

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEwen,

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

At Bronson, Mich., fire destroyed property valued at \$16,000. Two women were burned to death, and several other persons badly injured.

A Boston paper publishes an article, copied from an anarchist organ, declaring that Most and his faction are preparing to burn buildings and commit outrages in New York City.

The German steamer Europa went ashore in the night off Quogue, L. I., and the Capital City is stranded at Rye Beach. Storm and fog were responsible for both accidents.

An ice gorge turned the course of the river at Lancaster, N. H., a stream of water running down one of the principal streets, carrying with it huge cakes of ice. Several houses were flooded, and the occupants of an hotel were rescued from upper windows.

R. A. Fullgraf, a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York, has been arrested for bribery in connection with the Broadway Railroad franchise.

WESTERN.

The contract for building the Colorado Capitol building has been let to Wm. D. Richardson, of Chicago, for \$329,458.

George Scoville, of Chicago, was placed in jail because of his inability to pay a Deputy Sheriff \$15 alimony claimed to be due his divorced wife, a sister of Guiteau.

Five thousand persons witnessed the execution at Lexington, Mo., of Jeff Wilson, whose feet touched the ground when the drop fell, necessitating a hurried shortening of the rope. He ascended the gallows with a smile on his countenance, and spoke for seventeen minutes.

The dry goods firm of Herman & Leopold Herzog, of St. Louis, owing \$50,000 to Eastern houses, has suspended business.

The Georgia revivalists, Sam Jones and Sam Small, closed their labors in Chicago last Sunday evening, when an audience of nearly eight thousand persons endeavored to reach the platform and extend a farewell greeting. When the recent converts were called for 225 persons stood up as witnesses to the work. The revivalists will resume their labors in Chicago in September.

Fire broke out in the Planters' House, the oldest hotel in St. Louis, at three o'clock in the morning. There were about 150 guests and fifty employees in the house at the time. All escaped save four servant girls, who perished from heat and suffocation. The main portion of the building was not damaged, and the loss was only about \$5,000.

At Cincinnati the Ohio River reached a height of fifty-three feet one and one-half inches, the highest point since the great deluge of 1882.

SOUTHERN.

A vein of petroleum, flowing two hundred barrels per day, has been developed at Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Reports from fruit-shipping points in the South indicate a backward season, but vegetable prospects are equal to those of former years. Late spring frosts may materially reduce the Southern peach supply.

A fire which broke out in the San Carlos Theater, at Key West, Florida, was not extinguished until late in the afternoon, the principal portion of the city being destroyed. Fifteen or twenty persons were injured by falling walls. The financial loss is placed at \$1,500,000, on which there is insurance of but \$100,000.

John Baxter, District Judge at Knoxville, Tennessee, died of congestive fever at Hot Springs, Ark., in his sixty-eighth year.

The merchants of Key West, Fla., have issued an appeal to the benevolent citizens of the United States for subscriptions in aid of those left destitute by the recent conflagration there.

Before the Grand Jury at New Orleans two women named McMahon and Smythe made a full confession of their part in a scheme of perjury designed to secure the acquittal of the assassins of Captain Murphy. On one of a number of bench warrants Dr. Emanuel E. Dreyfus was sent to the parish prison in default of \$23,000 bail. Judge Thomas Ford, the chief of the band of assassins, is Commissary of the Louisiana penitentiary, and has never been compelled to wear the uniform.

The great railway strike has culminated in bloodshed at Fort Worth, Texas. A posse of deputies from the Sheriff's office were detailed to protect a train which was pulled out of the Missouri Pacific yards. They were fired upon from ambush by the strikers and one of the officers was killed, two were mortally wounded, and one of the strikers was hurt. It was rumored that the strikers threatened to burn the town. The Governor ordered out the State troops.

WASHINGTON.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has agreed upon a substitute measure to take the place of the pending commercial bills. It provides for inviting the several Governments of the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, and the Empire of Brazil to join the United States in a conference at Washington to discuss and recommend their respective countries for adoption some plan of arbitration. Questions relating to the improvement of business intercourse among American nations are also to be considered.

A general order has been issued by the War Department announcing the following assignments:

Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield to the Division of the Atlantic. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry to the Division

of the Missouri. Maj. Gen. Howard to the Division of the Pacific. Brig. Gen. Crook was relieved of the command of the Department of Arizona, and assigned to the Department of the Plate, formerly commanded by Gen. Howard. Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles, now in command of the Department of the Missouri, has been assigned to the Department of Arizona.

The majority of the House Committee on Elections has decided to reject the claims of Frank H. Hurd to the seat from Ohio now held by Ransom.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent. \$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent. 737,500,000
Bonds at 3 per cent. 1,492,100,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent. 215,000
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent. 14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent. 64,625,512

Principal. \$1,240,681,462
Interest. 11,842,323
Total. \$1,252,523,785

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal. \$5,397,865
Interest. 204,095
Total. \$5,601,960

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.
Old demand and legal-tender notes. \$346,738,611
Certificates of deposit. 1,925,000
Gold certificates. 10,129,421
Silver certificates. 10,775,643
Fractional currency less \$8,375,954, estimated as lost or destroyed. 6,953,017
Principal. 516,517,717

Total debt. \$1,791,967,044
Principal. \$1,791,967,044
Interest. 12,035,419

Total. \$1,804,002,463

Less cash items available for reduction of the debt. 210,230,128

Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes. 100,000,000

Total. \$310,230,128

Total debt less available cash items \$1,493,772,335

Net cash in the Treasury. 75,811,069

Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1886. \$1,417,961,265

Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1886. 1,432,680,119

Decrease of debt during March. \$14,687,854

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding. \$90,775,643

Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding. 90,122,421

U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding. 11,925,000

Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid. 17,404,244

Fractional currency. 2,780

Total available for reduction of the debt. \$210,230,128

RESERVE FUND.

Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882. \$100,000,000

Unavailable for reduction of the debt.

Fractional silver coin. \$28,929,637

Minor coin. 515,313

Total. \$29,444,950

Certificates held as cash. 8,104,502

Net cash balance on hand. 76,380,199

Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account. \$495,997,711

POLITICAL.

The New York Senate Railroad Committee has reported favorably the bill to repeal the Broadway Surface Railroad franchise.

At a caucus of Republican Senators in Washington, a majority expressed themselves in favor of open executive sessions. At this caucus, says a Washington dispatch, "more than a dozen Senators said frankly they would vote for every nomination on its merits, regardless of whether it was made in the place of a suspended ex-soldier or not, or whether the Executive had given his reasons for making the suspension or not. Among these Senators were Morrill, Platt, Plumb, Van Wyck, Hale, Dolph, Mitchell (Oregon), and Don Cameron."

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a prolonged conference between Jay Gould and T. V. Powderly at New York on Thursday, March 30. "The whole discussion," a New York telegram reports, "was on the subject of arbitration generally, upon which a unanimity of opinion was expressed. Mr. Gould is in favor of arbitration, but as the matter of adjusting the difficulty on the Missouri Pacific Railroad had been referred to Mr. Hoxie, the following telegram was sent to him at the request of Mr. Powderly:

To H. M. Hoxie, General Manager, St. Louis: Will you meet the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, or the committee of your employees from the Knights of Labor, for the purpose of making a settlement of present difficulties alike honorable to both parties, either on the basis of arbitration or by mutual agreement, the same to be binding on all parties?

In answer to this Mr. Hoxie telegraphed the following from St. Louis: A. L. Hopkins: Replying to your inquiry of this date, I have to say that yesterday I received from Mr. Gould the following message (here is quoted the message beginning "in resuming the movement of trains," etc.), to which I sent the following reply:

I have your message in relation to your interview with Mr. Powderly, and also the letter of instructions, and will carry out the same to the best of my ability. I am, therefore, willing to meet a committee of your employees without discrimination, who are actually at work in the service of the company at the time such committee is appointed, to adjudicate with them any grievance that they may have.

H. M. HOXIE.

The Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor thereupon telegraphed to Martin Irons, at St. Louis, as follows:

Have your executive committee order the men to return to work, and also select a special committee from the employees of the Missouri Pacific to wait on Mr. Hoxie to adjudicate any grievances. Do this as quickly as possible.

"A serious hitch exists between the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor and the railroad officials regarding the terms on which the knights are to be taken back, and from present appearances the strike is as far from settlement as ever," says a St. Louis telegram of the 2d inst. A committee of Knights waited upon Master Mechanic Bartlett at the Missouri Pacific shops and tendered him the services of the old shop employees. A list of fifty-two names was handed to Mr. Bartlett, who, after scanning it, checked off seventeen of them as the names of the men whom he would employ. The others, he said, could not be taken back. Attempts of a similar nature were made by committees of the strikers at prominent points all over the Gould system. In every instance, the Executive Board claims, the committees received the same reply to their offers. Reports of the committees, received by telegraph, determined the Executive Board to issue an address to the public, and to continue the strike until the roads consent

to take back all the strikers. The address is as follows:

To the Public:

As showing the sincerity of the railroad managers in their treatment of the Knights of Labor, we respectfully state that pursuant to the order of our general executive board we this day sent a committee to the managers of the several railroads, offering to return the men to work, and in no instance would they be received or treated with, each official in turn either refusing them a hearing or evading them with specious subterfuges for direct answers, or refusing them employment. Mr. Hoxie has agreed to receive a committee of employees to adjust any grievances which may exist. He refuses personally and through his subordinates to recognize any of us as employees and refuses to receive any but such as he calls employees. In short, after himself and Mr. Gould have conveyed the impression to the world that they are willing to settle, they refuse to settle. Now we appeal to a candid and suffering public, on whom is falling all the weight of this great conflict, if we have not been deceived enough? How much is long-suffering labor to bear? This great strike never would have been had Mr. Hoxie condescended months ago to hear our complaints. We do not claim to be more than human. It should not be expected of us to be more than human. In this country position makes no man king or slave, and imperious refusal on the part of one citizen to confer with other citizens with whom he may have business connections, when such refusal begets great business and social revolution, is not only a mistake but a crime against the public. Mr. Gould is invoking the law against little criminals who are made desperate by his policy of duplicity and oppression, and yet a terrorist public does not invoke the law against the arch-criminal of the land. If we cannot be allowed to return to work the strike must go on.

Telegrams to Bradstreet's report a less satisfactory condition of general trade, due in large part to the continuation of strikes at various centers, as well as to the interruption of railway traffic in the Southwest. Floods in the Central, Southern and Western States have helped depress trade through the destruction of bridges and overflowing of country roads. At large Eastern cities the volume of merchandise moving is of only moderate proportions. At Western centers the demands are quite as much for near-by wants as they were a week ago. In general, it may be stated that the progress made thus far during 1886 has been disappointing. There was a gradual falling off in the number of failures.

Mrs. Nathan Griffith, of Westminster, Ontario, whose reason was shattered by religious excitement, cut her husband's throat as he lay sleeping.

The Pacific Mail Line has raised the passenger rates for Chinese from \$25 to \$50 per head for the purpose of stopping the exodus now in progress.

Prof. Foster, meteorologist of Iowa, makes the following predictions: Great storms will pass over the United States in rapid succession during the last ten days of April, and all shipping interests, especially in the Northern States, should prepare to protect their property from heavy rains, high winds, floods, sleet, snow, and extreme changes of the weather on land, and from dangerous gales on the lakes and Atlantic coast. The heaviest of these storms will be over the Mississippi basin, about April 25 or 26; west of that earlier, and east later.

FOREIGN.

The Senegambians have rebelled against French authority and are up in arms. In a recent attack on the invaders they killed nine soldiers and wounded thirty-two.

Probably owing to the vigorous measures of the Government, the riotous demonstrations in Belgium are subsiding. The entire regular military force of the kingdom is under arms.

A bill to permit cremation has been adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies by a large majority.

Work has been resumed in all the factories and collieries in the Charleroi district of Belgium.

President Grevy of the French Republic has received a letter threatening him with violence. His house is guarded by police.

Greece still continues her war preparations, and the London Times declares that a conflict with Turkey may be precipitated within a week.

Thursday, April 1, being the seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck the Chancellor was congratulated by Crown Prince Frederick William, and he received numerous telegrams and letters.

The roof of the theater at Heromai, Japan, caved in from the weight of snow, 150 persons being killed or wounded.

Alarming news from Bulgaria and Greece caused the British Cabinet to hold a special meeting. Orders have been sent to Devonport to have all the torpedo vessels ready for sea on short notice. Hundreds of officers of the German army have tendered their services to Prince Alexander in the event of an invasion of Bulgaria by the Russians.

The Lord Mayor of London presided over an immense mass meeting held to protest against the granting of a Parliament to Ireland. With only two hundred votes in the negative, a resolution was adopted condemning Mr. Gladstone for his intention to hand Ireland over to Mr. Parnell.

Panama-Canal shares showed a further drop last week on the Paris Bourse.

M. Cernuschi telegraphs from Paris that, in his opinion, "should the policy of the silver men in the American Congress be against limited coinage, silver will be saved and become the equal of gold throughout the world."

Another of the wolf-bitten Russians under treatment by Pasteur at Paris has died from hydrophobia.

Mail advices confirm the report of the sudden falling out of the bottom of the great volcano Kilauwa, on one of the Sandwich Islands.

The Cambridge crew defeated the Oxford, in the annual race on the Thames, by half a length. The race was against head winds, and a very exciting one. The distance was four miles, and the time 22:30 1/2.

A Paris dispatch says that M. M. Roche and Duquercy have been arrested at Deczaville and taken in fetters to prison. Socialist leaders have also been arrested in Brussels.

Eleven Captains of a German regiment located at Brandenburg resigned on account of a public reprimand given by their Colonel. The Emperor was informed of the occurrence and ordered their arrest and trial for conspiracy.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Solicitor General John Goode appeared before the Telephone Investigating Committee at Washington to tell what he knew of the circumstances leading up to the institution of the Memphis suit that was subsequently dropped. He had considered, he said, only what he regarded the points in the matter—first, whether the department had power to order suit; and, second, whether the papers presented made out a prima-facie case. He had not given the application special precedence, nor had he been requested to do so. The reason for finally bringing the suit at Columbus was that there had been no decision in the court at that place bearing upon telephone suits, while in some form the question had figured in every Eastern court. It was thought that in Columbus they could get a perfectly fair and impartial tribunal, and a forum where there was no preconceived opinion in regard to the matter. Attorney General Garland had never mentioned the Bell or Pan-Electric Company to witness until after his return from his vacation in October, when witness introduced the subject to him, having seen it mentioned in the public press. Witness did not know that Mr. Garland had any interest in the Pan-Electric or any other telephone company until he saw the newspaper publications.

The Right Hon. William E. Forster, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland under the previous Gladstone Ministry, is dead. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Forster was 68 years of age. When Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the opposition in 1875, Mr. Forster declined to become the leader of the Liberal party, and the Marquis of Hartington was chosen. Nov. 13, 1875, Mr. Forster was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen. He married in 1850 the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D. D., head master of Rugby School.

Two Western railroads report the following earnings for the month of March: Chicago & Northwestern, \$1,988,900, an increase over the same month last year of \$2,400; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, \$517,000, an increase of \$57,800.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the tax on tobacco intended for export is constitutional.

SENATOR LOGAN'S army bill was again discussed in the Senate on the 5th inst. Mr. Cockrell spoke in opposition to the bill. There was, he said, ample power to protect our institutions without a single regular soldier. Our foreign wars had been fought by volunteers; our civil war—the greatest war in history—had been fought by volunteers. The people of this republic could successfully resist the combined nations of the earth. Mr. Logan spoke at considerable length in further explanation of the details of the bill, and in reply to criticisms made against it. He believed fully in relying on the citizens in time of trouble, and whenever a large army was wanted, he said citizens would be effective had to be organized. Mr. George reported in the Senate unfavorably, a bill from the Committee on Territories to enable the Northwest Trading Company to purchase certain lands in Alaska, indefinite postponement was recommended. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Caleb W. West, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Utah; Edward R. Fogg, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Beatrice, Neb. Consuls—Louis D. Briland, of Pennsylvania, at Kingston, Jamaica; L. J. Dupre, of Alabama, at San Salvador; J. Cecil Leake, of Louisiana, at Tampico; H. Sawyer, of Connecticut, at Trinidad. Postmasters—M. Weisnauel, at Naperville, Ill.; Herndon C. Travers, Rockdale, Tex.; J. H. Woodman, Northville, Mich.; Clayton Collins, Homer, Mich.; John H. Seddon, Des Moines, Iowa; Shannon Clements, Bucyrus, O.; John W. Davis, New Richmond, Ohio; Eugene C. Wilson, Clay Center, Kan.; George W. Clark, Lyons, Kan.; W. H. L. Peperill, Concordia, Kan.; Henry C. Hunt, Delavan, Wis.; Samuel Chamberlain, Waukegan, Wis.; Wesley E. Hughes, Fresno City, Cal.; James Tyson, Placerville, Cal.; John McCann, Martinez, Cal.; G. J. Evans, Hastings, Neb.; Frank Abt, Lead City, Dakota. The Senate confirmed William T. Trenholm as Comptroller of the Currency. The House to the Representatives passed the Mexican Pension Bill by 158 to 68, as also bills for public buildings at Duluth and San Antonio, Tex. Mr. O'Hara, the colored member from North Carolina, introduced a resolution for an investigation of the massacre of negroes at Carrollton, Miss. Among the new bills introduced in the House was one providing for the reduction of letter postage to one and a half cents per ounce. Representative Herbert introduced a resolution to appropriate \$300,000 to be immediately available to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the purchase and distribution of subsistence stores and other necessary articles to aid in the relief of destitute persons in the overworked districts of Alabama.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	4.50	@ 6.25
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.90
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	.95	@ .97
No. 2 Red.	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2.	.46	@ .47
OATS—White.	.43	@ .46
PORK—Mess.	10.50	@ 11.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	6.00	@ 6.50
Good Shipping.	4.50	@ 5.25
Common.	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	4.25	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Extra Spring.	4.75	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.78 1/2	@ .79
CORN—No. 2.	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2.	.30	@ .35
BUTTER—Chicago Creamery.	.29	@ .31
CHEESE—Full Cream.	.29	@ .34
Skimmed Flats.	.05	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh.	.10 1/2	@ .11 1/2
POTATOES—(choice, per bu.)	.50	@ .53
PORK—Mess.	9.00	@ 9.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Cash.	.70	@ .80
CORN—No. 2.	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2.	.31	@ .32
RYE—No. 1.	.64	@ .63
PORK—New Mess.	9.00	@ 9.50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.88	@ .90
CORN—Mixed.	.33	@ .34
OATS—Mixed.	.33	@ .34
PORK—New Mess.	9.75	@ 10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2.	.38 1/2	@ .37 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	.35	@ .36
PORK—Mess.	9.0	@ 10.00
LIVE HOGS.	4.25	@ 4.75
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.	4.50	@ 6.00
HOGS.	3.50	@ 4.50
SHEEP.	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	.88	@ .89 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.33	@ .40
OATS—No. 2.	.33 1/2	@ .35 1/2
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE.	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS.	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP.	3.00	@ 3.51
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.85	@ .87
CORN—No. 2.	.24	@ .36
OATS—No. 2.	.33 1/2	@ .36
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.	5.55	@ 5.75
Fair.	4.75	@ 5.25
Common.	3.75	@ 4.50
HOGS.	4.50	@ 5.10
SHEEP.	4.50	@ 5.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.	.63	@ .64
CORN—Yellow.	.41	@ .42
CATTLE.	5.00	@ 5.75