

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Inspector Byrnes arrested thirty boycotters, at New York, for interfering with the business of Messrs. Cavanagh, Sandford & Co., manufacturing clothiers. The warrants on which the boycotters were arrested were issued by Recorder Smyth.

General Butler, a famous trotting horse, died at New York last week. He contested the race with Cooley in Chicago, Sept. 22, 1866, when Wm. McKeever, the driver of Butler, was killed by some person who had speculated largely in pools on Cooley's winning.

H. H. Richardson, the famous architect, died at Boston last week.

The Baltimore and Ohio has finished its line to Chester, Pa., will connect with the Reading, establish a line to New York via the Jersey Central, and begin business shortly.

Three boot and shoe factories and an hotel at Natick, Mass., were destroyed by fire, the loss reaching \$50,000.

A petition is in circulation in New York asking for the pardon of James D. Fish, ex-President of the Marine Bank. It is said to have been signed by over nine hundred business men.

WESTERN.

An unparalleled crime is reported from Seward County, Kansas. The wife of a farmer named Jacob Freimuth was assaulted and murdered by Fritz Rupin, a half-witted German, who has been for some time enjoying the hospitality of the Freimuths, being homeless and without friends. During the absence of Mr. Freimuth Rupin assaulted his benefactor's wife, then bound her hand and foot, and cut her throat from ear to ear. He then secured an old rusty hoe, and while the woman was yet writhing in the death-struggle he disembowled her with the blunt instrument. Mrs. Freimuth was enciente, and when discovered the unborn babe lay a few feet from the body of the mother, cut in two. When Mr. Freimuth returned and discovered the mutilated body of his wife he became a raving maniac. A neighbor in that sparsely settled region who happened to be passing by found him wild with frenzy, but dared not approach for fear of his personal safety. He rode rapidly to a settlement some eight miles distant and told the terrible tale. A party was at once organized and they returned to the scene of the outrage and found Freimuth writhing in his own blood. He had killed himself with a shotgun. A grave was dug, and the remains of the unfortunate people were buried. The posse then scoured the country for the murderer, and found him in a small ravine several miles from the scene of his crime, near the Cimarron River. A fractious horse was secured and saddled. One end of a long lariat was fastened around his neck and the other extremity was attached to the pommel of the saddle. The horse was then started, and amid the shouting of the men and crack of revolvers and rifles the frightened animal tore madly away. After a run of nearly five miles the beast fell exhausted and the lifeless body of the murderer was loosened as soon as the men came up. His head was almost severed from his body. The body was left lying on the prairie, uncovered.

The Union Pacific Road will at once begin the erection of a union depot at Omaha, to cost \$400,000. A large freight house will also be built.

The explosion of a lard tank in the packing-house of Tobey & Booth, Chicago, caused the death of one man and the wounding of two others.

George E. Graham, the Missouri wife-murderer, was buried in the potter's field at Springfield. Mrs. Molloy has gone to Boli-var to attend Cora Lee, who is about to become a mother.

All the planing mills at Milwaukee, save two, shut down in preference to paying ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

A heavy burden of real estate caused the suspension of the Bank of Marietta, in Ohio, with deposits in excess of \$100,000.

At the Ohio G. A. R. encampment at Cleveland, Col. A. L. Conger, of Akron, was elected Department Commander, and Rutherford B. Hayes was chosen delegate to the National Convention.

A loss of \$750,000 was the result of a fire, at San Francisco, in the furniture store of L. & E. Emanuel and the publishing establishment of A. L. Bancroft & Co. A spectator was killed by a falling wall.

The business portion of Keystone, Iowa, was entirely swept away by fire. The losses aggregate \$55,000, with insurance of \$26,000.

C. F. Robertson, Episcopal Bishop of Missouri, died in St. Louis from a complication of diseases.

United States troops are driving out of the Indian Territory large herds of cattle recently transferred there from Texas.

The assignees of the Bank of Marietta, Ohio, find \$9,000 in cash and \$10,000 in personal property and notes to pay claims of \$120,000. The concern owns 12,000 acres of wild land in West Virginia.

SOUTHERN.

The Mississippi levee has broken at Austin, Miss., causing the inundation of at least two counties in the State.

Capt. Alfred H. Brotherton, of the brig O. B. Stillman, was convicted at Baltimore of conspiracy to wreck the vessel.

Many survivors of the steamer Sultana horror held a reunion at Toledo, Ohio, last week. Near Memphis, on the morning of

the 27th of April, 1865, the boilers of the vessel exploded, and 2,141 persons perished.

The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific Company for the month of March were \$858,116; the operating expenses \$449,055, and the net earnings \$409,061.

The capital of Alabama was beautifully decorated on the 28th ult. in honor of Jefferson Davis, who delivered an address to a vast multitude in aid of the Confederate soldiers' monument about to be erected. From the dome of the State-house floated the national flag. The orator was escorted to the grounds by a procession half a mile in length, and greeted by military salutes.

A mysterious and fatal disease has broken out in Rowelsburg, W. Va., and physicians are powerless so far to save the lives of any attacked. The victims are first seized with a severe pain in the head and are dead within twelve hours. After death the bodies become spotted.

The corner-stone of the monument to be erected in honor of Alabama's Confederate soldiers was laid at Montgomery, Ala., on the 29th ult. The central figure of the occasion was Jeff Davis, who delivered the oration. The unhappy old man took occasion, as is his custom whenever such opportunities present themselves, to reaffirm his old doctrines of State rights and secession. Said he: "That the South did not anticipate, much less desire, war is shown by the absence of preparation for it, as well as by the efforts made to secure a peaceful separation. The successful party always hold the defeated responsible for the war, but when passion shall have subsided and reason shall have resumed her dominion, it must be decided that the General Government had no constitutional right to coerce a State, and that a State had the right to repel invasion. It was a national and constitutional right."

S. W. Floss & Co.'s notions and white goods establishment at Baltimore was gutted by fire, and adjoining buildings were badly damaged. The total losses will aggregate \$600,000, with insurance in excess of \$400,000.

Jeff Davis was given a grand ovation at Atlanta, Ga. He was greeted by thirty thousand people, the occasion being the unveiling of a statue of the late Senator Hill. Davis' trip from Atlanta to Savannah was a continuous ovation. At every station along the route crowds collected, and when stops were made Mr. Davis was called upon for a speech. Upon the arrival of the party at Savannah they were received by fifteen military companies and a vast concourse of enthusiastic citizens.

At Judsonia, Arkansas, many horses and cattle have been choked to death by inhalation of buffalo gnats.

Memphis dispatches state that the floods in the South along the Mississippi showed signs of abatement, but reports showed that plantations on both sides of the river had been overflowed already, and the crops destroyed. The levees in the vicinity of Helena, Arkansas, were patrolled day and night to prevent the negroes cutting holes through them.

WASHINGTON.

Prof. Bell and Gardner G. Hubbard testified in the Pan-Electric inquiry at Washington. It was brought out by their examination that the New York *World* article was prepared by Gen. Sypher for Prof. Bell, by Bell sent to Hubbard, and by Hubbard sent to President Forbes of the Bell Company. Prof. Bell furnished the committee with this note from Gen. Sypher to Bell, which covered the article:

DEAR SIR—I hand you herewith an authentic statement of facts compiled by my associate, Mr. E. N. Hill, which may interest you. The scheme to destroy your patents was tolerably well matured, and it remains to be seen whether this reform administration will lend itself to its consummation.

E. N. Hill is the Lawyer Hill who figured in the Warder-Stearley investigation. He is a Washington lobbyist.

The House Committee on Territories has ordered an adverse report on the Senate bill to admit the southern half of the Territory of Dakota into the Union of States. The report will not be made until action is taken on other bills regarding the admission of Dakota.

Gen. Sypher, an ex-Congressman from New Orleans, testified in the Pan-Electric investigation, and confirmed Professor Bell's statements that the New York *World* newspaper article was composed by E. N. Hill, a lawyer-lobbyist lately from Arkansas. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, testified that the first article concerning Attorney General Garland's connection with the Pan-Electric Company had been prepared by Major Clark, one of the *Tribune's* Washington correspondents. The *Tribune* had not said anything for the matter. T. C. Crawford, the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, testified that he obtained the facts on which he based his letter, printed in the *World* and headed "Loud Call for Mr. Goode," from a United States Senator. He declined to tell the Senator's name, without his consent. He had obtained the original history of the case from E. N. Hill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has voted to make a favorable report on a new Atlantic & Pacific Ship Railway bill as a substitute for the original ship bill. Jas. B. Eads and such others as may be associated with him are created a body corporate with the title of the Atlantic & Pacific Ship Railway Company, with power to issue capital stock and bonds not to exceed in the aggregate \$100,000,000. The United States will afford aid not to exceed the sum of \$7,500,000, under certain conditions specified in the bill.

Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger has been assigned to the command of the Department of Dakota, and Brigadier General J. H. Potter to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

In the telephone investigation at Washington, Speaker Carlisle testified that he was notified of his election as a director in the Rogers Telephone Company, and that \$100,000 in stock had been placed to his credit for such services as he might render. He replied that while he remained in Congress he would not be interested in any enterprise requiring legislative action.

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the 27th of April, 1865, the boilers of the vessel exploded, and 2,141 persons perished.

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

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	\$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	737,750,000
Bonds at 3 per cent.	165,775,300
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	210,000
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal.	\$1,20,65,62
Interest.	9,27,617
Total.	\$1,29,45,45

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal.	\$1,56,735
Interest.	20,34
Total.	\$1,76,879,031

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes.	\$346,738,51
Certificates of deposit.	1,11,000
Gold certificates.	1,122
Silver certificates.	10,733,111
Fractional currency (less \$8,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed).	6,95,7
Principal.	510,656,14
TOTAL DEBT.	\$1,76,879,031

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt.	\$1,4,037,847
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes.	2,307,706
Total.	\$1,000,000
Total.	\$8,23,7,706

TOTAL DEBT.	
Total debt less available cash items.	\$1,4,037,847
Net cash in the Treasury.	7,030,999
Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1866.	\$1,4,072,618
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1866.	1,47,992,235
Decrease of debt during April.	\$1,965,387

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.	
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Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.	
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.	\$84,715,225
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.	10,973,141
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.	11,15,000
Fractional currency.	15,343,347
Total available for reduction of the debt.	9,83

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.	1,46,3,1
Fractional silver coin.	\$28,831,482
Minor coin.	4,6,3,1
Total.	\$22,307,736

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Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.	
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U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.	
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Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.	
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Fractional currency.	
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