

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Nichols & Farnsworth, dealers in shoe-manufacturing goods at Boston, have suspended. The failure was brought about by the outside operations of Farnsworth. Liabilities are heavy.

The Commissioners of Immigration at Castle Garden, having been sternly criticised for admitting polygamists, have decided to recognize no more Mormon ship-loads, but deal only with individual immigrants.

It is said that the runaway daughter of G. P. Morosini, of New York, has effected a reconciliation with her father and abandoned her husband, Ernest Schelling, formerly the family coachman.

Seven men were burned to death in a shanty near Sonestown, Pa. They were Hungarians, and railroad employees.

The President's party returned to Saranac Inn, N. Y., after an absence of four days spent in the Tupper lake region. Mr. Cleveland killed a buck.

Ex-President Arthur's health continues to improve.

A kerosene explosion in the Erie yard at Jersey City caused the destruction of five Pullman coaches, the Northern freight depot, and a large amount of miscellaneous freight.

WESTERN.

Reports of frost at various points in the Northwest caused an advance in corn and wheat in Chicago.

Some months since Rosa Johnston, of Jamestown, O., killed herself with a revolver because of her seduction and desertion by Joseph Zeiner. At Bowersville, O., the other evening, Zeiner was sitting on a sofa in a hotel parlor, between two young ladies, when some person unknown blew out his brains with a shotgun loaded with slugs, fired through a window.

A rich strike of silver is reported near Port Arthur, on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Albert Wampler of Anderson, Ind., claims to have been cured of rheumatism by faith.

A fire at Zilwaukee, Michigan, devastated a tract of twenty acres covered with saw mills and lumber belonging to Bliss & Brothers. The loss is estimated at nearly \$200,000.

A ranchman who arrived at Tombstone reported that Geronimo had been captured, with forty bucks, squaws, and papooses, and was on his way to Fort Bowie.

The eastern end of the Northern Pacific Railroad tunnel, under construction through the Cascade Mountains, in Oregon, caved in, and nine white laborers were buried under the stones and earth.

SOUTHERN.

It is known that thirty-seven persons lost their lives by the earthquake at Charleston, and as many more are reported seriously injured. The Acting Secretary of War has ordered tents sent by a revenue cutter to the distressed city. A subscription list in Baltimore was headed with \$500 by the American. The New York Petroleum Exchange contributed an equal amount in a few minutes. The Western Union Telegraph Company offers to forward contributions of money free of charge. The earthquake at Summerville, S. C., caused fissures in the earth, from which a fluid of sulphurous smell exudes. Not a half dozen houses in the place are habitable, and the terror-stricken people are leaving for other points. At a joint meeting of the Charleston Exchange and Merchants' Exchange, the following was unanimously adopted:

To all Exchanges and Commercial Bodies: Our warehouses, cotton-presses, wharves, railroads, rice-mills, and everything else necessary for handling business, though damaged, are in working order. We fear no further disturbance. The destruction of property will cause great distress and suffering, but will not interfere with the dispatch of business.

A joint meeting also adopted resolutions to apply to the President and Congress for a national loan to aid the citizens of Charleston in rebuilding the city. The City Council at a meeting adopted the following:

Resolved, That in response to the numerous offers of assistance and sympathy from our sister cities and from citizens of this and other States, the Mayor is authorized to state that great distress exists among our citizens in consequence of the earthquake and that we gratefully accept the aid thus tendered us.

The several Catholic churches have been seriously injured. The Catholic schools have all sustained such damages as will not permit of studies being resumed. The injury to the county jail is well nigh irreparable. Thirty-six prisoners escaped, six of whom have returned. "The most urgent need now," says a Charleston dispatch, "is for the early repair of the injured buildings, so as to make them habitable. High winds and heavy rain would bring many shattered buildings to the ground and injure the hundreds of residences which have defective roofs. The situation is still deplorable. Rudely improvised tents, constructed principally of bed-clothing, are to be seen everywhere. Few persons have as yet slept indoors, and the houses are deserted as if plague-stricken. Thousands have slept with nothing but the canopy of heaven over them. After the parks and public squares were filled last night the inhabitants suspended overcoats, bed-quilts, etc., from fences, over the sidewalks, and thus passed the night. Many enjoyed repose under open umbrellas, the handles of which were stuck in the ground. The more aristocratic people camped in their own yards." The Queen of England sent a dispatch to President Cleveland expressing sympathy with the sufferers by the earthquake.

At 11 o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 3d inst., another terrific earthquake shock swept under the city of Charleston, coming with a heavy, booming sound from the southeast. The wildest panic ensued among the people, everybody rushing pell-mell into the streets. The colored people were well nigh beside themselves with alarm and terror. Buildings rocked and swayed, and several partially wrecked houses tottered and fell. Only one fatality occurred, a woman being killed by a falling wall. The shocks were felt all along the Southern Atlantic coast from Florida to Maryland. Earthquake shocks were also felt on the Pacific coast.

Gen. B. F. Cheatham, Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., expired suddenly while sitting in his chair. He was a noted General in the late war, and one of the most popular men in his State.

The City Assessor of Charleston, S. C., after making a detour of the city, stated that the loss by the earthquake will aggregate not less than \$10,000,000. A telegram from the ill-fated city by the sea says:

It becomes plainer with every day's developments that the blow is one from which the city will not recover in many a year. Although but few buildings were absolutely leveled to the ground, it is not extravagant to say that fully two-thirds of all there are here will have to be either torn down and entirely rebuilt or so nearly so that the difference in cost will be trifling. The very heart of the city seems to be utterly shattered and wrecked. It looks as though it had been literally riddled and honeycombed. Lofty church-spires hanging in air by mere shreds of masonry; great massive porticos with tottering pillars, broken and all askew and trembling beneath their burdens at every jar; whole blocks with the fronts shoved cleanly down and lying sprawling in unsightly heaps of bricks and mortar in the streets below, with the furnished rooms which so recently were shelter and home, now all bare to the light day; bent and broken palings and awning rods, like posts twisted into all conceivable shapes and standing at all possible angles—that is all that is left of what a week ago was one of the most picturesque and beautiful of Southern cities.

Charleston had another earthquake shock on the evening of the 4th inst., though less severe than that of the preceding night. Its direction was southeast to northwest, and it was accompanied by a wave of wind which seemed to reoccur after the shock had passed. Of course it intensified the feeling of terror among the people. "The day had passed in comparative quiet," says a Charleston dispatch, "and people who had homes to go to had in great part returned to them, while others had determined to do likewise, when the fearful subterranean thunder and the dread shaking of the earth which within the last four days has so often startled the inhabitants again raised their fears and drove them back to their open places of refuge. Upon the negroes the effect of this shock was simply appalling. Their shrieks and yell, their lamentations and wailings, the shrill voices of the women, mingling with the peculiar guttural notes of the men, constituted a chorus internally hideous. It sounded as if all the maniacs of an insane asylum had been let loose. Gradually the paroxysms became less violent, and then were heard the wailing monotones in which the Southern negro chants hymns and supplications. Thus the night wore on, and blessed indeed was the dawn, which brought new hope to faint hearts. Showers of pebbles fell in the lower part of the city. They appeared to fall in a slanting direction from south to north. There were morsels of flint among them, and all were plainly abraded and worn by the action of the water. Some few had sharp fractures, and had evidently been recently broken." The city experienced still another shock on the night of Sunday, the 5th. It was not very severe, lasting but two seconds, yet it raised the wildest alarm in the citizens. They were hoping the worst was over, and the visitation dashed their hopes. At Macon and Savannah the shocks were quite severe, and caused much alarm. At Savannah, as in Charleston, hundreds of people spend the nights in the open air, being afraid to go to sleep in their houses. Material aid for the stricken Charlestonians is going forward liberally. Mayor O'Brien, of Boston, telegraphed to "draw on us for \$5,000." W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, sent his individual check for \$5,000. Subscriptions were invited, and liberally responded to at New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, and other cities. "The great dread now," says a Charleston dispatch, "is the approach of the autumnal equinoctial gale, which is usually disastrous in Charleston. It is estimated that every house in the city has had its foundation shaken by the earthquake. Walls have been rent, chimneys and steeples are off their square, and there is nothing plumb about the city. If an equinoctial gale of the usual severity should strike the city before considerable repairs can be made nearly every house in the city would be blown down." Great alarm in regard to earthquakes is nightly manifested by the convicts in the State Prison at Columbia, South Carolina. Some of the leaders in the movement had to be ironed and flogged. It was discovered Sunday that the tower of the First Methodist Church at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., had settled. This is attributed to the earthquake shocks. The building was closed to the congregation. The church was recently built and cost \$80,000.

POLITICAL.

California Democrats nominated Jackson Temple, Byron Waters, and J. T. Sullivan for Supreme Judges, and adopted a platform approving Cleveland's administration, favoring the free coinage of silver, the restoration of the wool tariff, and the enactment of legislation for the deportation of all Mongolians in the country.

The California State Democratic Convention completed its ticket by nominating Washington Bartlett, Mayor of San Francisco, for Governor, and M. F. Tarpey, of Alameda, for Lieutenant Governor.

Congressional nominations: Fifth Georgia, J. D. Stewart, Democrat; Eighth Missouri, J. J. O'Neill, Democrat; First Mississippi, John M. Allen, Democrat; Sixth Alabama, John H. Bankhead, Democrat; Sixth Texas, Joseph Abbott, Democrat; Fifth Missouri, C. F. Anderson, Democrat.

Congressional nominations: Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania District, J. F. Maffett, Republican; Tenth Kentucky, W. P. Taulbee,

Democrat; Fifth Alabama, James E. Cobb, Democrat.

WASHINGTON.

A bill in equity has been filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by G. C. Berriman, for Henry C. Strong of Chicago, against Robert B. Vance, Acting Patents Commissioner, and Elish Gray for an injunction to restrain the issuing of a telephone patent to the latter.

The following is the statement of the public debt issued on the 1st of the month:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.
Bonds at 4½ per cent. \$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent. 737,763,500
Bonds at 3 per cent. 134,222,150
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent. 199,950
Navy fund at 3 per cent. 14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent. 64,623,513

Principal. \$1,201,015,112
Interest. 10,801,645

Total. \$1,211,816,757
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal. \$4,773,225
Interest. 194,922

Total. \$4,968,148

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.
Old demand and legal-tender notes. \$346,738,391
Certificates of deposit. 19,195,000
Gold certificates. 74,698,347
Silver certificates. 89,021,750
Fractional currency (less \$3,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed). 6,953,702
Principal. 531,607,200

TOTAL DEBT. \$1,737,395,537
Interest. 10,996,568

Total. \$1,748,392,106
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt. 193,687,964
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes. 100,000,000

Total. \$293,687,964

Total debt less available cash items. \$1,451,704,141
Net cash in the Treasury. 76,527,561

Debt less cash in Treasury Sept. 1, 1886. \$1,378,176,580
Debt less cash in Treasury Aug. 1, 1886. 1,380,087,279

Decrease of debt during the month. \$1,910,699
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding. \$77,698,347
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding. 89,021,760

U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding. 11,195,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid. 5,769,793
Fractional currency. 3,063

Total available for reduction of the debt. \$193,687,964

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. \$27,561,991
Minor coin. 322,061

Total. \$28,279,659
Certificates held as cash. 7,475,429
Net cash balance on hand. 76,527,511

Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account. \$474,270,651

Judge Thomas C. Manning, of Louisiana, has been appointed Minister to Mexico, succeeding Gen. Jackson. Judge Manning has been on the Supreme bench in his State for six years. He is not a politician, but is an intimate friend of Secretary Bayard.

The receipts of the United States for the month of August were \$32,195,326; expenditures, \$28,908,887.

It is alleged that the Washington Monument is sinking and has lost four inches in height.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Charles Dilke, traveling under the name of Tatlaw, accompanied by Lord Kingston, recently passed through Winnipeg. On their entry into the Northwest territories the mounted police seized their baggage because it contained liquor.

The American schooner Highland Light has been seized for fishing within the limit of Prince Edward Island. Dominion customs officers have been instructed that vessels from the United States must not be allowed to go to one from Canadian port to another for cargoes.

It is reported from New Laredo, Mexico, that the police met Cayote's bandits and routed them after a severe fight. Two of the desperadoes were slain and many wounded. One officer died from his wounds.

A report is sent out from Pittsburgh that T. V. Powderly will not only retire from office but also sever his connection with the Knights of Labor.

Silver, the principal export of Mexico, has so depreciated in value that all foreign merchandise in that country has advanced 50 per cent.

FOREIGN.

China has sent nine heavily armed men-of-war to Korea to head off the alleged designs of Russia to establish a protectorate there.

At a meeting of Gladstonian members of Parliament, at London, an aggressive policy in favor of home rule was decided upon.

During the riots in Belfast 322 policemen were more or less injured; twelve officers were seriously wounded, and one chief constable was killed.

The British Government has decided to erect barracks in the riotous quarters of Belfast and permanently increase the police force by five hundred men.

The English Admiralty Office has issued orders to the commanders of all its war vessels along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to report at once at Halifax, to assist Canadian cruisers in protecting the fisheries.

Alexander of Bulgaria notified the Czar, on the 5th inst., that he had abdicated. His action aroused the indignation of the Germans and Austrians, as it is said Russia will now occupy the troubled country. It is stated Russia will bestow the throne on the Duke of Oldenburg. There are many who believe the abdication will receive more than a passing notice from the powers. In an address given at a reception to the officers of the army, after feelingly expressing his thanks to Popoff and Moutkoff, and declaring his undying devotion to Bulgaria, the Prince intimated plainly that he could not remain in Bulgaria, because the Czar would not permit him; and because his presence was inimical to the best interests of the country. When he announced to his friends his intention of abdicating he wept copiously.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The iron molders at Paterson, N. J., inaugurated a strike for uniform wages. Five hundred helpers are idle.

President Cleveland replied to Queen Victoria's cablegram that her expression of sympathy for the earthquake sufferers awakes a grateful response in American hearts.

The visible supply of wheat and corn are, respectively, 42,965,359 and 12,192,649 bushels. Since last report wheat increased 1,680,224 bushels and corn increased 1,422,379 bushels.

The Indian chief Geronimo and other Indian captives arrived at Fort Bowie, A. T., in charge of Gen. Miles' command. There is great rejoicing in Arizona and New Mexico, and in old Mexico as well, at being relieved from the treachery of the Apaches. At Tucson a mass meeting of 6,000 people passed resolutions congratulating Gen. Miles upon the successful issue of his campaign. The Territorial Democratic Convention adopted similar resolutions.

Prominent citizens of Nashville, ask that the widow of Gen. B. F. Cheatham be appointed to succeed her husband as Postmaster at Nashville.

Upon the recurrence of labor's national holiday (the first Monday in September) the trade and labor unions in most of the large cities marshaled their forces and marched through the chief thoroughfares. The parade in Chicago comprised about twenty thousand persons. The utmost good feeling was manifested on every side, and, save such little accidents as are contingent upon every great gathering, nothing occurred to mar the favorable impression created by the display of organized labor.

There were no red flags and no incendiary speeches. Everything connected with the demonstration was of a conservative character. The bricklayers received the first prize, for the largest turnout, and the printers the second prize, for neatest display. In New York, Boston, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Detroit, Peoria and Albany there were similar imposing parades, participated in by thousands of toilers, and all of them characterized by the utmost good order.

CHAIR PILLOWS.

A chair pillow is one of the most comfortable as well as ornamental innovations of the day. The pillow may be made of any material desired to match furniture or drapery, but if this is not wished Turkish toweling will look well with anything or in any chair. Make the lining for the pillow of stout cloth or drill, twenty-four inches long and fifteen wide; fill with curled hair and fasten the ends securely. Work two strips, four inches wide and fifteen long, of cloth or felt, in any pretty design, and chain-stitch them on the right side of the pillow. If embroidery is too tedious, cut cretonne flowers and baste them on the strips, and embroider over a portion of them with silk of the same color, buttonholing the flowers around the edge.

If the pillow is to hang curved a plait must be laid in the center, so that the middle of the pillow will rest midway down the back of the chair and the two ends higher on either side. Gather the ends and tie with a bow of ribbon and short ends. The edge of the goods may be worked in button-hole scallops or finished with lace crocheted of worsted and silk. Suspend from the back of the chair with a heavy twisted cord and fluffy tassels.—*Dorcas Magazine*

THE PARIS MARKETS ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

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