

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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## NEWS CONDENSED.

### Concise Record of the Week.

#### EASTERN.

A train on the Fitchburg Railroad jumped the track near West Deerfield, Mass., the cars tumbling down an embankment 200 feet in height, some of them falling into the river. Reports from the scene of the wreck state that thirteen bodies had been recovered, but it was feared others were swept down the stream. Several persons have died of their injuries, and of the fifty or more wounded, some will not survive.

After eating dinner at Erie, Pa., the family of Henry McLaughlin were seized with convulsions, and the father, mother, and one child cannot recover. It is evident that poison was administered, but by whom is not known.

The failure of Roger Brothers, of Bristol, Pa., proprietors of very extensive flouring mills, is announced. Their liabilities are over \$20,000. Assets unknown.

In the railway wreck at Deerfield, Massachusetts, several lives were saved through the heroism of Henry C. Couillard, of Charlemont, who was being taken to jail for selling liquor. The railroad authorities have started a movement for his pardon.

Ex-Alderman William H. Miller, of New York, gave \$50,000 bail and was released from jail. It is expected that he will "squeal" upon Alderman Jachne and others interested in the Broadway railway franchise, in which case they can not hope to escape conviction.

The Hon. John Welsh, Minister to England under the Hayes administration, died at Philadelphia last week.

#### WESTERN.

Mrs. Grindal, residing on a farm near Eau Claire, Wisconsin, gave birth to four healthy male babes.

At Chariton, Iowa, an old man named Charles Archibald was beaten to death with a soldering-iron. Thomas Kelley and wife were arrested for the crime, on overwhelming evidence. In a tin can in Kelley's coal-shed was found \$1,230, which is believed to have been the object of the murder.

After listening to a number of speeches at a meeting in front of the City Hall, a large body of East St. Louis strikers marched to the railway yards with the avowed determination of making every man on duty quit work. Most of the engineers, firemen, and freight handlers obeyed without opposition. Sheriff's deputies, with drawn revolvers, were hooted at, pushed aside, and in some cases disarmed. Finally a few determined men with loaded Winchesters overawed the strikers, and they withdrew.

The steam-yacht Welcome arrived in Chicago the other day with clearance papers direct from Mobile, the trip having been made via the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.

The Gem City Flouring Mills at Quincy, Ill., were burned, the loss reaching \$200,000. Fire also swept away the iron works at Florence, Wis., entailing a loss of \$50,000.

Robert J. Phillips, colored, who a year ago killed his wife, to whom he had been married three months, was hanged at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 8th inst. The murder was the result of jealousy.

A postal car on the Lake Shore Road was burned at Oak Harbor, Ohio. It contained Western mail matter for all points east of Toledo. The body of a young married woman, which was being taken to New York State for interment, was cremated in the blazing car.

The Court House at Carroll, Iowa, was destroyed by fire, but the records were saved.

Charles Pennor, foreman of the hook and ladder company at Battle Creek, Mich., was arrested for incendiaryism, and confessed to an attempt to fire the shops of Nichols, Shepard & Co.

The Federal officials at San Francisco wire in a telegram to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that unusual indulgence was extended to the Chinese Embassy, which landed at that port; that no courtesy was shown, and that no complaints were made by the envoy.

#### SOUTHERN.

Dr. Brinton H. Warner, of Baltimore, Md., who was bitten by a dog Christmas Day, died last week of hydrophobia.

Fire in the Central Railroad warehouse at Savannah, Ga., consumed forty-five carloads of corn and damaged 300 bales of cotton.

Ex-Alderman William H. Miller, of New York, was arrested in Florida in connection with the famous bribery cases in the city named. Miller is a Republican, and represented the Ninth Ward in 1884.

Three members of a surveying party were drowned while crossing the New River at Sunnyside, W. Va., by the upsetting of a boat.

On account of the strange order of Judge McKay, of the United States Court, Atlanta, Ga., in postponing certain railroad damage suits, the attorney in the case commenced proceedings looking to adjudging him insane.

#### WASHINGTON.

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 Romeis.

Solicitor General Goode testified before the Pan-Electric Investigating Committee at Washington, on cross-examination, that he was not aware of using any undue or unusual haste in ordering the suit against the Bell Company. If he had known of the Attorney General's connection with the Pan-Electric Company, and an application for a suit had

been made, his action would have been the same as it was. When asked if it had not occurred to him that it was late in the day to charge fraud against the Bell patents, witness replied: "No; and I want to say further that I did not know that the Bell Company was hedged about with such divinity that it could not be brought into court like other companies. There is one point I desire to make clear, and that is that the Attorney General had no more to do with the institution of this suit than any member of the committee." Witness admitted that he could not recall a single case where a patent suit had been ordered without reference of the papers to the Interior Department, but the practice, he said, was merely one of courtesy. The witness said he had directed the discontinuance of the Memphis suit because he knew it would be agreeable to the President.

The House Committee on Coinage has voted to report favorably a bill for the establishment of a sub-treasury at Louisville.

The Secretary of the Interior has revoked the order of Commissioner Sparks of the General Land Office of April 3, 1885, suspending final action upon entries upon the public lands.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Commissioner of Railroads, testified before the Tele-Phone Investigating Committee that the idea of using official influence to further the interests of the company had never been thought of by his associates. He had never heard until now that Senators Garland and Harris had written professional opinions touching the validity of the patents. He saw now that the opinions of the associates as to the value of the Rogers patent were highly extravagant. Witness remembered that a suit before Judge Baxter was not regarded as particularly advisable, because he was said to be hostile and antagonistic to Senator Harris.

The office of Public Printer, now filled by S. P. Rounds of Illinois, has been more eagerly sought by Democrats than any other one place in Washington. Mr. Rounds' four years' term expires this month. To a Congressman who was pressing a friend the other day, says a Washington dispatch, the President impatiently announced that he had about made up his mind to make no change in the Government Printing Office until after the adjournment of Congress. "I know that Mr. Rounds' time has about expired," said the President, "but he seems to know how to run a printing office, and I will make no experiments during the middle of a session."

Before the House Telephone Investigating Committee Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington Post, said he had, in a spasm of generosity, offered to buy Senator Vest's Pan-Electric stock at what he paid for it. The latter finally declined to sell, as he considered the newspaper claim unjust, and would not yield to it. Witness had been offered some of the stock to publish Dr. Rogers' poetry, but thought both the poetry and stock bad.

The rupture between Secretary Lamar and Commissioner Sparks is said to be so complete that one on the other must go.

#### POLITICAL.

The annual State election in Rhode Island resulted in the success of the Republican ticket, which is mainly made up of the present officers. An amendment to the Constitution providing for prohibition was also successful. This latter feature of the voting made the election extraordinarily exciting.

At the municipal election in Dallas, Texas, on the heaviest vote ever polled, the Knights of Labor made a clean sweep, every candidate supported by them being elected by majorities ranging from 600 to 1,000. The result was a great surprise. Dallas is the point at which the big public meetings about a month ago started in Texas to denounce the strike and uphold and endorse the attitude of the railroad companies, which was done by the Merchants' Exchange, and many other meetings in the State followed the example. At Fort Worth the candidates of the Knights of Labor were also elected to a man. Henry C. Krump, Republican, was elected Mayor of Kansas City, while the Democrats obtained control of all the remaining offices.

Joseph Pulitzer has resigned his seat in Congress, from New York, as his newspaper, the *World*, demands his whole attention.

At Effingham, Ill., Mrs. H. B. Kepley ran against her husband for School Trustee and "knocked him out," receiving a majority of twelve votes.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor of Texas has withdrawn from Fort Worth all the militia used in suppressing the railroad strike, except two companies of rangers. A St. Louis dispatch of the 7th inst says: "It is reported that the locomotive engineers contemplate taking a hand in the Missouri Pacific strike. The Knights' executive have issued an address to the working men of the world denunciatory of the doings of Mr. Gould. No attempts to prevent the movements of trains are reported, but the strike of the Bridge and Tunnel Company's men at St. Louis has had a bad effect upon the business of that concern. H. M. Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific Railway, telegraphed Jay Gould that 258 trains were moving on the various lines, and that seventy-six more were ready to start.

The Grand Jury of Essex County, Canada, has indicted Sol White, M. P., for an aggravated assault on an old farmer.

Buenos Ayres advises are to the effect that the revolutionists have been completely defeated and have terminated their campaign.

In order to Germanize the children in the Polish provinces, the landing has passed a bill providing for compulsory attendance at the evening schools.

"I think the railroad managers are making a big mistake in the course they are pursuing," said Mr. Powderly, in an interview at Scranton, Pa. "Suppose Mr. Hoxie does succeed in crushing out the Knights of Labor in that section? It will avail but little. The men that are trodden under will never forget it, and would be likely to repay him in the future should the opportunity present itself. Then, the men they have are not organized, and care nothing for the railroad com-

pany. They will be apt to fall out at any time, or finally become members of our order. I repeat, the railroad managers would have been wise to accept the terms offered two weeks ago."

The House Committee on Commerce has instructed Representative Dunham to report favorably his bill to authorize the President to appoint inspectors of live stock, dressed meats, and hog products intended for foreign shipment, to a number not exceeding fifteen for any customs district.

The April report of the Department of Agriculture showed a decrease of 5 per cent from last year in the acreage of winter wheat, Illinois leading in the decrease.

Everything was quiet at East St. Louis on the 12th inst. Seventeen companies of Illinois State troops, under command of Gen. Reece, covered all strategic points in the city. The funeral of the victims of the recent tragedy occurred on Sunday, and was attended by 1,500 Knights of Labor, Knights of Honor, and other organizations. At Parsons, Kan., and Fort Worth, Tex., several strikers were arrested, and there was more or less excitement. The troubles on the Union Pacific at Omaha were adjusted, and the men will hereafter be paid by the trip system. The freight railroads on the Mobile and Ohio Road struck for \$55 for twenty-six trips of one hundred miles each. The members of the paid fire department of Philadelphia have decided to join the Knights of Labor, in the hope of securing an increase of compensation. At Sedalia, Mo., a woman shot at a Deputy Sheriff who was doing guard duty at the Missouri Pacific shops. Many telegrams from Knights of Labor have been received in Washington, asking for speedy action on the Curtin resolution for a Congressional investigation into the Southwestern strikes. T. V. Powderly has written to Congressman O'Neill that the labor arbitration bill is the best that could have been passed, although it will not be the means of settling all disputes between capital and labor. A New York dispatch says the Vanderbilts, Astors, and Gould are closely guarded by private detectives against cranks. The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor at St. Louis sent the following telegram to Jay Gould:

"To Jay Gould, New York:

"The following advertisement appeared in many of the leading papers of the 7th inst., dated from the office of the agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company:

"Ten good men from here are wanted as Deputy Marshals at East St. Louis to protect Louisville and Nashville employees. Five dollars a day and board will be paid. Also a number of platform men can be given employment. Only men who have plenty of grit and mean business need apply. Apply at once to

T. S. GENUNG, agent.

"How well this advertisement has been answered is seen by their work in East St. Louis. Six men and one woman were injured by those who had plenty of grit and meant business." By your actions in refusing the peaceful negotiations solicited by the Board of Arbitration you and you alone must be held responsible by the world for the lives of these innocent people."

#### FOREIGN.

A movement has been started in Germany to adopt a system of legal education similar to that in vogue in Great Britain.

Mr. Gladstone's long-expected plan for home rule in Ireland is at last before the world. Amid scenes of excitement, such as have been rarely witnessed, the "grand old man" laid his measure before the British House of Commons on the 8th inst. Its foundation may be described in his own words: "The main-spring of the law in England is felt to be English; in Scotland to be Scotch; but in Ireland it is not felt to be Irish." That mainspring he announces to be a Parliament in Dublin "for the conduct of business both legislative and administrative." In detail, the Parliament, should the scheme be carried, will consist of two orders sitting and voting together, except when they may disagree, each order to have a veto on the legislative action of the other for a period of three years, or until dissolution. The first order is to consist of the twenty-eight representative Peers of Ireland—all Tories, by the way—should they choose to sit in the new Irish Parliament, and seventy-five members elected by ratepayers taxed on an assessment of \$125. The second order will consist of 206 members elected on the present Irish franchise. The duration of the Parliament will be five years. It will have no power to establish or endow any religious sect, to interfere with the prerogatives of the Crown in army or navy affairs, or with the foreign or colonial policy of Great Britain. Its prerogatives are to be purely local, such as the passage of laws affecting trade and navigation, weights and measures, local taxation, and postal arrangements. It does not contemplate such relations between Ireland and Great Britain as exist between one of our States and the General Government. Mr. Gladstone says: "As Ireland is to have a domestic Legislature, it will therefore be impossible for the Irish representatives to come here," meaning that there will be no Irish membership in the House of Commons, leaving Ireland in the condition Illinois would be if it had no representative in Congress, free to regulate its local affairs, but having no voice in national. Other details of the bill provide that the office of Viceroy shall continue, but be made non-political, while the control of the constabulary remains, for some time at least, as at present, which will not be very palatable to the radical Home Rulers. The fiscal unity of the empire is to be preserved, but the revenue from customs and excise duties is to be held for the discharge of Irish obligations. The general power of imposing taxes is also vested in the Legislature.

The famous Cock Tavern, in Fleet street, London, is to be demolished. The Army and Navy Gazette says that much uneasiness is felt among the European officials in India in consequence of the existence of Brahmin plots against the English regime. The newly appointed British Minister to China, Mr. Walsham, has been directed to concede the claims of China to Upper Burma, now in dispute, in return for concessions to English capitalists and contractors in respect to the construction of railways to central points in China and the building of Chinese fortifications.

## LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The House Committee on Territories has agreed to report favorably a bill to provide for the organization of Indian Territory and the Public-Land Strip into the Territory of Oklahoma. The bill provides that nothing in it shall be so construed as to disturb the existing property or treaty rights of the Indians, and that the Public-Land Strip shall be opened to settlement under the provisions of the homestead laws only. The President is authorized to appoint a commission to deal with the Indians.

Jay Gould states that H. M. Hoxie has full powers touching the trouble on the Southwest system, and that he will enter into no further negotiations for the settlement of a strike which, he says, is now a thing of the past. The Central Labor Union at New York adopted a preamble calling Jay Gould "an arch-enemy of the republic," and saying that "it is the intention and purpose of the great enemy of the American people to destroy all labor organizations." They adopted, also, resolutions denouncing Jay Gould and his minions for their refusal to treat with the representatives of the workingmen of the Missouri Pacific, and holding him and his representatives responsible for every act of violence.

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Mr. Blair introduced a bill to provide for all letter-carriers, and that their salaries shall not be reduced by reason of the decrease in the number of labor.

At the inquest on the victims of the East St. Louis embezzlement, evidence was given to the effect that no attack had been made on the deputies when they began firing. The deputies who did the shooting were released at St. Louis under writs of habeas corpus, but were rearrested and held to await requisitions from the Governor of Illinois. Numbers of coal miners in St. Clair and Madison Counties, Illinois, have abandoned their work, and say they will not resume operations until the railway strike is settled.

Sir Thaddeus Fairbanks, inventor of the Fairbanks scale, died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in his 90th year. Mr. Fairbanks was born in Dedham, Mass., and emigrated to St. Johnsbury, Vt., when 15 years old. After working in a saw and grist mill he started an iron foundry in 1823, making newly invented styles of cooking stoves and cast-iron plows, the first iron plowshares ever made. He invented, in succession, a hemp-dresser, a steam-heating apparatus, an arrangement of refrigerators which has everywhere been adopted, and finally the famous scale. For the last invention he was made a Knight of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph by the Emperor of Austria in 1873.

Mr. Fairbanks' bill was placed before the Senate on the 8th inst., and Mr. Voorhees spoke in advocacy of his amendment, which consists of an enabling act for the admission of Montana Territory, but the amendment was voted down by a party vote—yeas 19, nays 23—the Democrats voting in the affirmative, the Republicans in the negative. The Senate passed a bill granting to the Kansas and Arkansas Railway Company right of way through Indian Territory, and the House measure to erect a building in Washington for the Congressional Library at a cost of nearly \$3,000,000. By a vote of yeas 84 to nays 23 the House of Representatives defeated the amendment offered by Mr. Dibble of South Carolina, suspending the further coining of silver under the Bland Act. After July 1, 1885, the House also defeated the free coinage bill by a vote—yeas 120 to nays 133. The Judiciary Committee authorized Mr. Culbertson to report his bill relating to captured and abandoned property, involving over \$10,000,000, with the recommendation that it be passed.

The bill to admit Washington Territory was placed before the Senate on the 9th inst., the pending question being on the proposed amendment of Senator Eustis limiting the right of suffrage in the proposed new State to qualified male electors only. After a somewhat protracted debate the amendment was rejected—yeas 12, nays 25. The yeas were: Messrs. Beck, Berry, Coke, Eustis, Gorman, Gray, Ingalls, Jackson, Maxey, Pugh, Saulsbury, and Walhalla. Among the Senators voting against Mr. Eustis' amendment was Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill for the appointment of a board of arbitration to settle differences between railroad companies and their employees. George Hearst was sworn in as Senator from California. The following nominations were sent to the Senate by the President: Lawrence Harrington to be appraiser of merchandise for the port of St. Louis, Mo.; William H. Walker of Michigan to be a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners. In the House of Representatives Mr. Forney of Alabama, asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution making an appropriation for the relief of sufferers from the floods in Alabama. The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. Several bills were agreed to, when the committee ran against a snag in the shape of a bill directing the Quartermaster General to settle with the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company of Tennessee. The amount involved in the bill is \$246,000, and a long discussion ensued upon the measure, but no action was taken.

The bill authorizing the formation of a new State to be composed of parts Washington and Idaho Territories, to be known as the State of Washington, passed the Senate on the 10th inst. by a vote of 30 to 13. Senators Butler, S. C.; George, Miss.; Jones, Ark.; and Morgan, Ala., voted with the Republicans in the affirmative. Senator Hearst, Cal., cast his first vote with his party in the negative. The President sent fifty appointments to the Senate. They include the successors of "suspended" officials whose terms have expired since their names were originally presented. They are now seen to fill "vacancies." The House passed a bill authorizing the establishment of sixteen new life-saving stations. Bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges as follows: Across the Mississippi River near Alton, Ill.; across the west channel of the Detroit River, to connect Belle Isle Park with the mainland; across the Tennessee River, by the Nashville, Jackson and Memphis Railroad Company; across the Mississippi near Keokuk, Iowa; across the Illinois and Des Moines, by the New York and Council Bluffs Railroad Company; over Bayou Barnard, Mississippi; across Red River at some accessible point between Prescott, Wis., and Taylor's Falls, Minn.; across the Mississippi at Winona, Minn.; across the Missouri at St. Joseph, Mo.; across the Missouri at Council Bluff, Mo.; across the Missouri at Saline City, Mo.; across the Kansas by the Interstate Rapid Transit Company; across the Missouri in Clay or Jackson Counties, Missouri; across the Yellow Stone above St. Charles, Mo.; across the Red Wing, Minn.; across the Mississippi near Atchison, Kan.; across the Missouri near Tipton, Tenn.; across the Tennessee near