Sunday Globe.

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JAWBONE OF AN ASS,

The Deadly Weapon with Which Herr Most is Killing Off His Enemies.

A Loafer Who Indorses Murder When Committed by Other People, but Prates About Bombs Himself.

Chicago Socialists Arraigned in Court and a Sensation Caused by the State's Attorney.

Metal Manufacturers of the Garden City State Their Reasons for Refusing Eight Hours.

A Cowardly Ruffian.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The World publishes a column interview with Herr Most in which he applauds Spies' course, adding, however, that he ought to have kept himself out of the hands of the authorities, as it is the duty of the leaders of all great movements to keep themselves in a position that they command the force. He says Spies would surely have remained away from the meeting at the Haymarket in Chicago if he had anticipated the interference of the police.

"Then you suppose the outbreak on the Chicago haymarket was not premeditated."

"I don't suppose it—I know it," said he most firmly. "If the police had not

DISTURBED THE MEETING

then there would have been no bomb throwing nor shooting."

Most says the New York anarchists are abreast of those of Chicago in their views, and adds:

"We have our bombs and revolvers as well as they, and you will see them fly and go off in the streets of New York before long, perhaps, but at the very time when the police give us provocation. The battle at the Chicago hay market took place too soon. It has cost us some of our best generals, but it cannot kill us; its effect on the anarchists is elevating. They have not only shown to the police what they can do, but they have also proved to their own satisfaction that their strength is superior to that of the police.

SOCIALISTS IN COURT.

States Attorney Grinnell Causes a Sensation.

Socialists in Court.

CHICAGO, May 8.—This forenoon Adolph Fischer, for the last five years a compositor on the Arbeiter Zeitung, Gerhardt Liziers, a reporter, and Mrs. Lizzie Holmes, an editorial writer on the same paper, were taken before Judge Rogers on a writ of habeas corpus. Liziens, the reporter, was discharged. In the case of Mrs. Lizzie Holmes State Attorney signified his willingness that she should be allowed to depart under $500 bonds, and expressed his hopes that further investigation would prove her innocence of any complicity in the great crime. The three habeas corpus petitioners were seated in front under the desk of Judge Rogers. The little woman and the lesser reporter of the socialistic organ were on either side of the central figure, Adolph Fischer, who sat as erect as though he was on the judgment seat instead of in the bar. Fischer is a very tall man, with faded blonde hair, unkept and in profusion around both head and face. His forehead retreats and he has a sullen and determined appearance. His counsel, Mr. Solomon, asked for his discharge or his immediate trial. He boldly asserted his client's innocence and pleaded against a remand because he was a married man, a workingman who had a family dependant on him for their living. Prosecuting attorney Grinnell interrupted, "Yes, and so had those gallant policemen who were laid low last Tuesday evening by this man," (sensation) "and his friends." Mr. Solomon continued with the usual arguments of the rights of a party to a speedy trial, etc. Mr. Grinnell addressed the court briefly and with suppressed emotion. The court room was as silent as

THE HALLS OF DEATH

and the friends of the anarchists sat with bated breath. He said he must ask the court to refuse to set at liberty a man whom he believed he could prove to be guilty of murder. [Sensation.] It would be imprudent for the state to go into an examination of this man's case at the present time, because it would disclose prematurely its case against some of his co-conspirators.

"We have carefully guarded our evidence," said Mr. Grinnell, "and have kept it so carefully that even the newspapers have not got hold of it. I have important evidence and I assure the court that I am confident that that man (pointing his finger at Fischer, who raised his eyes) assisted in the throwing of the bomb (Fischer half rose from his seat and motioned to his counsel, who did not see him as his eyes were rivited on Mr. Grinnell), and if he did not throw the bomb in person, he was accessory to the whole plan and conspiracy. This we can be able to show by a week from next Tuesday or Wednesday, and the state asks in behalf of justice, that Fischer shall be held without bail until that time. If he is not chief we will prove him to be the accomplice in the slaughter of the police.

Mr. Grinnell spoke in very measured tones and his confident assertions produced a great sensation in the court room. Judge Rogers said that in criminal cases and especially in one of so great magnitude as the present, the court must rely very largely upon the

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE STATE,

and it was the duty of the court to give the state every opportunity to investigate this great crime. He would accept the suggestions of the state's attorney and would postpone the hearing until a week from next Wednesday. Mrs. Parsons sat upon the front seat reserved for the spectators and was dressed quite pretentiously. A white sack lavishly trimmed with lace and long kid gloves, which were somewhat soiled, were the marked characteristics of her costume. Her bonnet was richly trimmed and with taste. At every stage of the proceeding she was consulted by the attorneys for the defense, and she informed Mr. Zeisler that bail would be provided. When the judge had delivered his opinion, a reporter for the Journal went over and took his seat beside her and said "Good morning."

"What paper do you represent?" she asked.

"I represent the Journal."

"Well, I am glad of that, for then you will not be a party to my untimely death. I tell you I had serious thoughts of committing suicide, but when I saw my picture in a paper this morning I changed my mind and shall commit karikari. That is the only thing left for me now.

Mrs. Parsons spoke in a nervous, jerky manner, and she nearly pulled her left glove into atoms, so intense was her feeling,

DESPITE HER ASSUMED GAITY.

"We are not any of us laughing over this," she said. "It is terrible." Then sinking her voice almost to a whisper, she said: "It is awful, but we are not to blame. We were——" She then gathered herself together and declined to say anything more. Miss Spies, the sister of August Spies, would not give her first name. When asked for it, she straightened up her lithe form and the blood mantled her cheek and her blue eyes flashed a she said:

"I don't care to have my name printed abroad in this affair." Mrs. Fischer, the wife of the man who was held, sat with apparent calmness through the whole proceeding. She is a hale, hearty woman. Mrs. Fielden was a quiet and reserved spectator, but sat aloof from the rest with a man, apparently her brother. Mrs Parsons asked permission for herself and Mrs. Fielden to see the prisoners Spies, Fielden and Schwab, but was refused and referred to the sheriff. At the close of the proceedings nearly all of the friends of the anarchists gathered around their counsel and held a consultation.

RAILROADS ALL RIGHT.

The Various Chicago Lines Receiving Freight as Usual.

CHICAGO, May 8.—A visit to the various freight offices to-day found most of them receiving all freight offered, though at some of them not much is offered. The striking workmen with the exception of two yards, the Wabash and the Grand Trunk, no longer hang around the yards in squads, and indeed there is nothing in the freight department to indicate that a strike had ever occurred. Everything was quiet this morning at the Forty-first street crossing of the Western Indiana tracks, and though the striking switchtenders congregated there in numbers, they did not attempt to interfere with new hands, who, under protection of a squad of special deputy sheriffs, threw the switches for both freight and passenger trains, and the business of the road proceeded without delay. The Northwestern is handling all the freight offered. All the striking employes, except the freight handlers, returned to work this morning. The Baltimore & Ohio is handling freight slowly, but by Monday Manager Abbott expects to be prepared to receive perishable and all other freights offered. A few of the striking freight handlers of the Michigan Central, eight or ten in number, returned to work this morning and all freight offered is promptly handled. From what could be learned by a visit to a number of freight houses and yards, there seems to be a general idea that the backbone of the strike of the freight handlers is broken. No change was noticeable at the freight houses of the Chicago & Atlantic road to-day. A few loads of freight were offered and delivered, but the force of men was very small and did not appear to have increased any since yesterday. The force of men in the out freight-house of the Grand Trunk was not any stronger to-day than yesterday, and cars were considerably delayed in being unloaded. Considerable freight was offered, and it was being received with as much dispatch as the circumstances will allow.

LOOKING FOR MOST.

The Notorious Anarchist Fails to Show Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Information was received at police headquarters late last night to the effect that Herr Most, the propo onder of anarchist principles, would arrive in this city this morning. The dispatch stated that he had boarded a Pan Handle train at Cincinnati and would reach Chicago at 7:15 o'clock this morning. The authorities immediately determined to arrest him as soon as he arrived, and detectives were detailed to work the capture. A good description of the notorious anarchist was obtained and early this morning the officers were driven to Western avenue and Twenty-second street, where with a reporter they boarded the train. The conductor pointed out the person supposed to be Most, but the detectives failed to recognize him from the discription they had of him. The difference was so great that the officers knew at once they had been misinformed.

METAL MANUFACTORIES.

Chicago Employers State Why Eight Hours Can't be Conceded.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The association of metal manufacturers to-day made a formal statement of reasons why, in the opinion of employers, the eight-hour system could not be conceded to the workmen in the metal manufactories of Chicago. Competition east and south of here, in none of which places the eight-hour system has been adopted, is the first reason assigned. The address to the workmen then says:

It has been evident that this city should "lead the van," and that others would soon follow. Were our faith equal to the occasion, it would be an expensive, even disastrous experiment, and Chicago would suffer a loss that could not be recovered. Some of us have tried shorter hours and double shifts, but the experience is general that, with very few exceptions, they are unprofitable, even more so than double overtime.

The address argues that prices for goods cannot be advanced at one single jump, such as the men propose to the manufacturers of the city, and in regard to wages, says that if prices were advanced, the cost of living would then also advance. Employes working less hours would be compelled to deny their families their small wants, because they had been cut down 40 or 50 cents a day, and for what reason? To make room for a very large inrush of European labor. In conclusion, the members of the association think that the movement can have but one ending from the unfortunate way it has been thrust before those who could have done so much good had their co-operation been secured.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Troops Ordered to Cincinnati Because of Alarming Discoveries.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—Outwardly there is very little apparent change in the strike situation. The city employes have been voted ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and a number of individual manufactories have made settlement with the men, but the great mass of strikers remain idle. There is but little indication of a strike on the streets. There are no crowds, and business seems to be progressing as usual. Orderly processions of strikers have passed through the streets every day, and the pronounced denunciation of violence, and particularly of socialistic methods, has given to the public a sense of freedom from danger of riot. This feeling has not been shared by the authorities. For several days the First regiment of Ohio National guards has been on duty night and day at its armory near the court house, several hundred special police have been appointed, safety organizations have been made all over the city at the mayor's request and four regiments of militia have been ordered here by the governor. The explanation for all this preparation is made to-day for the first time. It is that the police commissioners have discovered that socialists to the number of 600 are organized and

ARMED WITH EFFECTIVE RIFLES

that they control here the manufacture of dynamite bombs; that the one used in Chicago was made here, and they have now on hand for use a supply of the infernal machines. The commissioners claim that they have found the name of the manufacturer—William Haines of Covington, Ky. This, in connection with the rumor that Herr Most was in Covington last night, gives some plausibility to the fears of the authorities, and accounts for the apparently unusual precutions taken.

The Seventh regiment, Ohio National Guards, has arrived at the Hamilton county fair grounds, and gone into camp. The other regiments are expected before night. They will all be quartered at the fair grounds or in that vicinity. It is distant but about six miles from the city. The force will have two field pieces and nine Gatling guns. Col. Fred Moore of the First regiment has been placed incommand.

Milwaukee Rioters.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—Nineteen socialists and anarchists, including Paul Grottan, Frank Hirth, Carl Simon and Gustav Rossler, the ringleaders, were arraigned before Judge Mallory this morning on a charge of riot and conspiracy to kill and murder. Bail in each case was fixed at $5,000, and all the prisoners remanded to jail. It is reported that the grand jury, which meets on May 18, will indict a large number of others, including many well-known persons. The number to be indicted is estimated at over 100. Order now prevails in the city, and no more outbreaks are anticipated.

A MANIA FOR MURDER.

The Chains of Evidence Drawing Closer and Closer Around Mrs. Nason.

Examination of the Remains of Other Relatives Proves That Death Resulted From Poison.

St. Louis County, Mo., Excited Over the Commission of a Mysterious Murder.

Terrible Treatment of a Number of Unfortunates by a Ruffianly Negro Sailor.

A Modern Borgia.

Special to the Globe.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 8.—The lines are tightening around Mrs. Herbert E. Nason, now under arrest for the alleged poisoning of her son-in-law, Don C. Parker. He died about a month ago under mysterious circumstances, after exhibiting several of the usual poison symptoms. An examination of his remains, brought about by suspicions of foul play, resulted in Mrs. Nason's arrest. Parker and his wife had suppliod a plausible motive for the alleged crime by threatening to leave the mother, and removing to Boston. It soon came to the ears of Mr. Kendall, the state's attorney, that other relatives and close friends of Mrs. Nason had died in a sudden and mysterious way. He was so impressed with the

SIMILARITY OF SYMPTOMS

in these cases that he obtained leave to exhume the bodies of the dead. Accordingly three bodies were exhumen; that of Herbert A. Nason, the woman's husband, who died in September, 1882; that of a young son of Mrs. Nason's sister, who died six months ago, and that of Mrs. C. S. DeBritton, who died suddenly about the same time. The body of Mrs. Nason was found in that peculiarly fine state of preservation usually produced by arsenic in the system. Mrs. DeBritton was one of the suspected woman's closest friends. They were forever together, and there seems no reasonable motive for foul play in her case, nor in that of the infant nephew, unless the evidence may develop a Borgia mania for poisoning on the part of the suspected woman.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Intelligent Jurymen Return an Equally Intelligent Verdict.

Special to the Globe.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—A mysterious murder occurred at Benton station, St. Louis county, on Thursday evening last, which has been kept as secret as the murder is mysterious. At dusk that evening Contractor Horens was going along the Manchester road, just west of the schoolhouse. A short distance from the city limits he noticed a human form on the roadside close to the beaten carriage way. There was a large bullet wound in the right temple. The victim was a young man fairly well dressed. The first impression was that it was a case of suicide, but closer inspection showed that the face bore no powder marks, which it would have done if the man had shot himself. A crowd soon gathered, and Justice Caffrey of Webster Grove organized a jury, and with the assistance of Dr. Brown of Fairview

INSPECTED THE REMAINS.

Investigation of the pockets revealed one nickel, but no paper or mark on the clothing that would give a clew to the identity of the man. No one was found who had seen him before, or had heard the shot that killed him. It was a puzzling case, and after racking their brains for some time, the jury declared that the deceased was "killed by murder in the first degree." According to a law that prevails in the country, where inquests are held on unknown paupers, they must be buried within sixty feet of where the body is found; they dug a hole in the earth a few feet from the roadside, rolled him in and covered him. This summary manner of dealing with the case is somewhat surprising, and the matter is involved in mystery.

A BLACK SCOUNDREL.

Terrible Treatment of Unfortunates by a Negro.

BOSTON, May 8.—A story of extreme disregard of human rights was told to-day in connection with a case that came before United States Commissioner Hallett. Last fall John Gomez, a Portuguese negro, chartered the eighty-ton fishing schooner Spring Bird, of Provincetown for a trade cruise to the Cape DeVerde Islands. Being unable to get a cargo, he shipped as passengers seventy-five islanders of both sexes and all ages. They paid him some $20 or $30 each, and still others in miscellaneous personal property. No provision had been made for passengers, and the people were turned into the hold upon the rough ballast without beds of any kind. Four girls, from 13 to 15 years old, were given accommodations in the captain's little cabin, and serious charges are made against Gomez for his treatment of them. There was not enough food for half the number on board, and after the third day out the daily rations consisted of only a cake of coarse meal and water, and a little weak tea and coffee. Men crawled about the vessel bent double with hunger, while women and children could only lie and moan. The trip was expected to last twenty days, but was lengthened out ten days. When the schooner reached New Bedford on May 1, nearly everybody on on board was starved to the point of extreme exhaustion. Gomez was arrested today charged with violating the requirements of the passenger carrying act, and was held for further examination.

THE BROADWAY STEAL.

Testimony Taken by the Senate Investigating Committee.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A sub-committee of the senate railroad investigating committee, appointed to take the testimony of District Attorney Martine's witness, John Scott, and other witnesses, regarding the Broadway franchise steal, met here to-day. Among those who testified were W. J. Bissell, President Cleveland's law partner, and Lawyer Francis L. Stetson. Senator Fassett, without explaining exactly what he meant, had stated in the senate a few days ago that the investigation has been brought to an abrupt close and that its continuance could have exposed Bissell and Mr. Stetson as connected with the crooked Broadway franchise doings. John Scott, a contractor, testified to a series of conversations with George Alter, then a clerk in Ald. Jaehne's jewelry store. Alter is the man who subsequently bought Jaehne's business at a nominal figure and is now believed to be in Canada. The substance of Scott's testimony was that he was in the city in December, 1884, and visited Jaehne's jewelry store and had a conversation with Alter in which Alter said Jaehne had made about $30,000 out of the Broadway deal. Jaehne, Alter said, had been very active in the deal, and would be very foolish not to

SEE HIMSELF WELL FIXED.

The other aldermen did not get so much. Some only got $10,000 or $15,000 and were "kicking." Alter said the boodle had been kept in the safe in the store over night in Alter's care. On Jan. 18 the witness again visited the store and saw Alter there. Alter said business was poor, and the witness replied that he ought to be poor to let such a chance slip as was presented when the boodle was in his care in 1884. Alter said he did not know as much then as now. He had never before seen such money as was in the bole. He had never before seen a $10,000 bill. Jaehne sent him out with two $10,000 bills to get changed. He had to go to the treasury department in Wall street to get them changed. If another such chance was presented he would know how to use it. Such chances might come, as every month there came up before the aldermen things in which there was money. Jaehne, he said, had put his money where no one could get it. He was not fearful of the results of the Broadway investigation, as no one could

GET A HOLD ON HIM

unless one of the aldermen squealed, and that would be foolish, as it would only put himself in a hole. Jaehne and Delacy, Alter said, made the most money out of it. There were twenty-two aldermen paid and also some outsiders. Francis Lynde Stetson was then called, and testified at length as to his connecion with Broadway Surface railroad bilroad bill as counsel for Jacob Sharp, but said that when he found that the franchise was to be given to the Broadway company instead of being sold at public auction, he refused to have anything more to do with the case. He knew nothing whatever about any bribery in connection with it, and was surprised at Senator Fassett's statement. Wilson S. Bissell was next called. He said he was glad to be given an opportunity to make an explanation in reply to what Senator Fassett was reported to have said about him. He had never any connection with the Broadway railroad, nor had he ever had any personal or business relations with any of these reported to be connected with it. Even with Mr. Stetsen he had never had any business relations of any kind. He could not imagine how his name could have been mentioned in connection with the matter. The hearing will be continued on Monday.

Killed by a Pauper.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 8.—Ernst Bouchter, an imbecile pauper, died this morning at the city poor farm from the effects of injuries received yesterday at the hands of Martin Doular, a violent maniac, also an inmate of the institution. Doular had been in a straight-jacket for several days, but yesterday was released. During the afternoon he called Bouchter into his room and as soon as he entered assaulted him. He first knocked the poor fellow down and then jumped on him until he was insensible. Doular was finally pulled off by the keepers, who were attracted by the noise. Bouchter never recovered consciousness, and at 4 o'clock expired.

Doomed to Die.

Special to the Globe.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 8.—The trial of Nathaniel S. Bates, for the murder of his wife Kittie, at Hagerstown, on the 2nd of March, ended this evening, when the jury went out. At half-past eight the jury came in with a verdict of murder in the first degree, and fixed the death penalty. Bates was slightly pale, but showed no emotion save the gritting of his teeth, and a settling down in his chair. Sheriff Gorman and Deputies Dormer and Murray surrounded the prisoner, and after the verdict was read to him, ironed his wrist and led him back to jail. He said before the verdict was read that he would thank the jury if they hung him. One of the jurymen said they had arrived at a verdict three minutes after reaching the room, but did not want to show too much haste.

Canadian Customs Frauds.

MONTREAL, May 8.—At the suggestion of Judge Tascherous the customs officers have decided not to proceed any further in the matter of the seizure of the stock of Paterson, Kissock & Co., until certain legal points have been settled. The judge considers that the customs officers have exceeded their powers in the premises. The following is an example of how customs frauds are accomplished. A buyer goes to England to purchase from one firm £500 worth of goods which will be entered in the invoice as number 160. From another firm he buys £20 worth of goods, which he orders to be sent to the firm from whom he bought the first stock, and numbers the second invoice also 160. When the goods arrive in Canada the second invoice is used to pass the whole consignment, the first invoice being suppressed.

Grave Robberies in Indiana.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Ind., May 8.—A sensation has been created in this place by the discovery that grave robbers have been operating extensively in this vicinity recently. Some time ago Hudson Stiles died from the effects of a blow he received in a drunken row. He was interred in what is known as the old cemetery, a short distance west of this city. While an interment was taking place near where Stiles was buried, the earth about his grave had the appearance of having been recently moved, and on investigation the body of Stiles was found to be missing. Several other graves had the appearance of having been tampered with, and it was also learned that the body of Ernest Hartell, who committed suicide a few days ago, had been removed. The investigation still continues and it is feared that the ghouls have stolen many more corpses.

Arrested for Libel.

Special to the Globe.

CINCINNATI, O., May 8.—City Comptroller Eshelby to-day swore out a warrant in the police court for the arrest of T. C. Campbell for willful and malicious libel. The libel complained of was published in the Evening Telegram and was headed, "Shameless conduct of boodlers and gas monopolists. Columbus filled with their bribe money." The article itself accuses Eshelby of bribing legislators in the interest of the gas company. Campbell gave $1,000 bail.

Killed a Child.

Special to the Globe.

COLUMBUS, O., May 8.—George Bradley shot at George Heidner at Buchtel last evening, and, missing his object, the ball entered the head of Pearl Crawford, the eleven-year-old daughter of George Crawford, engineer at the steel works, the ball passing through her head and killing her instantly. Bradley was arrested this morning and placed in the county jail. An angry mob was after him last night and it is yet feared that they will secure their man.

Slain by His Son.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 8.—Monroe Cyrus went into Winnsboro recently and got on a protracted spree. His father went after him and took him home. While the father was upbraiding his son for his conduct, the latter seized a gun and shot his father twice, inflicting mortal wounds. After the shooting the son fled, but a posse is in sharp pursuit. The excitement is intense.

A Dreadful Drink.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The fact was developed to-night that when the drug store of Samuel Rosenfeld, on the corner of Center avenue and Eighteenth street, was raided by the mob of anarchists Wednesday, and the rabble seized upon every bottle that had the appearance of being the receptacle of spirits, a large bottle of carbolic acid was among the others carried away, and owing to its color and general resemblance to whisky it was passed from hand to hand after the raid and drank by a half dozen or more of the mob. The acid began to take effect as soon as it entered the stomachs of the rioters, and in spite of the best efforts of the doctors and emetics, two of the drinkers are dead and three more are at death's door. The residences of three of the victims are located on West Seventeenth street, near the scene of the fray, and others are on Twenty-first street.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has refused saloon license to two of the places which have become so notorious on account of the recent murders.

CARELESS LEGISLATION

President Cleveland Makes Suggestions to Congress on the Subject of Pension Bills.

A Veto Message on Two Such Measures Serves to Emphasize His Remarks.

Secretary Manning Finally Persuaded to Retain His Portfolio and Act as a Whipper-in.

Indiana Democrats Said to be Dissatisfied with the Chief Executive's Course.

The President's Surprise Party.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The president surprised the house to-day by vetoing two private pension bills. When the first message was read it was received as a good joke on the committee which had recommended the passage of the bill, and members of the committee took it good naturedly. In that case the pension of a widow had been raised from $8 to $12 a month, and the president disapproved the bill because he feared that if it became a law, the old lady might lose the increase of pension between the date of the general law, under which she was already entitled to the increase, and the date of the approval of the special act. In the second case the reading of the message by the clerk was followed with the closest attention. Every sound but the clerk's voice was hushed, and every ear turned to catch the meaning. It was quite a novel thing for a president to take the trouble to examine for himself the merits of a private claim, and everybody recalled the fact that during the present session congress had passed hundreds of pension bills almost without knowing

WHAT WAS BEING DONE,

aud that the senate had actually passed nearly 400 pension bills in one day without even going through the formality of reading them. The president disapproved of the second bill upon the merits of the claim, and because the name given in the bill was n6t the name of the person intended to be benefited, which is another evidence of the carelessness with which pension legislation is enacted. The message stated that all the bills had been referred to the pension office for report, and he had been able to examine one class, numbering eighty-one bills, in which the evidence had been sufficient, in the judgment of the pension bureau. These cases he has approved and the rest, with the exception of the two vetoed, he was obliged to allow to become laws without his approval, because he had not time to examine each case, but he ventured a few general remarks in regard to them that may have a wholesome effect on congress, although some self-sufficient members are inclined to resent the unfavorable comparison between the capacity of the pension committee and that of the pension office to justly dispose of

CLAIMS FOR PENSIONS.

At any rate it is believed that the president's moral support will strengthen the purpose of those members of congress who have lately evinced a desire to check the passage of special pension bills for the benefit of individuals whose claims have been rejected by the pension office after full and careful examination, with all the war records at its command. The feeling that a halt should be called in the pension craze is not confined to one party, but the difficulty is to find determined and influential men who are brave enough to take the lead in the face of the certainty that they would become the targets of political assault by the demagogues who assume the role of champions of the soldier element.

Pension Bills Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The president has vetoed the private pension bills. One, which is for the increase of a widow's pension, is vetoed on the ground that the general law would give the increase from the date of its passage, while the special act gives it only from a date about two months later. The immediate reason for the other veto is a mistake in the name of the beneficiary. In it the president takes occasion to state his views with regard to the subject of special legislation by congress. He cannot see that a congressional committee has better facilities for examining pension claims than the bureau created for that purpose, and suggests that if it has better facilities the law should be changed; or, if it is found that the bureau is unjust in its action the organization should be changed.

SECRETARY MANNING.

President Cleveland Persuades Him to Remain in the Cabinet.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Critic prints a batch of gossip touching Secretary Manning. Among other things it says:

On Wednesday Mr. Cleveland and the assistant secretary had a conference with Mr. Manning. The affairs of the treasury department were briefly reviewed and plans for the future discussed. Mr. Manning, urged thereto by his family and personal friends, had about made up his mind to retire from the cabinet and seek rest and renewed vigor in foreign travel. This determination the president firmly combatted. He pointed out to Mr. Manning the chaotic state the the New York Democracy would be thrown into by the loss of Mr. Manning, and it is believed, explained that having already taken two members of his cabinet from New York, he could not elevate another New York man to a secretaryship without stirring up violent opposition in the South and West. Mr. Cleveland is understood by those

WHO KNOW HIM BEST

to rely very much on Mr. Manning's political sagacity. The one man Mr. Cleveland entertains a wholesome respect for, and credits with designs on the party in 1888, is David Bennett Hill of New York, and Mr. Manning is the only man who can outmaneuver and outweight the governor. The administration Democrats, with Cleveland at their head, are, therefore, very averse to permitting Secretary Manning to withdraw from politics. As to the department, that is a vast machine, which, now that Mr. Manning's policy has been well defined, will run itself, as it has frequently done in the past, under the able guidance of the secretary's assistants. So it has come to pass, it is affirmed, that Mr. Manning is to retain the portfolio and whip in the boys, while Assistant Secretary Fairchild is to do all the work. In pursuance of this plan, immediate steps for ridding the secretary

OF HIS OFFICIAL CARES

are being taken. His private secretary, Mr. Brennan, has gone away to make arrangements for the comfort of his chief at some quiet place, old Point Comfort it is stated, and will not return until Monday, which is the day Mr. Manning will leave Washington, it is believed. The summer will be passed by the secretary with his family at his old home in Albany. Several orders for furniture and one for a pair of coach horses for the secretary's Washington establishment are said to have been canceled, which goes to confirm the belief that, not for many months at least, will Mr. Manning be domiciled in this city."

DISSATISFIED DEMOCRATS.

Congressman Cobb on the Situation in Indiana.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 8. — Congressman Cobb of Indiana said to the GLOBE correspondent to-day:

"I think we Democrats will have considerable difficulty in carrying Indiana this year. The party was never in a worse condition in the state than now. There is no kind of harmony between the workers and the administration. The policy of the president is not satisfactory, and neither will there be much enthusiasm for the success of the state ticket soon to be nominated. The party was never in a more demoralized condition than it is to-day. If the election was to take place within the next two weeks, the Republicans would carry the state by thousands. Something may transpire between now and election time to turn the tide in our favor, but a happy circumstance of that nature does not seem probable. I have no doubt that many of those prominently identified with the party would be glad to see a Republican victory for the purpose of rebuking the administration. I have no idea what policy the Democrats will employ in their campaign, but I imagine the prospect for brighter hopes will be based upon a line of policy in opposition to the president. The representation in congress will not be effected much, though we may lose possibly two out of our nine Democrats now in the house. There are thousands of the opinion that every Republican not protected by the civil service law should have been turned out of office months ago. There are now in our state hosts of Republicans still retained, and until they are removed the working Democrats will not be satisfied."

Mr. Cobb will, with the expiration of his term, retire from congressional life, after a service of ten years. Unless a radical change takes place within the next two years he can without doubt receive the nomination for governor.

House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—After the passage of a bill authorizing the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad company to construct a line through the Indian territory and a bill increasing the pension of Louis Burrett of Pennsylvania from $72 to $100 per month, the house to-day went into committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation bill, and after some debate the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Washington Waifs.

The president left Washington yesterday afternoon for a short visit to Representative W. L. Scott's stock farm on the shore of the Chesapeake bay. He was accompanied by Representative Scott, Col. Lamont and Mr. William Woodward of New York. The trip was made on Mr. Woodward's steam yacht Wanda, which was brought from New York for the purpose. The party expect to return to Washington on Monday.

The secretary of state has received dispatches from Gen. Phelan at Halifax and Commercial Agent Robinson at Yarmouth, announcing the seizure at Digby yesterday of the American schooner Baird J. Adams, Capt. Allen, for purchasing bait in Canadian waters, and her subsequent removal with her crew to St. John. The matter will be carefully investigated at once and acted upon as promptly as the circumstances will permit.

A curious evasion of the payment of duty on imported wool was reported to the treasury department yesterday. A flock of sheep was driven across the Mexican border and duty assessed on them as live stock. They were sheared and the wool placed on the market without having been subjected to duty. This arrangement resulted in a saving of about 50 per cent. in the matter of the duty alone.

United States fish commission car No. 2 is en route with 1,000,000 shad for stocking the Colorado river of the West. Car No. 3 will leave Havre de Grace station to-morrow with 1,500,000 shad for Portland, Or., for stocking the Columbia river basins, half to be placed in the main stream and half in the Willamette river in Central Oregon.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has issued a circular to customs officers directing a strict enforcement of the regulations, making the hours of work of employes of customs houses from 9 o'clock to 4 o'clock, with a half hour's recess at noon.

President Cleveland's Wedding.

Special to the Globe.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—Wilson S. Bissell, who has returned home from New York, is much chagrined at the discovery of his connection with the purchase of President Cleveland's wedding ring. Several young ladies, who are acquainted with him, and who have considered him an eligible catch on account of his wealth, have joked him about it. Mr. Bissell positively refuses to tell anybody anything about his lawsuits, for fear the reporters may interject questions about the wedding. The following letter was received here today:

Dear Miss Wilkison—I am in receipt of your favor, and am rather surprised at the tone of your letter. I certainly would not interfere with the

MATRIMONIAL CHOICE OF MY BROTHER.

I am a very warm friend of Miss Van Vechter, and although I am not so intimate with Miss Folsom, I esteem both as true types of American womanhood. I am pained to read the gossip in the newspapers about the marriage, although I am not prepared to say that one will take place. It will greatly please me to be relieved from the duties of hostess at the president's house, which I have felt were imposed upon me, and which have greatly interfered with my literary pleasures and pursuits. Sincerely yours,

ROSE CLEVELAND.

It is pretty generally believed now that Miss Grigg will not be a bridesmaid, but that Miss Emma Folsom of Folsomdale will be the lucky girl.

Myers Beats George.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Thirty-five hundred persons to-night witnessed the second race between L. E. Myers and W. G. George at Madison Square garden. The distance was three-quarters of a mile, and the men started at 11 o'clock at a pistol-shot signal. The betting at the time was 3 to 1 against George, with few takers. George at the start went off with a lead of eight yards, which he increased after the first lap to fifteen yards. This he held until the bell warned the men that the last lap had been entered. Then Myers broke away and flitted past George in the middle of the straight, and when the bend in the stretch was reached the American was leading full seven yards, which he held to the finish. Myers crossed the line in 3:15 3-5 with George seven yards, 1 2-5 seconds, behind.

Fought Forty-Three Rounds.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 8.—A prize fight with two-ounce gloves, for a purse of $200 London prize ring rules, took place in a barn near Sharpsburg, Pa., shortly after midnight between William Clark of Reading, and James Jones of Connellsville. Forty-three rounds were fought in one hour and thirty-six minutes. In the forty-third round Jones made a rush at Clark, but the latter was too quick for him, and, landing a heavy blow under his chin, knocked him senseless. Jones had not recovered consciousness when time was called for the next round, and the fight was given to Clark. Both men fought hard and were badly punished. About fifty persons witnessed the mill.

Billy Wants Blood.

"I am ready to meet Patsy Cardiff on his own terms," said Billy Wilson to a GLOBE reporter yesterday. "I wish somebody would stir him up so that he would agree to meet me. I want to get at him. I will meet him with bare fists, hard or soft gloves, for four or six rounds or to a finish, in any hall or private room, or out of doors, in and spot on earth, and for any proportion of the gate receipts. I am anxious to meet him."

Chicago University.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Union Mutual Life Insurance company of Maine, to-day agreed to relinquish its claims upon the property of the Chicago university upon condition that the trustees of the University raise by subscription $500,000 cash before the 1st of April, 1887. This sum is to be used partly for the purpose of lifting the insurance company's mortgage, which with interest now amounts to $290,000. The balance is for current expenses and to furnish to the institution an endowment of $150,000. In addition to the half million dollars, a fund of $10,000 to be paid the insurance company as rent must be securded by the trustees before August 1, 1886.

Suicide From Insanity.

Special to the Globe.

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., May 8.—John Vander slice, aged 60 years, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. The deed was committed in the Lutheran cemetery, and at the grave of his sister, which was strewn with portions of his head and brains. When found by the grave digger Vanderslice was alive, but died shortly afterward. Some years ago he dealt largely in grain and lost about $40,000. This and the loss of several brothers and sisters unbalanced his mind.

MILWAUKEE TROUNCED

The Ball Tossers of the Chippewa Do Up the Twirlers of the Cream City.

Minneapolis and Duluth Conclude to Come in Out of the Wet Till Another Day.

Chicago and New York Playing Neck and Neck in the National League.

St. Louis Has Things All Its Own Way in the American Association.

Won by Eau Claire.

Special to the Globe.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—The Northwestern league season was opened here to-day under rather inauspicious circumstances. The weather was so threatening that the attendance did not exceed 500, and the home team was unmercifully treated by the ball tossers from the lumber district. The game abounded in free hitting, the Eau Claire batters sizing up Cusick's delivery in the first inning. There were no plays worthy of mention except the catching of Nagle and a running foul fly catch by Almin.

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Eau Claire.	R	B	P	A	E
Sexton, 2b..	1	1	6	2	6	Roberts, 2b.	2	1	4	2	1
Pickett, 3b.	1	2	2	2	2	Doran, 3b..	2	3	1	4	3
Cusick, p...	1	1	0	2	0	Cantillon, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Sullivan, rf.	0	1	0	0	1	Nagle, c....	0	2	4	2	1
Dough'ty, ss	1	1	1	3	0	Lynch, ss..	3	3	2	3	1
Holmes, c..	2	1	2	3	0	Murphy, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
M'Cull'm, cf	2	2	2	0	0	D.M'Ginly, p	0	1	0	6	0
Isaason, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	N. " 1b	1	1	11	0	3
Almin, cf..	0	0	2	1	1	Sheehan, lf.	1	0	1	1	0
Totals....	8	10	27	13	10	Totals....	12	12	*26	18	9

*Isaacson out for being hit by batted ball.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Eau Claire.....	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	5	0	—12
Milwaukee.....	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	— 8

Runs earned—Eau Claire 3, Milwaukee 5; two-base hits—Sexton, Picketts 2, Isaacson, Roberts, Lynch, Murphy; home runs—Cusick, Doran; double plays—Almin and Sexton, and Isaacson (unassisted); bases on balls—Off McGinley, 1; bases on being hit by pitcher—Off Cusick 1, off Mc