagons of the Twelfth street, Thirteenth street and Hinman street stations were called. During the assault made upon the mob, with the object of scattering it, one of the men, Officer James Bulman, of the Twelfth street station, received a terrific blow from a brick on the back of the head.

John Vogtik, one of the wounded McCormick rioters, died during the day, and this served to keep alive the bad feeling in the vicinity of his house, 422 West Seventeenth street, but it was generally supposed that the worst was over, and the morning newspapers had wound up their reports of the day's proceedings with congratulatory paragraphs over the apparent final and satisfactory ending of the disturbances, when returns began to come in from the meeting at the Haymarket.

And for a long time there was nothing about these returns to excite the slightest interest, even among professional news collectors. True, a great deal of importance had been attached to the circular calling the gathering, early in the day, and certain it was that grave fears were felt in official and unofficial quarters regarding the outcome of an assembly called specifically for the purpose of exciting the passions of an ignorant and desperate class of men, and of inciting them, perhaps, to acts of brutal violence. The police were to be shown up in their true colors, as the paid tools of the capitalists; they were to be branded as the cold-blooded, cowardly murderers of the poor, and the mob which should gather in the Haymarket would be asked to wreak vengeance upon the lawful authorities who dared to enforce order at the muzzle of the revolver, as had been done at McCormick's.

There was a general feeling of insecurity and uneasiness around police headquarters all through the afternoon and evening. The Revenger Circular had been handed in, Schwab's bitter, treasonable and atrocious editorial had been translated for or read in the original by the commanding officers. Coming on top of these, the call for the Haymarket meeting looked very much like a part of a concerted scheme to carry out some design of the anarchist leaders, but what that scheme was nobody could even imagine; certainly nobody would venture to outline.

Superintendent Ebersold did not believe the worst was

over. A dozen times through the day he might have been seen hastily going to or coming from the office of the mayor, and nearly every time he carried a printed circular in his hand. He said little to anybody except the mayor and the staff officers. It was known that he had made repeated and futile attempts to convince Mr. Harrison that the proposed meeting should be prevented. If the mob was allowed to assemble, it might be a difficult and a dangerous proceeding to attempt to disperse it. Better take action in time and allow no gathering. The mayor was not certain but that the "people," as he called these pronounced enemies of society, government, law and order, had a right to assemble and discuss their "grievances" peaceably. He did not feel that he could molest them as long as they conducted themselves within the law, forgetting that the very call and advertised design of the gathering was to defy, denounce, ridicule and violate it. Arguments were of no avail, and the best the department was enabled to obtain from the mayor was an order that it "keep watch of the meeting, and if any of the speakers should advise their hearers to acts of violence," it would be the duty of the police, as conservators of the peace, to go to the place of meeting in sufficient force, and order them to peaceably disperse, the order to be as directed by law, viz.: Section 253, Chapter 38, Revised Statutes of Illinois. This was all right as far as it went, but Superintendent Ebersold felt that he had to deal with people who had no respect whatever for the statutes of the state of Illinois or the laws of the United States, and he proceeded to make arrangements which he deemed imperative, but was compelled to do so quietly, almost secretly, lest a veto might be put upon his actions by his superior officer.

There was another man at headquarters who dreaded the results of this gathering even more than the superintendent, although he, too, had but little to say concerning it, except to advise emphatically and unceasingly, in the presence of the chief and the mayor, that it be prevented at any cost.

He felt intuitively that something terrible would happen if the anarchists were permitted to assemble in response to the inflammatory call which had been issued from the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office. For some time the idea that a conspiracy was in existence, the object of which was to wreak vengeance on the police because of their activity in suppressing disorders, and to create a condition of affairs from which a social revolution would spring into life, had imbedded itself firmly in his mind. He had given the various proceedings of the anarchistic socialists, from the beginning of the eight-hour agitation, the closest study; had weighed the apparently bombastic remarks of the leaders; had sifted the dark and mysterious hints thrown out by Spies, Parsons, Fielden and Schwab here and there; had remembered the statements made by inmates of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, that the *Internationale* was prepared for revolution; had watched carefully the meetings of the "armed groups," and had formed a very intelligent notion of the aims as well as the strength of the anarchistic organization. This man was John Bonfield, inspector of police, and with the reserve which is one of his characteristics, he kept his information and his views away from the public, deeming it necessary only to discuss the situation with the chief and some of his associate officers. That Superintendent Ebersold fully realized the importance of Inspector Bonfield's conclusion there is little doubt, but the gravity with which he looked upon the condition of affairs was not generally shared among the staff officers. Some of the captains doubted that an organized conspiracy existed, others that, even though it did exist, the miscreants at the head of it would dare to put their plans into execution, and others felt that nothing which the anarchists might do, even though they did their worst, would assume a degree of importance which would warrant any great alarm. Capt. Shaack had already succeeded in unearthing some important and startling information regarding the anarchistic plot, and he was engaged conscientiously

in following up the clues which he had received, but it is doubtful if even he, on the afternoon of the 4th of May, felt that any immediate danger need be feared.

However, the superintendent and inspector, acting in harmony of opinion, made the necessary preparations to meet the trouble, if it should come. Capt Ward, of the third precinct (near whose headquarters the meeting was announced to take place), was ordered to call all his available men to Desplaines street station. His command consisted of one hundred men, under Lieutenants Bowler, Stanton, Penzen and Beard. In addition to these, there were present at the Desplaines street station, early in the evening, twenty-six men, commanded by Lieutenant (now captain) G. W. Hubbard and Sergeant (now lieutenant) John E. Fitzpatrick. When Inspector Bonfield arrived at the station, the entire force present consisted of one captain, seven lieutenants, and one hundred and seventy-six men.

The force under Lieutenant Hubbard and Sergeant Fitzpatrick consisted of Patrolmen Cornelius W. Crowley, John P. Nelson, Patrick Lavihan, Jacob Ebinger, Solomon S. Steele, James Kerwin, J. O. D. Storen, William Lyonnais, Hiram A. Earl, John J. Kelley, James Mitchell, Lewis Golden, John W. Collins, James H. Wilson, Peter McHugh, Luke Colleran, Fred. A. Andrews, Michael O'Brien, John A. Weber, John F. Gibbons, James Cahill, John Riordon, John C. Morris, John Morweiser, Florence Donohue, and Daniel Hogan—all select men, the flower of the Central detail, pronounced by Mr. Paul Hull, who saw them march upon the meeting, "a company of giants."

Lieutenant Bowler's company consisted of Sergeant Richard J. Moore, Patrolmen George Miller, John J. Barrett, Michael Sheehan, John Reid, Lawrence J. Murphy, John E. Doyle, Arthur Conolly, Nicholas J. Shannon, Adam S. Barber, James Conway, Thomas McEnery, Patrick Hartford, Louis Johnson, Frank P. Tyrell, C. Keller, James Brady, John H. King, Peter Foley, John Wesler, Thomas

Meaney, Robert J. Walsh, Hugo Asping, Edward Griffin, and William L. Sanderson—a company that, within a few short hours, was destined to undergo a bloody ordeal.

Lieutenant Stanton's company consisted of Patrolmen Charles H. Coffey, Alexander Jameson, Timothy O'Sullivan, Thomas Halley, Jacob Hansen, Michael Horan, Peter Buttery, William Kelly, Joseph Norman, Thomas Hennessy, William Burns, Charles H. Fink, Matthias J. Degan, Bernard J. Murphy, Thomas Brophy, Charles J. Whitney, and Thomas Redden—another company that suffered dreadfully.

In Lieutenant Beard's company were, Sergeant John Post, and Patrolmen P. McMahon, Michael Keeley, George Kenan, Jacob J. Barcal, Richard Ellsworth, William I. Niff, Dennis T. Turney, Peter Cunningham, Joseph J. Fallon, Dennis Dunne, Daniel Pembroke, Michael Connelly, John Brown, Hugh McNeil, Nicholas H. Stahl, Patrick Prior, Charles E. Allen, Daniel Cramer, Martin Cullen, Frank Murphy, Timothy Daly, Peter J. Burns, and John Hartnett, Jr.

In Lieutenant Penzen's company were, Sergeant Edmund Roche, and Patrolmen P. H. Keefe, Andrew O'Day, Michael O'Donnell, John D. Hartford, Jeremiah Grogan, John J. Daly, Gustav A. Walters, Patrick Connors, John Plunkett, Thomas Kindlan, Matthew Wilson, Patrick Nash, Robert Bennett, Matthew Connolly, Patrick McLaughlin, Edward Gasquoin, Michael Walsh, Charles C. Fish, Edwin J. Cullen, George Lynch, William Sanderson, Henry F. Smith, and Daniel Daley.

Lieut. Steele, of the West Chicago avenue station, had under his command, Patrolmen C. W. Gancio, Henry Weineke, Edward Ruel, Herman Krueger, Edward Barrett, Charles Dombrowski, and Patrick McNulty.

Orders were also dispatched providing for reserve details aggregating about 600 men, to be held at Harrison street. East and West Chicago avenue and Central stations, equipped for active service, and to be ready at a moment's

notice for any emergency. At each of these stations the precinct wagons were held in readiness. The second precinct was not called upon for service, for the reason that during the two preceding days Captain O'Donnell's men had been kept in constant service, and there was still danger of an uprising in the vicinity of Eighteenth street and Center avenue. A large squad of detectives in plain clothing was ordered to mingle with the crowd when it should assemble at the Haymarket, and to report to Inspector Bonfield, who was to assume personal command at the Desplains street station, at the request of the mayor and with permission of the superintendent, at regular and frequent intervals, the state of feeling, the sentiments expressed by the speakers, and the probabilities or improbabilities of trouble, as the case might be.

Inspector Bonfield was specially desirous of assuming command of the force collected at the Desplains street station, for he feared serious trouble, and he had reason to believe that the terrible possibilities of the gathering were neither fully understood nor appreciated by subordinate officers. In the afternoon he said to the superintendent, "Chief, I think there is going to be bad work at the Haymarket this evening; one of us, you or I, ought to be present." The superintendent had been at his post night and day since the preceding Friday. The work which he had performed in directing the force at McCormick's, during the riot on the Black Road, was terribly wearing, and he felt almost exhausted. "I will remain at headquarters," he said. "You had better be on the spot." It was understood that the inspector should report to the superintendent frequently.

The meeting was announced to open at 8 o'clock, but, strange to say, at that hour none of the socialistic orators had put in an appearance, although it had ever been their custom to be on hand promptly. Spies says that on the morning of the 4th he was informed by "A. Fischer, one of our compositors," that a general mass meeting would be

held at the Haymarket that evening, and asked him (Spies) if he would come and make a speech on the "brutality of the police and the situation of the eight-hour strike." To this the author of the *Revenge Circular* replied that he hardly felt able to speak (but why, he fails to state, as on all previous occasions he felt more than able), but that if there was no one to take his place he would certainly be present. He adds that "delegates of a number of unions," Fischer informed him, "had called the meeting." "About 11 o'clock" (a. m.) he says, "a member of the Carpenter's union called on me, and asked that the hand-bill he showed me be printed in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* as an announcement. It was the circular calling the Haymarket meeting, and at the bottom it contained the words—'Workingmen, bring your arms along.'

" 'This is ridiculous,' said I, to the man, and had Fischer called. I told him that I would not speak at the meeting if this was the circular by which it had been called. 'None of the circulars are as yet distributed; we can have these words taken out,' the man said. Fischer assented. I told them that if they did that it would be all right. I never for a moment anticipated that the police would wantonly attack an orderly meeting of citizens, and I never saw a disorderly meeting of workingmen. The only disorderly meetings I have ever witnessed were the republican and democratic pow-wows. I went home about 4 p. m., to take a little rest before going to the meeting. The reaction following the excitement of the previous day had set in. I was very tired and ill-humored. After supper my brother Henry called at our house. I asked him to come along to the meeting, which he did. We walked slowly down Milwaukee avenue. It was warm; I had changed my clothes; the revolver I was in the habit of carrying was too large for the pocket and inconvenienced me. Passing Frank Stauber's hardware store, I left it with him. It was about 8:15 o'clock when we arrived at Lake and Desplains streets. I was under the

impression that I was to speak in German, which generally follows the English. That is the reason why I was late."

That he was late is certain, as were Parsons and Fielden likewise. It is clear now why he was late, and why he left his revolver at Stauber's store. Spies knew what was going to happen that night as well as he could know anything, and he had been feeling nervous and "ill-humored" all the evening. He had worked the plot, with his brother anarchists, up to the boiling pitch, and now the "reaction had set in," as he says himself, and the frightful enormity of the crime which was about to be perpetrated stared him in the face and made him tremble. "When arrested, as I certainly will be," thought he, "if all our plans do not succeed, that is, if we are not masters of Chicago before morning, it is best that I shall not have a revolver in my possession. There is nothing like being on the safe side." Where, has been asked, were Parsons and Fielden? Why were they late, too? Was there a consultation going on somewhere? Why did the crowd of ten or fifteen hundred men hang around the Haymarket so patiently, awaiting the coming of Robespierre, Danton and Marat? The fact that they were late did not, as is usually the case, create impatience among the assemblage, and nobody undertook to interest the mob of sullen, low-browed ruffians who moved around carelessly, saying little or nothing, but now and then swarming into little groups, only to speedily break up again and continue their aimless wandering to and fro! The crowd began to grow larger toward half-past eight, but the new arrivals were mostly honest workingmen, drawn thither, perhaps, more through curiosity than because they had any sympathy with the meeting or the people under whose auspices it was to be held. "Small and large groups of men were standing around" when Spies arrived, "but there was no meeting. Not seeing anyone who might be entrusted with the management of the meeting, I jumped upon a wagon, enquired for Mr. Parsons (who I thought had been

invited), and called the meeting to order. Parsons was not there." No, Parsons was not there. The gifted socialistic orator was still conspicuously absent. It had also occurred to him, most likely, that there would be some little trouble at this meeting, and he was in no hurry to reach it, hoping, perhaps, that the trouble would have occurred before he arrived. The idea of leaving his revolver, if he carried one, at the store of some brother socialist, had not dawned on him as a means of throwing off suspicion when difficulties should occur, but a happier idea than that was conceived in his fertile brain. "I will bring my wife and children to the meeting," he thought. "They need not be close enough to the spot where our friends are located to be in danger, but they will be at the meeting, and who will have the heart to say that I brought them there, knowing that a bomb was to be thrown in case the police interfered. Ah! that's a happy thought." Spies grew more nervous as Parsons and Fielden failed to put in an appearance, and jumped from the wagon with the intention of hunting them up. Then he learned for the first time, he says, that *Parsons, Fielden and others were holding a meeting at the Arbeiter Zeitung office*. A messenger was at once dispatched for the missing agitators.

It was almost nine o'clock when a strange movement of the crowd took place. As if by common consent the two thousand persons present moved off the Haymarket square to a point about half a block north on Desplaines street. Why the change was made nobody seemed to understand. All such meetings had heretofore been held on the Haymarket. This was the first time that Desplaines street was selected in preference. The section of Randolph street, popularly known as the Haymarket, begins at Desplaines street and runs west to Halsted. It is one hundred feet wide from curb to curb, or about one hundred and thirty feet between house fronts. On this square, in former times, stood the old West Market hall, frequently mentioned in this volume, and to the west of the building was the haymarket of the West



ALEXANDER BOLD,
Lieut. Comdg. Desplaines St. District.

Division of the city. Hence the name. Because of the extreme width of the street at this point, the location had always been a popular one for large gatherings. Desplaines street, on the contrary, is only eighty feet wide. The crowd could stand in front of the speaker on the Haymarket and catch every word that was uttered. On Desplaines street it would have to spread out to the right and left, and the high buildings on either side would produce a disagreeable echo. But those who did not understand why the change was made could not be expected to diagnose the situation as clearly as this, on the spur of the moment, so all followed, and in a short time the Haymarket was deserted. Here, if anyone outside of the conspiracy had been suspicious, another strange thing might have attracted attention. A large truck wagon was already in position to receive the speakers, as though the arrangement had been made some time before the crowd began to move. Strange that the wagon should be in that spot, and stranger still, that those in the crowd, who were interested in the night's proceedings, should have known of it!

The average reader will perhaps be amazed when informed that no meeting was convened, no bomb exploded, and no massacre occurred at the Haymarket on the night of May 4, 1886. The "Haymarket massacre" is a misnomer, but by that name, and none other, will it go down into history, for common usage has fastened this title upon the terrible event of that awful night, and it is now too late to change it. The anarchist meeting was held, the bomb was exploded, and the massacre occurred on Desplaines street. It was intended by the fiendish conspirators who planned the meeting, that it should be held on Desplaines street and not on the Haymarket, and for the following very good reasons:

The Haymarket is a quadrilateral square, from any corner of which the entire length and breadth of the space between Desplaines and Halsted streets might be swept by a volley from the police, or, in case of such a revolutionary

condition of affairs as the anarchists expected to inaugurate that evening, by grape and canister, should the military be called out. From this quadrilateral, when the bombs were exploded, as a number of them were to be thrown during the evening, there were no means of egress save through Desplaines street, which in all likelihood would be cut off by the police, through Halsted street, where Bonfield would certainly mass a large body of men, or through Union street, the only passage from the center of the Haymarket. Calculating that if the police entered the Haymarket, for the purpose of dispersing a meeting assembled there, they would probably march through the center of the square, it would be almost impossible for the bomb-throwers to do their fiendish work without being detected by law-abiding people in the crowd, while the width of the street at this point would give the police ample room for work, and under ordinary circumstances they could sweep it clean with their revolvers, the anarchists going down before them as well as the innocent and the ignorant in the crowd. All things considered, the Haymarket was not the place for the meeting. It developed in the trial of the anarchists that August Spies was the man who selected the Desplaines street wagon. His counsel in their brief and argument before the Supreme Court say:

It is proved alike by the witnesses of the state and for the defense that no move was made toward the calling to order of the meeting itself until August Spies, looking round for a suitable rostrum from which to address the crowd, selected the truck wagon which he found standing close to the edge of the sidewalk in Desplaines street, and directly in front of the steps leading up to the door entering into the Crane Brothers' manufacturing establishment. The wagon stood with the rear to the south, the tongue to the north, and the end of the wagon was some six or eight feet, or more, north of the north line of Crane Brothers' alley. [See diagram.] This is a short alley, as shown by the plat, which enters the block from Desplaines street toward the east, upon the south line of Crane Brothers' building, and extends about half-way through the block, then makes a junction with another short alley extending out from the point of junction southward to Randolph street. This alley is a perfect

cul de sac as it then existed, and all agrees from it could be stopped by a handful of men at the Randolph street exit.

This presentation of the case is plausible enough from the standpoint of the defendants. But let us see what Mr. Hull says in relation to this branch of the subject:

As remarked a moment ago, there was significance in the selection of this spot by the speakers, from whence to address the crowd. The building on the northeast corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets is seventy feet deep on Desplaines street. The next building north and on Desplaines street is a factory, and between the factory and the rear of the corner building, is a driveway or alley, ten feet wide, running east. It intersects another driveway running south to Randolph street and north to courts formed by the factory buildings. The north end of this driveway joins another which runs east to Jefferson street. Further north, and on Desplaines street, and on the east side of the street, is another alley running east. This alley cuts the block about two-thirds of the distance between Randolph and Lake streets. On the west side of the street an alley runs west, through the middle of the block, to Union street. Here were excellent avenues of escape, in case of danger, for those acquainted with the locality. The speakers' wagon stood just north of the driveway, on the east side of the street. Diagonally across the street was the opening of the alley running west to Union street. In case of necessity the socialistic brotherhood, being on the alert, could escape through the driveway on the east to Randolph street, and through the alley on the west to Union street, the police mountains being on Desplaines street. It had this advantage over the usual meeting place in the square—there the police could approach the crowd from Desplaines, Union or Halsted streets, as might choose, and the bomb-throwers would be in uncertainty as to where to station themselves. There would be no other means of escape, save what might be gained by the speakers' rushing up and down Randolph street. The street here is wide and the police could sweep it like a field with their whips. Their horse lines would be spread out in order to cover the greater space. Their forces would not be concentrated as when on Desplaines street, and a crowd in the way of short range. With government surveillance in force to close a street a crowd would never form of them. If a crowd should form on Desplaines street, it would require some assistance for a team to advance to get out of the range of a revolver in the market square. If you, the speaker, stand in Desplaines street in front of the wagon it is difficult for the anarchist leaders to consider time when they selected the national position.



The bomb, May 4, 1886 (page 396).

Flinn, John T. and Wilkie, John E. (authors). History of The Chicago Police (from the settlement of the community to the present time). Chicago: Police Book Fund (copyright 1887).
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CHAPTER XV.

THE FOURTH OF MAY, 1886—HOW THE ANARCHISTS PLANNED TO ENTRAP THE POLICE—THE NARROW STREET WITH ALLEY-WAY EXITS—THE HAYMARKET MEETING—SPEECHES OF SPIES, PARSONS AND FIELDEN—THE INFLAMMATORY REMARKS OF THE LATTER—"THROTTLE THE LAW! KILL IT! STAB IT!"—WHY BONFIELD FINALLY MOVED—THE BOMB—WHAT HAPPENED AFTERWARD.

It is a pretty well established belief now that the anarchist leaders did consider all these points before the selection was made. Inspector Bonfield and the officers and men of the department are fully convinced that the object of the anarchists in changing the meeting place to Desplaines street was:

First. To consolidate the police force in a narrow street, in order that bombs thrown into their ranks would produce a more effective slaughter.

Second. To draw the police into this narrow space, so that when the bombs were thrown they would become confused, and, perhaps, shoot each other, and to afford the anarchists ample opportunity of firing from the ambush which the alley-ways afforded.

Third. To give the leaders, and anarchists generally, avenues of escape, and to afford the bomb-throwers the protection of the alley-way opening into Desplaines street, close to the wagon.

There is a slight discrepancy among those who attended the meeting as to the exact time the speaking began, but it is generally put at a few minutes past 9 o'clock.

Fischer and Engel were present during the early part of the evening. Later on, Schwab's gaunt form might be seen moving aimlessly through the crowd, as many witnesses have claimed, but he denied his presence there. Par-

sons and Fielden arrived in due season, and, of course, Spies was there, and he was the first speaker. From the testimony of Paul C. Hull in the trial of the anarchists, the following summary of the remarks made by Spies is taken:

Mr. Spies told his version of the McCormick riots, which, as I remember, was, that he had been charged, he said, with being responsible for the riot and for the death of those men. He said—I believe he said—that Mr. McCormick charged him with it, or else somebody had said that Mr. McCormick had charged him with it. He said Mr. McCormick was a liar; that he (McCormick) was responsible for the death of our brothers, the six men, whom he claimed were killed at the riot; that he had addressed a meeting on the prairie—a meeting of his countrymen, I believe he characterized them—and when the bell of the factory rang, or at some point in the afternoon, a body of the meeting which he was addressing detached themselves and went toward the factory, and that there the riot occurred; that was in explanation of it. He then touched upon the dominating question of labor and capital and their relations, very briefly, and asked, what meant this array of Gatling guns, infantry ready to arm, patrol wagons, and policemen. And my recollection is that he drew the deduction from that, that it was the government, or the capitalists, preparing to crush them, should they try to right their wrongs.

The speaker, according to Mr. Hull, closed rather abruptly, and adds, in his account of the riot:

The brevity of Spies' speech can be accounted for on the supposition that he expected, every moment, to see a column of police coming down upon him. He had reason to believe that the moment the speaking was begun, the police would attempt to break up the meeting, and he felt that he would avoid responsibility in his utterances. Parsons spoke next. He began cautiously. He, too, was expecting the police. He dealt at length with labor statistics, and expounded that, whereas the laboring man produces one dollar, he receives but fifteen cents of it. In the early part of his speech he said: "I am a socialist from head to foot, and I declare it, although it may cost me my life before morning."

Mr. English, of the *Chicago Tribune*, in his testimony gave this abstract from Parsons' speech:

Don't you know that the military are under arms, and a Gatling gun is ready to mow you down? Was this Germany, or Russia, or Spain? [A voice: "It looks like it."] Whenever you make a demand for eight hours' pay, an increase of pay, the militia, and the deputy sheriffs, and the Pinkerton men are called out, and you are shot, and clobbered, and murdered in the streets. I am not here for the purpose of inciting any-

body, but to speak out—to tell the facts as they exist, even though it shall cost me my life before morning.

It appears, therefore, from the testimony of two competent reporters, Mr. English, of the *Tribune*, and Mr. Hull, of the *Daily News*, that Parsons had some sort of an innate fear, some foreboding, some knowledge, regarding an event which would cause trouble—perhaps cost him his life—before morning. Parsons had never spoken in this vein before. His style was always defiant. He had never placed himself in the position of a prospective martyr. Like Spies he appeared to be ill at ease, and during the remarks which he made afterward, he spoke in a wandering, subdued manner, entirely out of keeping with his usual demeanor on the platform, while now and then he cast furtive glances in the direction of the Desplaines street station.

The crowd all this time was very quiet, uncommonly quiet. Not because the speech made was particularly interesting, or because any new points against the "privileged classes" were drawn out, but rather because a large number in the assemblage seemed to share the feeling exhibited by Spies and Parsons, that something might be expected to happen before morning.

Mayor Harrison was present while Spies and Parsons were speaking, and the meeting appeared to be so tame, in comparison with gatherings of this class which had been previously held in Chicago, that he came to the conclusion there would be no trouble during the evening, so informed Inspector Bonfield, and went home.

Mr. Hull adds in relation to Parsons:

He spoke at great length, as if killing time, but the police did not come. He grew bolder as he proceeded and warmed up to something like his old time heat. At one time he said: "We speak harshly of the scabs, but I tell you when a man has been out of work for six or twelve months, and has tramped about the country looking for a job, and been sent to the rock pile as a vagrant, he is going to take the first job that is offered him whether it is to fill a striker's place or not. There is not a man in this crowd but who would do the same. What is a scab? He is a flea or a

dog. Now the trade unionists want to kill the scab or flea, while the socialist wants to kill the dog itself and prevent fleas." He closed by an appeal to arms by all men who loved their wives and children.

Fielden was the last speaker, and it was nearly 10 o'clock before he arose to address the crowd. His remarks were unusually mild at the beginning, but, like Parsons, he seemed to lose consciousness of the fear that was in him, and as he spoke he warmed up to the subject and soon his language began to flow in the old seditious and inflammatory channel. Mr. English, at the trial, testified to the following as some of his language:

There are premonitions of danger. All know. The press say the anarchists will sneak away; we are not going to. If we continue to be robbed, it will not be long before we will be murdered. There is no security for the working classes under the present social system. A few individuals control the means of living and holding the workingmen in a vise. Everybody does not know. Those who know it are tired of it, and know the others will get tired of it, too. *They are determined to end it and will end it.* There is no power in the land that will prevent them. Congressman Foran said, "The laborer can get nothing from legislation." He also said that the laborers can get some relief from their present condition when the rich man knew it was unsafe for him to live in a community where there were dissatisfied workingmen, for they would solve the labor problem. I don't know whether you are democrat or republicans, but whichever you are you worship at the shrine of rebels. John Brown, Jefferson, Washington, Patrick Henry and Hopkins said to the people: "The law is your enemy. We are rebels against it. The law is only framed for those who are your enslavers." [A voice: "That is true."] Men, in their blind rage, attacked McCormick's factory and were shot down by the law in cold blood, in the city of Chicago, in the protection of property. Those men were going to do some damage to a certain person's interest, who was a large property-owner, therefore the law came to his defense. And when McCormick undertook to do some injury to the interest of those who had no property, the law also came to his defense and not to the workingman's defense, when he, Mr. McCormick, attacked him and his living. [Cries of "No."] There is the difference. The law makes no distinction. A million men own all the property in this country. The law has no use for the other fifty-four million. [A voice, "Right enough."] You have nothing more to do with the law except to lay hands on it and throttle it until it makes its last kick. It turns your brothers out on the wayside, and has degraded them until they have lost the last vestige of humanity, and they are mere things and animals. *Keep your eye upon it. Throttle it. Kill it. Stab it. Do*

everything you can to wound it—to impede its progress. Remember, before trusting them to do anything for yourself, prepare to do it for yourself. Don't turn over your business to anybody else. No man deserves anything unless he is man enough to make an effort to lift himself from oppression.

While Fielden was talking a sudden change had taken place in the atmosphere. The air which had been almost oppressive during the evening, now became chilly, and there were indications above of a sudden and severe storm. Rain had begun to fall, and many persons were moving from the crowd, and Mrs. Parsons suggested that the meeting adjourn to Zeff's hall, when Fielden in an irritable manner said no, the people were trying to get information and he would go on—he would say all he had to say there and then.

At the Desplaines street station Inspector Bonfield and his command were in constant receipt of information regarding the situation at the meeting. Detectives came in one after the other and reported what Fielden had said, how the crowd seemed to take his remarks, etc. The advice which he gave his hearers to throttle the law, to kill it and stab it, was reported, and some of the officers suggested that it was time to move. Inspector Bonfield, however, was not going to make a mistake, or act hastily. He sent the detectives back again, and while they were on their way others came in and corroborated the first statements. Still the inspector held the men back, and the officers around him in a joking way began to badger him, telling him he didn't have the nerve to break up the meeting, and that he was afraid to touch the anarchists. Inspector Bonfield replied to all this by saying that he wanted to act entirely within the law, and that when he did act, the others would soon discover whether he was afraid of the anarchist crowd or not. Now, reports began to come in that groups in the crowd which Fielden was addressing talked of proceeding to the St. Paul freight house, where "scabs" had been employed, and where they were housed for the night. The detectives, whom the inspector had dispatched to obtain more satisfac-

tory information as to the threatening character of the meeting, returned, and the information which they brought convinced him that it was time to act. In relation to his action on that night, Inspector Bonfield says: "At different times, between 8:00 and 9:30 o'clock p. m., officers in plain clothes reported the progress of the meeting and stated that nothing of a very inflammatory nature was said until a man named Fielden took the stand. He advised his hearers, 'To throttle the law.' 'It would be as well for them to die fighting as to starve to death.' He further advised them, 'To exterminate the capitalists and to do it that night.' Wanting to be clearly within the law, and wishing to leave no room for doubt as to the propriety of our actions, I did not act on the first reports, but sent the officers back to make further observations. A few minutes after 10 o'clock p. m., the officers returned and reported that the crowd was getting excited and the speaker growing more incendiary in his language. I then felt to hesitate any longer would be criminal on my part, and then gave the orders to fall in, and our force formed on Waldo Place. The companies of Lieutenants Steele and Quinn formed the first division, Lieut. Steele on the right. The companies of Lieutenants Stanton and Bowler formed the second division, Lieut. Bowler on the right. The third division consisted of twenty-six men from the Central detail, under command of Lieut. Hubbard and Sergt. Fitzpatrick. Two companies commanded by Lieutenants Beard and Penzen brought up the rear. Their orders were to form right and left on Randolph street, and guard our rear from any attack from the Haymarket on Randolph street."

While the police were forming into line and marching toward the meeting, Fielden was talking. His language, according to the notes taken by Mr. English, ran as follows:

Is it not a fact that we have no choice as to our existence, for we can't dictate what our labor is worth. He that has to obey the will of any is a slave. Can we do anything except by the strong arm of resistance?

Socialists are not going to declare war, but I tell you war has been declared upon us, and I ask you to get hold of anything that will help to resist the onslaught of the enemy and the usurper. The skirmish lines have met. People have been shot. Men, women and children have not been spared by the capitalists and the minions of private capital. *It had no mercy, so ought you.* You are called upon to defend yourselves, your lives, your future. *What matter it whether you kill yourself with work to get a little relief, or die on the battlefield resisting the enemy? What is the difference? An animal, however loathsome, will resist when stepped upon. Are men less than slaves or worms? I have some resistance in me. I know that you have, too. You have been robbed, and you will be starved into a worse condition.*

At this moment the police appeared in view, and a tremor passed through the crowd, but Fielden continued to speak, although his remarks were not listened to, the attention of all being turned in the direction of the advancing column of blue-coats, which stretched across the entire width of Desplaines street, and swept it clean. Inspector Bonfield continues his story of the night's work: "In this order we marched north on Desplaines street (Captain Ward and myself in front of first division), until within a few feet of the truck upon which the speakers were standing, and around which a large crowd had congregated. The command 'halt' was given, and Captain Ward, stepping forward to within about three feet of the truck, said, 'I command you, in the name of the people of the state, to immediately and peaceably disperse,' and, turning to the crowd of persons on the right and left, said, 'I command you and you to assist.' Fielden turned and got off the truck, and as he reached the sidewalk, said, in rather a loud voice, 'We are peaceable.' Almost instantly I heard a hissing sound behind me, followed by a tremendous explosion. The explosion was immediately followed by a volley of pistol shots from the sidewalks and streets in front of us.

"The explosion was caused by a dynamite bomb, which was thrown into our ranks from the east sidewalk, and fell in the second division, and near the dividing line between the companies of Lieutenants Stanton and Bowler. For an

instant the entire command of the above named officers, with many of the first and third divisions, were thrown to the ground, alas! many never to rise again. The men recovered instantly, and returned the fire of the mob. Lieutenants Steele and Quinn charged the mob on the street, while the company of Lieutenant Hubbard, with the few uninjured members of the second division, swept both sidewalks with a hot and telling fire, and in a few minutes the anarchists were flying in every direction. I then gave the order to cease firing, fearing that some of our men, in the darkness, might fire into each other. I then ordered the patrol wagons to be called, made details to take care of the dead and wounded, placed guards around the stations, and called for physicians to attend to our wounded men. It is surprising to many that our men stood, and did not get demoralized under such trying circumstances. It has been asserted that regular troops have become panic-stricken from less cause. I see no way to account for it except this: The soldier acts as part of a machine, rarely, if ever, when on duty is he allowed to act as an individual, or to use his personal judgment. A police officer's training teaches him to be self-reliant. Day after day, and night after night, he goes on duty alone, and when in conflict with the thief and burglar, he has to depend upon his own individual exertions. The soldiers, being a part of a machine, it follows, that when part of it gives out, the rest is useless until the injury is repaired. The policeman, being a machine in himself, rarely, if ever, gives up until he is laid upon the ground and unable to rise again. In conclusion, I beg leave to report that the conduct of the men and officers, with few exceptions, was admirable; as a military man said to me the next day, 'Worth the heroes of a hundred battles.' Of one officer I wish to make special mention. Immediately after the explosion, I looked behind me and saw the greater portion of the second division on the ground. I gave the order to the men to close up, and in an instant Ser-

geant John E. Fitzpatrick was at my side and repeated the order."

Captain Ward says, after telling of his recognition of Fielden on the wagon:

"I raised my baton, and in a loud voice ordered them to disperse as peaceable citizens. I also called upon three persons in the crowd to assist in dispersing the mob. Fielden got down from the wagon, saying at the time, 'We are peaceable.' As he uttered the last word I heard a terrible explosion behind where I was standing, followed almost instantly by an irregular volley of pistol shots in our front and from the sidewalk on the east side of the street, which was immediately followed by regular and well-directed volleys from the police, and which was kept up for several minutes."

Said Lieutenant Quinn in his report:

"The order 'forward' brought us to within about six feet of an improvised stand, a flat truck wagon, where several speakers were present, and a man then speaking to the assembly. The command, 'halt' was given, and at this moment, the speaker, pointing to our advancing force, remarked, 'There are the bloodhounds coming; do your duty and I will do mine.' Captain William Ward, of the third precinct, then stepped forward to the speakers' stand and, addressing the speakers, as also the entire assembly, said, 'I, as an officer of the law, in the name of the people of the state of Illinois, do hereby command you to disperse,' and at the same time calling upon law-abiding citizens to assist him in so doing. As Captain Ward had finished his last sentence a shell was thrown into our ranks; immediately afterward a volley of shots was fired into us from the crowd. The command at once returned the fire, being assisted by the entire force on the scene, and were successful in dispersing the mob. After this, all available men of my command, as also a part of Lieutenant Steele's command, remained on the ground until 2 a. m. next day, by orders from Inspector Bonfield. I

would further state that the conduct of the men in my command was excellent, without exception."

"After Captain Ward's order to the meeting, the speaker paused for a moment," says Lieutenant Bowler, "and the next instant a bomb-shell was thrown into our midst, wounding nineteen of my men out of a company of twenty-six. I was momentarily stunned, but soon recovered myself, and ordered what men I had left to charge on the crowd. We fired several shots each, and then used our clubs to good advantage. Both sides of the street were covered with wounded men, but most of the crowd was north on Desplaines street. After the shooting was over, Sergeant R. Moore, Officers Wesaler, Foley, Meaney, Asping, R. Walsh and myself, went to assist the wounded. During the struggle I saw Inspector Bonfield, Captain Ward, Lieutenant Hubbard, Sergeants Moore and Fitzpatrick several times."

"The bomb fell directly in front and near the center of my company," said Lieutenant Stanton, "and about four feet to my left. I think it was thrown from the east side of the street. Shooting began immediately after the shell exploded, and continued from three to five minutes. I turned to look after my men, and found they were scattered and the most of them injured. I ordered them to fire, and proceeded to do so myself, and continued to do so until exhausted by the loss of blood from my wounds. I was then taken to the Desplaines street station, and soon afterward to the county hospital."

"Myself and Sergeant Fitzpatrick were side by side," said Lieutenant Hubbard, "the sergeant on my right, and both of us in front and center of our command. We proceeded north on Desplaines street to about 90 feet north of Randolph street, and when in the act of halting a bomb was thrown from the east side of Desplaines street, alighting in the center of the second division, about five feet from, and directly in front of, myself and Sergeant Fitzpatrick. The bomb exploded instantly, and mowed down about one-half of the second division, and six men of the left wing

of our command. The concussion made by the explosion staggered and rendered me wholly deaf for a few minutes. The remainder of the second division was forced back by the havoc made by the explosion, together with our own injured, temporarily deranging our line. Sergeant Fitzpatrick reorganized the right wing of our command, and commenced firing upon the crowd on the east sidewalk, I taking the remainder of the left wing, and emptied our revolvers into the crowd as they rushed south on the west side of Desplaines street. The firing continued until the order came from you, [Inspector Bonfield] through Sergeant Fitzpatrick, to cease firing, fearing that we might injure each other in the darkness. We proceeded at once to reorganize the company, reload, and ascertain how many of our command were missing, and found nine short, seven of whom were injured and the other two were assisting in caring for the wounded. By your order we proceeded to the southwest corner of Desplaines and Randolph and stood guard until relieved and ordered to the station. A portion of our command was detailed to assist in gathering up the wounded officers, as every few minutes word would be received that an injured officer was at such a number or place.

"Directly after the bomb exploded, it was followed by a volley of pistol shots from both the east and west sidewalks. Our men returned the fire as soon as possible. I also saw many persons lying on the walks, in doorways and alleys, after the firing ceased, but when we had cared for our own men, and began gathering up the dead and wounded of the enemy, many had disappeared in some manner, and others drawn into adjacent buildings. The entire proceedings were sudden, vicious and soon over; no one knows that better than myself. I would state in conclusion that the conduct of the men was admirable, and that at the command, ceased firing and fell in; the command immediately reorganized on the very ground that they halted on at the beginning of the engagement."

No description of the scene which occurred after the explosion of the bomb could be more vivid than that which is given us by Mr. Hull, in his little work, "The Chicago Riot." Speaking of the dreadful night, he says:

It [the bomb] burst with a deep, sullen, prolonged roar, more deafening than summer thunder. No fire came from it and the cloud of smoke spread close to the earth. I saw the second and third companies of police, under Lieutenants Bowler and Stanton, fall to the ground as one man. An instant later all was confusion.

Then came the rattling reports of revolver shots from both sides of the street, and the smoke shut out my vision. These shots were fired from the crowd into the police. Then came the cry from some one, "Charge!" The police had rallied and shots came like the falling of corn on a tin pan, or the roll of a drum. The thought came to me that the police would fire high as they had so often done when dispersing crowds. I thought my position dangerous and foolishly rushed down to the street. I had much better remained where I was.

There was a furious and indescribable scramble for life around the corner, and at the instant I reached the bottom of the stairs, the police were directing their fire at this corner. I sprang into the crowd, thinking to gain a wide doorway just around the corner on Randolph street. At the first step a man in front of me was shot. I fell over him. At the same instant a man behind me was shot. He fell on my shoulders and head. For a moment I was unable to rise. The rushing crowd trampled on my legs and back. I was probably not down to exceed two or three seconds. I rose with an effort and sprang for the doorway. A policeman struck me with a club across the breast and staggered me back. The blow was not painful, but felt like the blow of a man's fist. Two men, who were in the doorway, were seized by officers and dragged to the pavement. The clubs smashed into their faces and on their heads for a moment. I stood still, my back to the wall, facing the police, holding my hat in my hand. The bullets buzzed like bees and the clubs cracked on human skulls. * * * * * I was acquainted with every officer, and I hoped they would know my face—white enough, probably, to show well in the darkness. I expected, every instant, to feel a bullet in my flesh; but I dared not run—I would have been beaten to death by my friends before they would have recognized me. Detective "Sandy" Hanley stood in the street, near me. I started toward him for protection. He caught a sidelong glance of me, drew his revolver on me, and fired. As the muzzle came down I threw up my hand and yelled, "Sandy!" He dropped his hand in time to fire the bullet into the cedar blocks at my feet. How many men, at a time like that, could have acted so quickly as this cool man?

Bailiff Kelley, of the Desplaines street court, has since told me how nearly he came to killing me. He said, "I stood a few paces to your

right, and when I first saw you standing there I didn't know you. I drew aim on you, and was about to fire when I thought—'Why, d— it, he stands there as if he had a right to,' and so I didn't shoot. I popped away at another man scotching across the square, and fetched him, too, and then I saw you again, and I thought I'd take a crack at you, anyway. I had just drawn on you, when an officer struck up my gun, saying 'that's a reporter.'

The rapid shooting ceased within a minute after the explosion of the bomb. The officers had emptied their revolvers and were reloading. The mass of the crowd had disappeared, but the doorways, area-ways, and coal cellars in the vicinity, were full of men. As they rushed forth after the first sharp firing, to seek safety in flight, scores of them were clubbed to the ground and left lying there.

One man left a hiding place near me and started across the street. He ran past Officer Hanley, who had no club and had emptied his revolver. "Sandy" struck him a blow on the head with his fist. The man threw up his hand and plunged forward, almost against a policeman. That officer struck him a sounding whack on the side of the head with his club. The man gave another plunge toward another officer, who struck him a blow on the back of his neck, that dropped him on the ground like a bundle of rags. He did not rise. I moved toward the corner, to look at the scene of the explosion. I bent over a man who was shot in the body, and who moaned for help. I felt a strong hand seize me by the collar, and saw a club raised in the air. I wheeled and yelled "Reporter!" The officer recognized me. "Is it you, my boy?" he cried, "what the devil are you doing here?"—and he dashed after a man who had jumped from under the iron stairway. I will not attempt to tell to how many officers I introduced myself within the next two minutes, or describe the frantic and unsuccessful efforts I made to get my reporter's star from my suspender to the lappel of my coat.

In five minutes after the explosion of the bomb the riot was at an end. The first nihilist bomb ever thrown this side of the Atlantic had done its bloody work. The followers of the red flag had struck their first blow in Chicago, and it had torn down their emblem forever. * * *

The center of the street seemed full of writhing, groaning men, calling for help. Under the iron stairway, on the northwest corner of the street, two citizens lay, one insensible, the other moaning feebly and unable to rise. Down the basement stairway, under them, three men lay. Propped against the lamp-post on the corner was a wounded man, and, at his feet, in the gutter, another. Across the street, on the northeast corner, three men lay in the gutter. At the head of the basement stairway, one lay silently. Another sat up, holding a bleeding leg, and begging the officers not to kill him. Reclining on the stairs below them were two suffering men, and in the area-way below, three more. East and west on Randolph street wounded men lay in doorways. In the driveway ten men lay in a heap. In the alley, on the west side of the street, three men lay with wounded limbs or bodies. All the way to Lake street sufferers

could be found. All of these were wounded in the legs or vitals, which accounted for their presence on the scene. Those wounded in the hand, or in such manner as to allow flight, had disappeared. Many were carried away by their friends. The police made no arrests, but quickly began the work of caring for their wounded brothers.

And this, then, was the grand culmination aimed at by Spies, Fielden and Parsons—the friends of humanity—the lovers of the people! This, then, was the triumphant climax achieved by the Robespierre, the Danton, and the Marat of the American social revolution! This, then—this bloody, sickening butchery—was to mark the birth of the newer and better order of things; this horrible massacre was to be the first object lesson in the new school of social science as taught by the anarchists. No wonder that it whitened the faces and sickened the hearts of the most desperate and reckless among the followers of the three arch-ruffians; that it put the ruffians themselves to flight, horrified over their own cowardly devilry and stricken with panic!

From all that has been written and said concerning the terrible scene which followed the explosion of the bomb, it must have been a most appalling and horrifying spectacle. Inspector Bonfield tells how, his face being turned toward Fielden, he heard the hissing of the dreadful fuse as it was hurled from the mob at the mouth of the alley; how instinctively he realized in a second what the hissing noise meant; how all he had ever read of bombs, and the manner of their use, flashed through his mind during the brief interval which elapsed between the hiss and the explosion; how he thought of St. Petersburg, of Berlin, of London, while the dreadful thing was still in the air, and how, within this infinitesimal space of time, he had fully made up his mind to expect just what happened afterward. Lieutenant Bowler, Lieutenant Hubbard, Lieutenant Steele, Lieutenant Quinn, Sergeant Fitzpatrick, and their men, all heard the hissing or saw the fuse, and though it appeared like a lighted cigar that had been carelessly thrown into the air, all realized, as if by intuition, what it was and what it would do. And when

the explosion came, it was like the dropping of a huge boulder into a pool of water, so completely did everything on the surface sink around it. The dull report it made was followed by a frightful silence. Those surrounding the spot, when the explosive fell, were scattered, felled or stunned into unconsciousness. Strong men, who had been uninjured, stood transfixed, their heart-beats stopped, their breathing checked and muscles paralyzed. Immediately following the bomb explosion, crack! crack! went the pistols of the anarchists. It may have been but ten seconds, perhaps but five—probably but one—it seemed to those few who still retained their senses, and who stood around and gazing into the circle of prostrate, bleeding, dying policemen, their bodies piled one upon the other, bearing a resemblance to a sandbag entrenchment, that an hour must have elapsed between the explosion and the first pistol shot; when this was followed by a volley from the murderous miscreants, there was a sudden and a dreadful awakening. As if animated by one thought, every policeman who was able to use his arm had pulled his revolver and was firing—anywhere, everywhere—firing wildly, madly, taking no thought of aim, no thought of anything.

Bonfield was stunned, as all were, by the explosion, but he was one of the first to regain presence of mind. Hardly knowing what to do, but divining that something must be done and done quickly, his first thought was to restore order in the ranks of his men. In a loud voice he ordered the police to "form into line," or "close up," but the wild firing continued; panic had stricken the police, confusion followed panic, and then came Fitzpatrick's command in a clear ringing voice—a voice that sounded above the horrible rattle of the revolvers—ordering the men to "close up, form into line and charge!" It was a display of coolness seldom equaled on any field of battle, an exhibition of that element in the character of some men which makes them natural leaders. Bonfield heard the command, Fitzpatrick was at

his side immediately; the entire force had felt the inspiration of the sergeant's coolness; Steele, Hubbard, Quinn, Bowler and Ward were at their posts in a second, and rallying their men around them, they charged upon the mob.

As the police approached the wagon, before the explosion, the mob had fallen back in the center, until it formed an inverted V, the points resting along the sidewalks, and the apex reaching almost to Lake street. From the doorways, alleys and the inner line of this angular formation, the pistols of the anarchists had been doing terrible work for a few moments. The anarchists had undoubtedly expected that more than one bomb would be thrown, and had not anticipated that the police would so speedily recover from the shock. Now, as they beheld the blue-coats rushing toward them like madmen, the bloody-minded horde of cowardly assassins became panic-stricken, wavered and fled, and the police followed the retreating anarchists and sent deadly volleys into their midst, as they plunged through every avenue of escape. The shooting was kept up until Inspector Bonfield, for the reason he has given elsewhere, ordered that it cease.

When the mayor gave it as his opinion that there would be no trouble during the evening, and when the weather looked so threatening, as to almost convince Inspector Bonfield that all danger was past, that officer telephoned the chief that he did not think it necessary to hold the reserve details, at the Central and other stations, any longer. Superintendent Ebersold, feeling that the night would, after all, be a quiet one, and being terribly fatigued, after giving instructions to have the reserve dismissed for the night, went to his home on the South Side. He could hardly keep his eyes open, as he himself expressed it, and reaching his bed-chamber, made hasty preparations for a good night's sleep. To this moment he does not remember just how far these preparations had advanced, when the telephone bell rang sharply and ominously. Ominously, for he had left

everything in good order down town, and unless something extraordinary had occurred, he felt certain that he would not have been called up. Without delay he hastened to the telephone, and then he heard in a few words all that it was necessary for him to know in order to form a full conception of the terrible occurrence of the night. He was wide awake in a moment. As a soldier, he had been aroused in this manner often before. Throwing his clothing on somehow, he knew not how, harnessing his horse, and jumping into his vehicle, he was soon tearing along at a break-neck pace toward the Desplaines street station. When he arrived there, the building was illuminated from top to bottom, officers were carrying in wounded men on litters, surgeons and priests were working or praying, and the entire scene recalled to his mind the sad and sickening pictures he had often beheld after battles fought beneath Southern skies. The dead and dying were stretched upon the floor of the Desplaines street station, trained nurses, whom Warden McGarigle had dispatched from the county hospital, were quickly in attendance, and all attention that could possibly be given was freely extended to the sufferers. The alarm had been telephoned throughout the city, and from every station came plunging patrol wagons, loaded with officers, who were quickly at work upon the scene of the explosion, doing all they could for friend and foe alike.

When the cost of the explosion to the force was counted, the following casualties were reported by the officers named:

Of Lieutenant George W. Hubbard's command: Patrick Flavin, injured; Jacob Ebinger, injured; John J. Kelley, injured; James H. Wilson, injured; Fred. A. Andrews, injured; Michael O'Brien, injured; Daniel Hogan, injured.

Of Lieutenant James Bowler's command: John J. Barrett and Michael Sheehan, died from injuries received; John Reid, bullet wounds in both legs below knees; Lawrence J. Murphy, half of the left foot blown off by shell, two shell wounds in the right leg, one in the right hip, two

bullet wounds in the right leg, also one in the left side of neck; John E. Doyle, two bullet wounds in the right leg, below the knee, three shell wounds in the left leg, below the knee; Arthur Conolly, two shell wounds in the right leg, bullet wound in the right arm; Nicholas J. Shannon, bullet wound in the back, seventeen shell wounds in the lower part of both legs; Adam S. Barber, bullet wound in right heel, shell wounds in the lower and back part of both legs; James Conway, shell wounds through the lower part of the right leg; Thomas McEnery, ten shell wounds in both legs; Patrick Hartford, two shell wounds in the left leg, bullet wound through the right heel, three toes of the left foot shot off; Louis Johnson, shell wound in the lower part of the left leg; Frank P. Tyrell, two shell wounds in the fleshy part of the left thigh; August C. Keller, shell wound above the left hip, bullet wound in the left side; James Brady, four shell wounds in the lower part of both legs; John H. King, shell wound in the right jaw, and two bullet wounds in the right leg.

Of Lieutenant James P. Stanton's command: Lieutenant James P. Stanton, two wounds in calf of right leg, one in right thigh, one in right hip, one in right side, one in right forearm, wounded by pieces of shell, pistol wounds in right arm; Patrolmen—Alexander Jameson, severe pistol shot in left thigh, also in left wrist; Timothy O'Sullivan, severe pistol shot wound in right thigh; Thomas Halley, slightly injured by being trampled on; Jacob Hansen, right leg crushed by shell, amputated above the knee, two pistol shot wounds in left hip, left ankle fractured by shell; Michael Horan, dangerous pistol shot wound in right thigh, four inches above the knee, also severe pistol shot wound in right forearm; Peter Butterly, severe wound in each leg, below the knee, by shell, severe pistol shot wound in right forearm; Joseph Norman, severe shell wound in left hand, also in right heel; Thomas Hennessy, severe shell wound in left thigh, also several slight wounds in both legs, below the knees, caused by

fragments of shell; William Burns, slight shell wound in right instep; Charles H. Fink, two dangerous pistol shot wounds in each thigh, and severe shell wound in left ankle; Mathias J. Degan, killed by shell wounds in abdomen and legs; Bernard J. Murphy, dangerous shell wound on right side of head, large wound through left thigh; Thomas Brophy, severe shell wound in left hand; Charles J. Whitney, dangerous shell wound in chest; Thomas Redden, left leg crushed by shell, also wounds in both arms and face.

Of Lieutenant Francis Penzen's command: Andrew O'Day, bruised in right knee; Patrick Nash, bruised in left breast; Patrick McLaughlin, bruised in right breast; Henry F. Smith, bullet wound in right shoulder.

Of Lieutenant J. P. Beard's command: Daniel Cramer, neck grazed by a bullet; Martin Cullen, collar-bone broken; Frank Murphy, three ribs broken and ankle badly bruised.

In addition to the above, Acting Lieutenant Edmund Roche, who was assigned to Lieutenant Stanton's place, the latter being injured, reported James Plunkett, of Lieutenant Beard's command, slightly injured, and Lieutenant Steele found it necessary to mention the fact that the only man who disgraced his uniform during the trying ordeal was Officer Charles Dombrowski, a new member of the force, who deserted his command and fled to a friend's house, on Halsted street.

Seven policemen were killed or died of their wounds as a result of the explosion. These were: Officer Mathias Degan. Although shockingly wounded, he attempted to walk to the Desplaines street station, but fell dead before he could reach it. The second officer to die was John J. Barrett. He was only 25 years of age and a stalwart young fellow; he died the second morning after the bomb-throwing. Officer George Miller was the third to die, after suffering dreadfully. On Friday of "Haymarket week," Timothy Flavin, the fourth victim died, after his leg had

been amputated. Officer Michael Sheehan died on the following Sunday. Officer Thomas Redden, the sixth victim, died on May 17, and Officer Nels Hansen, the seventh victim, died after six weeks of excruciating torture.

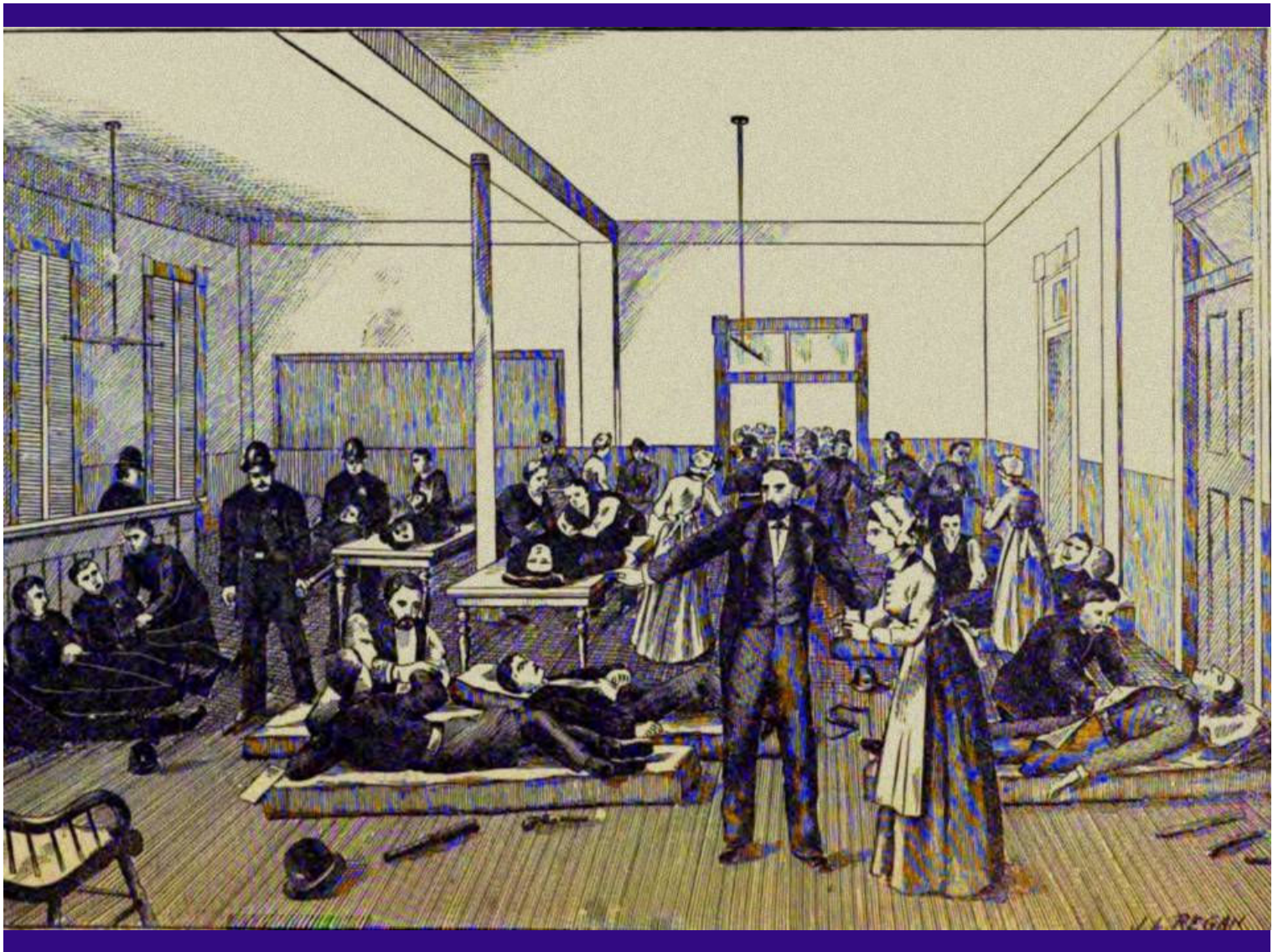
How many of those in the mob were killed, wounded, or have since died of their injuries, it is almost impossible to tell. That a large number paid a severe penalty for their attendance at this treasonable gathering, is certain, but the wounds of most of them were hidden, and the deaths of many of them were covered up. Parsons fled at once; Fielden was slightly wounded; Spies and Fischer made rapid tracks for their homes, the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, or the nearest anarchist headquarters. The arrest of Fielden, Spies, Engel, Neebe, Schwab, Fischer; the sacking of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, and the discovery there of a vast supply of dynamite, arms, bombs, and infernal machines; the discovery of bombs in different parts of the city, under sidewalks and in lumber yards, some near the scene of the explosion, going to show that it had been intended to explode several that night; the brilliant work performed by Captain Schaack and his men, in the hunting down of the anarchists and the discovery of their dens, when every anarchist hole was entered and the assassins in some instances were dragged from their beds; the arrest of Lingg, one of the most dramatic events in the history of the police; the flight and sensational return of Parsons; the long trial; the speeches; the sentence; the appeal; the new sentence; the refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to interfere; the efforts made to have the sentences commuted; the excitement and alarm preceding the 11th day of November; the shocking suicide of the "tiger anarchist;" the execution of Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer; the commutation of Fielden and Schwab—all these events, striking though they are, are too recent to be called history, and cannot be treated here at the length which their importance deserves.



Desplains Street Police Station on Night of May 4, 1886 (page 246).

Flinn, John T. and Wilkie, John E. (authors). History of The Chicago Police (from the settlement of the community to the present time). Chicago: Police Book Fund (copyright 1887).
Printer: W.B.Conkey, Chicago.

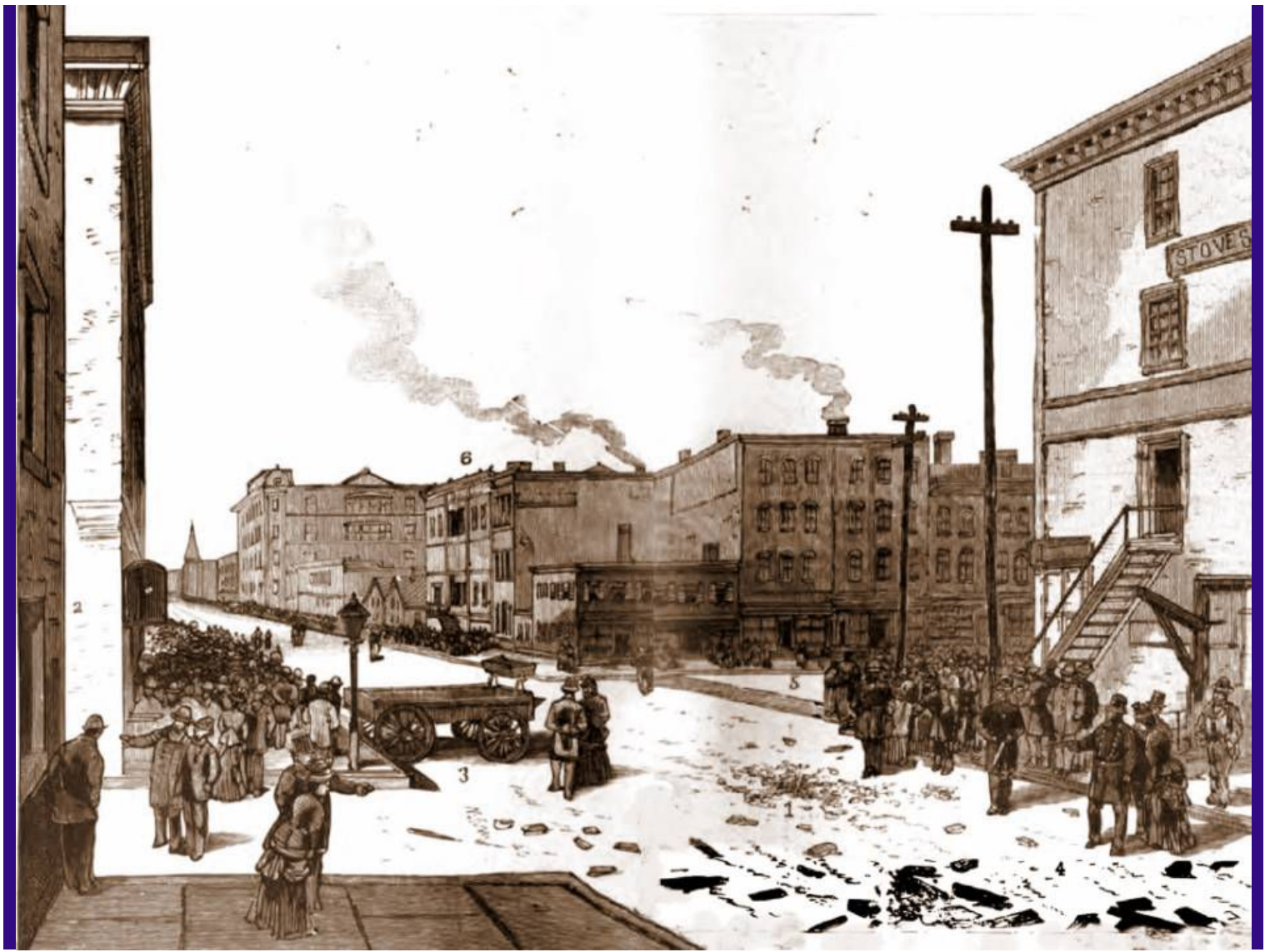
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The dead and dying were stretched upon the floor of the Desplaines Street station (page 306).

Flinn, John T. and Wilkie, John E. (authors). History of The Chicago Police (from the settlement of the community to the present time). Chicago: Police Book Fund (copyright 1887).
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The morning after the riot (page 322).

Flinn, John T. and Wilkie, John E. (authors). History of The Chicago Police (from the settlement of the community to the present time). Chicago: Police Book Fund (copyright 1887).
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LYMAN LEWIS,
Capt. Comdg. Third Precinct.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE THIRD PRECINCT, CAPTAIN LYMAN LEWIS COMMANDING—ONE OF THE OLD-TIME PRECINCTS AND THE MOST ANCIENT OF OUR STATIONS—FROM THE WEST MARKET HALL TO THE PRESENT HANDSOME EDIFICE ON DESPLAINES STREET—CAPT. LYMAN LEWIS AND HIS GALLANT MEN—MEMORIES OF THE NIGHT OF MAY 4—VAN PELT'S HANDSOME PICTURE—THE WEST LAKE AND WEST MADISON STREET DISTRICTS—BIOGRAPHIES OF OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE PRECINCT.

The third precinct includes the Desplaines street, West Madison street and West Lake street districts. Headquarters, Desplaines street station, Desplaines street and Waldo place.

PRECINCT STATION, Desplaines street and Waldo place.—Originally the station belonging to this district was located in the old West Market hall. It was then moved to No. 14 Union street, which was the headquarters of the West Division force until a new station was erected on the corner of Union and Madison streets. This was known popularly and officially as the "Union Street Station" until its abandonment. The Desplaines street station, one of the largest and best equipped in the city, is the successor of all these. Elsewhere in this history this station and its predecessors are frequently mentioned. The district patrolled by the force of this station is bounded on the east by the south branch of the Chicago River; west, by Center avenue and Ann street; north, by Kinzie street, and south, by West Harrison street, embracing an area of about one square mile, containing an estimated population (in 1887) of 85,000. In the main hall of the Desplaines street station hangs a historical souvenir of the Haymarket explosion, which occurred almost in the shadow of the building on May 4, 1886. This is a magnificent group of pictures of the men of this station who composed Company A, commanded by Lieut. James Bowler, on

that dreadful night. This was the company that suffered the greatest loss in killed and wounded. The picture was presented to the station by Inspector John Bonfield, the engraving and arranging having been done by his clerk, Officer L. J. Van Pelt, and it has been pronounced one of the most creditable pieces of work of the kind ever produced in this city.

The photographs are made by Hartley, headed by those of Captain Ward, Inspector Bonfield and Lieut. Bowler, and are followed by twenty-five patrolman, as follows: Killed—George Miller, John J. Barrett, and Michael Sheehan; died since from typhoid fever, on Sept. 7, 1886, Edward Griffin. Incapacitated for duty at that time—Adam Barber, John E. Doyle, John H. King, August C. Keller, Arthur Connolly, Patrick Hartford, Nicholas Shannon, Thomas McEnery, and Lawrence J. Murphy, half of whose foot was blown off by the bomb. Those who were wounded of this squad, but who have since returned to duty, were Michael Cordon, Louis Johnsson, James Brady, Frank P. Tyrell, John Ried, James Conway, and Hugo Aspin. The rest of the squad was uninjured and were Sergeant R. J. Moore, Thomas Meaney, John Weesler, Robt. J. Walsh and Peter Foley.

LYMAN LEWIS, captain, commanding the third precinct; born at Norwich, Vt., 1845; came to Chicago May, 1869, and entered the force March, 1872; traveled beat as a patrolman for thirteen years; appointed patrol sergeant October, 1885; made many important arrests; was in active service during the riots of 1877, and in every serious outbreak that has occurred in the city since; was appointed lieutenant in May, 1897, and placed in charge of the Stanton avenue station; was appointed captain of third precinct, vice Captain Schaaek transferred to East Chicago avenue station, Sept. 9, 1887. Capt. Lewis served with Inspector Bonfield during the street-car troubles of July, 1885, and so distinguished himself that he became a prominent figure in the department. He is a bright, intelligent and brave officer; addicted to systematic business methods, and quietly dignified in his manners. At present he is the junior captain of the force.

ALEXANDER S. ROSS, lieutenant of police; born in Rosshire, Scotland, 1837; came to Chicago 1876; entered the force June 1, 1882;

first detailed as patrolman at the 35th street station and afterward transferred to the Armory under Captain Buckley, where he remained for three years; transferred to Central station under Captain Hubbard and made roundsman; promoted to be patrol sergeant, and was made lieutenant June 28, 1885.

ALEXANDER BOLD, lieutenant of police; born at Deahn, province Bavaria, Sept. 1, 1850; came to America at the age of 15, in 1865; worked at the cooper's trade in New York a number of years; afterward went to Worcester, Ohio, and came to Chicago in 1871; returned shortly afterward to Ohio and came here to settle in 1874; had been engaged in the meantime in conducting a tannery, acting as engineer and traveling salesman; entered the police force in 1878 and assigned to Harrison street; transferred from Harrison to East Chicago avenue, then to West Lake street, and then back to Harrison street; transferred to Central detail for detective duty, serving in this capacity for three or four years; was appointed patrol sergeant May 1, 1890, and assigned to the West Thirtieth street station, vice Lieutenant Max Kipley, transferred to East Chicago avenue. On the night of September 1, 1891, John C. Noel, of Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., while insane, shot five persons in this city. On being approached by Officer Bold, the infuriated madman snapped the pistol in his face, but he was overpowered, disarmed and afterward sent to the Elgin insane asylum. Among the important arrests made by this officer were the following: Wing Lee, the Chinaman, who murdered Charles Mansfield; arrest made June 11, 1891. The jury in this case disagreed, eight being for hanging. William Henderson, Mat. Hart (alias Talsen) and Mat. Ross, burglars, sentenced to five years each by Judge Anthony, June 17, 1891. John Burns (alias Fredericks) for burglary and assault with intent to commit murder, sentenced to twenty years, December 15, 1891. Higgins (alias Parks), six years; Merigo (alias O'Leary), six years; George Bennett, September, 1890, for shooting Henry Kuus with a 44-caliber revolver, one year; John Drake, burglary, ten years; and Mike Burk, burglary, five years, sentenced by Judge Williamson June 12, 1894. These are but a few of the many cases of importance which Lieutenant Bold has had in hand. He has been, from his entrance into the force to the present day, one of the most energetic and industrious of officers, and his indefatigable labors marked him out as a prominent subject for promotion on the accession of Mayor Roche.

JOHN H. KINNEY, patrol sergeant; born in Ireland 1840; came to Chicago 1867; entered the force 1865; promoted from patrol duty to desk sergeant, and transferred from West Lake street to Desplaines Sept. 9, 1887.

- CHARLES H. GOODMAN**, desk sergeant; born at Woodstock, Ill., 1856; came to Chicago August 10, 1870; entered the force February 23, 1882.
- JOHN C. DAMMANN**, desk sergeant; born in New York City 1862; came to Chicago 1873; entered the force June 14, 1883; did duty at the Haymarket riot.
- HUGO ASPING**, patrolman; born in Sweden 1860; came to Chicago 1876; entered the force 1884.
- ADAM S. BARBER**, patrolman; born in Chester county, Pa., 1847; came to Chicago 1858; entered the force June 14, 1883; crippled for life in the Haymarket riot; also served fifteen years in the fire department.
- JAMES A. BRADY**, patrolman; born in Bloomfield, Davis county, Ia., 1854; came to Chicago 1875; entered the force April 20, 1886; injured at the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886, receiving five wounds—one in the thigh, one below the knee, one in the calf, and left shoe torn off, slight injury across the toes, also a bullet wound in the right groin; in company under command of Lieutenant James A. Bowler.
- JAMES A. BRACE**, patrolman; born in Chicago 1852; entered the force June 3, 1887.
- MATHEW T. CONNELLY**, patrolman; born in Chicago 1860; entered the force April 2, 1885.
- THOMAS S. COWDREY**, patrolman; born in Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., 1840; came to Chicago March, 1870; entered the force August, 1870; was wounded in 1874 while attempting to arrest a drunken man; in 1883 resigned to take a western trip for his health; returned in November, 1886, and re-entered the police force June 1, 1887.
- PATRICK CONNOR**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1858; came to Chicago 1876; entered the force December, 1884; was in the street-car strike, also the Haymarket riot.
- PATRICK O. CONNOR**, patrolman; born in Burnside, County Tipperary, Ireland, 1857; came to Chicago 1876; entered the force December 10, 1884.
- JOHN L. CASEY**, patrolman; born in Chicago, Ill., 1862; entered the force October 18, 1886.
- PATRICK W. CLARK**, patrolman; born in Oswego, N. Y., 1860; came to Chicago April 10, 1875; entered the force June 30, 1887; on 3rd of July arrested two men, Lebann and Sands, while robbing Murray & Baker, Nos. 8 and 10 Jefferson street.

- MATHEW T. CONNELLY**, patrolman; born in Chicago 1861; entered the force April, 1885; was in the Haymarket riot.
- ARTHUR CONNOLLY**, patrolman; born in Monaghan, Ireland, 1854; came to Chicago 1868; entered the force January 6, 1879; received four severe wounds in legs and arms at the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886.
- EDWARD COSGRAVE**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1848; came to Chicago 1866; entered the force February, 1883; was detailed on pawnbrokers and second-hand stores. In 1884 and 1885, with Detective Palmer, recovered property amounting to \$11,875, and sent criminals to the penitentiary whose sentences aggregated eighty years. Among them Edward Howard, who entered Mr. Mayerhoff's house, at cor. of Loomis and Hastings streets; he was arrested by description furnished from Mr. Mayerhoff, and sentenced for twenty years. "Original" Andrews, the notorious State street pawnbroker, eight years. Emanuel Isaacs, the notorious Clark street pawnbroker, of Morrow jewelry robbery fame, for two years. During the year 1886, he recovered \$14,300, and sent criminals to the penitentiary whose sentences aggregated forty years. Was in the Haymarket riot, and a witness during the trial of the anarchists.
- JAMES CONWAY**, patrolman; born in Limerick, Ireland, 1849; came to Chicago 1880; entered the force January, 1883; was in the street-car, Maxwell's box factory, and McCormick's factory strikes; wounded in calf of right leg by shell, at Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886.
- JOHN E. DOYLE**, patrolman; born in Chicago 1859; entered the force December 15, 1884; received eight wounds at the Haymarket riot.
- DANIEL J. DALEY**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1862; came to Chicago 1867; entered the force April, 1885; was in the Haymarket riot.
- JOHN J. DALEY**, patrolman; born in Chicago 1859; entered the force December 16, 1884; helped to convict for burglary, John Olson and William Byrnes, to the penitentiary for three years each; Thomas Daley for two years; Frank Bennett for four years; Hattie Smith and Charles Taylor to three months each in the county jail.
- STUART C. DEAN**, patrolman; born in Andalusia, Pa., 1859; came to Chicago 1877; entered the force September 10, 1887.
- MICHAEL DILLON**, patrolman; born in Dublin, Ireland, 1850; came to Chicago 1866; entered the force July 17, 1885; February 19, 1886, arrested John Hastings for burglary, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, patrolman; born in Benton, Ill., 1857; came to Chicago October 10, 1871; entered the force August 6, 1886.

T. A. ELCHINGHAM, patrolman; born in Buffalo, N. Y., 1853; came to Chicago 1872; entered the force June 4, 1887.

JOSEPH F. FISHER, patrolman; born at Lake Geneva, Wis., 1860; came to Chicago 1882; entered the force April 15, 1887.

WM. J. FREEMAN, patrolman; born in Castle Bay, Roscommon Co., Ireland, 1861; came to Chicago May 20, 1880; entered the force January 10, 1887.

DENIS FEELEY, patrolman; born in Ireland 1860; came to Chicago 1881; entered the force August 20, 1887.

PETER FOLEY, patrolman; born in Ireland 1848; came to this country 1872; entered the force June 13, 1883; made a number of important arrests; was one of the seven men of Company "A," Desplaines street police, who escaped injury in the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886.

DENIS FITZGERALD, patrolman; born in County Kerry, Ireland, 1857; came to Chicago 1875; entered the force July 2, 1886.

B. FLEMING, patrolman; born in Ireland 1861; came to Chicago 1879; entered the force 1886.

PETER G. GREENE, patrolman; born in Cook county, Ill., 1863; came to Chicago September, 1879; entered the force June, 1886.

PATRICK GRADY, patrolman; born in La Salle, Ill., 1857; came to Chicago 1873; entered the force October 9, 1886.

EDWARD GASQUOINE, patrolman; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1860; came to Chicago 1879; entered the force April 20, 1886.

JEREMIAH GROGAN, patrolman; born in Ireland 1849; came to Chicago 1870; entered the force June 13, 1883.

PATRICK HARTFORD, patrolman; born in Lowell, Mass., 1851; came to Chicago March, 1853; entered the force December, 1884; wounded in the Haymarket riot, two toes cut from the left foot, shell wound in right ankle, and bullet wound in left thigh.

JACOB HILBERT, patrolman; born in Barrington, Ill., 1858; came to Chicago July 6, 1878; entered the force December 15, 1884.

FRANK T. HOFFMAN, patrolman; born in Germantown, Pa., 1862; came to Chicago September, 1882; entered the force March 7, 1887.

JAMES W. IZARD, patrolman; born in Canada 1855; came to Chicago 1867; entered the force June 3, 1887.

LOUIS JOHNSON, patrolman; born in Norway 1846; came to Chicago 1867; entered the force June 16, 1883; injured in the Haymarket riot; shell wound in the leg and other smaller ones.

THOMAS KINDLAN, patrolman; born in Channahon, Will county, Ill., 1857; came to Chicago March 22, 1879; entered the force December 15, 1884.

JOHN H. KING, patrolman; born in Ireland 1860; came to Chicago 1880; entered the force December, 1884; received eight wounds in the riots of 1886.

GEO. S. KAISER, patrolman; born in Germany 1846; came to Chicago 1862; entered the force June 13, 1883.

PATRICK H. KEEFF, patrolman; born in New York 1853; came to Chicago 1865; entered the force June 13, 1872; helped to convict Alvin Weaver to ten years in the penitentiary for safe-blowing; Dock Fitzgerald, to five years for highway robbery; Thomas Tracey, to five years for highway robbery; Thomas Reynolds, to five years for robbery; received two wounds while making arrests.

JOHN KREUTZBERG, patrolman; born in Hanover, Germany, 1839; came to Chicago 1852; entered the force October, 1869.

JOHN KEEGAN, patrolman; born in Milwaukee, Wis., 1852; came to Chicago 1871; entered the force June 14, 1887.

THOMAS McENERY, patrolman; born in Ireland 1858; came to Chicago 1873; entered the force 1883; received eleven wounds during the Haymarket riot.

LAWRENCE J. MURPHY, patrolman; born in Ireland 1854; came to Chicago 1868; entered the force 1884; received fifteen wounds, and lost half of left foot during the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886.

THOMAS MEANY, patrolman; born in Burlington, Vt., 1850; came to Chicago 1866; entered the force January, 1885.

EUGENE V. McWILLIAMS, patrolman; born in Racine, Wis., 1852; came to Chicago in 1874; entered the force December 15, 1884.

PATRICK NASH, patrolman; born in Limerick, Ireland, 1858; came to Chicago 1877; entered the force December 15, 1884; in the street-car strike, also the Haymarket riot.

ISAAC ORELL, patrolman; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1850; came to Chicago July 6, 1867; entered the force February 25, 1875.

JOHN PLUNKETT, patrolman; born in Burlington, Vt., 1850; came to Chicago 1872; entered the force December 15, 1884; was in the street-car strike of 1885, also in the Haymarket riot of 1886.

THOMAS PRESTON, Jr., patrolman; born in Chicago 1862; entered the force August 1, 1887.

ARTHUR A. PECEBY, patrolman; born in Plano, Ill., 1859; came to Chicago 1880; entered the force June 3, 1887.

- ADAM REINHART**, patrolman; born in Chicago 1855; entered the force July, 1886.
- JOHN REID**, patrolman; born in County Meath, Ireland, 1833; came to Chicago 1862; entered the force May 8, 1870; wounded in both legs at the Haymarket riot in 1886.
- MARTIN D. RINGBOSE**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1850; came to Chicago 1865; returned in 1871; entered the force 1873.
- PATRICK RYAN**, patrolman; born in Silver Mines, County Tipperary, Ireland, 1863; came to Chicago 1879; entered the force June 29, 1886.
- PHILLIP OBINSON**, patrolman; born in Fond du Lac, Wis., 1858; came to Chicago 1858; entered the force June 3, 1884.
- JOHN REDDEN**, patrolman; born in Chicago 1856; entered the force September 10, 1887.
- TIMOTHY J. STANTON**, patrolman; born in England 1845; came to Chicago 1854; entered the force June 13, 1883.
- JAMES B. SHORT**, patrolman; born in Lake Co., Ill., 1861; came to Chicago March 10, 1869; entered the force December 4, 1884; was in the street-car strike, also the Haymarket riot.
- CORNELIUS D. O. SHEA**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1860; came to Chicago April, 1875; entered the force November, 1882.
- CHESTER P. SMITH**, patrolman; born in O'Fallon, Ill., 1858; came to Chicago July 17, 1881; entered the force June 3, 1887.
- FRANK P. TYRELL**, patrolman; born in Dunkirk, N. Y., 1859; came to Chicago 1871; entered the force December 18, 1884; received two wounds in back, at Haymarket riot.
- JOHN UHRIG**, patrolman; born in Germany 1866; came to Chicago May, 1872; entered the force July 2, 1887.
- ROBT. J. WALSH**, patrolman; born in County Kerry, Ireland, 1854; came to Chicago April 12, 1871; entered the force December 12, 1884.
- GUSTAVE A. WOLTER**, patrolman; born in 1845; came to Chicago 1870; entered the force 1875; resigned March, 1879; re-entered June 13, 1883.
- PATRICK WILEY**, patrolman; born in Addison, N. Y., 1863; came to Chicago 1880; entered the force 1883.
- MATHEW WILSON**, patrolman; born in County Longford, Ireland, 1849; came to Chicago 1851; entered the force December 31, 1864; in March, 1885, arrested Geo. Wilson, alias Anderson, a well known crook, for burglary; his sentence was 17 years in the penitentiary.

JOHN W. WESSLER, patrolman; born in Binghamton, N. Y., 1859; came to Chicago May 25, 1876; entered the force June 14, 1883; has made many important arrests; among them, John Brennan, robbery, five years in the penitentiary; Samuel Thomas, counterfeiting, three years in the penitentiary; was one of the seven men in Company "A" who escaped injury in the Haymarket riot of 1886.

WEST LAKE STREET STATION, 609 West Lake street, was built in 1867 and enlarged in 1873. The signal service was established here in 1880. It was the first sub-station established in the West Division, being organized some time before the station at West Twelfth and Johnson streets, and in this history, elsewhere, will be found the names of the different commanding officers who, from time to time, have been assigned to it. The force on duty at this station patrols the district bounded north by West Kinzie street, south by West Harrison street, east by Center avenue, and west by Hoyne avenue—an area of one and one-fourth square miles, containing an estimated population of about 50,000.

ANSON BACKUS, lieutenant of police, commanding the West Lake street district, is one of the youngest commissioned officers on the force, having passed only his thirty-second birthday. He was born in the little town of Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y., in 1855, of very respectable parents, his father being a Methodist minister. Young Backus received a first-class education, and might have won his way in any path of life. He came to Chicago in 1879, and circumstances turned his steps toward the police department. He entered the force August 1, 1881, and was assigned to patrol duty at the station which he has now in charge. He was promoted to the rank of desk sergeant in 1882, to a patrol sergeanty in 1885, and to the lieutenantcy at a later date.

MICHAEL S. HYLAND, desk sergeant; born at West Point, N. Y., 1857; came to Chicago 1875; entered the force January 29, 1880.

EDWIN P. MANN, desk sergeant; born in Elgin, Kane county, Ill., 1849; came to Chicago 1872; entered the force May 15, 1875.

JAMES H. WILSON, patrol sergeant; born at Oswego, N. Y., August 11, 1845; came to Chicago August 2, 1846; entered the police force February 7, 1872; promoted to patrol sergeantcy 1887; has done service as patrolman, detective and signal officer; was in the riot of '77; in the great strikes, and suffered a severe wound at the

- Haymarket; transferred from Central detail to West Lake street September 9, 1887.
- CHARLES E. ALLEN**, patrolman; born in Ohio 1847; came to Chicago 1880; entered the force December 15, 1884.
- PETER BUTTERLY**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1851; came to Chicago April, 1875; entered the force December 15, 1884; was in the street-car strike of 1885; in the riot at McCormick's factory; was wounded at the Haymarket riot of May 4, 1886.
- WILLIAM BURNS**, patrolman; born in Ireland; came to Chicago 1879; entered the force December 15, 1884; injured at the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886.
- THOMAS BROPHY**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1860; came to Chicago 1877; entered the force November 1, 1885; injured at the Haymarket riot.
- ADAM W. COOK**, patrolman; born in Oak Creek, Milwaukee Co., Wis., 1842; came to Chicago 1865; entered the force October 23, 1875.
- PATRICK CUNNINGHAM**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1858; came to Chicago 1878; entered the force December 15, 1884.
- CHARLES N. COFFEY**, patrolman; born in New York 1858; came to Chicago 1870; entered the force June 30, 1883.
- BERNARD CONLON**, patrolman; born in New York 1853; came to Chicago 1867; entered the force July, 1886.
- MICHAEL M. CORDON**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1854; came to Chicago 1876; entered the force June 14, 1883; was at the Haymarket riot under Capt. Ward; was the second man going to work after being wounded.
- TIMOTHY M. DILLON**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1847; came to Chicago 1868; entered the force 1873.
- AUGUST G. DELAMATER**, patrolman; born in Corning, N. Y., 1851; came to Chicago 1865; entered the force September 19, 1873.
- JAMES E. ENGLISH**, patrolman; detailed as photographer in the rogues' gallery.
- JAMES EARLY**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1845; came to Chicago 1871; entered the force September 10, 1874.
- CHARLES N. FINK**, patrolman; born in Ohio 1866; came to Chicago 1871; entered the force December 15, 1884; injured at the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886.
- CHARLES N. GEISCH**, patrolman; born in Germany 1861; came to Chicago 1865; entered the force September 11, 1874.

- MICHAEL GALLAGHER**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1834; came to Chicago 1847; entered the force 1867.
- JACOB HANSON**, patrolman; born in Denmark; entered the force 1881; lost his right leg above the knee in the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886.
- JAMES E. HAMMON**, patrolman; born in Canada 1862; came to Chicago 1872; entered the force December 15, 1884.
- JOHN P. HINES**, patrolman; born in Lajunta, Col., 1839; came to Chicago 1881; entered the force July 1, 1886.
- JOHN HARTNETT, Jr.**, patrolman; born in Chicago 1858; entered the force December, 1884.
- THOMAS HENNESSY**, patrolman; born in Wisconsin 1858; came to Chicago 1879; entered the force December 9, 1884; wounded at the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886.
- THOMAS HALLEY**, patrolman; born in Michigan 1857; came to Chicago 1875; entered the force June 13, 1883; injured at the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886.
- JOHN HARTFORD**, patrolman; born in Chicago 1858; entered the force June 13, 1883.
- ALEXANDER JAMESON**, patrolman; born in Oakwell, Ill., 1881; came to Chicago 1848; entered the force July 12, 1865.
- JOHN S. KELLEY**, patrolman; born in Chicago 1849; entered the force July 17, 1885.
- WILLIAM KELLY**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1850; came to Chicago 1860; entered the force December 1, 1884; discharged August 10, 1887.
- GEORGE LYNCH**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1851; came to Chicago 1867; entered the force June 3, 1883.
- PATRICK McMAHON**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1843; came to Chicago 1865; entered the force April 2, 1874; served during the riots of 1877, also the Haymarket, May 4, 1886.
- MICHAEL MORAN**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1852; came to Chicago 1879; entered the force December 17, 1884.
- JAMES McGARRY**, patrolman; born in Minnesota 1858; came to Chicago 1860; entered the force November 7, 1886.
- JOHN McWEENY**, patrolman; born in Manistee, Mich., 1857; came to Chicago 1881; entered the force August 12, 1885.
- FRANK J. McCOMB**, patrolman; born in Chicago 1864; entered the force June, 1886.

Flinn, John T. and Wilkie, John E. (authors). History of The Chicago Police (from the settlement of the community to the present time). Chicago: Police Book Fund (copyright 1887). Printer: W.B.Conkey, Chicago.

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- TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1836; came to Chicago 1862; entered the force June 20, 1863; injured in the Haymarket riot of May 4, 1886.
- PATRICK PRIOR**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1847; came to Chicago 1879; entered the force December 15, 1884.
- WILLIAM L. SANDEBSON**, patrolman; born in Pennsylvania 1837; came to Chicago January, 1866; entered the force August 20, 1873.
- MICHAEL SHORT**, patrolman; born in Illinois 1864; came to Chicago 1880; entered the force July 1, 1886.
- MATHEW J. SULLIVAN**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1859; came to Chicago June, 1877; entered the force April 15, 1887.
- DANIEL W. SHAY**, patrolman; born in Boston, Mass., 1860; came to Chicago 1862; entered the force July 1, 1886.
- JOHN B. VAIN**, patrolman; born in Lorraine, Germany, 1852; came to Chicago 1878; entered the force July 1, 1886.
- CHARLES W. WHITNEY**, patrolman; born in Naperville, Ill., 1867; came to Chicago 1877; entered the force 1886; was wounded at the Haymarket riot and unable for duty for one year.
- MICHAEL WALSH**, patrolman; born in Ireland 1854; came to Chicago 1879; entered the force April 19, 1886.
- BEN WILLIAMS**, patrolman; born in Quebec, Canada, 1852; came to Chicago 1862; entered the force September, 1878; on special duty under Inspector Bonfield.

WEST MADISON STREET STATION, west of Western avenue, originally a sub-station of the "West Madison street station," the name by which the station corner of West Madison and Union streets was for a time officially known. A great deal of confusion has arisen out of this similarity in names. Properly speaking the precinct station was the "Union street station," and the sub-station should have been called the West Madison street station. Since the change of precinct headquarters to Desplaines street, however, there is no longer any danger of mixing the stations up. The West Madison street sub-station was organized in 1881, under Superintendent McGarigle, with one lieutenant, one sergeant, two station keepers (desk sergeants), nine patrolmen and four signal service men, seventeen in all. The station in 1886 had 35 men. The present quarters are very poor, and as the

station is destined to advance in importance with the growth of the western limits, a new structure will soon be a necessity. It is believed that the West Madison street station will, inside of a very few years, become the headquarters of a new precinct. The district patrolled by the force of this station is bounded north by West Kinzie street, south by West Harrison street, east by Hoyne avenue, and west by the city limits. The territory patrolled is about two and one-fourth square miles, and contains a population of about 40,000.

JOHN P. BEARD, lieutenant of police; born at Macomb, Ill., 1860; came to Chicago 1867; entered the force Sept. 17, 1878, and assigned to Hinman street station; was detailed to draw up the annual report of Superintendent Seavey at headquarters; after completing this work, was detailed in plain clothes, to catch Lesser Friedburg, of Race murder notoriety, in illegitimate transactions; did so and had the pawnbroker punished; transferred to Harrison street and shortly afterward transferred to Union street; promoted to a desk sergeancy and transferred to West Lake street; was appointed, at Lieut. Keating's death, acting lieutenant; appointed full lieutenant and transferred to West Madison street; has commanded companies in all the great riots and strikes which have occurred here during recent years; was particularly prominent in the street-car and Haymarket affairs; broke up several gangs of boy burglars in his present district, notably one which went by the name of the "Buffalo Bill Gang." Lieutenant Beard's connection with the street-car troubles and the Haymarket massacre is referred to elsewhere.

FRANK J. BEAUBIEN, patrol sergeant; born in Chicago 1862; entered the force October 24, 1873; assigned to the Union street station; transferred to Central detail 1878; August, 1883, was detailed for service on first patrol wagon that ever left the Central station; was appointed sergeant and assigned to West Chicago avenue station; transferred to West Madison street station September 10, 1887; is the son of Mark Beaubien, first hotel proprietor of Chicago, and frequently mentioned in the early chapters of this history, and nephew of John B. Beaubien, also a prominent pioneer settler; was instrumental in closing the concert dives of the West Side in 1874; did active work on the Halsted street viaduct in the riots of 1877; arrested Alexander Halinton and John Kelly for the killing of Patrick Tierney in the Sailors Home, on Desplaines and Lake streets; arrested George Gifford, alias Charles Dean, for forgery, three years; also Jay Dean, the notorious counterfeiter, four years; has made many other important arrests; is vice president of the Policemen's Benevolent Association, a faithful and efficient officer,

and a popular man. He was transferred to his present post on September 10, 1887.

WILLIAM W. CLUETT, desk sergeant, born in the Isle of Alderney, England, August 23, 1847; came to Chicago in 1853; entered the force September 18, 1873; enlisted in the Federal Army September 24, 1861, in the 57th Illinois Volunteers, Infantry; left Chicago with the regiment February 8, 1862; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Town Creek, Resaca, Kingstown, Allatoona Pass, Atlanta, Savannah and Bensonville. Was with Gen. Sherman in his famous "March to the Sea," and through North and South Carolina, Virginia; took part in the grand review at Washington, May 4, 1865; mustered out of the service July 6, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.; is a member of Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., and a faithful, industrious and brave officer.

MICHAEL CALLAHAN, desk sergeant, was born in the city of New York in 1838; came to Illinois (McHenry county) with his parents when an infant; reared and educated in that vicinity, graduating at Prof. Anderson's academy in New York City; worked on his father's farm until 1854, when he left for California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama; worked on a farm near Stockton, in the Golden State, for three years, and, later, engaged in mining operations, in which he made and lost a fortune; returned to Illinois in 1865, by way of Nicaragua, and shortly afterward settled down in Chicago; entered the force May 1, 1867, as patrolman; was assigned to the old Armory station, on Franklin street; transferred to West Lake street, where he remained five years; was promoted roundsman (patrol sergeant) and transferred to West Twelfth street station; transferred back to Lake street, and made desk sergeant; resigned, and acted as bailiff at Justice Scully's court, 1872; was appointed, 1876, by Mayor Heath his only staff officer, three having been dropped; served a year in this capacity, and was appointed lieutenant, and assigned to West Twelfth street station; was lieutenant seven years, and then reduced by Mayor Harrison, with other officers, for political reasons, it is claimed; served a year at West Chicago avenue before reduction; transferred in 1884 to West Madison street station, and appointed desk sergeant, which position he has held since; served gallantly in the riot of '77. [See Riot of '77.]

JOSEPH BURNS, patrolman; born in Chicago 1855; entered the force July 1, 1886.

JOHN BROWN, patrolman; born in Schuylkill county, Pa., 1856; came to Chicago August 20, 1878; entered the force December 18, 1884; was at the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886.

ALEXANDER BEAUBIEN, patrolman; born in Chicago 1832; entered the force in 1862; re-entered in 1882; was first appointed by Police Commissioners Wayman, Newhouse and Alexander Coventry, C. P. Bradley, superintendent; has made many important arrests.

PETER J. BURNS, patrolman; born in Ireland 1859; came to Chicago 1877; entered the force April, 1885; was at the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886.

MARTIN CULLEN, patrolman; born in Ireland 1851; came to Chicago 1864; entered the force March 16, 1885; injured in shoulder and knee by shell during the Haymarket riot of May 4, 1886.

DANIEL CRAMER, patrolman; born in Wisconsin 1849; came to Chicago 1870; entered the force 1878; was wounded at the Haymarket riot.

MICHAEL CONNELLY, patrolman; born in Ireland 1857; came to Chicago 1876; entered the force 1884; was at the Haymarket riot.

PATRICK DONOVAN, patrolman; born in Clare, Ireland, 1835; came to Chicago 1865; entered the force December, 1874; joined the Ninth Mass. Volunteers June 11, 1861, and served three years in the Army of the Potomac; also a member of Col. Mulligan's Post G. A. R.

TIMOTHY DALY, patrolman; born in Ireland 1859; came to Chicago 1874; entered the force 1885.

DENIS DUNNE, patrolman; born in Chicago 1857; entered the force 1883; was at the Haymarket riot.

RICHARD ELLSWORTH, patrolman; born in Boston 1856; came to Chicago 1878; entered the force 1884; was at the Haymarket riot, 1886.

JOSEPH FULEY, patrolman; born in Ireland 1862; came to Chicago 1876; entered the force January 19, 1887.

JOSEPH FALLON, patrolman; born in Swatzen Co., N. Y., 1851; came to Chicago 1877; entered the force June 1, 1882; was at the Haymarket riot.

MICHAEL M. HICKEN, patrolman; born in County Clare, Ireland, 1852; came to Chicago 1872; entered the force 1888; was at the Haymarket riot.

MICHAEL KELLE, patrolman; born in Ireland 1859; came to Chicago 1877; entered the force September, 1878.

GEORGE KENNEN, patrolman; born in Chicago 1867; entered the force August 1, 1882; was at the Haymarket riot; was among the postmen arrested.

HUGH McNEIL, patrolman; born in Waukegan, Ill., 1854; came to Chicago 1878; entered the force December 15, 1884; was at the Haymarket riot, May 4, 1886.

JOHN MAGIS, patrolman; born in Lamont, Ill., 1850; came to Chicago 1867; entered the force December 15, 1884; was at the Haymarket riot.

W. I. NEFF, patrolman; born in Chicago 1855; entered the force December, 1884; was at the Haymarket riot.

J. F. ORCHARD, patrolman; born in Washington Co., Indiana, 1856; came to Chicago 1879; entered the force in 1886.

ANDREW O'DAY, patrolman; born in Chicago 1854; entered the force December 18, 1883; assigned to special duty with Officer Hartford. The following are some of the important arrests made: May 12, 1884, arrested Oscar Hanson and Bill Hurd for burglary, sentenced for two years in the penitentiary; July 17, 1884, arrested two men at the Gault House for burglary; December 20, 1884, the arrest of Bill Myers for robbery, four years in the penitentiary.



ALEXANDER ROSS,
Lieut. Comdg. Desplains St. District.

Flinn, John T. and Wilkie, John E. (authors). History of The Chicago Police (from the settlement of the community to the present time). Chicago: Police Book Fund (copyright 1887).
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The police wagon in full motion (page 410).

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Taylor, John W. (photographer). Randolph Street Market (Haymarket Square) (circa 1890).

View of the Randolph Street Market, west of Desplaines Street on the Near West Side of Chicago (Ill.).

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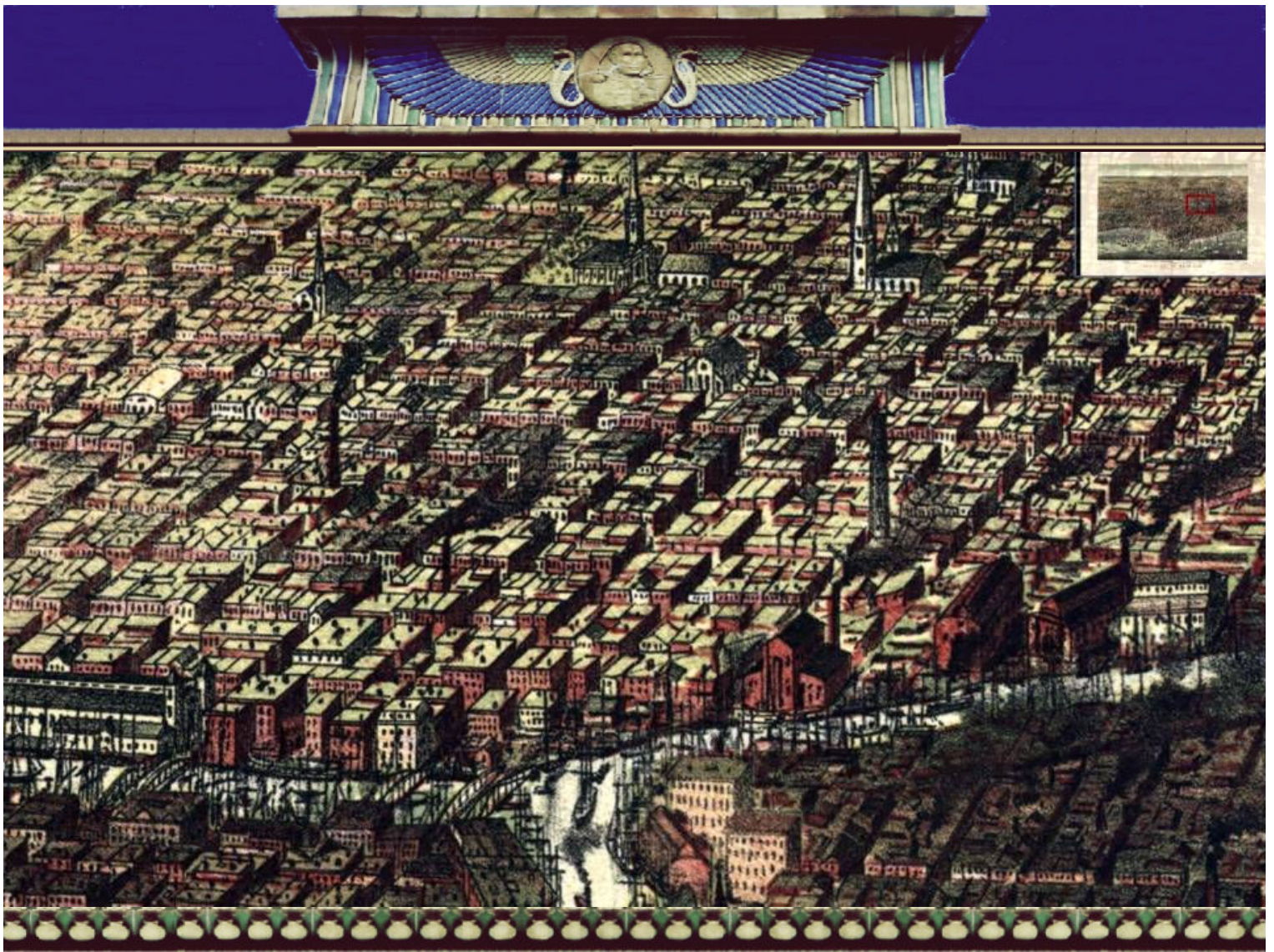


Haymarket Square (1892)

Chicago Historical Society photo collection

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Haymarket Square, Randolph at Halsted/ Desplaines (center). Chicago (1892). The city of Chicago. New York (NY): Currier & Ives (copyright 1892).

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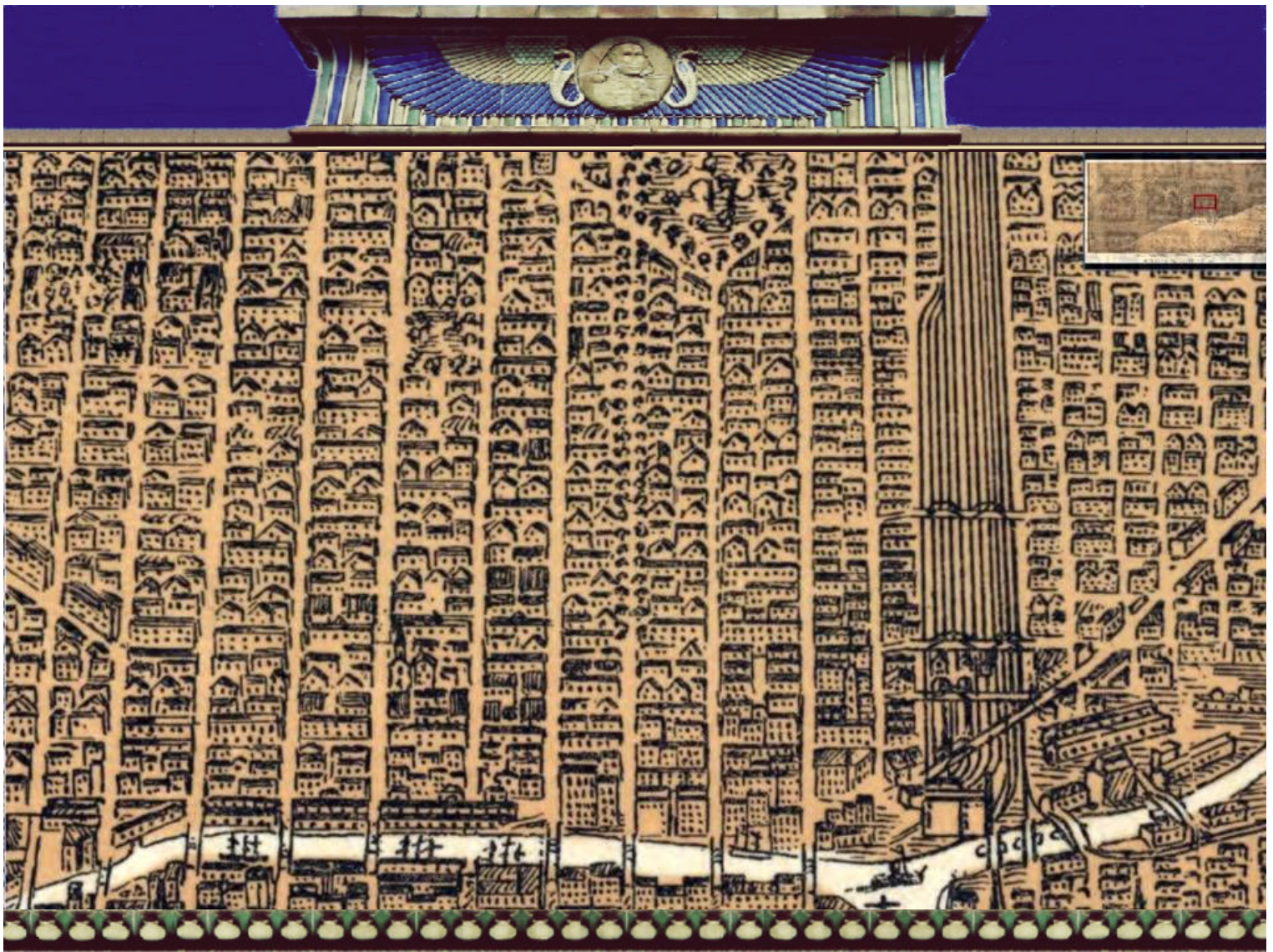
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Haymarket Square, Randolph at Halsted/ Desplaine (center). Chicago (1892). Roy, Peter. Bird's eye view of Chicago, 1892. Chicago (IL) (copyright 1892).

Perspective map not drawn to scale.

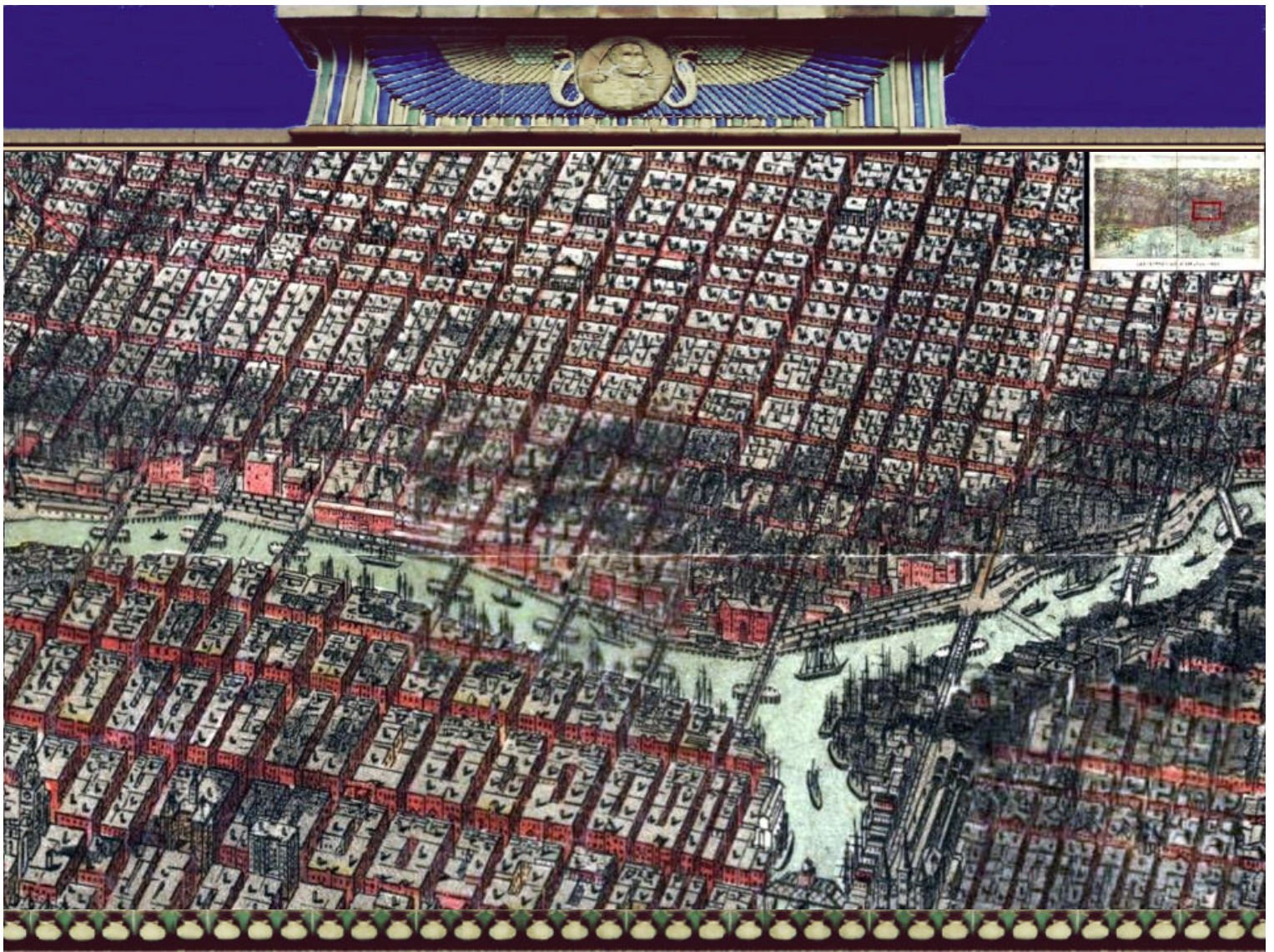
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Haymarket Square, Chicago (1893).

posted by lisa jackson (2011 March 3)
Chicago Haymarket Square 01 03 ca_1893.jpg



Haymarket Square, Randolph at Halsted/ Desplaines.(center). Chicago (1893). Treutlein, Thomas (artist) 1893 grand view of Chicago. Chicago (IL): Reynertson & Beckerman (copyright 1893).

Perspective map not drawn to scale. - Bird's-eye-view.

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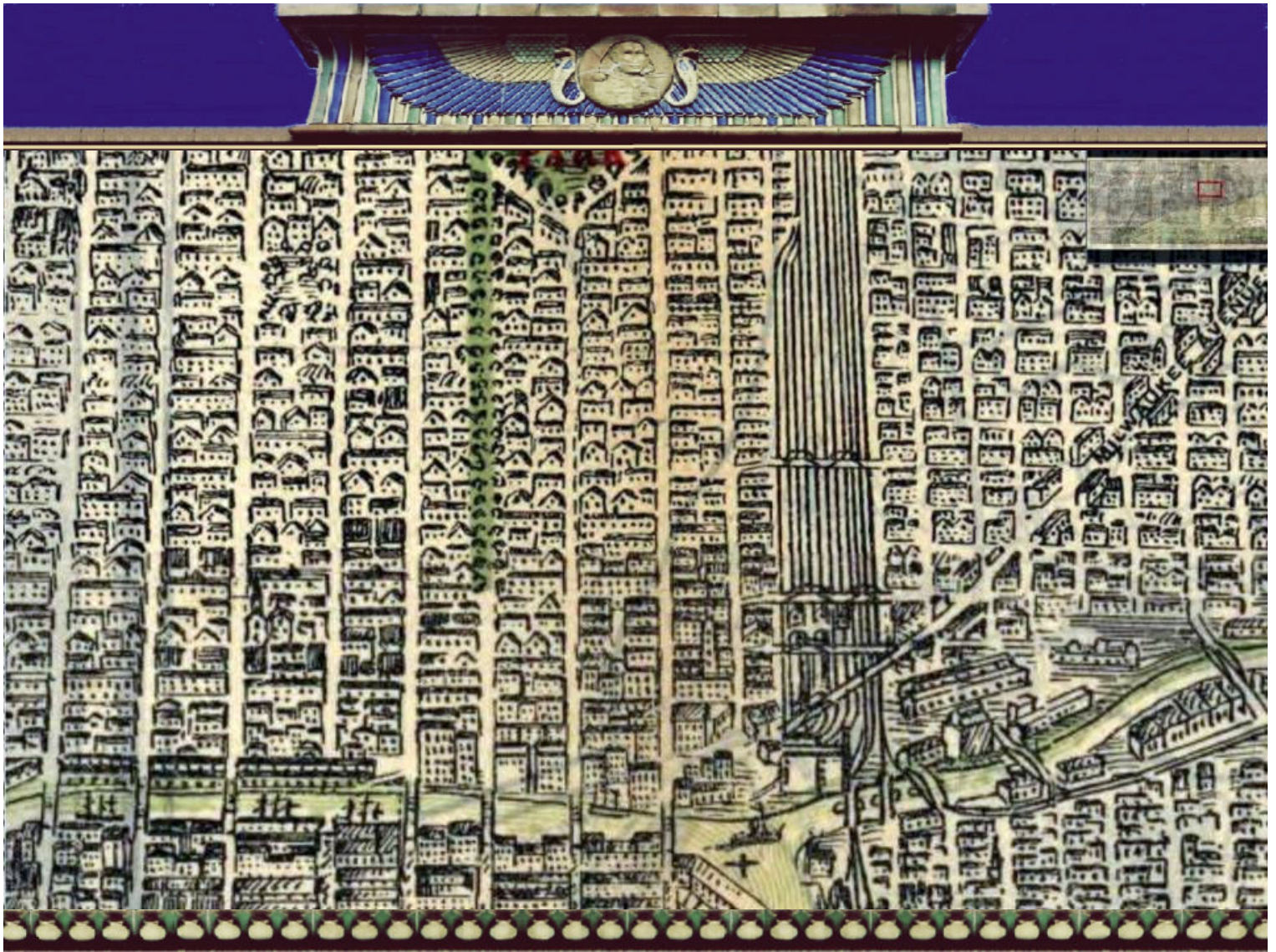
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Haymarket Square, Randolph at Halsted/ Desplaines (center). Chicago (1893). Bird's eye view of Chicago, 1893. Chicago (IL): Peter Roy (copyright 1892).

Includes index and inset of View of Chicago in 1832.

Indexed 'Map of the buildings and grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition at Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. 1893

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Haymarket Square. Chicago, Illinois (late 1800s)

posted by Andrew Filipek

haymarket_square.jpg

<http://gallaghereblockgroup2.wikispaces.com/Haymarket+Affair/>



As the tendency to warfare shows the primitive state of the labor movement, so also this division on class lines reveals its present undeveloped condition.

The organization of society into huge battalions with syndicates and corporations on the side of capital, and trades-unions and federations on the side of labor, is to divide the world into two hostile camps, and to turn us back into class warfare and class limitations.

All our experience tells us that no question of civilization is so simple as that, nor can we any longer settle our perplexities by mere good fighting.

One is reminded of one's childish conception of life — that Right and Wrong were drawn up in battle array into two distinct armies, and that to join the army of Right and fight bravely would be to settle all problems.

But life itself teaches us nothing more inevitable than that right and wrong are most confusedly mixed; that the blackest wrong is by our side and within our own motives; that right does not dazzle our eyes with its radiant shining, but has to be found by exerting patience, discrimination, and impartiality.

Addams, Jane (author). The settlement as a factor in the labor movement.

(pages 183-204)

Residents of Hull-House (authors). Hull-House Maps and Papers (a presentation of nationalities and wages in a congested district of Chicago). New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. (copyright 1895).



We cease to listen for the bugle note of victory our childish imagination anticipated, and learn that our finest victories are attained in the midst of self-distrust, and that the waving banner of triumph is sooner or later trailed to the dust by the weight of self-righteousness.

It may be that as the labor movement grows older and riper, it will cease to divide all men so sharply into capitalists and proletarians, into exploiter and exploited.

We may live to remind its leaders in later years, as George Eliot has so skillfully reminded us, that the path we all like when we first set out in our youth is the path of martyrdom and endurance, where the palm branches grow; but that later we learn to take the steep highway of tolerance, just allowance, and self-blame, where there are no leafy honors to be gathered and worn.

As the labor movement grows older its leaders may catch the larger ethical view which genuine experience always gives; they may have a chance to act free from the pressure of threat or ambition.

They should have nothing to gain or lose, save as they rise or fall with their fellows.

In raising the mass, men could have a motive power as much greater than the motive for individual success, as the force which sends the sun above the horizon is greater than the force engendered by the powder behind the rocket.

Addams, Jane (author). The settlement as a factor in the labor movement.

(pages 183-204)

Residents of Hull-House (authors). Hull-House Maps and Papers (a presentation of nationalities and wages in a congested district of Chicago). New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. (copyright 1895).



Is it too much to hope that as the better organized and older trades-unions are fast recognizing a solidarity of labor, and acting upon the literal notion of brotherhood, that they will later perceive the larger solidarity which includes labor and capital, and act upon the notion of universal kinship?

That before this larger vision of life there can be no perception of 'sides' and no 'battle array'?

In the light of the developed social conscience the 'sympathetic strike' may be criticised, not because it is too broad, but because it is too narrow, and because the strike is but a wasteful and negative demonstration of ethical fellowship.

In the summer of 1894 the Chicago unions of Russian-Jewish cloakmakers, German compositors, and Bohemian and Polish butchers, struck in sympathy with the cause of the American Railway Union, whom they believed to be standing for a principle.

Does an event such as this, clumsy and unsatisfactory as its results are, prefigure the time when no factory child in Chicago can be overworked and underpaid without a protest from all good citizens, capitalist and proletarian?

Such a protest would be founded upon an ethical sense so strong that it would easily override business interests and class prejudices.

Addams, Jane (author). The settlement as a factor in the labor movement.

(pages 183-204)

Residents of Hull-House (authors). Hull-House Maps and Papers (a presentation of nationalities and wages in a congested district of Chicago). New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. (copyright 1895).



Former site of McCormick Reaper Works on Chicago River at Rush Street Bridge. Bird's-eye-view of the business district of Chicago. Chicago (IL): Poole Brothers (copyright 1898).

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<http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4104c.pm001530/>



Chicago Daily News, Inc. (photographer). Haymarket Square (1910).

View of Haymarket Square on West Randolph Street in the Near West Side community area of Chicago, Illinois.

This image shows horses and wagons parked along the side of the street, and a large advertising sign for Uneeda biscuits, National Biscuit Company, in the background.

Chicago History Museum, 1601 North Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614-6038.

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Digital ID (original negative) ichicdn n056241 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/ichicdn.n056241>



Chicago Daily News, Inc. (photographer). Haymarket Square (1911).

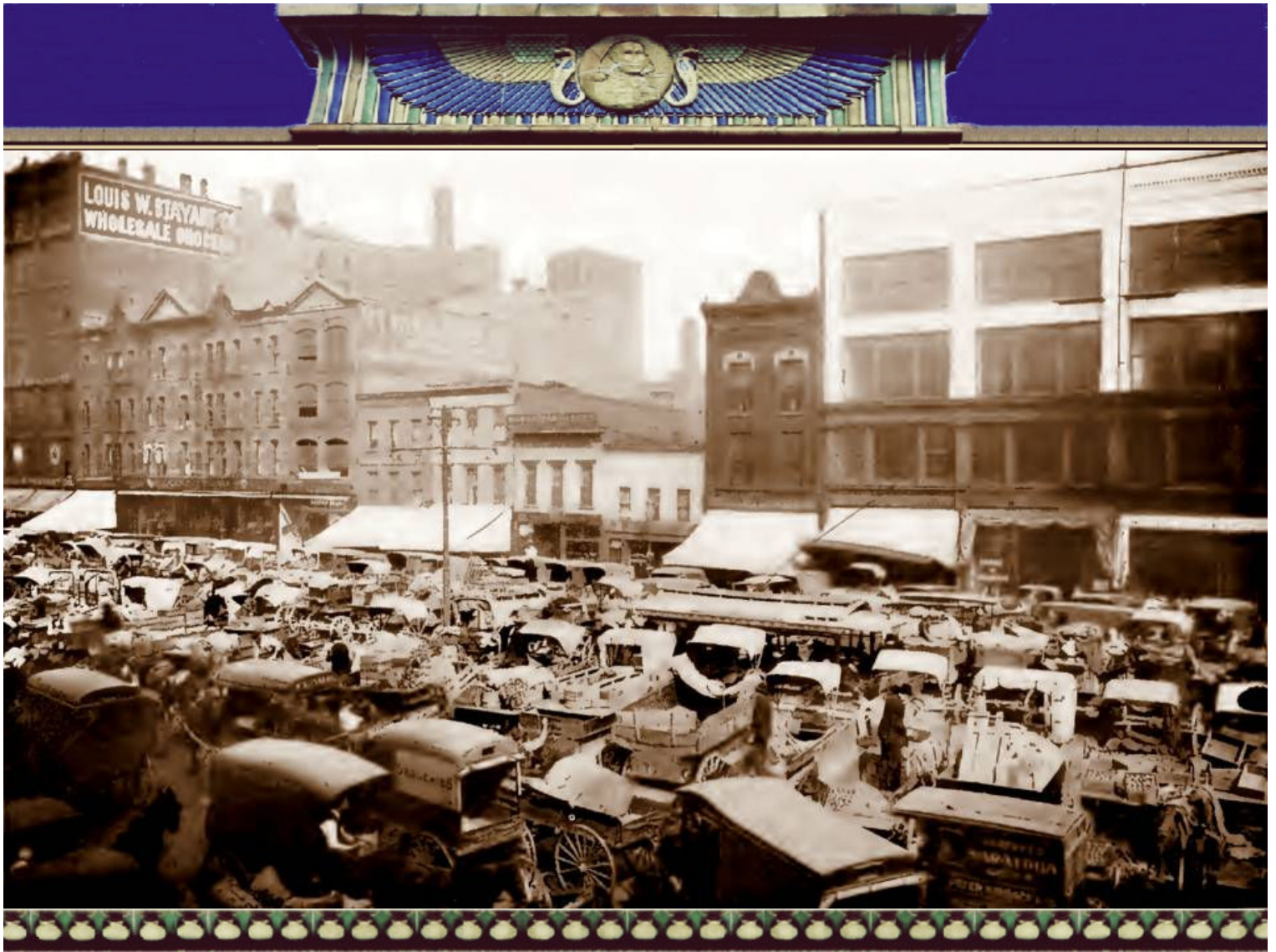
Image of Haymarket Square in the Near West Side community area of Chicago, Illinois.

View looking west on West Randolph Street from North DesPlaines Street between two lines of merchants' wagons parked along the street

Chicago History Museum, 1601 North Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614-6038.

Reproduction # DN-0057584

Digital ID (original negative) ichicdn n057584 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/ichicdn.n057584>



Haymarket Square (a view of the west Randolph Street vegetable and produce market).

page 192

Notable Men of Chicago and Their City. Chicago (IL): Chicago Daily Journal (1910).

Photographers: Waling Studios, Matzene Studios, Moffett Studios

Engravers: Reincke Kreiicker Company; Barnes Crosby Company

Call # 1077450

Bookplate: University of California (Santa Barbara) Library

Contributed by: University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

<http://www.archive.org/details/notablemenofchic00chic>



I was in Chicago only a short time.

I had a vague idea that Chicago was both better and worse than other places, that God and the devil had joined battle there, more definitely than elsewhere, that the points at issue were plainer, that there was something nearer to a straight fight in Chicago between good and evil than we find in other places.

We are here as on a darkling plain,
Swept with confused alarms
Of struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies strive by night.
(Matthew Arnold)

In Chicago I felt the armies would be less ignorant, the alarms a little less confused.

I am not sure now that this is so.

It may be quite as hard in Chicago as it is anywhere else to find out quite certainly what is right; which, in certain tangled matters, is God's side and which the devil's.

But I do not believe that the Chicago man, any more than the Belfast man, is tormented with the paralysis of indecision.

He may and very likely will do a great many things which will turn out in the end not to be good things.

Birmingham, George A. *The Conclusion of the Matter. From Dublin to Chicago.* (copyright George H. Doran Company, 1914).

Pages 267-273.

Quaife, Milo Milton (editor). *The Development of Chicago 1674-1914* (shown in a series of contemporary original narratives). Chicago: The Caxton Club (copyright 1916)

Contributed by Harvard College Library

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<http://books.google.com/>.



Haymarket Statue in Police Training Academy. Jackson 1300W, Chicago, Illinois

This 1907 photograph (Chicago History Museum, ICHI - 28783) shows Chicago police officers commemorating the twenty-second anniversary of the Haymarket Incident. The "veterans of Haymarket" are standing around a statue originally erected in 1889 with funds from the Union League Club to memorialize the officers who died on, or soon after, the May 4, 1886, incident. On May 4, 1927, a streetcar jumped its tracks (perhaps intentionally) and crashed into the monument. This original statue survived until it was blown up in October 1969, reportedly by activists from the Weather Underground. The city replaced the statue, but it was destroyed again one year later. For two years, Chicago police officers guarded the statue twenty-four hours a day, but finally the city placed it inside the courtyard of the police-training academy.

http://communitywalk.s3.amazonaws.com/assets/photos/1/82/15677_1.jpg

The Chicago Center for Working-Class Studies (CCWCS) is proud to present the Interactive Labor Trail, made possible by a generous grant from the Illinois Humanities Council. This on-line history resource builds on "The Labor Trail: Chicago's History of Working-Class Life and Struggle," a map of 140 significant locations in the history of labor, migration, and working-class culture in Chicago and Illinois. The Labor Trail is the product of a joint effort to showcase the many generations of dramatic struggles and working-class life in the Chicago area's rich and turbulent past. The Trail's neighborhood tours invite you to get acquainted with the events, places, and people -- often unsung -- who have made the city what it is today. In addition, the statewide map is just a starting point for further exploration of Illinois' labor heritage. This Interactive Labor Trail expands the number of locations and provides a greater depth of information, while giving map users the chance to add their knowledge of locations and events in the Chicago area's working-class history.

More information on the Chicago Center for Working-Class Studies is available at: www.workingclassstudies.org

The Labor Trail: Chicago's History of Working-Class Life and Struggle

Project Director: Leon Fink, University of Illinois at Chicago

Project Advisors: Tobias Higbie, Newberry Library; Lisa Oppenheim, Chicago Metro History Education Center; Liesl Miller Orenic, Dominican University

Administrative Director: Jeffrey Helgeson, University of Illinois at Chicago

Project Assistants: Aaron Max Berkowitz, University of Illinois at Chicago; John H. Flores, University of Illinois at Chicago; Erik Gellman, Northwestern University; Dan Harper, University of Illinois at Chicago; Emily LaBarbera-Twarog, University of Illinois at Chicago



Haymarket Lofts. Green Street 120N, Chicago, Illinois. (2005 March 4)



Haymarket Lofts. Green Street 120N, Chicago, Illinois. (2005 March 4)



Jenn Kleckner (UrbaneBeads) (2013). Gearing-McCormick Bridgehouse & Chicago River Museum- Open House Chicago 2012.

38bb9bf054ba50c02f943ca29f8d44ba.jpg

<http://www.pinterest.com/pin/551339179351575490/>




McCormick Harvester Machine Company Advertising Card

9999005029-l.jpg

Image ID: WHI-36369

<https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/whi/fullimage.asp?id=36369>



1847 June 10, Chicago Daily Tribune publishes first edition.

1847 August 30, Cyrus McCormick establishes reaper works in Chicago.

1848 April 10, Illinois and Michigan Canal opens.

1848 November 20, inaugural run of Galena & Chicago Union Railroad.

1855 June 18, Joseph Medill and partners buy Tribune and make it a leading anti-slavery voice.


1860 May 18, Abraham Lincoln nominated for president at Republican Convention in Chicago with critical push from Tribune.

1863 June 1, armed guards protect Tribune building from Southern sympathizers.



Timeline.

http://articles.chicagotribune.com/1997-06-10/news/9707250051_1_southern-sympathizers-state-street-store-union-stock-yards



1871 October 8, Chicago Fire leaves nearly 300 dead, 90,000 homeless and 17,450 buildings destroyed.

1881 May 22, Tribune prints entire text of newly revised, plain-English version of New Testament.

Timeline.

http://articles.chicagotribune.com/1997-06-10/news/9707250051_1_southern-sympathizers-state-street-store-union-stock-yards



In 1859, Cyrus McCormick, married Nancy 'Nettie' Fowler, a devoted Christian.


Nancy helped her husband build his harvesting company through her natural business skills.

Even after a fire destroyed their company and Cyrus wanted to give up and retire, Nancy encouraged him to rebuild the business larger than before.

Nancy McCormick nee Fowler.

<http://austingardner.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/Photo90053.jpg>

<http://austingardner.net/2012/01/26/january-26th-in-world-evangelism-history/>



After the death of her husband, Nancy used much of the wealth she had acquired from the business to start the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago.

She also donated money to over forty other schools and colleges for buildings, professors, and scholarships to train missionaries to go around the world.


The support did not end simply with schools.

Nancy Fowler also used her wealth to support individuals such as D. L. Moody, John R. Mott, and countless missionaries to Asia.



Nettie Fowler McCormick, widow of Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the mechanical reaper.*

<http://ajmuseum.tusculum.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/05/nettie-fowler-mccormick.jpg>



Tusculum College was founded in 1794; and it's the 28th oldest college in the US, the oldest college in Tennessee, and the oldest coeducational institution affiliated with the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

The 140-acre wood campus has eight buildings.

The buildings and the Tusculum Arch are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Nettie McCormick financed:

1887 McCormick Hall


1891 Craig Hall

1901 Virginia Hall

1914 Haynes Hall

1923 Gordon Hall

Tusculum College provides liberal arts education in a Judeo-Christian environment to develop students personally and prepare them for civic engagement and careers.



In 1994, Tusculum College embarked on its third century of producing effective and educated citizens.


The Carnegie Foundation selected Tusculum as a model institution for education that encourages effective citizenship.

Tusculum College is listed in the Templeton Foundation's Guide to Character Building Colleges.

In 1784, Samuel Doak established Martin's Academy which was renamed Washington College in 1795.

In 1794 Hezekiah Balch chartered Greeneville (Tennessee) College which awarded its first degree in 1808 (to Hugh Brown).

In 1816-1818, Samuel Doak and his son founded Tusculum Academy In the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains.



In 1818-1830 Samuel Witherspoon Doak built the two-story brick house that currently houses a museum.


In 1835, Tusculum Academy added a two-room log building.

In 1841, the oldest 'academic' building was built to accommodate an increase in student enrolment.

In 1844, Tusculum Academy became Tusculum College.

In 1868, G & T colleges merged to become Greenville & Tusculum College.

In 1875, Greenville & Tusculum College admitted women for the first time.



1841 "Old College" is built due to growth of student enrollment. It is the oldest "academic" building on

http://ajmuseum.tusculum.edu/?page_id=13

TUSCULUM ACADEMY: *Through the Years*

Circa 1930



The original Academy building had a wood shingled roof (above) which was covered with tin roofing (left) sometime before 1950.



Circa 1950

By the 1960's the building had fallen into disrepair and in the late 1970's the original building was replaced with a reproduction (right).



1977

Tusculum Academy log cabin

<http://ajmuseum.tusculum.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/05/tusculum-academy-page.jpg>



McCormick Hall of Tusculum College (1887)

<http://ajmuseum.tusculum.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/05/mccormick-hall.jpg>



Craig Hall of Tusculum College (1891) (photo circa 1900).

Rev. William G. Craig was Nettie McCormick's pastor and friend of the college.

<http://ajmuseum.tusculum.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/05/craig-hall.jpg>



Virginia Hall of Tusculum College (1901) (photo 1902).

The building is named for McCormick's daughter, Mary Virginia. Architect Louis Sullivan, an associate of the McCormick family, designed Virginia Hall. It was the first Tusculum College building to include baths and furnace heat.

<http://ajmuseum.tusculum.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/05/virginia.jpg>



Haynes Hall of Tusculum College (1914) (photo circa 1920).

Landon C. Haynes was a Tusculum faculty member for 65 years.

<http://ajmuseum.tusculum.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/05/haynes-hall.jpg>



Gordon Hall (or Rankin Hall) (1923) (photo circa 1935).

The building is named for a member of the McCormick family. Nettie McCormick died later in 1923 and it is the last building her donations financed at Tusculum College.

<http://ajmuseum.tusculum.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/05/gordon-hall.jpg>



Chicago Daily News (photographer); Healy, George Peter Alexander (1813-1894) (painter). Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick, Sr. (1913 January 20).

Chicago History Museum, 1601 North Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614-6038.

Reproduction # DN-0060101

Digital ID (original negative) ichicdn n060101 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/ichicdn.n060101>



Nettie Fowler McCormick with daughter, Anita McCormick Blaine, and grandson, Emmons Blaine, Jr.,

<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/whi/fullimage.asp?id=11078>
0305003129-l.jpg



Nettie Fowler McCormick on Easter Sunday leaving Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago with her great-nephew, Chauncey Brooks McCormick (1884-1954) and her grandson, Harold Fowler McCormick, Jr. (1898-1972). (1914 April 12).

Image ID 43139

McCormick - International Harvester Collection

<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/whi/fullRecord.asp?id=43139>

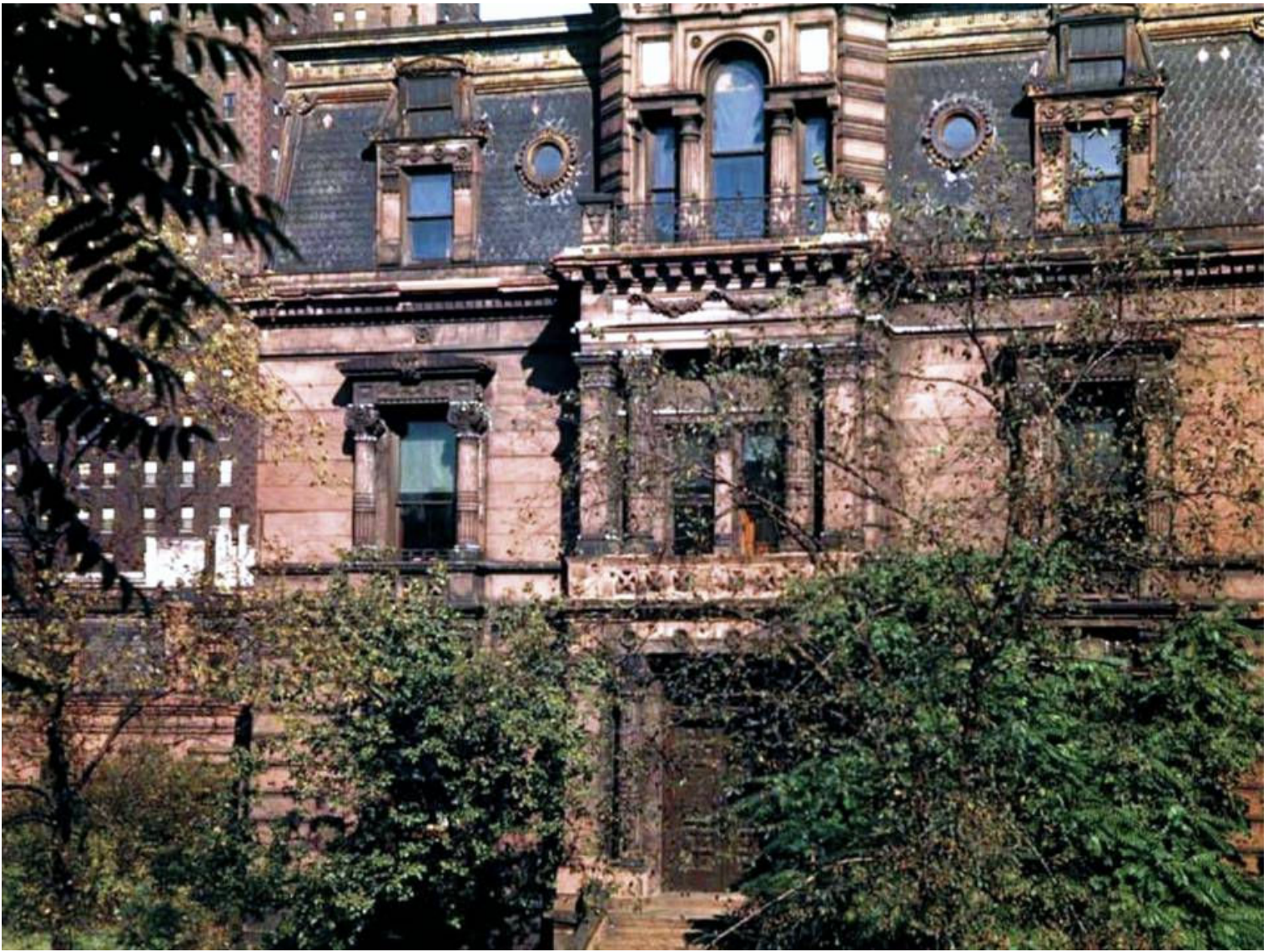
0305004256-l.jpg



Chicago Daily News, Inc. (photographer). Home of Cyrus Hall McCormick. 675 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois (1924 April 26).

Exterior view of the home of Cyrus Hall McCormick, the inventor of the mechanical reaper, located at 675 North Rush Street in the Near North Side community area of Chicago, Illinois. The Allerton Club can be seen behind the residence.

DN-0076818, Chicago Daily News negatives collection.
Chicago History Museum, 1601 North Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614-6038.
(original negative) ichicdn n076818 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/ichicdn.n076818>



Cyrus McCormick's mansion in McCormickville, (West of Michigan Ave.) on Chicago's Near North side (photograph circa 1940-1950).

Demolished.

posted by Todd Protzman-Davis (2008 February 19)

The Villa Turicum Blog

Dedicated to Edith Rockefeller McCormick & the Villa Turicum

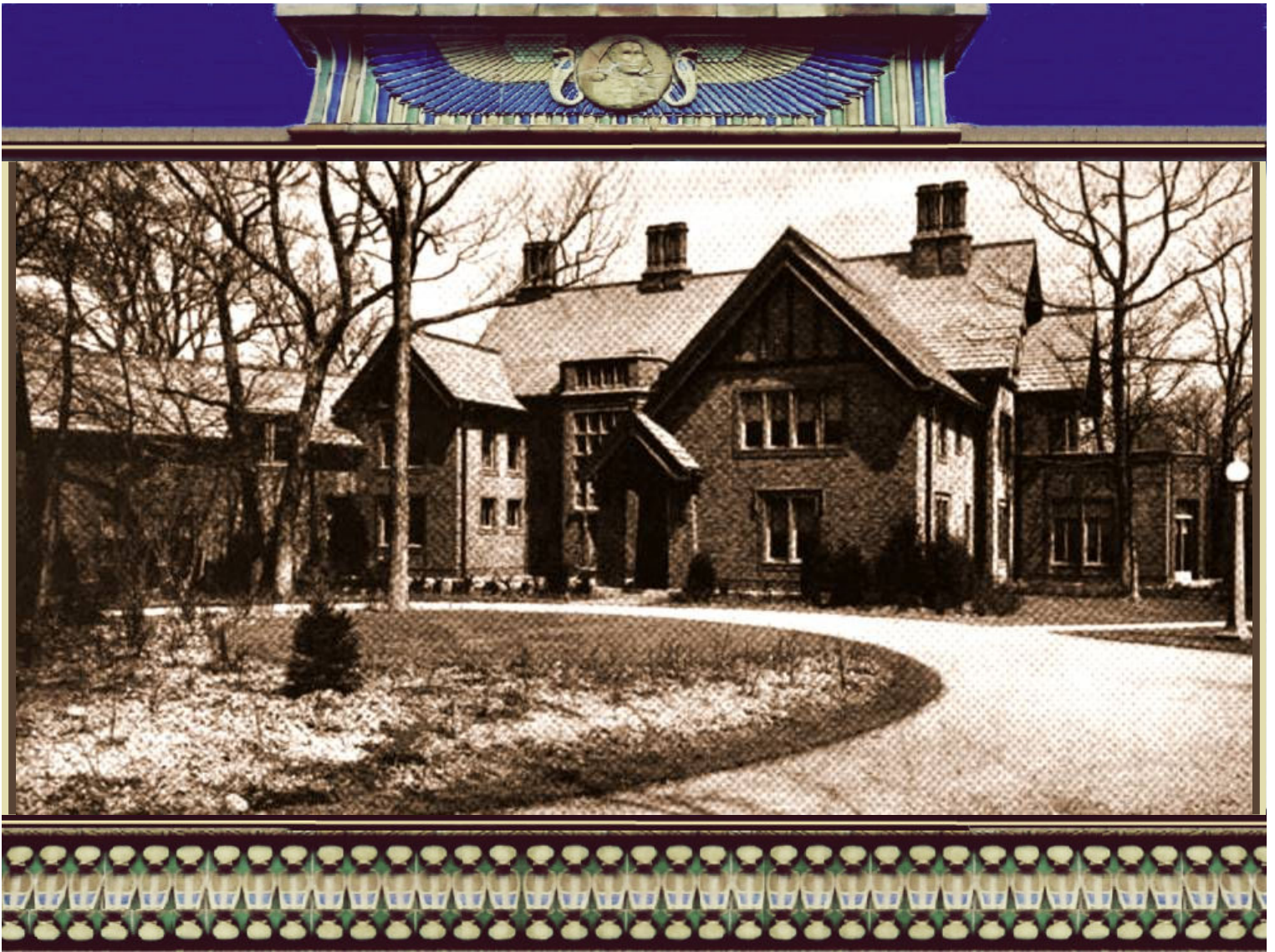
http://bp3.blogger.com/_9YSJogewwE8/R7tH8k1EUWI/AAAAAAAAABWE/NCINuW95bDI/s1600-h/mccormick8.jpg



Chicago Daily News, Inc. (photographer). Cyrus Hall McCormick home, Lake Forest, Illinois (1922).

View of debris in front of the home of Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of the mechanical reaper, located in Lake Forest, Illinois. The driveway is very muddy and the house appears to be boarded-up in places.

DN-0074140, Chicago Daily News negatives collection.
Chicago History Museum, 1601 North Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614-6038.
(original negative) ichicdn n074140 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/ichicdn.n074140>



House-in-the-Woods (photograph circa 1918).

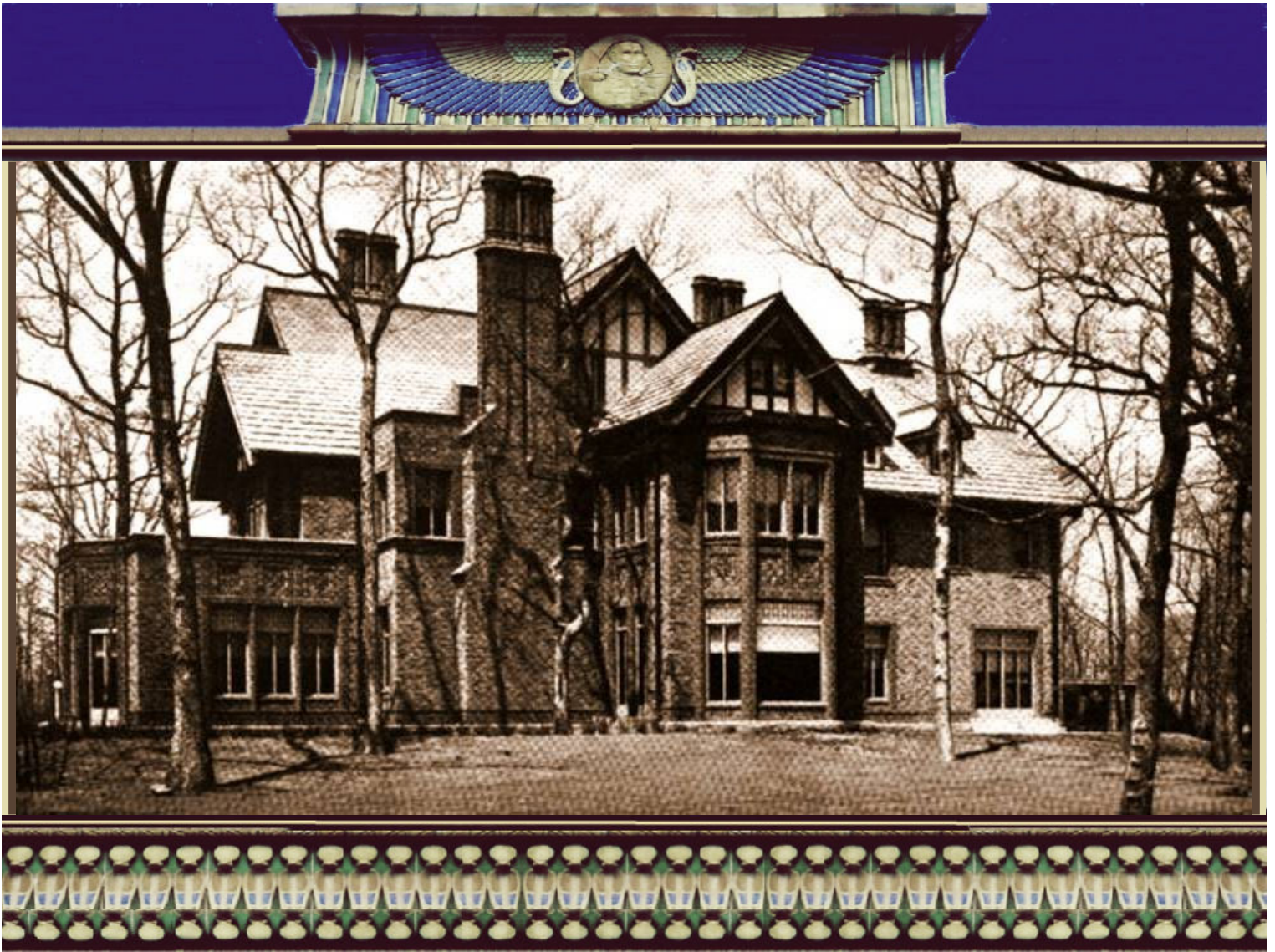
Nancy Fowler McCormick (Mrs. Cyrus H.) resident in Lake Forest, Illinois.

Designed by Dwight H. Perkins of Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton circa 1916.

Mrs. McCormick's daughter, Anita McCormick Blaine, widow of Emmons Blaine, inherited House in the Woods when Mrs. McCormick died in 1923.

http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-2UWGLXZQe9g/UOXdKc29_Cl/AAAAAAS6w/Jj2HXe1-tuU/s1600/McCormick+1.jpg

<http://www.beyondthegildedage.com/2013/01/house-in-woods.html>



House-in-the-Woods (photograph circa 1918).

Nancy Fowler McCormick (Mrs. Cyrus H.) resident in Lake Forest, Illinois.

Designed by Dwight H. Perkins of Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton circa 1916.

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<http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-RuefoJQajAU/UOXdLqsgNII/AAAAAAS64/jos6A1mZzns/s1600/McCormick+3.jpg>

<http://www.beyondthegildedage.com/2013/01/house-in-woods.html>



Leander James McCormick, one of the founders of the great Chicago manufactory of harvesting machines, was the son of Robert and Mary Ann (Hall) McCormick, and born on the family estate in Virginia, known as the Walnut Grove Farm, February 8, 1819.

The McCormicks emigrated originally from the north of Ireland, and settled in the Old Dominion, and like most of the Scotch-Irish race, were a thrifty, God-fearing people, who trained their children after the strict customs of the Presbyterians of those days.

Robert McCormick, the father, also inherited the sturdy mentality of his Scotch forefathers, being noted for the extent of his historical and scientific knowledge, as well as for his mechanical genius.

Between the years 1809 and 1825, he constructed various reapers and tested them on the family estate, but the machines were not a practical success until the late twenties, when he invented and applied what is known as the vibrating sickle and horizontal reel.

A number of these improved machines were built previous to 1844; in that year twenty-five were constructed; in 1845, fifty; and in 1846 seventy-five.

The elder McCormick was a man of great energy and business capacity and developed many large interests outside of those connected with the manufacture of his inventions; in fact, his affairs were so expanded that the panic of 1837 caused him serious embarrassment, and it required the united efforts of the family to lift the debt from the estate.

pages 971-974

Waterman, Arba N. (editor & author). Historical Review of Chicago and Cook County (and selected biography), volume III. Chicago/ New York: The Lewis Publishing Company (1908)

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In the meantime, Leander J. McCormick, who most strongly inherited the mechanical and inventive genius of his father, had become his father's assistant in the shop as well as in the sale of reapers, horse-power machinery, blacksmith's bellows and other tools, and soon after his father's decease, in association with his brother Cyrus H., he commenced the systematic establishment of the reaper in the western markets.

In 1846 the reaper works were established in Chicago; the first in the west.

In 1847 William B. Ogden and Charles M. Gray joined the McCormicks in the venture, but remained in the business but a short time.

In 1850 William S. McCormick joined the business.

From the first, Leander was the mechanical power of the enterprise, and in the spring of 1848, he removed his family to Chicago, and assumed the entire management of the manufacturing department, acquiring a one-sixth interest in the business.

From 1850 to 1859 he held the same position on a salary.

In 1859 he and his brother, William S., became interested in the business to the extent of one-fourth each, the firm becoming C.H. McCormick & Bros.

At the death of William S., in September, 1865, Leander J. acquired a one-third interest.

pages 971-974

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By the Great Fire of 1871 Leander J. McCormick lost not only his home and other valuable property, but his share in the great reaper works, which were then located on the north side, near the mouth of the river.

It is due to the energy and practical ability of Mr. McCormick that the new and far more extensive works on the west side were so promptly completed, as he personally planned and superintended their construction.

In fact, it will be found that in all the years which covered the establishment and the most remarkable development of the business, it was Leander J. McCormick who met all such crises with his indomitable will, his untiring energy and his genius for practical accomplishment.

It was in the apparent seclusion of his workshop that he conceived and tested many of the inventions which made the McCormick harvesting machinery a world leader of its kind, and at his death in Chicago, February 20, 1900, he was recognized by those conversant with the facts as one of the greatest promoters of industrial Chicago.

During the later years of his life, although Mr. McCormick was vice president of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, he took no active part in the business, and at his final withdrawal in 1889, his former investments in the concern were primarily placed in business properties in the central district, and at the death of Mr. McCormick his estate, which had vastly increased in value, was placed under the management of his son, R. Hall McCormick.

pages 971-974

Waterman, Arba N. (editor & author). Historical Review of Chicago and Cook County (and selected biography), volume III. Chicago/ New York: The Lewis Publishing Company (1908)

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The deceased was a man of marked honor in all his business connections, and his life outside of that field was founded on the highest plane of probity and broad justice.

He was one of the organizers of the South Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, in 1854, but afterwards returned to the mother body, the North Presbyterian Church, and died a firm believer in the faith of his family and his boyhood.

To the last he retained a warm affection for his native state, and one of his generous acts, for which the Old Dominion will long remember him, was his donation to the University of Virginia of its twenty-six inch telescope, which at that time was the largest in the world, and which has since been brought continually into requisition in the cause of science and higher education.

Robert Hall McCormick, for a number of years a partner in the firm of C.H. & L.J. McCormick and in the incorporated business of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, is the eldest son of Leander J. McCormick, one of the founders of the great industry with which the family name will always be associated.

Mr. McCormick is a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia, born on the 6th of September, 1847.

He was brought by his parents to Chicago when he was about a year old.

He was received his education in the preparatory and collegiate departments of the old Chicago university.

pages 971-974

Waterman, Arba N. (editor & author). Historical Review of Chicago and Cook County (and selected biography), volume III. Chicago/ New York: The Lewis Publishing Company (1908)

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In 1871 he entered the business of C.H. & L.J. McCormick; August, 1875, he was admitted as a partner, and continued as such until the incorporation of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, August 10, 1879, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the manufacturing department.

During the years 1875 and 1876 Mr. McCormick personally experimented with the self-binder in the wheat fields of the west and southwest, and made, in both reaper and binder, improvements which were adopted and patented by the firm.

At the Centennial Exposition of 1876, he was in full charge of the field exhibits of the McCormick harvesting machinery.

Under his guidance the self-binder so completely demonstrated its superiority over the other machines on the market as to offer to the agricultural world a revelation in labor-saving machinery.

In 1889 he and his father disposed of their united interests in the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, withdrawing entirely from the business.

Their former investments in the harvesting business were largely placed in real estate, centrally located in Chicago, and selected by R. Hall McCormick.

These properties have since greatly increased in value, and on the death of his father he was made sole trustee of the estate.

pages 971-974

Waterman, Arba N. (editor & author). Historical Review of Chicago and Cook County (and selected biography), volume III. Chicago/ New York: The Lewis Publishing Company (1908)

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Mr. McCormick's tastes are as artistic as they are practical and businesslike.

He has made a special study of the British school of art, and his residence at 124 Rush street, north side, is embellished with rare specimens of this school.

Works from his collection have been exhibited in Washington, Philadelphia, Omaha and other large cities, and his entire collection in the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, and also in Boston.

In acknowledgement of the latter, he was appointed honorary member of the Copley Society of Boston.

He has compiled a biographical and descriptive catalogue of his collection, which has a place in the chief galleries of the United States and Europe.

Mr. McCormick is a member of the Chicago, Onwentsia, and Saddle and Cycle clubs, of Chicago; the New York Yacht Club, of New York; the Kebo Valley and Reading Room and Swimming Pool clubs, of Bar Harbor, Maine, where he has an attractive summer home.

He was one of the pioneer four-in-hand drivers of the west, having been one of the three who drove their coaches the opening day of the Washington Park club, in 1884.

He is also interested in yachting and automobiling.

Mr. McCormick is a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago, and a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

pages 971-974

Waterman, Arba N. (editor & author). Historical Review of Chicago and Cook County (and selected biography), volume III. Chicago/ New York: The Lewis Publishing Company (1908)

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<http://books.google.com/>



Chicago dock (1904).

Might be Rush Street bridge and site of former McCormick Works in background.

Library of Congress



Lunchtime at the McCormick Works, Blue Island and Western, 1905, Chicago.

Calumet 412

A Pictorial Love Letter to the city and people of Chicago

tumblr_mh55coziGk1r79v1io1_1280

<http://calumet412.com/post/41369316637/lunchtime-at-the-mccormick-works-blue-island-and>



In 1880, William Deering - who had done business in Maine and New York as a dry-goods wholesaler and then established a rival harvester factory southwest of Chicago at Plano, Illinois - moved his harvester factory to Chicago.

In the late 1890s, the Deerings and McCormicks began to consider a merger.

The Deering plant on Fullerton (1700 west) employed 7,000 people.

The McCormick plant on Blue Island (2300 west) employed 5,000 people.

The Plano Manufacturing plant (West Pullman) employed 1,400 people.

In 1902, the International Harvester company merged McCormick, Deering, Plano, and two smaller farm equipment makers.

The new company was capitalized at \$120 million and dominated the American market.

As its name suggests, it also had an important position in world markets.

In 1910, when IH grossed about \$100 million in annual sales, it had over 17,000 workers in the Chicago area, making it the leading employer in the region.

It had established Wisconsin Steel on the far south side and additional plants in Sweden, Russia and Germany.



Chicago Daily News (photographer). Deering Reaper Works. Fullerton 1734W, Chicago, Illinois (1910).

Men standing in front of a fence in front of an street between two Deering Reaper Works buildings.

Chicago Daily News negatives collection

Chicago Historical Society, Clark Street at North Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614-6071.

Reproduction # DN-0008714

Digital ID (original negative) ichicdn n008714

found at http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/l?cdn:42::/temp/~ammem_mS1F::displayType=1:m856sd=ichicdn:m856sf=n008714:@@



Chicago Daily News (photographer). Deering Reaper Works. Fullerton 1734W, Chicago, Illinois (1910).

Exterior view of the Deering Reaper Works which was located at 1734 Fullerton Avenue in the Lincoln Park community area of Chicago, Illinois. The Deering Works was part of the International Harvester Co. A horse drawn cart is moving along the street running by the facility.

Chicago Daily News negatives collection

Chicago Historical Society, Clark Street at North Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614-6071.

Reproduction # DN-0008773

Digital ID (original negative) ichicdn n008773

found at http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/l?cdn:33:./temp/~ammem_mS1F::displayType=1:m856sd=ichicdn:m856sf=n008773:@@@



Harvester Building. Michigan at Harrison, Chicago, Illinois

In 1902, Cyrus McCormick's company was merged with a few others in the business and became International Harvester. Today it's known as Navistar International Corporation. (<http://www.domu.com/chicago/history-map/cyrus-hall-mccormick>)

page 187

Notable Men of Chicago and Their City. Chicago (IL): Chicago Daily Journal (1910).

Photographers: Walinger Studios, Matzene Studios, Moffett Studios

Engravers: Reincke Kreiicker Company; Barnes Crosby Company

Call # 1077450

Bookplate: University of California (Santa Barbara) Library

Contributed by: University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

<http://www.archive.org/details/notablemenofchic00chic>



Historic American Engineering Record (creator). Photo 11. Regeneration. Mural commemorating the rebuilding of Chicago after the Great Fire. Michigan Avenue bridge. (after 1968). Survey # HAER IL-37.

Chicago River Bascule Bridge, Michigan Avenue, Spanning Chicago River at North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Cook County, IL

Initial construction 1920.

Call # HAER ILL, 16-CHIG, 129-

Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey

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Call # HAER ILL, 16-CHIG, 129-

Call # HAER ILL, 16-CHIG, 129-11

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/il0630.photos.037153p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/il/il0600/il0630/photos/037153pv.jpg>



(left side of panoramic photo) McCormick Plant, Chicago, Illinois. Bird's eye view, Chicago/ New York/ Washington: George R. Lawrence Company (copyright 1907 May 22). No known restrictions on publication.



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(right side of panoramic photo) McCormick Plant, Chicago, Illinois. Bird's eye view, Chicago/ New York/ Washington: George R. Lawrence Company (copyright 1907 May 22). No known restrictions on publication.



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Old Fort Dearborn with surroundings in 1856. Chicago (IL): Rufus Blanchard (circa 1880). No known restrictions on publication.

Print shows a blockhouse at center with a lighthouse to the left, a large tree in the right foreground and a smaller building labeled "Lake House" behind it. There are smokestacks and masts on a side-wheeler labeled "The Traveler", possibly at dock, beyond the lighthouse, and a large building in the background.

"History of Fort Dearborn" written by Rufus Blanchard.

During the War of 1812 the United States government ordered the military to evacuate Fort Dearborn. On August 15, 1812, Captain Nathan Heald, who commanded the Fort, left with his troops for Fort Wayne. The entourage was ambushed by Native Americans and the Fort was burned to the ground. It was rebuilt in 1816.

Exchange; Chicago Historical Society; 1959 June.

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Call # PGA - Blanchard (R.)-Old Fort Dearborn (B size) [P&P]

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2012645255/>

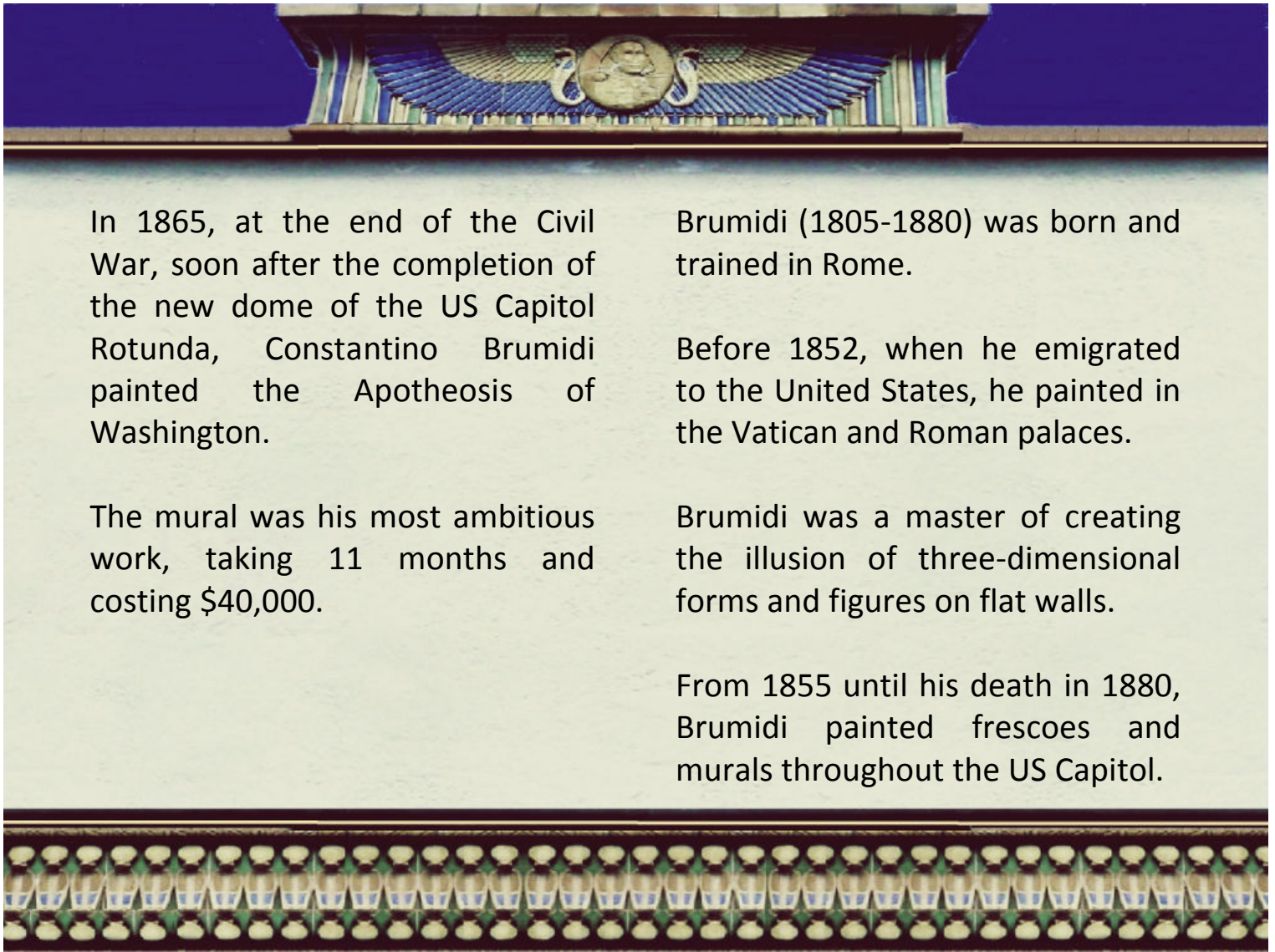
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/pnp/cph/3b00000/3b05000/3b05300/3b05387u.tif>



Chicago in 1820. Chicago (IL): Chicago Lithographing Co. (H. Herke copyright 1867). No known restrictions on publication.

Print showing Native Americans engaged in fur trading on the banks of a river or lake at the settlement of Chicago.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print>
Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-03605 (digital file from original print) LC-USZC2-1749 (color film copy slide) LC-USZ62-42434 (b&w film copy neg.)
Call # PGA - Chicago Lithographing Co.--Chicago in 1820 (C size) [P&P]
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2009633650/>
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/03600/03605v.jpg>



In 1865, at the end of the Civil War, soon after the completion of the new dome of the US Capitol Rotunda, Constantino Brumidi painted the Apotheosis of Washington.

The mural was his most ambitious work, taking 11 months and costing \$40,000.

Brumidi (1805-1880) was born and trained in Rome.

Before 1852, when he emigrated to the United States, he painted in the Vatican and Roman palaces.

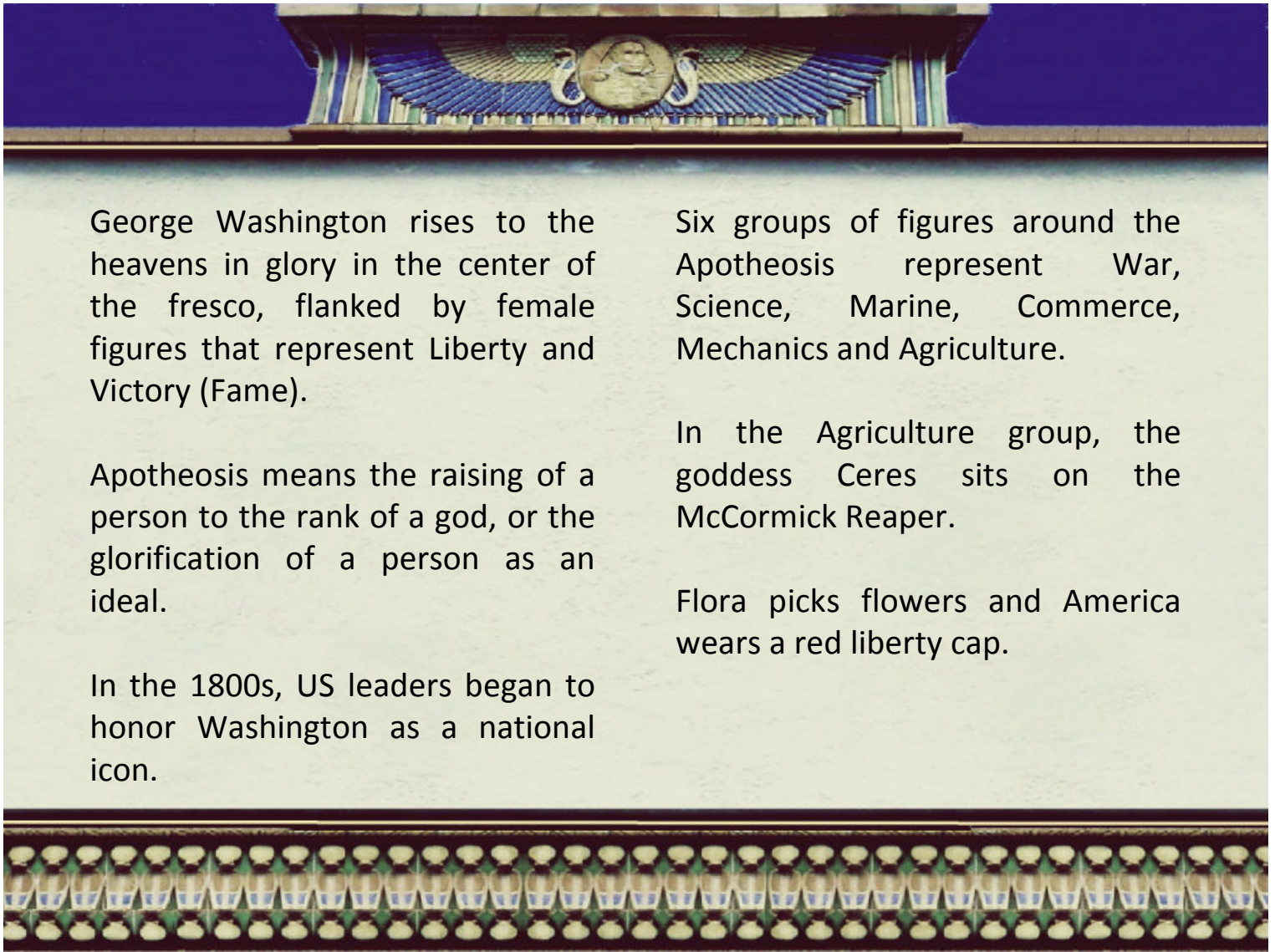
Brumidi was a master of creating the illusion of three-dimensional forms and figures on flat walls.

From 1855 until his death in 1880, Brumidi painted frescoes and murals throughout the US Capitol.

Architect of the Capitol (author). The Apotheosis of Washington. in Explore Capitol Hill.

<http://www.aoc.gov/capitol-hill/other-paintings-and-murals/apotheosis-washington>

http://ajmuseum.tusculum.edu/?page_id=13



George Washington rises to the heavens in glory in the center of the fresco, flanked by female figures that represent Liberty and Victory (Fame).

Apotheosis means the raising of a person to the rank of a god, or the glorification of a person as an ideal.

In the 1800s, US leaders began to honor Washington as a national icon.

Six groups of figures around the Apotheosis represent War, Science, Marine, Commerce, Mechanics and Agriculture.

In the Agriculture group, the goddess Ceres sits on the McCormick Reaper.

Flora picks flowers and America wears a red liberty cap.

Architect of the Capitol (author). The Apotheosis of Washington. in Explore Capitol Hill.

<http://www.aoc.gov/capitol-hill/other-paintings-and-murals/apotheosis-washington>

http://ajmuseum.tusculum.edu/?page_id=13



Brumidi, Constantino (painter) (1805-1880). Agriculture. The Apotheosis of Washington, U.S. Capitol Rotunda Dome (1865).

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Architect of the Capitol - Explore Capitol Hill.

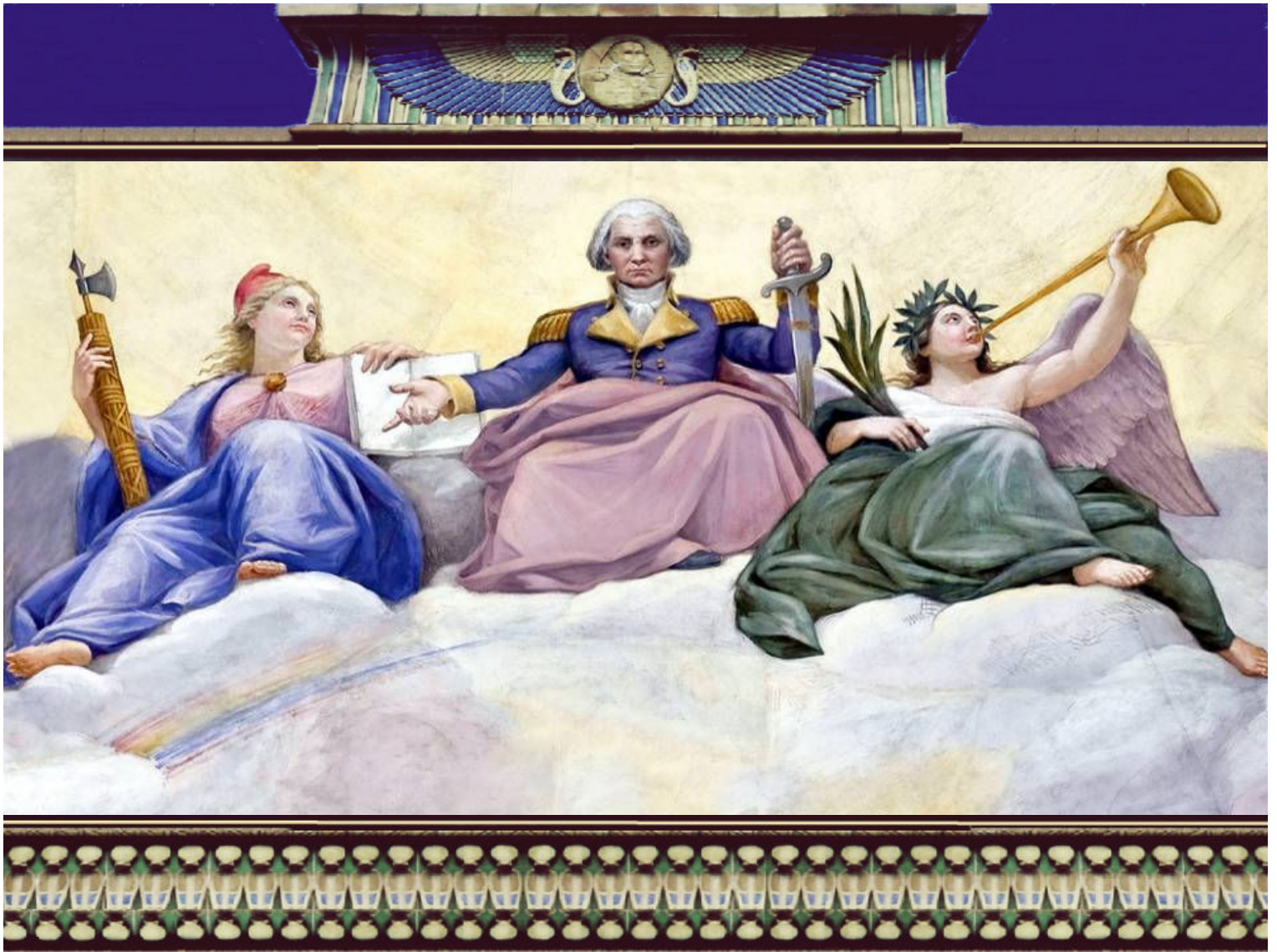
<http://www.aoc.gov/capitol-hill/other-paintings-and-murals/apotheosis-washington>

Also:

McCormick Reaper in the U.S. Capitol Building

1865b.jpg

<http://www.navistar.com/navistar/whoweare/heritage#1901>



Brumidi, Constantino (painter) (1805-1880). George Washington. The Apotheosis of Washington, U.S. Capitol Rotunda Dome (1865).

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Architect of the Capitol - Explore Capitol Hill.
<http://www.aoc.gov/capitol-hill/other-paintings-and-murals/apotheosis-washington>