

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Telegraphic Summary.

EASTERN.

John Roach, the famous Pennsylvania ship-builder, testified before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education that at one time he was a tramp on the prairies of Illinois, without a dollar in his pocket. He now employs over 1,500 men.

A boat modeled after the Maid of the Mist, with no one on board, was sent through the rapids of Niagara river and reached Lewiston in safety. The experiment was witnessed by 40,000 persons on the banks.

Flames broke out in a rag and paper warehouse on Walnut street, Cincinnati, and spread with such speed as to cut off the escape of the employees, several of whom lost their lives. The composing-room of the Times-Star was destroyed. The total loss is \$100,000.

John Swinton, of New York, appeared as a witness before the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Education, sitting in that city. He recommended the revival of the income tax, as originally in force; the establishment of a National Board of Industry empowered to collect labor statistics of every description, and including power to enforce the Eight-Hour law; the establishment of effectual Boards of Health, Education and Public Works; industrial schools and colleges on the French system; the Belgium system of freedom from patents; postal banks under the British system; land laws which will prevent the holding by private individuals of great tracts of land; public ownership of coal, iron, gold and other mines, and all oil wells. Every one of these measures has been put in practice in one country or another, and they were all capable of enforcement by legislation, and have in every instance proved successful.

Witness maintained that industrial schools, such as exist in nearly all European countries, should be instituted here and be under the control of the Government. Working railroads and telegraph lines by the Government in Berlin showed conclusively it should be adopted in this country. He thought the Legislature had the power to do this. He was also of the opinion that the Government should institute postal banks, where the poorer classes could make deposits. Ex-President John Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was also before the committee. He favored the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law, and prevention of strikes by arbitration. There should be a national law, he thought, incorporating trades unions. He believed in the organization of capitalists as well as workmen. The witness said there was a tendency to lower wages by the employment of Bohemians to do unskilled labor, and this tendency is encouraged by the constant introduction of labor-saving machines. Steel manufacturers have imported workmen for the purpose of lowering wages.

Mrs. Julia P. Smith, the well-known novelist, was killed at her summer residence at New Hartford, Ct. She was driving with her husband when the horse ran away.

G. F. Batchelder, a hotel-keeper at Nahant, Mass., while out after mackerel, claims to have seen on top of the water a serpent nearly 200 feet long, with a head as large as a barrel.

The Elkhorn tannery, at Stroudsburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

In a base-ball game at Philadelphia the umpire neglected to mark himself and was struck in the face by a ball and taken away in an unconscious condition.

The farm of Horace Greeley in Westchester county, N. Y., widely known as Chappaqua, on which over \$70,000 was expended, was sold by the trustee, last week, in accordance with the will. Mrs. Gabrielle Greeley secured the estate for \$10,000, no one bidding against her.

WESTERN.

The Cincinnati Exposition was opened on the 15th inst. by a procession which came up the Ohio river on ten decorated steamers, marching to the building amidst salutes by artillery, whistles and bells. The Chicago show quietly opened its doors on the same day to tens of thousands in a manner becoming an American city.

Near Waldron's station, on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, one freight train ran into another, and also broke through a bridge. A brakeman already wounded and a brakeman on duty were killed.

Two chums in San Francisco had a prolonged spree last week. One of them, named Thomas Mullen, put the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and urged his friend to pull the trigger. The drunken fellow did as requested, and his partner went off to join his ancestors.

Frank James was acquitted at Gallatin, Mo., of the murder of Frank McMillan and participation in the Winston train robbery. Yells and cheers greeted the verdict of the jury, and the entire town shouted itself hoarse for an hour afterward.

At Riverton, near Springfield, Ill., Mrs. Hoyland, aged 65, and two grandchildren, 3 years and 6 months old, respectively, were burned to death in a frame cottage.

The Chief Magistrate of the nation was most royally entertained by the Chicagoans, and, from all indications, had a jolly good time in the Garden City. The presence of the distinguished visitor in the city was so extensively advertised by the local press that there was a feverish excitement and constant anticipation by people who wanted to see a real live President. The first evening of his stay he accepted a personal invitation from the veteran comedian and manager, J. H. McVicker, to attend his theater. When the party, consisting of President Arthur, Secretary Lincoln, Gen. Sheridan and others, entered the theater, the audience rose and applauded. The play was the "Hunchback," and Miss Mather the star. At the end of the third act, when Miss

Mather was called before the curtain with Mr. Levis, she had a bank of flowers in the center of which in violets were the words, "To the President, from Margaret Mather." She handed this to him, and he bowed in return while the house applauded. At the end of the fourth act the President asked to be presented to Miss Mather, and she was accompanied to his box by her manager, Mr. Hill. The President thanked her personally and said he had been delighted by her acting. Miss Mather replied briefly and gracefully, thanking the President for the honor he had bestowed upon her by his presence. The party sat the play out, and when it was over the audience halted on the stairway and sidewalk while the President passed out, and cheered him as he was driven away. The next day the President visited the Board of Trade, made a short speech, and devoted an hour or so watching the wild antics of the bulls and bears. A dense crowd assembled to see the distinguished visitor. The President was next driven to the rooms of the League Club, where a fine lunch was served. In the evening two hours were devoted to a public reception at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and thousands of citizens availed themselves of this opportunity to see the nation's ruler. The President left at midnight, expressing himself highly pleased at his sojourn in the Western metropolis.

The Toledo Produce Exchange has endorsed the project for the construction by the Government of postal-telegraph lines on the basis of the proposed bill of Senator Edmunds.

Rev. T. H. Oakley, a delivery clerk in the Cleveland postoffice, has been arrested for selling stamps which he had removed from packages delivered, and has confessed his crime. He is 70 years of age, and pleads poverty, as he received only \$700 a year.

A Chicago dispatch of the 10th inst. says: "Advices from representative points in the corn belt make it positive that frost has wrought great destruction. Michigan seems to have fared badly, nearly everything in the vegetable line having been killed at Battle Creek and Saugatuck. Tobacco in Dane and Rock counties, Wis., was ruined with the corn, and cranberries at Sturgeon Bay got nipped. Light frosts are reported at Des Moines, Atlantic and Burlington, Iowa, and ice at Dubuque. Vegetables were injured at Elkhart and Huntington, Ind. Ice formed at Macomb, Ill., and frost was quite general throughout the central part of the State, but the dry atmosphere saved corn at some points. Reports from Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Ohio are to the effect that the standing corn has been irreparably damaged. In some sections on the lowlands corn is almost entirely destroyed. On higher ground the frost was not so serious, and less injury was inflicted." A Des Moines dispatch says: "Reports from different parts of the State to-night indicate that the damage to the corn crop of Iowa has been almost wholly confined to the lowlands and has been slight." A dispatch from Sioux Falls, Dakota, reports: "Another heavy frost last night has left no room to doubt the ruin of the corn crop of this section."

The completion of the Northern Pacific railroad was formally effected forty miles west of Helena, Montana, on the 8th of September. Jay Cooke, the man that began, and Henry Villard, the man that finished the work, were accorded the honor of driving the golden spike.

Two serious railroad accidents occurred at Kenosha mountain, Col., on the South Park railroad, by which three men were injured, it is feared, fatally, and four others seriously. The accidents were caused by a heavy train getting the mastery over the engine in descending the steep grade.

SOUTHERN.

Samuel Bulger, a negro, was hanged at Maysville, Ky., for a criminal assault upon a young white girl. When lying in jail he was protected by the Emmet rifles from being lynched.

J. Proctor Knott was inaugurated Governor of Kentucky at Frankfort, in the presence of a large assemblage. Blackburn, the retiring executive, made excuses for his numerous pardons of criminals; but Mr. Knott promised his hearers that no clemency would be shown offenders unless he was satisfied that they had been unjustly convicted.

At Edwards, Miss., two negroes, accused and proven guilty by their own confession of robbing the grave of Mrs. Howell, were attacked by a mob. One of the negroes was riddled with bullets. The Sheriff was finally overpowered and the other negro was hanged. The prisoners claimed that they needed an arm-bone of a human being in their business as conjurers.

Incendiaries have so exhausted the patience of the people of Lynchburg, Va., that a vigilance committee is now trying to catch somebody for an exemplary hanging. A reign of terror exists.

Henry Dickinson, colored, was hanged at Plaquemine, La., for the murder of Henry Steele. Frank Shelton, a negro, was executed at Greensboro, Ala., for killing his wife.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department is given much trouble by the attempts of importers to evade the tariff laws.

Col. D. P. Holloway, who was Commissioner of Patents under President Lincoln, died last week in Washington.

A register of the Interior Department at Washington has been prepared for the blue book. There are 1,061 persons on the rolls, of whom 681 are women, and 201 negroes. Seventy-one clerks receive salaries, ranging from \$720 to \$1,800, one lady from Illinois drawing \$1,600.

POLITICAL.

Paul Vandervoort, Chief Clerk of the Railway Mail service at Omaha, has been dismissed by Postmaster General Gresham, for absence from duty while acting as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

It is said that Supervising Architect Hill is preparing to resign and engage in private business.

The New York State Greenbackers, Convention was held at Rochester. Thos. K. Beecher was nominated for Secretary of State, Louis A. Post for Attorney General,

G. L. Halsey for Comptroller, Julian Wanne for Treasurer, and Edward A. Stillman for Engineer.

The Republican Inevitable, the oldest and most prominent political organization in Philadelphia has nominated Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, for President in 1884.

Judge Devens refuses to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Utah Commission has agreed to recommend the enactment of a marriage law which will provide that all marriages in the Territory shall be null and void unless solemnized publicly before witnesses. The witnesses and those who officiate and the contracting parties shall make affidavit in every case that they are not polygamists. Every marriage and the circumstances connected with it, the names of witnesses, contracting parties, etc., shall be made a matter of public record. A heavy penalty is proposed for violators of this projected law. Col. Godfrey, of the Commission, is sanguine as to the adoption of this law and as to its efficacy after adoption.

The Democratic bolters of Cincinnati held a convention, and placed a new ticket in the field, headed by Thomas Sherlock for Treasurer. The State platform and ticket received hearty indorsement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chicago Tribune reviews the prospects of the fall trade. It thinks "the indications are all satisfactory, the crops having in nearly every instance fulfilled every reasonable expectation. Chicago will do a colossal fall trade if the outlook is not a wicked business mirage."

Notwithstanding the late strike, Western Union has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

A passenger-rate war is being waged between St. Louis and Chattanooga. The fare from St. Louis to Louisville is \$1.

Thomas Hughes, the founder of Rugby Colony, in Tennessee, arrived at New York from London the other day.

Business, according to the reports of the mercantile agencies, is considered good throughout the country. The failures last week numbered but 137, and few of them were of a nature to startle the commercial world. The volume of trade is stated to be larger than ever before in over half the centers outside of New York City.

The schooner yacht Explorer, from Goderich, Canada, to Cove Island, was lost with all hands, in Lake Huron. The names of the lost are: Capt. Charles Woods, John McDonald, M. Heale, Walter Crane, son of Albert Crane, of Chicago, who was on a pleasure trip.

The cotton-mills in Canada have resolved to run only forty hours each week, in order to check production.

Hanlan, the oarsman, expresses a willingness to row Laycock, the Australian sculler, on the Thames course in England for \$5,000 a side.

Yellow fever has broken out at Guaymas, Mexico.

Near Las Vegas, New Mexico, two cow-boys got into an altercation with a Greaser about a steer, and all three were killed.

FOREIGN.

Fifteen thousand Chinese troops are said to have entered the territory of Tonquin and marched forward to meet the French forces. The Chinese Legation in Paris states that possibly China has reinforced her troops on the frontier because of the treaty imposed on Anam by France.

Minister Lowell unveiled a bust of Fielding, the dramatist and novelist, at Tannun, England, before an assemblage of a literary character. Mr. Lowell, in defending Fielding's compositions, said they were written in the spirit of the age in which he lived.

Official dispatches to the Dutch Government say the town of Telokbelong was totally destroyed by the recent volcanic disturbances in the Malay archipelago. Tjeringine was wiped out by a tidal wave, and 10,000 persons drowned.

Pere Hyacinthe will soon visit America again.

An immense shortage is reported in the French wheat crop.

Count de Chambord left 60,000,000 francs to be divided between the Duke of Parma and the Count of Bardi.

The cholera quarantine has been removed from the Suez Canal, and traffic has resumed its usual course.

Prof. Fab, of London, who has made a special study of volcanic eruptions, predicts that another earthquake will occur at Isechia on Oct. 15.

The Viceroy of Southern China says no troops have been ordered to cross the frontier of Tonquin, but declares that China will never sanction the Hue treaty, and that France must make a proper arrangement with the Marquis of Tseng or accept war.

The Zulus are reported to be waging a war of mutual extermination.

A statue of Lafayette was unveiled at La Puy, France. A vast assemblage witnessed the ceremony. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Morton and Sargent, the American Ministers to France and Germany.

Terrible distress prevails in the island of Java. A telegram from Batavia says that famine is completing the havoc there.

China formally demands that France shall withdraw from the treaty of Hue. France formally refuses.

The cattle plague still rages furiously in Russia, where within the past four years its victims number over a million.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, who started out very independently, has been brought to a state of abject vassalage by Russia. Recent territorial trades seem to have put his "situation" in jeopardy. He will possibly soon give way to a Russian Departmental Commander.

A London dispatch says that Parnell's speech at the Dublin meeting of the Irish National League was the great political event of the week. It has been subjected to the widest discussion by the English and Irish press. All admit that it was able and statesmanlike. It has produced an excellent effect in political circles, and has paved the way to further important concessions. The Irish Tories are in a state of abject alarm.

Tennyson took his medicine. The

bard of Balaklava has written a memorial poem on John Brown, the glorie.

The Irish League has arranged the platform of its campaign for the coming autumn and winter. There are to be successive demonstrations at all the centers, and Mr. Dillon has postponed his trip to Colorado to attend the meeting at Tipperary. The platform will insist on an extension of the Land act and salaries for Members of Parliament. The landlords and private influences in Ireland are trying to induce the Government to forbid the league demonstrations.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Treasury Commission appointed to investigate the conduct of Architect Hill have submitted their report to Secretary Folger. They find the office which he held guilty of official favoritism, which in its consequences entailed great loss upon the Government. The firm of Bartlett, Robbins & Co., of Baltimore, were paid \$19,500 for simply drafting the plans for the heating apparatus of four buildings. In one case an outsider's shutters were rejected because they were too good rather than exactly of the quality advertised for. Mismanagement, robbery, inefficiency, and many other kinds of rascality are stated to have been prevalent all around Architect Hill, but he personally is not found to have been corrupt.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has issued its September report on the cotton crop, the average of which is now reduced to 74, while at the same time in 1882 it was 92 per cent. Drought has had a bad effect in almost every State, and wheat, caterpillars, and the boll worm are prevalent in many districts.

At a colored celebration at Beaufort county, S. C., boiled shrimps were freely dispensed. Three negroes have died from their effects, and seven others are not expected to live.

A boy of 16 and a boy of 17 fought a duel at Richmond, Va. The difficulty was caused by a miss of 15. The difficulty was smoothed over after a miss on both sides. The deadly toy pistol did not figure in the affair.

Edward D. Cowan, city editor of the Leadville Herald, was attacked by Alderman Joy, who knocked him down and jumped on his face with heavy boots, keeping the crowd at bay with a revolver. Joy fled to the mountains. Cowan will hardly survive his wounds.

Mr. Blaine is said to have told certain Democratic leaders in Maine that, in his opinion, if Ben Butler can again secure the Governorship of Massachusetts, he will inevitably be nominated and elected President. Mr. Blaine also told them that he himself was out of politics.

A Cincinnati telegram says: "The Democratic squabble in Hamilton county has greatly increased in violence since the holding of the Reform Convention. It is war now to the end. The Enquirer has attacked Pendleton with shocking violence two successive mornings. It has cast him out of the party and trampled upon his political career in a most severe way. This has excited his friends, and they have been rushing around with fight written all over their countenances."

Since the death of Chief Detective Heins, of Philadelphia, two letters written by the abductors of Charlie Ross to his father have been given to the public, and Mr. Ross has been only just learned of their existence. They demanded \$30,000 on pain of murdering the lad. The money was to be paid in New York, Nov. 24, 1874.

At Danville, Yell county, Ark., a mob forcibly entered the jail, seized John Coker and D. Flood, took them to the iron bridge across the Petit Jean river, and hung them from the center span cross-beam. Coker was accused of leading into ambuscade the Sheriff's party in search of the Daniels outlaws several weeks ago, in which two men were killed. Flood was accused of harboring the outlaws. Coker begged to be shot, but was told he must hang.

Harry Hill, the stakeholder for Slade and Mitchell, decides that the fight must take place Oct. 23, within 100 miles of New Orleans.

The Apaches, under a flag of truce, have sold to the Mexicans the jewelry which they secured by the assassination of Judge McComas and his wife.

H. L. Benjamin, a carriage-dealer of Milwaukee, has made an assignment, his assets and liabilities being about \$30,000.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.
BEEVES.....\$ 4.15 @ 6.00
HOGS.....5.00 @ 5.75
CORN.....3.20 @ 4.30
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....1.00 @ 1.09 1/2
No. 2 Red.....1.15 @ 1.16
OATS—No. 2......34 1/2 @ 35
POK—Mess.....13.50 @ 13.75
LARD......08 1/2 @ .08 3/4

CHICAGO.
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers.....5.85 @ 6.25
Common to Fair.....5.00 @ 5.75
HOGS.....5.00 @ 5.75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....5.75 @ 6.00
Good to Choice Sp'g's Ex.....5.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1.....1.04 1/2 @ 1.05
No. 2 Red Winter......49 @ .49 1/2
OATS—No. 2......34 @ .35
RYE—No. 2......56 @ .56 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2......58 @ .58 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....20 @ 22
EGGS—Fresh.....16 @ 17
POK—Mess.....11.30 @ 11.35
LARD......08 1/2 @ .08 3/4

MILWAUKEE.
WHEAT—No. 2......96 1/2 @ .96 3/4
No. 3......49 1/2 @ .49 3/4
OATS—No. 2......25 1/2 @ .25 3/4
RYE—No. 2......54 1/2 @ .55
BARLEY—No. 2......64 1/2 @ .65
POK—Mess.....13.25 @ 13.30
LARD......08 1/2 @ .08 3/4

ST. LOUIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.02 1/2 @ 1.03 1/2
No. 3......46 @ .46 1/2
OATS—No. 2......36 @ .36 1/2
RYE......48 @ .48 1/2
POK—Mess.....11.90 @ 12.00
LARD......07 1/2 @ .07 3/4

CINCINNATI.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.04 1/2 @ 1.05
No. 3......41 1/2 @ .42
OATS—No. 2......35 @ .35 1/2
RYE......56 @ .56 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2......58 @ .58 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....20 @ 22
EGGS—Fresh.....16 @ 17
POK—Mess.....11.30 @ 11.35
LARD......08 1/2 @ .08 3/4

TOLEDO.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.07 @ 1.07 1/2
No. 3......41 1/2 @ .42
OATS—No. 2......37 @ .37 1/2
RYE......56 @ .56 1/2
FLOUR.....4.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....1.05 1/2 @ 1.06 1/2
No. 2......61 1/2 @ .62
OATS—Mixed.....22 @ .22 1/2
POK—Mess.....13.00 @ 13.50

INDIANAPOLIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.02 @ 1.02 1/2
No. 3......48 @ .49
OATS—Mixed.....23 @ .23 1/2
LARD......07 1/2 @ .08

EAST LIBERTY, PA.
CATTLE—Best.....6.00 @ 6.25
Common.....4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS.....5.25 @ 5.45
SHEEP.....3.75 @ 5.15

HOMESTEADS.

Statement Showing the Number Taken Since 1862.

Kansas Heads the List, with Dakota Second and Minnesota Third.

[Washington Telegram.]
The Commissioner of the General Land Office has prepared a very interesting statement showing the number of original homesteads entered in the several States and Territories, by fiscal years, from the passage of the Homestead act, May 20, 1862, to June 30, 1883. The grand total of homesteads taken in this time is 608,630, distributed as follows:

Alabama.....31,207 Michigan.....27,393
Arkansas.....47,945 Minnesota.....38,763
Arizona.....429 Mississippi.....13,845
California.....26,807 Montana.....30,044
Colorado.....9,840 Nevada.....8,953
Dakota.....74,794 New Mexico.....2,393
Florida.....18,036 Nebraska.....66,011
Idaho.....171
Illinois.....13,299
Iowa.....13,964 Utah.....6,121
Kansas.....3,514 Washington.....15,203
Kentucky.....9,485 Wisconsin.....16,169
Louisiana.....10,501 Wyoming.....631
Maine.....23,768

It will be seen that the greatest number of homesteads were entered in Kansas, while the next largest number was entered in Dakota, the next in Minnesota, and so on in the other States and Territories in the following order: Nebraska, Arkansas, Alabama, Missouri, Michigan, California, Wisconsin, Florida, Washington, Mississippi and Oregon, the smallest number being entered in Indiana. The first three homesteads entered in Illinois were in 1863. In 1863 forty-six homesteads were entered in the same State. The number of homesteads entered in Dakota gradually and rapidly increased from twenty-five in 1863 to 2,061 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. The number of homesteads entered then by any other State or Territory during that year or any other year. During the last fiscal year homesteads were entered as follows:

Nebraska.....1,014
Dakota.....2,061
Kansas.....936
Minnesota.....674
Arkansas.....669
Washington.....602
Alabama.....189
California.....26
Missouri.....70
Florida.....26
Oregon.....1
Colorado.....1
Mississippi.....0
The totals of homesteads entered by years are as follows:

1863.....1870.....33,973.....1877.....18,475
1864.....1871.....30,708.....1878.....35,630
1865.....1872.....38,742.....1879.....41,005
1866.....15,355.....1873.....31,661.....1880.....47,293
1867.....16,957.....1874.....29,120.....1881.....51,991
1868.....2,746.....1875.....20,668.....1882.....45,331
1869.....25,638.....1876.....25,101.....1883.....56,620
Homesteads were entered in Minnesota as follows:

1863.....2,299.....1870.....3,225.....1877.....1,678
1864.....3,258.....1871.....3,490.....1878.....4,986
1865.....3,972.....1872.....3,968.....1879.....5,191
1866.....3,739.....1873.....3,968.....1880.....5,191
1867.....2,935.....1874.....2,959.....1881.....3,993
1868.....2,946.....1875.....2,463.....1882.....4,244
1869.....3,389.....1876.....2,664.....1883.....5,146

CAREY'S FATE.

Further Particulars of the Killing of the Informer.

A newspaper printed at Capetown, South Africa, gives some interesting details of the outward voyage of Carey in the Kinfauns Castle. "A fellow-passenger named Williams, and one of the stewards of the ship, seem to have been struck with the revelation of the man to the pictures of Carey which they had seen in the illustrated papers, and the fact that his family was the same number as Carey's, and that the eldest boy answered to his description, led to the discovery of him at the time when he appeared as a witness in the Dublin trials, tended to confirm their suspicions. Between Madeira and this port the steward and Williams made it their special business to find out conclusively whether the man was the notorious character they believed him to be. They had plenty of opportunities for doing this, as Carey and his wife freely indulged in liquor, and the deification, and the secret was wormed out of the children without much difficulty, so that a few days before the arrival of the Kinfauns Castle in Table Bay all doubts were removed as to the identity of the man. One of the passengers, who was taken into the secret was G. Donnell. When told that Power was none other than Carey, he declared that if he were not satisfied of the man's identity, he would 'd-d' about it, and he would have his revenge. Carey and the ship seems to have arrived here before his doubts on this point had been removed. While the Kinfauns Castle was in the dock, Carey came ashore with his wife and children, and in town fell in with Williams and another man who came out in the ship, known as 'Scotty.' Among other places they visited was the City Hotel in Waterkant street, and while there an altercation arose among political questions. Carey said that the English were a people too base to live. If he had his way, he said, he would exterminate every one of them. 'Ireland for the Irish' that's my motto,' said 'And what would you have with a reported Scotty?' 'They would eat one another up.' 'Do you mean to say that they are cannibals?' roared Carey, and his hand was on the throat of Scotty, whom he would have choked but for the intervention of Williams. Saturday morning, when the news spread over the ship, Williams was ashore about 10 o'clock, and procured a paper. When he got back to the ship Power asked him if he could let him see a copy of the Argus. Williams said he could, and watched him while he read it. He looked hurriedly through the paper until he came to what he required, read that, and then sat for some minutes with his hand covering his face. He asked permission to take the paper to his wife, who was in the cabin, as there was something in it which he wished her to see. He returned it a few minutes afterward, saying that it was a dark in the cabin that he could not see to read. He subsequently asked for the loan of the paper a second time, and is said to have been very terrified at a portance from the moment he knew that his identity was established. From what transpired in Cape Town O'Donnell seems to have been satisfied as to his man, and in taking leave of Williams, who assured him that there could be no doubt on the matter, he again vowed that he would 'let daylight into the scoundrel before they got to the next port.'"

SINGULAR ACCIDENTS.

WALTER CURTIS, of Bath, N. Y., opened his mouth so wide when he yawned that he dislocated his jaw.

IRE PETTIE, 17 years old, while imitating the execution of a criminal, accidentally hanged himself at Scott's Bars, Ala.

Five valuable horses, standing under a tree at Erie, Pa., were killed by lightning. The only mark upon them being melted hoofs.

A man failed in trying to commit suicide at Mansfield Mass., and the next day a railroad train ran over him accidentally.

ACQUITTED.

The Result of the Gallatin (Mo.) Trial.

Frank James Declared by a Jury Not Guilty.

[Telegram from Gallatin, Mo.]
Frank James has been acquitted. Upon the announcement of the verdict quite a decided demonstration of applause came from certain quarters of the court-room. The court, however, quickly frowned it down, and snatching out a young man who had made a movement to throw up his hat called him to the bar and administered a severe reprimand. The youth proved to be Luther James, of Kansas City, cousin of the defendant.

The question of the disposition of the remaining indictments, complicity in the killing of Westfall at Winston, and the robbery and murder of Shelby on the Gallatin bank robbery in 1881, come next, and after consideration the case was continued until the October term, and the prisoner was remanded to await further trial.

It is announced that he will not attempt to give bail, but will remain in jail till next term. The prisoner received the verdict with perfect composure, as did also his wife, but Mrs. Samuels was much affected. In order to guard against any disturbance which might follow the single saloon of the place was closed. It can truthfully be said that the verdict was a genuine surprise to the community, and much indignation is expressed. A member of the jury stated that the first ballot stood for acquittal and one for conviction, and that one, after hearing an explanation of the others' views, voted to acquit. A conversation with the foreman of the jury, who corroborated the statement of this jurymen, indicating public sentiment a subscription paper was circulated and signed by over 100 citizens, including the foremost men and most of the business men of the place, for the purpose of presenting to Prosecutor Wallace, of Kansas City, a testimonial of their indorsement of his conduct of the case and appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the State.

Public Feeling in Missouri.

A dispatch from Kansas City says, the topic of conversation there is Frank James' acquittal. "There are many who say they expected it, but the majority say they looked for a disagreement of the jury. Public sentiment can be quoted as strongly in condemnation of the verdict, although there are those who argue that a strong legal standpoint that the jury was justifiable in acquitting. The State's evidence being made up of Liddell's testimony supported