

## SULLEN STRIKERS.

Likelihood of More Bloodshed in the Coke Regions.

## NOT OVERAWED BY THE MILITIA.

Significant Report of a Soldier Who Went Among Them and Took Notes—Nearly All of Them Armed with Guns—A Feeling of Contempt for the Guardsmen Abroad—The Leaders Look for a Terrible Outbreak After the Funeral of Those Slain Takes Place.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 4.—Gen. Wiley yesterday detailed Private Keller, of the Eighteenth regiment, who speaks seven languages, to circulate among the Hungarians and other strikers. Last night when Private Keller returned to headquarters he reported to Gen. Wiley as follows: "There is going to be trouble between this and Monday. The strikers are all indignant because the soldiers have been sent here, but they don't seem to fear them. I was in two houses this afternoon where they threatened to attack me until I addressed them in their own tongue. In one house I saw five guns and a number of revolvers. In the other I saw three guns and several revolvers. Five out of every ten of these men have served in the armies of the old country, and they know what soldiers are."

Not Afraid of State Militia. "They say that the soldiers who have been brought here are simply working-men like themselves and will not interfere with their movements. In one of their papers of to-day that I picked up was an article saying they need not be afraid of the militiamen, who were novices and did not know any more about warfare than the strikers themselves. They also know about all the members of the Tenth regiment, and I heard them ridiculing them to-day. So far as I have discovered there is going to be trouble and it will come within the next two days. All of the Hungarians are in a dangerous mood over the killing of their fellow-workmen at Morewood, which they claim was entirely unjustifiable."

A Feeling of Great Uneasiness. With the militia hurrying through the streets, and restless, nervous strikers crowding about the sidewalks and crossings, Mt. Pleasant was a decidedly lively place yesterday. The presence of the soldiers has, to go extent, driven away the uneasy feeling. Still, there is too much uncertainty for comfort. Another deadly conflict will not surprise any one here. The strikers are in a sullen mood. The evidence before the coroner's jury, given so far by strikers and their friends, and tending, as it does, to show that the firing was hasty, has enraged them, and their suppressed wrath may take fire at any time. Not less than 8,000 miners hung around town all day, and the main street in front of the armory where the two companies are stationed was choked up from morning until night.

Soldier and Strikers Fight. A collision between two strikers and a soldier occurred near the Baltimore and Ohio station yesterday morning. The guardsman was in the fight, and was taken off by friends. The fight tended to unsettle the general feeling, and was accepted as an alarming indication. At a late hour last night the strikers were holding a big meeting, and a feeling of nervousness prevailed among the soldiers.

Instructions to Gen. Wiley. Gen. Wiley is instructed from Harrisburg to give strict orders to the troops that no firing is to be resorted to unless by order of the officer in command, and said officer shall not give such order until every other means of restoring order has been exhausted. The commanding officer will call upon the strikers to disperse in all cases before firing upon them. But if they refuse he is empowered to order the troops under his command to open fire and keep it up until the mob has fled.

## MANAGER LYNCH GIVES BAIL.

Threats Against Capt. Loar—Portentous Talk of the Strike Leaders.

General Manager Lynch and Superintendent Ramsey appeared before Squire McCaleb yesterday afternoon and acknowledged service of warrants issued by the strikers' leaders, charging them with being accessories before the fact to the felonious shooting of the strikers. They entered bail in the amount of \$800 each for a hearing next week. Fears are expressed on all sides for the safety of Capt. Loar, of this place, whose men, it is claimed, shot the strikers. Threats are being made on all sides against him, and he is going around with a bodyguard. The captain himself has no fear, but his fellow officers are very anxious that he protect himself.

Thinks Strikers Should Be Armed. Ex-Secretary Robert Watchorn and Vice President Penna, of the United Mine workers, returned here yesterday. "The killing of these men," said Penna, "has strengthened our position here. We are determined not to lay down. If the operators are to be armed to protect property, and under that pretense shoot down men on the highways, it is time the men were armed to protect their own lives."

Strike Leaders Look for Trouble. There will be an immense concourse attend the funerals of the dead men, and at the cemetery the strike leaders will make orations, the character of which may be easily imagined. "The dirge of the bands at the funeral will be the knell of more people than the martyrs," was the remark of one leader.

"I'm afraid there will be hell to-morrow," said Peter Wise; "you do not know how terribly these men feel this thing; they are now beyond control. We repudiate any responsibility for the future action of the strikers."

In Defense of the Slav Element. A prominent leader of the Slav element said yesterday that a majority of the crowd out Thursday morning was there upon protest; that the American, English, and Irish leaders went to the Standard works and forced the Slavs to join them under threats of punishment.

Austria Thinks it a Good Riddance. LONDON, April 4.—A Vienna dispatch says that very little interest has been aroused there by the reported slaughter in America of a number of Hungarians and Poles. The emigration of that kind is from the lowest dregs of the empire and the Austrian government is the most aristocratic in Europe, even the electors being of most substantial and superior class. No official information has been given on the subject, but it was stated on well-informed authority that there would not be an official inquiry into the matter.

## THE ELECTION IN SLIGO.

Parnell Beaten by 806—British Liberals Not at All Satisfied.

LONDON, April 4.—After a campaign of the greatest excitement and turbulence the election at Sligo came off Thursday with comparatively little trouble. There were a few unimportant "scraps," and fierce exchanges of compliments, but nothing calling for hard work by the police. The Parnellites were defeated, the majority against them being 806. The priests did not stop urging the voters until their ballots were deposited. They made direct and personal appeals to the voters as they stood in line, to vote against Parnell.

Majority One Thousand Too Little. The result of the election has not been received with satisfaction by the Liberal leaders. Gladstone is said to be surprised as well as disappointed by the strength which Parnell has shown, in face of the united efforts of the English Liberal party, the Irish hierarchy, and the new national federation. Parnell is acknowledged now to be the representative of a formidable minority, which, while not strong enough to have its own way, is too strong to be treated with anything like indifference. A leading member of parliament said last evening that the majority was 1,000 short of being decisive.

Parnell Too Big To Be Ignored. "Nothing could show," he said, "more strikingly the wonderful influence of Parnell than the fact that, almost single-handed, with most of his able lieutenants absent from the country, and with the terrible weight of the O'Shea divorce upon him, he should be able to poll such a vote against a popular resident of Sligo, with a candidate almost unknown in Sligo, and against other united interests making a combination more powerful to all appearances than any ever before arrayed in an Irish election." The Sligo election has not tended to restore the Liberal enthusiasm for home rule, and the general sentiment seems to be to make home rule a secondary issue in English Liberal politics.

Balfour's Compliments to the Police. Balfour has telegraphed to the police authorities at Sligo his appreciation of their arduous and efficient services in preventing serious bloodshed. A dispatch from Sligo says that there is still some apprehension of trouble, and the police are kept on extra duty, and will be until affairs have assumed their normal condition. It is considered fortunate for the community that three of the most aggressive champions, two of Parnell's and one of the McCarthy side, were spoiled for fighting in the first encounter of the election contest, and have since been nursing their bruises at home.

Prefers Balfour to Parnell. LONDON, April 4.—In a speech at New Castle, J. F. X. O'Brien, M. P., said that "Parnell must never again be allowed to handle the flag that he has disgraced. He would rather submit to fifty years of Balfourism than to home rule under Parnell. If Ireland had home rule with a governor like Parnell she would be disgraced."

## DETECTIVE O'MALLEY APPEARS, And the New Orleans Mob Prepares to Give Him a "Fair Trial."

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.—Much to the surprise of the citizens here Detective O'Malley rode to the court yesterday with his counsel, surrendered himself and was admitted to bail. He then went out on the streets and walked around, apparently fearless of violence. The prosecution seem determined to "catch him both coming and going," as they have raked up a couple of indictments several years old against him, as well as the one found recently for alleged bribery of the jury in the Hennessey case. The feeling against him is intense and threats have been made against him by many since he transferred that he was here.

The Law to Take Its Course. "The news that he had surrendered to the officers of the law spread rapidly, and a call for a meeting was issued. The meeting was held in a saloon on Common street, and at it the question of hanging O'Malley was taken up, and some favorably stringing him up to the nearest lamp-post. Sober judgment prevailed, however, and after a spirited discussion it was resolved to allow the law to take its course, and if the outcome of the trial was not what the people required, then "summary vengeance" would be meted out.

## LAWMAKING IN ILLINOIS.

Little Business Done by the Legislature—Adjourned to Next Wednesday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—The senate did not meet yesterday until 5 p. m., and no business of importance was transacted. Adjournment was taken to Wednesday. A resolution was referred in the house declaring in favor of a soldiers' headquarters at the World's fair where both Union and rebel vets can meet and register. Bills were introduced: Providing for a state board of highway commissioners, to secure uniform improvement of state roads; to regulate the values, terms of insurance, and paid up policies of life insurance companies, providing against the lapse of policies, and that the value of the policy at the time it elapses may be used to pay premiums until exhausted, 6 per cent. per annum being deducted;—it also provides against any waiver claims in any policy; to repeal the Merritt conspiracy law; requiring railway companies to pay employees not later than fifteen days after their month's wages are due. A number of bills were advanced, and the house adjourned to Wednesday.

## Ready to Sail to Chili.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 4.—The navy department has received telegraphic information that the United States steamship San Francisco left Mare Island Friday, and anchored off San Francisco. Everything is in readiness for the vessel to sail to Chili, where she has been ordered to look after the interests of American citizens in the country during the continuance of the revolution there. The San Francisco will be the flagship of the Pacific station. She will be joined at an early date by the Charleston, which is being prepared for sea service at the Mare Island yard.

Did Recognize Gov. Bulkeley. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—Governor Davis issued a warrant yesterday morning on the requisition of Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, for William Darnell, charged with breaking jail in Windham county, Conn.

A heavy snowstorm Thursday night did considerable damage in Boston and other New England cities. Also in New York where a fall from six inches to two feet is reported.

## BLAINE BEGUILLED.

A Press Wag's Joke on the State Secretary.

## FRENCHMAN HUNG IN THE PARK.

But It Proved To Be Bronze and the Premier Laughed—Further Discussion of the Question of States Rights in Connection with International Obligations—A Belated Cablegram Said to Have Caused the Imbroglio—The Latest from Rudini Not Given Out.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 4.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Secretary Blaine walked from his house in Lafayette square to the state department, as is his wont. His face was wreathed in smiles. So great was his satisfaction at the latest phase of the Italian situation that he made no effort to conceal his good humor. But he was given a shock by a wag of a newspaper man, who met him in Lafayette square and in tones of well-feigned excitement said to him:

"Mr. Blaine, our next row will be with France. Have you heard the news?" "No," was the reply.

"Then look to the corner of the park." A gang of American citizens are hanging a Frenchman within twenty rods of your home."

It Was a Bronze Frenchman. Mr. Blaine looked, despite his suspicion that a belated April fool joke was being played on him. Sure enough, at the corner of the square, but a few feet from the secretary's residence and within plain view of the White House, the figure of a Frenchman was seen dangling in the air with a rope around his neck. But it was only the bronze figure of one of the compatriots of Lafayette, which the workmen engaged in erecting the Lafayette memorial statue were lifting into place by means of a derrick. Mr. Blaine evidently appreciated the joke, for he laughed good-humoredly and walked on to the state department with the air of a man at peace with himself and all the world. He repeated the joke at the cabinet meeting, and Jerry Rusk, who is fond of jokes, told it to all his callers at the department of agriculture.

That States Rights Question Again. Authorities on international law are still discussing what is called the weak place in the American system. Many of these men hold that the state department has assumed a ridiculous attitude in attempting to evade the responsibility for the punishment of the New Orleans rioters. These claim that the constitution gives the federal government the power to make treaties and it is natural to assume that it confers upon it the power of conforming to them in disregard of state authority. The constitution is the supreme law of the land and thus higher than the state law.

A Western Statesman's View. A western congressman, who is one of the best authorities on international law, takes the position that the state department has acted in strict conformity to our constitution. "It is true," says this authority, "that the constitution gives the federal government a right to live up to its treaties, but where is the statute by which these alleged criminals can be punished? It will be necessary for congress to point to the statute for the punishment of the alleged crime. At present we have none such, this power being delegated to the states. Whenever this question of enforcing a law for this special case is raised in congress, the old hue and cry will go up about governmental interference with states' rights, and it will be impossible to pass such a piece of legislation."

The Action of the State Final. Continuing, he said that such a law could not be passed because it would be ex post facto, "and," said he, "if this state of Louisiana, in the regular course of law, does not punish these alleged offenders there is no way by which the offenders can possibly be condoned by the federal government. Mr. Blaine has grasped the situation exactly. If the state of Louisiana fails to punish, the only remedy that will be left for the Italian government will be to seek an indemnity through the doubtful process of congress, and congress has demonstrated more than once with what apathy it acts in such matters."

A Dispatch That Came Too Late. A report is current that after Baron Fava had received his instructions to demand his passports, another telegram arrived countermanding the instructions. Minister Porter having made a satisfactory explanation to the Italian government. But Fava had already presented the first cable message, and it was too late. The date of this inoperative telegram shows that it was decided upon immediately after the return of Premier Rudini to Rome, and after his interview with Minister Porter. Rudini was absent from Rome two or three days during the pendency of negotiations between Baron Fava and Secretary Blaine, and while Minister Porter was attempting to have Minister Fava's appeals for delay listened to.

Fava Still at the Capital. Inquiry last night at Baron Fava's residence as to whether the baron would leave for New York by a late train in order to sail for Italy to-day was answered by the statement that he was ill. The servant at the door would take no cards to the baron, and could not or would not say how ill the baron was, or answer any questions about his preparations for departure for New York last night. It can be stated, however, positively that he will not sail for Europe to-day.

The Investigation at Last Begins. WASHINGTON CITY, April 4.—Attorney General Miller has received a telegram from the United States district attorney at New Orleans saying that he is now engaged in the investigation of the recent killing of Italians in the city jail, in accordance with instructions from Washington, and will prepare and forward his report to the attorney general as promptly as possible.

Blaine Withholds Rudini's Last. WASHINGTON CITY, April 4.—It was stated by Secretary Blaine yesterday that he would positively not make public any communications concerning Italian matters last night. The reply of Rudini to Mr. Blaine's note in answer to Baron Fava's notice of recall is in Mr. Blaine's hands, and this is what was referred to in the dispatch printed yesterday.

Detective O'Malley, who is charged with packing the jury in the Mafia cases at New Orleans, has surrendered himself to the authorities. He was admitted to bail in \$3,000.

## A CERTAIN RELIEF.

Many aged people suffer greatly with a dry, hard cough, a painful feeling of tightness and oppression across the chest and a sense of a dull uncomfortable pain in the side. They carry this about year after year, sometimes feeling better and sometimes worse, but never being able to throw it entirely off. They fancy that it is one of the accompaniments of old age which they must perforce put up with as best as they can. This need not be the case, all of these symptoms are simply the result of inflammation more or less pronounced of the air passages of the lungs, and of the thin membrane that constitutes their lining. They can be relieved by taking Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. It is the best remedy for old age that was ever discovered because it is in itself stimulating and nutritious and aids the enfeebled digestive organs to regain their former tone.

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