

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Near Utica, N. Y., a man boarded a Lake Shore train, shot Express Messenger Lake, then gagged him, rifled the safe, and escaped. It is not known how badly the messenger is injured, or the amount of money carried off.

Edward M. Newman, in the employ of Michael Levinson, a New York clothier, has been arrested, charged with embezzling \$750.

Jacob Sharp will be the next one of those indicted for complicity in the Broadway surface railway steal to be brought to trial. This, says a New York telegram, has been definitely decided upon by District Attorney Martine, and the preparation of the case for presentation to a jury is now in active progress.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll, who was admitted to practice in the courts of New York, refused to swear.

A silver pint pot filled with gold dollars is to be the stake in the contest between the yachts Titania and Bedouin, off Sandy Hook, in June.

Herr Most, since his release from a New York prison, promises to be more outspoken in his anarchism than ever. He threatens to seek out scandals among the rich.

WESTERN.

A National Association of Builders of the United States was organized in Chicago last week.

Dr. James Hodges, who exploded a bomb during a Patti concert, was found guilty at San Francisco of assault to murder. Hodges stated that he proposed to end his life while Patti was singing, so he could be her page in the spirit land.

A Springfield (Ill.) dispatch gives the following particulars of a tragedy which created something of a sensation in that city:

Wirt Butler, a well-known horseman, living a mile and a half southwest of this city, shot and killed a man named Thomas Reed, who was working for him in the capacity of a farm hand, about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Butler is a high-spirited fellow and ugly when under the influence of liquor. Both men were drinking at Springfield, and upon returning home Butler claims that Reed refused to unlatch the horses, and that he drove them about the yard in a circle. Butler protested against this performance, and Reed drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him, when he (Butler) raised his gun and shot Reed. Butler then telephoned the Sheriff and police headquarters of what had been done. He remained at the house till the officers arrived, and Reed had been in Butler's employ for a little over a year, and the latter regarded him as a useful and trusty man. He lived in the house with Butler and his wife was the housekeeper. Wirt Butler is a son of William Butler, who was appointed State Treasurer of Illinois by Gov. Bissell, in 1859, and elected to that office in 1860. Wirt's wife was the oldest daughter of Gen. John A. McClernand. About nine years ago Butler shot a policeman named Tomlinson, in Springfield, dangerously wounding him, and the litigation over the case cost him a fortune.

William K. Rogers, a wealthy citizen of Sonoma, Cal., is said to be the notorious William Kissane who was indicted in New York for forgery in 1854.

One hundred men battered down the doors of the jail at Corning, Iowa, early on Sunday morning, the 3d inst., and took therefrom J. H. McKenzie, the murderer of J. H. Riggs, and hanged him to a tree. The leader of the mob gave warning that the same fate would overtake any one who revealed the details of the lynching.

The Hotel del Monte at Monterey, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. Several hundred scantly clad guests were rescued and taken to San Francisco for shelter. No lives were lost. The total financial loss will probably be about \$1,500,000.

SOUTHERN.

The West Point Cotton Mills, near West Point, Ga., were totally destroyed by fire. They worked 250 looms and 6,300 spindles.

Eleven inches of snow fell at Lexington, Ky., March 30.

On the strength of the report that the cholera in South America is extending northward, and has already reached the Isthmus of Panama, the city authorities of El Paso, Texas, have established a stringent quarantine.

A heavy snowstorm prevailed in Virginia on the 31st of March.

An artesian well sunk by the Gulf Railway in its yard at Galveston has struck salt water at a depth of 705 feet. There has never been an ordinary well on the island.

POLITICAL.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed a ten-hour law for women and children.

Mr. Blaine will sail for Europe in June, to remain abroad one year.

The Illinois Senate has passed a bill to indemnify owners of property for damages caused by mobs.

The Senate of Wisconsin passed a bill appropriating \$5 per week for each inmate of the Soldiers' Home to be erected by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Blaine visited the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis and made a five-minute speech.

In the Pennsylvania House resolutions protesting against the coercion of Ireland were adopted.

The New York Senate passed the high license liquor bill, which had previously been passed by the Assembly.

The Nebraska Legislature has adjourned sine die, after a session of sixty-one days, the longest ever held in that state. The general appropriation bills exceed those of two years ago by nearly \$2,900,000.

A bill prohibiting the marriage of first cousins has passed the Illinois Senate. The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill to punish employers for blacklisting any employees.

Against the report that Secretary Whitney was about to leave the Cabinet, a New York special says:

Secretary Whitney has been here for two days, as well as Colonel Dan Lamont, the President's private secretary. It has leaked out during their stay that Mr. Whitney has determined to resign the Secretaryship of the Navy. It has been known among his intimate friends here for some time that he has been dissatisfied with his position in Washington, and his conversations with his old associates in the South Pennsylvania Railroad deal and other business enterprises have been repeated frequently enough to reach the public ear. Mr. Whitney's chief complaint has been that he had no power to direct or to wield outside a narrow circle in the Navy Department, where he could not benefit his friends. His ambition was to be made Secretary of the Treasury when Mr. Cleveland came into office. The President was inclined to give him that place, until William L. Scott, Smith M. Weed, Mr. Bayard, and other leading Democrats made a push for the appointment of Mr. Manning. The latter's enforced retirement on account of his health gave Mr. Whitney new hope, but it is not to be met, and he became so thoroughly disengaged that he has announced to his friends his positive determination to leave the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON.

The President, on the 1st inst., signed the commission of Charles S. Fairchild as Secretary of the Treasury, and Isaac H. Maynard as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Fairchild at once entered upon the discharge of his new duties.

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

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	\$ 250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	737,792,150
Bonds at 3 per cent.	35,976,540
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	181,900
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,511

Principal \$1,102,571,112

Interest 11,713,141

Total \$1,114,284,253

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal.	\$ 6,926,275
Interest.	198,717

Total \$7,124,992

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes.	\$ 346,738,266
Certificates of deposit.	7,135,000
Gold certificates.	94,046,013
Silver certificates.	131,930,483
Fractional currency (less \$8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,948,497

Principal \$566,798,267

TOTAL DEBT. \$1,693,295,654

Interest 11,911,839

Total \$1,708,207,513

Cash items available for reduction of the debt. \$ 263,123,971

Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes. 103,000,000

Total \$ 369,123,971

Total debt less available cash items. \$1,340,083,542

Net cash in the Treasury. 21,839,985

Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1887. \$1,318,223,558

Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1887. 1,331,032,026

Decrease of debt during the month. \$ 12,803,467

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.	\$ 94,045,015
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.	131,930,483

U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding. 7,135,000

Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid. 18,838,134

Cash held for bonds called not matured and balance of interest. 16,172,123

Fractional currency. 2,210

Total available. \$268,123,971

RESERVE FUND.

Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts January 14, 1873, and July 12, 1882. \$ 100,000,000

Unavailable for reduction of debt. Fractional silver coin. \$26,601,613

Minor coin. 131,035

Total. \$ 26,752,671

Certificates held as cash. 36,380,439

Net cash balance on hand. 21,839,985

Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account. \$ 438,117,036

M. V. Montgomery, Commissioner of Patents, has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He is a resident of Lansing, Mich.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The differences between the Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Miners and Mine Laborers in the coke regions have been settled.

The Lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers throughout the country will elect delegates during the coming month to a annual convention, which meets in Pittsburg June 7.

Pennsylvania coal miners have agreed under protest to accept 6 cents per ton for mining one year.

A big building strike is imminent at Cincinnati, where the carpenters will probably join the iron and stone workers in a demand for shorter hours and better pay.

AIRROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Illinois Central Road has given notice that it will next fall surcharge the rates of the Dubuque and Sioux City tracks.

Nine-tenths of the travelers on the Pennsylvania road, on the last day of March were deadbeads, taking advantage of the last chance for a free ride. This, same, to a greater or less extent, was the story of the day on all the railroads.

Judge Gresham gave his approval to a recommendation of his receiver to lay 4,000 tons of steel rail on the Wabash lines east of the Mississippi, at an outlay of \$8,000.

All the daily newspapers in Cincinnati appeared on the 1st inst. without the customary column giving the time of arrival and departure of trains. This is in accordance with a proposition made by the new papers jointly, in view of the stoppage of passes, to stop the free publication of matter for the benefit of the roads, but to accept tickets in payment for all advertising. The railroads replied accepting the proposition for advertisements which they should order, and intimating that the daily publication of timetables should not be regarded as an advertisement.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road, 139 miles in length, has been purchased

by a syndicate headed by H. H. Porter, in the interest of the Chicago and Indiana Coal Road. The new Board of Directors elected Richard M. Hoe President.

The earnings of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad last year, in excess of expenditures, were \$1,031,380.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has organized, with Judge Cooley for Chairman. Secretary Lamar took the Commissioners to his private room, where a notary was waiting to swear them in, says a Washington special.

"Do you swear or affirm, gentlemen?" asked the notary. "I'm sometimes charged with swearing," said Col. Morrison, as the oath was administered. None of the members affirmed. The papers were then signed. About this time Bragg arrived and was sworn in. A few minutes' talk was then indulged in until the subject of organization was broached. Morrison, and the notary, and Judge Cooley for Chairman, and the motion was made by Bragg. It was at once carried by the votes of Morrison, Bragg, Schoonmaker, and Walker. The motion will begin at once to formulate its judgment of the law. No bridges will be crossed until they are reached, and no theoretical interpretations or constructions will be put forth to hypothetical questions. When the commission acts on a given case it will be known what its idea is of like cases. It is said that about the first complaint concerning rates will be made against the Pennsylvania Company. The schedule posted in the depot here is a complete headache to the effect that these are the interstate commerce rates, the inference being that the law is responsible for the increases. Analyses of the new rates have been published here, showing that the increases are considerable. It is said that the Pennsylvania Company has given the new law the fullest study of any railroad in the country, and has fortified itself in the course it has taken.

Buffalo Bill sailed from New York for London with a steamship-load of Indians and wild animals.

Reports have been received tending to confirm the dispatch that the sealing steamer Eagle was wrecked on the Newfoundland coast, the vessel going to pieces on a reef. There were 260 men on board, and it is believed that all perished.

The business failures in the United States of the three months of 1887, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 3,007, against 3,203 for the same quarter of 1886. The comparative liabilities for the corresponding periods were: 1887, \$32,161,000; 1886, \$29,681,000. The geographical distribution is somewhat unusual, the liabilities in the Middle States amounting to \$12,000,000, showing an increase of over \$6,000,000 compared with 1886; and in New York City they were \$5,000,000, against \$2,700,000 last year. In all other sections of the country except the Middle States the failures are fewer and much less than in previous years. In Canada the failures for the first quarter of 1887 were 308, against 389 in 1886; liabilities \$3,62,000, against \$3,442,000 in 1886.

W. S. McLean, an insane veteran of a New York regiment, has been awarded arrears of pensions amounting to \$12,488, which will be paid to his father at the Des Moines agency.

A freight train on the Michigan Central was wrecked in a collision at St. Thomas, Ont., in which two of the employees were killed and twenty-six cars demolished.

FOREIGN.

In the debate in the British Parliament on the Irish criminal law amendment Mr. Gladstone vehemently denounced the measure as one calculated to aggravate existing disorders.

"With this coercion bill," exclaimed Mr. Gladstone, "the prospect of conciliation vanished thin air. The Government intends to exclude the land bill, which was the main recommendation of the commission which has just completed an exhaustive investigation of the Irish troubles. Nothing remains but the figure of coercion—bare, bald, and gaunt—alas, too familiar. The right honorable Chief Secretary for Ireland has attempted to excuse the proposals on the ground that crime in Ireland during the last three years has increased, but he followed an unusual course in refraining from giving the House of Commons information proving his allegations. Statistics from Ireland are against the Government. Take the instance given of threatening letters. In 1885 such letters were received. In 1886 but seventy-five more were received. That hardly furnished ground for asking Parliament to assent to an extreme measure of coercion. The classes of crime amounted in 185 to 312, and in 1886 to 517. This increase is described as the main reason for the extreme demands of the Government. If Mr. Balfour has further private information let him speak. It was the first time he (Mr. Gladstone) knew of anonymous assertions being imposed on Parliament in support of a demand for legislation. Among the most insulting and exasperating proposals of the bill—the worst ever submitted to Parliament—was the provision that Irish trials be held in London. The Government could devise nothing more likely to agitate every existing evil. As to the permanent duration of the bill, the proposal made one a blood boil. To establish what was formerly only a temporary remedy as a permanent rule would put the brand of inferiority upon Ireland forever and recognizing as a fixed principle that force was a remedy.

The British House of Commons on the 1st inst. passed a cloture by a vote of 361 to 253, and agreed upon the first reading of the coercion bill. Mr. Parnell made a brilliant speech in opposition to the latter. He would still counsel them to submit to justice rather than retaliate or do anything that might drive