

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A boy brought to the salesrooms of the American Tract and Bible Society in New York a box containing an infernal machine, which would have exploded but for the bungling way in which the spring was arranged. One of the clerks who had partially opened the box laid it aside, and sent for Anthony Comstock, whose office is in the same building, who, on his arrival, immediately recognized what it was designed for. Comstock tore the machine apart and calmly removed the deadly works within. Had it exploded it would have caused loss of life to many in the store.

Thomas Van Valin died at Syracuse, N. Y., Christmas Day, at the age of 104 years and 11 months.

Elliott Bros. & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia, are unable to meet engagements. They owe \$227,000, and offer 60 cents on the dollar.

It is feared that the plan of allotment proposed by the anthracite coal interests in Pennsylvania will be defeated by the opposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Baltzer Gehr, who had resided in Crawford County, Pa., eighty-four years, died Christmas Day, aged 103 years and 6 months.

WESTERN.

Snow has fallen heavily in the pineries of Wisconsin, and lumbering operations are beginning.

E. E. Israel & Co., of Waterloo, Ia., clothe, have failed, with \$60,000 liabilities and \$55,000 assets.

The Interest and Deposit Bank, conducted by Douglass Gibson and Thomas Western, at Jackson, Mich., has suspended business.

In consequence of a misunderstanding between the directors and the cashier of the Laporte (Ind.) Savings Bank, the institution has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are estimated at about \$75,000 and the assets at \$90,000. Depositors are assured that they will be paid 100 cents on the dollar.

Station Agent Harvey, of the Wabash Railroad at Panora, Guthrie County, Iowa, was attacked in his office by two masked men and robbed of \$2,000 in railroad funds.

Fire partially destroyed the Masonic Temple at Cincinnati, causing a loss of \$175,000. The temple suffered \$60,000 damage, \$75,000 was lost by the Scottish Rite fraternity, and \$30,000 by J. R. Mills & Co., printers, in whose establishment in the northwest corner of the building the fire started.

Peach buds and fruit trees have been killed by the intense cold in the Holland (Mich.) district.

Cornelius Aultman, the millionaire manufacturer, died last week at Canton, Ohio.

James Collins, Ticket Agent of the Pan-Handle Road at Cadiz Junction, Ohio, has disappeared with \$10,000. Part of the amount belonged to the railway company; the rest was borrowed from friends.

John Swim, a miser, was found half frozen near Delaware, Ohio, with more than \$2,000 on his person. He owns land in Franklin and adjoining counties in Ohio, valued at \$250,000, but has always existed by begging, his clothing being of the shabbiest and filthiest description.

A dispatch from Pierre, Dakota, says: Potter County is undergoing a state of excitement over the county seat location. A year ago the county seat was located at Forest City, on the Missouri River. At the last election Gettysburg claimed to have secured the county seat. Threats have been made to take the records by force, and 200 Indians are now concentrated at Forest City ready to meet all invaders from Gettysburg. Judge Smith is now hearing the case at Pierre while the Indians are guarding the records.

Miss Margaret Mather appeared at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, during the week, in a round of her favorite characters. Her engagement continues another week, when she will produce "Leah, the Forsaken," "Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth," "As You Like It," and "The Hunchback."

SOUTHERN.

James Ruckman and his son, the former being one of the wealthiest men in Pleasant County, West Virginia, have been arrested for shoplifting at Parkersburg. For years small thefts have been committed where the Ruckmans resided, and hundreds of stolen articles have been found in their possession.

Three masked robbers, after vainly searching the residence of Elias Martin, near Wheeling, W. Va., applied red-hot poker to his back, burned off his hair with live coals, and at last enveloped him in straw and set it on fire. He was found nearly dead by neighbors, but revived sufficiently to relate the story of his torture.

The north-bound express train on the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad was thrown off the track by obstructions near Purvis, Miss. A number of passengers were injured, and the engineer and fireman were killed.

An aeronaut named MacNeal made a balloon ascension at West Point, Ga. The balloon fell into the Chattahoochee River, and MacNeal was drowned.

At Long View, Ky., an unknown assassin fired through the window of a farmhouse, instantly killing Jacob Torian, and dangerously wounding Peter Adcock.

Lewis Lucas, a Sheriff in the Choctaw Nation, invited Squirrel Hoyt to spend the night at his house, and then quietly shot him through the heart.

A well-digger at Atlanta, Ga., found, at a depth of sixty-five feet, oyster shells and varieties of sea shells never seen in the region. Geologists are investigating.

The Miles Block, at Alma, Ark., containing several stores, was burned, the loss reaching \$25,800.

Rainwater & Sterns' elevator at Dallas, Tex., was burned with 60,000 bushels of grain.

Three persons perished in the flames. The loss was \$30,000, and the insurance \$33,250.

Two of the train robbers involved in the job a month ago near Little Rock have been sentenced to six and seven years in the penitentiary respectively.

WASHINGTON.

Senators Bayard and Garland, says a Washington correspondent, have been urged not to accept places in the Cabinet, on the ground that their experience and ability will be needed in the Senate to support the administration against the Republican majority.

It is said that the House Appropriations Committee will disregard the naval bill just passed by the Senate, and will frame a regular bill for the next fiscal year. If the Senate does not accept this, an extra session of Congress will be unavoidable.

The expense of the protracted Swaim court-martial in Washington is reaching a very large figure.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan is confined to his house by illness, which, though serious, is said not to be dangerous. He is suffering from derangement of the stomach, and his physician has ordered him to remain at home and rest.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has sent to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations a letter stating that the negotiation of the Spanish treaty was undertaken in accordance with a policy which had received Congressional sanction. He declares that there is no thought of the annexation of Cuba, but that the treaty will give us all the benefits of such absorption. He then argues against the objections of the sugar and tobacco interests.

POLITICAL.

Washington telegram: "Senator Pendleton is the only Senator who declines to avail himself of a clerk, under the resolution passed by the Senate last winter to allow each Senator a \$1,000 clerk. He says he can not do so consistently with his views of the civil service."

Albany special to Chicago Times: "The Democrats of Connecticut believe their State ought to be represented in President Cleveland's Cabinet. One faction insists that Gov. Waller should be called into the councils of the new President, while another faction declares that William H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, should receive from the man he did so much to elect to the Presidency one of the Cabinet portfolios. A delegation of Mr. Barnum's Connecticut friends came to Albany and called on Gov. Cleveland. The Governor stood while the spokesman of the delegation rehearsed the services of Mr. Barnum in the cause of the Democratic party of Connecticut and the nation. The President-elect gave the delegation no reason to believe that he would call Mr. Barnum or any other Connecticut Democrat into his Cabinet. The Connecticut men, after the conference, expressed gratification at the cordiality of their reception by Gov. Cleveland, and admiration of the manner in which he listened to all they had to say in the interest of their friend."

An extra session of Congress is thought not unlikely, in view of the fact that the business before it can hardly be finished before the end of the present session. If, as seems likely, the two houses disagree irreconcilably on the naval appropriation bill an extra session will be unavoidable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to Bradstreet's, the total number of failures in the United States for the year 1884 shows a large increase in the rate of mercantile mortality. This is made apparent by the following comparative table:

Year.	No. of failures.	Aggregate assets.	Aggregate liabilities.	Per cent. failures.
1880	4,350	\$27,430,000	\$71,200,000	48
1881	5,225	25,964,000	70,084,000	49
1882	7,655	47,439,000	93,258,000	51
1883	10,299	90,804,000	175,968,000	52
1884	11,600	130,000,000	240,000,000	54

Here is an increase of over 12 per cent. in the total number of failures for 1884, as against 1883, a probable gain of 44 per cent. in assets and of 37 per cent. in liabilities. The total number of bank failures this year is 121, against 45 last year, or one and three-quarter times as many as in 1883; of which national bank failures have increased from 8 to 11, State banks from 5 to 22, and savings banks from 2 to 11. Of the 121 bank failures reported for 1884, the number which (so far as known) may be ascribed to speculation direct or indirect within them or on the part of those indebted to them is 67, or over one-half. For the nine months ended Sept. 27 the total number of "speculative failures" of banks was 55, of which 22 were of stock-broking "bankers," 15 were due to frauds or embezzlements based on appropriations of the banks' funds for the purpose of speculation, and 8 were caused by being large creditors of those who failed owing to unfortunate speculations.

There were 278 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 305 in the preceding week, and 280, 242, and 161 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881, respectively. About 80 per cent. were those of small dealers, whose capital was less than \$5,000. In the principal trades they were as follows: General stores, 52; grocers, 41; clothing, 27; dry goods, 15; hardware and agricultural implements, 13; jewelry, 13; liquor, 13; shoes, 11; manufacturers, 10; millinery, 8; produce and provisions, 7; men's furnishing goods, 6; books, paper, printing, etc., 6; tobacco and cigars, 5; hotels and restaurants, 5; bakers and confectioners, 5; banks and bankers, 5; furniture, 5; rugs, 4; harness, 4; lumber and material, 4; carriages, 3; grain, 2; fancy goods, 2; butchers, 2.

It is thought that 80 per cent. of the rags imported from abroad will be disinfected at the ports from which they are shipped. This will necessitate the appointment of inspectors in foreign countries.

FOREIGN.

The crofter tenants of the Duke of Argyll refuse to pay rent, and an armed company of marines has been sent to his assistance.

A Christmas toy sold in Paris represented Bismarck and Ferry embracing.

General Wolseley reports the delay in the concentration of troops will retard the movements in the desert until the second week in February.

The liabilities of the Bohemian Land

Credit Company, which recently suspended at Prague, are 23,000,000 florins, and its assets are in excess of that amount.

Austria has reached an agreement with the African International Association. An Italian expedition has left Genoa for the Congo country. Eighty native chiefs have proclaimed Spanish sovereignty over fifteen thousand square kilometers of land on the Gulf of Guinea.

Owing to the inauguration of an active colonial policy Germany is about to double its force of marine infantry.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A bundle of counterfeit Russian bank-notes, representing a face value of \$325,000, was found accidentally by some children in Berne, Switzerland.

An exploring expedition of scientists, under the auspices of the Austrian Government, is being organized to explore the northeastern corner of Africa. The expense is to be borne by a rich land-owner. It has the sanction of the English Government, which is anxious to annex the city of Herat. Tonquin advises report daily encounters between the Chinese and French at the outposts. The Chinese continue pouring troops into Tonquin and Formosa.

A story is told to the effect that the emeralds in the crown of the ex-Empress Eugenie, which were bought by an English nobleman for \$40,000, proved to be false, and the money was returned.

Apostle Cannon, from Utah, is preaching the Mormon faith in Switzerland to large audiences, and without molestation. Quite a number of converts are being made among the spinners. He has arranged for a vigorous campaign and mass-meetings in all the large cities and towns.

Henry N. Austin, a prominent young man of Milwaukee, committed suicide. His mind had been troubled for some time.

The great seal of Dakota has been transferred from Yankton to Bismarck, where the Territorial Legislature is to meet January 13.

Smith & Rosebach, wholesale and retail tobacconists, Minneapolis, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are stated to be about \$40,000.

Henry S. Hopkins & Co., bridge builders, of St. Louis, Mo., made an assignment. The assets are about \$88,000, and the liabilities unknown.

Austin Brothers, boot and shoe dealers at Auburn, Ind., have failed, with \$25,000 liabilities.

Paquet, the Toronto infidel who was recently paralyzed while denying the doctrine of eternal punishment, died the other day.

More robberies of the mails are reported along the Rocky Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

An attachment has been made upon the property of Brooks & Dickson, the theatrical managers, to satisfy a claim of the Strobridge Lithographing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for \$15,000.

C. B. Simmons, local Treasurer at Louisville, Ky., of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is supposed to have gone to join the American colony in Canada. He disappeared Christmas Day, leaving a deficit in his accounts of \$34,890.

There is an impression that the Spanish treaty may be withdrawn, and one more liberal in its stand offered.

The aggregate internal revenue receipts for November were \$371,942 less than for the corresponding month of last year.

Secretary Chandler is said to have informed Congressman Randall that the appropriations contemplated by the Senate naval bill are grossly inadequate and would embarrass the service. It is reported that the House will regard the Secretary's objections as a good excuse for refusing to pass the bill.

Secretary McCulloch has obtained from the Attorney General and the Solicitor General opinions that on the filing of an exportation bond there is no reason why distilled spirits may not be permitted to remain in Government warehouses for a reasonable period after the expiration of three years. This will affect, for perhaps nine months, the taxes on 27,000,000 gallons of whiskey.

A move is on foot in Washington looking to having President Cleveland parcel out all of his appointments between the Senators and Representatives—that is, giving them the selection in the several States and districts. It is not thought, however, that the President will delegate away his power in any such manner.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	.....	\$6.25	@ 6.75
HOGS	.....	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—Extra	.....	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	4.25	@ 4.75
CORN—No. 2	.....	.51	@ .52
OATS—White	.....	.34	@ .38
PORK—New Mess	.....	12.50	@ 13.00
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	.....	6.00	@ 6.50
CORN—Good	.....	5.25	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	4.00	@ 4.75
HOGS	.....	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—Fancy Winter	.....	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—Good to Choice Spring	.....	3.25	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	.71	@ .72
CORN—No. 2	.....	.72	@ .74
OATS—No. 2	.....	.24	@ .26
RYE—No. 2	.....	.51	@ .53
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	.57	@ .59
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	.20	@ .23
CHEESE—Fine Dairy	.....	.19	@ .20
CHEESE—Full Cream	.....	.12	@ .13
EGGS—Fresh	.....	.08	@ .09
POTATOES—New, per bu.	.....	.38	@ .40
PORK—Mess	.....	10.50	@ 11.00
LARD	.....	.06 1/2	@ .06 3/4
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	.70	@ .71 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.....	.27	@ .29
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	.70	@ .71
CORN—No. 2	.....	.40	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.....	.27	@ .29
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	.50	@ .52
PORK—Mess	.....	10.75	@ 11.00
LARD	.....	6.50	@ 6.75
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	.79	@ .81
CORN—Mixed	.....	.34	@ .36
OATS—Mixed	.....	.25	@ .27
RYE	.....	.46	@ .48
PORK—Mess	.....	11.25	@ 11.50
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	.75	@ .77
CORN—No. 2	.....	.40	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.....	.28	@ .30
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	.50	@ .52
PORK—Family	.....	12.00	@ 12.50
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New	.....	.73	@ .75
CORN—Mixed	.....	.34	@ .36
OATS—Mixed	.....	.25	@ .27
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	4.75	@ 5.25
CORN—No. 2	.....	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.....	.28	@ .30
PORK—Family	.....	12.00	@ 12.50
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	.....	6.00	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	4.75	@ 5.25
CORN—No. 2	.....	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.....	.28	@ .30
PORK—Family	.....	12.00	@ 12.50
SHEEP.			
HOGS	.....	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	.....	4.50	@ 5.00

WOMAN GOSSIP.

The Same Old Story.

Some faintest web that fiction weaves She read; he idly turned the leaves. And so it happened that their hands Touched now and then upon the sands. Her shawl was flattered by the breeze, And both essayed the foils to seize. And so it happened that their hands Met once again upon the sands. She did not mean it should be so, But he forgot to let her go; And she forgot to claim her hand, And thus they sat upon the sand. The book was closed, the shawl blew wide, And as they sat there side by side They both agreed to fasten hands And walk together o'er life's sands. Some weeks passed by, and both again Were seated by the sighing main; Alas! he held another's hands, Another hers upon the sands.

The Fatal Wish.

Young Husband—We have been very happy, but there is only one favor I have to ask. Bride—What is that, love? "I am desperately fond of pumpkin pie." "You never told me about it." "I did not like to trouble you, but the season for it is here, and I really can't get along without it." "Well, dear, you shall have it." "Do you know how to make it?" "No; but my mother does. I'll send for her.

Rather Personal.

Little Nell—"You like my sister, don't you?" Young Pilkins—"Ya-as, I—aw—like her very much." Little Nell—"You want to marry her, don't you?" Young Pilkins—"Well, weally, my little deah, that is a vewy personal question." Little Nell—"When you get married you will need all the room in your house, won't you?" Young Pilkins—"I weally don't understand you." Little Nell—"Why, you know you only occupy part of it now." Young Pilkins—"Only part?" Little Nell—"Yes; pa said your up-per story was for rent."—Philadelphia Call.

Woman's Way of Stopping a Car.

Talking of horse cars reminds us of certain anomalies that come under observation in regard to them. One is the idiosyncrasy of the gentle sex where they are concerned. It is one of the oddest things in life to see a lady calmly take up her stand on the sidewalk and signal the driver with her umbrella, as if it was a special privilege of his to come and fetch her. Of the hundreds of ladies who go daily by horse car from point to point, fifty per cent. may be seen calmly flourishing umbrellas on the sidewalk, and awaiting their arrival before they take a step forward to meet it. Why, in the name of common sense, they cannot stand upon the crossing where they know the car will stop, no one, not even they themselves, can tell, yet they must know that by doing so they could save time for the car-driver and energy for themselves. Another peculiarity is the want of thought and consideration which will induce them to remain seated in the car if it stops within three or four doors of their destination rather than walk a few steps, preferring to subject the horses to the renewed strain of stopping and starting rather than suffer a trifling inconvenience.—New York Mail and Express.

A Woman's Hair.

Mrs. Bladen, writing in Taggart's Sunday Times, says that when a woman is overheated and tired, "fixing her hair," which means letting it fall loose, combing, and rearranging it, is a more refreshing process than even bathing the face. When the hair is let down some sort of interior weight seems to pass off from the head. What is strange, however, is that, when made smooth and twisted, and again fastened tightly, there is a still greater sensation of clearness and freedom inside the brain. It is an illustration of blowing hot and cold with the same breath—that is to say, two opposite processes produce a similar result. Here is an experiment the fair reader may try for herself. If she takes down her hair and lets it fall about her shoulders, the first sensation is that of coolness; but if allowed to hang loose the heat of the head increases very rapidly, and the tighter the hair is twisted or plaited the sooner this heat is relieved. If a woman's hair is free from oils or pomades, and she combs it on a winter night with a rubber comb, electric sparks will fly out, and a crackling sound be emitted. If, with the hair hanging in this condition, she stands on a chair, the four legs of which are placed in ordinary glass tumblers, and points her finger at a gas-burner, she can light the gas with her touch. There will be a slight report and a sharp, tingling sensation in the end of the finger from which the electric spark passes. Now, if her hair is dressed—that is to say, smoothed with oils or pomades and tightly twisted—she can not light the gas by pointing the tip of her finger at it unless the electricity of her system is excited by friction. If she wears a silk dress and has it rubbed with a fur muff, she can accomplish the feat, which would be a great saving of matches, but at the expense of a great deal of trouble.

A Good Word for Homely Girls.

"Why are homely girls always the best scholars, the best workers, and make the best wives?" This question was propounded by an observant and intelligent gentleman who had been twice led to the hymeneal altar, and is ready to be sacrificed again. "Is such really the case?" "I have reason to know that it is. It is natural enough, isn't it? The girl who is handsome in feature and form concludes very early in life that these are her stocks in trade; and with them she enters the matrimonial market. Nine times out of ten she is soon off the hooks and at the head of a house. Her homely sister has hardly entered her teens until she discovers she is made to stand aside for the pretty-faced girls. All that neatness of dress, elegance of manners, and proficiency in the arts of making one's self attractive she does, deliberately and for a purpose, perhaps, or, possibly, for no other

reason than, Topsy-like, she grew that way."

"The chances are she does it solely for the purpose of compensating for her lack of physical beauty." "My observations lead directly to the opposite conclusions," replied the intelligent observer. "There is among the great laws of nature one known as the law of compensation, and I am thoroughly convinced that to it the homely girl is indebted for the taste and disposition that prompt her to make herself useful when she cannot be ornamental." "Then if you had the choice of two ladies, one beautiful and the other homely, you would take the homely one?"

"Experience and observation both teach me that would be the wise thing to do. The first impulse would naturally be to take the prettier of the two, but I would give the first impulse time to pass off, and act upon sober second thought." The old gentleman may be entirely right in this matter.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Why Mr. Blough Changed His Mind.

"My dear," said Mr. Blough, "I am not going out this morning. I have a cold and it rains, so I think I will stay in the house and finish examining those papers that—" "Oh! I'm so glad," said Mrs. Blough. "Now I shall have somebody to talk to. You have no idea how lonesome it is here after you are gone. And I have wanted to get a chance to run out for a morning's shopping for some time, so I will go to-day and you will see to things, won't you? I expect the grocer's boy pretty soon. Tell him to bring some matches, and bread, and some boned codfish, and half a pound of butter, and a little dried beef, and don't forget to say that the last coffee he brought was not the right kind. Then when the ashman comes round be sure you watch for him and tell him he mustn't spill any more ashes on our sidewalk. And the dressmaker will be in before noon. Tell her I can't be fitted for that waist till I get some new ruffling for the bottom of my yellow skirt, and for her to call Thursday afternoon. Oh! and don't forget to tell the condensed-milk man to leave two glasses instead of one. Tell him I'm going to make a pudding to-morrow. And the ice-man I'll want to be paid. Give him 43 cents, and tell him that piece he left last Friday was not good ice, so I won't pay him full price for it. And give him one of your cigars, won't you? I always do every Saturday. And the upholsterer is coming to see about doing over that chair in the back parlor, and say to him that I will come around and pick out the color I want in plush. And now I'll run out. You can have a nice, quiet day, with nothing to disturb you; and you won't mind going out for lunch, will you, if I don't get back? Good-by, dear. Oh! and if the butcher's boy happens to go by will you call to him and tell him to bring me seven pounds and a half of a roasting piece day after to-morrow; and pay the newsman when he comes for his money, will you? Good-by."

And Mrs. Blough went out. Mr. Blough whistled softly. Then he said to himself: "I guess it won't rain much." And he went down to his office.—New York Herald.

Lincoln and Stanton.

Edwin M. Stanton's correspondence with Mr. Buchanan, published by the latter in his "Diary of a Public Man," confirms the statements so positively made that he desired the rebellion to succeed to the extent, at least, of overthrowing the administration of Mr. Lincoln and establishing the Confederate Government at the capital. This was the desire of many other Democrats, who hoped for a compromise that would satisfy the South in regard to the perpetuity and even the extension of slavery. Mr. Stanton's remark, "If the Supreme Court ever reassembles, there will be considerable change in its organization," his statement, "The impression here is that the decided and active countenance and support of the British Government shall be given to the Southern Confederacy," his expression of the opinion that "Jefferson Davis will soon turn out the whole concern," and the flippant conclusion of one of his letters, "that in less than thirty days Davis will be in possession of Washington." These startling propositions, involving the absolute destruction of the Government, laid down without the shadow of apparent feeling or regard, give color to the assertion that the wish was father to the thought, not only in the mind of the man who uttered them, but in the minds of the other leading Democrats at the capital. Only a year previous, Mr. Lincoln having been retained in the McCormick patent case in Cincinnati, Mr. Stanton, who was one of the leading counsel on the same side, had declined to consult with him, saying that he would have nothing to do with the "long-legged and long-armed ape." While he admitted that he conferred with Mr. Seward when he was a member of the Cabinet in the expiring days of the Buchanan administration, he repudiated on several occasions having had any interviews with Senator Sumner. Later, he saw his own error, and became an active member of Mr. Lincoln's administration, manifesting a bitter hostility toward many of his old Democratic associates. On the afternoon that Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, a messenger came to him from the War Department, and stated that Jacob Thompson would come to Portland, Me., the next day, in a certain disguise, to take a steamer which was about to leave for Halifax, on its way to England. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, when he heard this, "I guess you had better let him run." "But," was the answer, "Mr. Stanton thinks he had better be arrested." "No," said Mr. Lincoln, "let him run. He can't do any more harm now. When you find an elephant running, the best way is to let him keep on. Let him get out to England if he wants to. We shall have enough of them on our hands without taking him too. Tell Stanton he had best let him slide."—Ben. Perley Poore.

NO DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Review of the Industrial Situation in the Principal Manufacturing States of the Union.

[New York special to Chicago News.]

Twenty columns of Bradstreet's space is occupied this week with the results of a most important investigation into the general condition of the leading manufacturing industries of the United States. The inquiries embrace twenty-two States—Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and all north thereof. There had been a general reduction of wages in industrial lines varying from 20 to 25 per cent., and, in some instances, to 30 per cent., taking the year through. In some lines the reductions are as low as 10 to 15 per cent. Skilled workers in specialties