

A TRIFLE WEAKER.

Less Activity in the Grain Markets at Chicago Yesterday.

WHEAT CLOSED AT A DECLINE.

Corn Maintains Its Own, and Gains a Fraction Over Tuesday.

PROVISIONS SOMEWHAT WEAKER.

A Featureless Day on Wall Street—The Fall in Manitoba.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The markets were irregular to-day, but there was no excitement. The frequent fluctuations brought out a lively although spasmodic trading, and a very fair aggregate business was done. The feeling was about as on Tuesday, the same parties being sellers to-day as then, and the principal buyers shorts and scalping speculators. Wheat ended the day at a decline, corn at a small advance, oats stronger, and provisions a trifle off. The estimate posted of grain in sight was about as expected, and produced no effect. It showed a decrease of 500,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 350,000 bushels of oats and 100,000 bushels each of rye and barley. The inspection into store-to-day of grain arriving within the last forty-eight hours amounted to 87 cars of wheat, 721 cars of corn, 205 of oats, 32 of rye and 25 of barley. Some 443 cars of corn graded No. 2 and 95 cars high mixed. It was stated that all that arrived was not inspected. The shipments from the city included 64,000 bushels of wheat and 438,000 bushels of corn. Vessels were also chartered to move 400,000 bushels of corn. The settlement price for surplus lard, delivered on June contracts was fixed at \$11.62 1/2. Truman Huddy was expected here to-day to make some arrangement with his creditors, but again failed to appear. Richardson, his late partner, is the sole occupant of their ambitious office at the Palmer house, once one of the busiest places in the city. He is patiently waiting, but looks the picture of crushed hopes. The usual crowd of operators filled the wheat pit on the board to-day. Quite an active speculative business was carried on in this market, and the feeling was somewhat unsettled. The receipts were fair and foreign advices quoted quiet and steady markets, with fine weather for the growing crops. As the opening market was weaker and under free offerings, prices were 1/4 @ 1/2c lower, then after some slight fluctuations rallied about 1c early, to inside figures, but later again ruled weaker under free offerings, and prices receded about 3/4 @ 1c below the outside range, fluctuated and finally closed 1/2c lower for July, 1/4c lower for August, and 1/2c lower for September than on change Tuesday. The inquiry was active and offerings free. On the afternoon call, 1/2c less was accepted by sellers. Three-quarters of a million bushels were sold. The final figure for May wheat was \$1.13 1/2. Corn was quite lively. There was a firm feeling developed in this market, and a large business was transacted. Shippers bought freely, and there was an active speculative inquiry. The firmness and increased activity was due mainly to the recent unfavorable weather, and the heavy rain and cold weather of the past twenty-four hours had the effect of largely increasing the speculative demand, and numerous buying orders were received from outside points. Shorts covered freely. The receipts were liberal but did not appear to have any effect on the market. Foreign advices were unfavorable. The market opened at about the closing figures on change Tuesday, then rallied 3/4 @ 1/2c per bushel, fluctuated, and finally closed about 3/4 @ 1/2c higher than Tuesday. May closed at 56c. On the call 400,000 bushels changed hands. Bids were generally 1/2c under 1 o'clock quotations and most sales were made on the split. The market for oats was firmer. There was an active shipping demand, and the market was well cleared of all cash offerings. Speculative demand was also good, more particularly for June and July deliveries. Contracts for May seemed to have been generally provided for. Prices were firmer all round, but cash, June and July improved the most. No. 2 cash sold 3/4c better. No. 2 white in good demand and about 1/2c higher. Sample lots were ready sale and firmer. There was quite an active trade in June and July deliveries, but May was entirely nominal and the deferred futures were quiet. The market ruled firm for a time, and June and July ranged 3/4 @ 1/2c higher. Late in the session the feeling was easy, and 3/4 @ 1/2c of this improvement was lost, while the longer futures closed about the same as Tuesday. The call sales were extraordinarily heavy, and generally a shade less than on the board, 470,000 bushels of July changing hands at 49 1/2 @ 49 3/4c and 200,000 bushels of other futures. There were quite liberal sales of cash rye. The offerings were fair and there was also a very good demand, though late in the session buyers had got their wants about supplied and the market closed dull. The speculative market was quiet and slow. Early sales were made at about former prices, but the market weakened and closed easier. There were a few sales of barley made by sample, almost entirely on local account. Prices were without essential change. The market continues dull and neglected. Under the influence of rather free offerings on speculative account and the liberal receipts of hogs the past two days, the market for hog products opened rather weak and lower prices were accepted on the leading articles. Later, however, the feeling was stronger and prices rallied, but closed with considerable eases, shipping demand rather light. Foreign ad-

views were decidedly unfavorable and quotations were reduced 1/2c on pork, 3d on lard, and 6d on bacon. Eastern markets showed little change. The receipts of product were fair and the shipments only moderate. The offerings of fresh pork were rather free early in the day and prices ruled 5 @ 10c lower, but during the latter part of the session the feeling was stronger and prices were advanced 15 @ 20c. At the close prices receded 10 @ 15c lower and closed rather tame. Cash in light request; May in light demand and closed quiet at \$19.25 @ 19.30; July was quite actively called for. The demand for lard was fairly active and the offerings rather free. Prices ruled 5 @ 7 1/2c lower per hundred pounds early, but rallied again about the middle of change. Near the close it receded again and closed easy, the last sales for May being \$11.53 @ 11.57 1/2. On the call pork sold 1/2 @ 5/8c less and lard was easier, both being quite actively called for, and the former ending the day 1 1/2 @ 2c and the latter 7 1/2 @ 8c under their closing values on Tuesday. Full 17,000 hogs were received to-day and 26,000 yesterday. The market is about 15c easier than on Tuesday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 31.—There has been very little activity to-day. The features during the morning were a drop in Manitoba to 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 and an advance in San Francisco preferred to 5 1/4. Prices as a general thing were better, but after some signs of life early the market became quite dull and so remained during the remainder of the day. The changes in most instances have been unimportant. The roads engaged in the Peoria rate war were entirely neglected. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy opened 1 per cent. higher than it closed on Tuesday, and then reacted to 1 1/2. In Rock Island there was hardly a transaction. Manitoba regained part of the decline of the morning. The grangers were strong. Northwestern touched 130 1/4. The market at the last was quite firm, particularly for Northwestern, St. Paul, Jersey Central and Canada Southern. Pullman sold at 127.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

Merrick Continues His Long-Winded Appeal for Conviction. The Defendants Arraigned with Great Severity.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Merrick continued his address in the star route case to-day, and called attention to the loss sustained by the government by the Brady system of increase and expedition. There was, he said, the Mineral Park and the Pioche route, beginning with a contract price of \$2,282 and increasing to \$2,033 per annum. How they grew. At noon, a bid, at noon, under the favoring dews of expedition and the fraudulent kiss of his son, Brady, a full-blown roan. The route from White river to Rawlins was an instance of the small amount of attention Brady paid the petitions that he now held up as a shield against the laws of justice. There was no petition, letter or even scrap of the pen that asked for the fast schedule ordered by Brady unless it were the contractors' affidavit. If the jury found the contractors had made these affidavits by perjury for the benefit of one member, then conspiracy was made out, crime was proved. Instead of testing the waters far down where flowers were between the green banks, he had taken them to the very fountain and showed poison in that fountain. If it was not there then the government surrendered its case. If it was there then for the people of the United States he demanded that retribution be visited upon the man who poisoned the fountain. These defendants were mean, unscrupulous men, who had attempted to brow beat the court, jury and counsel from the beginning of the first trial down to this time. Merrick charged John W. Dorsey with perjury on the stand. He had devised and concocted the whole narrative of falsehood. He was a man willing to commit perjury stimulated by a heart blackened with crime. Merrick toward above such a man as a brother his master, as a leader his teacher in iniquity. He would make his perjury so plain the jury would see it on their walls at night, when they blew out their candles. In support of his assertion, Merrick placed the testimony of John Dorsey and Merrick in contrast and supplemented it by other well applied bits of evidence. See, said he, how they strained at a gnat yet swallowed a camel of perjury. In angry despair they sought to substitute sophistry for logic. When a defendant like John Dorsey lied on the stand it was with conscious guilt he lied and with hope to escape conviction by perjury. Adjourned.

Death of Gen. Buell.

NASHVILLE, May 31.—Gen. Geo. P. Buell, who died here this afternoon at 2 o'clock was a first cousin of Gen. Don Carlos Buell. He was at the time of his death a colonel of the Fifteenth United States infantry now stationed at Ft. Stanton, New Mexico, and has been here on a sick furlough since last January. He leaves a wife who is a daughter of the late Judge J. M. Breen of this city and one child. Gen. Buell was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and educated at a military school of that state and entered the army as a volunteer in 1861, and rose from the rank of captain to colonel of his regiment, and was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious conduct in the campaign against Victoria on the borders of New Mexico several years ago, he captured Victoria and was promoted for gallantry in that action. He was thrown from an Indian pony and received injuries of the jaw bone, from the results of which he was a long sufferer. On the 9th of last May the left half of his lower jaw bone was removed by a surgical operation.

Save from \$5 to \$8.50 by buying a Kilt suit of Egan, the Big Clothier, 67 East Third street.

Japanese News.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The City of Peking, to-day brought 966 cases of opium, the largest cargo yet brought at one time. The duties amount to nearly \$238,000. The steamer brings Japan news that the Yokohama railroad from Tokio to Kumagaya will be opened July 1. That Gen. Foote, United States minister to Corea, has left for his post. The silk business is limited. New teas have made their appearance at lower prices. Under new press regulations several papers at Tokio have suspended.

You can buy a Kilt suit of Egan, the Big Clothier, at one-third the price other dealers ask. 67 East Third street.

TO WORK OR NOT TO WORK.

THAT IS THE QUESTION WITH THE IRON MILLS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturers Accede to the Demands of the Amalgamated Association—Great Rejoicing Among the Workmen—Many Mills in the West Will Close To-day—A Large Number of Men Thrown Out of Employment.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 31.—At the hour of 12 to-night the 800 men employed by the Calumet iron mills quit work and dispersed to their homes, and will settle down to idleness and consequent hardships for a period of two to three months, because the Amalgamated association of iron workers of which they constitute a part, have demanded wages from the manufacturers which they say they are unable to pay at the present time.

David C. Bradley, secretary and manager of the Calumet works, said: "There is no help for it. Iron is now so low in the market that to pay the wages demanded would be detrimental to our best interests. In fact we can not do it. If we could even pay expenses I don't know but we might conclude to run the mill for the sake of keeping the work at work, but to do so at a loss is simple nonsense."

"Is it true that the men desire to quit because they cannot stand the extreme heat to which they are subjected during the summer?"

"I don't believe a word of such talk. Men will work in any weather, at any kind of labor, if the work is there for them to do."

"Then it is simply a question of wages?"

"Exactly. The wages of last year, which was \$5.50 per ton to puddlers, is more than we can stand this year, and the association refuses to accept any less, we stop work until they reduce their prices, or the price of iron increases enough to make it up."

CHICAGO, May 31.—From interviews with managers of leading iron mills in and about this city, it appears inevitable that all will close down to-morrow, owing to the failure of the mill owners to accede to the Pittsburgh scale. The controversy will not in any way affect steel rail mills, which will continue their operations. The managers of the mills join in asserting that the advantage rests with them, as the market is inactive and the prices only moderate, while the employees were only recently engaged on a long strike, from the effects of which they have not yet recovered.

President Pressing of the Master Mechanics' association, steadily during the negotiations made by the Bricklayers' union, that he had tampered with the agreements signed by the committee of arbitration, and which it was supposed would end the strike. He asserts that the bricklayers are in a rage simply because they have been defeated in everything they set out to accomplish. The end of the strike cannot now be foreseen of miners and operators. A conference of miners and operators and a committee of the board of trade met at Belleville this morning at 10 o'clock. The miners agreed to accept all the conditions of the board of trade proposition previously telegraphed except that which contemplates non-interference with machine mines. One of their committees said they concluded to accept no conditions that did not put hand mines on an equal footing with machine mines. The other propositions made by the board of trade were accepted by both miners and operators, and another conference will be held Monday. It is believed the difference will be finally and amicably adjusted.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—As far as can be learned to day the iron mills are running as usual in Indiana but it is not known how long they will continue.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 31.—A conference of the iron manufacturers and Amalgamated association committee, this afternoon resulted in the manufacturers signing last year's scale of \$5.50 per ton for puddling. This action happily averts a strike and insures the running of all the mills in the west for at least a year longer. The manufacturers, who have all along persisted that they would not pay more than \$5 and who were supposed to have a solid front, gave as a reason for the unexpected action, that they had positive information that a number of western mills had made arrangements to continue at the old scale, with the condition that if the manufacturers were successful the workmen would accept the same wages and rather than submit to seeing the trade going to other places they had decided to pay the wages demanded by the Amalgamated association.

President Jarrett says the scale was signed unconditionally and characterizes it as a victory without a battle. Intense satisfaction is expressed on all sides over the settlement, as the strike was regarded as inevitable and to Pittsburgh an indefinite shutting down of the iron mills means not only serious loss to those in that particular industry, but to every other business as well.

WHEELING, May 31.—It is now definitely decided that there will be no lock out in the iron mills here. Mr. Whitaker, president of the Crescent sheet-iron mills, signed the scale to-day and his mill will continue at work without stoppage. News of the signing of the scale at Pittsburgh was received here to-night with disgust by the manufacturers and delight by the workmen. This settled the matter here. President Laughlin of the Junction iron works at once gave orders for his mill to continue without stoppage. The other mills will be idle until Monday, but will then resume. The lucky solution of the difficulty at the eleventh hour causes general joy among all classes of the community.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The five leading iron mills of this city, Covington and Newport, the Globe, Mitchell, Tranter, Riverside, Swift and Licking, have declined to sign the scale presented by the workmen, members of the Amalgamated union of iron and steel workers, and the mills will close to-night. This throws out of employment between 4,000 and 5,000 men.

OMAHA, Neb., May 31.—The Omaha Nail & Iron works will not shut down to-day in conjunction with the steel mills in the east, but continue running. No scale will be put before the company.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—The mills of the North Chicago Rolling Mill company at West Chicago close at 5 o'clock Friday morning. As this company is not a member of the Manufacturers' association, and was not represented at any of the Pittsburgh meetings, when notified of the action at Pittsburgh, the Amalgamated association

committee, at Bay View, expressed the willingness of the men to continue work, but Superintendent Parks said the company had decided to shut down. Eleven hundred men are thrown out of employment.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—The Union Rolling mill, formerly the Edna company, has signed the scale and the employees say the Britton Iron and Steel company has, though the proprietors decline to affirm or deny. The Forest City Iron works either has or undoubtedly will. No other establishments here are affected by the Pittsburgh action, and there is no sign of a strike.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 31.—There is rejoicing among the iron workers because work will be continued to-morrow on the new scale, although suspension was expected. All the mills will go on except two or three whose stock is exhausted and which expect to resume at the earliest opportunity.

St. Louis, May 31.—So far there are no indications of a strike amongst the iron workers here. Only two mills in this immediate vicinity employ union men, the Readingham mill in North St. Louis and the nut and bolt of East St. Louis, but the men in them have made no demands as yet. In the non-union mills, of course, there is no disturbance, they being in no way affected by the action of the Amalgamated association.

CINCINNATI, June 1, 12:30 a. m.—As a matter of fact six rolling mills in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport shut down all an hour ago, which was midnight, May 31. The time after the receipt of the news that Pittsburgh had signed the scale was not sufficient for negotiations, and only to-day can tell whether the strike is ended or will be prolonged.

CHICAGO, May 31.—There are but three mills in this state working upon merchant iron, and as this is the only class affected by acceptance or rejection of the scale at Pittsburgh, the fact that the iron masters there have accepted the terms of the men only concerns them. These mills are the Calumet Iron and Steel works, Chicago, and the mills at Springfield and Belleville. The last two have not yet been heard from. D. C. Bradley, of the Calumet Iron and Steel works, says his mills will shut down on Friday morning for repairs at any rate, and will start again when the plant is thoroughly overhauled. He says the old scale for puddling remains at \$5.50 a ton for puddling in the West and \$5.00 a ton in Pennsylvania.

hence, he says, the iron trade cannot but slip away from the West and become manufactured East. The repairs on the Calumet mills will require a month at least.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The situation of the iron workers here is peculiar. The puddlers ask an advance of fifty cents a ton, making \$6. The proprietors refuse to consider any proposition, claiming that by contract made Oct. 13, 1881, and reaffirmed July 13, 1882, the subject of wages here fixed, and was to be the same as that fixed at Pittsburgh. The contract also contained a provision that in case no price was agreed on at Pittsburgh the puddlers here would not have the united support of other workmen. A meeting of puddlers is called for to-morrow, from which puddlers will be taken to compel the proprietors to recede from their position. One of the mill owners announces to-night that he will shut down one day to allow the men to attend this meeting, and then supply the pieces of puddlers and go on. The agreement at Pittsburgh makes the demand of the Cincinnati workmen more hopeless.

One leading mill owner was asked to-night his view of the effect on the strike of the agreement at Pittsburgh. He answered that it would undoubtedly end the strike here, and was to be the same as that fixed at Pittsburgh. The contract also contained a provision that in case no price was agreed on at Pittsburgh the puddlers here would not have the united support of other workmen. A meeting of puddlers is called for to-morrow, from which puddlers will be taken to compel the proprietors to recede from their position. One of the mill owners announces to-night that he will shut down one day to allow the men to attend this meeting, and then supply the pieces of puddlers and go on. The agreement at Pittsburgh makes the demand of the Cincinnati workmen more hopeless.

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ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Governor-General Lorne and Louise are at Toronto.

The cigar makers strike is ended at Hamilton, Ont., the men getting their price.

All the Texas crops are fifteen days behind, but there is a prospect of a fine harvest.

The Pittsburgh races were again postponed yesterday on account of rain and a heavy track.

A saw mill boiler exploded in Opelousas, La., yesterday, killing two men and badly wounding four.

James Young, M. P., has been appointed provincial treasurer of Ontario, vice S. C. Wainwright.

Joe Nash, assistant postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., to make good his deficit of \$8,000, has been arrested.

Wallace Ross goes to his province from St. John, N. B., to-day to finish training for the boat race with Hanlan.

The board of overseers of Harvard college, by vote of 11 to 13, refused to confer the degree LL.D. on Gov. Butler.

The semi-centennial of St. James' parish, Chicago, was celebrated yesterday with imposing religious services.

Seven men indicted at New Orleans for forging and publishing false election returns, were put on trial yesterday.

The United Presbyterian association at Pittsburgh has adjourned to meet at St. Louis the fourth Wednesday in May, 1884.

There was a stock exchange panic at Montreal yesterday, caused by an attack on city passenger railway shares which fell 10 per cent.

The Republican state convention of Ohio will not wait for a court decision on the Scott liquor tax law, but it will be held June 5 and 6.

A twelve page semi-monthly paper was issued in New York yesterday, called the Telegraphers' Advocate. It devotes itself to the interests of telegraphers.

The steel rail production of this country during the past year was 2,228 tons, 6,949 Bessemer, and 4,170 open hearth, less than 1,000 tons in excess of the production of 1881.

The New York supreme court has vacated the judgment obtained by Riggs & Co., bankers, against Dion Bonicant, for \$30,000 deficiency in the foreclosure sale of the leasehold interest in the Park theater.

James T. Rapier, revenue collector of the Montgomery, Ala., district, died yesterday of consumption. He was once representative in congress. Wm. Youngblood has been appointed his successor.

St. Paul, Minn., May 30, 1883. Montgomery's Oyster Bar Restaurant still continues to receive daily and serve to its customers the Celebrated New York Oysters, and they are fine.

CRIME RECORD.

A CHICAGO MAN KICKS HIS WIFE DOWN STAIRS AND KILLS HER.

The Fate of the Kansas City Girl Found in the River—A Brutal Murder in the Joliet Penitentiary—A Statement of Innocence From Mrs. Phil B. Thompson—A Few Scraps of Criminal Information.

KICKED HIS WIFE DOWN STAIRS.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 31.—George Hibbard, a laborer residing at 92 East Indiana street, is the latest candidate for "murderer's row." Yesterday afternoon Hibbard returned home while under the influence of liquor, and found his wife in a similar condition. A row ensued, which terminated in Hibbard kicking his wife down a stairway. She fell with violence of seven feet, and the physicians who attended her report that her spine is broken, and that she will die from the effects of her wounds. Hibbard was arrested, and is now locked up at the Chicago avenue station.

ANNA BAUERLINE'S FATE.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 31.—John Bauerline, father of Anna Bauerline, the young lady whose body was found in the Missouri river at Booneville Monday, returned to this city to-night with the remains of his daughter. The body was positively identified by the father, not only from the clothes, but from certain birth marks, but the cause of the girl's death is as much a mystery as ever. What was supposed to be a bullet hole in the girl's body from the back is now thought to be the result of a bump against some sharp stick or jagged stone, although the coroner at Booneville, before the body was buried Monday, declared the hole was made by a bullet. It would be something of a coincidence for two deep wounds to be made so directly opposite each other, at the same time, it goes almost without saying that in a body in so frightful a state of decay it would be a matter of great difficulty to determine the exact nature of any injury. Many theories are advanced to-day as to the possible reasons why the girl should have left her own home, and one is that her relations with her family were not of the happiest. Many things have crept out little by little, to-day through friends who at first were reluctant to mention them, but the case has become such a sensational one that the truth has got to be known. It seems that the girl has had frequent quarrels with her father and mother, and was dissatisfied. These quarrels frequently became so loud that the neighbors could hear them, and seemed to be principally based on Anna's desire to be independent and to earn her own living. On one occasion several years ago, she left home very much as she did six weeks ago, and hired out as a domestic in a family at \$2 a week. This certainly was not caused by her not receiving anything she desired, and was attributed to a marked eccentricity which was sometimes so pronounced as to take almost the form of mild insanity. There has been considerable surmise as to a lover in the case. The facts as near as can be ascertained, are as follows: Several years ago Miss Anna had an admirer, a young gentleman to whom she became very much attached, and to whom she gave permission to speak to her father on the matter of marriage. Mr. Bauerline, while he said he had no personal objection to the young man, believed that his daughter was too young, and broke the engagement. After this her temper became more melancholy, and her peculiarities more apparent. Shortly after this the girl was sent to a convent at St. Louis, where she finished her education. Mr. Bauerline, father of the girl, was seen to-night, and still insists that the hole in his daughter's body was caused by a bullet, and that she was first murdered and then cast into the river at this point. The body of the dead girl is now at the undertaker's in this city. A coroner's post-mortem examination will be held in the morning before the burial. It has been discovered to-day, that a letter put in the postoffice here by the girl's father, about ten days after the girl left home, asking her to come home, was opened by mistake by a girl bearing a name similar to deceased, and the letter is now in the dead letter office at Washington.

A BEASTLY WRETCH.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 31.—There is great indignation against the beastly conduct of Peter Keenan, who was arraigned in the county court to-day to be tried for his sanity, preliminary to criminal prosecution if found to be sane. "If that man is found insane he will leave this court-room alive!" was the startling expression of a portly lady dressed in mourning, whose pleasant countenance wore a look of determination that was not to be trifled with. She was seated in the middle of the court-room and by her side was a bright eyed little girl of perhaps eight or nine summers. The threat, which was by no means the rapid utterance of a crank, was intended for Peter Keenan, the aged rhymer who is alleged to have committed infamous outrages on several little girls whose homes are near the stock yards. Information of insanity had been filed against Keenan. When the case was called County Attorney Bliss and Assistant States Attorney Thompson insisted that it came up for trial in the regular manner in this criminal court. Mr. Alexander Sullivan, representing Keenan, urged that the hearing take place as soon as possible. Mr. D. L. Churchill appeared in behalf of the relatives of the children, and after hearing the views of counsel, the hearing was set for June 12, at 11 a. m. In referring to the case Mr. Sullivan said up to his seventieth year Keenan had led an exemplary life, but that he had gone crazy within the past few years.

SUICIDE.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

QUINCY, Ill., May 31.—A decided sensation was created in postoffice circles this morning by a report that Isaac L. Moore, of Greenville, Illinois, formerly postal clerk on the Lafayette & Quincy and later on the Chicago & Iowa route, had committed suicide. He is alleged to have committed the act some months ago from St. Paul. No cause could be learned here. There was much desire to get full particulars.

NO EVIDENCE OF MURDER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 31.—An autopsy was held here to-day upon the remains of Miss Anna Bauerline, the young woman who disappeared from here April 17, and whose body was found a few days ago in the river at Booneville. The coroner's jury at Booneville decided that a certain wound in the back had been made by a bullet, but physicians, on examination to-day, were of the opinion it was caused by a stick or snag while the body was in the water. The general belief is now that the death was by suicide. It is said the girl had been somewhat melancholy prior to her disappearance.

SUICIDED.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—Wm. S. Harris, a former wealthy citizen of Pittsburg, committed suicide this morning by taking poison. He recently arrived here from Colorado, where he lost the remnant of his fortune. He was in ill health, out of employment, and his family was with him.

BURGLAR KILLED.

OMAHA, May 31.—An unknown burglar was killed by the sheriff at Fremont while resisting arrest this morning. His partner was arrested, but refuses to disclose his identity. E. N. Morse, a prominent citizen of Fremont, was fatally wounded in the melee.

TEXAS AFFAIRS.

KILLEN, Tex., May 31.—In a personal encounter here Tuesday night between Dr. Renfro, a prominent physician, and R. J. McDowell, a leading merchant, the latter was killed and the former seriously wounded. Another dispatch says, when the train on the Texas Pacific railroad reached Baird station, Tuesday night, J. W. Motley, agent of the Texas Express Co., and Jno. Reeves, a passenger, got into a heated discussion and the latter was shot and killed by the former. A bystander named Davenport was seriously wounded by one of the shots fired in the affray. Reeves fled, but county officers and a squad of Texas rangers are in close pursuit.

MURDER, OR SUICIDE.

JOLIET, Ill., May 31.—John Anderson, a one year convict from Chicago, aroused the prison guard by a series of terror stricken yells at 10 o'clock last night. Upon his cell being reached, a man was found clutching the iron bars of the door in the last agonies of death, his throat being cut frightfully, while his right hand was also bleeding from a knife wound. His cell mate, Michael Mooney, is suspected of the man's murder, but he contends that Anderson committed the crime.

THE THOMPSON-DAVIS TRAGEDY.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—A statement by Mrs. Phil B. Thompson, the first she has made for publication of matters causing the killing of Walter Davis by her son, had appeared here this morning. She denied pointedly that she was drunk at the St. Clair hotel, and calls upon God to witness that Walter Davis was innocent of any wrong toward her when she went into his room that night. She says they could not wake Miss Ducker, and therefore she went into Davis' room. Her story was told at Mrs. Davis' house and in her presence.

St. Louis, May 31.—The coroner's investigation into the killing of Henderson, the miner, Monday, by the militia at Belleville, Ill., was resumed there this morning. A few witnesses were examined and the inquest closed, but no verdict is yet rendered.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

DES MOINES, May 31.—A diabolical attempt to destroy human life was made in the eastern part of the city at 2 o'clock this morning. The striking miners, enraged at Scott Davis, colored, also a miner, who would not quit work with the others, threw a large quantity of powder into his dwelling with a lighted fuse. The powder exploded with fearful force. Portions of the house were blown to pieces. Several persons were in the building, a number of whom were struck by the flying debris, but none killed or fatally injured. No arrests thus far.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

BOSTON, May 31.—Bartholemew Nealon, twenty-two years of age, last night murdered his wife and then attempted suicide. He is now in the hospital.

A MURDERER KILLED.

CHATTANOOGA, May 31.—Robert Smith, one of the brothers who killed the two Cecil brothers at Helenwood, Tenn., was killed to-day, while resisting arrest.

A PLENARY COUNCIL.

Of Catholic Dignitaries to be Convoked in New York at no Distant Day—An Event of Great Importance to the American Catholic Hierarchy.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Sun says: "There is reason to believe that an event of great importance to American Catholics is pending. It is, we learn, the intention of the vatican to convocate, at a day not distant, a plenary council for the United States. The great ecclesiastical assembly will probably be held in the city of New York, although the place of meeting has not been irrevocably fixed. The scope and purpose of the council will not, of course, be definitely settled until the views of the American hierarchy have been elicited, and to that end several influential members of the episcopate will, it is said, be speedily invited to Rome. It is expected, however, that whereas Archbishop Spalding officiated as apostolic delegate at the council at Baltimore in 1866, Leo XIII. will be represented on the coming occasion by a Roman canonist of extensive erudition and experience, selected from among the most distinguished prelates of the curia. Attended, as he will be doubtless, by divines of unquestioned competence and laboring learning, the papal delegate should be able to enlighten and inaugurate the labors of the council so as to permanently allay the troubles growing out of the infraction of church discipline and canonical morality."

Dissatisfied With the Show.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 31.—The internal trouble in the railway appliances exposition continues to crop out and great deal of dissatisfaction and unhappiness promises to be speedily developed. F. W. Horne, manager of the Excelsior company, charges Commissioner Cherry with gross injustice in awarding electric light privileges, and goes so far as to say that Mr. Cherry has selfish ends to serve in the matter. Some of the exhibitors are grumbling and peace and harmony seem to have flown from the immediate vicinity of the exposition building.

Mysterious Disappearance.