WHITE WINGS.

the Anglo - Russian

Gladstone and Granville Discuss the Situation.

Diplomatic Efforts.

Courting for Peace.

The Policy to be Pursued in Establishing Limits in the Disputed Territory-Other Foreign News.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS,

GLADSTONE SEES NO DIFFICULTIES. Gladstone stated in the house of commons this afternon that no communication had passed between Russia and England in regard to the eccupation of Port Hamilton island. In to the eccupation of Port Hamilton island. In response to a question by Sir Stafford Northcote, Gladstone said that all impediments in the way of a friendly prosecution of correspondence between Russia and England on the Afghan question appeared to have been removed. The governments he said, were now ready to refer to the soverign of some friendly state any difficulties which might be found to exist in regard to the agreement of the 17th of March, with a view of a settlement of the matter in a mode consistent with the honor of both sides. Continuing, Gladstone said that both Russia and England were prepared to resume forthwith in London communications on the main points on the line of delimiting the Afghan frontier, but the details had to be examined and traced on the spot in conformtly with the conditions

on the line of delimiting the Afghan frontier, but the details had to be examined and traced on the spot in conformity with the conditions formally agreed upon. "Russia," said the premier, 'has expressed herself willing to agree to the removal of the Russian outposts."

Referring again to the subject of a resumption of communications in London, in England and Russia, Mr. Gladstone said that they would be much facilitated by the full and exact knowledge which the government mow possessed of the ameer's views since the meeting between him and Earl Dufferis, and the valuable topographic information which had since reached England. Sir Charles Dieke, president of the local government board, announced for the government that it was imporative, in the interests of the country, that the house proceed at once with a vote of credit. A number of members at once put interrogatories to the gavernment concerning the worthiness of the reports of Gen. Sir Peter Lunnden and Gen. Komarolf. Mr. Gladstone answered in detail stating in substance that the dispute of the Peojdeh incident had never been a question of trial of any officer but one which concerned the hone of the two governments involved in the March agreement. It was not in the power of either party to the agreement to claim the right of interpretation. The speaker believed the agreement to claim the right of interpretation. The speaker believed the agreement would be found sufficiently clear.

Lord Randolph Churchill, the young conseavative leader now arose and launched into a savage assault on the government. The agreement would be found sufficiently clear. Lord Randolph Churchill, the young conseavative leader now arose and launched into a savage assault on the government. The agreement would be found sufficiently clear. The government," cried out his lordship, "has made a base and cowardly surrender of every point at issue to Russia, I greatly fear that as a result we have lost India." Lord

"has made a base and cowardly surrender of every point at issue to Russia. I greatly fear that as a result we have lost India." Lord Randolph continuing, said that he protested against the conduct of the government in submitting the vote of credit on Monday last without giving the slightest indication of their repolicy and the exact point at issue with Russia. The latter, he continued, had been for a long time breaking the agreement of 1873 with respect to Central Asiv In regard to the Aighaus, Lord Chuchill insisted that the Russians long ago passed the boun-dary which they had promised to respect as dary which they had promised to respect as the rightful frontier line of the ameer's dominioa. In 1882 a series of pledges were voluntaly given by Russio concerning the boundary and all of them had been deliberate-

Mr. Henry Labouchere, radical, moved that the vote of credit be reduced from \$55,-000,000 to \$35,000,000. The motion was rejected—yeas, 29; nays, 79. The majority included the conservative leader. The Parnellites veted with the minority. The speaker then put the main question for a vote of credit of \$55,000,000. Several members questioned Gladstone but failed to elicit any further information from him. Sir Randelph Churchill said he feared that when news Churchill said he leared that when news ahould become known in India, Eegland would lose all the respect, sympathy, and loyalty of the natives. He declared that the history of Russia's negotiations with Eegland was a record of treachery, fraud, and false hood Rememberinff the action of the government in the present matter and the useless sacriness in the Sendan, it was impossible to respect the n the Soudan, it was impossible to repose the slightest confidence in the government, and it was farcical to acquiesce in the present vote. He implored the ministers who were dealing with the present cri is to remember the past perfidy of Russia and their duty to Eugland and to Iadia. (Loud cheers.) Gladstyne arose, and replied that there had been no change in the government's poli-

cy since Monday last, when the house voted in favor of the credit. The governments were trying to obtain a definite Russo-Afghan frontier, and he trusted they would succeed. At present there was no frontier in existence. enabling one power to call another to account for crossing a forbidden line. Hhe con-tinued that if papers when pubfor cro.sing a forbidden line. Hae con-tinued that if papers when pub-lished showed the ameer did not desire the advanced frontier England had no right to force it on him. In Gladstone's judgment any apearance of hesitation in agreeing to the credit would be a serious pub-lic evil. He had no objection to sweeping criticism but when harply there was a vercriticism, but when happily there was a pros-pect of favorab e issue in a different crisis he asked the house not to derogate from what it had already patriotically done. He de-clared that if in such a period of anxiety and difficulty the government were unworthy of being trusted, the sooner they were released from their responsibilities the better. A motion that the debate be adjourned was defeated—yeas 181, nays 118.

A motion was then made that the house be adjourned. Gladstone opposed the motion saying that he did so under a deep sense of public duty. Sir Stafford Northcote explained

that the opposition had no wish to exhibit a policy of hesitation but simply wanted time to understand the government policy. Motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 169; nays, 111, as was motion to adjourn debate. Further motion to adjourn the house was made where-upon Gladstone suggested that if the vote of credit was agreed upon the discussion of the subject could be raised on Thursday in the committee of supply. Sir Stafford North-cote assented to this suggestion and the motion to adjourn was negated. The vote of credit was then agreed to—yeas, 130; nays, 20.

MUSSIAN WORKS DELUCED.

LONDON, May 4.—A dispatch from Tupul dated April 30th states that the dam on the Karabund river, seven miles from Sarakas, burst, flooding the country for miles and doing an immense amount of damage to the military roads that had been constructed by the Russians, who are now making strenuous efforts to repair the dam and prevent further destruction. The dispatch also states there has been

IMPOLITIC TO OPPOSE. They Are Satisfied With Their

After Gladstone had announced the peace arrangements in the house of commons the conservative members held a meeting and decided that it would be impolitic to oppose

RUSSIA'S CLTIMATUM. A communication from the Russian government defines the scope of arbitration. It includes the military question but is to be limited to the consideration of the explanation with reference to the alleged violation of the convention terms. The arrangement indicates that the arbitrators functions will be to find Russia Represented as Doing the a formula of conciliation consistent with the

GERMANY FOR ARBITRATOR. Emperor William will be asked to act a arbitrator and it is expected he will consent GRANVILLE PLEADS FOR PEACE,

arbitrator and it is expected he will consent.

GRANVILLE PLEADS FOR PEACE.

LONDON, May 4.—M. De Staal was present at the royal academy banquet to-day. Earl Granville in a speech expressed the somewhat confident hope that both England and other friendly nations represented here might find for years to come by honorable good relations the means of continuing their course along the paths and fertilizing channels of continuous peace. Granville said that both goveruments would facilitate the inquiry as much as possible into the Penjath incident. The district will remain neutral territory during the progress of the negotiations. The Russian government, continued Granville, have stated their readiness to consider the question of withdrawing their troops, should the decision of the Afghan boundary commission prove to be against them. Any differences that may arise reparding the interpretation of the passage in the dispatches of the two governments would be dealt with in a manner consistent with the honor of both countries. To other interrogations, Granville said that the British government had sanctioned the reisue of the Bosphore-Egyptien without giving any opinion as to the legality of the action. France having demanded a reopening of the cifice of the paper and the punishment of the persons concerned in the act of seisure and suppression. England caused a legal incurry to be made into the matter and ascertaining from this inquiry that the suppression of the Bosphere-Egyptien was unwarranted England without discussing her share of the responsibility for the act of seisure advised Egypt to applogize to France and allow the paper to

decided to meet, to the utmost limits, the

IN THE ORIENT.

RUSSIA AND CHINA. London, May 4. — Dispatches from Shanghal state the dispute between China and Russia regarding the frontier of Manchoori has become acute, owing to the non-arrival of Russia's members of the delimita-tion commission, and the omission and constant postponement of the date of their ar stant postponement of the date of their ar-val at the place of meeting to settle the boundary question. The Chinese commis-sioners have been ready for months to begin work, and the failure of the Russian com-missioners to meet them has caused the Chin-cae government to believe that the same farce enacted respecting the Afghan frontier will be performed in this case. Now that the difficulty with France in relation to Tonquin has been settled, China has become more courageous, and has demanded that Russia fulfil her part of the agreement, which led to the appointment of the commission.

PORT HAMILTON ANNEXED. TIEN TSIN, May 4.—The English fleet occupied Port Hamilton. The Chinese government protested against this act as a violation of the integrity of China.

PEARS OF LUMSDEN'S SAFETY. CALCUTTA, May 4.—The public is disatisfied with England's concessions to Russia and fears are generally expressed now that the English attitude may have already endan-gered the safety of the party composing Lumsden's surveying commission. Preparations for war on a large scale still continue in

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A SHOW OF INVENTIONS, LONDON, May 4.—The Prince of Wales to day opened the world's exposition of in-ventions. Many distinguished persons were present.

THE BUSSIAN JUBILEE. St. Petersburg, May 4.—The czar, it is expected, will start for Moscow to-morrow to

celebrate the jubilee of the Russian nobility AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

EL MAHDI'S RIOTOUS POLLOWERS. SUAKIM, May 4.-Et Mahdi's men are becoming more daring every day. Last night they surrounded Lambank and Otao and kept up a heavy fire on both places all night. Firing, however, was made from too long a range to be effective. Another forward movement by the British troops is expected to take place to-morrow. El Mahdi dismissed from service the Emer

SECURITIES BUOYANT.

LONDON, May 4, 1 P. M.-Consols closed Saturday at 96c, opened this morning at 97c, soon advanced to 97to, and now are 97to. from tramps,

lated April 30th states that the dam on the Illinois Multia in Conflict With Lamont non. The dispatch also states there has been no question as to the ownership of Penjdeh, as the city paid tribute to Herat for over 100 years and that the guard for the governor, composed of Afghan soldiers, had been quartered in the city since 1881 and it has always been an integral portion of the province of Herat.

TECUMSER NOTES.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE - WAR ON THE BALCONS, To the Editor of the BEE.

TECUMSEH, Neb., May 3,-This town has Clubs, Brick-Bats, and Stones ts usual share of trade and enterprise. The court room has been crowded this week while some interesting trials were going on.

A large number of delegates was in town

City district Sunday school institute of the ethodist church. It opened Tuesday and closed Thursday afternoon. Ministers and delegates were present from the most of the towns in southeastern Nebraska. The Rev. towns in southeastern Nebraska. The Rev. M. A. Gault, of the national reform association, addressed the institute on Tuesday. In speaking of the religious condition of the country, he gave some interesting figures. Of the 15,000,000 children of school age in the United States, only about 5,000,000 were in the Sunday schools. How were the 10,000,000 children outside to be reached by moral instruction? Every year the Bible was excluded from more of the public schools. It was estimated that eight-tenths of the young excluded from more of the public schools. It was estimated that eight-tenths of the young men of the nation were outside the church. Only 5 per cent of them were members of the church. St. Joseph, Mo., was not worse than other cities of its size. In it were 7,000 than other cities of its size. In it were 7,000 or endent young men, and not more than 400 of these were church members. He trembled for the christian institution of the country when the controling influences of the nation were in the hands of the young men of to-day. He said not more than three of the presidents of our republic, had been church members. The great majority of mea in high positions were not christians. Our suffering ex-President Grant had given no satisfactory evidence that he was a christian.

Dr. Hobbes, of Pawnee City, thought the church was to blame for the fact that so many were contented to live outside her pale. The spirit of christ was wanting to such an extent that the power of the church was not what it should be and men were not attracted by it.

should be and men were not attracted by it.
On Friday several saloons were opened
here, and the back yard bottle business will

now case.
Our reform club is alive and active. Ladies are circulating petitions for the closing of sa-The Rev. M. A. Gault addresses the club next Tuesday evening, and so the good fight

Visible Supplies of Grain.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—The following fig-

May 2 was: wheat, 15,126,930; corn, 1,725,897; oats, 434,707; rye, 90,900; barley, 33,549.

Emigrant Rates Cause Trouble.

St. Paul, Minn., May 4,-Transcontinental emigrant rates are demoralized. A few months ago the transcontinental association reduced emigrant rates from New York to San Francisco to \$50. This was done to meet a low rate by the sunset route. These rates were to be given only to salt water emigrants through to the Pacific coast. The stipulation in this agreement was that the tickets should bear the official stamp of the agent and name of the steamship bearing the emigrant. This stipulation was violated, hence the demoraliz-ation. A meeting is to be called at the Grand Pacific hotel at Chicago on May 15th to

Freight Rates Remain Demoralized CHICAGO, I'l., May 4.—There were no new developments in connection with the war on reight rates to-day. The rate question is generally appearing to be in statu quo. wing to the inability of President Cable of the Rock Island road, to attend the meeting of the Northwestern Traffic association, which was to have been held to-day, was re-ferred until to-morrow and the possible adjustment of freight rates to the northwest was thereby rendered one day more distant

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

The sixty-sixth general assembly of Ohio adjourned sine die yesterday.

Four senators and a few representatives met in joint session at Springfield, Ill., yester-day and cast a formal ballot for United States enator. No other business was transacted. Work in all departments of the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard has been suspended and many of the employes discharged.

Kate Koerner, aged 28 years, died yester-day from the effects of injuries received in the New York tenement house fire on Sunday. She is the ninth victin. Twelve patients are yet in the hospital.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt, who has been ill for several days with pneumonia, died yester-day at her residence, No. 10 Washington place, N. Y. The second attempt within ten days was made yesterday to burn the childrens home,

an orphan institution, at Covington, Ky. There were fifty waifs in the building when the attempt was made. General Grant's condition was so much im

proved yesterday that he was able to work on his book. President Cleveland and Secretaries Endicott and Whitney visited the battle field at Gettysburg yesterday with veterans of the

army of the Potomac. Smallpox has broken out in the Union county, Ill., poor house, the infection being

SHOT DOWN.

Quarrymen.

roads that had been constructed by the Russians, who are now making strenuous efforts to repair the dam and prevent further destruction. The dispatch also states there has been of Joliet.

The Trouble Attributed to an Indiscreet Sheriff.

Desperate Deeds in the Name of Wrong Against Labor.

Opposed by Cold Steel.

attending the annual meeting of the Nebraska One Women Pierced by a Bayonet-A List of Those Killed and Wounded in the Battle,

THE STRIKING QUARRYMEN. special telegram to THE BEE.

Lamont, Ill., May 4.-At 6.30 o'clock this orning Col. Fred Bennett, in command of the companies of the fourth infantry, Illinois National Guard, in camp at the Joliet stone quarry, at Joliet, received a special order mand to Lamont at once and disperse the crowd of strikers. A special train was at once procured and at 8 o'clock the soldiers where the train was stopped and the troops disembarked and formed quickly. They were met at the county line by Deputy Sheriff Potter, of Cook county, who ordered Col. Bennett to deploy his troops and prepare for a fight, as a large body of men had gathered at the depot intending to attack the train as soon as it moved up. Company D, Capt. Blanchard, of Ottawa, commanding, was ordered to deploy as skirmishers, and the command was speedily obeyed and the line to the command was speedily obeyed and the line to the command was speedily obeyed and the line to the county authorities could not control them and the governor was asked to send troops. He responded promptly by sending five companies from Joliet, Ottawa, LaSalle, Streator, and Bloomington. The first meeting between the troops and the strikers occurred between Lemont and Joliet on Saturday afternoon, but the 400 strikers who were marching on to Joliet from Lamont fled when exposed to a sudden attack by the command was speedily obeyed and the line. soon as it moved up. Cempany D, Capt.

Blanchard, of Ottawa, commanding, was ordered to deploy as skirmishers, and the command was speedily obeyed and the line set in motion down through the quarries, the line extending from the canal on the left to the bluffs on the right. The main body, consisting of company A, under Lieut. St. Clair; company B, Capt. Jrckson of Joliet; company G, Capt. Smith of Bloomington, all infantry, and the gatling detachment from battery C, of Joliet, under command of Liuet. Kimber, of Springfield, moved north on the bluff road until a street was reached which crossed at right angles. Here they were met by the city marshal, who ordered

THE TROOPS TO HALT

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—The following fig-res taken from the board of trade weekly town. Col. Bennett erdered him to "shut up" ures taken from the board of trade weekly statement of the visible supply of gra'n in the United States and Canada show the amount in sight on Saturday, May 2d, and the decrease over the previous week.

Wheat—Visible supply, 43,654,448; decrease, 980,224.
Corn—Visible supply, 7,740,642; decrease, 1,159,29.
Oats—Visible supply, 2,112,844; decrease, 185,507.
Rye—Visible supply, 277,841; decrease, 8,370.
Barley—Visible supply, 428,018; decrease, 8,515.
Barley—Visible supply, 428,018; decrease, 8,515.
The amount of grain in stare in Chicago on May 2 was: wheat, 15,126,930; corn, 1,725,897; and that the soldiers had no means of know
and announced that they could not enter the own on the should not enter the chicago and apparently well organized mob. Prior to the coming of the troops the rotors had boarded several passenger trains on be chicago & Alton road, and armed with clubs attempted to prevent the disbarking of any roops. The troops were landed however one thrown out to the right and moved over the street east and higher up the bluffs to a point three blocks north and halted in a commanding the troops at Jollet, received thrown out to the right and moved over the street east and higher up the bluffs to a point three blocks north and halted in a commanding the troops at Jollet, received thrown out to the right and moved over the chicago & Alton road, and armed with clubs attempted to prevent the disbarking of any roops. The troops were landed however one thrown out to the right and moved over the street east and higher up the bluffs to a point three blocks north and halted in a commanding the troops at Jollet, received to prevent the Chicago & Alton road, and armed with clubs attempted to prevent the disbarking of any roops. The troops were landed however one thrown out to the right and moved over the street east and higher up the bluffs to a point three blocks north and halted in a commanding the troops at Lamont. A special train was in three blocks north and halted in a commanding the troops of the chicago &

the right and left retiring precipitately into gardens and houses on either side while a considerable number of the courseous still stood their ground as best they could yielding inch by inch.

inch by inch.

No serious trouble had occurred up to this time and not a shot had been fired on either side. After marching in this way for three blocks, the crowd in front being steadily, but stoutly driven back, the portion of the mob which had been driven into the houses and wards gathered early in groups in the search. yards gathered again in groups in the rear of the militia and at an apparent signal, con-sisting of gunshot being fired at the troops from the eastside of the street a body of reveral hundred strikers came out of the street on the east side and furiously attacked the rear of the column with large stones hitting nearly every man in the rear rank of company A the Streater company—but dangerously none. Private George Bagg's injuries was hurt the most seriously of anp, he being hit on the head causing an ugly scalp wound, and on the hand rendering that member tem-porarily unfit for use. The men under this trying ordeal were as cool and and self-postrying ordeal were as cool and said self-possessed as though they had been in a street
parade. At the same time that company A
was being attacked in the rear, company B
of Joliet, in advance of the column, was attacked on its right flank and several men
were struck with stones. The crowd in front
encourged by the flank and the rear attacks
of their confederates, advanced boldly and
commenced an

commenced an

ATTACK UPON THE PRONT of the column. Hemmened on three sides by from 600 to 1,000 angry, hooting men, two military companies numbering all told some seventy-five or eighty officers and troops were placed in the most unenviable position, and further forbearance would have been the

oom of the militia. The first four files of company B were deployed across the street to the north, from which another body of strikers was approach-ing, and the mob persisting in the attack, several soldiers opened fire. About ten shots were fire into the crowd and the command

CHARGE UPON THE MOB

The latter retired and dispersed. In the meantime Capt, Blanchard, with the Ottawa ompany as skirmishers, was driving every-hing before him and he joined the main body at the point of attack. All companies then advanced to the center of town and took up a at the point of attack. Position covering easily street.

The strikers having dispersed the troops

were mached back south, the intention of Col. Bennett being to go into camp at some point in this vicinity. He ultimately changed his mind, however, and counter marched his command through the streets to the north side of town. In the brief absence of the troops acrowd

HAD REASSEMBLED in the centre place near the depot, but quickly dispersed again upon the sight of the soldiers. Col. Bennett marched his command through the place from one end to the other without stopping and went into camp on the bluff, about half a mile north, overlooking the quarries, where he is now awaiting further orders.

rioters.
Jacob Quacak was shot in the back of the head, the ball passing out the mouth. He died in an hour after receiving the wound. He is reported as being one of the most determined of the rioters.
John Palich received a bayonet wound in the side. It is not dangerous.
Adolph Miller got a bayonet thrust in the arm—not dangerous.

from the governor to proceed with his com- have been in a turbulent condition for four weeks, during which period the quarries have all been idle. A number of quarry owners had repeatedly tried to resume operations, were enroute via the Alton road to the scene but the strikers invariably drove the workmen of disturbance, and at 9 o'clock arrived at a away, and for two weeks have dominated point one and one-half miles south of the city, and in a measure terrorized the entire where the train was stopped and the troops surrounding region. It became evident

militia. Seventy of their number however, were captured by the troops, disarmed and marched to Joliet under guard.

On Sunday morning the sheriff of Will county released the prisoners and they returned to Lamont, where they are credited with provoking trouble which resulted in the serious rioting of to-day. The occasion of the bloodshed to-day is therefore generally attributed to the ill advised action of Sheriff Rietz, of Joliet, who has been charged in some quarters with having sympathized with the rioters. Matters remained quiet on Sunday, but when the troops arrived from Joliet this morning to protect the quaries at Lamont they were met by a very large and apparently well organized mob. Prior to the coming of the troops the rioters bad boarded several passenger trains on the

and that the soldiers had no means of knowing innocent spectators from law-breakers or unruly men. The mob paid no attention to this ultimatum and stubbornly refused to disperse. The main body of troops was then formed by Col. Bennett into a column of company D of Ottawa was extended as a skirmish line through the quarries, the line extending from the canal to the bluifs. The main body, consisting of company A, of and the soldiers were ordered to charge bayonets, the step remaining at the ordinary quick time, or marching cadence. There was no resisting THIS WALL OF COLD STEEL

and the mob broke and scattered generally to the city marshal,

the troops to halt, but he was told by Col, Bennett to retire or he would be placed under arrest. He then retired. Company G moved across the street and going up three streets north took up a commanding position with the gatling gun detatchment under cover, Maj Heffernon being in command of the detatchment. Deputy Sheriff Potter then went forward and ordered the mob to disperse,

strations and throwing stones. Soon those who had gone into the houses returned and attacked the troops in the rear (a signal being given by the firing of a pistol from a window) company A suffering severely, no less than sixteen men being hit by stones and one of them, Private George Baggs, was rather badly hurt. The rear rank of the company

AND OPENED FIRE Company B was attacked on the right flank further north and the first four of the com-pany was deployed across the road as the mob

persisted in an attack. Some ten shots were ired and the company charged the mob which retired. It was here that the casualties oc curred. The command then advanced up the street and were joined at the railway depot by company D, which had been skirmishing along the railroad at the point of attack and advanced with the main body to the center of ng all the streets, company D going to Canal

The command then went to Singer & Galcott's quarries but returned as THE MOB GATHERED

listurbance as soon as night fall appears.

Adjutant-General Vance has arrived and his headquarters at Singer's made

The troops have just receireceived toward a soldier with a rock, seized his mus- damage done will not exceed \$50.

Mrs. Lemash, bayonet wound.
John Politisch, bayonet wound.
Adolph Miller, bayonet wound in the ar.m

dispersed again upon the sight of the soldiers.
Col. Bennett marched his command through the place from one end to the other without stopping and went into camp on the bluff, about half a mile north, overlooking the quarries, where he is now awaiting further orders.

One shot fired from a window was directed at Maj. Hefferman and narrowly missed him. It is now reported that eleven men have been found wounded and one, Andrew Stiller, is said to have died. This afternoon he was shot in the head while a block away, It is stated that he was not in sympathy with the rioters.

Jacob Quacak was shot in the back of the head, the ball passing out the mouth. He died in an hour after receiving the wound. He is reported as being one of the most deter-THE COVERNOR'S ORDERS.

11:30 P. M.—Everything is quiet here to-night. Col. Bennett has removed his camp to the high ground about a quarter of a mile from the original position, and fully com-mands the situation. The governor has tele-graphed Adintant General Vance to hold the Adolph Miller got a beyonet thrust in the arm—not dangerous.

Serious trouble is anticipated to-night, it being generally understood that the rioters are intending to attack the military in full force under the cover of darkness. The troops are fully prepared for anything that may come, and feel confident in their ability to take care of themselves.

Associated Press.

LAMONT, Ill, May 4.—The strike among the quarrymen here and at Joliet has finally assumed proportions of magnitude. The men who went out because they falled to receive an advance of wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day

mands the situation. The governor has telegraphed Adintant General Vance to hold the troops here until further orders, and to see that they are well provisioned. The town is in abcolute quiet to-night. Scarcely any one is seen on the streets. It may be possibly a lull before another storm, but the general impression is that the strikers will do nothing further so long as the militare mains. Singer & Tlacott will put men to loading boats to-morrow morning, and such men as desire will go te work in the quarries, and they will be fully protected by the military. Other quarries will probably put men to work in the morning.

There is considerable comment here upon the action of the sheriff in releasing the prisoners who were captured Saturday, without process of law.

oners who were captured Saturday, without process of law.

Deputy sheriffs Potter, Bell and Nickerson, of Cook county, have been zealous and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Singer and the attaches of his stone works have shown every attention and rendered all the assistance in their power to the civil and the military authorities, and the same may be said of the depot agent, Tom Huston, and his assistants.

WOULD NOT FREEZE OUT.

CHICAGO'S GAME AGAINST THE COUNTRY-THE DAY IN THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

Special Telegram to The Bee.

Chicago, May 4.—The markets to-day were decidedly off. June wheat, which closed at 91\hat{g}{c} on the board Saturday and sold up to 92\hat{c} on the curb after the session, opened up to-day at 90\hat{c}{c} and soon broke down to 90\hat{c}. It was, for the most part, a scalping market, and consequently there was a lack of heavy transactions. It is said that the country holds a great deal of wheat, and the boys thought that by opening the market away down they could shake the country out. The game falled to work, however, for the most of the orders received from the outside were to buy and not to sell. The holders of wheat are vinning their faith to had crops and the case of series eyes has has entirely disappeared." Watterson then, in his characteristic manner, dwells upon the admirable qualities of the president and locidentally refers in a similar vein to Miss Cleveland. Mr. Watterson deems the president equally loyal to his great place and to his party, asking no favors and looking to his work to vindicate itself. Says the dispatch:

"Very great forbearance and a patient temper should be extended by the public to such a public servant." the orders received from the outside were to buy and not to sell. The holders of wheat are pinning their faith to bad crops and the hope that a decrease in the visible supply will steadily continue. The price of June wheat did not fluctuate much after the reaction from the break. This state of affairs continued until just before the close of the morning session. Then came a wild desire to sell. It was either from the fact that the crowd found that they had loaded up too heavily and were afraid to carry the stuff, or that they wanted to give the country another shake. At any rate the market was hammered persistently and broke down to 89gc, where it closed.

Peace news and higher consols influenced to corn before the opening, resulting in a grand rush to sell. May opened at 48gc and June was sold all the way from 48gc to 48gc. After the total to a strength to sell a desire to buy and the way from 48gc to 48gc. After the total to sell a desire to buy and the came of the total total the country and broke down to some country and broke down to some country and the country and the country and broke down to some country and the country and the country and broke down to some country and broke down to some country and the country and t

corn before the opening, resulting in a grand laster than here. Beset on all sides by computual to sell. May opened at 48½c and June his bark ashore. Beset on all sides by computuals sold all the way from 48½c to 48½c. After cations and bothered day in and day out by importunities, this administration has kept importunities, this administration has kept importunities, this administration has kept importunities. was sold at the way from a sign to a sold. After the rush to sell a desire to buy came over the operators, and throughout the session trade was fairly active. The shipments posted in round numbers were 700,000 bu, and a looked for decrease in the visible supply made the market firmer than it would have been otherwise. The expected decrease is put at The expected decrease is put at

1.600.000 bu.

continue weak with no special feature to note. Together with the fact that there was a large supply of hogs reported at the yards and in sym-FOLLOWED BY A CROWD

pathy with the grain markets, pork dropped steadily. The June option, which closed steadily. The June option, which closed staturday at \$11.65, opened 20c lower and closed at \$11.65, opened 20c lower at \$11.65, opened closed at \$11,221. CATTLE,

In cattle the demand was equal to the supply, with prices a shade higher on the ordi-nary run for fat cattle; butchers' stock, scarce and selling at high figures; stockers and feed ers, rather scarce and fully as dear, if not higher than last week; milk cows, scarce and in fair demand; fair to good steers averaging 1,000 to 1,150 pounds, forward and ordered the mob to disperse, forward and ordered the mob to disperse, They refused and companies A and B, in c lumns of companies advanced up street and drove the crowd back at the POINT OF THE BAYONET,

The mob then retired into houses and yards the mob then retired into houses and yards at the traces, making demonstrates and the traces, making demonstrates and the traces and the good steers averaging 1,000 to 1,150 pounds, \$4.00@4.80; good to choice, \$4.70@5.10; fair to good steers, averaging 1150 to 1250 pounds, \$4.10@5.50; good to choice steers, pounds, \$5.10@5.35; fair to good, averaging 1250 to 1350 pounds, \$5.20@5.40; gook to choice do, \$5.40@5.50; coarse, rough and stable fed cat-\$5,40@5.60; coarse, rough and stable fed cattle, 10@25c below these quotations; chocie to extra steers, averaging 1300 to 1450 pounds. \$5.75@5.80; fair to good light stockers, \$3.75@4.25; good to choice, \$4.25@4.50.

HOGS. Under the heavy receipts the values of hogs underwent a sharp down turn of a strong 10c and in some instances 15c, and at the close

press in the review during the last week says:
"The weather has been seasonable. Sales of English wheat during the week were 57,636 quarters at 27s. 1d., against 58,121 at 37s. 4d. during the corresponding week of last year. Business in foreign wheat has been small and unsatisfactory with values depending from day to day on the prospects of peace or of war. In the off-cast market nothing was doing. Eight cargoes arrived. One cargo was witedrawn, and seven remained, including four of California Fourteen cargoes are due. Passage is fairly active with values fluctuating. At to-day again, but quickly [dispersed. The troops then went into camp and though there are large crowds hanging around, eversthing at present is quiet. There are grave fears of a was nominally 2 shillings lower; flour dull, and 1 shilling cheaper; corn scarce; barkys were rather lower, and beans and peas were unchanged.

-The fire at 2 o'clock yesterday was in Hugh McManus' paint and wall paper shop claimed that a woman was danced on Sixteenth street near Cass avenue. The

Watterson's Opinion of Cleveland's Administration.

The Kentucky Editor Reviews the Work of His Party Chief.

He Advises the People to Remain Cool and Temperate.

Satisfied that the Administration is Thoroughly Democratic.

No Mistake Beyond Those of More Inexperience.

Enstis Regarded as Being in an Embarrassing Position-He Will Support the Administration,

WATTERSON'S IMPRESSIONS HE SUSTAINS CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Henry Watterson who has been here the past week, to-night vrote to his paper as expressive of his impres sion of President Cleveland and his administration: "A slight attack of sore eyes suggested a visit to Washington and having tried the executive and departmental treatment for nearly a week, it has occurred to me that a nearly a week, it has occurred to me that a brief account of some impressions of the ad-ministastion may be of interest to the readers of the Courier-Journal. On a certain occa-sion Artemus Ward stepped in front of his canvas and pointing to the passing scene said to his audience: 'Ladies and gentlemen: these are horses. It was only this morning that the artist came to me with tears in his eyes and exclaimed "I can conceal it from you no longer, Mr. Ward, they are horses." In its entire utterances and appoint-ments the administration has so spoken to the country. It can conceal it no longer. It is a

PEEPING AT LORD ROSCOE.

CURIOUS CHICAGO PROPLE SEE CONKLING IN COURT-HIS LOOKS AND VIEWS.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4 .- At the government building to day there was a large crowd early this morning eager to catch a glimpse of Roscoe Conkling, who appeared as council in the patent case of Hammershide vs. the Butler paper company, in which a motion for an injunction to restrain an infringment was to be argued before Judge Blodgett. The hero of the occasion emerged from the elevator promptly at 10 o'clock, accompanied by his associate counsel in the case. There is a great change in Conkling's personal appeargreat change in Conkling's personal appearance since he was last seen here five years ago, as the leader of "the old guard" in support of Grant for a third term. His hair is whiter around the edges, and his head is slightly bald on the top. The hyperion curl is not conspicuous now. His white heard is very closely trimmed and comes to a sharp point on his chin. His moustache is less white than his beard or his hair, but the entire ageing appearance of his face does not dim his clear, blue eyes, or change the imperious and dignified expression face does not dim his clear, blue eyes, or change the imperious and dignified expression

of his features and in some instances 15c, and at the close values were steady and there were but few loads left on first hands. Rough and common packers sold cown to \$4.00@410, and fair to good, \$4.25@4.35.

BRITISH GRAIN REVIEW.

LONDON, May 4.—The Mark Lane Express in the raying during the last work.

British of the first hands a conference in another case to attend while here, and that he should then return immediately to New York. He desired to get back as quickly as possible, for had a number of important cases to look after at once. Conking could not be prevailed upon to give his views of the future of the republicant parties in general To a reporter Conkling said that he had a can party or of political parties in general, nor would be state what he believed would be the outcome of the next gubernatorial contest in New York state. "I am out of politics," said Mr. Conkling. "I never attended but one convention, and that was in this famous city, five years agy. I never expect to attend another. My business is the law, and I am more deeply interested in my profession than in politics."

in politice. Alarming Scourge of Fire.

NEW YORK, May 4.-The Commercial Bulletin makes an estimate of the aggregate losses by fire in the United States and Canada in April, \$7,750,000, and for the four months so far this year, \$35,250,000. This is at the rate of over \$105,000,000 for a year. he Bulletin says that this scourge of fire has fastened itself upon the country to a degree which is out of proportion to the increased value of property, and is becoming alarming enough to demand attention from all property



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