

CHICAGO, 10.—After quite a long illness General J. C. Rowley died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his sister in this city. General Rowley became widely known on account of his position as Secretary to General Grant, with the rank of Brigadier General during the last year of War. In 1864 he returned to his home at Galena, Ill., where he has since resided until his health failed him, and he came to Chicago. For a number of years he served as Judge of the County Court at Galena.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—The steamer *Belgic* arrived at noon to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama with a case of smallpox on board. It was immediately boarded by the quarantine officer, who kept the case on the steamer. It will probably be quarantined. No communication of any kind is allowed with her from shore.

The mail and newspapers after fumigation were allowed to be sent ashore, and the vessel has been ordered into quarantine.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—Mullaly's livery stables were burned at an early hour this morning. The fire originated in the hayloft and spread rapidly. Employees of the stables turned their attention first to saving the horses, 65 in number, and had taken about seven of them from the burning building when two policemen arrived, and thinking that the employees were thieves clubbed them into insensibility and thus destroyed the only chance of saving the stock, and the remaining 58 horses were burned to death. The total loss is estimated at \$12,000.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The Secretary of War and several prominent army officers will go to Philadelphia on Saturday to receive the remains of General Hancock, and will accompany them to Norristown. A detachment of artillery, with guns, has been ordered to proceed from Philadelphia to Norristown to fire a military salute over General Hancock's grave. This will be the only military ceremony on that occasion, as the funeral is to be a private one.

MONTREAL, 11.—A dispatch from Edmonton, says: "At the police barracks here and at Fort Saskatchewan, the men are still in a state of insubordination, and are doing much as they please. At the latter place recently, some of them became intoxicated, and after locking the commanding officer in his room, continued their debauch, in which they damaged the kitchen furniture."

KINGSTON, Ont., 11.—Friends in this vicinity have been advised of the killing of six mounted police near Regina. They await confirmation of the report. They have also been informed by their correspondent that a rebellion is likely to occur in the spring.

UTICA, N. Y., 11.—Ex-Governor Seymour slept but little last night and his condition shows no improvement this morning.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—Starving mechanics of London to-day held a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square around the Nelson monument and it resulted in a riot. The proceedings were opened with the assemblage of 10,000 men. The police were present in large numbers. They at once saw that the Socialistic element of London greatly predominated in the crowd, which was also managed by a well-known Socialist, and that extraordinary vigilance was required to preserve the peace at all hazards. Conspicuous among the leaders of the multitude was Burns, who ran as a Socialist candidate in Nottingham in the recent election. He sneered at the police and acted generally as if he wished to bring about a conflict between the police and people. Finally he ascended the pedestal of the Nelson Column for the purpose of delivering a harangue. He was well aware that this act would not be tolerated and the police politely ordered him to get down. This he refused to do, appealing to the crowd to resist any interference with the exercise of popular rights. The officers were determined and they pushed their way through an excited and resisting mass and by force removed Burns from the pedestal. By this time the crowd had vastly augmented and the streets adjacent were

PACKED WITH SURGING MOBS.

The stir in the elevated spot where the Burns incident took place was easily perceptible over almost the entire area covered by the concourse and the sight of the helmets and uniforms in the struggle was accepted as a visible proof of the commencement of the fight against the law. The intelligence was responded to with a general and fearful howl and an attempted rush from all directions to the point of interest. Burns had now been removed some distance from the position he had attempted to occupy. He became emboldened by the cries of the throng and made a desperate effort to recover his lost ground. He was so effectively helped by the mob that the officers on the spot were brushed out of the way and the orator was soon pressed up against the monument. He quickly reascended the pedestal accompanied by a number of other Socialist leaders.

BURNS BORE THE RED FLAG

and he waved it to the assemblage as a signal of his triumph over the authorities. He was greeted with deafening shouts and raised the flag again and again. Burns now leisurely finished his address. He then read a fiercely worded resolution. This de-

nounced the authors of the present distress in England, demanded that Parliament start public works to give employment and bread to tens of thousands of deserving men who were out of work through no fault of their own, but because of bad government and declared it was the duty of the government to afford every facility for the employment of British capital at home for the benefit of the British people and to give British enterprises the advantage over foreign and asserted that the time had arrived for Parliament to earnestly legislate for the relief of the depression in the English agricultural industry. The resolutions also demanded the immediate appointment of a Minister of Commerce and a Minister of Agriculture and concluded with the resolve that copies should be forwarded to Gladstone, Salisbury, Parnell and the Board of Public Works. The reading of the resolutions was accompanied by fierce comment and short explanatory speeches by the various orators who stood with Burns. Some of these orators went so far as to warn the government that, although the starving mechanics of London were now attempting to draw attention to their needs by quiet and peaceful agitation they were bound to get it by attacking bakers' shops next, if the Government did not come to their relief. Burns himself in one of these side speeches denounced the present House of Commons as a body of landlords and capitalists for whom hanging was too good. He also declared that the people had assembled to summon Parliament to immediately relieve the distress of the British workingmen; that the people wanted the question settled at once and peacefully if possible, otherwise revolution was inevitable. All this aggravated the excitement of the huge mass so that the police re-formed with increased force and made another assault.

THE POLICE SWEEP THE SPEAKERS FROM THE PEDESTAL.

They succeeded in forcing their way up to the pedestal. They reached this point just as the resolutions which had already been offered and seconded were about to be submitted to the mob for approval. The officers at once ordered the proceedings on the pedestal to be discontinued, and commanded Burns and his colleagues to come down. This they refused to do and the officers thereupon dragged them down by force and drove them from the pedestal. It was evident that Burns expected that the application of violence to him would precipitate a riot, and it was also apparent that the officers immediately engaged in removing the orators feared an attack, but the men comprising the mob were not in a fighting humor, and the mob contented itself for a time by hooting the police and smothering them with flour, dirt and garbage. The officers behaved admirably under this abuse and showed no resentment.

After their ejection neither Burns nor any of his colleagues made any further attempts to get back. They at once left the street and proceeded to the wall of the National Gallery. They mounted this wall, pointed to the doors and windows and bitterly denounced the inmates. This looked like an attempt to set the mob on the building. The mob was excited but not up to the point of violence yet. Burns and his colleagues seeing this, vacated the National Gallery steps and proceeded to the Carlton Club, where they repeated their tactics. By this time the mob was tremendous in numbers and verging on desperation. The stories of what the police had said and done at the Nelson Column had been circulated from mouth to mouth, exaggerated with every repetition, until the moving multitude were convinced that the authorities had actually dared them to a conflict. Such fire was ready for ignition and within touching distance was inflamed by the sparks delivered on the Carlton Club steps. The mob was split up into many divisions by being forced down different streets by the police from Trafalgar Square. To get nearer the occurrences at the Club houses and the various divisions the mob started off hooting, howling and challenging the authorities. The invaded streets were at once abandoned to the rioters, who, vented their ill-will against the well-housed people and against the clubs by stoning the dwellings and the club houses along the way. At the time of closing these dispatches all that part of the city in the neighborhood of the National Gallery, the Carlton Club and the Reform Club is in the possession of the mobs. Several faction fights have already taken place among the rioters, and a furious mob is now—7 p. m.—marching through St. James Street and Piccadilly on its way to Hyde Park to hold a meeting. The mob is cursing the authorities, attacking the shops, sacking the saloons, getting drunk and smashing windows.

On its way to Hyde Park the front of the mob made an effort to enter the War Office, but turned away when the sentinel at the entrance confronted the intruders with his bayonet. Conspicuous among the buildings attacked by the mob were those occupied as a residence by Arnold Morley, the newly-appointed Peerage Secretary. The police along the route to Hyde Park were brushed out of the way by the rioters as so many men of straw and many of the officers were terribly whipped for their interference.

That part of the Trafalgar Square mob which went to Hyde Park was composed of the hordes which had

filled up Cockspur Street, Pall Mall and St. James Street when the Carlton Club was attacked. This long drawn out throng bent at Regent Street, which begins at Pall Mall about half way between Nelson's Monument and St. James Street, and moved northwest through Regent Street to Piccadilly, a quarter of a mile away, and passing around Regent Circus, went north again through Regent Street, a half mile, to Oxford Circus. The rioters turned here to the left and went west down Oxford Street to Hyde Park, three-quarters of a mile. This route was undoubtedly chosen by the leaders for the purpose of keeping the crowd on safe ground—as they would be on the north side of the park. If the mob had gone along St. James Lane, it might run too near the barracks on the south side of the park. It was that part of the mob which was drawn east through St. James Street to Regent, that attempted to enter the War Office, opposite St. James's Square, but which was scared away.

ROUGH WORK OF THE RIOTERS.

Arnold Morley's residence is in the Piccadilly portion of this route. The house was formerly occupied by John Bright, and was well known to many of the mob. When the rioters approached the house Morley was in. He loudly called for help, and a number of policemen for a moment stood in the way of the men, but finally they were swept aside like chaff and a host of desperate men rushed up Morley's steps. He had locked and barricaded the door, but it was burst open and the house overrun, despite his frantic screams and protests. When the invaders went away they left scarcely a sound pane of glass in the building. A very great number of other private houses along the mob's route fared much worse than did John Bright's old home. The Devonshire Club's house, which had been previously attacked in St. James Street, was one. The attack upon this building took place at the very beginning of the riot and was very savage. Hatchett's Hotel is a large well-known hostelry at Nos. 67 and 68 Piccadilly. When the mob passed this locality many of the rank and file were hungry, and made a rush for the hotel. They had it in their possession in a moment and sacked it of food and drink and left the building badly wrecked. As the men were leaving the hotel they saw a carriage which was pressed up against the curb by the passing procession, and abandoned by its frightened occupants. It was seized, and in an instant broken up and the wheel spokes and shafts and other good pieces carried away for clubs. The Turf Club's house being in Piccadilly, presented a temptation to the rioters as they went by and they smashed all its front doors and windows with stones. All along Regent and Oxford Streets between Piccadilly and Hyde Park, houses were attacked indiscriminately and their windows smashed.

A SAVAGE FIGHT.

After Burns had been driven away from the Nelson Monument by the police and had spoken from the National Gallery wall and the Carlton Club steps, a savage fight took place between his adherents (the Socialists), and the anti-Socialists. The battle raged some time but the Socialists proved victorious and lifted Burns to their shoulders and bore him along to Regent Street where with him they succeeded in bending the crowd towards Hyde Park, Burns leading the whole way. At the Park when the mob had all collected Burns again addressed them. This speech was even more violent than the others he made. The language was exciting and the whole address calculated to set the crowd loose upon the town. Burns was followed by several other Socialist speakers, all of whom did all in their power to stir up strife. When the speaking was over the mob broke up into sections. The main body went back east along Oxford Street. The affrighted residents along the thoroughfare had not yet recovered from the panic, and the mob had the street to themselves. They smashed every sound window they noticed, and the wine shops were broken in and their contents distributed freely to whosoever wished to drink. The beer saloons were similarly treated. Tailor shops were broken into and clothes and rolls of cloth thrown into the street to be taken by the strongest in the fights which resulted. Every person met, who looked like a foreigner, was stoned or beaten from the street. Scores of times policemen attempted to save the assaulted property and make arrests, but they were every time beaten and compelled to surrender their prisoners. In the meantime the several thousand rowdies who remained in Trafalgar Square were occupying the time in daring the police to come, and making rushes at the constables and other obnoxious persons. In one of these rushes the mob overthrew two heavy granite quarters. These fell across Charing Cross and blocked the traffic to and from the Charing Cross railway station.

Some time after dark the mob gradually left Trafalgar Square, and went away satisfied that without having actually collided with the police, they won the day.

At midnight the police reports concurred in stating that never before in the present generation has such a disturbance occurred in London with so little loss of blood.

Some officials declare that upwards of fifty thousand men must have been rioting for upwards of six hours, with

absolute possession of every thoroughfare they chose to invade, yet no life is reported taken.

LONDON, 9.—Sparling, a Socialist leader, in an interview in relation to the part taken by Socialists in the demonstration yesterday, said that while he did not approve of rioting, still he could not but rejoice at the event which goes to show that society was insecure. In regard to the stone throwing at the Carlton Club, Sparling said the members of that body had brought the attack upon themselves by appearing at the windows and laughing and jeering at the mob. In explanation of the rough treatment to which a lady had been subjected by the rioters, he said her carriage had been stopped because the lady was heard to order her coachman to "drive over those dogs." The mob, Sparling said, selected and attacked shops which exhibited the royal arms.

LONDON, 9 2 p. m.—Fears are entertained that the riots of yesterday will be renewed to-day. This is what could naturally be expected when the immunity enjoyed by the mob in its work of destruction yesterday is considered. The police showed they were entirely powerless to cope with such a force as that with which they were confronted. In the anticipation of another demonstration to-day, small crowds of roughs have been pouring into Trafalgar Square from different points of the city and at this hour the crowd assembled there numbers fully 3,000. None of the leaders however, of yesterday's disturbance have made their appearance as yet, and whether any programme has been determined on for another outbreak is not known. The West End to-day, wears a holiday appearance. A general feeling of alarm and insecurity is felt among the residents of that quarter and most of the shops are closed. The tradesmen are indignant at the lack of protection afforded them by the authorities and at the impotency of the police. No instructions have been given to the police as to what course to pursue in the event of further outrages by the mob, and the shopkeepers feel that they are entirely unguarded against the pilage and destruction of their property. Though it is well known who the leaders of the mob are, no arrests of any one connected therewith have been made. The tradesmen propose to send a petition to the Home Office, demanding that they be afforded protection from the depredations of the mob.

Hyndman, the president of the Democratic Confederation, disclaims any responsibility for the actions of the mob yesterday. He predicts that trouble of very serious proportions will ensue if the distress existing among the working people is not soon relieved. Mea will not starve forever, he says, and if the authorities refuse to help them then they must not be surprised if force is resorted to in order to procure bread.

The roughs are taking advantage of the fog to assemble in various parts of West End. They are bold and impudent. One gang attempted to stop the carriages of members of the nobility who were on their way to St. James's Palace to attend a levee given by the Prince of Wales. A force of police at hand drove back the crowd and dispersed them. The alarm is spreading to all parts of the city.

By 3 o'clock the mob at Trafalgar Square was estimated to be 10,000 strong. The majority of this great throng is composed of loafers and roughs of the worst class. Large numbers of policemen are present, but their efforts to control the turbulence of the mob so far has proved unavailing. They have been unable to clear the streets, and traffic for the time being is brought to a stand-still. The spirit of the mob to-day is decidedly aggressive. Every carriage which comes within reach of the rioters is at once surrounded and its occupants hooted, hissed and insulted. During the early part of the afternoon a gorgeous equipage was driven near the mob. Some one said the turnout was the Lord Mayor's and the rioters at once made a rush for it, seemingly determined to tear it to pieces and tramp the occupants to death. The police, however, by a vigorous charge, rescued the equipage and its occupants and got them to a place of safety. The mob at present is simply a tremendous mass of undirected human savages. Nothing, it would seem, but the want of some popular leader, prevents the mob from exerting its strength in some organized movement which might bring about the most disastrous results. During the afternoon the police charged the mob twice in full force, for the purpose of breaking it up and driving the fragment from Trafalgar Square. But both efforts were absolutely futile. The mob would yield a little at the point of attack, but would bulge out in some other direction. The police could not surround it or break it. Each failure of the police was greeted by the vast assemblage with cheers and yells. At this hour the rioters are getting enraged at the frequent repetition of the hostility and the temper of the men is perceptibly rising. Thousands of men are pouring down to the scene and all the pavements in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square are lined with excited men, the rows on either side of the street being nowhere less than six men deep.

4:30 p. m.—The increasing gravity of the situation finally alarmed the authorities and they put forth all their energies to suppress the incipient riot. The police force on duty at Trafalgar Square was enormously increased and prepared for a well defined and exhaus-

tive assault. This, after a long struggle, resulted in pushing the mob into the side streets, and thus splitting it up. The police followed up their work and drove each fragment of the broken mob until its elements were dissipated in the alleys and byways of the town. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the reassemblage of any mob. Many of the rioters have been arrested. Some of these were fined and discharged, others have been remanded for trial, while a number have been sentenced to imprisonment for various offenses.

ATHENS, 9.—It is stated on authority that Greece will immediately disarm and cease war preparations, provided Turkey cedes Epirus, in accordance with the treaty of Berlin.

GUAYAQUIL, 9.—Senator Don J. M. P. Carmano, President of Ecuador, was attacked Saturday night at Yaguachi and one of his aides was killed. He made his escape to Guayaquil, where he is closely guarded by his adherents. On his arrival in this city a disturbance occurred with some of his political opponents. During the melee the Chief of Police and three others were killed and several others were wounded.

BELGRADE, 9.—The government has issued a ukase ordering two full divisions of the army to go into camp immediately, and calling upon regiments of the Landstrum to hold themselves in readiness for active service. It is stated in official circles that Serbia in the event of the renewal of hostilities, will be able to put 80,000 men on the frontier within ten days.

DUBLIN, 9.—Great interest is felt here as to the outcome of the split in the Nationalist party in support of the candidates in the parliamentary contest in Galway. Parnell to-day started for Galway to take part in the canvass of his nominee, O'Shea. He was accompanied by Thos. Power, O'Connor, Kelly, Sexton, Deasy and Campbell, Members of Parliament. Fifty Irish Members of Parliament have signed an appeal to the electors of Galway asking them to uphold Parnell's nominee. Healy, who leads the opposition to the election of O'Shea, and the one who urges the return of Lynch, claims to have 18 followers among the Irish members.

GALWAY, 10.—Parnell in an address to the Parliamentary electors of this city yesterday, in response to the appeals to have his candidate withdrawn in favor of Lynch, the native candidate, used the following language: "Having agreed to support Captain O'Shea, we will not deviate a hair's breadth from the course decided upon. Captain O'Shea will vote with the Irish party. If he be defeated, it will weaken my hands."

VIENNA, 11.—The *New Freie Press* has received a telegram from Belgrade saying that the reports that King Milan has ordered a disbandment of his troops has not been confirmed.

LONDON, 11.—Everything is quiet in the metropolis this morning. Tradesmen have re-opened their shops and business is proceeding as usual. Considerable uneasiness, however, is still felt lest there should be further riotous demonstrations.

Three hundred unemployed workingmen called upon the Lord Mayor to-day to urge upon him the necessity of doing something to relieve the distress among the unemployed of London. The Lord Mayor courteously received the deputation and promised to personally assist distressed people so far as his means would permit him. He added that the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the distressed poor of the city, which had been started on Tuesday, already amounted to six thousand pounds.

Headaches.

palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, languor, and many other disagreeable things, accompany constipation, which soon destroys health and drives out happiness. Will you suffer when "Syrup of Prunes" will take away all these ills and bring health and happiness? Only 75 cents, large bottle. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

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