

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

J. C. Thompson of Kentucky as Surveyor General of Wyoming.

E. P. Baldwin of Missouri as Deputy First Auditor of the Treasury.

H. C. Armstrong of New York, Consul General to Rio de Janeiro.

B. W. Hanna of Indiana, Consul General to the Argentine Republic.

W. L. Cabell, Marshal of the Northern District of Texas.

S. E. Lora of South Carolina, Receiver of Public Moneys, Evanston, Wyoming.

P. L. Bonney, Appraiser of Merchandise, New Orleans.

Collectors of Customs—Leveritt Saltenstall of Massachusetts, at Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; James J. Cooke of Texas, at Brazo de Santiago, Texas, and James Magoffin of Texas, at Paso del Norte, Texas.

The Adjutant General has received the following dispatch from General Miles, dated Benson, Arizona, April 29:

"Confirmed reports from Calabasas and Nogales state that three persons were killed about ten miles north of the line. Very serious depredations have been committed south of the boundary in Sonora. Many persons were killed and others driven off, coming upon the Sonora railroad to Arizona Territory. Both Mexican and United States troops have been actively pursuing. One Mexican and a white man taken by the Indians have been killed. As fast as possible the troops have been placed where they will be likely to interrupt the hostiles, should they attempt to move north. The balance will keep as close to Geronimo's camp as possible, wherever they may go. The difficulty with the Navajos has, I think, been satisfactorily settled and troops placed in the vicinity of the threatened district. The Mexicans are reported well disposed and all will work."

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul brought into the city 300 freight handlers from other points on the line of its road and put them to work in the place of the strikers. The latter attempted to induce the men to quit work but failed. The Burlington and Wabash also engaged new men, and they continued at work until noon without molestation. The strikers formed a procession and marched to the several yards, but were unable to induce very many of the men away. It was reported they contemplated making a raid on the Illinois Central yard, and a squad of police was sent to intercept them. The crowd, however, reached the river at the north division of the city, and so far have not been guilty of any violence.

The men at the stock yards struck this morning for a working day of eight hours and ten hours' pay. The Fairbank Canning Company conceded the demand. Other houses are holding off.

The situation has been one requiring unusual vigilance on the part of the city police force. Squads have been sent to several portions of the city to quell reported disturbances. The procession of striking freight handlers, after proceeding to the north division of the city, visited the yards of the Milwaukee & St. Paul freight depot and induced a portion of the new squad of men brought in by the railroad company from outside the city to join them. The crowd as it left the St. Paul yards numbered from three to five thousand, and were somewhat demonstrative. Two squads of police arrived on the scene and effectually scattered the crowd, allowing the new men to proceed with their work. It was the most exciting event of the day. The strikers did not attempt seriously to oppose the police.

Considerable intimidation was exercised in the lumber districts and several large crowds marched through the yards to prevent work.

All the railroads have their freight houses open, but are able to transact but a limited amount of business.

Considerable excitement was caused at 1:30 this afternoon in the vicinity of Wabash Avenue and River Street by the arrival of a crowd of 200 or 300 strikers. They announced their intention of breaking into the tin can manufactory of Norton Bros., and tried to force their way in. The doors were barred and the police telephoned for. A detail arrived at double-quick time from the Central station. The crowd dispersed and quiet was restored.

The strikers this afternoon spiked all the switches on the Evanston division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road and compelled the switch engine to be returned to the roundhouse. The line is an unimportant branch of the road.

FIRING ON THE MOB.

Shortly after 3 o'clock a crowd of Socialists and others had worked themselves into a frenzy of excitement and started yelling towards the McCormick Reaper works, half a mile distant. The police were immediately telephoned for and soon arrived, and drawing their revolvers fired indiscriminately into the crowd. The crowd scattered in all directions, five of the wounded being carried from the scene. The entire reserve force of the city's police has been ordered to preserve order in the vicinity of the trouble.

The scene at McCormick's works was riotous in the extreme. By 4:25 at least 150 policemen had arrived on the

ground and were coming in patrol wagons within sight. By this time the windows of the factory had been riddled with stones and bullets. Two of the wagons, while on the way to the scene, stopped to disperse the noisy and demonstrative crowd at the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Lincoln Street. The mob attacked them with stones, but the officers jumped from their wagons and by a vigorous use of their clubs soon sent the rioters flying in all directions. They then turned and began driving the noisy crowd out of the saloons in the neighborhood, using their clubs indiscriminately. Inside the fence of McCormick's works Officer Rafferty had a very narrow escape. A rioter who had got inside came up behind him and was pointing a pistol at his head, not two feet away, when Lieut. Shepherd struck him to the earth with his club, shivering it to pieces with the vigor of the blow.

At 5 o'clock the police were forming a hollow square, inside of which they intended to escort McCormick's men beyond the mob's reach. Soon afterward the police escorted McCormick's men up beyond Twenty-second Street without trouble, except from an occasional stone hurled from safe hiding places.

Four men were found wounded with bullets, and two of them were taken away in a patrol wagon. One was shot through the hip. There were many badly damaged heads.

Officer Casey nearly suffered an ignominious death at the hands of the infuriated Socialists. After the great mob had been virtually dispersed, Casey, with three other policemen, carried Joe Weddick, one of the wounded strikers, to his home, 422 West Seventeenth Street. The patrol wagon was followed by an angry crowd of Bohemians, who yelled loudly for revenge for the wounds of their fallen comrades, but when the wagon turned down Center Avenue to Seventeenth Street the crowd did not follow. In silence they watched their countryman borne from the wagon into his house, and after laying Weddick upon the bed left, with the exception of Casey, who remained behind to get a report of the man's condition. While Casey was talking to the wounded man's wife, many of Weddick's sympathizers had pressed their way into the house. The injured man was asked who shot him. Evidently misunderstanding the question Weddick raised his hand and pointed at Officer Casey. The crowd inside the house went into a frenzy. Seizing Officer Casey they dragged him out upon the sidewalk.

"Lynch him! lynch him!" they cried, and several of their number ran for ropes. Casey, a man of powerful frame, was like an infant, hemmed in as he was by the crowd. In the ensuing struggle he received fearful bruises and his clothing was nearly torn from his body. A rope was brought and one end was made fast to a lamp post directly in front of Weddick's door. At sight of the improvised scaffold the mob shrieked with delight. Casey fought with the frenzy of desperation. As the crowd pressed him to the gallows, he gathered all his remaining strength and dashed head foremost for his assailants, jumped into the street, followed by hundreds who at once began firing at him as he ran. As he ran he was met by the patrol wagon full of police who having heard of the tumult were hurrying to his assistance. Casey clambered into the wagon and fell upon a seat exhausted. The wagon was surrounded in a moment by his pursuers, but at the sight of the policemen's revolvers they quickly scattered. While this was going on Casey revived sufficiently to point out among those who were last to turn, one of the crowd who had been so particularly officious in bringing the rope. The man was arrested and was immediately driven to the station. He gave his name as Joseph Hess. Eye witnesses of the struggle between the police and the Socialists place the number of the latter who were wounded at twelve. It is not thought any were killed outright but the rapidity with which the wounded were carried away by their friends and the secrecy maintained in regard to any connection with the affair, make the facts difficult to obtain. During the evening the following circular printed in German and with English translation in many sections of the city:

"Revenge! Workmen to arms! Your masters sent out their bloodhounds—the police. They killed six of your brothers at McCormick's this afternoon. They killed poor wretches, because they, like you, had the courage to disobey the supreme will of your bosses. They killed them because they dared ask for a shortening of hours. They killed them to show you, free American citizens, that you must be satisfied and contented with whatever your bosses condescend to allow you, or you will get killed. You have for years endured the most abject humiliations. You have for years suffered unmeasurable iniquities. You have worked yourself to death. You have endured the pangs of hunger, and you and your children have sacrificed your lives to the factory lords. In short, you have been miserable and obedient slaves all these years. Why? To satisfy the insatiable greed and to fill the coffers of your lazy, thieving master. When you ask him now to lessen your burden, he sends his bloodhounds out to shoot you and kill you. To arms! We call you to arms!"

"YOUR BROTHERS."

The following dispatch was sent to-night to John Swinton, of New York:

"We are securing victory after victory for eight hours a day. To-day the packing houses of the Union Stock Yards all yielded, and in many instances no reduction of wages. This affects 20,000 men, who are wild with joy at the grand victory they have gained. We hope to see other cities stand by Chicago."

"GEORGE A. SCHILLING, Chairman of Eight-hour Committee of Chicago Trade Assembly."

Grand Rapids, Michigan, 3.—The furniture factories, with two exceptions, started up this morning with full gangs of men. All are satisfied with the arrangements made.

A mob of fifty foreigners, Poles and Germans, attempted to force a suspension of labor on the Bridge street grade this morning and had a little scrimmage. Blows were exchanged. The police were called upon and quelled the riot. Four of the agitators were arrested for inciting to riot and are now in jail.

Louisville, 3.—One hundred and fifty workmen at the Davis furniture manufactory struck this morning because the employers would not accede to the demands for the eight hours system. By agreement all the furniture manufacturers will close down to-morrow rather than put the eight hours system in operation.

Washington, 3.—A very general lockout began here to-day against the eight hour demands of the Unions of bricklayers, hodcarriers, stonecutters, painters, carpenters and plumbers, numbering in the aggregate over 2,000 men. The demands have been complied with in some instances and negotiations looking to an adjustment of the difficulties are under way in several others. There have been no disturbances of the peace.

Denver, Col., 3.—The labor men took no action in the eight hour movement to-day. All the men employed at the round houses, foundries, smelters and planing mills, as well as the carpenters and masons, went to work this morning and worked ten hours as usual. No demand has been made for a reduction of hours except in a few cases, and no strike or lockout is anticipated. The mill men do not favor the movement, and will refuse to accede to the demand providing a combined one is made.

A general desire prevails to avoid trouble, and unless matters assume a new phase within three days, nothing will transpire and the movement will die out.

St. Louis, 3.—An order was issued this evening by the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor declaring the strike shall end Tuesday morning May 14th, 1836.

Mr. Hays said that to-morrow morning this order would be obeyed by all striking Knights, and that they would present themselves for employment to the different railroad companies.

Milwaukee, 3.—A report has just been received from the West Milwaukee Railroad shops, that a body of 1,500 strikers visited there this afternoon, swarmed into the different shops and compelled 2,000 men employed there to abandon their work. Particulars cannot be obtained at this hour.

Sacramento, 3.—Governor Stoneman has decided to declare May 11th a legal holiday on the petition of the Federated Trades Unions, who hold a grand labor parade on that day in San Francisco.

San Francisco, 3.—The eight hour system, with eight hours' pay, went into effect here to-day in a number of furniture factories and cigar shops. No trouble occurred.

Detroit, Michigan, 3.—A special to the *Evening Journal*, from Tekonoha, Michigan, says: A terrible tragedy occurred this morning one and a half miles east of here. Raudine Shedd, a wealthy pioneer of this section, killed his wife at 7 o'clock this forenoon, by beheading her with an axe while she was dressing. He then evidently went to the kitchen and instantly cut his own throat. When discovered, Mrs. Shedd was lying in one corner of the bedroom with only a part of her clothing on. Mr. Shedd was lying in the kitchen, near the stove, in a pool of blood. The horrible discovery was made by the youngest son. Mr. Shedd was 33 years of age, and was one of the earliest settlers of this section. He was generally respected. The cause of the tragedy is said to be domestic trouble.

PINOLE, Cal., 3.—The Nitro-glycerine house of the California Powder Works, located a short distance from here was blown to atoms this afternoon by an explosion. Three Chinese and Andrew Anderson (white) were killed. The accident is believed to have been caused by a Chinaman, while engaged in an altercation with one of his countrymen, dropping a bucketful of nitro-glycerine which exploded from the concussion.

GALVESTON, Texas, 4.—Governor Ireland yesterday received a dispatch stating that a band of Mexican soldiers crossed into Texas on the 1st instant, 200 miles below El Paso, and drove back into Mexico 275 head of cattle, belonging to the ranch of J. C. McComb, of Presidio County, Texas. The Governor was asked to order the State rangers to pursue the thieves, but Adjutant General King replied that as pursuit was not immediately made, State troops could not be permitted to cross the Rio Grande now, and any redress must come through application to Congress. Adjutant General King advises McComb to collect proof to use in calling the attention of the federal authorities to the outrage.

St. Louis, 4.—Martin Irons, by whom the Gould southwestern railway

system strike was ordered, when asked what effect he anticipated the method of ending the trouble would have upon the Knights of Labor, said: "We were fighting for recognition, and we got it from Congress, which represents all citizens of the United States. Is not that complete enough recognition? Our order will grow after this, even more rapidly than it has during the past few weeks, when applications have been so numerous for charters, that we could scarcely find time to consider them."

In addition to the circular issued last night by the General Executive Board of the Knights, ordering the members of District Assemblies 17, 93 and 101 to apply to the railroad companies for the positions vacated by them when the strike was commenced, an order was sent to the master workman of each local assembly informing them that the strike had been declared off and ordering them to notify all their men to make application for work to-day. This order applies to the Knights in East St. Louis. This morning at 7 o'clock large numbers applied for positions at the headquarters of the various companies and the names of many were immediately placed on the pay rolls. Some few, recognized as those who had committed depredations upon the company's property, were denied re-employment. The freight depots present an unusually busy aspect this morning, and the manifest uneasiness of the last month has entirely disappeared. It is expected that the military will be withdrawn to-night or to-morrow. The local committee of Knights, who ordered the employees of the Missouri Car Foundry Company to strike, informed the men they could report for duty in all departments of work to-day.

CHICAGO, 4.—The McCormick Reaper Works opened as usual this morning. Full one-half of the workmen returning, despite the intimidation and bloodshed yesterday afternoon.

A special force of police was on duty to protect the men on their way to work. Several crowds were early reported gathering in the lumber district, from whence the mob yesterday proceeded. A strong detail of police is on duty at the central station, the same as yesterday, and the entire force is held in reserve for any sudden call. An attempt was made to hold a mass meeting on the prairie, where the incendiary speeches of yesterday were made, but the police dispersed the crowd.

The switchmen are still at work and the railroads are doing business as usual.

MILWAUKEE, 4.—Several hundred Polacks assembled in Kinnikinnick Valley this morning, and it is feared they were about to assail Allis' new flour mill. The Light Horse squadron are in readiness at the armory. Gov. Rusk is also at the armory to direct matters.

Milwaukee, 11 a. m.—Reports from the southern limits of the city, show that small crowds of idle men, numbering hundreds, are assembled at various points, but it is believed that rioting will be averted. Several manufacturing establishments have been visited by committees of strikers and ordered to close down and a number of proprietors have complied. Different companies of the Fourth Battalion are now assembled at their respective armories, ready to move at a moment's notice. Gov. Rusk has also ordered the Governor's Guards, the Madison and Watertown Guards, of Watertown to the city, and they are now on the way by special train. With these companies added to the local militia force upon the field, it is believed the crowds of idle men will think better of their inclination to indulge in riotous proceedings, and that quiet will soon be restored and preserved.

11:30.—Reports from Bayview are of a more serious nature. They announce the gathering of idle workingmen to the number of 7,000 or 8,000. Two local militia companies, the Sheridan Guards and Lincoln Guards have been sent to Bayview by train, and the Light Horse Squadron, 60 strong, will depart in a few minutes.

Milwaukee, Noon.—Upon the request of Mayor Wallber, Governor Rusk has issued an order to the following companies of the first regiment to report at Milwaukee at the earliest moment: Janesville, 27th Racine; 27th Monroe; Beloit, Delavan, Whitewater, Darling-ton and Madison.

DETROIT, 4.—The employees of the Michigan Car Shops did not return to work this morning. A few desired to do so, but feared violence. The strikers assembled in an open lot and listened to speeches, after which a committee was appointed to ask their employers for ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, and fifteen per cent. advance. An adverse answer was given, and the men dispersed after deciding on a mass meeting this afternoon.

CHICAGO, 4.—The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, a German paper edited by Spies, the Socialist who was one of the speakers who incited yesterday's riot at McCormick's announces this afternoon that a great meeting of "the people" will be held to-night on Desplaines Street, and "whoever condemns the horrible brutality of yesterday must be there." The paper further says: "Workmen! The hated police yesterday murdered four of your brothers and then wounded perhaps twenty-five more at McCormick's factory. Had your brothers, who had nothing but stones to defend themselves, been armed with good weapons and a few dynamite bombs, none of the murderers would have escaped. As it was,

only four of them (the policemen) were wounded. That is sad. Yesterday's massacre occurred that the forty thousand strikers in this city might be filled with fear and terror, and that the dissatisfied and rebellious laborers might be driven under the yoke of slavery. Will this end be accomplished? Has not a miscalculation been made? The next few days will answer this question. We will not speculate on the course of events."

The paper then goes on to give a detailed account of the trouble, and puts the responsibility entirely on the police. Spies also says that some Bohemians and Poles in the background of the crowd he was addressing raised the cry, "On to McCormick's!"

The same paper also says that the police yesterday used their clubs in dispersing the procession of striking girls and adds: "In whose veins does not the blood course faster when he hears of this shameful act of these beasts? Whoever is a man must show it these days. Men, to the front!"

A riot is now in progress near the corner of Morgan and Eighteenth Streets. A crowd of striking lumbermen and adherents made an assault on a body of police in that vicinity. The police charged the crowd repeatedly and were stoned and fired at by the rioters. In the encounter the Detective Michael Granger was seriously and probably fatally injured by a flying stone. Officer John Strong was shot through the hand.

3 p. m.—The southwestern part of the city this afternoon was the scene of another riot. Toward noon a crowd of Anarchists and friends assembled at the corner of Eighteenth and Morgan Streets for the purpose of holding a meeting. It was also said they intended to renew the attack on the McCormick Reaper Works. The police, who had been notified of the affair, kept a close watch upon the proceedings. The hostilities commenced at 2:30, just in what manner cannot be learned. A number of detectives in citizens' clothes mingled with the crowd, numbering at this hour nearly 1,000 persons. Detective Granger attempted to arrest one of the disorderly men. He was struck on the head by a brick, knocked senseless and badly injured. Revolvers were drawn and indiscriminate shooting began, during which Officer John Strong was shot in the hand. A number of rioters were also injured. The police charged the crowd and made seven arrests, capturing the man who threw the brick at Granger. At 3 o'clock the southwestern district was wild with excitement and alarm.

3:45 p. m.—The police have succeeded in dispersing the large crowd in the lumber district and order has been in a measure restored.

The police force has been thoroughly organized and largely reinforced to prevent any new outbreak.

10:40 p. m.—A report has just been received that six policemen have been killed in the Haymarket, where the anarchists are holding a meeting.

A man who was standing in the crowd received a pistol ball in the thigh and has just been brought to the Central police station. He says that during the progress of a speech by one of the Socialists, a squad of officers marched by close to the speaker's stand. Some one shouted: "Kill the ———!" Almost as soon as the words had been uttered, three bombs were thrown from near the stand into the midst of the squad of officers. They exploded instantly and five policemen fell. Others were wounded and several of the Socialists did not escape.

An officer who has just arrived from the scene says there is hardly any doubt that at least five officers were fatally wounded. Persons living on the west side, many squares from the scene of the disturbance, report that the explosion of the bombs, which was terrific was instantly followed by a fusillade of revolver shots.

More coherent accounts are coming in and they point to a much more disastrous affair than at first reported. About two hundred officers were detailed to attend the meeting and had been in the vicinity since the Socialists had begun to assemble. At the time of the throwing of the bombs, the crowd had dwindled to less than a thousand. The utterances of the speakers were of the most inflammatory character, however, and the hearers who had still remained grew riotous in their demeanor. The police concluded to put an end to the disturbance and advancing ordered the crowd to disperse. At first the Socialists fell back slowly but the speakers urged them to stand firm. Suddenly the bombs were thrown. The police retorted instantly with a volley from their revolvers. The rioters answered with theirs which the sequel shows they were well provided with.

The mob appeared crazed with a fantastic desire for blood and, holding its ground, poured volley after volley into the midst of the officers. The latter fought gallantly, and at last dispersed the mob and cleared the market place. They are now guarding every approach to the place and no one is allowed there. Immediately after the first explosion the rioters who were left standing drew their revolvers and fired round after round into the mob. Large numbers of these fell, and as they dropped were immediately carried to the rear and into the many dark alleyways by their friends. No estimate of the casualties can be given, but the police at the Desplaines Street Station state that fully fifty of them were wounded. The drug stores in the vicinity are crowded with people who were hurt and doctors have been telephoned to in all directions. Before the firing had ceased the neighboring police stations were turned into temporary