The Milwaukee Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1837. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1886. WHOLE NO. 14,578.

T. A. CHAPMAN & CO.

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FASHIONABLE PARASOLS.

We have just received large additions to our stock of PARASOLS, and the assortment is now complete in all qualities and is the LARGEST and finest that we have ever shown. Many of the styles are decided novelties, being entirely different from those of former seasons. Among the latest is

THE "PARISIAN,"
With Alpine Staff.

THE "ALAMEDA COMBINATION."
In Escurial, Pompadour, Oriental and hand-run Spanish Laces. Also in Plain and Fancy Silks, Satin and Pongee, plain and lace-trimmed.

MOURNING PARASOLS,
With Ebony and Bogwood Handles.

ENGLISH COACHINGS,
In all qualities.

SUN UMBRELLAS,
In all colors and all qualities, from the lowest to the best manufactured.

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS,
In Colored Satins, Fancy Silks, etc., from 60c upwards. We offer

200 SATIN COACHINGS in all colors at.....$1.25
100 SATIN COACHINGS at..... 1.50
200 26-inch Paragon Frame Windsor Twill Rain Umbrellas, with Sterling Silver handles, at..... 3.00
This is very much under value.

HOSIERY.

We offer this season a very fine assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN HOSIERY, in the different grades of COTTON, LISLE and SILK, in plain and fancy, at VERY LOW PRICES.
Ladies' UNBLEACHED BALBRIGGAN HOSE, from 20c per pair upwards.
Ladies' PLAIN AND FANCY COTTON HOSE, all prices, from 25c upwards.
Ladies' PLAIN LISLE HOSE, from 35c upwards.
Ladies' FANCY LISLE, all prices.
Ladies' SILK HOSE, in black and colors, from $1.00 upwards.
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY in Plain and Ribbed Cotton, Lisle and Silk in all grades.

T. A. CHAPMAN & CO.,

Corner of Milwaukee and Wisconsin Streets.

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THE NEW SOUTH SIDE HARDWARE STORE.

Full Line of Hardware, Stoves, Ranges and Tinware.

PENINSULAR HEATING STOVES AND MONROE RANGES

Sash Doors, Blinds and Mouldings, Glass, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Etc.

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BROOKE, REUTER & CO.

Ready Made Clothing & Custom Tailoring

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SPRING OVERCOATS and CUTAWAY AND SACQUE SUITS.

Also our elegant assortment of Ready-made Pants at exceedingly low prices. Call and examine our stock.

414 EAST WATER STREET.

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF WISCONSIN STREET.

LADIES' GARMENTS.

S. A. HECHT & CO.,

120 AND 131 WISCONSIN STREET.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 3,

We will sell our handsome

BUCKLEY STREET JACKET, known as the "BRIGADE JACKET,"

Which is worth and sold in every first-class retail store in town for $5.00, for $2.50. We have only ONE HUNDRED OF THESE BEAUTIFUL GARMENTS at $2.50. We also have fifty of these ALL-WOOL ENGLISH JERSEY WAISTS at 50c each. FINE MANTLES and FINE MILLINERY AT LOWEST PRICE.

SAM'L A. HECHT & CO., —PROPRIETORS OF THE— CANADA FUR AND CLOAK MFG. CO

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. NAST, No. 92 Wisconsin St.,

—HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF—

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, For Spring And Summer Wear.

Of the best makes in this country, and prices lower than the lowest. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. NAST, No. 92 Wisconsin St.

Store open from 7:30 A. M. till 9 P. M. Saturday, 10 P. M.

CLOTHING.

SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME.

Employing first-class hands only the recent advanced scale of wages does not affect us. Our prices for custom-made garments are no higher.

Wood & Notbohm, Tailors and Furnishers,

68 AND 70 WISCONSIN ST.

FANCY SHIRTING.

NEW PATTERNS OF FANCY FRENCH SHIRTINGS

LATEST NOVELTIES.

PETLEY {86 Wisconsin St. / 412 East Water St.} The Shirt Maker

TAILORING.

IT WILL PAY

You to examine the fine stock of Imported Woolens now opening at 420 Milwaukee street. These goods are all selected from the stocks of the finest European manufacturers and are of the very best quality their looms produce. Styles this spring are very neat, rich and elegant. We invite their inspection.

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IMPORTING TAILOR, 420 MILWAUKEE STREET.

STEAM HEATING.

RUNDLE, SPENCE & CO., 89 and 91 West Water Street.

Manufacturers of Brass and Iron Goods for steam, water and gas. (Steam Heating.)

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THOMSON, KOHLER & CO.

382 AND 384 BROADWAY.

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NEW DESIGNS,
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Rugs, Curtains.

POPULAR PRICES.

FURNITURE.

CLEMENT, WILLIAMS & CO.

FURNITURE,

137 & 139 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee.

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516 to 520 Market Street, Milwaukee

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Iron and Wire Works.

Cast and Wrought Iron Work for buildings. Iron Balcony Fire Escapes

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FAMILY CARRIAGES,

DOCTOR PHAETONS,

Business Buggies and all kinds of Light Delivery and Road Wagons.

Brewers' Wagons a Specialty.

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HENRY SCHRAEGER,

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450 Milwaukee St. 450

OPPOSITE COLBY BUILDING.

I do my own cutting, and every garment I turn out will be perfect in fit, style and workmanship

MINERAL WATER.

Friedrichshall.

THE TONIC APERIENT WATER.

"Alterative, Aperient, and Diuretic."
LAURENCE TURNBULL, M.D., Phila.

"Especially valuable in preventing the formation of Uric Acid."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"I know nothing at all equal to Friedrichshall. . . . Checks Calculous Disease and prevents Uric Acid formation. . . The LONGER it is taken the SMALLER is the quantity necessary to effect the purpose."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., Lond.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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JEWELERS,

MILWAUKEE, - - - - - - WIS.

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BROWNING KING & CO.

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Cor. Wisconsin and East Water Streets.

MIDDLESEX FLANNEL SUITS.

We offer our customers again this season blue flannel suits, made from the "Middlesex" goods, which is the same that we have used for several years and the acknowledged standard for best quality. Every suit bears our guarantee that it is "ALL-WOOL, FULL INDIGO DYE AND FAST COLOR." Every suit is well trimmed and honestly made, all seams being sewed with silk. Our prices are, for

Men's Frock or Sack Suits	$10.00
Boys' Suits	8.00
School Suits	6.50
Child's Knee Pant Suits	5.00

Also G. A. R. SUITS, both single and double-breasted, with loose facings and buttons in eyelets.

NORFOLK JACKET SUITS

In all sizes.

W. E. HASKIN, Manager.

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[ESTABLISHED IN NOVEMBER, 1875.]

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CHAS. KIRCHHOFF, JR.,

Architect and Superintendent,

ROOMS 1, 2 AND 7, * * *

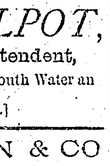
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P. SCHROECKENTHALLER,

From Vienna,



Manufactures Meerschaum pipes and cigar-holders. Pipes boiled, cleaned, repaired and mounted in silver. Genuine meerschaum pipes and cigar-holders especially appropriate for friendship or birthday gifts, 33 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS.

M. C. P.

WHAT IS IT?

We are happy to inform the citizens of Milwaukee and the public in general that we have

SOLVED THE PROBLEM.

It is that we are soon to have in our midst the

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS,

Which will open to the public Saturday, May 8, 1886, at 410 Milwaukee street, opposite postoffice.

WHAT ARE MISFITS?

They are Suits, Overcoats and Pantaloons, made up by merchant tailors, which are either misfits or uncalled-for garments.

WE HAVE AGENTS

Throughout the country who buy these garments from the leading merchant tailors at a great sacrifice; therefore, **We Are Able** to sell them from 50 to 60 per cent. below their original cost, as the following **FIGURES WILL SHOW:**

Suits made to order for	$25.00, We Sell for $12.00.
Suits made to order for	$35.00, We Sell for $18.50.
Suits made to order for	$45.00, We Sell for $22.50.
Suits made to order for	$60.00, We Sell for $30.00.
Overcoats made to order for	$25.00, We Sell for $12.00.
Overcoats made to order for	$40.00, We Sell for $20.00.
Overcoats made to order for	$50.00, We Sell for $25.00.
Overcoats made to order for	$60.00, We Sell for $30.00.

Pantaloons from $3.50 to $9.00, made for $7.00 to $16.00. All of the above are imported goods and of the latest patterns. We would respectfully

INVITE THE PUBLIC To call on us and inspect our lines of goods before they make their final purchases. We guarantee the public a great saving and a welcome to inspect.

410 MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS, 410

Milwaukee Street, - - - Opposite Postoffice

ALL ALTERATIONS MADE FREE OF CHARGE TO INSURE A PERFECT FIT.

SHOOTING TO KILL

The Militia Fire Upon the Bay View Mob with Deadly Effect.

Six of the Crowd Dead or Dying and Several Others More or Less Wounded.

No Shots Fired Until the Mob Had Refused to Heed Repeated Warnings.

Poles Enraged by the Death of Their Countrymen—Scenes at the Homes of the Victims—All Quiet Last Night.

Lincoln avenue, the boundary line between the south end of the city and Bay View, was sprinkled with the blood of Polish rioters at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The crowd started from the corner of Grove and Mitchell streets, a few hundred strong, but gathered strength as it marched along Kinnickinnic avenue and Bay View street. One of the men carried a red flag. By the time it reached Bay View street there were perhaps 1,000 men in line. Every minute the yelling and cheering increased, and a great shout went up when the buildings of the great rolling mills became visible down on the lake shore. The mob swung into South Bay street and rapidly approached the stationary bridge crossing Deer Creek.

THE MILITARY GUARD.

At the same time the military companies in the yards of the rolling mills were bestirring themselves in response to the commands of Maj. George P. Træumer. There were the four companies constituting the Fourth battalion, and the Bower City Rifles and Janesville guards, of Janesville. The Janesville guards were stationed on a hill to the north, and south of them were the Bower City Rifles of the same city, and the Sheridan guards, of Milwaukee. When the head of the mob got across Lincoln avenue into Bay View, the crowd was ordered to stop. No attention being paid to the request, Maj. Træumer repeated the order and gave them all fair warning. Again the crowd, which was now about 1,500 feet distant, ignored the caution and pressed forward toward the bridge. Maj. Træumer had his orders, and they were to keep any crowd from approaching the mills, and to fire upon them as a last resort if the order could not otherwise be enforced.

THE ORDER TO FIRE.

Accordingly, when no attention had been given to the second warning, he gave the order to fire. As nearly as could be learned, two companies, the Bower City Rifles and the Sheridan guard, emptied their guns with a steady aim into the throng. Maj. Træumer said to a Sentinel reporter that every company had fired a volley, but Capt. Borchardt was sure that his men had not fired. They were stationed in the rear and could not have done so very well. The shooting had a terrible effect on the men. Seeing several of their number fall, wounded or killed, they threw themselves flat on the ground, and sought the shelter of the railroad embankment. The level of South Bay street and Lincoln avenue, being higher than the marsh, was also sought by the frantic men, who tumbled headlong into the water. There was every evidence on surrounding objects to show that the militia had fired low, and "with intent to kill," as one of them expressed it.

The result of the first volley having had such a salutary effect, the militia companies again stacked their arms, and portions of the routed mob returned to the scene of the tragedy. A squad of police also put in an appearance, and began to assist the wounded. Several of the latter were taken to neighboring saloons and dosed with whisky, after which they were conveyed to their homes.

WILL CARRY THE RED FLAG NO MORE.

The fellow Casimir Dudek, who had carried the red flag, was the last one to receive attention. Two bullets had carried away his lower jaw, and two others had passed through the upper portion of his left arm, showing beyond a doubt that he had been made target of more than one rifle. At 10 o'clock he was still reclining in the arms of a fellow-countryman on the slope of the street embankment, his life-blood imparting a crimson tint to the tall, green grass. Father Gulski, of St. Hyacinth's, was standing over him, and a crowd closed in upon the scene from all sides. The man was quiet enough when Justice McIver took him away in his carriage. Pieces of his jaw and several teeth were gathered up by bystanders whose conversation showed that they were countrymen of the wounded Polish agitator.

A few minutes after the sound of the deadly volley had died away Dr. Scribner, the surgeon of the battalion, was escorted by the Janesville guard across the open space in front of the military to where the dead and wounded were lying. The doctor passed rapidly through the injured, dressing their wounds and preparing them for removal to their homes. A number of the mob still remained around the scene of the conflict, but the presence of the soldiers kept them from crowding too closely around the surgeon as he bandaged and sewed the bleeding wounds of the fallen men.

AN ENEMY THAT DID NOT COME.

Just about noon a telephone message was received by Maj. Træumer that a large crowd of Poles were marching from the city towards Bay View with the avowed purpose of avenging the death of their comrades. A few seconds later the long roll of the drum was sounding and the soldiers were rushing for their guns, and rapidly taking their places in line. As soon as the companies were formed the large gate on the west side of the grounds was swung open and the troops filed out into the road in order to meet the reported approaching foe. As it was not known from which direction the rioters might approach, and fears of a flank movement being anticipated, two lines of battle

were drawn up. The main line, composed of the South Side rifles, the Kosciusko guard and the two Janesville companies, faced the north, commanding a full view of the open space over which the the rioters had attempted to march in the morning, while the Sheridan and Lincoln Guards faced the south in order to meet any flank movement of the enemy. The troops were excellently posted. The Janesville companies and the Lincoln Guards were on the top of a grassy knoll with a clear sweep of a quarter of a mile in front of them, while the Kosciuskos held the road at the north end of the bridge over Deer creek. The minutes passed in silence, but the expected foe did not appear, and at the expiration of half an hour the troops returned into the grounds, stacked their arms, and ate their dinner.

Again at 2 o'clock the long-roll was sounded, and the companies fell into line. A report was received that the mob was gathering and intended coming down the railroad track. On the gathering of the militia the crowd of village people outside the fences hurriedly dispersed and fled in various directions, some of them stopping only when safe within their houses. The anticipation of another approach of the mob was not realized, however, the gathering on the track proving to be but few idle men. The companies were then ordered back to their respective positions. There were no further calls for the militia during the afternoon.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening a report reached Maj. Traeumer's headquarters that the rioters had secured 150 pistols and revolvers, and would make another attack during the evening. Their plan of action, it was said, was to move in four squads and make an outbreak from each side. They had not put in appearance up to 10 o'clock. At that hour everything was quiet, very few people being on the streets any place in the vicinity of the mills.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The killed and wounded are:

MICHAEL RUCHALSKI, a laborer, aged 40 years, was shot through the breast, and expired shortly afterward. He lives on Garden street, near the city limits; is married, but has no children.

FRANZ KUNKEL, aged 69 years; lives in a little shanty on South Bay street; was shot through the heart while feeding the chickens in his yard; was a laborer, but had not been working for four years owing to rheumatism. He leaves a wife and five children.

JOHANN MASZKA, a laborer, aged 24 years, was shot through the bowels, the ball going clear through him. He died in great agony at his house, 700 Fourth avenue. He leaves a young wife and one child.

MARTIN JANKOWIAK, a laborer, aged 25 years, shot through the chest, the ball entering in front and passing out in the rear. Extreme unction was administered to the dying man by Father Lewandowski, at 768 Eighth avenue.

ALBERT ERDMANN, aged 19, was shot through the abdomen and cannot live; resides at 676 Windlake avenue.

CASIMIR DUDEK, of Seymour, aged 30, was shot in the left cheek and arm; half of his lower jaw was carried away by two bullets; is seriously wounded and is not expected to live. Father Gulski, of St. Hyacinth's, administered extreme unction on the marsh where the man was shot.

FRANK NOWATZAK, aged 13 years, a school boy, was shot sideways through the upper abdomen by a stray bullet; lives at 485 Maple street; cannot live.

JOHANN OSINSKI, aged 28 years, lives at 709 Grove street; was shot in right shoulder while stooping down behind an embankment; wound not serious.

FRED GOLBECK, a section hand of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, shot through both thighs by one bullet; lives at 696 Railroad street; wound not dangerous.

AT THE HOMES OF THE VICTIMS.

When a Sentinel reporter entered the little hovel of poor old man Kunkel, the place was filled by a crowd, which continually came and went. In a bed-chamber not larger than a hen coop, the innocent victim lay stretched upon a low cot. His breast was bared, and in the precise middle there was a hole big enough to put one's finger in. A peaceful smile lit up his good-natured face. To his wife, tearless and staring, a little boy was clinging, and several neighbors were bemoaning the old man's sad fate. In the little enclosure on the outside, several bullets had plowed their way through fence-posts and stables.

Michael Ruchalski was taken home dead. His wife and neighbors received the body with loud lamentations, which were quieted by the influence of prayer.

The home of Johann Maszka, at 700 Fourth avenue, presented a sad scene before death released the young man from his suffering. His pitiable moans gave evidence of the excruciating pain he endured. His aged mother was prostrated with grief, and his young wife was terror-stricken. The little baby of the family smiled happily in the midst of all the noise and confusion, unable to realize the tragic scene.

When the reporter entered the cottage where Martin Jankowiak boarded, hurried preparations were being made to perform the rite of extreme unction. One of the women lighted a wax candle, and then everybody in the room fell on his knees, while the priest administered the sacrament. Jankowiak was unmarried, but his brother was with him in his dying hour.

Several surgeons were attending to the boy, Frank Nowatzak, at the house of his parents, No. 485 Maple street. He lay on the bed fully conscious, but never uttered a word of complaint. A large number of Polish women in an ante-room were in a state of terrible excitement, some crying and others vowing to take vengeance on somebody or other.

Johann Osinski was not much injured and he will probably recover. He was visited by a large number of his friends during the day.

THREATS OF VENGEANCE.

The excitement throughout the Fourteenth ward reached a high pitch yesterday afternoon, and threats of vengeance were heard on every corner. Knots of men could be seen gesticulating and discussing the tragedy in front of every saloon, in front of the victims' houses and even at church and school doors. All were indignant over what they termed the unprovoked murder of their countrymen. Many of the Milwaukee Poles, being from Prussia, can talk German, and not a few have served their king in the old country. One of these men, who appeared more intelligent than many, said to a Sentinel reporter:

"We went out there simply to see whether anybody in the mills was at work. The shooting came so sudden that it simply astonished us. We came away and returned to Mitchell street, where a couple of Socialists from Milwaukee garden soon after put in their appearance and offered to aid us with arms and men. I won't go down there again unless I get a gun so that I can do something. Sticks and clubs are of no avail against powder and lead."

Nearly every Pole who would open his mouth said that the matter wouldn't be allowed to rest where it was. The women were even more wild in their threats than the men. Some of them went from house to house, calling upon both sexes to take revenge for the massacre. With the exception of one or two, all of the victims resided in the Fourteenth ward, which is almost exclusively inhabited by Polacks.

Fred Golbeck, a German, lives at 696 Railroad street in the Eighth ward. A bullet passed through both his thighs as he was jumping down the railroad embankment. He said: "I started for the Prairie du Chien yards this morning, where I met several of my friends. We got on a train and went down to Bay View to see what was going on there. As we reached the station we saw the mob coming down South Bay street, and a few seconds later the firing began. I didn't know what was up and tried to get under cover when I was hit. I walked away, but soon became a little faint and fell down. They then picked me up and gave me some whisky, after which I again tried to walk. But I couldn't, and they had to bring me home."

THE MILITIA BLAMELESS.

Adjt.-Gen. Chapman in speaking of the shooting, said that blame could not be attached to the militia. The rioters were repeatedly warned to keep back, but kept on approaching, and the order to fire was only given as a last resort.

"The killing of the old man was one of those unfortunate circumstances," he said, "that are always attached to such scenes; the innocent suffer along with the guilty, but the soldiers cannot be blamed."

Being asked if it was contemplated to bring in more troops, Gen. Chapman said that the Second and Third regiments had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to report at this city on short notice.

"Whether we order them here or not," said the adjutant-general, "depends upon the action of the rioters. If they continue their revolutionary tactics, more soldiers will be ordered here, but I hardly think it necessary, as the back-bone of the trouble has been broken."

Talks with the principal merchants in the central part of the city developed the fact that the excited condition of the public had demoralized the retail and a great deal of the wholesale trade. "Why," said one of the principle dry goods merchants, "my receipts for such a beautiful spring day as yesterday would, without the excitement, amount to hundreds of dollars. As it is we have done nothing. Our clerks have stood around all day doing nothing. The riots have simply ruined our business for the time being."

A LATE ATTACK THREATENED.

A little after 10 o'clock last night a messenger on horseback reported at Maj. Traeumer's headquarters that a mob was moving south on First avenue, intending to make a flank movement and attack the militia within the yards from the rear.

TWO VOLLEYS FIRED.

Turmoil and Violence of a Mob at the Milwaukee Garden.

A large number of painters and coal heavers met at Casino hall yesterday forenoon. They crowded the little hall to overflowing and the sidewalk and street was thronged with the excited men, all of whom were on a strike. While this meeting was being held a large number of Socialists gathered, marched to the Milwaukee garden and became quite demonstrative in trying to induce a meeting of carpenters to break up and join them. Some one telephoned to the central police station that a riot was imminent, and Lieut. Berges, with a patrol wagon loaded with officers, was dispatched to the scene. As soon as they arrived, they ordered the crowd to disperse. Some of the men doggedly obeyed, while the majority of them—those of the long whiskers and unkempt heads—refused to budge an inch. The police were determined, however, to carry out the mayor's manifesto ordering all crowds to disperse, and they fell upon the mob in earnest, using their clubs with very perceptible effect. Some of the fellows received cuts upon their heads, but there were no fatalities. Finally the mob divided, and the police retired, but as soon as they were out of sight the crowd began to accumulate even in larger numbers than before.

At this point the Madison guards left the armory on Broadway and marched up State street, where they cleared the streets. A few stones and sticks were thrown, but no one was hurt on either side. From here the company was marched to Milwaukee garden, where they made an effort to disperse the crowd. They retired after closing the garden and leaving the mob on the outside, where they were all driven. A cigarmaker named Peertner—a Socialist, mounted the stoop in front of the hall and made a long speech to the crowd. He was at first moderate in his talk, but as he progressed he took a decided stand against the militia. He said that the workmen had made a grand mistake in the start by not organizing as a whole. They should have mounted the house-tops and stoned the soldiers as they passed. At this point he said that it was useless to fight against such odds. Two newspaper reporters stood close up in front of the speaker, and as he finished, two or three men who were standing beside them yelled out in English:

"Here are two spies, hang them."

The crowd eyed the reporters and a few advanced towards them in a menacing manner. The reporters retired.

The Light Horse squadron then appeared on the scene. Galloping down Fourteenth street they wheeled into State and bore down upon the gathering. There was some lively skirmishing on the part of the mob to get out of the street and upon the sidewalks. The horsemen simply rode through the crowd and on down the street. As they passed they were received with a shower of stones and other missiles, but no one was hurt.

Shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, another report of disturbance at the Milwaukee garden reached the police department, and a 'bus-load of policemen, followed by the patrol wagon with the entire detective force of the city, hurried to the scene. A crowd of fully 2,000 people lined the streets adjacent the garden entrance, corner State and Fourteenth streets. An attempt to get into the garden by breaking down the gates was abandoned when the police force arrived. The patrolmen, about thirty strong, dismounted and formed a phalanx at the intersection of the streets. It was evident that it would be impossible to cope with such a mob and a message was sent for military assistance.

In the meantime, however, the mob began to cluster around the officers—and some of them became abusive. When forbearance ceased to be a virtue the patrolmen commenced to disperse the crowd. As fast as the ranks of the mob would yield, however, it was found that the men collected elsewhere. It was found to be perfectly useless to do anything.

Finally the officers partly succeeded in clearing Fourteenth street, from State to Prairie. The men then gathered in solid force a block further up, and laid in a supply of stones and rocks. An old man with a cane, evidently the worse for liquor, advanced along the middle of the street shouting in German:

"Come on, boys, we'll show them what German blood is good for."

A few of the crowd followed, but retired again when the main body declined to follow the self-appointed leader.

The old man kept straight on, evidently intending to walk right through the police phalanx. The men in blue good-naturedly shoved him back. Then came the ominous cry half a block up the street:

"All who have revolvers get ready."

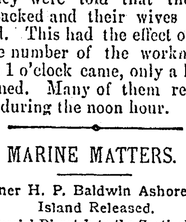
At this the police commenced to disperse the mob on Thirteenth street, north of State. They drove the mob back to Prairie street. Suddenly a shower of stones, almost thick enough to obscure the sun, rained upon the officers. There was a moment's hesitation. Then the officers seized their clubs and made a determined charge.

"Shoot!" yelled one of the mob, and a dozen shots rang out. Every pistol was leveled at the breast of an officer, but by a miracle none of the policemen were struck. However, the volley caused a dozen revolvers to flash in the hands of the officers and the volley of the mob was returned. The rabble fled. Many of the officers had aimed high, and, as far as known, none of the assailants were hurt. That there should have been no loss of life in the interchange of shots seems remarkable. The only person known to have been shot was Mrs. Schweitzer, 1316 Prairie street, who received a bullet in the leg. A Miss Hetzel, who lives near by, had her hat perforated.

The mob made no further demonstration, and soon after the Light Horse squadron hove in sight, with the Racine Light guard and Governor's guard, of Madison, following. Detachments of the squadron cleared State street, west of Thirteenth, and Thirteenth south of State. The main body of men, however, was massed near Prairie, on Thirteenth street, and it was determined to send for the mayor, chief of police and sheriff, to have the riot act read. If the mob did not then disperse it was decided to make a charge. In the meantime a number of the most obstreperous of the men were arrested. The old man who wanted to lead an attack was thrown into the patrol wagon, although he resisted lustily. His name is Herman Kastel. Albert Piepenburg persisted in crowding too closely upon the outer guard and Sergt. Kranich collared him.

When Mayor Wallber, Chief Ries and Sheriff Paschen arrived the latter marched up the street into the midst of the crowd and ordered them to disperse. They doggedly held their ground and he returned. Mayor Wallber walked towards the mob, with Chief Ries, and engaged one of the men, who seemed to be in authority, in conversation. The latter said the mob had at first not been evilly disposed. He explained that the carpenters had received overtures from their bosses, and a meeting had been called for Milwaukee garden to consider the proposals. They had rented the garden, but found it locked and Mr. Dreher, the proprietor, would not let them in. A few Socialists went among them and incited them to trouble, urging them to tear down the gates. Thereupon the police appeared. The man thought that if the police and militia would retire, no more trouble would follow, and the men would disperse. Mr. Wallber requested the squadron and the infantry to return to the armory and they did so. The policemen followed and the mob marched to a vacant lot on Twentieth street, where a meeting was held.

A Sentinel reporter who was present during the disturbance, discovered the following cabalistic inscription marked on cellar, doors, doorstep and other places, with chalk:



What the purport of the inscription was no one could tell. The owner of a store said that he had found it on his cellar door and erased it. An hour later it was there again.

AT ALLIS' WORKS.

Workmen Intimidated by the Threats of Strikers to Burn Their Houses.

The only factory whistle in the city that sounded a call for its employés to go to work yesterday morning was that of the E. P. Allis works. Less than 200 men responded to E. P. Allis' call, printed in The Sentinel yesterday morning, asking them to return to work on the promise of military protection. Three companies—the Beloit City guards, Darlington rifles and Watertown rifles—were scattered throughout the works, most of them being drawn up in line in the large open space. Early in the forenoon word reached the men that a "big fight" had occurred at Bay View, and a great deal of excitement was the result. It was feared that the routed Polacks would fall back down Clinton street to the foundry and attempt to make an assault. Every precaution was taken for such an emergency. Not only were the militiamen anxious for a tilt with the enemy, but the men expressed themselves as anxious to give them another bath from the hydrants. There was but little work done during the forenoon, and when the men left the shops for their dinners, many of them were corralled by strikers, who threatened them with violence if they returned in the afternoon. They were told that their homes would be sacked and their wives and little ones killed. This had the effect of frightening a large number of the workmen away, and when 1 o'clock came, only a handful of men returned. Many of them remained at the works during the noon hour.

MARINE MATTERS.

The Schooner H. P. Baldwin Ashore on Beaver Island Released.

Special Dispatch to the Sentinel.

ST. IGNACE, May 5.—The schooner H. P. Baldwin, light from Green Bay, went ashore on Beaver Island, yesterday, but was released and brought here by the tug Balize to-night. She is to load ore for Cleveland.

[Wolf & Davidson yesterday received a dispatch saying the Leviathan had gone to the Baldwin.]

PORT LIST.

The arrivals yesterday were:
Prop. Arabia, sundries.
Prop. Champlain, sundries.
Prop. Ludington, sundries.
Prop. F. & P. M. No. 2, sundries.
Prop. M.L. Frost, sundries.
Steambarge G. J. Burroughs, shingles.
Steambarge D. Ballentine, coal.
Steambarge G. P. Heath, lumber.
Schr. Sophia Bonner, ties.
Str. Chicago, sundries.
Str. Sheboygan, sundries.
Str. City of Milwaukee, sundries.

The departures were:
Prop. Arabia, sundries.
Prop. Champlain, sundries.
Barge B. P. Bruce, light.
Steambarge N. K. Fairbanks, light.
Steambarge L. Pahlow, light.
Str. Chicago, sundries.

Along the Lakes.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 5.—Arrived: Prop. Merrimac, schr. J. C. King. Departed: Prop. Merrimac, schr. J. C. King. Wind south, light; weather clear.

RACINE, May 5.—The steambarge Pickens and consort C. O. D. arrived in port this morning with coal, the first arrival of the season from Buffalo. It was expected there would be a strike, but the men went to work unloading at 16 cents per ton.

STURGEON BAY, May 5.—Through Sturgeon Bay canal: Steamer Corona, tug Jos. Goldsmith with two scows, prop. W. T. Brown. Wind-bound: Schr. Ellen Williams, bound for Chicago. Cleared for Jacksonport: Schr. Helen. Wind southeast, fresh; cloudy.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 5.—Passed down: Alma Mound, Toledo to Montreal, corn; Acadia, Toledo to Montreal, corn. Up: Schr. Kate Kelly, Oswego to Sandusky, coal; Samana, Oswego to Chicago, coal; White Star, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Hoboken, Fair Haven to Chicago, coal; E. Beals, Oswego to Chicago, coal. M. J. Cummings, Fair Haven to Chicago, coal; Montenglo, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Albion and barge Albacore, Port Dalhousie to Toledo, light; Canada, Hamilton to Toledo, light. Cleared: Tug Gladiator for Lake Huron with the schooners E. P. Beales, Hoboken, Andrews, Nassau and Samana in to 7.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 5.—The prop. Oconto has been released by F. I. Merriman & Co., wreckers, of this city. She is now here and will be docked for repairs. Her damage is but little, considering that she lay on the beach all winter. The prop. Conemaugh arrived here to-night in tow of the Arman Young. Her machinery gave out on Lake Huron.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 5.—The Leviathan left this morning to release the schooner H. P. Baldwin, ashore at the head of the Beavers. The extent of the damage is not known. Departed: J. E. Potts, Lawrence, Brooklyn, St. Mary, Bissell. Arrived: Chas. E. Wyman. Westerly winds, brisk; weather fine.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—Arrived: Steamer City of Detroit, Detroit, merchandise; J. H. Devereaux, Escanaba, ore; Colonial, Marquette, ore; David W. Rust, Buffalo, light; Oscoda, Oscoda, lumber; Mary Pringle, Grind Stone City, salt; Goodhit Islands, stone. Schooners: Specular, Marquette, ore; Havana, Escanaba, ore; Montana, Buffalo, light; Venus, Islands, stone; L. C. Butts, Buffalo, light; D. K. Klint, Buffalo, light; J. N. Porter, Isladds, stone. Cleared: City of Detroit, Detroit, passengers and merchandise; Cononial, Marquette, light; M. F. Butters, Ludington, coal; Manistique, Bek river, Mich., coal; Goodhit Islands, light; D. W. Rust, Escanaba, light; Oscoda, Oscoda, oil; Specular, Marquette, light; Melvin S. Bacon, Marquette light; Edw. Kelley, Escanaba, light; L. C. Buttf, Escanaba, light; D. K. Klint, Escanaba, light; Venus Islands, light; General Burnside, Saginaw, light.

PASSED THE RIVERS.

PORT HURON, May 5.—Up: Homer, 8 A. M.; Buffalo, 1 P. M.; Ohego, 4; Sanilac, 5:25; Flora P. Down: Waverly, 4 A. M.; Geo. T. Hope and consort, 6:00; Kalkaska, 6:40; Boston, 2:20; City of Alpena, 4:00; Columbia and consort, 5:40.

International Conference Y. M. C. A.

The international conference of the railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. will hold its first meeting this evening at the Grand Avenue Congregational church at 7:30. The Rev. D. C. John will deliver an address of welcome to the visiting delegates, and addresses will be made by a number of prominent gentlemen, including A. V. H. Carpenter, of the St. Paul road.

The meetings of the conference will continue through the week, the farewell meeting occurring Sunday evening next. The day meetings will be for the transaction of the business of the organization, and topics of general interest to Y. M. C. A. men will be discussed at the evening meetings. The ladies of the auxiliary department of the Y. M. C. A. will tender a reception to-night at 6 o'clock to the delegates, in the rooms of the railroad department, at 294 South Water street.

The Turf.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—The meeting of the Louisville Jockey club takes place May 14. Two hundred and fifty horses are on the grounds, and many more are expected, among them some of the noted flyers.

INCITING A RIOT.

Paul Grottkau, the Socialist Leader, Arrested on That Charge.

A Loud-Mouthed Companion Also Placed Behind the Bars.

An important step was taken last night by the authorities in the endeavor to suppress the Socialistic element which has figured so prominently in the riots of the past two days, in arresting Paul Grottkau, editor of The Arbeiter-Zeitung, and Gustav Roessler, an employé of the Central Labor union. Both men are charged with inciting a riot, and will be held prisoners under a close guard at the Central police station until the excitement subsides.

Grottkau has been at the head of the Socialists in Milwaukee for about three months, having come here from Chicago about Feb. 1. The man is not a fierce-looking fellow, although he has some of the outward characteristics of the dynamiter.

GROTTKAU'S APPEARANCE.

He is a man of less than medium height, pale face, with partly sunken cheeks, a moustache and imperial, and generally wears a blue suit of clothing. Last Sunday Grottkau rode at the head of the eight-hour procession, and displayed his generalship by abusing a band-master who refused to go to the rear upon his order. He was announced to make a speech on that day at Milwaukee garden, but for some reason he failed to do so. Upon his arrival in Milwaukee, Grottkau purchased The Armenia, a German periodical published weekly in the interests of the Socialists by M. Biron. He changed the name to Arbeiter-Zeitung (Workingmen's Newspaper). On the day of the parade, Grottkau caused to be distributed at the entrance of Milwaukee garden several thousand copies of his paper, which contained some articles calculated to stir the Socialists to deeds of bloodshed. In an issue of the sheet printed yesterday and extensively circulated, Grottkau used most of his space to abusive articles on Robert Schilling. He says that the "riot at Allis' foundry was only a harmless suggestion of what can be done," and calls it a little revolution.

THE ARREST.

When arrested Grottkau was found sitting in his office at 423 East Water street. He was staggered when Detectives McManus and Kœller entered his apartments and informed him that he was a prisoner. He turned deathly pale, and was speechless at first.

Finally a sickly smile came over his face, and he asked with what was very apparently a forced effort at gayety:

"What am I arrested for?"

"I'll tell you after awhile," replied Detective McManus.

Grottkau walked quietly along with the officers, and was followed closely by a Socialist named Roessler. Detective Kœller had spotted this man as one of the leaders in some of the disturbances and asked him what his business was.

"I have no bisiness," was the reply.

"All right," said Kœller, "then I'll take charge of you, too."

At the station Grottkau held his hands high up while every nook and corner of his pockets were searched and emptied of their contents—mostly letters and papers and a small sum of money. While this operation was being performed Roessler, who stood among a crowd of policemen and loungers in the reception room, walked out into the hall, opened the outside door and leisurely walked to the corner and crossed Broadway, going down Oneida street. Capt. O'Connor and Detective McManus were standing on the corner as he passed.

"Well," said Mr. O'Connor, "that fellow got bail pretty quick, didn't he?"

McManus was after his man in an instant and captured him half-way down the block. He was returned and locked up in a hurry. The officers refused to let the reporters interview Grottkau.

GROTTKAU'S CAREER.

Grottkau is a native of Berlin and is about 40 years old. Eight years ago he arrived in Chicago from his native heath. In Berlin he was one of the editors of The Frie Presse, a somewhat celebrated Socialistic organ. For writing articles against the government he was twice imprisoned. Upon his arrival at Chicago he became editor of The Vorbote, a paper devoted to socialism, published as an auxiliary of The Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung. a short time ago he was trade secretary of the Central Labor union.

As soon as the men were locked up, Detective McManus was detailed to search Grottkau's office. He returned to the station with a lot of papers and a big valise. The latter he carried very carefully, and, as he entered the station and laid it softly upon the sergeant's desk, there was an uneasy look upon the faces of the officers, who thought it might contain explosives.

"Grottkau is too foxy for that," said one of the men, who proceed to open it. It contained only clothing. Grottkau has a wife and three children living at 664 North Water street, Chicago.

ON THE DIAMOND.

The Philadelphias Finally Defeated by the New York Team.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Rain caused two suspensions of play in the game between the New York and Philadelphia clubs, and finally put an end to it during the first half of the ninth inning. The visitors were unable to hit Titcomb with effect. His bases on balls, however, were costly. New York's runs all being scored by men who reached first base in that way. Keefe was effective and steady. Rain fell heavily when New York went in for the ninth inning, and they had scored four runs, with two men on bases and one out, when game was called. Attendance, 3,000.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	—	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	2

Earned runs, Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits, Connor, Daily. First base on balls, New York, 7; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits, New York, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Errors, New York, 2; Philadelphia, 11. Umpire, Curry.

American Association.

CINCINNATI, O., May 5.—Eighteen hundred persons saw a magnificently-played game between the Louisvilles and Cincinnatis this afternoon. In the first part of the game the visitors threw away two runs by poor base-running, but rallied and in the seventh inning tied the score. It remained a tie until the tenth when Jones hit for three bases and was brought home on Carpenter's single. In the last half of the tenth, Hecker made a two-base hit. Mullane then gave three men bases on balls, and hit one man in pitching and the visitors thereby gained two runs off Hecker's two bagger, not a hit nor an error being made. It is said that a game was never before decided in this city by called balls.

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—5
Louisville	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	—6

Earned runs, Cincinnati 4; Louisville 1. Two-base hits, Lewis, Mullane, Maskrey, Kerins, Hecker. Three-base hits, Jones. Wild pitches, Mullane 1, Ramsey 1. First base on balls, off Mullane 9; off Ramsey 2. Base hits, Cincinnati 9; Louisville 9. Errors, Cincinnati 2; Louisville 2. Umpire, Young.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—The St. Louis-Pittsburg baseball game was postponed until to-morrow, on account of rain.

MR. SAWYER'S PENSION BILLS.

The President Dismayed at the Rate in Which They are Piling in on Him.

Special Dispatch to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Sawyer's pension bills are beginning to arrive at the White house in large numbers. They are pouring in on Mr. Cleveland at a rate which causes his excellency to fear something is wrong and that congress is becoming recklessly extravagant. The president has therefore determined to investigate the pension claims, and as certain, while the applicant is legally entitled to a pension. It was learned to-day that he had called upon the commissioner of pensions for papers in a number of cases, although he must have known that all such papers are in the possession of the senate committee on pensions. The commissioner had to call on Senator Sawyer for the papers, and as the committee had no further use for them they were returned.

"We have sent about 250 pension bills to the president," said Mr. Sawyer to-day. "They were for worthy and needy pensioners whose claims had been neglected by the pension office. It is likely that we will send several hundred more before this session ends. If Mr. Cleveland intends to go through the evidence in each cass he will have a happy time of it." The senator chuckled as he looked around his committee room and saw cords of documents representing evidence in pension cases. "We have sent to the president all evidence received from the pension office, but that was only a portion of the evidence we had and upon which our reports were based. We had hundreds and thousands of affidavits and petitions sent direct to our committee, and many persons have appeared before us to make statements. Of course, the president will only have evidence upon which the claims were rejected by the pension office, and if he intends to base vetoes upon the action of the pension office, let him go ahead. We will pass those bills over his vetoes quicker than lightning."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Four Men Killed and Seven Injured by a Falling Wall in Minneapolis, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 5.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon one of the walls of the Brackett block, in Minneapolis, a five-story building, to which an addition was being made, fell out and crashed into the basement which had been excavated for the new portion, burying a dozen workmen beneath the ruins. Eleven have been taken out, four of whom are dead, and the others more or less seriously injured. Of the dead at this hour but two have been identified, J. Connell, unmarried, and John Janisch, who has a wife and six children. The fire and police alarms brought a force of rescuers to the scene, and the work of recovery was prosecuted under the direction of Mayor Ames. Besides the killed mentioned above, the others in the ruins are: S. Arverson, J. Carlson, J. Polum, —. Ervern, Erickson, O. Wickstrund, Ole Erickson, A. Jufrene, C. Blair and —. Boswell. Of these, the two others killed have not been identified. Most of the injured will recover.

The building was located on the northeast corner of Second street and First avenue south. It was composed of retaining walls with floors supported by two parallel rows of heavy wooden columns resting upon large square timbers running from the front to the rear of the building. Here in this woodwork was the weak spot. There were no cross-ties, and when the inner walls was removed the weight of the accumulated material on the floors caused them to sag outwards until they literally pulled out and toppled over into the adjoining hole. F. Dorff, architect, says he thinks the fall was caused by workmen digging under one of the lines of wooden supports which were put in as fast as the wall was taken out.

THE WEATHER.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—Optician Lando's record of to-day's temperature is as follows: 7 A. M., 45; 8 A. M., 48; 9 A. M. 50; 10 A. M., 48½; 11 A. M., 48; 12 M., 50; 1 P. M., 49; 2 P. M., 51½; 3 P. M., 49; 4 P. M., 53½; 5 P. M., 52½; 6 P. M., 52; 7 P. M., 49 8 P. M., 49. On the corresponding day in 1885 the minimum was 38 and the maximum 57.

IN GENERAL.

Workmen in Detroit Compelled to Turn Out by Strikers.

DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—The strikers in the western part of this city have continued orderly but are very decided in their demands and have by the force of numbers overawed several hundred more men so that they too are now out. Over 500 strikers assembled near the Michigan Car shops and decided to visit various establishments about town with the purpose of inducing the men to strike. The calm counsel of the leaders prevailed over the rashness of several of the men and the strikers formed in ranks and quietly marched to the Peninsular Car shops, their numbers being increased till there were not less than 1,500 men in line. Anticipating trouble Supt. Heck, of the Peninsular, had notified his men that it would be impossible to grant an increase. On the arrival of the strikers from the Michigan shops the Peninsular was shut down. The strikers then visited a number of other establishments, succeeding in drawing out over 1,000 more men.

Notes From the Labor World.

At St. Louis, 200 girls employed in a tobacco manufactory are on a strike for shorter hours.

The employés of the Diamond match manufactory, in St. Louis, are on a strike for eight hours. The plumbers made a similar demand.

MINER KILLED NEAR NEGAUNEE, MICH.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., May 5.—John Nelson, a Finlander, working in the Cambria mine, near this place, was instantly killed by a fall of ore into the pocket in which he was working, at 3 o'clock this morning. He leaves a wife and two children.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

Manitowoc Times: Michael Acksel committed suicide near School hill, in this county, after attempting to murder his wife. He had knocked her down with a club, and was about to cut her throat with a razor when she was rescued by a neighbor. Acksel then cut his throat and soon breathed his last. It is said that the tragedy was due to domestic troubles. Mrs. Acksel's skull was nearly crushed by the blow from the club.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The meteorological summary of Sergt. Rhode for April makes the following showing: Mean temperature, 43.4; mean barometer, 30.066; total rainfall, 2.77. The highest temperature, of 78.8 degrees, was on the 23d; lowest temperature, of 11.6 degrees, on the 3d. The highest and lowest barometers were on the 19th and 1st respectively. The wind prevailed from the north, the highest velocity of 34 miles blowing on the 27th from the west. The total movement of wind was 7,426 miles. April also had 12 fair, 10 cloudy and 8 clear days. Thunderstorms occurred on the 23d, 25th and 26th.

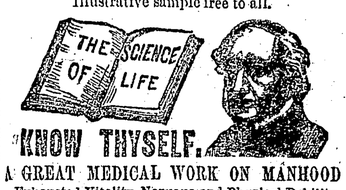
The stockholders of the Mechanics' Union Manufacturing company elected the following board of directors yesterday: President, S. S. Baird, Appleton; secretary and treasurer, C. C. M. Hodge, Barrett; E. J. Foster and Kate Pier, Fond du Lac; F. Woodford, Milwaukee.

To-day was the time set for the removal of saloon licenses. The mayor has decided not to issue license for the present. He will give due notice when he will be ready to begin issuing them. In the meantime the mayor says the saloons may continue business.

Mr. Titsworth's Bible class will meet this week and and hereafter on Saturday afternoon, instead of Thursday.

MEDICAL.

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The Science of Life should be read by all young for instruction and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the *Peabody Medical Institute*, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.

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Real Estate Investment
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LIFE INSURANCE.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF MILWAUKEE.

CONDENSED STATEMENT, January 1st, 1886.

INCOME, - - - $5,104,220.52

PAYMENTS.

To policyholders, -	$2,836,794.01
Expenses and taxes, -	851,182.97
Total payments, -	$3,488,976.98

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage, - -	$19,942,825

SHOOTING IN CHICAGO.

The Police Fire Their Revolvers at a Mob in the Southern Part of the City.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Another outbreak at the corner of Eighteenth street and Canter avenue occurred about 5 P. M. Crowds lined the sidewalks for several blocks, but were being kept in motion as much as possible. Suddenly a bottle was hurled from the vicinity of a drug store at several police who were stationed on an opposite corner. The officers immediately drew their revolvers and fired. The mob scattered in every direction. Whether any one was seriously injured or not it was impossible to ascertain.

Pittsburg Strikers Win.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—The strikers' ranks were reinforced to-day by 250 miners employed at Knox's mines and by all hod-carriers in the city, striking for nine hours' labor. Other workmen in the two cities are expected to join the movement within the next few days. The stone-masons have nearly all been conceded the reduction in hours demanded; two planing-mills are running on the strikers' terms, and one furniture firm signed the scale to-day. Not a single case of violence or intimidation has as yet been reported. The indications still point to a peaceful victory for all engaged in the movement.

The Curtin branch of the congressional committee investigating the labor troubles examined a number of the business men of Kansas City, on Wednesday, regarding the recent strike on the Missouri Pacific railroad. All agreed that the business interests of that section had suffered great loss by reason of the strike.

VISIT FROM GOV. RUSK.

His Trip to the Rolling Mills With a Military Party.

Gov. Rusk, Quartermaster-Gen. Rogers and Surgeon-Gen. Palmer arrived at the rolling mill at 5 o'clock on an engine from the city. The militia were drawn into line and reviewed by the officials, after which Gov. Rusk had a consultation with Maj. Treumer, who explained the action of the militia in the morning, saying:

"It was necessary to do what we did, or within a few minutes, I have no doubt, our arms would have been in the hands of the rioters. In giving the order to fire, I did not act rashly, as that is not my disposition. But two companies fired, and then but one volley. Had the mob stopped advancing when I waved my hand for them to go back, the affair might have been averted. But they did not, and had we allowed them to advance any nearer, and then fired into them, I am satisfied that at least 100 would have been killed."

The governor held a short consultation with Manager Hinson and Supt. Parkes, both assuring him that they were satisfied that his action in affording them protection was timely. After giving orders to Capt. Aldrich that all crowds of people in the vicinity of the mills be dispersed, he returned on the engine to the city.

SCENES AT NIGHT.

Huge Bonfires Burning and Fifty Specials Doing Picket Duty.

At noon few strangers were in the vicinity of the mills, but early in the afternoon many sight-seers, afoot and in carriages, came and went. Crowds began to gather in the streets and on the vacant lots where the mobs had before congregated. To prevent too near approach to the grounds, Capt. Aldrich, as officer of the day, marched the South Side Turner rifles outside the grounds, stationing a detail on the bridge and another on the railroad track, thus cutting off all avenues of approach from the city. No person without authority was allowed to pass, and soon a small crowd had gathered at the north end of the bridge. One of them, who was inciting the crowd, was taken in charge by the village marshal, when the officer was set on by another man who attempted to rescue the prisoner. The guards rushed to his assistance, capturing both men, and lodged them within the guard house. They gave their names and occupations as Friedrich Weinsek, a basket-maker living at 742 Twentieth street, and Mathias Grones, a blacksmith, who was one of the men locked out of Wagner's iron works on Market street. He gave his residence as 673 Third street. Both men claim to have had no riotous intentions, and during the evening they were released, with orders to remain at home until all trouble was settled.

The Rifles were relieved at 4 o'clock by the Lincoln guards, who remained on duty until sunset, when the guard outside was withdrawn.

Huge bonfires burned outside the rolling mill yards all night to illuminate the streets and avenues of approach. Fifty special deputy sheriffs in charge of Under Sheriff Van Vechten did picket duty on the outside, while a detail of militia paced immediately inside the fences, and no person was permitted to leave or enter without the countersign.

RUMORS OF A RESCUE.

A report was circulated last night about 9 o'clock that the rioters would pretend to make a move on the Bay View mills, and that a part of the crowd, while the militia were following the wing that went toward the mills, would make a raid on the Central police station and attempt to release the Socialists who are imprisoned there. This information came to the headquarters of the militia through what was considered a reliable channel. The informer warned the military forces not to leave the armory alone during the night no matter what reports came to them from the outskirts. It was decided that one company of infantry and the Light Horse squadron should remain at the armory all the time, except when it might become necessary for the squadron to make brief skirmishes to disperse small crowds.

OTHER ARRESTS.

John Gabocieski, Carl Mussfeldt and August Gutz, prominent in the riot at Milwaukee garden, were arrested. They were among a crowd of loud-mouthed Socialists and refused to leave. Some difficulty was experienced in loading them into a patrol wagon, but the job was accomplished by the officers without using their clubs. Among the rioters arrested at the Milwaukee garden during the afternoon were John Runge, a laborer, Andrew Heiben, a mason, Albert Piepenburg, a shoemaker, and Henry Kastel, a laborer. One of these men attempted to enter the guard line of the militia on State street, and received two or three light prods in the breast from a musket, but was not injured. He persisted in the attempt to cross the line, and was finally dragged to a patrol wagon. Some of the men arrested are said to be leaders among local Socialists. They will be charged with inciting to riot.

Charles Bauer and Henry Dampf were hustled to the station from the west side at noon. They were found near Milwaukee garden, and are said to have been threatening to shoot. Detective Baldwick arrested them. Bauer had a revolver in his pocket and a big stone was found in Dampf's pocket. Bauer is 22 years of age and a carpenter. Dampf is a butcher.

A LOUD-MOUTHED ALDERMAN.

He Tells the Governor the State Will Be Sued for Shooting at the Mob.

Yesterday afternoon Ald. Rudzinski, accompanied by several other Poles, visited the mayor and chief of police to enter protest against the shooting which occurred at Bay View, yesterday, and to explain the harmless intention of the Polacks who have been creating all the trouble on the south side. It was suggested that Rudzinski and his friends see Gov. Rusk. The latter received them, when Rudzinski hastened to assure the governor that the firing by the militia was all wrong and that the crowd that went to Bay View yesterday and was fired into was merely an inoffensive committee going to Bay View to talk over the difficulties there. The governor told Rudzinski in very plain terms that the mob was assembled in opposition to law and that there was nothing peaceable about its action. The governor also informed Rudzinski and his friends that they should counsel all the Polacks to cease from their demonstrations at once. Gov. Rusk told them that he was here to [illegible] lawless demonstrations and that they could depend upon its being done, if every [illegible] the state had to be called into service [illegible] command.

Rudzinski became rather excited and defiant, and said that action would be commenced against the state for all damages and this would be backed by the militia. He was informed by the governor that such a matter not to be considered at present, and the governor also told R[illegible] that unless matters subsided, every [illegible] would be compelled to make it the courts. This rather cooled the ardor of Rudzinski and his friends, and then took their departure.

It is rumored that Rudzinski's speech to the rioters on Tuesday evening was an inflammatory nature, especially in connection concerning the members of the Kosciusko guard, who will [illegible] Rudzinski's bitterest enemies.

MAJOR WEAVER'S ORDER.

An Order from the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor.

Yesterday afternoon the following word was issued: "A call [illegible] executive board, district assembly [illegible] Labor: Every Knight of L[illegible] is hereby ordered by the executive [illegible] to keep away from all public meetings that are held at this time. Every man [illegible] is ordered to wear a white badge or ri[illegible] in token of peace and order. At the [illegible] times we request all Knights of Labor to remain at their work or at their homes, and in all cases assist the authorities in protecting life and property. By order of the executive board.

PAINTERS STRIKE.

One Hundred Employes of Pfister & Vogel Walk Out.

About 60 piece workers employed at the factory of Pfister & Vogel on the south side, struck yesterday because they were refused an increase of 12 per cent. in the wages paid. The eight-hour system was introduced by this firm on Monday, without any reduction in the pay of the day men, but the piece workers were being paid for piece work the same as before. After the men had gone out they were invited to return to work on their own terms, but they refused to do so unless the firm signed a written agreement to that effect. One of the strikers said last night that knowing to much perishable stock on hand, the firm would undoubtedly come to terms to-day or to-morrow. The piece workers, he said, had been induced to continue in their places with promises of an early settlement until at last they got tired of waiting.

THE IRISH CAMPAIGN.

Speeches by English Aristocrats Against the Home-Rule Scheme.

LONDON, May 5.—The Duke of Norfolk presided at a Conservative mass-meeting this evening in St. James hall, to protest against the Home-rule policy of Gladstone. The attendance was large. Viscount Braubrook branded the premier's statement, that his measure did not mean the repeal of the union act as one of imporiture, and added that Gladstone, who once described Parnell as intriguing through rapine to dismemberment, was now himself engaged in doing his utmost to urge the country to dismember the empire. Baron Bromwell, once a prominent member of the Liberal party, was introduced as a man whose conscience would not permit him to support the Liberal premier in his present undertaking.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Viscount Cranbrook was appointed a committee to present to parliament a petition against granting Home-rule to Ireland. The appointmen was received with loud applause. The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing in strong terms the policy of Irish Home-rules as fatal to the integrity of the empire, and calling upon all loyal subjects of the queen to cooperate for the defeat of the measure.

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

Another Collective Note Sent to King George's Government.

LONDON, May 5.—On the initiative of England, a collective note, signed by England, Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy, was presented to Greece to-day. The note states that while the powers recognize the friendly intervention of France, referred to by Greece in her answer to the ultimatum as having been accepted and acted on before the receipt of the ultimatum, they must require some more precise assurances that Greece will disarm. It is added that unless the demands of the powers are promptly acceded to, the signers will withdraw their ministers from Athens.

BASEBALL GAMES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—St. Louis put Kirby, a new pitcher, in the box to-day, and he was pounded all over the field, Chicago winning the game with great ease. McCormick did some fine pitching, but otherwise the game was dull and uninteresting.

St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	—6
Chicago	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	*	—9

Earned runs, St. Louis 1, Chicago 1. Home-run, McCormick. Two-base hits, Quinn, Sunday, Pfeffer. Passed balls, Kelly 2. Wild pitches, McCormick 1, Kirby 2. First base on balls, off Kirby 5, off McCormick 5. Base hits, St. Louis 6, Chicago 7. Errors, St. Louis 7, Chicago 5. Umpire, Gaffney.

KANSAS CITY, May 5.—The cowboys met with another defeat to-day. They played a phenomenal game up to the last half of the ninth inning, when Lillie, the left fielder, muffed two fly balls, which resulted in three runs being scored by Detroit. Twitchell was knocked out of the box, and in the seventh inning Richardson took his place.

Kansas City	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs, Kansas City, 2; Detroit, 1. First base on balls, off Weidman, 2; Twitchell, 2; Richardson, 2. Base hits, Kansas City, 9; Detroit, 7. Errors, Kansas City, 9; Detroit, 5. Umpire, Ellick.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Bostons defeated the Nationals again to-day after one of the hardest fought battles ever contested on a ball field. Much fault was found with the umpire, the Nationals claiming that by his refusal to give either man out in a double play in the Boston's half of the fourth inning, the visitors secured at least three more runs than they deserved. The Nationals, however, played a plucky up-hill game, and in the eighth inning tied the score amid great excitement. Boston, however, won in the last turn.

Bostons	2	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	—12
Nationals	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	4	0	—11

Earned runs, Bostons 4; Nationals 6. Home run, Baker. Two-base hits, Force. Johnston, Morrill, Buffinton, Wise. Three-base hits, Nash, Hines. Passed balls, Gilligan 1; Tate 1. Wild pitches, Barr 4. First base on balls, by Buffinton 4. Base-hits, Bostons 17, Nationals 14. Errors, Boston 4, Nationals 5. Umpire, Evans.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The ball games which were to have been played this afternoon between the Athletics and Metropolitans on Staten Island, and the Brooklyns and Baltimores in Brooklyn, were postponed on account of rain.

THE LAKE MARINE.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 5.—Up: Rochester; last night. Up to-day: T. C. Leighton, 10 A. M.; Chandler, 6:10; M. A. Muir, 10:30; tug Leviathan, 11; G. A. Marsh, 12:20 P. M.; American, 1; Imperial, 3:30. Down: Eagle Wing, 5:40 A. M.; Prop. Tioga, 6:30; City of Cleveland with Abira Cobb, 8:30; Australia, 9:10; Baltic with Schr. H. P. Baldwin, 3 P. M.; Leviathan, 3:40. Wind, west, light.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 5. — Passed up: J. Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 5.—Coal rates are quiet so far as Chicago and Milwaukee were concerned. It was reported that some shippers had been advised to cancel a number of orders from Chicago on account of the riots there. Charters: Sunrise and Marengo, coal to Chicago at 50c; Oconto, same on owners account: Saveland coal, to Washburn, at 30c; J. I. Case, coal, to Racine, at 50c; Hiawatha, Kasota, K. M. Forbes and Ohio, coal to Duluth, on contract: Sweetheart and Champion, railroad iron, to Duluth, at 75c free. The schooners T. A. Georger and Moonlight were changed from Milwaukee to Chicago. Canal freights, 5½c on wheat, 4¾c on corn and 6¼c on flaxseed to New York. Boats were scarce.

The schooner American Union, the last of the first Chicago and Milwaukee fleet, arrived this morning. Also the Hiawatha, having made a round trip. The steamer S. C. Hall and barges Flint and Harmon, from Alpena, which arrived this morning, was the first lumber tow of this season. The Hall went to Tonawanda.

MINNEAPOLIS MILLS.

An Increased Output of Flour Recorded for the Past Week.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 5.—In its weekly review of the flour production, The Northwestern Miller will say: The flour [illegible] was maintained at about the same [illegible] Seventeen mills ran more or [illegible] last week, one starting toward the close. The flour product was 111,170 barrels, averaging 16,528 barrels daily, against 108,280 the preceding week and 153,830 barrels the corresponding time in 1885. This week seventeen mills were in operation, one more than last Wednesday, but the capacity was not materially changed. Two mills shut down and two others took their places, leaving the maximum capacity about 24,000 barrels, with a daily output of 19,000 barrels. Little talk is heard as yet about shutting down any more of the mills, although this may be done. Flour continues dull and weak. Receipts of wheat for the week were 510,400 bushels; shipments, 105,600; flour, 795,120 barrels; millstuffs 5,207 tons. The direct exports of flour from Minneapolis for April were 254,814 barrels, against 253 735 for March, the largest of any month on record. Wheat in store here, 4,550,925 bushels; at Duluth, 7,365,000; at St. Paul, 982,000.

MR. OBERMANN CHOSEN.

Dissolution of the Old School Board—The New One Organized.

The first meeting of the new school board was held last night, and George J. Obermann, commissioner from the Sixth ward, was elected president. Supt. Anderson was re-elected, as was also Secretary Schattenberg. The old board held a short session and transacted a little business. Wentworth's grammar and arithmetic were adopted for use as a text book in the high school, and H. Boerlin was appointed assistant teacher of German in the high school.

The new primary school in the Twelfth ward was christened the "Twelfth Primary." All appointments of teachers previously passed upon by the Executive committee were confirmed, and Carrie M. Harvy was appointed assistant in the Fourteenth district school, in place of Kate McCabe, resigned. Principal Charles F. Zimmerman was transferred from the Eighth district to the Fourteenth, in place of Charles E. Spinney, deceased. The board authorized the opening of a kindergarten in the twelfth district primary school.

The joint committee on rules and legislation and examination reported in favor of the long-pending measure proposing to abolish the grading of certificates. The report was adopted with but two dissenting votes. Supt. Anderson has vigorously protested against what he terms the unjust discrimination, and was greatly elated after it was set aside.

When their business was finished, President Mitchell made a valedictory address, in which he expressed regret at being obliged by change of residence to withdraw from the board. He expressed a hope that the new method of teaching German in the schools would quiet the antagonism to the teaching of the language in the schools. He reviewed the work accomplished by the board during the past two years and thought the gentlemen comprising it had done their full duty. The board adjourned after voting thanks to the officers.

The new board was then called to order by Secretary Schattenberg, and the retiring members took seats in an adjoining room. Commissioner Daniels was elected chairman pro tem. The first informal ballot for president, which was declared formal, was as follows: George J. Obermann, 15; H. J. Desmond, 3; J. P. Murphy, 2; John L. Mitchell, 1; E. J. Paul, 1; Blank, 1. Mr. Obermann was escorted to his seat by Commissioners Mitchell and Murphy.

The executive committee for the ensuing year was selected as follows: First ward, Desmond; Second, Hahn; Third, Connelly; Fourth, Jordan; Fifth, Paul; Sixth, Janssen; Seventh, Bartlett; Eighth, Hennecke; Ninth, Gilson; Tenth, Pfeifer; Eleventh, Moody; Twelfth, Daniels; Thirteenth, Todell. The selection of a commissioner from the Fourteenth ward was deferred, owing to the absence of the newly elected commissioners.

The board adopted a resolution to make the hours of school during the months of May, June and September five and three-quarters per day.

The new members absent were Messrs. Hinsey, Hinton, Paschen and Ptak.

Bay View's Village Election.

The village election at Bay View yesterday was almost forgotten in the excitement caused by the riot. Frank Seely was elected president; F. Ulrich, W. J. Donohoe, Frank Webber, Peter Steffens, W. C. Okerhauser and Peter Bauer, trustees; W. C. Henry, supervisor; Allen Hutchinson, treasurer; Jacob C. Bulloch, clerk; Thomas J. Murray, police justice; Fred Weins, justice of the peace. The trustees are said to favor annexation to the city and Sunday opening of saloons.

DAVID DAVIS SERIOUSLY ILL.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 5.—The friends of ex-Vice-President David Davis are alarmed over the condition of his health. His general health has not been good for some time past, and he has become much reduced in flesh. The present alarm is caused by the appearance on his left shoulder-joint of a huge carbuncle, the continued development of which will, it is feared, endanger his life. The carbuncle is as large as a man's fist and extremely painful. In 1861 Mr. Davis came near losing his life from a similar attack.

The steamers of the Goodrich Transportation company are making regular trips. They were thoroughly repaired and repainted during the past winter and spring.

Louis Friend and Miss Rachael Hammel will be married at Appleton on Saturday. A number of friends and relatives from Milwaukee will take a special car on the Chicago & Northwestern railway, to attend the ceremony.

AT THE PLANKINTON HOUSE.

T. J. Callinan, Cincinnati.
S. Lather, Grand Rapids.
A. J. Cherry, Chicago.
J. M. Wigman, Green Bay.
N. D. Watt, Racine.
A. Woodward, Boston.
J. T. Crawford, Chicago.
J. M. Kohler, Chicago.
C. A. Palmer, Cincinnati.
W. S. Dwennell, Madison.
E. S. Mee, city.
F. P. Jones and wife, Manitowoc.
A. H. Main, Madison.
H. H. Miner, Chicago.
S. S. Mack, New York.
T. F. Schumann, Philadelphia.
M. P. Beebe, Wausau.
L. W. Reuter, New York.
F. Cassidy, Chicago.
M. W. Chandler, Washington.
E. B. Lewis, Madison.
S. Engel, Chicago.
J. S. Humphirey, Boston.
G. L. White, Indianapolis.
J. O. Ferguson, city.
F. Cassidy, Chicago.
D. B. Treadwell, New York.
H. A. Maesten, Boston.
M. R. Stevens, Buffalo.
E. Leerburger, New York.
E. D. Ingersoll; New Jersey.
L. McMahon, Philadelphia.
M. V. Beiger, Mishawaka.
J. Wardrobe, New York.
M. Goldsmith, Chicago.
E. Moll, Pittsburg.
J. J. Keeman, Mankato.
S. A. Holt, Chicago.
G. S. Lewis, Lynn, Mass.
M. J. Linn, Portage.
G. M. Palmer, Chicago.
H. B. Tucker, New York.
T. W. Lippincott, Rockford.
W. S. Stanley, city.
S. B. Hagey, Delafield.
S. W. Seely, Rochester.
L. [illegible]avich, Louisville.
G. S. Carrneross, city.
E. T. Tyler, Fargo.
T. W. Loeber, city.
A. M. Nordyke, Indianapolis.
A. R. Week, Stevens Point.
J. M. Cobune, Columbus, O.
A. F. Schult, city.
G. J. Ludlow, New York.
H. D. Barber, Rolo, Ill.
G. A. Bennett, Chicago.
E. Cullingan, Philadelphia.
R. Baldwin, New York.
G. H. Richey, Chicago.
G. H. Tewksbury, Boston.
O. W. Baldwin and wife, St. Cloud.
J. F. Phillips, Chicago.
G. W. Casten, Boston.
W. J. Gill, Brooklyn.
T. S. Webster, Brooklyn.
G. Webster, Hancock.
J. R. Cooper, Hancock.
R. Northrop, St. Louis.
N. P. M. Jacobs, Boston.
H. H. Miner, Chicago.
W. D. Rowell, Freeport.
A. G. Burgett, Chicago.
W. B. Conrad, Janesville.
S. H. Aelsdorfer, Cincinnati.
E. C. Frank, Cincinnati.
W. B. Stone, Beloit.
F. H. Dowse, New York.
C. Menninger, Cincinnati.
T. L. Wolf, Chicago.
F. Washburn and wife, New York.
O. D. Vaughan, New York.
G. Foice, Boston.
E. Marks, Wabash.
S. W. Fisk, New York.
W. Figges, Chicago.
F. A. Gardener, Virginia.
D. Marks, Madison.
J. Silberman, New York.
O. A. Peck, Chicago.
E. M. Rogers, Wheeling.
F. A. Copeland, La Crosse.
A. Guisky, New York.
J. C. Brown, Franklin, O.
J. McConnell, New York.
J. M. Chussinger, Eau Claire.

[illegible]ody Work[illegible] Meeting of the Anarchists in Chicago.

The Police Assailed With the Most Terrible of Weapons.

From Wednesday's Last Edition.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The eight-hour movement led to a bloody conflict between the Socialists and police in Haymarket square about 10:30 o'clock to-night. The Socialist speakers were haranguing a mob which the police attempted to disperse. Some mysterious hand hurled two dynamite bombs which exploded in the midst of the officers. One was instantly killed and more than thirty were wounded, many of them fatally. The police returned a broadside fire, killing one Socialist and wounding seventeen. The volley scattered the mob, and the dead and dying were removed from the field with all possible dispatch. Just before midnight another dash was made upon a mob at the corner of Madison and Desplaines, but no fatalities resulted. At midnight comparative quiet reigned.

From the Socialistic headquarters there issued late this afternoon the following circular, which was distributed throughout the laboring quarters of the city by the thousands:

"Attention, Workingmen! Great mass meeting to-night at 7:30 o'clock, at the Haymarket, Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halsted. Good speakers will be present to denounce the latest atrocious act of the police, the shooting of our fellow workmen, yesterday afternoon.

"THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE."

At 8 o'clock a large crowd had collected on Desplaines street, just north of Randolph, in a dimly lighted spot, near which were many wagons and trucks. August Spies was the first speaker. After a long rambling talk on the labor problems, he asked: "What means this display of gatling guns, cannons, bayonets, patrol wagons and clubs? What means the calling out of the First regiment? Is it as an entertainment for you gentlemen? The demand of the McCormick men was reasonable, and yet McCormick denies that he is responsible for the bloodshed yesterday. I say he lies. He is responsible for the death of our brothers. [A voice: "Put him under the lake," "The rope is better."] Don't make useless threats, my friends, but when you are ready, act. [A voice: "String him up."] There are 25,000 or 30,000 families in Chicago suffering starvation to-day because husbands and fathers are not men enough to stand up for their rights."

Loud cheers followed this speech, and the cries of "the lake" and "the rope" were heard from hoarse throats.

PARSONS AND ULBEN.

A. R. Parsons was the next speaker. He went into the labor statistics largely and defined the difference between trade unionists and Socialists. "We speak harshly of the 'scabs,'" he said, "but I tell you that when a man has been out of work for six or twelve months and has tramped about the country looking for a job, and been sent to the rock-pile as a vagrant, he is going to take the first job that is offered him, whether it is to fill a striker's place or not. There is not a man in the crowd but who would do the same. What is a scab? He is a flea on a dog. Now, the trade unionist wants to kill the scab or flea, while the Socialist wants to kill the dog itself and prevent fleas." [Laughter and cheers.]

He closed by an appeal to arms from all men who loved their wives and children.

Sam Fielder, a Socialistic Englishman, was the next and last speaker. He harangued the mob in a loud blatant, reckless way and asked what was the crowd before him. He said:

"We who come here to address you are Socialists—rebels to the law. Legislation will never help you, never. Martin Forrand went to congress in the interest of labor, and yet he tells you that no legislation can be had for the workingman. Can't. Well when the rich man understands that it is not healthy to live among a lot of discontented workmen, we shall be able to get legislation, and not before."

Fielden continued in this strain until 10:30 P. M., when 150 police officers left the Desplaines street station and marched north on Desplaines. He stopped when the first line of officers was ordered to halt opposite the wagon from which he spoke. A thousand men had meanwhile gathered. The police marched toward the crowd in platoons, headed by Inspector Bonfield and Capt. Ward. The line of the first division of officers filled the street from side to side. The police marched into the crowd, sweeping it to the pavements and pressing it before them. When the front column reached the speaker's wagon, Inspector Bonfield cried: "In the name of the state of Illinois I command this crowd to disperse."

A DYNAMITE BOMB.

As the word left his mouth, a spluttering spark of fire arched through the air, from the opening of the alley, and over the speaker's wagon. It was the burning fuse of a dynamite bomb. It was well aimed in its deadly mission. It fell directly in the middle of the street, and between the first two double columns of police. The instant that it struck the ground it exploded with a terrible, sudden roar. It did its deadly work well. Twenty-nine mangled men fell groaning to the ground. The bomb broke the ranks of the officers. A Gatling gun could not have cut a wider swathe. A scene of horror followed, the details of which may never be known. The officers were demoralized and broke ranks, many huddled together in the street and stood their ground. Others fled after and with the crowd.

THE REVOLVER FREELY USED.

They needed no order to fire. In an instant every man's revolver was in action, and every man shot to kill. For an instant after the explosion the crowd seemed puzzled, but with the revolver shots cracking like the rattle of a mighty drum, and the bullets singing in the air, the mob plunged away in the darkness with a yell of rage and fear. It was almost an indescribable scramble for life. Scores of men were knocked down by those behind them, and trampled upon like cattle in a car, unable to rise.

SOCIALISTS LOCKED UP.

The following-named Socialists, all of whom are wounded, have been placed under arrest:

JOE KUCHER,	JOHN LACHMANN,
EMIL LOTZ,	ROBERT SCHULTZ,
JOHN UELIUND,	FRANZ WROCH,
PETER LAY,	B. LEIMANT,
JOHN FRAZER,	CHAS. SCHUMACHER.
AUGUST LAKA,	

When the news of the killing of six policemen had reached the First regiment armory, Anson LeBoth, a member of company C, was disguised and sent to the scene of the conflict to take observations. He was arrested, charged with being a Socialist, and is still under arrest.

THE LATEST ESTIMATE.

The list of casualties so far as can be learned foot up as follows: One Socialist dead; two officers dead, four other officers who may not survive till morning, and thirty more police who have wounds, many of a most serious character. In addition to this, probably fifty people, nearly all members of the Socialist crowd or citizens of the vicinity,

"Multiple Classified Advertisements." Milwaukee Daily Sentinel, 6 May 1886. Nineteenth Century U.S. Newspapers, link.gale.com/apps/doc/GT3009121077/NCNP?u=milw97470&sid=bookmark-NCNP. Accessed 21 May 2025.