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VOL. VIII. ST. PAUL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1886. NO. 131

DEVIL'S DRAUGHT.

Chicago Anarchists Drink Deep of a Deadly Drug at Rosenfeld's Store.

They Partake of a Virulent Poison Known as Wine of Colchicum.

Under the Belief That They Were Enjoying a Cup of Sherry Wine.

Four Dead and Four Others Dying With No Hope of Saving Their Lives.

The Back of the Strikes Broken in Various Places by Men Returning to Work.

Railroads and Other Institutions Resume, and the Wheels of Commerce Again Revolve.

Horrible Punishment.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Times to-morrow morning will contain a sensational article, which gives a phase of the anarchists' work of last week, which so far has escaped general notice, and shows the horrible punishment which was brought upon a portion of the mob by their own acts. A short time after the mob of infuriated anarchists had attacked with stones and bludgeons the drug store of Samuel Rosenfield, at the corner of West Eighteenth street and Center avenue, completely demolishing everything in the place, it began to be circulated about on the street corners, and the drinking dens of the neighborhood that many of the participants in the demolition of the store were either dead or dying from the effects of the poisonous liquids that they had drank in the belief that the stuff was whisky or other alcoholic liquors. The rumor was at first regarded as a mere canard, arising from the fact that there was a good deal of

SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR

in the drug store, and the mob captured it, either drinking it on the spot or carrying it away, and it was thought probable that in the mad rush for the whisky and cigars, the ignorant rioters also drank everything that resembled wine or whisky. To hunt down the origin of the ghastly rumor and to verify if possible the story that death had ended the wild orgies of the drinkers of the stuff, was made the object of a reporter's quest to-day. The success of the investigation and the horrible truth of the rumors are shown to be true. A well-known physician gave the reporter information which shows that at least a score of the rioters had been poisoned by drinking the contents of the bottles in the wrecked drug store. "The stuff taken was mostly wine of colchicum, which greatly resembles sherry wine and has a strong smell of alcoholic," he said. "It is a virulent poison, and is almost certain death if taken into the stomach in any quantity of over a teaspoonful. The patient dies in agony, his whole form writhing and his muscles drawn up in knots over his arms, legs and neck."

"How many of such cases have you treated, doctor?"

"Four, and I have now in my care three who are suffering from an overdose of tincture of paregoric, no doubt taken at the same time. I will give you the names of the

FOUR COLCHICUM VICTIMS

for all of them died, and also of four others whom I know of, but were attended by another physician: Franz Steminski, Joseph Hudex, A. Nowak, Peter Surtuek, Joseph Monsenik, Carl Wilthelz, Jake Zahaman, Aven Dejic. The following are sick and will probably die: Herman Hubrichik, Anton Ritto, Frank Petalaski, Hubit Maaz.

Four funerals occurred at the church of St. Procopius, on West Eighteenth street, yesterday, and a small cortege was seen to emerge from an alley between Allport avenue and Thorpe street, on West Seventeenth street, and go north. The death of taese people may seem problematical in view of the fact that only four permits have been issued to bury, but it is a well-known fact that in the riots of 1877, when a large number were wounded in the Halsted street viaduct fight, that many who died never had Christian burial in a cemetery, but were buried in back yards or out on the prairie, like dogs.

THE RAILROADS.

Freight-Handlers Ready to Go Back at Any Time.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The railways in the city resumed operations this morning, and are accepting and carrying all freight offered without limit. The situations, however, as affecting the freight-handlers, is still unsettled, and has developed unexpected phases. The Baltimore & Ohio sets their men at work this morning, conceding them an eight-hour working day, with nine hours' pay. The freight-handlers of this road have not been acting in concert with the other city freight-handlers, and gained their victory by independent negotiations with the company. It is not known what effect this conclusion will have upon the other roads.

LOST THEIR POSITIONS.

A committee of the striking freight-handlers of the Chicago & Northwestern road called upon the officials this morning and expressed a desire to return to work on the old basis. The company replied that the men had been given full notice to return to work, but they had failed to do so. As a consequence, the company had its business seriously interfered with, and had been at trouble and expense in procuring new men. These men filled the entire working quota of the company, and it had no places to offer the men who had gone out on the strike.

A CHANCE FOR THEM.

A committee then called on Agent Bleiz of the Fort Wayne road to effect a settlement. They intimated to him that all the old men must be taken back or none would go to work. He answered the committee with a refusal to agree to such terms, and said he would discharge none of the imported men who wished to stay. A canvas among the new men showed that a good many of them wished to return home. They will be furnished with transportation and the old hands taken in their places if they wish to work.

THE OTHER ROADS.

The Wabash strikers were notified that they would have to agree to quit the freight handlers' union. They agreed to do so and all returned to work, but some were put in other departments and the new men were retained.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago refused to take back its old men. The company said it had a full complement of new men and it would not discharge them. The strikers left very much dejected.

The Grand Trunk took back all its old men.

One hundred out of the 150 Illinois Central strikers responded to the company's notice that after this morning none of them would be taken back, and returned to work. The places of the others are filled with imported men, who will not be discharged, the officials say, under any circumstances. The old pay and the old hours will obtain in the freight house.

All the freight handlers who struck at the Michigan Central freight house

WENT BACK TO WORK

this morning.

When the committee called on the Chicago & Alton they were told that none of the strikers would be re-employed.

The Lake Shore strikers were all reinstated at the old rate of pay.

The fifty men who were employed at the Chicago & Atlantic freight house were very much pleased this morning when the agent informed them they could return to work on the same conditions as before they struck. The new men were told they could stay if they wished.

At the Chicago & Eastern Illinois freight house five men only of the strikers were taken, twelve were paid off and discharged. The latter, the agent said, were the men who raised a disturbance a few days ago, and would not be taken back on any consideration.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road up to noon had only re-engaged fifty of their old men. They are not employing any of those prominent in the strike.

The switch-tenders of the Western Indiana railroad returned to work to-day, having received an increase of $5 a month all around, and in some cases more. The hours of work will remain the same as before the strike. The three other roads, the Grand Trunk, the Wabash and the Chicago & Atlantic, use the Western Indiana tracks entering the city, and are now reviewed of the annoyance to which, for several days, they have been subjected by the strike.

MANUFACTURERS OF METAL.

Part of the Employes Return to Work.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The ultimatum issued Saturday by the manufacturers of metal goods, in which they distinctly said they could not grant the eight-hour day, made the situation in this line of manufacture one of interest this morning. The chief point was the factory of Crane Bros., which gives employment to 1,200 men, it being thought if these men accepted the situation and went to work at ten hours' pay for ten hours' work, their action would have great weight on the men on a strike at other factories. Before 7 o'clock this morning there was quite a crowd in the vicinity of the works, but there was not the least symptom of disorder. In the pipe mill 200 men went to work, and in the general shops 200 started in. The Chicago Malleable Iron works started up in full blast this morning, 800 men being employed at nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. The Adams & Westlake employes, as well as those of the Union Brass company, did not return up to 8 a. m.

LUMBER MEN RESUME.

Chicago Mills Concede the Demands of Their Laborers.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The excitement over labor troubles this morning was principally confined to the lumber district. In that section great crowds assembled at an early hour to see whether any of the old hands in the yards and planing mills would return to work. Along Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street the sidewalks were lined with men, and a heavy patrol of policemen were on hand to quell any disturbance. The mill to start up was that of P. W. Ohler & Co. Here eighty men went to work at eight hours with nine hours' pay. Thomas R. Lyon put some of his teamsters to work, but as they are employed by the month the circumstance did not attract much attention. Later in the morning all the sash, door and blind factories in the district started up. About 1,500 men went to work. They will get nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. The planing mill men said they wished to start up but could not, as they are dependent on the lumber yards for material.

THE SITUATION ELSEWHERE.

Michigan Car Shops' Men Ready to Return.

DETROIT, May 10.—This morning a crowd of strikers gathered about the Michigan car shops. When some workmen attempted to go to work the crowd drove them away with bricks and lumps of dirt. The police were on hand in force and with their protection twenty-five men resumed work. Trouble is anticipated when the men quit to-night, but as yet there has been no serious disturbance, the strikers being kept outside the shops. Eighty men were ready to work at the Peninsular car shops this morning, but the company was unable to proceed with so few men. The entire force at Murphy's chair factory resumed this morning. A score of extra police have been sworn in.

SECURED THE ADVANCE.

PITTSBURG, May 10.—The 1,500 colliers employed in the pits along the Youghiogheny river, and also at the mines of Hon. W. L. Scott at Scotthaven, Pa., resumed work this morning at the advance in wages demanded. The men struck about two months ago and have been idle since.

QUIET AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 10.—The situation here is decidedly more hopeful to-day. Under the shadow of the strong military force at the fair grounds, and assured by the mayor's proclamation that all who desired to go to work to-day should have ample protection, much of the wild fear that has led many doubtful workmen to go with their fellows is gone. When new men have been hired they are not molested, and on every hand the indications are that the strike is growing less formidable. Nobody now anticipates any collision or violence, and the hope is that within a few days all trouble will be amicably settled.

STILL STRIKING.

Galveston Carpenters Go Out for a Day.

GALVESTON, May 10.—About 300 carpenters quit work here this morning, asking that nine hours constitute a day's work at the same wages as paid heretofore. Several of the largest contractors had conceded this request last week, but the carpenters union demanded that every contractor and builder in the city should agree to the new scale before they resumed work. Headed by a brass band the men marched through the burnt district of the city, where many buildings are in the course of erection, surrounded the contractors and induced about every carpenter at work to join the procession. By nightfall the strikers had visited every contracto and builder in the city, about thirty in number, and obtained the signature to the nine-hour plan. Perfect order was maintained throughout the long march over the city, and the event was more of a holiday celebration than a labor strike. The men will all return to work to-morrow on a nine-hour basis.

DISSATISFIED ARTISANS.

TROY, N. Y., May 10.—Five hundred masons, helpers and laborers employed on the new works of the Troy Steel and Iron company struck this morning for higher wages and a working day of eight hours. Plumbers and gas fitters throughout the city also struck for a change in the hours of labor. They were last week granted an eight-hour day, and now they desire to name the hours.

WOULDN'T COME TO WORK.

NEW YORK, May 10.—In accordance with a general order all members of the Furniture Manufacturers' association opened their factories this morning to give their men opportunities to work ten hours for a day. The association was in session all day. A number of the factories ran on the ten-hour basis to-day. The whistles of several other shops sounded at 7 o'clock for work, but the men not coming in until 8 o'clock the factories were shut.

THE BEAR'S BAYONETS

Said to Be Standing Behind Greece in the Graeco-Turkish Trouble.

Belief of Lord Roseberry that a Great War in the Orient Is Imminent.

Debate in the House on the Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill.

Englishmen Angry Over the Big Meeting in New York on Saturday.

A War in the Orient.

Special to Cable the Globe.

LONDON, May 10.—The probability of a great war in the Orient is agitating everybody here. The secret of the strange tactics which Greece has pursued is explained by a story which has just reached me. Some weeks ago a diplomatist called upon Lord Roseberry, the minister of foreign affairs, and asked his opinion about the state of affairs in the East. Lord Roseberry said in reply:

"The council, which has practically to decide the question of peace or war, is sitting at this moment at Athens. All the powers except Russia have made every effort to induce Greece to desist from war preparations. If we fail to prevent war it will be entirely due to Russia."

This is the universally expressed opinion. The Russian fleet, soon after

THE NEGOTIATIONS COMMENCED,

sailed away from the combined squadron in Suda Bay. Since then it has been clear that Russian influence has been supporting Greece constantly. Therefore war is thought to be inevitable. England is in a tight place, for when the news comes, as it may come almost any day, that the Turks have defeated the Greeks, captured some Greek villages, shot down men, outraged women and slaughtered children, as they did in Bulgaria, nobody can suppose for a moment that the English government will dare to co-operate with Turkey. The least that England can do will be to withdraw her vessels, having had her folly for her pains.

Resigned Their Offices.

ATHENS, May 10.—Before presenting his resignation yesterday N. Delyannis sent a circular note to the foreign embassies to the effect that Greece had never contemplated hostility to the powers; that the powers thought that the statement that Greece did not intend to disturb the peace was sufficient answer to the demands of the powers, and that the blockade has placed Greece at a hopeless disadvantage. The Greek government, he said, considering the action of the powers in blockading Greek ports entirely justifiable. The Greek ministers persisted in resigning, despite King George's refusal on Sunday to accept their resignations. The Official Journal approves their ministerial action, and says it believes it is for the best interests of Greece. The king met the cabinet at noon to-day and accepted their resignations. The king immediately sent for M. Rikakis and commissioned him to form a new ministry.

THE WEATHER TOO SEVERE.

LONDON May 10.—The combined fleet of the powers, which was ordered to blockade the Greek ports, has been compelled to return to Suda Bay, owing to the severity of the weather.

The Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, May 19.—At the hour of the opening of the session the house of commons was crowded in every part. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Mr. Phelps, the United States minister, and M. Floquet, president of the French chamber of deputies, were among the distinguished visitors in the galleries. When Mr. Gladstone arose he was received with loud cheers. On quiet being restored the premier moved the second reading of the home rule bill. He said he did not intend at present to ask the house to continue the debate on the bill from day to day. Mr. Gladstone's voice at the outset of his speech in advocacy of his motion was indistinct, hoarse and feeble, but it cleared as he proceeded. He said he desired at the opening to make a statement of his personal position, which he had entirely refrained from making when he introduced the bill. He had never at any period described home rule in Ireland as incompatible with imperial unity. [Cries of oh, oh.] That was exactly so. [Cheers.] The contradiction had come from some members who visited Midlothian, making speeches stuffed full of totally untrue and worthless assertions. [Oh, oh, and cheers.] In 1871 he had expressed the great satisfaction with which he had heard the statements of the supporters of home rule, as those statements contemplated nothing leading to the severance of the empire. [Parnellite cheers.] Two questions always presented themselves to his mind

REGARDING HOME RULE.

Firstly—It must be shown that it was desired by the great mass of the population of Ireland. That condition had never been absolutely and unequivacally present until the passing of the representation of the people's act. [Cheers.]

Secondly—Was home rule compatible with the unity of the empire? That question had been answered by Mr. Parnell, who had declared that what he sought under the name of home rule was simply the autonomy of Ireland.

The speaker had been charged with experimenting in politics without grave cause. Here they had the gravest of causes, for they are dealing with a people and country whose radical sympathies were against law, especially criminal law, which had never obtained the confidence or the obedience of the Irish people. Alternative coercive and reform measures had been tried. They had equally failed to conciliate. The medicine of coercion especially had been the medicine continually applied in increasing doses, and with diminishing results. [Parnellite cheers.]

Here the speaker reviewed the history of the past in an endeavor to prove that only a thorough measure which would be satisfactory to Ireland was now feasible.

Continuing he said, as regarded the autonomy of Ireland being a menace to the unity of the empire, he reminded the house that the same argument was employed against Canadian independence. When it was determined to concede home rule to Canada she was in the precise temper attributed to Ireland to-day. Canada did not get home rule because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got home rule. [Irish cheers.] He (Gladstone) sat in parliament during the

WHOLE CANADIAN CONTROVERSY,

taking as a young man an active part in the discussion. What was the nature of the Canadian debate? The case of Canada was not parallel to the case of Ireland. [Opposition cheers.] Not in every particular so. The bill offered to Ireland is different in important details from the acts which disposed of the case of Canada. But although not parallel, their positions are analogous. What was the issue in the case of the Canadian government from Downing street? These few words embrace the whole controversy: Government from Downing street meaning, of course, government from Westminster. [Hear, hear.] What was the cry of those who resisted authority in Canada? It was the cry which has slept a long time, acquiring vigor from sleeping. It was the cry that the unity of the empire would be endangered. In his opinion of the relations of Canada and England then there was very great danger of the unity of the empire, but it was the remedy for the mischief, not the mischief itself. It was regarded as dangerous. [Irish cheers.] In this respect the cases of Ireland and Canada are precisely parallel. There is danger to the unity of the empire in our present relations with Ireland. But the opponents of the bill have applied the cry of danger to the remedy instead of the existing mischief. [Cheers.] In those days the people of Canada were habitually

DENOUNCED IN THE HOUSE

as rebels (prolonged government and Parnellite cheers.) Some of the so-called rebels were Protestants of English and Scotch birth, but the majority were also of French extraction. Was the cry against them raised because they were French extraction Catholics? No, sir. The English in upper Canada did exactly the same thing. Both rebelled. He (Gladstone) remembered O'Connell in the course of the debate on Canada, in referring to the French Canadian leader, Rapineau, saying: "This case is just the case with Ireland, with this difference: The Canadian agitator has 'O' at the end of his name instead of at the beginning." [Laughter.] The Canadian rebels were suppressed, but at the moment of military victory the political difficulty began and the victors were the vanquished—the military victors. The Canadians were victorious in the field of reason. [Cheers.] Here Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come across the Atlantic approving the vital principles of the bill. [Cheers and derisive cries.] He asked the gentlemen who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthless [hear! hear!] if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestations had condemned the bill. [Cheers.] Coming to the leading objections to the bill he said that he noticed that the first was the objection to the exclusion of Irish members from the imperial parliament as a breach of the cardinal principles that there ought not to be

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

The opponents of the bill said that England could never enforce taxation in Ireland without representation and that nothing but the consent of Ireland would induce them to contemplate such action for a moment. Many members were not even satisfied with the consent of Ireland. Beside this general constitutional objection there existed regret that there would cease to be a symbolical representation of the unity of the Empire through the absence of Irish members. No history has shown us that in foreign, or what he prefered to call over sea affairs, the Irish people do not stand in the same relation as the people of England and Scotland (hear, hear, and cries of "No"). It is a wonder that in a country with woes so great and whose hopes have so often been doomed to disappointment, the mind of the people should be confined to the position of their own country. An essential principle to the Irish people has become the control of their own affairs. Still the bill provides that Ireland shall not be excluded from imperial affairs. Clause twenty-nine provides for a recall of the representatives in both houses of the Irish parliament before the parliament can proceed to the alteration of a statute upon which the countries do not agree. Another clause provides that on certain conditions the Irish assembly may vote sums of money for a purpose excluded from the ordinary cognizance. He trusted that should Great Britain be involved in a great war, when Ireland would be exposed to the common danger, the Irish assembly would respond to a message from the crown by voting money to

PROSECUTE THE WAR

[Opposition laughter.] Though abiding in the principle that the Irish members should not sit in the imperial parliament, the government was willing to meet the difficulty by providing that when it was proposed to alter the taxation of Ireland relating to the customs and excise duties, Irish members would be enabled to appear in parliament and share in the debate. [Cries of hear, hear.] The government was also willing to appoint a joint commission from the English and Irish parliaments, which would meet from time to time to consider some questions of imperial or common interest. No great question, such as succession to the crown, ought to fall under the discussion of this secondary authority, but many questions, such as treaties of commerce, might require direct communication between both parliaments. He would therefore propose on behalf of the government some plan of this kind. He proceeded to explain that the government remained undecided as to the conditions under which Irish members or an Irish commission should appear in the imperial parliament. The government did not consider this to be a vital point. In his opinion if the Irish members came back in any numbers it would be necessary to devise a new system of election. He would certainly have no jealousy of the Irish members. If they should reappear in their force he would rather have them amply than scantily and jealously treated. In conclusion, he declared that the main object of the bill was to abolish, root and branch, the discontent prevailing in Ireland, and to restore social order by the removal, not merely of the symptoms, but the causes of that discontent. If the opponents of the bill had an alternative policy what was it? he asked. If Lord Randolph Churchill should undertake the

TASK OF SETTLING IRELAND

what did he mean to do? Was his plan that proposed by the loyalists in Belfast last November. The English government might be daring, but not so daring as to undertake to reconstruct the Irish government without touching the legislative difficulty. If Lord Hartington had a plan, let him declare it. He appealed to Lord Hartington to state his solution of the Irish problem. They had reached a crisis in the history of the nation. The path of boldness was the only path of safety. [Cheers.] All men ought to know their own mind and ought to tell it. The fate of Ireland could not be cast into the lottery of politics. [Parnellite cheers.] He had been told that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let the opponents show a way to escape. Let Lord Hartington, in moving the rejection of the bill, trace a visible or palpable road through the darkness. [Cheers.]

The members of the house of commons have before them a great opportunity to close a strife of 700 years; yea, and of knitting by bonds firmer and higher in character than heretofore, the hearts and affections of the Irish people, and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Lord Hartington, who, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He asked if Mr. Parnell had ever stopped short of asking for complete independence and the restoration of Ireland to her place among the nations of the world. He (Hartington) feared that the premier had settled the matter without mature consideration. With reference to submitting an alternative measure, he failed to remember a single instance in which Mr. Gladstone had taken the course he now asked the dissentients to take who were unprepared to suggest in what direction the measure before the house could be immediately revised. He believed that the concession made to-night would not meet the demands of Mr. Chamberlain. In conclusion he moved that the bill be read six months hence. The debate was adjourned till Thursday.

Refuting Slanderous Statements.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Representative Ward of Chicago sent the following cablegram to-day:

Hon. E. Dwyer Gray, Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Ireland:

As the representative in the American congress of the Chicago district where the recent riot took place, I desire to say in refutation of the slanderous articles of certain English newspapers, that not a single person of Irish birth, or of Irish extraction was with the anarchists who incited, organized or participated in the assaults. But on the contrary the lives of several brave Irish-Americans were lost in protecting the lives and interests of Chicago citizens. (Signed) JAMES H. WARD.

FIVE TIMES A DRAW.

Mitchell and the Irish Lad Tussle For Ten Rounds and are Stopped.

A Noted Driver of Trotting Horses Under Discipline for Abusing a Racing President.

Prince Leads Schock Very Easily in the Great Bicycle Race at Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis and Duluth Game Declared Off--Cardiff to Wilson--To-day's Ball Game.

The Mitchell-Burke Tussle.

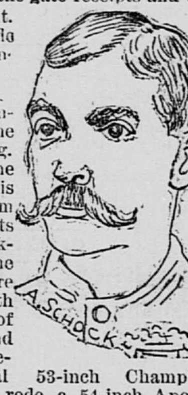
Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The champions of the world in all classes of pugilism, from the "heavy" to the "feather," were gathered under one roof last night, interested spectators at the much-talked-of contest. Lesser lights of the twenty-four foot ring were as thick as socialists at Haymarket square, and of course they knew all about the result of the set-to before it came off, that is they imagined they did. Through the skylight in the roof of the building almost a hundred faces peered down on the platform, while the numerous windows lining the building were crowded with sweating, jostling humanity. These windows were thrown wide open to allow the cigar smoke to escape, as before this was done the atmosphere was as dense as that in an iron foundry. In a word, every lover of sport within 5,000 miles of Chicago who could attend was on hand to-night to witness the eight-round, Marquis of Queensberry rules, contest between Charles Mitchell of England and Jack Burke, the "Irish lad." Neither man had much advantage up to the eighth round (the number of rounds agreed upon), and the referee ordered two more rounds. In these last two rounds, Mitchell had much the best of it, and looked the fresher of the two when the tenth round ended, but the referee decided it a draw, as the police refused to allow another round to be fought. The fight between Tommy Warren, the champion feather-weight, and Harry Nolan was a one-sided affair. Warren doing all the fighting and knocking his man down several times. It was awarded to Warren at the close of the fourth round, Nolan being unable to continue. The affair was prolonged until nearly midnight.

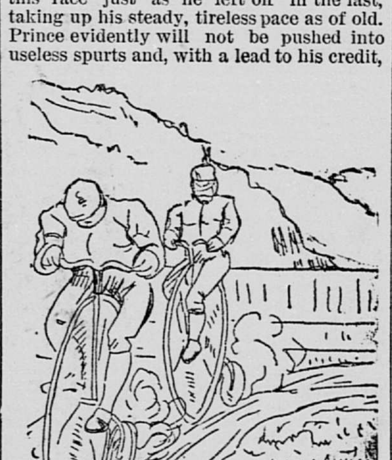
GREAT BICYCLE RACE.

The First Day Places Prince Ahead of Schock.

What promises to be the greatest bicycle event of the year began at Washington rink yesterday morning. It was the six-day race between John S. Prince, the speed champion, and Albert Schock, the long-distance champion, for a purse of $2,000. Besides this heavy stake, the winner will 65 per cent. of the gate receipts and the loser 35 per cent.

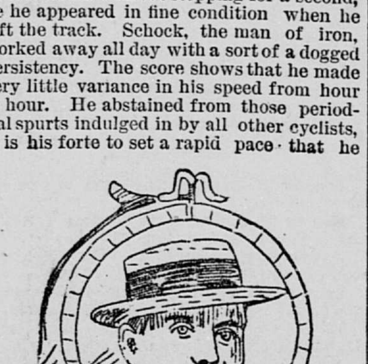


The start was made at 10:30 in the morning in the presence of a medium crowd which steadily increased during the day and evening. Schock came to the scratch attired in his regulation uniform of dark red tights and black satin jacket, but discarded the cap. Prince wore light blue hose, with jacket and cap of striped black and crimson. Schock bestrode his usual 53-inch Champion wheel and Prince rode a 54-inch Apollo of approved make. C. W. Ryder was referee, T. W. Eck judge for Prince and Henry Schock judge for Schock. The word was given at 10:30 prompt, and the men got off together, Prince pushing for first place on the turn. He took a lead which he slowly increased until, within the mile, he had gained a lap and was just behind the German's wheel. Schock began this race just as he left off in the last, taking up his steady, tireless pace as of old. Prince evidently will not be pushed into useless spurts and, with a lead to his credit,



seemed determined to regulate his speed by that of his opponent.

It seems that it is proverbial that each succeeding race signals a series of record-breaking in the Washington rink. Prince yesterday captured all six-day race records from thirty-five miles up, and he was but a short distance behind on that score. He rode easily and gracefully, and, although doing the unparalled feat of riding the twelve hours without stopping for a second, he he appeared in fine condition when he left the track. Schock, the man of iron, worked away all day with a sort of a dogged persistency. The score shows that he made very little variance in his speed from hour to hour. He abstained from those periodical spurts indulged in by all other cyclists, It is his forte to set a rapid pace that he



J. S. PRINCE.

can maintain all day. There is no gainsaying the fact that Prince can fly past him whenever he pleases, but Schock borrows no trouble on that score. Now and then he takes that rocking or swaying motion for which he is noted and rides easily around the track. It rests him wonderfully. He has also contracted the habit of laying so heavily on the handles of his machine that the weight is nearly entirely relieved from the small wheel. This makes the 'cycle propel easily. It is one of the tricks of the profession. His voracious appetite never deserts him, and his voice calling for ginger ale and a sandwich, or a turkey leg, or a mutton chop, or something else, was one of the frequent occurrences of the twelfth hour. Pirnce's wonderful speed was now and then exhibited and the enthusiasm of the audience testified its appreciation.

This is unquestionably the greatest bicycle race ever ridden in the world. It is between the two great champions and for the largest purse ever contested. To-night the attendance will doubtless be largely in excess of that of last night, which was comparatively light, principally owing to the freaks of Jupiter Pluvius.

Both jumped from their wheels with ease and agility as the race terminated for the day, and seemed but little worn by the effort of the day.

The betting is in favor of Prince, although Schock's backers have no fear of a certain victory. During the evening Prince made three spurts, giving him three additional laps. The score by hours is as follows:

	PRINCE.		SCHOCK.	
Hours.	Miles.	Laps.	Miles.	Laps.
1st hour	17	3	17	1
2nd hour	34	6	33	4
3rd hour	51	4	48	6
4th hour	67	6	64	0
5th hour	83	3	79	0
6th hour	98	0	93	4
7th hour	112	5	108	0
8th hour	127	1	122	3
9th hour	140	3	135	5
10th hour	155	2	150	1
11th hour	170	2	165	0
12th hour	185	1	179	5

To-Day's Game in St. Paul.

The second game of base ball for the Northwestern league championship, on the St. Paul grounds, will be called at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon, the St. Paul and the Duluth teams being the contestants. Betting was about even last night, in spite of the fact of St. Paul's defeat on Sunday. Clarke of the St. Paul team arrived yesterday, and will play short—his regular position—to-day. The team to play to-day comprises the following men, in positions indicated: Duryea, p; Raycraft, c.; Blackstock, 1b.: Douthett, 2b.; Cleveland, 3b.; Clark, s. s.; Adams, r. f.; Frazee, c. f.; Jacobs, l. f. Hagan, who umpired on Sunday, will serve again to-day.

The game of base ball between the Firemen's teams and the Pioneer Press club will be played Thursday afternoon instead of to-day.

CHICAGO BEATS BOSTON.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Chicago's won the game to-day by superior batting and clever base running. The visitors were not half bad in the field, but were weak at the bat. The Chicagos got in two double plays; but did only fair fielding, otherwise

Chicago	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	*—7
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

ST. LOUIS LAYS OUT THE COWBOYS.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Wiedman pitched well to-day, but the visitors lost the game through errors. St. Louis had their new batters, Healy and Graves, at work, and both did excellent service. The game developed no special features. Through some mistake President Young had no official umpire on the grounds, and Caruthers, one of the Brown's pitchers, was selelected for the place. Score:

St. Lous	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0—5
Kansas City	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

WOLVERINES DOWN GOTHAM.

DETROIT, May 10.—Although the weather to-day was threatening fully 3,000 shivering but enthusiastic people saw the Gotham giants downed by the Wolverine sluggers in a well-played contest of seven innings, darkness preventing longer play. Hard hitting, well bunched, decided the game for the home nine. In the first, three singles showed one run for the visitors, and in the fifth, two singles and an error gave them another. Detroit earned three runs in the fifth, with a double and two singles. In the fourth Manning beautifully stole second, after having reached first on a hit. He scored on one of Brouthers two-baggers. The sixth opened with a base on balls, a single, two doubles, a fielder's choice and an error by Esterbrook let in five more runs, three of them earned. Notwithstanding the soggy condition of the grounds, the game was very well played, both clubs fielding closely. While trying to steal second base in the third inning, Ewing wrenched his leg and was obliged to give way to Richardson:

Detroit	0	0	3	1	0	5	0—9
New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

CINCINNATAS DEFEAT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 10.—Seven passed balls, three hits and ten wild throws gave the Cincinnatas four runs to-day, and defeated the home team. The game was a battle of pitchers and devoid of any brilliant plays. About 3,500 persons were present.

Pittsburgl	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Cincinnati	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	*—4

BALTIMORE SHUT OUT.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 10.—The Baltimore club met with its first shut out this season to-day, at the hands of the Metropolitans. Cushman was in splendid form, but two safe hits being made off him. The game was sharply played, and some magnificent fielding was done by Hankinson, Foster, Brady and Escott, the latter making a fine double play unassisted in the fourth inning. Hankinson did the best with the bat.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	*—2

POSTPONED THROUGH RAIN.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The game of ball between the Brooklyn and Athletic clubs was to-day postponed on account of rain.

A CONDEMNED DRIVER.

Important Case to Trotting Horse men to be Decided.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The court of highest jurisdiction, so far as trotting horses, the tracks on which they perform, and the men who drive them are concerned, will meet in the Grand Pacific hotel to-morrow evening to hear and decide a case that is one of national importance to trotting horsemen. The great case to be heard at the meeting which begins to-morrow night is that of the Cleveland driving park against Thomas J. Dunbar, a well-known and successful driver. Mr. Dunbar became engaged one day last summer in an altercation with Mr. William H. Edwards, president of the Cleveland driving park and in the course of the conversation some rather highly-flavored expressions of opinion were exchanged. This conversation took place on the public highway. A few days later the Cleveland driving park expelled Dunbar from all national association tracks, his alleged offense being the use of

ABUSIVE AND OBSCENE LANGUAGE

towards its president. Mr. Edwards is Cleveland's biggest wholesale grocer, has a strong pull in local politics, is a social light of most glittering description, and a man of influence generally. The edict of expulsion was a serious matter to Dunbar. He was under contract at a salary of $2,500 per year to drive the horses of Mr. W. G. Gordon, a Cleveland millionaire. Mr. Gordon's stable was a notable one, comprising, among other horses, Clingstone and Clemmie G, both turf stars of the first magnitude. These horses were engaged to trot on various National association tracks, but as Dunbar could not drive them there he was obliged to annul his contract with Mr. Gordon, thereby losing about $500 in salary. The same cause which brought about this result also prevented him from training and driving other people's horses, so that he was practically debarred from

GETTING A LIVING

at a business of which he was master and at which he had previously been able to earn large sums. If the board of review confirms the action of the Cleveland driving park, the expulsion will continue in force until such time as the Cleveland club sees fit to exercise clemency. The feeling among horsemen, and that portion of the public interested in the trotting turf, is that Dunbar is the victim of persecution, and that under a fair interpretation of the National association rules the expulsion cannot be made to stick. They hold that the judge of a horse race cannot eternally carry with him the halo of his office, and that if he is called pet names on the public highway he has only the redress which the law affords a citizen.

Ivy City Races.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The second day of the spring meeting of the Jockey club at Ivy City was very well attended, though up to within an hour of the starting for the first race the weather was unpromising, frequent showers having occurred. The track was in excellent condition, and except a little lumpy, was fast. The ladies were again out in strong force and exhibited a deep interest in the events, many of them backing their favorites. The first race, a dash of one mile for three-year-olds, was won by Wayward, Boehm second, Lord Lorne third. Time, 1:45¼. The second race, one and one-eighth miles, was won by Frankie B, Tony Foster second, Rosette third. Time, 2:00½. The third race, Analostan stakes, one mile, for three-year-olds, was won by Bess, Biggonette second, Eureus third. Time, 1:45¾. The fourth race, a selling race of six furlongs, for all ages, was won by Farewell, King Victor second, Charlie Russell third. Time, 1:18. The fifth race, a selling race of one and one-fourth miles, for all ages, was won by Frank Ward, Wandering second, Hibernia third. Time, 2:14½.

Lexinbton Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 10.—The weather was fine, the track good and the attendance was large at to-day's races.

The first race, one and three-sixteenths miles, Adrian won by two lengths, Felix second, Tom Barlow third. Time, 2:03½.

In the second race, the Ashland oaks, one and one-quarter miles, Pure Rye and Mary Ann ran a dead hoat and divided the stakes, Katanka third. Time, 2:11.

The third race, the Strauss stakes, one mile, Test won by two lengths, Highflight second, Kaloohah third. Time, 1:41¾.

Fourth race, five furlongs, Midair won by two lengths, Jacobin second, Florimere third. Time, 1:03¾.

Cardiff to Wilson.

Billy Wilson's repeated challenges to Patsy Cardiff have been published in the GLOBE. Yesterday a GLOBE reporter met Cardiff and asked him what action he proposed to take in the premises.

"Everybody remembers the threshing I gave Wilson a year ago," replied Cardiff, "and they ought to know that I can do it again. I have no desire to meet him in the ring again, because I have been snubbed by pugilists because I met a colored man. I feel that I am a better man in every way than I was when I fought Wilson, and I can whip him again if necessary. These saucy 'cracks' annoy me, and if he does not stop I will feel called upon to hazard my chances with other pugilists by giving him a second dose. I am now training at Lake Calhoun for my meeting with Jack Dempsey, and consequently cannot pay any attention to Wilson until that event comes off."

Cardiff is already in good condition, and with a rigid course of training will be ready to stand before Dempsey or any other man in America, except Sullivan.

Still no Game.

The weather is evidently against base ball in Minneapolis. Two games of the series have already been postponed, the rain having twice prevented Minneapolis from mopping the diamond with Duluth, or vice versa. Yesterday promised well enough until noon, when a steady rain set in and prevailed until the game had to be postponed. At 4 o'clock, when too late, the sun shone out brilliantly, but its beauties were vain. It might again be said, and emphatically, too, that Manager Whitcomb should arrange a signal whereby the public may know whether to expect a game. At least a hundred persons went down yesterday, only to be disappointed. There was a great deal of complaint against the Milwaukee road for not running the fifteen-minute trains promised. The next schedule game in Minneapolis is with St. Paul on May 19.

Butler and the Jap.

Adon Butler, the old-time Minneapolis favorite wrestler, will appear on the carpet at the Leland rink in Minneapolis to-night in a contest with Sorakichi, the Jap. They will wrestle catch-as-catch-can style. Butler has always been known as a collar-and-elbow wrestler, and he has never been defeated by a man of his weight, although he has been in the arena for twelve years and has challenged the world's champions—many of whom he has defeated. But of late he has devoted considerable attention to other styles of wrestling. He has won many hard contested mixed matches with the champions of the East and now feels confident that he can down the Jap at the latter's own style. Butler only weighs 135 pounds, while Sorakichi is twenty pounds heavier.

Too Much for the Horse.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., May 10.—Woodside, the noted bicyclist, drew quite a crowd at the lacrosse grounds to witness the five-mile race with a pacing horse to-day. The horse proved a very unequal match for the bicycle, and on the fourth mile the driver took it off from the track. Woodside made the five miles in 16 minutes and 21 seconds.

Minneapolis Sports.

William Muldoon, the Græco-Roman wrestler, who is posing in the Barlow, Wilson & Rankin Minstrel company, will be a spectator at the wrestling match in the Leland rink, Minneapolis, to-night.

Prof. George Rooke, the pugilist who was rolled for $60 by a crook the other night, will not prosecute the party, although the latter is known to the authorities.

Ed Moulton, the sprinter, feels very sanguine of his unknown's ability to stand before Jack Dempsey the prescribed four rounds with regulation gloves.

PRAISE FOR POLICE.

Chicago's City Council Praises the Maimed Officers.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Reminders of the hay market bombs poured into the city council this evening and occupied nearly all of its time, and three aldermen introduced resolutions commending the courage and heroism of the police in the Desplaines street tragedy, and expressing sympathy for the families of the killed and wounded. Resolutions were proposed that all provisions be made for pensioning the disabled policemen and the families of the dead ones in the next appropriation bill. This provision was reluctantly stricken out when it was explained by the mayor and several aldermen that under the charter the city could not pension any one. To reach a similar end, however, the following was finally framed and agreed to:

Resolved, That the city council of the city of Chicago hereby requests the mayor and advises all future mayors to employ all officers of the police department who were on May 4, 1886, so maimed as to render them incapable of performing police duty, in such positions as they can fill, and we pledge ourselves and all future councils as far as we can, to appropriate for the pay of those so employed a sufficient sum to make the annual pay equal to that of able-bodied policemen.

Measures to add one hundred policemen to the present force of police were introduced and appropriately referred.

Prisoners Held for Trial.

CHICAGO, May 10.—C. C. Anderson, a discharged employe of the Western Indiana railroad was held to the criminal court in $500 bail this morning for hauling coupling pins from freight cars. A. Hirschberger, a printer in the Arbeiter Zeitung and present at Haymarket riot, was held this morning in $5,000 for riot and $1,000 bail on the charge of unlawful assemblage.

Three Bohemians named Baclaz Dejnek, Hyneck Dejnek and Frand Nowak, in whose possession bombs were discovered had their cases continued in $5,000 bail each before Justice White.

BATTLE OF THE BELLES

How President Cleveland's Influence Once Won a Prize for Miss Frankie Folsom.

She and Another Buffalo Lady Rivals in a Beauty Contest Which he Helped to Decide.

A Naughty Girl's Terrible Leap from a Train--An Exciting Kidnapping.

Suit Brought by the Fiancee of a Dead Man to Recover Insurance on His Life.

Beauty's Prize.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, May 10.—"One of the pleasant incidents in the girlhood of Miss Frankie Folsom, President Cleveland's bride-elect," said a Buffalo gentleman at the Fifth Avenue hotel to-day, "occurred in 1879, when she was one of two contestants in a contest for personal beauty and popularity in an author's carnival, held in the Pearl street rink in Buffalo for the benefit of the homeopathic hospital of that city. Miss Folsom's opponent was Miss Blanche A. Littlefield, now Mrs. William H. Gragg and a leading society belle of the Queen City of the Lakes. Both were very beautiful. Miss Littlefield was a perfect blonde, while Miss Folsom is a magnificent brunette. At the time of the contest each was about 17 years of age. For several evenings of the week's carnival the warfare, while friendly,

WAS EXCEEDINGLY SPIRITED,

the friends of both ladies fairly tiring themselves out in obtaining votes for their candidate. It cost 10 cents to vote, and the totals were so alarmingly close that the slightest change one way or the other would decide the contest. On the closing evening of the carnival, when Buffalo's beauty and fashion were all present, and the excitement was at its height, the sturdy form of Grover Cleveland appeared upon the scene. He may have known the facts all along, and arrived just in the nick of time purposely. Be that as it may, he at once threw his influence in Miss Folsom's favor, and directly her total vote was advanced to a point of safety, and she was publicly declared the most charming victor in the whole city. The prize was a costly lace pin set with diamonds, and it is safe to say it is not one of her least prized ornaments."

NAUGHTY MISS NUTTING.

A Boston Girl Escapes from a Fast-Moving Train.

Special to the Globe.

WALTHAM, Mass., May 10.—Ida Nutting of Boston, although only 19 summers, has led a wayward life. She has spent one term in the reform school, being released a short while ago. Since then she married a man who already had a wife. The state officers hearing of this unbecoming conduct, arrested Ida, and she was sent in the charge of a woman yesterday afternoon, by the 4:30 train on the Fitchburg railroad, to the Lancaster reform school. When the train had passed the Waltham station Ida took advantage of her attendant's inattention to press through the window, letting herself down between the tracks from the rapidly moving train. It is believed that she escaped serious injury, as she was seen by the engineer of an inward freight train, which was near by, to arise from the road-bed and run into the fields and woods at the side of the tracks towards the town almshouse. Her absence was soon discovered and the passenger train stopped, but no trace could be discovered as to her whereabouts. Two hours later word was sent to Chief of Police Burleigh of Waltham and he with Detective McEnery made a vain search for the missing girl. She is supposed to have concealed herself in the woods until dark and then sought some other place of safety.

PRETTY GERTIE KIDNAPPED.

A Mother Steals Her Own Child and Creates a Sensation.

Special to the Globe.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 10.—Some excitement has been occasioned by a bold and successful case of kidnapping which occurred on the island. Since January, 1879, Gertie Devere has been an inmate of the family of O. P. Chambers of this city, and has been treated as a daughter, although no steps to legally adopt were ever taken. The child's mother eloped from her home at Knoxville, Ohio, with a man named Glendenning, taking Gertie, then a bright and pretty child of 9, with her as far as Steubenville, where the child was abandoned in the street. Mayor Irwin advertised for a respectable family to pdopt her, and Mr. Chambers applied for her, and his references being satisfactory she was given into his care. She proved a bright, lovable child, and has now grown to a charming girl of 15 of unusual womanly charms for her age. Last Thursday the girl's mother appeared here and attempted to induce the girl to go with her to Allegheny, where she said she lived and was married to Glendenning. The girl refused. Mr. Chambers became uneasy, and at once had the necessary legal steps taken to give him the right to the lawful custody of the girl. Yesterday he way away from home and his wife sick in bed when the mother again appeared and in spite of the protests of Mrs. Chambers and the tears and entreaties of the girl took her away by force and threats combined. Mrs. Chambers is nearly crazed and the neighbors indignant. No efforts will be spared to reclaim the child. She was confirmed two weeks ago a member of St. Paul Episcopal congregation, and the church is stirred up over the case. The mother's act is a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. Those who saw Mrs. Devore or Glendenning express the belief she will have an extreme baleful influence over the girl.

Suicided Through Jealousy.

Special to the Globe.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 10.—At 9 o'clock last night, George McBee, in a fit of jealousy, placed the muzzle of his revolver in his mouth and fired, [illegible] almost instant death. Earlier in the evening he had asked Miss Fannie W[illegible] to accompany him to church, and [illegible] refused he become despondent. Being joined by a companion, Bert Fagely, they promenaded the street until the hour named, when they met Miss White in company of a rival lover. They had scarcely passed him when he fired the shot that took his life. It appears that he told Miss White if she "went back on him" he would kill himself. He was 20 years old.

Refuses to Pay Her.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Miss Kate M. Hastings commenced suit in the United States court yesterday against the Illinois Masons' Benevolent society to recover $3,000 on the life of her fiance, Eugene H. Wright. Wright, in contemplation of his approaching wedding had himself insured and the benefit certificate made out to Mrs. Kate M. Wright. He died suddenly and before the wedding took place. It is claimed that the society knew to whom it was issuing the policy, but it now declines to pay on the ground that Miss Hastings is not Mrs. Wright.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Minnesota: Fair weather in the southern portion, local rains in the northern portion, followed by fair weather, slightly cooler, winds shifting to northwesterly and [illegible] becoming variable.

DEFECTIVE PAGE