

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The village of East Lee, Mass., was inundated by the giving away of a dam at Mountain Lake. Eleven persons were drowned, and several factories were wrecked, including two paper-mills.

The explosion of a lamp caused a fire which destroyed the Merchant Mill, valued at \$150,000, at Harrisburg, Pa. The insurance aggregates \$40,000.

The rifle and sewing machine firm of E. Remington & Sons, at Ilion, N. Y., has placed its affairs in the hands of receivers.

The new business building at New York, erected on the site of the old Theater Comique, was partially gutted by fire, several firms losing large amounts. The police estimate the total loss at \$100,000, but others place it as high as \$750,000.

The Grant monument fund in New York now aggregates \$120,648.

Near Garland, Warren County, Pa., it is claimed that gold has been found in paying quantities.

The stove foundry of Sherman S. Rogers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., employing 500 men, has shut down because of labor agitations.

By the burning of a railroad boarding-house near the famous Kinzua viaduct, in Pennsylvania, six Italian laborers lost their lives and two others were seriously scorched.

The suit of Janeway & Co., of New Brunswick, N. J., against the Pennsylvania Railroad for \$200,000 damages resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$179,806 for loss of both property and trade. The suit was a result of the collision at New Brunswick of an oil and a freight train. The oil ignited and set fire to Janeway's paper factory, which was burned to the ground.

WESTERN.

Bishop Bedell and the city ministers of Cleveland, Ohio, are preparing to boycott the Sunday secular papers.

The furniture factory of A. H. Andrews & Co. was destroyed by fire; the loss will reach \$100,000.

Florus B. Plimpton, who has been on the editorial staff of the *Commercial Gazette* since 1860, died at Cincinnati of a complication of diseases.

The strike in the Lake Shore yards at Chicago was finally ended through a compromise, and all the switchmen resumed work energetically. It is understood that within sixty days the objectionable men will be transferred by the company to another field, of labor.

The Grand Jury at St. Louis indicted nine boycotting bakers, who are charged with conspiracy, blackmail, and robbery; nine Deputy Sheriffs for manslaughter in killing Thompson on the Mississippi bridge, and a commission merchant named Charles E. Horrman for selling bogus butter.

The master plasterers of St. Louis have agreed to pay \$3.75 per day for eight hours. The present rate is \$4.50 for ten hours.

A dispatch from San Francisco announced that the railway war had ended. The rates given were \$62.50 to Chicago and \$81.50 to New York, limited. While the war was in progress twenty-five car-loads of passengers left Kansas City every day.

Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, represents public sentiment in the Southwest as demanding that railway traffic be no longer disturbed by strikes. He holds that arbitration is better than the bayonet.

C. E. McChesney, Indian Agent at Cheyenne River, has served upon all the residents of Fort Pierre, Dakota, notice to close at once their trading establishments on the Sioux reservation and depart within thirty days. The village has 800 inhabitants, and the enforcement of the order will entail a loss of \$500,000. The square mile on which the squatters live was once sold by the Sioux chiefs to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, but Congress failed to ratify the sale.

SOUTHERN.

Bessemer steel was last week made at Chattanooga for the first time from North Carolina ore. The plant has a capacity of eighty-five tons per day.

Father A. J. Ryan, the Southern poet, died at Louisville from disease of the heart. He was born in Virginia in 1840, and served as chaplain in the Confederate army.

Erasmus Sheppard, on trial for robbery at New Orleans, made a statement to the jury to the effect that when he was twelve years of age he was employed as messenger in a counterfeiting establishment New Orleans, operated by a man who was recently Mayor of Galveston, who had with him as partners the then Mayor of New Orleans, city officials, Judges, the Chief of Police, and a man who now holds a judgeship in Baltimore. They turned out large quantities of Mexican coins and United States bills, which were put in circulation by the city banks. The descendants of these persons, Sheppard said, now occupy the highest social positions in the Crescent City.

William C. Nessen, a dry goods dealer in New Orleans, crazed by jealousy, shot his second wife through the right arm and took his own life. His daughter witnessed the tragedy.

Robert Fowler was hanged at Morganfield, Ky., for the murder of Miss Lydia Burnett, who had refused his hand in marriage.

The gallows at Fort Smith, Ark., was used for the seventy-first time in twelve years in the execution of James Wasson and Joseph Jackson for murders committed in the Indian Territory.

Henry Fryer, aged 68 years, while trimming a tree in a Baltimore park, fell, and his foot caught in the crook of a limb, where he hung until life was extinct.

WASHINGTON.

The special committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the labor difficulties in the Southwest commenced operations at Washington with the testimony of T. V. Powderly. He stated certain abuses along the Missouri Pacific Road in the way of exacts for a hospital fund; declared that nothing of a violent nature was ever counseled by the Knights of Labor, and thought he should soon be able to suggest legislative remedies for existing evils. Mr. Powderly said that the discharge of Hall was not the sole cause of the strike under investigation, and in proof of his statement he read the declaration of grievances published by the St. Louis Knights. Continuing, Mr. Powderly said:

What I was in the West I heard from the men of little means which I do not think the manager of the Missouri Pacific Railroad knows anything about. Along the Iron Mountain Railroad they have a system of taking 25 cents a month from the wages of a man who receives \$1 a day, and 50 cents from the wages of a man who receives \$2 a day, and so on in proportion, for what they call a hospital fund. Then the men claim that as soon as they are taken sick they are discharged, and are denied the right of entering the hospital. Then there are instances, which can be proved, where men have made contracts to buy land from the company on regular monthly installments and where, having paid all but the last installments, they were discharged from the employment of the company. In that section of the country it is different from the East.

Witness said that the men had asked in vain for redress, the General Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railway refusing to agree to a conference. Continuing, he said:

I am told, also, that along the Iron Mountain Railway, and along the other roads in parts of Texas, the superintendents and foremen are interested in the strike, and tell the men who are compelled to deal in the stores. The men must deal there, but they are reminded that it is to their interest to do so. If a murmur of complaint is to reach the ear of the President of the Company it must go through the Superintendent, and a man will be discharged as soon as he utters a word of complaint. The men whose money is invested in the railroad know nothing about this. In many places double prices are charged in these stores.

Mr. Powderly said that the committee would find proofs of all these things. The men complain, also, he said, that convicts are brought from the penitentiaries in Texas to work on the railroads, and that striped suits may be seen side by side with honest men engaged in track repairing.

William O. McDowell, a prominent member of the Knights of Labor, appeared as a witness before the Congressional Labor Committee at Washington, and explained the objects of the organization. These are, to use the witness' own words:

To elevate the members by helping them to educate themselves, by helping them to save that which the average workman has wasted upon bad habits, to lift them from the condition into which he has fallen through such habits, and make him thereafter an independent man; to give him a trade, instead of an employer; to so educate him by comparison of ideas and by discussing questions that help to educate that he is able to deal with and grasp the subjects which affect not only himself but his employer; that he will become a better workman, command better wages, and by co-operating with his employer help him to such profits that he will be able to pay better wages.

Mr. McDowell, being asked what was the original cause of the Southwestern strike, made a long statement, involving the difference between the principles of day work and piece work, and quoted Gould as saying that by making a change of that sort in the Western Union Telegraph Company he had effected a saving of 80 per cent. He added that the general cause of this strike and of recent strikes all over the country had been the successful strike on the horse-car lines in New York last February. That had commanded such universal public sympathy that workmen, whenever they had a grievance or wrong, joined together and made applications to form assemblies of Knights of Labor. This was so general that the order had increased more in the month of February last than it had in the prior eight years. As an additional reason he alleged the universal system of watering railroad stock, which made it necessary for railroad managers to screw down the rates of labor as much as possible.

The Secretary of the Knights of Labor, Frederick S. Turner, appeared as a witness before the House select committee at Washington, and testified that there were twenty-one District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor in the United States, with about 6,000 local assemblies. In these local assemblies there were from 10 to 3,000 members. The Knights of Labor had no political object, and did not seek to influence legislation. He had known of no such movement on their part. He knew nothing of the petitions to Congress for unlimited coinage purporting to come from Knights of Labor. He thought they could be traced to societies outside of and unconnected with the Knights of Labor. Mr. Turner described the interview which he and his colleague, Mr. Bailey, had had with Mr. Hoxie in St. Louis. He said that Hoxie's treatment of them was very discourteous; that he stated he would have no conversation with them as officers of the Knights of Labor, but that he would receive them as American citizens. They informed him that they did not desire to stand on their dignity, and were willing to talk with him as private citizens; that all they wanted was to have the trouble settled, peace restored, and the men set back to work. Mr. Turner said that the general organization had the right to approve or disapprove of strikes. The present strike had not been approved. Witness endorsed the arbitration plan suggested by the President in his message to Congress.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Pacific Roads has decided to report a bill providing for the annual payment to the Government of \$1,812,000 by the Union Pacific for seventy years.

POLITICAL.

There is a rumor that Gen. W. F. Rogers of Buffalo, a member of the last Congress, is to be appointed Public Printer in place of Mr. Rounds. Gen. Rogers is a practical printer and a successful man of business.

Both houses of the New York Legislature have passed a bill repealing the charter of the Broadway Surface Road.

Washington County, one of the largest in Georgia, has elected the Prohibition ticket by a majority of 224.

The majority report of the Payne Investigating Committee, recommending that the evidence adduced be certified to the President of the United States Senate, was adopted by the Ohio House by a strict party vote—61 to 33.

Washington telegram: "President Cleveland's message on the labor question is quite generally regarded here from a party point of view. Republican Senators and Representatives affect to see in it chiefly a bid for support of the Democratic party by workingmen. Democratic members of Congress say that it is unjust to assert that it was written with any partisan purpose in view, while they admit that it may be made an effective campaign document. Neither Republicans nor Democrats are disposed to find fault with the general tenor of Mr. Cleveland's recommendations. Senator Beck heartily endorses the message, and says he would like to see a labor commission consisting of Messrs. Thurman, McDonald, and Conkling, which he says would command respect everywhere and settle the labor question. The representatives of the Knights of Labor who have been attending the meetings of the House special committee commend the message but do not think it goes far enough. Mr. Powderly wants a Department of Labor established and Mr. McDowell wants such a department, and to have it given jurisdiction over ocean and interstate commerce."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Twenty-two servant girls at Tarrytown, N. Y., struck because their mistresses refused to advance their wages. Six thousand men in the sugar refineries of the Eastern District of Brooklyn have struck work. About a hundred employees of the Brunswick & Balkie Manufacturing Company, engaged in making billiard tables, struck at Cincinnati for a 20 per cent. increase in wages. In obedience to an order from the Knights of Labor 500 employees of the Missouri Car and Foundry Company at St. Louis have stopped work. A battle between strikers and police took place at the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company's works at Green Point, L. I., the officers using clubs and the mob staves and bricks. Several shots were fired. The Lake Shore dead-lock was unbroken yesterday (says a Chicago dispatch of April 23). Sheriff Hanchett sent out a posse of 300 men at noon, and they patrolled the grounds at Forty-third street during the afternoon. One attempt was made to get out an engine, but the strikers persuaded the engineer to run the engine back to the roundhouse, greatly to the delight of the 1,500 spectators on the ground. The deputy sheriffs had injunctions to serve on all the strikers restraining them from interfering with the company's property. They succeeded in serving the papers on eleven of the men. Five of the strikers were arrested on a warrant charging them with unlawfully trespassing on the company's property.

The case of the Maravillas Mining Company, in Mexico, against Andrew Tello, the claimant, has been decided in favor of the former. The litigation entailed costs amounting to \$500,000.

The business failures occurring throughout the country for the week numbered for the United States 169, and for Canada 25, or a total of 194, as compared with a total of 182 the previous week, and 215 the week previous to that.

Jay Gould says he is willing for Congress to adopt the voluntary arbitrary plan of settling difficulties. Congress thinks Mr. Gould is very kind in granting it this privilege.

FOREIGN.

Workmen excavating in Dublin beneath Christ Church Cathedral discovered a chapter house, which was buried in the ruins of the great fire in the thirteenth century. It contains carved effigies, coins, and tiles.

Galeote, the assassin of the Bishop of Madrid, says he did the killing to avenge his honor, and that God decreed the crime.

Lord Churchill thinks the chances for the land bill passing the British House of Commons are better than people are willing to admit.

The Turkish advanced posts attempted to surprise the Greeks, who had been erecting earthworks within the neutral line. They were repulsed by the Greeks, who pursued the Turks and captured two guns. The Greeks then occupied three positions within Turkish territory, which the Greek Government ordered them to evacuate. It is semi-officially stated that France will refuse to join the other Powers in the plan proposed by England to coerce Greece into disarming.

The watchmakers of Grammont, Belgium, having entered upon a strike, barricaded the bridges over the Deunder River and assailed the gendarmes with stones. A large number of the rioters were captured.

The Spanish Sanitary Council has authorized the general adoption of Dr. Ferran's practice of inoculation against cholera.

A collision between Orange and Catholic tugs occurred after the holding of a loyalist meeting at Glasgow. Later an Orange mob attacked a Catholic chapel, which was crowded with worshippers, and smashed the windows.

On the grounds of the projected international exposition at Paris will be erected an iron tower 334 feet high, to be surrounded by electric lights, visible for nearly two hundred miles. The scheme will require an outlay of \$1,000,000.

Queen Victoria and her daughter-in-law, the Princess of Wales, have come to an open rupture, owing to British intervention in the Turk-Grecian question. The King of Greece is brother to the Princess of Wales.

The total number of deaths which have resulted from the conflagration which recently devastated the town of Stry in Australia is 128. The Burgomaster estimates that it will cost \$1,200,000 to rebuild the burned houses. The loss on private property was \$900,000.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Union School building and contents at Manistee, Mich., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$45,000. Insurance on building, \$21,346, and on the library, furniture, fixtures, etc., \$8,450. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

At St. Louis last week United States Commissioner Edmund T. Allen sold under foreclosure of mortgage at public auction the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, the total price paid for the entire property being \$625,000. The committee appointed by the stock and bond holders to look after their interests were the only bidders, and the whole system, excepting the St. Joseph and St. Louis Branch, was purchased by them. W. E. Nesbitt, its President, purchased the latter road for \$1.

The coal operators of the St. Louis district have averted a strike of several thousand miners by granting an increase in wages to two and one-half cents per bushel. Thirty grinders employed in the Deere plow factory at Moline, Ill., walked out because the scale of 1884 was not restored.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended April 24 was \$30,052. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was \$162,988. The shipments of fractional silver coin since April 1 amount to \$299,738.

George E. Graham, the wife murderer, was taken from the jail at Springfield, Mo., by a mob of 300 men, and strung up to a tree. When the mob unlocked Graham's cell he greeted them with the remark: "You can hang me, but by G— you can't scare me." The whole affair was conducted very quietly.

A freight train on the Missouri Pacific Road was wrecked on a curve just outside of Kansas City, on account of the removal of spikes from the rails. The engineer was seriously injured, and the fireman and a brakeman were killed. Vice President Hoxie has offered a reward of \$2,500 for the arrest of the wreckers.

Geronimo's band recently attacked the ranches at Casita, Mexico, on the Sonora Railroad, and killed fifteen Mexicans. A company of soldiers pursued the Indians toward the Sierra Madres.

Greece has definitely decided to disarm. The combined fleet of the powers has departed from her waters, and her claims against Turkey are to be submitted to arbitration.

The cable reports the destruction by fire of three-fourths of the Austrian town of Lisko.

The postoffice appropriation bill was reported to the Senate on the 26th of April. Washington C. Whittemore (Tenn.), the successor of Judge Jackson, was sworn, and took his seat. Senator Van Wyk (Neb.) addressed the Senate in support of the interstate commerce bill. His speech was listened to with interest by the Senate.

Mr. Jay Gould and C. P. Mulligan had, he said, according to their own testimony, served on State Legislatures, the courts and Congress, unblushingly purchasing judges and legislators. Senator Blair (N. H.) addressed the Senate in support of his proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages. In the course of his speech he said that it was less possible for the Republican party to remain permanently three-fourths for prohibition and one-fourth against it than it once was for the nation to remain permanently one-half slave and one-half free. W. T. Dowdall was nominated to fill the seat for Postmaster at Peoria, Illinois. In the House of Representatives Mr. Springer introduced a bill to establish a department of labor, with a commissioner and two assistants, the expense not to exceed \$100,000 per annum. The Committee on Pacific Railroads reported to the House the bill formulated by the sub-committee providing for an extension of seventy years of the bonded debt of the Pacific Railroads to the Government. The bill makes provision for the payments of the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads to the Government after the following plan: To the present debt is added the interest that would accrue during the lifetime (eleven years) of the existing bonds, assuming that no further payments are made by the companies, and the total debt is divided into 140 equal payments, which are represented by a series of bonds falling due semi-annually, the last bond maturing twenty years after issue. The average annual payments by the companies would reach nearly \$4,000,000, which, it is estimated, would amount to a sum greater than the principal of the debt before the existing bonds would mature.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES..... \$4.50 @ 6.25
HOGS..... 4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White..... .94 @ .96
No. 2 Red..... .91 @ .92 1/2

CORN—No. 2..... .45 @ .47
OATS—Western..... .34 @ .47
PORK—Mess..... 10.50 @ 11.00

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers..... 6.00 @ 6.25
Good Shipping..... 5.00 @ 5.50

Common..... 4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades..... 4.00 @ 4.75

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