

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. MCLEWEN, PUBLISHER

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Ex-Alderman Jaehne, convicted of bribery in connection with the Broadway Surface Railroad, was sentenced at New York to State's Prison for nine years and ten months.

Mrs. Alice Pendleton, wife of the American Minister at Berlin, was thrown from her carriage in Central Park, New York, and killed.

Arthur Quartley, an American marine painter of some prominence, is dead.

Prof. Dwight has been elected President of Yale College, to succeed Noah Porter.

The Yale College corporation has voted to create a professorship of the Semitic language.

Louis Willet, alias Charles Crosby, was hanged in the jail at Kingston, N. Y., for the murder of Edwin Kelland Jan. 7, 1884.

For the quarter ending March the earnings of the New York Central Road aggregated \$7,342,300. After the payment of expenses, charges, and one per cent dividend, there is a deficit for the quarter amounting to \$234,443.

A wreck developed by the tides near Provincetown, Mass., is believed to be that of the British man-of-war Somerset, driven ashore in 1778, while chasing the French fleet.

Dr. Dio Lewis died at his home in Yonkers, N. Y., after an illness of two or three days, from erysipelas. He was 63 years old.

Keely's motor had another trial in Philadelphia before a number of scientists, and it was pronounced a success.

Stephen Pearl Andrews, a prominent abolitionist and spiritualist, and the father of the phonographic reportorial system in this country, died in New York, aged 74 years.

WESTERN.

Dispatches from Arizona state that the Apaches have broken up into small bands and are raiding the scattered white settlements in Southeastern Arizona.

There are over one hundred thousand head of cattle on the trail from Texas to Colorado. So severe has been the drought that vast herds can be heard tramping the dry ground at night and lowing for water.

More dynamite bombs have been captured in Chicago. While some boys were playing ball in the northwestern section of the city their ball rolled under the sidewalk, and, going after it, they discovered a bundle, the covering of which was an oilcloth table spread. Opening the bundle they found something which appeared like giant fire crackers. Police officers were summoned, who secured the bundle and took it to the station. Its contents were thirty dynamite bombs, one empty shell, two boxes of triple-force fulminating caps, and four one-hundred-feet coils of fuse. The bombs were of the blasting-cartridge pattern, and were very well made. The shell was one-and-a-half-inch gas-pipe, eight inches in length. A thread was cut into the interior surface of each end, and a plug of hard wood screwed into one end. The shell was then filled with dynamite, and the fuse attached. Heavy felt gun wadding was then packed in, and the bomb was complete.

Several anarchists are under arrest in St. Louis on a charge of having introduced, at an unlawful meeting, and urged the adoption of resolutions indorsing the murderous doings of the Chicago nihilists.

The testimony of Capt. Schaack, of the Chicago police force, before the Cook County Grand Jury, was of a startling nature. He said that he had witnesses by whom he could prove that "there was a well-laid plan to sack and burn certain districts in Chicago May 4. It would have been carried out but that the anarchists lacked nerve and were unprepared for the vigorous action of the police. Men were told off to set fire to certain houses in the northwestern portion of the city, and others were told off to throw bombs into the police stations, while others were to use bombs at the meeting if the police attempted to disperse it. The houses to be burned in the northwestern section of the city were to be selected indiscriminately. The purpose of the burning was to attract the attention of the police to that section, and to draw them away from the main points of attack, the Haymarket square and the police stations. The early dispersal of the crowd in the square, the premature throwing of the bomb, for it was premature, and the determined resistance of the police frightened the would-be incendiaries and those who were to attack the police barracks in detail."

SOUTHERN.

In the Superior Court at Chicago John B. Jeffery, President of the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, confessed judgment on obligations amounting to over \$100,000.

The cottage of Mrs. Thomas Mooney, near Akron, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, her four children perishing in the flames. Thomas Mooney, aged 60, in attempting to rescue the little ones, was fatally burned, and five other persons received slight injuries. It is feared that the mother has lost her reason.

In a quarrel over a step-ladder at Apple Grove, W. Va., James Guerin, aged nineteen, crushed in the head of Mrs. Thomas, his aunt, with a stone, and the young murderer was then riddled with shot by his cousin, Eliza Thomas, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Guerin's victim.

A boat containing Sam Johnson, his wife, daughter, W. Hall, and two negroes, struck a rock near Knoxville, Tenn., and sunk. Johnson escaped, but the others were drowned.

A jury in the Circuit Court at Louisville has given a verdict for \$10,000 insurance on the life of John B. F. Davis, of Harrodsburg, who shot himself dead in his stable.

Mr. P. L. Cable, formerly President of the Rock Island Railroad, and also of the Canada Southern Railway, died at his ranch near San Antonio, Texas, aged 68 years. He was worth over \$2,000,000.

WASHINGTON.

Attorney General Garland was again summoned before the telephone investigating committee at Washington last week. He testified that he had never expressed any opinion as to the proper method of Van Benthuyse's application to Mr. Brierson, but had purposely remained silent on the subject. He denied ever having visited Mr. Young at his rooms, and said that he did not believe that he had attended a Pan-Electric meeting after the Presidential election of 1884, certainly not since the inauguration. In reply to Mr. Ranney's question, "What did those four men want?" referring to the visit of Brierson and others to the department, witness said: "What they really wanted I don't know; what they said they wanted was: 'We want the name of the United States to test the Bell telephone patent.' I remarked in reply that I could not consider the application; that I was a stockholder and attorney for a rival company. Then there was a question or two about the procedure. I don't remember what they were. I was determined to cut the matter off, and I may have been a little abrupt I am afraid." Referring to Mr. Dana's testimony, who had said that the Attorney General should have protected his department against this suit that he should have smashed it—Mr. Garland said that it had been conceded on all sides that he had no proper authority to act in the matter because of his being a stockholder in a rival company, and his relationship to the country had not changed in his absence from July to October, when he found the action had been taken. The same disability existed as when he had declined to act in the first instance. If that same disability existed, then he put the question to Mr. Dana and the committee how he could have smashed the suit if he did not have the ability to institute it.

"Secretary Bayard," says a Washington dispatch, "has lost no time in negotiating with the British Minister for the protection of American fishermen on the coast of Canada. Consul Phelan has been ordered to Digby, to investigate the difficulties at that port. Meantime the Secretary expects American captains to observe every local regulation."

The President has appointed the following-named gentlemen members of the Board of Visitors to West Point for the present year: Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College; Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL. D., President of the University of North Carolina; Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, of New York; Gen. William H. Blair, of Pennsylvania; Gen. George B. Cosby, Adjutant General of California; Gen. Francis T. Nichols, of Louisiana; Col. Thomas C. McCrory, of Alabama.

The President has approved the bill providing for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects, to be pursued in the public schools of the District of Columbia, the Territories, etc.

The taking of evidence in the telephone inquiry at Washington has been brought to a close.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued the 137th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for \$4,000,000 of the three-per-cent loan of 1882, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest will be paid the 1st day of July, 1886, and that the interest will cease that day.

POLITICAL.

The Illinois Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Springfield on the 1st of September.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned on the 19th of May to Jan. 4 next, but none of the Democratic absentees put in an appearance.

The House Committee on Territories at Washington reached an informal agreement that the Senate bill providing for the admission of Southern Dakota as a State shall go upon the House calendar adversely reported, and that the Springer bill, providing an enabling act for the entire Territory, shall go upon the calendar favorably reported.

A dispatch from Cleveland cites a prominent Knight of Labor as saying that James G. Blaine, of Maine, is a member of the local assembly of Knights of Labor at Augusta.

N. D. Wallace, Democrat, has been elected to the vacant seat in Congress from the Second Louisiana District caused by the death of Michael Hahn, Republican.

John H. O'Neill has been named for Congress by the Democrats of the Second Indiana District.

The bill permitting women to practice law has been signed by the Governor of New York.

The Democratic State Convention for Iowa has been called for June 30 at Des Moines.

John A. Heastland has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The machine-men in eighteen planning mills at St. Louis struck for an advance in wages and the adoption of the eight-hour system.

Business failures in the United States and Canada for the week numbered 167, against 176 the previous week, and 192 the week before that.

The strike of the tailors at New York has compelled the closing of 100 shops and enforced the idleness of 1,500 men.

The 350 men employed in the shops of the Edison Electric Company at New York are on a strike. The company conceded them an advance in wages and a reduction of hours, and now they demand that only union men be employed.

New York telegram: "One week ago

Bradstreet's announced that the total number of reported short-hour strikers at most of the more prominent industrial centers on strike within two or three weeks was about 200,000. In addition to these there were within that period at most about 50,000 strikers whose demands were not for shorter hours of labor daily, indicating that the grand total of industrial strikers for all reasons between April 24 and May 14 was about 250,000. By reference to memoranda covering the labor troubles specified, it is found that at no one time were there more than 125,000 employees on strike, that number being in the field, as it were, against employers during the week ending May 12. The decline from that date to Monday last was marked, the aggregate May 12 not exceeding 80,000 strikers for all causes. The reports of strikes from cities and districts named May 21 showed another heavy decline, owing in part, to defeats of remaining agitators for eight hours at Chicago, and to the practical failure of the bituminous coal strikes. The total of employees on strikes, wired up to May 22, was 47,625. The loss of wages through strikes since May 1 has aggregated \$3,000,000; of receipts by employers \$2,500,000, and of future contracts due to probability of labor troubles \$24,800,000, of which \$20,400,000 alone refers to deferred or canceled building contracts.

The furniture manufacturers of St. Louis attempted to return to the ten-hour system, and the result was their two thousand employees went on a strike.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and its leased and operated lines for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885, has been issued. It shows the gross earnings to have been \$26,936,210.04, from the following sources: Freight, \$10,226,742.04; passengers, \$5,894,680.78; mail, \$710,293.27; express, \$645,322.3; miscellaneous, \$479,168.12. The expenses of the system during the year were \$15,836,559.99, and the surplus earnings \$11,569,650.05, being a decrease, as compared with the year before, of \$440,21.

The Canadian House of Commons defeated a motion in favor of removing the import duties from cereals and coal.

Riel's rebellion in the Northwest cost Canada \$4,700,000, and the casualties were twenty-six men killed and 206 wounded.

Peter Louis Otto was executed at Buffalo, N. Y., for the murder of his wife in November, 1884. Lee Barnes was hanged at Dover, Ark., for the murder of a gambler named Charles Holman, in November, 1885. A negro named Louis Kilgrave was strung up at Raleigh, N. C., for the murder of a negro named Mattie Henderson. James Reynolds paid the extreme penalty of the law at Sidney, Neb., for the murder of James Ralston and son.

Dispatches from Ottawa admit that under existing laws American fishing vessels can not be held answerable for buying bait in Canadian ports. But an act amending the statutes has been hurried to third reading in the House of Commons, and is expected to become a law within a week. James G. Blaine, in an interview at Bar Harbor, said American fishermen are being unfairly treated, and he recommended a vigorous policy to compel Canada to recognize their rights. The Canadian authorities at Ottawa recognize the fact that the Captain of the Lansdowne made a serious mistake when he seized the Adams.

FOREIGN.

Dispatches received from Cape Coast Castle, capital of Gold Coast, West Africa, says that a conflict is proceeding between the Bequaahs and Adansis, two native tribes, and that in consequence the roads are blocked and all trade with the interior is temporarily stopped. The Bequaahs recently captured forty-five German traders and killed them by all the most terrible tortures and mutilations.

Cholera in a violent form has appeared among the fishermen of Bretagne, France.

Natives in the River Tanna district East Africa, have murdered Missionary Houghton and his wife near Lamoo.

Later advices from Cape Coast Castle, West Africa, say that the forty-five traders murdered by the Bequaahs were natives, belonging to the Gamin tribe, and not Germans, as the first dispatches stated.

The volcano Etna, says a cable dispatch, is in violent eruption. Torrents of lava are issuing from eleven craters.

Berlin cable advices are to the effect that the present relations between France and Germany are more strained than they have been since the last war.

Minister Pendleton was too greatly prostrated by the death of his wife to be able to cross the Atlantic and attend the obsequies. Besides an official assurance of the sympathy of Emperor William, he received a vast number of cablegrams of condolence.

At a conference of the Liberal Union, in London, the principal speech was made by the Marquis of Hartington. He declared that the present Irish policy of the Government must be vigorously opposed by both Parliament and the country, which was now threatened with a general election. The Duke of Argyl also made a vigorous attack upon Gladstone's Irish policy.

A Berlin dispatch announces the death, at his home in that city, of Leopold von Ranke, the eminent German historian. He was born at Wicke in Thuringia Dec. 21, 1795, and was consequently in his 91st year.

Don Carlos has issued a manifesto repudiating the infant son of Queen Christina as the rightful successor to the throne of Spain.

There has been some fighting between Greek and Turkish troops on the frontier—the result of mutual misunderstanding.

The eruption of Mount Etna is the greatest known in centuries, and is increasing in intensity and volume every day. Many dwellings have been totally destroyed.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Half a dozen hat-finishing at Reading, Pa., have been arrested on the charge of arson.

The conductors and drivers of the street-cars in Hamburg, Germany, are on a strike for higher wages.

The board of arbitration chosen to settle the differences between the street-car men of Pittsburgh and their employer made an award sustaining the demands of the men for twelve hours' work.

The strike at Pullman, Ill., was ended by the return of the 4,000 workmen at the old rates.

The planing-mill proprietors of Chicago, having given the eight-hour plan a two weeks' trial, have returned to ten hours. There was no trouble.

Business appears to be depressed at Racine, Wis. The J. I. Case Company has laid off 250 men; the Mitchell & Lewis Works have been closed, and J. Miller & Company's boot and shoe factory is shut down.

Secretary Manning continues to improve slowly. It is thought that he will not resume his official duties at the Treasury Department until next autumn.

The furniture manufacturers of St. Louis attempted to return to the ten-hour system, and the result was their two thousand employees went on a strike.

The second largest steel-works in the United States are to be erected on a fifty-acre tract on the Monongahela River nearly opposite Port Perry by the Duquesne Company with a capital of \$1,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and its leased and operated lines for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885, has been issued. It shows the gross earnings to have been \$26,936,210.04, from the following sources: Freight, \$10,226,742.04; passengers, \$5,894,680.78; mail, \$710,293.27; express, \$645,322.3; miscellaneous, \$479,168.12. The expenses of the system during the year were \$15,836,559.99, and the surplus earnings \$11,569,650.05, being a decrease, as compared with the year before, of \$440,21.

The furniture manufacturers of St. Louis attempted to return to the ten-hour system, and the result was their two thousand employees went on a strike.

The second largest steel-works in the United States are to be erected on a fifty-acre tract on the Monongahela River nearly opposite Port Perry by the Duquesne Company with a capital of \$1,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and its leased and operated lines for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885, has been issued. It shows the gross earnings to have been \$26,936,210.04, from the following sources: Freight, \$10,226,742.04; passengers, \$5,894,680.78; mail, \$710,293.27; express, \$645,322.3; miscellaneous, \$479,168.12. The expenses of the system during the year were \$15,836,559.99, and the surplus earnings \$11,569,650.05, being a decrease, as compared with the year before, of \$440,21.

The furniture manufacturers of St. Louis attempted to return to the ten-hour system, and the result was their two thousand employees went on a strike.

The second largest steel-works in the United States are to be erected on a fifty-acre tract on the Monongahela River nearly opposite Port Perry by the Duquesne Company with a capital of \$1,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and its leased and operated lines for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885, has been issued. It shows the gross earnings to have been \$26,936,210.04, from the following sources: Freight, \$10,226,742.04; passengers, \$5,894,680.78; mail, \$710,293.27; express, \$645,322.3; miscellaneous, \$479,168.12. The expenses of the system during the year were \$15,836,559.99, and the