

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

NUMBER 142

SIX BOMBS IN LINGG'S CELL.

Startling Discovery Made in the Cook County Jail.

ENGEL TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF.

Sheriff Matson Makes an Examination of the Anarchists' Quarters and Finds a Box of Deadly Dynamite Missiles.

Dynamite Discovered.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—The cells of the seven condemned anarchists in the county jail were searched to-day and six loaded bombs were found hidden away in a wooden box which was concealed under a pile of newspapers in the corner of Lingg's cell. Some time ago Sheriff Matson decided to search and clean out the cells of the seven prisoners and to-day was set for the examination. Word was received by the sheriff to the friends of the condemned saying that no admittance would be given at the jail and this morning the entire force of deputy sheriffs reported at the jail for duty. It was shortly after 9:30 o'clock when Lingg and Engel were lead from their cells to the "consultation cage" and the search began. Engel's cell was first entered and thoroughly explored and the clothing hanging around the cell searched but beyond a few empty cigar boxes, some fruit, books and papers, nothing was found.

The deputy sheriffs entered Lingg's cell while its former occupant planted himself in a corner of his temporary prison and watched them with eager eyes. He was pale as death and trembled like an aspen leaf as the searchers moved around in the little stone wall room. Suddenly two of the three men jumped out into the corridor while the third man held at arm's length a small wooden box which he carefully carried to the jail office and had on Jailer Foltz's desk. The box contained six pieces of gas pipe each about six or seven inches in length. It was filled with some heavy substance and plugged at both ends. Jailer Foltz picked up one which was closed at one end with a round iron stopper and one of the officers pronounced it a veritable dynamite bomb. Just then Sheriff Matson arrived at the jail and ordered that the dangerous weapons be replaced in the box and sent to a chemist for analysis, though there was no doubt as to the result of the examination. Then the search was continued, but beyond a quantity of rubbish nothing could be found. Then the cells of Fischer, Parsons, Spies, Schwab and Fielden were searched in the order named, but no contraband articles of any kind were found. It was decided, however, that it was best to change cells and accordingly four apartments on the lower tier were cleaned out. Number 11, which is directly in front of the entrance of the jail, and between two rows of iron gratings, in which space three men are on guard night and day, was prepared for Lingg's reception, and there the bomb manufacturer was locked up. He was given his bed, table, books and writing materials, but every article required for his comfort was immediately set down and began to work, keeping at work all day until it was too dark to see. The others, with the exception of Schwab and Fielden, were also removed to new cells and no letters or dispatches received or sent until they are carefully examined. A special man will watch each of the prisoners from this time forward.

Outwardly the great sensation of the day was over and the jail. There was an air of mystery all morning which was not explained before 2 o'clock. Admittance was denied to everyone. Mrs. Schwab and Engel brought over baskets containing dinner for the prisoners and left them with Lingg. Lingg's mother slept close by his basket. Twenty of the officers of the central detail were in the squad room when a reporter entered and told them the news. Instantly there was a storm of indignation. The officers recalled the name of the Haymarket riot, and there was not one expression of comment on the subject. One lieutenant sarcastically remarked: "Well they ought to pardon Lingg any way."

The questions around the office statements was that whatever might be the fate of the others, Lingg's doom was sealed and he would have to go to the gallows. It is doubtful if the condemned men will longer be allowed to enjoy the privilege of reading the daily paper. It was agreed that the editor of the advertising columns might easily be utilized as a means of communication in cipher between them and outsiders and in all probability they will be deprived of this principal pleasure.

The bombs found in Lingg's cell were given to Captain Schaeck, it appears. That officer this evening reports that they appeared to have been designed for use by some of the condemned as agents of self destruction. They were meant for the destruction of everything we who are frequent visitors to the city as far as their names are concerned, as they fit perfectly with lead, zinc, antimony and similar compositions calculated to produce blood poisoning wherever a wound was made. One end was fixed a cap and fuse, while the other end commanded a fuse to be pulled. Captain Schaeck surmises it was the intention of Lingg as well as of the other three, who have refused communication, to put one end of the bomb in the mouth and light the fuse like a cigar. The resulting explosion would, it is believed, prove fatal.

LATER.—Late to-night another remarkable feature of the matter came to light, which explains why the search of the cells happened so late to-day. It is asserted that late last night the death watch in murderer's row, where the condemned men were confined, heard groans coming from Engel's cell. Stepping to the door of the condemned cell, he found the stonily and gaunt face of Lingg looking out through public sentiment to some extent. On the other hand there is no doubt that the refusal of some men to ask a communication of sentence has alienated much of the sympathy that they would otherwise have had.

Many of the condemned men are resolutions now from immigrant societies and anarchist circles abroad are violent in their denunciations of the Illinois judiciary. The supreme court of this state has been so much misrepresented by a portion of the press in Europe and its decision so generally regarded as a miscarriage of justice. The Illinois has just sent copies of the decision in the anarchist case to the United States ministers in Europe and all the leading journals of the Trans-Atlantic press.

American Residents Threatened. MARSHALL, Nov. 6.—At a violent meeting of anarchists here to-day a resolution was adopted to warn Americans in France of vengeance in event of the execution of the condemned Chicago anarchists. A copy of the resolution was conveyed by deputation to the American consulate. The consul was absent and the deputation retired quietly.

Railroad Rioters. ZANESVILLE, O., Nov. 6.—There was great excitement to-day over a struggle between two railroad companies for terminal facilities. The struggle between the men assumed such a serious aspect that the governor was appealed to and he ordered out the militia. This quieted the rioters and all is now serene.

A BATTLE WITH THE CROWS.

Chief Sword Bearer and Corporal Thompson Among the Killed.

THE HOSTILES PUT TO FLIGHT.
General Ruger Proves That He Will Stand No Trifling—A Two Hour Fight—Trouble Faced from Deaf Bull.

Matters Come to a Head.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 6.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The Crow Indian affair came to a head yesterday, resulting in the complete rout of the Indian forces. The Indians had a big council in the morning among themselves and proclaimed any intention to fight. General Ruger sent, about 10 a.m., James Campbell and Interpreter "Tobacco Jake" down to the Indian camp to learn their intention. The invitation was responded to by ten chiefs, with Pretty Eagle as spokesman. General Armstrong first spoke, telling them that he had been sent by the Great Father to settle the trouble with the Crows, but that they had been bad and they must give up these bad men to the soldiers, and as they had been bad turned the matter over entirely to General Ruger, who would deal with them as he saw fit. Pretty Eagle said: "We will give up Sword Bearer, but we cannot give up the others that are wanted." General Ruger then said: "I want all of the seven that fired into the agency buildings and I will give them one hour and a half to come in." He then told Crazy Head that he must bring his son, who was one of them. Crazy Head replied that they would go back to the camp and talk to Sword Bearer. General Ruger said: "That is all I have to say." Ames Campbell then returned to the Indian camp with the Indians, but returned shortly, saying that a council was being held. The troops were held in readiness, and the Indians were patiently watched by the command until the time was up. The Indians in the meantime had formed into a long line and the medicine man could be seen riding up and down arranging them. A few scattering shots were then fired into the air. The time being up General Ruger sent troops E and K down the valley on the left flank of the Indians, where they were met by about half of the Indians gathered in the war party which numbered about 1,500. A red hot skirmish then resulted in which Corporal Charles Thompson was killed, Private Eugene Mallory slightly wounded and Private Clark thrown from his horse and his shoulder dislocated. These were followed by Captain R. W. Powers and Lieutenant Andrew K. Thompson of the Cavalry. A running fight ensued, the Indians retreating, some to the peaceful gathering near the agency and others crossing the river and taking to the hills. Sword Bearer made a final stand at the creek bottom, fighting furiously, and drove off the agency in which he and probably some of his followers were killed. This was the result of the skirmish fire of troop G. First cavalry, commanded by Captain E. Kuphan and Lieutenant J. B. Alsop. Sword Bearer, who was brought to him by a man who was a direct support of Swan Bear, the Indian killed, took revenge on the whites as soon as opportunity afforded. He is to be arrested and if he resists may go to the seat of the dead chief. It is hoped by many that he will be tried at St. Paul. No one will be allowed to visit any of the condemned in the cage, and if any interviews are granted it will be only to near relatives and in the presence of the jail officials. No letter will be allowed to any of the condemned to be sent and no letters or dispatches received or sent until they are carefully examined. A special man will watch each of the prisoners from this time forward.

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