



# Blobe.

The President Neglects to Attend Church and Spends the Day With Prom-

inent Politicians. Republicans Senators Show a Disposition to Help the President On the Meet-

ing of Congress.

Bayard's Western Trip and His Pleasant Relations With Cleveland and the Cabinet.

Dr. Graham of Minnesota Removed from the Pension Bureau--Civil

Service Talk.

The President in New York. NEW YORK, May 31.—President Cleveland slept soundly at Secretary Whitney's house last night, arose early and opened his thought of attending divine service at Rev. Dr. John Hall's Presbyterian church, of for starting and remained within doors until he left for the train.

Hubert O. Thompson called on the president and remained several hours. Mayor Grace made a visit of considerable length. Algernan B. Sullivan and Stephen P. Nash short calls during the afternoon. Several gentlemen, including Congressman Perry Belmont, called but did not see the president. From an early hour in the with her two morning a woman aged respectively 2 and stood in front of W Whitresidence with a paper in her She was the wife of Joseph Boccalino whom Judge Benedict sentenced three months ago to three years' imprisonment in Auburn for passing counterfeit The woman had money. husband's pardon signed by Italian residents of Harlem. many Italian residents of Harrem.
When the president finally did come out she handed him the document and he took it into the carriage. At 3 p. m. the president, accompanied by Secretaries Endicott and Whitney, was driven to the Desbrosses

street ferry, where he took a boat to catch the train at Jersey City for Washington. ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITAL. Washington, May 31. — President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretaries Whitney and Endicott, arrived in this city to-night at 10 o'clock. The president's carriage was in waiting at the depot when the train arrived, and he was at once driven to

#### POLICY OF THE SENATE.

Republican Senators on Cleveland's Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-Senator Van Wyck will leave in a few days to spend the summer at home. He has remained here mainly for the purpose of endeavoring to ascertain the policy of the new administration relative to land grants, the Indian country, the encroachment of cattle kings and the illegal fences. Being asked whether the resolutions reported to have been adopted by the Republican senators in caucus as to their political policy with respect to confirmations were accurate or not Mr. Van Wyck said: "I did not attend all the caucuses, but I think that if such action had been taken in my absence I would certainly have been informed of it afterwards. other reason for my disbelief in the publicawould have more sense than to write or formulate such an idle resolution as is the second: That in case any Democratic partisan causes the removal of an

EFFICIENT REPUBLICAN and receives as his reward for causing such removal the nomination as successor to the decapitated official, such nominations will not be confirmed. No, sir; the general disposition of the senate was to treat the president kindly and fairly as the Democrats did to the Republican president. Senator Morrill of Vermont, on being questioned on the subject, said: prefer not to talk about it, but I will say simply this, that if I were editor of any paper I would not think it worth while taking the least notice of it." "I am satis said Senator Dolph of Orgon, that such resolutions were never passed. I don't care to say anything further than that. As for considering that political reasons would be regarded sufficient cause for removals by the Republican senators, I can only speak for myself. I believe that if federal officials who have a term of office to run were to be removed for cause the senate would consider it had the right to look into the reasons. The truth is that the subject of the future action of the majority in relation to nominations was

DISCUSSED IN CAUCUS at different times, but no definite line of policy was adopted. It was found that the Republicans differed among themselves. Some contended that so long as the senate is Republican it would do all in its power to keep Republicans in office. Others boldly declared that the Democrats had declared that the Democrats had elected a president and were entitled to the offices. About the nearest approach to any fixed policy was the action in permitting the cases of one or two Democrats nominated to succeed Republican collectors of internal revenue, but recently appointed, to go over without action. It seemed to be the view of the majority that Republican collectors who were but recently installed ought not to be displaced, but that no objection would be made to the removal of collectors who had served several years. It will remain with the senate to fix the policy with regard to nominations next winter.

#### Mr. Bayard Not Unhappy. Special to the Globe

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Secretary Bayard starts for the West to-morrow. A friend of his makes the following ex-cathedra statement as to Bayard's condition and his relations to the administration: "He actually needs rest, which he seeks, for he has been constantly at work in his office until 6 o'clock in the evening and has carried his business home with him. He looks well and is in a pleasant frame of mind but he is fatigued. He is not suffering from the attacks which are made upon him and which are based on pure inventions. There is no straining of the relations between the president and the secretary of state. It is not true that Mr. Bayard is not on true that Mr. Bayard is not on pleasant terms with his fellow members of the cabinet. It is false that he is not consulted He is on excellent terms with the president and every member of the cabinet, and he has supreme control of his department, and no cabinet officer has more than that. The president is satisfied that very few mistakes have been made and most Democrats here believe that Mr. Bayard has suffered from the fact that he has made more appointments than all the other cabinet officers and therefore criticism has been brought to a focus on him. Cleveland will hardly fail to consult Mr. Bayard when the annual message comes to be prepared, for there is no member of the nistration so thoroughly equipped on subject of legislation.

Minnesota Man Bounced.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-Dr. Neil F. Graham of Minnesota, assistant medical referee of the pension bureau and Drs. W. H. Grobeicht and John H. Ross of Indiana, medical examiners of the pension office, have been removed for offensive partisanship. Testimony was taken before the Warner committee of the house of representatives showing that they visited their respective states during the last presidential campaign ostensibly to exboards of medical examiners, but really to work for the success of the Republican party, and that the expenses of that on were charged against the govern-

ment—this was the basis of charges against LABOR AND CAPITAL. CLEVELAND'S SUNDAY. them. The Post will say that it is understood that fifty discharges will be made in the pension bureau to-morrow.

> Civil Service for Chicago. Special to the Globe

WASHINGTON, May 31 .- The attention

of Judge Thoman of the civil service commission, who is to be present at examinations in Chicago next Wednesday, was called before leaving to the report that he had been selected to go there because he was a Democrat, and that the Democrats hoped to manipulate the examinations in some way. Judge Thoman said any state-ments of that sort were of course absurd, not to characterize them in any other way; that Commissioner Gregory had thus far happened to conduct previous examinations at Chicago, but that the commission had agreed that it would be expedient for the members to alternate in different sections of the country in order that the entire commission might become acquainted with the condition of the service in the whole country: that the examination at Chicago would be conducted strictly in accordance with the mail before breakfast. The president had law and the rules as they are everywhere, and that the examiners unquestionabl would pass upon the merits of the papers which Mrs. Whitney is a member, but he changed his mind before the time the applicants. Judge Thomas added that ness and the other in regard to insufficient while the pressure for office in the Chicago postoffice would undoubtedly be very great, Mr. Judd has not more than a dozen places absolutely at his disposal which could be filled outside of the civil service examina-

WASHINGTON, May 31.-Thomas Simons assistant attorney general in charge of government cases before the court of claims, has resigned. Robert Howard of Little

DEMORALIZING THE MILLS.

Rock, Ark., succeeds him.

Iron Manufacturers Allowing the Fires to go Out.

Effect of the Pittsburg Scale Being Very Generally Felt.

CINCINNATI. O., May 31.—The situation here among the iron manufacturers is strikes," "Pennsylvania miners' strikes, simply that of following the lead of the Pittsburg manufacturers' act, deciding as and dynamiters are only skirmishes before they have done not only not to sign the scale as presented by the Amalgamated association, but also to degraded association. mand a reduction from the present scale of wages. As neither side has yielded and the contract year has expired, all the mills in this vicinity will be closed tomorrow morning. There are no exceptional cases such as af Pittsburg and Wheeling. a reduction from the present mills in this vicinity will be closed to morrow morning. There are no exceptional cases, such as at Pittsburg and Wheeling, cases, such as at Pittsburg and Wheeling, because of the domands of the workmen will be hillism, or Communism, but that cannot hillism, or Communism, but that cannot the domands of the workmen will be

WHEELING, W. Va., May 31 .- Last night all the iron and nail mills in this city and vicinity shut down for an indefinite time. The owners of the Bellaire rolling mill signed the scale of the union, but it is they will not run. understood Other mills either the Amalgamated scale or the United Nailers' scale. Both sides seem firm and a long strike seems inevitable. The nail fac-tories in and contiguous to Wheeling num-ber seven, including the Mingo, O., mills, office here, one bar mill, two sheet mills and one bar and sheet combined. About twenty-five hundred men are thrown

out of employment by the stoppage. NO DEVELOPMENTS. Sr. Louis, May 31 .- The Belleville Nail mill and the Western Nail works, at Belleville, Ill., shut down last evening, in accordance with the arrangement agreed upon at the recent meeting of the association. The new Pittsburg scale has not arrived here and therefore no action has been taken by the manufacturers. It is expected to-morrow, however, when there will be probably some developments among

the mill-men. JUBILANT WORKMEN. CLEVELAND, O. May 31.-With the exception of the proprietor of the Russia mill at Niles, O., none of the iron manufacturers of the Mahoning valley having yet signed the Amalgamated association scale. The men employed at the five mills in Youngstawn, and one in Girard, quit work at 12 o'clock last night. The manufacturers have not absolutely refused to sign, simply giving evasive answers to the workingmen. evasive answers to The latter are jubilant over the success of the association at Pittsburg, and assert that the Mahoning valley operators will sign within a week. The fires in the Russia mill, at Niles, were lighted to-night and all the men returned to work. THE FIRES GO OUT.

CHICAGO, May 31.-Last night the fine in the furnaces of the Calumet Iron & Steel company at Cummings, near South Chicago, were allowed to go out, and it is understood they are not likely to be relit for some days, perhaps weeks. The shut-down is partly owing to the dull times, but is the direct result of the failures of the employes at . their various meetings to continue work at the wages offered them, The company yesterday paid of 600 or 700 men, which is about onehalf of the mill's full force. These men are thrown out of work, but no trouble is anticipated, as the are all of first-rate charac

# RUSSIA'S ACTIVITY.

Great Preparation that Don't Look Like Peace,

London, June 1 .- St. Petersburg advices state that the building of the Central Asian Railway is proceeding with extreme rapidity. Thirteen hundred laborers have just left Baka to work on the road, and it is reported that 6,000 more will follow immediately. The Viedon oste wants the Russian government to to insist that a limit be put upon Afghan armament, supplied by English money. It also urges that a strong Russian fortress be built opposite Herat, and that a branch road be constructed to join with the Central Association railway. The Persian paper, Schems, states that Russia is negotiating with Bowkhara for the cession to the former of all the towns on the left bank of the Amudaria river.

RUSSIA OBJECTS. Advices from Sinjou say it is reported that the Russians have objected to the Afghans occupying Karawl Khana, where the Marniend branches off, half way between Mora and Balamurghat.

NOT COMPLETED. Earl Granville. secretary for war, writes to the Daily News that it has been incorrectly informed as to state of the negotiations between England and Russia, which the writer says are still progressing. The News says that although the negotiations are unfinished. it will be found when the govern ment is able to publish an official statement of recent and current proceedings, that our statement of Saturday was substantially correct. The negotiations are progressing in the most friendly spirit on both sides and are approaching completion.

# Against Canal Tolls.

Special to the Globe. MONTREAL, May 31 .- A public meeting was held here yesterday and was largely attended by members of the board of trade. corn exchange and shippers and commercial men. The purpose of the gathering ment to abolish all canal tolls on grain from the West, so as to enable the St. Lawrence route to successfully compete with the Erie canal. Resolutions were unanimously passed and a deputation appointed to wait upon the government. The factory wheel, and the innocent youth; "you see, the truth is, The tolls last year were reduced one-half."

The factory wheel, and the innocent youth; "you see, the truth is, toller will say: "Though my face be Miss Fussanfeather and I are courting."

This Country Soon to Be Divided Between Princes and Paupers With Their Palaces and Hovels.

Coming Conflict of the Arrogant Monopolists and the Laborers Orying for More Bread,

All Attempts at Reconciliation Having Failed, Where Shall We Look for Relief?

The World Being Swindled By the Robber Firm of Supply and

Demand. Dr. Talmage's Sermon

special to the Globe. BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 31 .- Dr. Talmage preached this morning in the Brooklyn tabernacle on the subject, Fist versus Brain. Before the sermon he read passages from the Book of Proverbs and from one of compensation. The opening hymn was:

The morning light is breaking,

To penitential tears. The text was from Matthew vii., 12: "Whatever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Dr. Tal-

The greatest war the world has ever seen is that going on between labor and capital, not a strife like the thirty years' war of which history tells us, for this is a war of centuries. It is a war of five continents, a war hemispheric. In this country the mid-dle classes, who have held the balance of power, and upon whom the nation has de pended as mediators between the two extremes, are diminishing and at the same ratio we will soon have no middle class, for all the people will be very rich or very poor and the country be divided between princes and paupers, between

PALACES AND HOVELS. The two great antagonistic forces are closing in upon each other. "Telegraph operators' strikes," "Railroad employes' the movements on the part of boycotters an imprisoned force that promises the ex-

hinder the fact that it is the mightiest, darkest, most terrific threat of this century. Moreover, all the attempts at pacification have been a dead failure. Monopolists are more arrogant, trades unions more bitter. 'Give us more wages," cry the employes: "We will give you less," respond the capitalists. "Give us less hours of work," say these; "You shall have more," say those. wont work under such conditions,' cry these; "Then you shall starve," respond those. Soon the laboring classes will have exhausted what little prosperity they had accumulated under a better state of things, and unless there be something done there will be in this country 3,000,000 HUNGRY MEN AND WOMEN.

Well, 3,000,000 hungry people cannot be kept quiet. All the enactments of legislatures, and all the constabularies of the cities and all the army and navy of the United States cannot keep them quiet. What then? Will capital and labor ever settle their quarrel by their own wisdom? No. The brow of the one will be more rigid and the fist of the other tighter clenched.

First, it will not be stopped by an outcry against rich men because they are rich. There is not a member of a trades union in the United States who would not be rich if he could. Sometimes, through fortunate invention or some accident of prosperity, a man with nothing rises to affluence, and he immediately becomes supercilious and overbearing and takes people by the throat with as tight a grip as he himself was taken by the throat. Human nature is a mean hing when it comes to the supremacy. It is no more a sin to be rich than to be poor. While there are those who have got their property by fraud, there are millionaires, who by foresight of changes to take place in markets or business brilliancy, won their property as honestly as the plumber ever earned his money for mending a pipe or a mason for building a wall. With vast multitudes of people the poverty is their own fault. They might have been well off, but they smoked or drank up their earnings or they lived beyond their means. Men on the same wages or salaries as they had went on to competency.

ATTACKS ON THE RICH.

A vast multitude of the poor are the victims of their own improvidence. I protest against the assault of men who through economy, self-denial and assiduity have amassed great fortunes.

Thank God for honest rich men. They

build art galleries and endow colleges, and adorn cities and erect churches, and if foreign despotisms should threaten us would ubscribe, if need be, \$50,000,000 to sink them before they got through the Narrows. By indiscriminate attack upon success you

can never settle this fight.

Neither will this pacification come through a cynical and unsympathetic treatment of the laboring classes. Some talk of them as though they were cattle or draft horses. Their nerves are nothing. Their tastes are nothing. Their domestic comfort is nothing, and there are men who have no more feeling for the toilers than the hound has for the hare, or a hawk for the hen, or a tiger for the calf. In warm slippers, what do they care for cold feet?

Torches in this country applied to factories which cut down wages, shotguns aimed at workmen who take the place of ands resigned or hands discharged for good or bad reason, obstructions put on railroad tracks before midnight express trains, because the offenders do not like the preof the company, strikers who leave the ship the hour before it was going to sail or the printing office the hour the paper was to go to press, or the coal mines the day the coal was to be delivered, or the house-scaffolding the day when their absence would make the builder fail in his contract—all these things have given

AMERICAN LABOR

a heavy blow on the head and crippled its arms and lamed its feet and pierced it through the heart. Take the last great strike in America, the telegraph operators' strike, and the loss to the operators was \$400,000 and poorer wages ever since. Neither sudden trap sprung upon employers nor violence ever untied the knots from the knuckles of toil or put more money into the callous palm. Barbarism will never cure the wrongs of civilization.

Yet all attempts at reconciliation between abor and capital so far having failed and the two standing with their thumbs on each other's throat ready for strangulation it hooves us to look elsewhere for relief. behooves us to look elsewhere for relief. And from my text it bounds out, roseate and jubilant, and putting one hand on the broadcloth shoulder of capital puts the other hand on the homespun shoulder of toll, and says with a voice that will finally and gloriously settle everything: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you,

lo ye so to them."

The manufacturer will look over his reources and say: "I mean to do the est for my employes that I can, and I will treat them in the matter of wages as I would like to be treated if I turned the iron bar in the furnace or stood at

smudged with the furnace and my hand hardened on the wheel, I must be a gentleman, and I will not act as though my em-ployer were an enemy, and I will do my duty among these wheels as well as though I were up in the counting-room among the ledgers." The iron manufacturer, having taken a dose of my test before he left home taken a dose of my test before he left home in the morning, is walking through the foundry and passing through the "puddling room," where are the men, besweated and stripped to the waist, the employer says: "Good morning, Donald; you look uncomfortable in this heat. I hear your child is sick with the scarlet fever. If you want to draw your wages a little early this week to have medicines and pay the nurse, just come buy medicines and pay the nurse, just come into my office." Passing along into the "finishing room" he sees a young man very white and pallid and hardly able to stand up to his work, and the employer says: "I guess you don't feel very well to-day; better rest a little once in a while. What are you taking for this illness? Call at my house taking for this lithess. Can at my house to-night and I will give you a vial of medicine that will set you right up. "Thank you," says the workman, as he sweeps his arm across his torchead, taking off the arm across his torehead, taking off the beads of sweat, for God knows he is more fit to be in bed than there.

After a while crash goes the noney mar-ket and the demand for manufactured goods ceases, and the question is whether to

SHUT UP THE MILL or to run on half time or to lower the wages. The boss calls all his hands together. They stand around him wondering what he is going to do. He says: "Men, the times are hard, the denand for our work is very small. Where I used to make a hundred dollars I don't make twenty, you see I am under a great expense here, now what shall I do. I hate to close up and throw you out of employment, for you have throw you out of employment, for you have been very faithful and I like you and you seem to like me, and you have families to support and the bairns must be taken care of and the wife must have a new dress before long. What shall I do?" Silence for a minute or two and then one of the workmen steps a little forward from the others and says: "Boss you have been good to us. When you prospered we prospered. Now, when you are hard pressed I propose that if you will keep the place open we will throw off 20 per cent. of our wages and as soon as times get better you will remember us. Boys, all in favor of my motion say aye." "Aye! Aye!" shouts two hundred voices.

"Oh," you say, "that is areadian, apo-cryphal, impossible." No; I can take you to the warehouses, the factories, the mines,

where this Christly rule is practiced and you could no more get the employer to impose on his men, or the men to conspire against their employer, than you could get your right hand and left hand, or your right eye and your left eye, or your right ear and your left ear, into physiological antag-onism. The place to begin is in our own home and m our own storehouses and in our own banks and on our own farms and in our own factories, not waiting for others to

do their duty.

You say the law of supply and demand
You say the law of time. will control everything to the end of time. No; it will not unless God dies and the batteries of the judgment are spiked and the throne of the universe is taken by Pluto and Proserpine, the king and queen of the infernal world. Supply and demand have joined partnership and put their wits to-gether to rob the world. You are drown-ing and they stand on the shore beside the only boat and say: "Pay what we ask or go to the bottom!" You are failing in business for lack of \$5,000. They say: "Pay us usury or become bankrupt!

THIS ROBBER FIRM of supply and demand says: "The wheat erop is short and we bought it up and pu it in our bin. Pay our price or starve!"
Supply and demand own the largest mill on earth, and it rolls over its wheel all the rivers, and puts into its hopper as many men, women and children as it can scoop up out of the centuries and their blood and ones, ridden all the villages as the grinding goes on. As sure as the ages roll toward millennial release, that diabolical firm will have to step aside for the law of love, the law of co-operation, the law of mercy, the law of Christ.

As that law takes sway you will see more men consecrating their life to humanitarian and evangelical purposes, like James Lennox and William E. Dodge and Peter Cooper and Ceorge Peabody. More parks and gardens and picture galleries will be opened for the people's holidays. The pallor will go out of the cheeks of the workman and the frown off his brow and the gnashing out of his teeth. That day will surely come.

#### ANTI-CATHOLIC ACTIVITY. What Cardinal McCloskey's Secre

tary Has to Say. necial to the Globe.

NEW YORK, May 31.-New activity is discernable in know-nothingism, or rather among the zealous anti-Roman Catholics. The organization known as the American Protestant league, long dormant, is now in a state of something like agitation. It is understood that Miss Catherine Wolff, the wealthiest maiden lady in America, has con-tributed a fund for the cause in which she has long taken a deep interest. At all events the society is preparing for an effort to arouse religious feeling against the Roman Catholic church. Freshly written tracts are to be issued by the million, and a plan for a newspaper organ of the league has been perfected. The promoters declare that \$100,000 is already at their command and they are confident that before that sum

is exhausted the OLD TIME ACRIMONY will have been more than revived. The point of especial insistance will be that the Catholics under direct orders from Rome and immediately directed by Cardinal McCloskey have gone very in a systematic effort to ca far Washington as a center of political influences. The evidence to be cited in support of that view are the immense acquirement of property by the church in the District of Columbia. Sites for schools, convents, colleges, churches and asylums have been Sites for schools, convents, purchased there greatly in advance of the actual needs, and now sixty-five acres of ground have been bought for the seminary, to found which a Catholic lady recently gave \$300,000 as a beginning. In all this the American-Protestant league sees a determination on the part of the Catholics

to make Washington their POTENT AMERICAN CENTER. Cardinal McCloskey is very feeble, and if he is able to take a directing part in such a scheme, it would surprise those who know his physical condition. He has taken no share in public services since the imposing ceremonies with which his red hat of the cardinalship was received. His secretary is Father Farrell, who says of the new anti-Catholic movement, "His eminence has been for sometime aware of it. He regards it as a harmless outcropping of old narrow prejudices. It will amount to nothing. As to our movements in Washington they show for themselves they are educational, spiritual, such as charitable. the growth of our church interests demand. Possibly they are more comprehensive than are absolutely required at present, but we shall grow up to them speedily. I have not a word to say of the policy of my superiors, special or general, except: that of course it is carefully calculated for the good of the church.

Had Never Seen the Light. Yonkers Statesman

"Does Fussanfeather use gas or oil?" naked a young drummer for an oil house of roung Crimsen beak, who had just come calling on Miss Fussanfeather, late the other night.

SEIZED BY A MANIAC.

A Madman Takes Command of a Passenger Train and Runs Things to Suit Himself.

Drawing a Revolver He Orders Everybody to Leave the Chair Car or Suffer Death.

At Chicago He Kills One Officer and Wounds Several, But is Finally Overpowered.

Richard Hands, a New York Drug Clerk, Mysteriously Murdered in the Store.

A Thrilling Adventure. CHICAGO, May 31.—Passenger Train No. on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad arrived here to-day an hour and a half late, in charge of a madman. Out of the twevle or fifteen men, officers and citizens who finally secured him, one officer is dead—shot through the body—another probably fatally wounded, several citizens injured, and the lunatic himself lies in the county hospital, mortally wounded, with three bullets in him. Shortly before noon to-day the station policeman at the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific depot, on Polk street, received the following dispatch:

Chenoa, Ill., May 31.—I have an ins on my train who has possession of one car. The police at Kansas City, Jacksonville and Peoria were all afraid to take him. Please send ten or twelve policemen out on No. 1 to take him when we arrive in Chicago. They had better come in citizens' clothes. They will have to look sharp or some one will get hurt.

No. 6, which left Kansas City last night, was due bore to 2.50 m. They was

was due here at 2:50 p. m. There was difficulty in starting out No. 1, as directed in the dispatch, and it was decided to meet the train at the depot. Officers Casey, Ryan. Murphy. Rowan, Walsh, Stenning, Dohney, Barrett and Keenan, in uniform, and Smith, Terry, Arnstein, O'Brien and Laughlin, in citizens' clothes, under the command of Lieut. Laugh, made up the squad, which arrived at the depot a few minutes before the train was due. The train being delayed, as was subsequently learned by ineffectual efforts to capture the lunatic, the police were force to wait more than an hour. After considerable anxious speculation as to the condition of things on board No. 6, the officers were finally anything but reassured by a dispatch from a suburban station warning them that the maniac was well armed and would resist desperately. Later No. 6 appeared in sight, and

THE POLICE, separating so as to form two squa awaited her arrival on either side of the track. As the train approached the whistle sounded a number of warning notes in quick succession. People, hanging half way out of the car windows, were seen to gesture wildly to the crowd. Before the train had stopped a dozen passengers jumped to the ground and fled, looking back with blanched faces. Officer Barrett was the first to observe the lunatic. Barrett was was standing near the rear end of the smoking car. The madman, with lev eled revolver, glared at him from the front platform of the chair car, the length of a ear distant. Barrett turned half around and stopped instantly, but too late. from the lunatic's revolver struck him in the side and in five minutes he was dead. One look at the maniae was enough to satisfy anyone that while his ammunition

NOT BE TAKEN ALIVE. Seeing this, the officers, after removing their wounded comrade, began a fusilade through the windows of the smoking-ear, where the madman had taken refuge After a minute or two he plunged out on the platform, fired a couple of shots into the crowd and dashed down Fourth avenue. Officer Laughlin started in hot pursuit, and the lunatic fired shot in his weapon, but without of Stewart's mounted rangers were fired at effect. The maniac stopped there on Saturday by a band of Indians, number-Laughlin's coming with awaited gleaming eyes and frothing mouth. They clinched, the officer tripped his prisoner and they both fell, the madman meanwhile beating Laughlin unmercifully on the head with his revolver. The officer was in citizen's clothes and was set upon and terribly pounded by an excited colored man, who mistook the officer for the prisoner. The rest of the squad arrived shortly, the maniac was secured, taken first

and then to the hospital to have his wounds dressed. When he realized that further resistance was useless he grew calm and said, quite rationally, that his name was Louis Reaumesy, that he was 23 years old and was en route to his home in Detroit, from Denver. The trainmen of No. 6 tel a thrilling story of the trip from Kansas City, where the man boarded the train.

At that place he remarked that people were after him to lynch him, and that if left alone he would molest no one. At El Paso. Ill., he became violent and with revolver in hand ordered the train men to cease making some changes in the make-up of the train. The passengers all left the chair car, which the madman made his head-quarters, and were locked into the others. No one dared approach him, and after he nad exchanged several shots with the city marshal he ordered the train to proceed and from there to Chicago his will was the only law obeyed.

Since his wounds have been dressed Reaumesy has become somewhat more Reaumesy naccommunicative. He s says he a French Canadian by birth, a fresco painter by trade and has a wife and three children in Detroit. He wore white sombrero, and as he randown Fourth avenue was thought by residents to be a cowboy on a spree,

Literally Butchered. NEW YORK, May 31.—John Lauer, day

clerk at Henry Crawford's drug store, on Hudson street, upon reporting for duty this morning found the door unlocked, though closed. Upon entering the back room he was horrified to find \*the dead body of Richard Hands, the night clerk, on a chair in a sitting posture, with a frightful gash in his throat, as well as a crushed skull. The shocked day clerk managed to get to the street and find an On returning the men found a heavy iron pestle covered with hair on the floor, the dead man's throat cut from ear to ear and ugly wounds on the right cheek and over the right eye. Suicide had been suggested, but an examination of the wound and the discovery by Mr. Crawford, who soon arrived, that \$35 or \$40 that had been taken in the store on was missing satisfied the missing, satisfied the authori The coroner's examination showed that the pestle which was found fitted well into the depressions in the skull, and seemed to have been the weapon with which the blow was struck. No sharp-edged instrument could be found, nor even a sign of a struggle. The blows on the head had been dealt from behind, and the throat cut after the clerk had sunk in his chair. The bed had been prepared for retiring and the man was still entirely dressed when found. As yet the police have no Hands was unusually popular and was not known to have AN ENEMY

and his domestic relations were of the hap piest. On Saturday night about 11 o'clock his wife brought his lunch to him as usual, and left him in good spirits. When the news of the crime was made known to Mrs. Hands this morning she was spreading a cloth over her husband's breakfast preparatory to taking it to him.

Hands had been night clerk since Jan.

19, when George Angemier was discharged. Policeman O'Reilley says he saw Hands in the store at 12:20 this forenoon. Mrs. Hands stated that she had feared that harm would come to her husband ever since Augemier was discharged. From her statements there were said to be reasons for suspecting Augemier. The police say the murderer must have been acquainted with the premises. The cellar door was open, and it is thought the villain entered that way. A trap door from the cellar to the store had been opened during the night. The police are hard at work on the case.

Her Confidence Games. NEW YORK, May 31 .- Detective Golden of Inspector Byrnes' staff, to-day seized the clothing, jewelry, etc., contained in the trunks of Mrs. Susan R. Buck, whose mysteriovs disappearance from Busch's hotel in Hoboken about ten days ago, caused some excitement. A dispatch from the police of Liverpool, Eng., stated that Mrs. Jean-nette Vanderstain had had her trunks stolen from the steamer City of Richmond, and the detective found identifying marks on Mr. Buck's goods. Mrs. Buck is a Scotch woman, 27 years old. The police say she is even more dangerous than the notorious Mrs. Eller E. Peck. She re-turned to New York by the City of Richmond, bu how she obtained Mrs. Vanderstain's trunks is a mystery. Inspector Byrnes knows where the wo but will not arrest her, woman has no proof that she came by the property unlawfully. She travelled on the steamer under her maiden name, Anna Louise Shaw. Mrs. Buck, it is said, once swindled the lord mayor of

London out of £80, but her brother succeeded in having her sent to an asylum instead of to prison. Accidentally Shot.

Smith, the wife of a prominent capitalist, was instantly killed in her bedroom this morning while seated in a chair nursing a babe, by the accidental discharge of a pistol which the chambermaid was carying from the bed to a place on the mantle. Her husband had left the revolver under the pillow, when he left home, a few minutes before. Mrs. Smith was a native of Huntsville, Ala., and married there six

PORTLAND, Or., May 31.-Mrs. Preston

Damaging Water Spout.

St. Louis, Mo., May 31 .- A water spout ourst in Yankee Branch, in Crawford county, Missouri, Friday afternoon, and swept nearly everything away. Fences, growing crops and all portable things were carried away, and nearly all the farms on Yankee Branch were almost destroyed, the soil being washed off to the depth of several feet. The damage will reach many

Crushed by a Boat.

NEW YORK, May 31--Charles Herold, 8 esident of Chicago, fell from the pier at the foot of West Forty-fourth street this afternoon, and was horribly crushed between a canal boat and the dock. taken to Roosevelt hospital.

MIDDLETON ON TO FORT PITT. Departure From Battleford With Over Six Hundred Men.

Special to the Globe. WINNIPEG, May 31.—Gen. Strange's war. It is fully expected that Middleton grass. will have trouble with the Bear, for the latter Battleford for Fort Pitt this morning with 600 men, the companies being se-lected from the Ninetieth Rifles, Queen's Own, Toronto Grenadiers, Midland "A," ably follow. Trouble is reported to-day from Medicine Hat. Several parties of horse-stealing Indians were reported within twenty miles oi that point. ing 150. It is not known what tribe the hostiles belonged to. Stewart's force has gone in pursuit. A part of the Halifax battalion is stationed as a garrison at Medi-

cine Hat. Middleton's Forces.

OTTAWA, May 31. - An official dispatch from Battleford, dated the 31st, has been received here, stating that Gen. Middleton had left there at 8:30 a. m. with reinforcements on the steamers Marquis and Alberta for Fort Pitt to meet Big Bear. The reinforcements consisted of the Tenth Royals, the Midland battalion, and the Nintieth Winnipeg, with two Gatling guns, fifty of the garrison artillery, Boulton's mounted infantry, Dennis' surveyor scouts, the Birtlebank (Lake Frenchs) seouts and fifty mounted police, under the command of Col. Herchmer. The water of the North Saskatche wan was reported high, and Gen. Middleton expected to reach Pitt this evening.

# Where Beauty Sleeps.

From a Late New York Letter. Would you like to see how a New York belle of millionaireism sleeps? I can gratify you so far as to describe, with literal exactness, the bedroom of a young woman whose name is printed as often as anybody's in the society reports. I never saw a more beautiful, cosy, in every way delightful place than the sleeping-room of this young princess of fashion—the eldest child of a many-millionaire. The wall paper was pale gold on faint slate color. gilt bedstead was pushed against a square of painted silk of pale gold, with slate-colored silk bows at the corners. Just such another square of plaited silk rose to the ceiling above the wash-stand, On that were only pictures, bowl, soap dish and so on, because water is presumed to invite not only sewer gas, but all of the choicest ware. A great sheet of beveled looking glass, six feet high, swung on brass rods above the floor in one corner for the young woman to seeher whole attire in. She had also a handome folding glass to reflect her ears, back hair and neck. There was an open fireplace, besides the hot air register; a dressing stand, laden with pretty toilet boxes and bottles; an ivory clock like a bird-cage, in which ivory canaries trilled sweetly as each hour began; easy chairs and a rocking-chair to match the wall paper and furniture; a pretty little prie-dieu for the young woman to say her prayers upon as fashionable as possible; and a wealth of elegancies completing a general effect that was exquisite, dainty and inviting beyond computation. Opening out of this room the young millionaire another apartment where she wrote and painted and "worked," so to speak, but I did not see it.

The Lord Was Driving From the Bloomington Eye. One of the prettiest conceits in Mr. Harris' (Uncle Remus) new book is put into the mouth of an old negro driver. He had run away from his master and could not be caught; but an old lady bought him, because he had saved the life of her son, and he surpneyed himself and became a faithful sormous distribution. rendered himself and became a faithful ser vant. When his old mistress came to die her wandering mind dwelt upon the negro who had served her so faithfully. She fanwho had served her so faithfully. She tall cled she was making a journey. "The carriage goes smothly along here," she said. Then, after a little pause, she asked: "Is David driving?" and the weeping negro holt er de lines." And so, dreaming as a little child would dream, the old lady slipped from life into the beatitudes, if the miles of the dead mean anything.

A little cold cream is good for chapped lips. That's the reason the girls are always leading the footsteps of their beaus to the confectionery saloen.—Bostoh Budget.

#### AN OMINOUS OUTLOOK.

Reliable Crop Reports Gathered From the Wheat-Growing States and Ter-

The Winter Wheat Yield Believed to Not be More Than Half That of Last Year.

But Spring-Sown Wheat Has Much Better Prospects, Though Not Flattering.

Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Michie gan Come to the Front in Rais-

Growing Grain.

ing Breadstuffs.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The growing wheat crop having reached a critical stage, and winter wheat having approached a condition sufficiently near maturity to approximate acreage and probable yield, the Farmers' Review has followed up its usual weekly summary by a complete survey of all the Western and Southern wheat growing states, reports having been received from over three hundred correspondents, covering every wneat-producing county in Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, together with a very accurate and recent summary from the Pacific coast made by the Assocovering every wheat-producing county in from the Pacific coast made by the Associated Press, it is believed, makes the most

complete report ever issued. The review has been carefully prepared, and the information is believed to be most exhaustive and the best that has yet been obtained, and foreshadows the states and government reports. In summing up its DETAILED REPORTS the Review says: The gloomiest views

which have been advanced concerning the winter wheat outlook for 1884, must now be accepted as the most accurate. The promising conditions of 1884 have, this season, been completely reversed. The absolute uniformity of the returns indicates that the outlook for the wintersown wheat, this year, is the worst in ten years and it may now be set down as positive that, under the most favorable conditions, the total winter and spring wheat yield is to fall considerably under the short crop of 1881, when the total product was 380,000,000 bushels, with the exception of Michigan and Oregon and territories on the western slope, the causes leading to a de-creased output of winter wheat are almost identical. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri the ground was bare of snow during the severe cold weather at the close of the winter, which was followed by

cold dry winds later on. There was also A DECREASED ACREAGE, owing to the low prices which prevailed for the crop of 1884. In California the de-creased acreage was accompanied by a severe drouth, which has tended to almost ruin the growing crop. Oregon and Washington territories were saved by bountiful showers, which came in time to save the grain. When the states are considered in detail, the situation can be better appreciated. In Illinois 53 per cent. of the entire WINNIPEG, May 31.—Gen. Strange's wheat crop of the state has been plowed up and more would have been plowed had not great interest in the progress of the Indian the ground been sown to clover and grass. A very large proportion of the wheat that is heading out proves to be chaff, is reduced. Meantime there is much solici-tude for the welfare of the captives in In-seed will be made in Southern Illinois this dian camps as it is hard to tell what the year. Four entire counties in the center other counties the crop is an entire failure. The average condition of all the counties of the state does not exceed 46 per cent. of the yield of 1884, based upon the fields not

and B batteries of mounted police and yet plowed up.
Boulton's mounted men. More will prob- Kausas—The same conditions which exist in Illinois were to be found in Kansas, with this exception, that the Hessian fly has been at work more largely in this one state than the others. The acreage of the state not plowed under is 52 per cent. of 1884, and the average condition is 55 per

cent. Missouri - The state presents the same conditions spoken of with reference to Kansas and Illinois. The winter-killed fields having been plowed under leaves the total acreage remaining 58 per cent. of 1884, and the average condition is 52. The state will not produce more than one-third of its

yield last year.
Ohio—The northern tier of counties are making a better showing than the average of the states already given, but in all the southern counties the plant has been badly winter-killed; the growing acreage has been reduced to 76 per cent. of last year, and the average condition does not exceed 58 per cent. of 1884.

Indiana—In portions of Northern Indiana there is a promise of an average yield, but in the southern portions of the outlook is no more promising than in Ohio and Illinois; the yield of the state will be about 45 per cent. of 1884.

Tennessee—The winter wheat prospects in this state have been running down steadily for thirty days, and the latest advices indicate that the state will not harvest one fourth of the crop of 1884. Kentucky—In a few counties the wheat

crop promises to be fair, but the returns by counties indicate that the crop will not exceed 50 per cent. of last year. California, Oregon and Washington Territory-The prolonged drouth in California has very seriously injured the prospects of the growing crop. Edwin F. Smith, secre-tary of the State Agricultural society of

California, has computed the yield of that state at 25,000,000 bushels, while Oregon and Washington territory, under the improved condition. Will turn out 17,-200,000, an aggregate of 42,200,000, against 68,700,000 for the Pacific coast in 1884, or a shortage of 26,500,000 bushels for the Pacific coast region. Michigan-This state is the only one in

the winter wheat belt to-day which gives promise of an average yield. While the winin the other states was bare now, the wheat in Michigan was well of snow, the wheat in Michigan was well protected and covered, to which cause is to e ascribed the present promising condition of the crop. The state promises to turn out fully 96 per cent. of an average yield.

From a close compilation and taking the most cheerful view of the situation, the winter wheat yield for the present year will not exceed 200,000,000 bushels, and the absolute percentages from the most trust-worthy sources indicate that the yield will fall somewhat below that of the figures given. Turning to the spring wheat belt, the

outlook is altogether more promising. Full returns from Nebraska show a slightly enlarged acreage, as compared with last year, while in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota the decrease in acreage will be about 10 per cent., while the condition is about 95 per cent. The acreage of Dakota is about 5 per cent less than last year, and the condiion fully equal, although the season is from ten to twelve days later. The probable spring wheat yield, based upon continuing favorable weather, will be 130,000,000 bushels. The total wheat crop of this country, therefore, from the prese will be from 820,000,000 to 330,000,-000 bushels, against an average yield for the past five years of 464,000,000 bushels.

IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 31.-The most encourage ing feature of the agricultural outlook is the favorable change in the weather, which s come at the most opportune time when e warmth and sunshine will produce the best results, especially as it has been preceded bycopious rains. The backward condition of the crops and the discoloration of wheat have been a source of complaint, but it is now admitted that no lasting injury has been done and if the same injury has been done, and if the prese weather continues a rapid improve in harvest prospects is expected.