ANARCHISTS AT REST

The Last Act in the Memorable Haymarket Tragedy.

THE FUNERAL OF THE FIVE.

Spies, Fischer, Engel, Lingg and Parsons Buried.

SCENES ALONG THE STREETS.

Immense Throngs of People View the Cortege.

CROWDS QUIET AND ORDERLY.

The Services at the Cemetery Consist Mainly of Socialistic Harangues -The Loud-Mouthed Oratory Cut Short By Darkness.

A Quiet Funeral.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.-Flitting mile after mile in the gloom, down to the cold flat earth, five unseen, soulless figures, fleeing in death as from the one great Being for whom alone there can be no law, found a hiding place tonight in the darkness at the most desolate spot on the prairie's wide expanse. The five ghastly figures were symbols of attempted destruction to the law-they were the five dead anarchists-Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Engel and Louis Lingg. Probably half a million people in the city of their terrible crime saw the last public preparations for the final flight to the tomb. Scarcely more than half the number expected, 7,000men and 250 wo men aided in the city by forming in procession behind them. Ten thousand people were present in the barest, emptiest graveyard adjacent to Chicago when the corpses at laswere hidden.

MUTTERED CURSES AND BITTER MURMURS and a cry of "Throttle the law!" accompanied the parting words spoken over the five lifeless bodies. It was almost to a second the exact time that, forty-eight hours previous, the scaffold drop fell with August Spies and his comrades, that to-day the blackest of hearses drew up at the door of his relatives. More peculiar still was the fact that the hearse was just ready to start at the precise moment-corresponding to the announcement at the gallows that Spies had ceased to breathe. This was the beginning of the obscuries. The scene is at the extreme northwestern corner of the city and the route taken resembled nothing so much as a monster black snake stretching right to the center of Chicago and protruding out and beyond the southwestern angle. Serried lines of blackness were formed of human beings wedged together in almost a single continuous whole. Off from Milwaukee avenue Spies lived in a little oasis of well to do Americans and Germans, while the others entombed to-day had places of abode scattered along at intervals of five or six blocks. close to the same thoroughfare, but in the midst of the most ignorant and uncouth classes of Chicago's foreign born population. About four thousand persons, most of them neighbors of Spies, were congregated on the steps and sidewalks of the blocks in which Spies lived when the time for departure arrived. As at other houses where the anarchists' bodies lay, a constant stream of mourners and of curious sightseers had been since almost daylight pouring through the building viewing the livid remains or gazing at the weeping relatives. When the forty-eight hours anniversary of the scaffold drop had come and the sombre

the anarchists' chief counsel, was seen stepping out through the throng at Spics' threshhold. Supported on his arm, with her head pillowed on his shoulder, was a linging girlish figure, clad in crape from head to foot. the picture of utter woe. Her face was completely veiled from sight. Instantly whispers were heard on every side; "There she is," and "There's Nina Van Zandt," "That's Spies' wife." It was not till the coffin had been placed in the hearse, immediately the mourners had entered the carriages and the 500 blue-badged Turners had formed in the ranks ahead that the crowd discovered its mistake. Calmly scated in the first carriage, without a sign of mourning in her ap parel or a single trace of grief in her pale set countenance, the face was unmistakably that of Spies' youthful, proxy bride, but it had suddenly acquired dignity and a mature ness that gave an unlooked for but far from repellant aspect to one of her years. Aside from this expression the shapely features wore a peculiar yellowish paller. It may have been the mere fancy of the observ ers, but those who saw the face of Spies as he trod to his place on the gallows say the pallor on his countenance then was exactly that to-day on the face of Miss Van Zandt. She was appareled in a well-worn fur-trimmed wrap of dark wine-colored or purple velvet, a very simply made dress of black silk and a small neat bonnet to match the wrap. While the crowds were recovering from the sur prise at Miss Van Zandt's demeanor and dress, the black clad girl who had accompanied Captain Black into the same carriage with Spies' pseudo wife threw back her veil and disclosed the tear stained features of the dead man's sister, Gretchen Alongside Nina, and apparently deriving some consolation from the words of cheer spoken now and then, sat the

hearse was standing patient at the curb, the

AGED MOTHER OF SPIES, who seemed to have rather better control of her grief than the daughter. The band soon struck up a mournful dirge and the procession started slowly down Milwaukee avenue, which was tined with such a mass of people as was never seen on it before. Moving slowly on, the procession was joined at the homes of Fischer, Parsons, Engel and Lingg by their remains and the portion of the parade which originated at each house. The scenes at each of the houses were somewhat similar to those at Spies'.

MEMORABLE SCENES RECALLED. The most striking view of the procession was obtained at the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, for it brought so vividiy to mind the scene of May 4, 1886, when the bomb was thrown. It was just 1:45 o'clock when the head of the line reached the depot. At the corner is the saloon and hall Charles Zepf, an anarchist. It was in this saloon that Parsons took his wife and children after he had finished his speech at the Haymarket and where they sat when the bomb was thrown. Two hundred feet south of the corner was the place where stood the wagon from which Spies and his comrades delivered their harangues and counseled the throttling of the law. And here, too, was the alley from which the hissing and fatal bomb was hurled into the ranks of the police. A little further south is the spot where the missile fell and

dent or design that the parade wound around this historic corner? was a question asked by hundreds. And the line of march took the marching army of sympathizers directly past Grief's hall, in the basement of which a group of anarchists used to hold nightly conferences and instruct each other in the use of dynamite and practice the manual of arms.

THE LINE OF MARCH. At the hour above mentioned the first line of men could be seen crossing Desplaines street viaduct, where in 1878 a bloody fight took place between the police and railroad strikers. There was no advance guard of police. Chief Marshal Hepp with two aides led the way. They were no red, but simple black clothes and crape on their arms. Then came a brilliantly dressed corps of musicians. As this band passed Zepp's hall, which was open and filled with drinking men, it struck up a dirge, as did in fact every other band in the procession, and there were at least fifteen

Following the first corps of musicians walked the defense committeemen who had charge of collecting the funds with which it was hoped to save the anarchists from their fate. George Schilling headed the committee and carried in his hand a floral tribute. Following them marched eight abreast nearly two hundred members of the Aurora Turn Verein, of which Spies was a member. The whole society did not turn out, as many members are not in sympathy with anarchy. Four hundred of the Vorwearts Turner so ciety came next, wearing red badges on their breasts. This branch of the Turners is more strongly tinctured with socialism than any in the city. One hundred of the Tortschritt branch came next and then followed the feature of the procession. It was the HEARSE OF AUGUST SPIES.

There were no nodding black plumes on it but the top was so covered with floral tribute that nothing else could be seen. Inside was the richly covered casket. Standing out in bold relief against the black broadcloth of the coffin, was thrown a great sash of red silk. It was all the more because no flowers had been placed inside to interfere with the idea of having Spies' beloved colors shown to the public even at his death. The crowds on the street corners craned their necks to get a dimpse of this, the most imposing of all the

hearses in the pageant.

Then another band wheeled into Lake street, followed by many hundred members of the Central Labor union, the members of which are among the most extreme socialists of the city. Behind them walked the black horses which drew the hearse in which lay the coffin of Adolph Fischer, he who yelled

"HURRAH FOR ANARCHY!" at the moment he was hanged. His hearse was well supplied with flowers, but for some reason no red silk emblem of his faith had been thrown across the casket in which were

Then came the funeral carriage of Albert R. Parsons. On the box by the driver sat a man holding in his hands a floral tribute of such size that the inscription of the flowers—"From K. of L. Assembly 1307"—could be seen a hundred feet away. On Parsons' coffin, instead of a great sash of red, there was simply a strip of red silk ribbon, which was trailed carelessly from the head of the casket to almost the center and was then strung along the floor of the hearse until it wound itself in a little heap at the foot.

"IT IS SUGGESTIVE OF A SERPENT." was the remark of the on-looker. along came another cohort of central labor unions, butchers, bakers and representatives of all sorts of trades. Behind these were drawn the hearses of George Engel and Louis Lingg. Over both the black coffins were the inevitable red banners. All through this, which may be called the first part of the demonstration, were interspersed the carriages containing the relatives and near friends of the dead anarchists, but the origi-nal programme was changed in the hurry and confusion of getting the line together, so that the carriages of the mourners becam-somewhat mixed. The next feature of the procession was the turnout of people who followed after the hearses. There were men, women and children. In ranks of four to eight deep they tramped side by side. As they swung into Lake street not a word was uttered by those in the ranks or on the

THE MOST NOTABLE FEATURE of this part of the pageant wa the showing made by two local assemblies of Knights of Labor composed wholly of women. Each one of these were allame with red, scarlet in their hats, bows of crimson at their throats and long streamers of crimson from then and long streamers of crimson from their shoulders made the appearance of the work-ingwomen an object of special comment. In front of them marched Miss Mary McCor-mick, master workman of the organization known as "Lucy Parsons' Assembly K. of L." She was attended by two others and the trio-carried a huge wreath, to the top of which was attached a snow-white dove—the emblem of peace. It will be remembered that the signal for the gathering at Haymarket square was the printed Ger man word, "Ruhe," meaning peace. This was the only white dove in the whole line After the long line of people on foot has passed came carriages to the number of fifty The procession went east on Lake street south on Fifth avenue and past the building which was formerly the office of August Spies and Albert R. Parsons, where they wrote the blood thirsty editorials for their respective papers. As the first ranks of the Aurora Turner Verein passed the building, some one of its members raised in the air a small United States flag and

WAYED IT OVER HIS HEAD.

This was the signal for a cheer from the oyal spectators on the sidewalk. In half an hour more the procession halted at the depot on Polk street and the coffins of the dead men were carried out by the pall-bearers and deposited in the baggage car, which was at-tached to the train. Forty cars were re-quired to to take out the members of the pro-cession and hundreds of others besides those n carriages went sat on different routes. So lense was the crowd on the track that when he train pulled out it was at a small's pace. Every street crossing and every viaduct was

BLACK WITH BUMAN BEINGS, who looked curiously at the train as it passed by. Out through the Bohemian districts the wheels rolled, and as the slowly moving train passed many Bohemian women whose hus passed many benefinant women whose has-bands had taken part in the riotous scenes of May, 1886, peered out of the windows and over the back fences to get a glimpse of the car in which were the remains of the men who had preached anarchy to their spouses and ledm in many a strike. These was no inc lent of special note during the trip to Wald

SERVICES AT THE CEMETERY.

Arrived there the people quickly dismounted and the band led the way to the cometery, playing the most mournful cirge of the day. High on the shoulders of their ne-time associates were the black coffins of the anarchists, each naif hidden by the dis-play of flaming red. Inside the cemetery the coffins were laid upon a rude platform in front of what seemed a rough alone but, per feetly windowless and with only one smal loor. A moment later a person who had fol-lowed the coffins to this point could not stir a hand or foot in any direction, so thick had

e crowd become.

The relatives of the dead men quietly gathered beside Captain Black on the plat-form. The captain delivered the first of the funeral orations. It was couched in clear cut, clegant language, but had no effect on the crowds. It was principally confined to laudation of the dead men.

Robert Reitzel spoke next in German and was rather violent in his demunciation of everyone connected with the famous trial. He roused up the crowd considerably.

T. J. Morgan, a rabid English socialist, followed him in a violent harsngue against the present conditions of society. He said there exist a rather than the content for the there could be nothing but contempt for the law which bung his commudes. Here was the moment when an excited listener yelled "Throttle the law!" Morgan continued to speak in most bitter terms of all concerned

with the anarchists' case.

The last speech was by Albert Currtin, formerly of the Arbeiter Zeitung. He scarcely got a fair start on what was apparently about to be a typical anarchists harangue when Captain Black stopped him. It was pitch dark and the people were being wrought up to a high pitch by the oratory and the surroundings.

the people made their way to the carriages and trains.

The great object lesson of the century was

A Militiaman Shot At.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 .- A great deal of excitement was caused among the members of the Second regiment early this morning by the report of an attempt to assassinate one of the guards on duty on the outside of the armory at Washington boulevard and Curtis street. Private M. Bell was patrolling at the north end of the building and about 4:40 o'clock was startled by the report of a gun and a bullet whistling past his ear. The shot apparently came from the top of some of the coal sheds in the rear of Car-penter street. Immediately the alarm was given and the soldiers turned out and overhauled the neighborhood, but without dis-covering anyone. The militia was at a loss to account for the shooting unless it was done by some anarchists.

Movements of the Police. CHICAGO, Nov. 13 .- The entire squad of the central detail of police was on duty this norning at 9 o'clock. About twenty men had been in reserve all night and spent the day in the station instead of being assigned to positions on the line of march. About 12:45 o'clock, shortly after word was received that the funeral procession had started from August Spies' late home, Captain Hubbard called on the men to fall in and assigned these who had not been on night duty to stations along the line of march from the Lake street horige to the corner of Fifth avenue and Harrison street. Four men were placed at each street intersection. Orders were given to stay until the crowd dispersed and then go home and report this evening at 9 o'clock for

A St. Louis Incident.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.—There is little sympa thy for the anarchists in St. Louis, yet there is some, and Mrs. May Duff displayed her feelings by draping the Stars and Stripes and displaying pictures of the hanged men in the windows of her rooms on the corner of Fifth and Pine streets. The sight attracted a crowd about 9 o'clock this morning and a murmur of displeasure was quickly folowed by a shower of missiles and lown came the emblems of grief. Mrs Duff, in a fury, threw open the door snd found vent for her rage in low expletives. Her harangue was answered by a shower of lubs, which demolished the windows and pruised the woman, but she pluckily returned the fire and with a hatchet in her hand defied the mob. As she hurled her last weapon at their heads she turned on her heel and made an orderly retreat, while the police quieted the disturbance. A picture of General John A. Logan occupied a conspicuous piece among

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

jured beyond a few bruises.

Monetary Transactions in the Country

the Past Week. Boston, Mass., Nov. 13 .- [Special Tele gram to the Ber.]-The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended November 12. 1887, with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	ease.
New York	\$ 602,210,350	14
Boston	92,146,091	2.9
Chicago	60,510,000	10.4
Philadelphia	60,344,366	2.9
St. Louis	17,673,431	5.8
San Francisco	15,465,004	17.5
New Orleans	13,430,690	36.6
Baltimore	11,414,304	12
Cincinnati	10.212.200	0
Pittsburg	10,374,347	20.3
Kansas City	7,804,073	15.8
Providence	5,496,000	4.7
Louisville	5,494,718	16.9
Minneapolis	5,337,875	9.5
Milwankee	5,008,000	13.2
Detroit	4,582,504	20.3
St. Paul	4,559,147	6.0
Omaha	3,117,371	25.7
Cleveland	3,138,411	10.4
Memphis	3,072,462	13.6
*Dulmh	2,895,470	10.9
Indianapolis		62.1
Columbus	12 SUSH (BM)	20.9
Denver	2,276,255	50.7
Galveston	2,061,880	15.9
Hartford	1.742.684	2.9
Norfolk	1.445.382	6.4
Peoria	1,202,949	29.9
Portland	1,200,152	7.3
Portland New Haven	1,173,073	
St. Joseph	1,135,673	3.
St. Joseph	1,125,227	31.8
Springfield	964,416	5.6
Syracuse	741, 107	6.9
Lowell	714,859	20.3
Wichita	714,095	84.1
Grand Rapids	672,904	16.9
Total	8 963,459,083	7
Outside New York	\$361,218,733	7.9

Election Day in the Fore Part Tends

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET. to Check Business. NEW YORK, Nov. 13 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The occurrence of election day broke into the early part of the week and had tendency to check business on the stock exchange at the opening, but subsequently increased activity prevailed and the stock market was more animated. During the first three business days prices moved up and down with great rapidity, being influenced on the one hand by an advance in passenger fares from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast, increased railroad earnings and foreign buying and on the other by a cut in freight rates on the part of the St. Paul road, the illness of Emperor William and the crown prince of Germany, the anarchist excitement at Chicago and some demonstrations by leading bears. On Friday London, which sold on Thursday on the depression at European bourses, again came in as a large buyer and this gave prices a sharp upward twist and caused an advance of 1@41/2 points from the lowest of the week. The bears, both large and small, who had previously sold freely. rushed in and their purchases greatly accelerated the improvement. Reading was the principal feature throughout and transactions n it comprised a large portion of the total business. The rest of the list was guided to business. The rest of the list was guided to a considerable extent by its course and in late dealings it led the advance. The market gradually gained strength, which was exemplified by the comparative ease with which it rallied after all attacks. Speculation was undoubtedly broadened to ome extent and commission brokers were in receipt of more outside orders than for some This business is not large as yet, but nevertheless it shows signs of increasing, which encourages the belief among the bull fraternity that in the future there will be a more liberal response to good trade outside and increased railroad earnings. Many of the low-priced shares participated in the im-provement, and were dealt in to a larger ex-tent than of late. Railroad bonds were lower early in the week, but later on became firm and closed higher for the majority of is sues traded in. The demand, both for in vestment and speculation, increased as time were along and again some foreign orders were received. Offerings of good mortgages were comparatively small, the floating sup-ply of these having been reduced by recent purchases. Governments were firm through out and the 4's were higher on a continued demand from depository banks. The foreign exchanges were alternately weak and firm in

tone, with very little change in rates. Five Laborers Killed.

GLYNDON, Minn., Nov. 13.- A fatal collision occurred at Averill siding at midnight Saturday between a regular freight and a south is the spot where the missile fell and and the surroundings.

Ald such sweet destruction. Was it by acci | The coffins were secured in the vault and turning from Montana, were kilfed.

A FIGHT WITH A LONDON MOB

Troops Called Out to Prevent the Trafalgar Square Meeting.

SUBJECTS FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Many Bloody Encounters But No Lives Lost-Boulanger Released From Prison-The Crown Prince-Across the Atlantic.

Broken Heads.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Nov. 13 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-"Wild excitement" is the only proper phrase to use to describe the condition of London feeling this Sunday evening. The charming Cross hospital is full of damaged heads and the Bow street cells are crowded with arrested persons. At the clubs and in taverns and family circles the gossip is about this afternoon's riot, and how the military were called out to suppress a street row for the first time in twenty years. A Sunday tumult had been foreshadowed last week. The Pall Mall Gazette and street orators had directly incited the people to defy the police proclamation forbidding the meeting to-day at Trafalgar square and advising the holding of the assemblage at all hazards. The friction has been growing for a fortnight between the home office and Sir Charles Warren, who is a strong liberal Gladstone appointee, and who favors as popular rights what are known as freedom f speech and the press. Finally when it was shown to Warren that Trafalgar square was crown property and not dedicated to public use, he agreed to forbid its employment when scores capable other places were being taken for the assembly. This morning twenty-two radical clubs met at various parts of the metropolitan district, especially at the East End, and agreed to march to the square with bands and banners at all police hazards and there hold a meeting to protest against recent government action in Ireland. The processions were unfortunately joined by probably every rogue, thief, rowdy and pickpocket in London. They agreed to unite forces on the route. The main scene of events will appear on the map recently pubthe decorations and received due care and reverence from the mob. No one was inlished by the Herald. Taking this map, let the reader imagine 20,000 men marching or in drags being driven through Flect street, Strand, to the square; also fancy 4,000 policemen pested in cordons about it and guarding the approach and encircling the large basin, wherein are fountains, the statute of Nelson and great payed arches; imagine also nearly every one in the procession is provided with a stout stick or cane and are pressing around the square intent on forming a meeting, while the police are aiming to prevent such formation or obstruction of the immense traffic even on a Sunday, from the Haymarket or the Embankment or Northumberland avenue or Parliament street or Strand. Then fancy a collision, stubborn fights with rushes of mounted police riding down the crowd; also the advance of the police infantry mercilessly aiming blows at head and shoulders. Imagine the sudden ap- | church along the roadway, in front of where pearance from their barracks of the horse | Duncannon street opens out onto the square, guards and hard by squadrons of brass helmd dragoons intent on riding down and

> tower through the city and reaching Holborn entered Oxford street and passed into St. Martin's lane leading to the square; No. 2 represented the clubs of Surrey Side, and marching through Southwark and Lambeth, crossed Westminister bridge to reach Trafalgar square by going beside the parliament house, the abbey, and the Downing street government buildings. No. represented the clubs of Northern Heights, and marching from Islington and entering Tindell Bow and Wellington streets, made for the Strand to thence reach the square. With excellent military prescience, Sir Charles Warren had occupied all possible vantage ground with his constables. They were practically encamped in the city, near the Mansion house, around St. Paul's, through Lindgate Circus, along Fleet street, at the confluence of Wellington street and the Strand, with videttes of mounted police along all thoroughfares. Doubtless 3,000 of the 12,000 force were thus arranged. Orders had been given to prevent processions through Fleet street and Strand and to break them up into groups and deachments at certain points. No. 1, at St. Martin's lane, beyond the national gallery; No. 2, at the head of Parliament street, near the treasury building; No. 3, at the junction of Wellington street and the Strand, which was accomplished for Nos. 1 and 2 comparaas they did, capture

> dispersing the wedged populace, and the

material for a riot, bodily injuries and a panic

with a reforming of the people who endeavor

to maintain their ground but are chased by

There were three sets of the processionists-

the police or soldiers.

tively peacefully, except that there were groans, shouts, imprecations and futile rushes. But in Wellington street, directly between Irving theater and the Morning building, when the mounted police and foot constables attempted the red flags and break up the procession of No. the latter with sticks and stones—apparently prepared-made a strenuous fight. With admirable discipline the mounted constables sidled their horses against the mob using even the sidewalks. The mob striking the horses only made these restive, who vigorously prancing and kicking produced panic, so that in a few minutes the fighters were in full flight but with many injured, a few tramped upon and some with truncheon marks on their heads. In front of Irving theater could be seen small specimens of streets into Trafalgar square.

hats ready for the property room. Then the dismembered processionists in the three sections filtered, as it were, through side The sight now at Trafalgar square was omething to remember. The windows of the Grand Victoria and Morley hotels were black with spectators. The fountains lions and the statue of Nelson-with arms folded as if saying to the authorities, "England expects every policeman to do his duty" had the big chain enclosed square all to themselves so to speak. In front of the national gallery several companies of grenadier guards in line, formed like Epgland's old guard, and from Wellington barracks, hard by, were drawn up in line two deep. They grounded arms and fixed bayonets. A squadron of horse guards, in shining helmets, scarlet coats, blue trousers and or thoroughbred horses, were alternating with the mounted police in patrolling the four sides of the square. Sir James Ingham, senior magistrate, armed with a printed paper which every spectator knew to be the riot act, was riding in civilian dress between two officers. At least four thousand constables with truncheons undrawn were marshalled

against the four sides of the vacant square. The four thoroughfares in sight were black with surging masses of people, estimated by a veteran police official to number 400,000 out of London's 4,000,000 inhabitants. The bulk of the people were mere sight seers and represented all classes of society. Nothing was more remarkable than the fact that whenever little groups of persons were gathered together for a moment or two the conversation showed that the majority of the speakers were in accord with the action of the authorities and were unanimous in declaring that the meeting in Trafalgar square ought to be prohibited altogether. These sentiments were, of course, not shared by the roughs, who were present in great force, but were not so numerous as those who were desirous of obeying the law; though, by the way, those latter would have given betevidences of the peaceableness their disposition by staying away altogether. The feeling on the part of the bonafide demonstrationists against all the police was very bitter, and had they opportunities of acting in concert the history of this meeting might have been very different. One brave man, who was willing to sacrifice himself for the people, said while harranguing a crowd of brother roughs, that they could make short work of those bluecoats with just one bomb, and his hearers muttered assent and curses the police. So admirable were the arrangements that while the people packed against the curbs and on the side walks far and near there was space left for all vehicle traffic, which was interrupted and somewhat delayed but not stopped. The constabulary, however, concentrated all their en ergies to keeping the people moving. In this they were fairly successful though all their efforts were doggedly resisted by a considerable section of the mob which hooted and hissed whenever a little charge was made. The first arrest was effected at 3 o'clock opposite the Charring Cross postoffice, and the offender, a rough-looking man marched by a couple of policemenguarded by a dozen mounted constables, to the Bow street jail, followed by a hostile, hooting

From this hour until nightfall conflicts were constant and the number of injured will be found in the morning larger, if ever the total is reckoned up. Shortly after 4 o'clock great crowds came hooting and cheering down St. Martin's Lane and, notwithstanding the enormous mass of people already there found their way through and a desperate attempt made enter the square. The police keeping splendid line used their batons freely and dispersed the assailants in all directions Some of the mob had provided large pieces of wood, having demolished fencing, and with these inflicted ugly wounds on the policemen and the melee threatened to assume serious proportions. The mounted men now did good service scattering the crowd, but not without resistance. The mob struck their horses with sticks, kicked the animals on the legs and endeavored to pull the riders off their seats. In one instance they were successful and the unfortunate officer was literally in danger of his life for a moment but his comrades promptly came to his assistance and he escaped with a severe beating. All this time the crush on the steps of St. Martin's was fearful and the screams of women and children were heard above the hoarse shouting of the combatants.

reader will obtain a general idea of the While these events were proceeding a still more serious conflict was going on in the Haymarket. A procession with a band and banners entered the Haymarket. The inspector, in charge of a large force, bade the crowd disperse. Some resisted No. 1 representing the East End radical the police, who immediately proceeded clubs marching from the direction of the to disperse the mob. At first the latter had the best of it but the police rallied and routed them. Banners were torn, drums smashed and the players on brass scattered The police were forced to use their truncheons. A few minutes after the row was over, several men with bleeding hands were being lead by friends to a place of safety. The fight was watched at the bottom of the Haymarket and when victory was assure and the mob came running down the hill, there was an ugly rush into Cockspur street and Pall Mall east, which gave the police another bad quarter of an hour.

Charing Cross hospital is very near

square. It is not too much to say that the

wounded who were brought there for treat-

ment constituted almost a procession by themselves. Many of them were conveyed in cabs, others walked, with the assistance of friends, and, as they arrived, the mob cheered sympathetically. One or two policemen were among the injured, and, as they were assisted from the cabs, yells of triumph arose from the roughs, answered by cheers from the better disposed. Here were gathered many men who had been in the conflicts in the Haymarket and Waterloo place, and who, after they had left their wounded friends at the hospital, gave highly colored accounts of the conduct of the police to the bystanders. The small number of injured police driven up, as compared with the number of civil ians who attended for treatment, was commented upon, the crowd forgetting that a a good many of the former were taken to neighboring police stations and their wounds dressed there by divisional surgeons. By far the greater number of those who applied for surgical assistances were found to be suffering from scalp wounds, inflicted by the constables' batons, but in no instance was there any injury of a really serious nature and all applicants, with one exception, left the hospital after having had their wants attended. This exception was the man suffering from a punctured wound in the right buttock, which he stated he had received from a bayonet thrust by one of the guards and this statement was declared by the attending surgeon to be a creditable one from the appearance of the wound and a hole in the man's cloth ing. Altogether some seventy-six cases were attended to at Westminster hospital. twenty-eight cases of scalp and other wounds were brought in; at St. Thomas hospital twenty persons were admitted suffering from scalp wounds, four of them policemen. Mr. M. Kellas, chief divisional surgeon of police, stated that a policeman was stabbed in the back with a sword stick by one of the mob. Another policeman was stabbed. At Kings College hospital six persons were admitted. The twenty-three persons arrested were taken to the Bow street police station, among them being Cunningham Graham, M. P., and Mr. John Burns, the socialist. The charges were mostly for assaults on the police. At King street police station twenty-six persons were taken in for assaults upon the police and ill treating horses. The mob shortly after nightfall practically melted, so quickly and quietly did they leave. Then the police were gradually dismissed and the military returned to their barracks. As this

dispatch closes Trafalgar square presents a

perfectly peaceful appearance though a

there with the statues of Sir Charles Napier and Sir Henry Havelock, seemingly looking on in an attitude of satisfaction.

Comments of the Morning Press.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Nov. 14, 5 a. m .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-The morning papers are absorbed with ac counts and comments about the riots. The telegraph admits that the history of the metropolis presents five sadder pictures than that presented to the astonished gaze of citizens and foreigners on the afternoon of the day of rest.

Daily News blames Sir Charles War ner's arbitrary orders, but praises the manly way in which the police carried the orders out. It is bitter against the crowd for not holding the meeting in Hyde Park after the

proclamation. The Post observes: It is opprobrious to the first city of the world that such scenes of discord should be so frequent, and it is all the greater inasmuch as they are fomented for purely party purposes by men who well know that resistance to the constituted authorities is one of the most serious crimes. The Standard and Times, while equally lamenting the disgrace to the metropolis, praise the police and believe the lesson of the supremacy of the methods of law at this juncture is perhaps worth the oc-

BOULANGER AT LIBERTY. The General Sallies Forth From Clermont Ferrand a Free Man. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] CLERMONT FERRAND, Nov. 13 .- | New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—General Boulanger, exactly as the clock struck 12 to day, buckled on his sword and emerged from arrest. A small but noisy crowd collected at the railway station and tried to catch a glimpse of him as he left at 7:50. But the general drove to Riom, eight miles from Bermont, thus avoiding the crowd, and got into the train there. The general's first words as his arrest expired were a request to keep down the zeal of ill advised friends. General Boulanger will not go direct to Paris. He will get out of the train at a station near Paris and drive to the city in a friend's carriage. The station where he proposes to alight has been sur rounded with as much mystery as if it were the meeting place of a great prize fight in America, but I learn now that it is to be Fon tainbleau, where, by the way, the great Napoleon also halted once. The popular general takes this means of reaching Paris in order to avoid a demonstration.

BORE IT BRAVELY.

The German Crown Prince Informed of His Serious Condition. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] SAN REMO, Nov. 13 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The first intimation of the crown prince's serious condition was conveyed to him on Thursday by Dr. Mackenzie. The prince listened bravely, but he winced a little and turned his head aside for a moment. He quickly regained his selfcontrol, however, and addressing Dr. Mackenzie, said: "I thank you sir." These were the only words he uttered. Dr. Mackenzie is being frantically abused here. He has even received some threatening letters, among others one addressing him as an "arrogant stranger" and bidding him to beware of the wrath of the German nation. The purage and coolness shown by the crown prince are simply heroic. eats well—too well, in fact—and drinks Chieti wine freely. As a rule the prince rises early and takes his meals with either the crown princess or one of his daughters. The doctors do their utmost to discourage general family gatherings, as tending to promote conversation. The prince's throat is now reported a trifle

John Bright Opposes Land Purchase. LONDON, Nov. 13 .- John Bright writes a ong letter protesting against any land purchase act for Ircland. He contends that the Ashbourne act, improved if necessary, will serve all purposes for a gradual transfer of the land to the tenants, when such is needed.

GLADSTONE AND BOULANGER. The Former Non-Committal and the

Latter Fayored Commutation.

New York, Nov. 13.- [Special Telegram to the Ber. |-- In reply to requests for their views on the execution of the Chicago anarchists, Giadstone and Houlanger have cabled the following to the editor of the World: HAWARDEN, Nov. 12 .- I regret not to have comprehensive knowledge of the circum-stances, without which I fear an opinion

from me would be wholly valueless.
[Signed] WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE,
CLERMONT FERRAND, Nov. 12.—Much flat tered by your request for my opinion. I hold that, as guilty of an offense against common law, the Chicago anarchists merited severe punishment, but with reference to the sentence which has been pronounced. should, taking into consideration the political concomitants of the case, have joined my friends in Paris in petitioning for a commutation of the penalty of death.

[Signed]

Paying Back Stolen Money. NEW YORK, Nov. 13.-[Special Telegram to the Ber.]—When Latimer E. Jones confessed to Benjamin L. Ludington that he had forged the paper on which Ludington had advanced him \$657,000 at various times, the two men and John T. Martin. another credi-tor of Jones, entered into a trust agreement. Under this agreement all of Jones' property and his wife's interest in her father's estate were placed in the hands of Martiff as trustee. Under this arrangement Ludington is to be paid \$100,000 in four years and \$200, 000 within two years more. Ludington said yesterday: "He admitted to me shortly after he had cenfessed that the notes I had indorsed were principally either forged or fictitious, that he expected to get twenty years for it. I think he ought to serve the state that long at least." Ludington also said that he believed that Jones had most of the money, of which he had defrauded him,

Colonel Grant's Future.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In regard to the report that he had been offered a position in the Pullman Palace Car company, Colonel Fred Grant rance that company, Coloner Fred Grant says: "Some time ago Mr. Pullman said to me that he would like to have me at the town of Pullman, and I replied that I would be pleased to be attached to the company. He referred to the subject once or twice subsequently, but no definite proposition was ever made and so the matter has dropped as far as I am concerned."

Falling Off in Hogs.

Chicago, Nov. 13.-This week's issue of the Farmers Review will say: Reports of the last four weeks on the number of hogs and cattle on farms in Illinois, Indiana.lowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Michigan shows a smaller number of hogs than usual in some states, but no material change in the number of cattle, and that the hog cholera is much less prevalent than last

For Nebraska: Fair weather, slightly warmer, except in extreme eastern portion. stationary temperature, light variable winds. For Iowa: Fair weather, light to freely ary temperature.
For Dakota: Warmer, fair weather, followed by local rains or snow, light to fresh variable winds. westerly winds, becoming variable, station

SPARKS WILL SHOW FIGHT

The General Land Commissiones Proposes to Die Game.

FIGURING ON VILAS' SUCCESSOR

Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, Named as the Next Postmaster General-The President Preparing

His Message.

The Sparks-Lamar Scrap. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 .- [Special Telegram

to the BEE.]-As predicted by the BEE special last night, Land Commissioner Sparks intends to defend himself before he is forced out of his position, and there may be a firste class row. To-days Post (administration ore gan), in a two-column article on the Lamare Sparks difficulty, has this: "Mr. Sparks will fight, and not resign. He has no doubt yet about the perfect propriety of the letters to which Secretary Lamar's phillippic was a reply. It is certain that he will uphold that letter and his whole general course to the best of his power, and it is reasonable to believe that, holding himself to be right, he will not consider himself bound to resign simply because he has received a letter from the secretary urging him to that course. General Sparks will probably fight and he will likely make a statement for publication on Monday. Yet so much is the whole affair regarded as settled that there was more speculation vesterday regarding the identity of Sparks' successor than the course that Sparks would likely to apopt. The general belief was that, whatever he might do, he was bound to go. The position of the commissioner of the general land office has a salary of \$4,000 a year, but its power and importance are immeasurably greater than the salary." In the opinion of the Post and the local press generally, as officers in the interior department, Assistant Commissioner Stockslayer will succeed Sparks.

The Coming Postmaster General. Washington, Nov. 13 .- [Special Telegram o the Beg. |-It seems to have been defi-

itely settled that Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, is to be the next postmaster general. The place was offered to Dickinson about six weeks ago. He at first declined on account of his desire to continue his law practice, but upon being repeatedly urged to accept by the president and the present postmaster general, he at last said that he would go back to Detroit and consult his friends and that he would be governed by their advice. One of his friends here is said to have received a letter yesterday from Dickinson, in which he announces that he has concluded to accept the office. It is reported that the letter informs this friend that he has notified the president of his determination. If this is rue and the source from which the information comes is entirely trustworthy, Mr. Lamar will be nominated for the supreme bench sson after the senate meets. At the bench son after the senate meets. At the same time the name of Vilas will be sent to the senate for the secretaryship of the interior and Dickinson will be named for postmaster general. Dickinson is expected here within a few days. Democrats here express the belief that the appointment of the Michigan statesman to a position in the cabinet means that there is to be a campaign for blood text, vear. They be a campaign for blood next year. They look upon Dickinson as a Jeffersonian demogat upon whom there are no murwing files. and they predict that the result of his entry to the cabinet will be a campaign conducted from headquarters. Somehow there seems to be an impression among the mugwump adherents of the admistration that with the advent of Dickinson there will be less ad-herence to the tenets of civil service reform and they seem to think that the Michigan man is an ogre who will do his best to run the campaign next year in the good, old-fashioned manner. Republicans who have expressed any views on the subject say that indging from the results of Dickinson's inanagement in Michigan they have little to fear from him at the head of the national machine.

Working on the Message.

Washington, Nov. 13.-[Special Telegram to the Ber.]-The president has already commenced his message and is having daily consultations with the members of his cabinet over official matters that will be treated therein. It is understood that Speaker Carlisic will be sent for or has been sent for already to confer upon the most important topic to be discussed—the reduction of the surplus. His views are well known, but the president is anxious to find some basis upon duced to agree. That is almost impossible, but he already has the views of Congressman Scott and others and many suggestions from his political friends in Nebraska. Mr. Fairchild will go to New York before his report is completed to consult with financial leaders there. There is no doubt that Mr. Carlisle will be elected speaker again. There is not the slighest sign of opposition, and the first thing he will do after being sworn in will be to call William D. Kally to the day with the consultation of D Kelly to the chair and ask him to appoint the committee on elections to consider and immediately act upon the claims of Mr. Thobe to the seat of Carlisie. The speaker wants that case decided before he performs any more official acts than are absolutely necessary for the organization of the house,

Postal Service Self-Supporting.

Washington, Nov. 13.- [Special Telegram, to the BEE. |-Few men will enjoy the satisfaction Postmaster General Vilas will feel when he lays down his postoffice department portfolio. His third annual report is prace tically completed, except in such particulars as he desires to consider in company with his successor. The books of the department show that, for the first time in the history of the country, the postal service is now on a self-supporting basis. The postal deficiency June 30, 1886, was \$6,900,000. This was reduced during the year ending June 30, 1887, to less than \$4,000,000, An equal reduction will be made during the current year, so that the deficiency will be but \$1,000,000. When it is remembered that 70,000 government officials all over the country use the mails free for public business at a cost of \$2,000,000 yearly, it can be seen at once that the postofice department is practically self-supporting. fee department is practically self-supporting at this time, and, by the end of the year, will show a profit of upwards of \$1,000,000. This prosperous result, General Vilas says, is due to the great business activity and prosperity of the country. The stamp rates have increased to mean the country. creased 10 per cent, which is almost double

the usual increase. General Hancock's Widow.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 .- [Special Telegram o the Bas |-After General Hankcock died there was a fund raised to purchase a residence for his widow in this city. Mrs. Hancock was sent for and selected a new house then in process of erection in the fashionable quarter of the city. One of the Sunday papers asserts, however, that the house has never been bought, that Mrs. Hancock has shipped her furniture here, expecting that it would be ready for her to occupy before the cold season set in, but that the goods had to be sent to a storehouse and Mrs. Hancock is stopping with a friend and wone

dering why the deed is not given ber. Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 .-- [Special Telegram o the Har |-Arrived-The Anrania, from Liverpool: the Bourgoyne, from Havre; the Heigenbard, from Antwerp; the Thingvalle,

on Copenhagen. Or received, Nev. 13.—Arrived.—The Lord ough, from Philadelphia.