

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Erastus Brooks, a once prominent journalist and politician of New York, has just died, at the age of 70.

While attempting to drive across the Lackawanna track in Syracuse, a farmer named Jeremiah Callahan was fatally injured, his wife and son were killed, and a Mrs. Foley had a leg broken.

The football game between the Princeton and Yale teams, played Thanksgiving day, was apparently won by the latter, 4 to 0, giving the championship to Yale. The referee, however, declared the contest a tie, and the matter will be adjudicated by the College association.

The cloth curtain which covers the electric-light lenses on the Statue of Liberty in the interior of the statue, causing a fire which was only subdued after the hardest work, and threatened Barthold's great work with total ruin.

Fierce storms swept over sections of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania last week. In Gloucester County, N. J., the thunder, lightning, and hail were terrific, and trees in Philadelphia, the branches of which were in contact with electric-light wires, were set on fire by the strong current.

A strike of the glass-blowers east of the Alleghenies was ordered against apprentices and a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages.

The late officials of the Glen Rock, Pa., bank have been arrested for embezzling funds to the amount of \$750,000. The arrests were made at the instance of the Government authorities.

George Hazlett and Miss Sadie Allen, 18 years old, went through the Niagara whirlpool and rapids in a torpedo-shaped barrel. They were in the rapids and whirlpool five minutes, and were taken out of the eddy on the Canadian side none the worse for their perilous trip.

WESTERN.

Big Thunder and six other leading spirits of the Crow nation were drowned while attempting to cross the Missouri River, near Bismarck, to fight the Sioux.

For publishing lottery advertisements, a Cincinnati judge fined Murat Halstead and John R. McLean \$50 each, suspending judgment so long as the offenders refrain from such publications.

Francis Palms, said to be the richest man in Michigan, died in his Detroit residence at the age of 75. His wealth was rated at \$20,000,000.

The Buffalo mine at Negaunee, Michigan, which was discovered last June, has been sold for \$200,000.

The first gas well in Iowa was obtained at Herndon, Guthrie County, and the yield is sufficient to meet all demands of a family for light and fuel.

Omaha parties, while boring for natural gas near the Union Pacific bridge, struck a vein of bituminous coal seven feet thick at a depth of 511 feet.

Judge Scott, of the Illinois Supreme Court, has granted a supersedeas in the case of the Chicago anarchists, thus staying the execution set for December 3. As the Supreme Court will not meet until the first Tuesday in March, consideration of the case is necessarily deferred until that date.

Hon. Jehu Baker, who is to succeed Hon. William R. Morrison in Congress, created a sensation in the Belleville (Ill.) Post-office by making an assault upon J. M. Beach, a local newspaper correspondent. The Congressman-elect made a powerful blow at him with his cane. Beach caught the blow on his left wrist. Mr. Baker followed up the attack, and succeeded in getting in several blows. The attack was instigated by newspaper articles upon the recent campaign, prepared by Beach.

A fine body of nearly pure mineral paint has been discovered near Denver, Miami County, Ind., where valuable iron-ore deposits were recently found.

E. H. Kortkamp's jewelry store at St. Louis, Mo., was robbed of \$3,000 worth of diamonds, watches, and jewelry.

The Brotherhood of Railway Section Foremen of North America was organized at Council Bluffs, Iowa, by delegates from all sections of the country. M. McInteer, of Mount Auburn, Iowa, was elected Grand Chief Foreman.

Flames swept away two grain elevators at Duluth, Minn. The total loss will exceed \$900,000. Of the two elevators burned, one had a capacity of 550,000 bushels, and the other of 420,000 bushels. There will be a small salvage on the grain. The insurance is \$330,000.

The boot and shoe firm of J. & S. B. Sachs, of Cincinnati, made an assignment. Its liabilities are \$230,000.

In the first of the series of cushion-carrom billiard games at St. Louis Stosson defeated Schaefer in 123 innings. Stosson's average was 4.8-123, and Schaefer's 3.98-123. Time of game, 3 hours and 53 minutes.

A fire in the three-story brick building Nos. 220 to 222 Kinzie street, Chicago, occupied by R. Rothchild's Sons & Co., manufacturers of saloon, bank, and office fixtures, did damage to the amount of about \$83,000.

A collision of trains near Greenwood, Mo., caused the death of Col. Elijah A. Magrath, postal clerk, nephew of the ex-Governor of Kentucky.

The President of the Marquette, Ontonagon and Portage Road is credited with saving the lives of twenty-four men ship-

wrecked off Marquette in a recent storm. He ordered the railway track cleared of trains, and appealed to the life-saving crew at Portage City to travel 110 miles, with a special engine and car, at the greatest speed possible.

SOUTHERN.

While Senator Wade Hampton was hunting on his Mississippi plantation his gun was accidentally discharged, killing his horse. The animal in falling crushed the Senator, inflicting painful injuries.

Three incendiaries were lynched in Franklin County, Mississippi, for burning Harrison Colgate's cotton gin house. There was a lot of cotton stored in the gin-house, and the negroes had stolen several bales of it and fired the building to conceal the theft. They were arrested, and while being taken to jail were "lost in the woods."

It is stated that an entire family of seven, named Poe, thought to have been burned to death at their home in Knox County, Kentucky, a month ago, were in reality murdered by a neighbor, who is now in jail.

An attempt was made near San Antonio, Texas, to rob the express car of a Missouri Pacific train, but the two men who attempted the job were arrested by the messenger and conductor.

Robt. Vance, of San Antonio, Texas, was thirty years ago one of the surgeons on the bond of an Indian agent, who proved to be short in his accounts to the amount of \$630. A jury in the Federal Court, last week, gave the Government judgment against the Vance estate for \$12,000, including compound interest for twenty-six years.

WASHINGTON.

It is understood that the naval estimates are \$10,000,000 less in amount than last year.

Commodore Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, in his annual report urges the necessity for two modern made steam cruiser training ships on the ground that it is only on such vessels that the training necessary for modern warfare can be given, and because the improvements in naval warfare have made it impossible to recruit our navy, in case of war, from merchant seamen or watermen of our seaports.

Attorney General Garland has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to settle the title of the Potomac Flats, and especially that portion of them which has been known for years as the Kidwell Meadows, the amount of land involved being forty-seven acres.

POLITICAL.

The official vote of Virginia, lacking Buchanan County, shows a total vote of 225,811, divided as follows: Democratic, 102,221; Opposition (consisting of independent Democrats, Republicans, etc.), 123,080; opposition majority, 20,859. In 1885 the total vote was 289,541, divided as follows: Lee (Dem.), 152,544; Wise (Rep.), 136,510; Democratic majority, 16,034. The decrease of 63,730 in the popular vote is divided as follows: Democratic decrease, 50,323; Republican or Opposition decrease, 13,407. Buchanan County may increase the Opposition majority 100.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed ex-Governor Cheney, of Manchester, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Austin F. Pike, of Franklin.

At Boston, Knights of Labor and Trades Union men nominated George E. McNeill for Mayor.

The Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature from eight counties have passed resolutions indorsing Matthew S. Quay for the United States Senate, to succeed Mitchell.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

Elijah Smith, President of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Road, is said to be at work on a scheme for a through route between Chicago and Cincinnati.

It is stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Directors have under consideration a plan for the purchase of the bonds of the Erlanger system in the Southwest and the transfer of the lease of the Cincinnati Southern Road.

The withdrawal of the limited trains between Chicago and St. Paul will still leave twelve solid passenger trains each way daily. The Minnesota and Northwestern Road has put on a stock train which makes the run between Chicago and St. Paul in twenty-four hours.

The Lehigh Valley Railway Company has awarded a contract for a monster trestle at South Chicago, covering 100x9.0 feet of ground, to cost \$100,000, and be finished in seventy days.

Work is about to commence on a railway from New York to Boston, contracts having been awarded for the track from the former city to Danbury. A syndicate has subscribed for \$1,000,000 in first-mortgage bond.

About one-half the claims for damages arising out of the Rio disaster have been settled by the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Road. A New York "drummer" has put in a claim for the loss of a new trunk and four quarts of whiskey.

S. H. H. Clarke has been appointed to the Vice Presidency of the Missouri Pacific Road, in place of H. M. Hoxie, deceased.

The Canadian Pacific Company have signed a contract with the Boston and Lowell Road by which the former secures a winter terminus in Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Official proclamation has been made in the City of Mexico of the abrogation of transit duties on national or foreign merchandise by States, and forbidding the placing of import duties by States on the products of the States, or on the exportation of manufactured articles or products of the soil. States are also forbidden to assign special routes for the conveyance of goods of native origin. It is said to be the most important economic reform ever put in operation in Mexico.

A sensational story concerning Minister Manning's experience at a banquet comes from the City of Mexico by special telegram to the Chicago Times:

The American colony in this city is profoundly excited and worked by an affair which touches American pride to a degree even surpassing the red-wick affair. This story in brief is to the effect that the new American Minister, Hon. Thomas H. Manning, of Louisiana, has fallen a victim to the reign less enemy of Mr. Sedgwick. Manning, who arrived Nov. 18, Mr. Manning attended a dinner given in his honor by M. L. Guirard, one of the leading members of the American colony. Many of the most distinguished Mexican politicians and bankers were present at the banquet to meet the new Minister. At the conclusion of the banquet Judge Manning repaired to his rooms, and was not again seen on the street for nearly a week. He was reported by the Secretary of the Legation as being ill and confined to his room. It is now stated, however, that the distinguished gentleman during four entire days following the banquet was in a frenzied state, and continued to indulge so freely that his secretary and the interpreter could not make him realize what he was doing. The Secretary of Legation called on an old member of the American colony, and together they finally succeeded by liberal use of medicines in bringing the Minister to realize his situation. As soon as Manning realized what had transpired, his secretary visited the newspaper offices and correspondents and tried to induce the person at whose table the banquet occurred, severely censured. He is the same person who introduced Envoy Sedgwick to members of the famous Jockey Club. It is thought on all sides that the unfortunate event will, in all probability, lead to an early resignation of Minister Manning.

A Washington special to the Chicago Daily News says:

Secretary Bayard is greatly distressed at the conduct of Minister Manning at Mexico and trusts himself to talk about it. A mild form of d and has been unfortunatly in the State Department, but the story is believed, particularly by those who know the past record of the Minister. Mr. Bayard lays the blame on Senator Gleson and other Southern men, who gave the very highest testimonials to Manning's ability and character, and says that such indorsements could not be rejected, coming as they did from honorable men. But Louisiana people here say that Manning's habit of going abroad and occasionally in no secret in that State, and must have been known to the Senators who recommended him. There is no question that he is one of the ablest men in Louisiana, stands high at the bar, and is a member of the most aristocratic social circle, but he has an unfortunate habit all his life. If Manning is not recalled at once or does not resign, the Senate will undoubtedly reject him. St. John, the Prohibitionist candidate for President, seems to be the only available man to lead Manning, and he may not be able to stand the intoxicating influences of the Mexican climate.

In an address at Montreal Michael Davitt highly complimented Mr. Powderly, saying that while he was at the head of the Knights of Labor he would keep that organization clear from doctrines antagonistic to just government or the rights of the people.

The total number of failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* last week was 334, against 227 the previous week, 225 last year, 237 in 1884, and 232 in 1883. The total failures in the country this year to date are 9,162, against 10,006 last year, a decline of 844, against 9,763 in 1884, 8,806 in 1883, and 6,437 in 1882.

Henry M. Stanley, who has arrived in New York, says the upper Congo can be placed in direct communication with all countries by the construction of the railway alongside the cataracts as proposed by a Belgian syndicate.

FOREIGN.

The municipal council of Paris is considering a scheme to make the city a seaport, at an expense of \$200,000,000, by converting the Seine into a canal.

Novoe Vremya, of St. Petersburg, voices the sentiment of Russia toward Germany by declaring that "if there is one thing upon which Russia will rejoice to exhaust her last blood it is to uphold her independence against the Germans."

John Bright, in a letter approving of the erection of a statue to Cobden at Stockport, denies that free trade is imperiled, and says that protection will not return in England until the United States restores slavery.

The heirs of the late Baron Rothschild are to erect a public museum in Frankfurt and exhibit the richest art collection in the world.

Orrin Skinner, formerly a reputable lawyer in Chicago, has been sentenced by a London Judge to five years' penal servitude for defrauding a banking firm by means of a forged letter of credit from a Chicago bank.

The action for divorce brought by Lady Colin Campbell against her husband, Lord Colin Campbell, fifth son of the Duke of Argyll, came up for hearing in London last week. So great was the interest in the case that the officials had to barricade the corridors in order to prevent a dangerous jam.

Russia has a debt of three billion three hundred and sixty million dollars.

The United States Minister at Paris has been requested by the Municipal Council to intercede with the Governor of Illinois in behalf of the condemned anarchists of Chicago.

The British Government has decided to prosecute the Nationalist leaders, and also to re-enforce the troops in Ireland by four thousand men. A dispatch from Sligo, Ireland, says:

The excitement here is intense. The streets are guarded by police and cavalry. A private meeting of the Nationalist chiefs was held at this town hall Sunday, at which their future course of action was discussed. Commemorative resolutions were passed in a field near town, when a body of police appeared and dispersed the meeting with bayonets. Messrs. O'Brien and O'Kell, members of Parliament, went to Riverstown, where Mr. O'Brien made a speech concerning the Government and declaring that the Irish would be able to overcome the unworthy schemes for repression. The police threatened to arrest him, but that he defied them, he was not molested. Mr. O'Brien then went to Ballinacorney, where a protest was held. He persisted, however, and the meeting was dispersed by the police. A meeting at Tully County Mayo, was addressed by John Deasey. He said that Mr. Dillon and O'Brien were imprisoned. The Irish people would not be with the Irish landlords were entitled to only five years' purchase. Mr. Thomas Mavne, member for Tipperary, defended boycotting. A Government revenue guard, by constables, was present, and noted the proceedings of the meeting. Commemorative Maurice Healy, Hooper, Lane, Fox, and Shea spoke at a meeting at Killeagh. They all declared that the Government could not terrify them, by their speeches were generally moderate and guarded.

Russia has stepped somewhat back from her aggressive position, and will endeavor to absorb Bulgaria in some other way. All the European nations are now enlarging their armies in the belief that war will certainly come in the spring. In Germany the feelings seem to be that war is near at hand.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

An unknown schooner, while passing Ludington, Mich., had its flag at half-mast, and the Point Sable life-saving crew put out to render assistance. Their boat, however, capsized and Captain Flynn, Orrin Hatch, and John Smith lost their lives.

The Hendricks Monument Committee at Indianapolis has \$10,000 on deposit, and has reason to expect \$20,000 more from promises made.

Delegates from the Trade and Labor Unions of Philadelphia, assembled in convention, decided to form an independent political organization, to be known as the United Labor party, for the purpose of taking an active part in the municipal election of next February.

A terrible tragedy is reported by telegraph from Irondale, Ala.:

W. A. Baldwin, a supervisor on the Georgia Pacific Railroad, some time since was married to a Miss Moore. The young lady's brothers were violently opposed to the union, and were never reconciled to the match. Last Sunday afternoon Brevard Moore, the youngest brother of Baldwin's wife, went to the latter's home, and at once began every effort to induce his sister to leave Baldwin. She refused to even consider such a step, at which her brother became enraged and began abusing her. Baldwin at this juncture ordered Moore to cease his abuse or leave the house, whereupon Moore drew a revolver and fired at Baldwin twice. Both shots took effect, inflicting dangerous wounds, but Baldwin braced himself, and drawing a pistol, began firing at Moore. While the men were shooting at each other Mrs. Baldwin rushed between them, hoping she would put an end to the fusillade. Before they could cease firing, Mrs. Baldwin fell to the floor with three bullets in her breast. She has since died of her injuries. It is not known whether her husband or brother killed her. Moore was finally shot dead by Baldwin, and the latter has died of his wounds.

The visible supply of wheat and corn is respectively 59,572,078 and 11,123,026 bushels. Since last report wheat increased 20,727 bushels, while corn decreased 1,106,282 bushels.

Russian sympathizers are plotting a new rebellion in Bulgaria.

Dr. Robertson, a blind man, has been elected to the British House of Commons from the Brighton district.

The Old-Fashioned Girl.

Much praise is bestowed upon the old-fashioned girl.

Her admirers are never tired of telling how she got up at 3 o'clock in the morning, milked seven cows, and got breakfast for half-a-dozen hired men before she sat down to her own, did a big day's work at the spinning-wheel or loom, with no recess except the ones she took to help get in a load of grain before a sudden shower, or to drive the cows out of the potato patch; spun and wove as well as made her own dresses, and thought she was doing well if she got seventy-five cents a week and her board for doing all this in any home beside her own, where she did it for board and clothes and the fun of the thing.

No one would deny to any of these young ladies, many of whom are young ladies yet, if a brisk step, a sparkling eye, and the ability to do a big day's work are qualifications, the full amount of credit due them, but why should their virtues be so often sung as an implied reproach upon their grand-daughters? If the last-named do not work sixteen hours a day, they can at least earn more in one day than their grandmothers could in a week.

Does any one suppose that the girl of fifteen years ago would be satisfied with homespun dress if all sorts of pretty materials had been as plenty and as cheap as they are now? Why don't we hear more about the girls of to-day, who are teaching school week days, playing the organ Sunday, giving lessons after supper, learning to paint on embroidery Saturday afternoons, doing lots of fancy work, trimming their own hats, reading all new books, and finding time for lawn-tennis and croquet in the bargain?—*Lewiston Journal*.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	3.75	@	5.00
HOGS—Good Shipping	4.00	@	4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.86	@	.87
No. 2 Red	.86	@	.88
CORN—No. 2	.48	@	.48 1/2
OATS—White	.35	@	.41
POK—New Mess	10.75	@	11.25
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@	5.25
HOGS—Good Shipping	3.75	@	4.50
Common	3.00	@	3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.75	@	4.00
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.00	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.75	@	.75 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.37	@	.37 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.26	@	.27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.23	@	.27
Fine Dairy	.18	@	.23
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.13	@	.12 1/2
Full Cream, new	.12 1/2	@	.13 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.21	@	.22
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.38	@	.43
POK—Mess	9.50	@	10.00
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—Cash	.73	@	.74
CORN—No. 2	.37	@	.37 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.26	@	.27
RYE—No. 1	.55	@	.56
POK—Mess	9.50	@	10.00
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.77	@	.78
COR—Cash	.38	@	.38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.26	@	.26 1/2
DETROIT.			
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@	5.00
HOGS	3.25	@	4.50
SHEEP	3.75	@	4.75
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.77	@	.78
CORN—No. 2	.38	@	.39
OATS—No. 2 White	.32	@	.33
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.76	@	.76 1/2
CORN—Mixed	.36	@	.36
OATS—Mixed	.27	@	.28
POK—New Mess	10.00	@	10.25
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77 1/2	@	.78 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.38	@	.38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.29	@	.30
POK—Mess	9.75	@	10.25
LIVE HOGS	3.75	@	4.25
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.86	@	.86 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.43	@	.44
CATTLE	4.25	@	4.75
BEEF CATTLE.			
HOGS	3.25	@	4.75
SHEEP	2.50	@	4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75	@	.76
CORN—No. 2	.34	@	.35
OATS	.27	@	.28
CATTLE—Best.			
Fair	4.75	@	5.25
Common	4.00	@	4.75
HOGS	3.75	@	4.25
SHEEP	4.00	@	4.25
	3.25	@	4.00

THE REDS RESPITED.

The Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court Orders a Supersedeas.

The Executions Cannot Take Place Before March—How the Anarchists Received the News.

[Bloomington (Ill.) special.]

Chief Justice Scott, of the Supreme Court, granted a supersedeas in the anarchists' case on Thursday. He reached his room in the court house from his residence between 8 and 9 o'clock. An hour later he sent for Captain Black, Mr. Solomon, and Mr. Swett and announced to them his decision. He then wrote out the following order and appended it to the huge records:

After inspecting the foregoing transcript of the record, the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, is of the opinion that there is reasonable ground for granting the writ of error applied for in the case. It is therefore ordered that a writ of error be granted in this case, and it is further ordered that the writ of error herein ordered to be issued be a supersedeas as to each and every one of the plaintiffs in error, viz.: August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Louis Lingg, and Oscar W. Neebe, and shall have the effect as provided in section 1, division 15, criminal code, Revised Statutes 1874, page 414, to stay the execution of the judgment pronounced by the Criminal Court of Cook County against each of aforesaid plaintiffs in error until the further order of the Supreme Court in this case. It is further ordered that the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the Northern Division, upon the filing of this transcript of the record in his office, shall immediately issue the writ of error as a supersedeas as herein ordered, in accordance with the provision of the section of the statute above cited.

Done at Bloomington this 24th day of November, A. D. 1886.

JOHN M. SCOTT, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

[Ottawa (Ill.) dispatch.]

The writ of supersedeas which was issued was in form as follows:

I do hereby certify that a writ of error has issued from this court for the reversal of a judgment obtained by the people of the State of Illinois against August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Louis Lingg, and Oscar W. Neebe, in the Criminal Court of Cook County, at the October term thereof, A. D. 1885, in a certain action of indictment for murder, which writ of error is a supersedeas and is to operate as a suspension of the execution of the judgment therein, and as such is to be obeyed by all concerned.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Supreme Court at Ottawa this 24th day of November, A. D. 1886.

A. H. TAYLOR, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

[Chicago special.]

The convicted anarchists will not be hanged on the 3d proximo. Judge Scott, of the Supreme bench, has granted a writ of supersedeas, which operates as a stay of execution pending the hearing of the appeal by the full bench. This hearing will take place at the spring term of the court, to be held at Ottawa, and the final decision will hardly be rendered before April or May. The granting of the supersedeas was almost a foregone conclusion. It is in conformity with the almost invariable practice of the Supreme Judges in capital cases, when a delay of execution is necessary to allow the court time for hearing an appeal.

How the Condemned Men Received the News.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The anarchists were all pleased with the news, and if they eventually escape all punishment it is safe to say they won't again play with edged tools. When seen by a reporter Parsons was seated in his cell. He had his feet against the grated door and his chair tilted back at an angle of forty-five degrees. Asked what he thought of the granting of the supersedeas, he said it struck him very favorably, and he was glad to hear it. He didn't know to what extent the influences brought to bear in the trial before Judge Gary would affect the decision of Supreme Court Justices on a motion for a supersedeas, but he was pleased to see that they had cut no figure. He thought the decision of Judge Scott in granting the writ was in itself an evidence that the conviction of himself and the others was a violation of the law.

"If you get out of this scrape do you think you will talk and write in the future as you did in the past?" he was asked.

"I can't say whether I would write the same things and preach the same doctrines. For my part, I am willing to say theascalities, outrages, and robberies to which the working classes have been subjected sometimes get the better of a man who feels for them, and leads him to say things he wouldn't say when in his calmer moments. It's a good deal like politics, where the leader of one party abuses the leader of the other, but after the campaign is over everything settles down to quiet again."

Fischer was not much surprised to hear the news, as he thought all along that the writ would be granted. He believed, however, that if Judge Scott was of similar material to Judge Gary there would have been no hope at all.

Fielden was not disappointed over the news, as it was just about what he expected. He was uncertain what business he would engage in if he finally got clear of his present troubles, and was unable to say what influences might be brought to bear upon him to change the opinions he had so freely uttered in the past.

Schwab couldn't say he was much surprised at the news, for his attorneys had assured him that everything was favorable to the granting of the writ. He thought similar disturbances to those of last May would occur again, but intimated that he wouldn't be mixed up in them. "We Germans," he said, "are more radical and out-spoken in our views than Americans, because we have seen the same state of affairs produce the same results in the old country, and, in raising our voices against the further oppression of the working people, only tried to avert the disasters that have overtaken them elsewhere."