

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Telegraphic Summary.

75,000 LIVES LOST.

Awful Work of the Javanese Volcanic Eruption—The Most Horrible Catastrophe of the Century.

The great volcanic eruption in Java and the adjacent islands overthrew in horror all the other calamities of this calamitous year, and in its extent is unquestionably one of the most majestic as well as terrible manifestations of Nature known in modern times. London dispatched the 30th ult. will give the following additional details of the Javanese volcanic eruption. The numbers of the great volcanic eruption in Java which have just reached here from Batavia show that the disaster was even more widespread and disastrous than was reported. At noon Sunday the eruption began, and the lava, which had reached their height, but late in the afternoon and in the evening the violence of the disturbance suddenly increased, and the island seemed to be about to be completely buried in fire and sulphur. At the same time the lava began to dash to the sea, and the waves upon the shores, coming in some places far up into the interior, and great chasms opened in the earth and threatened to engulf a large proportion of the people and buildings. About noon the most terrible scenes of all took place. Suddenly enormous luminous clouds, formed over the Kandang range of mountains which skirt the southeast of the island. This cloud gradually increased in size until it formed a cap over the entire island, and gave the world extent of territory. During this time the eruptions increased, and streams of lava poured incessantly down the sides of the mountains into the valleys, sweeping everything before them. Herd after herd of cattle were in contact with the water of a river. Then the incandescent lava would suddenly produce boiling heat and rapid vaporization, and the suspended consolidation of the lava would be lost to the eye, and further contact with the water. The fissures that opened in this, their crust, as it solidified on the stream of lava, emitted torrents of vapor extending high in the air and making a tremendous seething sound, as if a thousand locomotives were at work in the streets.

One of the most singular freaks of the eruption was the carrying in the midst of the molten lava of a solid ice of enormous size which had been melted from one of the streams. It was carried along by the current and floated on the extremity of point St. Nicholas, at the north east corner of the island. The bed of ice was surrounded by a thick envelope of sand and scoria, which are non-conductors of heat. It stopped when it had formed the crust of some importance.

About 2 o'clock on Monday morning the great cloud suddenly broke into small sections and vanished. At the same time the frightful scenes were over, and the clouds of smoke and smoke over the southern corner of the island ceased to ascend, while the craters in other parts of Java seemed to open their fiery throats still to let out the greatest quantity of lava, rocks, pumice and ash yet vomited forth. The lava had been so hot that it was almost decomposing. The waves rushed up to the shore to an unprecedented height. When daylight came it was seen that an enormous area of land, about fifty miles square. This section of the island was not so densely populated as the other portions, and the loss of life was comparatively small, although it must have aggregated 15,000 souls. The entire area of land of about 1,000 square miles of the coast in a semi-circle for about six miles, had gone out of sight. The waters of Welcome bay, the Sunda straits, and Pepper bay, on the east end of the Indian ocean, on the south, had risen to a height of twelve feet, and were turbulent.

The debris of the sea and land and destroyed buildings was tossed hither and thither on the water—the only sign left that there had once been inhabited land there. The town of Batavia, which was twice as large as the city of Batavia, was now covered by a lava streak, and fully half of the population mostly, Javanese, numbering about 1,300,000, perished.

At the Iowa State Fair, the record showed that there had been 6,132 entries made, which is 1,000 more than last year, the greatest fair in the history of the society.

Near Frankfort, D. T., the boiler attached to some farm machinery exploded, killing four men and seriously wounding five others. The body of one of the victims was blown 130 yards and broken into fragments.

at the rate of thirty miles an hour, near Scranton, Pa., a boy named John Kerrigan was put off for having no ticket. He fell under the wheels and was instantly killed.

By the failure of an air brake, passenger trains collided at Colchester, on the Vermont Central road, thirteen trainmen receiving severe injuries.

The cattle diseases known as bloody urine has appeared on a farm near Newburgh, N. Y., and is fatal in every instance. Though common in Europe, these are the first cases known in America.

What is thought to have been an incendiary fire broke out at New Haven, Ct. The loss aggregated \$100,000, of which three-fourths was sustained by Charles E. Brown, a builder.

The Quideck Company held a meeting at Providence, R. I., at which Stephen Harris was elected President. Mr. Harris then repaired to the office of the company and demanded possession of Ex-Gov. William Sprague, but the latter said he would kill Harris if he attempted to take possession, and also informed him there were men at the mill who would quickly take his life. Harris withdrew.

WESTERN.

At Elgin, Ill., Edward F. Joslyn, son of Col. Ed S. Joslyn, a well-known lawyer, fatally shot a young woman named Ettie Buckingham, in her room at the Notting House, and then, placing the revolver at his own head, killed himself. It was a case of insane jealousy.

Fire destroyed the houses and machinery of the Spring Lake Ice Company, near Vincennes, Ind., valued at \$45,000.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock of the Chicago and Northwestern railway has been declared, payable Sept. 27.

The saw and planing mills of the A. Eddle Manufacturing Company, together with 1,000,000 feet of lumber, burned at Fort Howard, Wis. The loss is \$200,000 and the insurance \$63,000.

Owing to interference by the Kansas and Missouri authorities the prize-fight between Slade and Mitchell has been declared off, and the stakes withdrawn.

Maj. Wasson, the embezzling army Paymaster, now serving out his time, has been detailed to superintend the work of building a road between Leavenworth and the Kansas penitentiary. He asks to be allowed to wear overalls instead of convict trousers.

M. E. Cutts, Representative in Congress for the Sixth District of Iowa, died at Oskaloosa, his home.

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SOUTHERN.

Citizens of El Paso, Texas, desiring to secure the presence and see the slugging-match of Messrs. Slade and Mitchell, have raised \$500 and sent a committee to invite the pugilists to fight their battle at Paseo del Norte, Mexico, a convenient resort near by.

Considerable excitement has been caused in political circles at Baltimore by the Grand Jury finding true bills of indictment against Thomas W. Campbell, Charles B. Stingley, Samuel Hannah, Bart E. Smith, Frank Morrison and Samuel W. Register, members of the late Board of Fire Commissioners of that city, for malfeasance in office and defrauding the City Government.

The New Orleans Grand Jury suggests to the health authorities that a crematory be established in which to burn the bodies of persons who die of contagious diseases.

A negro murderer named Esau Smith, who was sentenced to death in 1875, escaped and remained at large until recently, has just explanted his crime on the gallows at St. Joseph, La.

There is bad blood between colored people and the whites of Marshall, Texas. Some shots have been exchanged. Great excitement prevails, and threats are freely indulged in.

POLITICAL.

The State Democratic Convention of Nebraska, which met at Omaha, was presided over by Judge Kinney, of Otoe county. Ex-Judge James W. Savage was nominated for Justice of the State Supreme Court, and James W. Woodworth, of Douglas, Dr. E. R. Daniels, of Madison County, and Dr. G. W. Johnson, of Fillmore, were nominated for Regents of the State University. The Committee on Platform, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Chairman, reaffirmed the platform of last year as to National politics and incorporated several new planks, the whole being adopted without dissent. The most important planks are these:

1. The Government of the United States has no constitutional or other right to impose taxes on the people except with the intent and law of getting money into the public treasury with which to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and all tariff taxes called protective, laid with far different intent and result, ought to be utterly abolished.

2. That "protection," so-called, derives no part of its impulse or maintenance from reasoning or common sense, but is wholly a scheme of a few selfish men for their own aggrandizement at the expense of the masses of the people, and, like the Lake and Harbor bill voted by President Arthur, the worse a protective tariff bill the more likely it is to be enacted, because the log-rolling for it is the fiercer and more shameful.

Congressman Carlisle, of Kentucky, thinks Randall has no chance for the speakership, and regards his own election as a foregone conclusion.

Judge Hooley, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is suffering from nervous prostration. He left the other day for Philadelphia to consult his old physician.

WASHINGTON.

It is rumored that in the investigation which is to be made shortly in the interest of the Government there will be some startling and sensational develop-

ments as to how the verdict in the star-trial was secured.

The following is the public-debt statement for August:

Interest bearing debt—	\$ 21,404,555
Four and one-half per cents	250,000,000
Four per cents	757,000,000
Three per cents	305,524,620
Two per cents	334,350
Navy pension fund	14,000,000

Total interest-bearing debt	\$1,38,878,050
Matured debt	6,383,165

Legal-tender notes	246,719,991
Certificates of deposit	12,146,000
Gold and silver certificates	175,644,721
Fractional currency	6,937,796

Total without interest	\$51,527,469
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Total debt (principal)	\$1,38,989,523
Total interest	11,000,000
Total debt in treasury	301,500,000
Debt, less cash in treasury	1,536,518,765
Decrease during Aug.—	6,671,581
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1881	14,572,442

Current liabilities—	\$ 2,047,362
Interest due and unpaid	6,533,165
Interest thereon	3,324,731
Gold and silver certificates	175,644,721
Certificates of deposit	12,146,000
Cash balance available Aug. 1	154,730,400

Total	\$351,503,986
Available assets—	

Cash in treasury	351,503,986
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Bonds issued to Pacific railroad companies, interest payable by United States—	64,6 3,612
Interest outstanding	64,6 3,612
Interest accrued, not yet paid	59,222,093

Interest paid by United States	41,557,671
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge McCrary has denied the application of Oklahoma Payne for an injunction to restrain Secretary Lincoln and Gen. Crook from interfering with the colonization of Indian Territory. District Attorney Hollowell, of Kansas, will file a complaint charging the raiders with conspiracy, in order that their rights may be determined.

A dispatch from Panama reports that over 10,000 workmen are employed on the isthmus canal, most of whom are from Jamaica. All but two contractors have begun operations, and there is a prospect of completing the cut in five years.

The coast of Newfoundland has been swept by a disastrous gale. The tempest struck the American fleet of fishermen on the Grand Banks just at a time when hundreds of dories were out overhauling trawls. Scores of these boats were overturned, and about eighty fishermen found watery graves.

The storm also wrought dire results along the Nova Scotian coast. Ten schooners were driven ashore, some of which were completely wrecked, while inland structures were moved from their foundations or blown away by the hurricane.

Bradsstreet's agency reports 126 failures in the United States, the smallest number for any like period since Oct. 14, 1861. This number is twenty-six less than for the week ending Aug. 24, but sixteen more than in the corresponding period in 1882.

A family of assisted emigrants, who had been shipped from Ireland to Canada, made their appearance at Castle Garden, New York, and demanded relief. The Secretary of the State Board of Charities placed them on a steamer for Londonderry.

A Montreal dispatch says the steamship Ludwig is sixty days out from Antwerp, and the owners have abandoned all hope of her safety. There were seventy persons on board twenty-four of whom were passengers.

FOREIGN.

In order to suppress Jew-baiting, the Hungarian Prime Minister has decided that all persons condemned to death by martial law shall be executed within three hours.

Dispatches from Batavia report that fears of further eruption in the Island of Java within the immediate future have subsided, and all the efforts of the Government and the people are concentrated on the work of burying the dead and preserving the health of the living. All along the shores from Point Lampon to the River Paquaise on the Northern coast, and from the River Tjemandera to Tjspank, on the southern coast, there are found corpses thickly strewn. In the forests of the interior from the River Tjedem to the River Tjettarum, dead bodies are lying at short intervals, apart, in some instances partially buried in the sulphurous white mud or the hardened lava that flowed from the eruptive craters.

Large forces of men are busy at work in all directions digging out bodies from beneath the beds of lava and rocks. The Captain of a steamer which was in the Straits of Sunda during the eruptions reports that ashes fell on the deck of his vessel to the depth of eighteen inches. He passed masses of floating pumice-stone seven feet in depth.

The Kings of Denmark and Greece last week received the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Copenhagen. The procession to the Royal Palace was a pompous affair, and awaiting the imperial visitors were the Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, and a brilliant court.

The Countess de Chambord insisted that the position of chief mourner at the Count's funeral should be held by his nearest relative, and the Count de Paris abruptly left Frohsdorf with the other Orleans Princes.

An addition has been made to the Austrian royal family. Francis Joseph has a granddaughter. The Archduchess Stephenie and the baby are doing well, and Rudolph is