

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER.

## NEWS CONDENSED.

### Concise Record of the Week.

#### EASTERN.

The Pennsylvania Railroad officials claim that not over \$15,458 worth of goods were stolen by their trainmen between Pittsburgh and Columbus in 1886, and that the thefts on the Pan-Handle Division were comparatively no greater.

The failure is announced of George Clark, a millionaire land-owner and hop-dealer of Springfield, New York. There are \$200,000 in judgments standing against him.

Old "Spot," the horse which Gen. Kilpatrick rode in his famous expeditions during the war, died at Deckertown, N. J., a few days ago. He was 33 years old.

A paper-mill boiler at Paterson, N. J., blew up, injuring twenty persons.

Orders have been issued to the Police Captains of New York and Brooklyn to rigidly enforce the Sunday-closing law.

"Doc" Levi Wilson, who is widely known through his famous suit against Philip L. Moen, the barbed-wire manufacturer of Worcester, Mass., attempted suicide in his rooms at a Providence hotel, by taking laudanum. Medical assistance was quickly summoned and his life was saved. Wilson's wife recently began divorce proceedings against him, and refused to allow him to see his children. This greatly depressed Wilson, and is the probable cause of his act.

#### WESTERN.

Natural gas has been discovered near Carlinville, Ill.

Ambassador (record 2:21) has been purchased by S. A. Brown and Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., for \$18,000.

The grand jury at Ozark, Mo., has indicted eleven of the Bald-Knobsers for murder.

A natural-gas company, with a capital of \$2,500, has been organized at St. Joseph, Mich., where boring will commence as soon as a contractor can be found.

A company composed of pupils of the Chicago Conservatory is playing this week at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, and the local press is unstinted in its praise of their work. The *Morning News* says: "No unprejudiced observer can help admitting that the work of these young people is a vast improvement on that of many professional companies which ask the support of theater-goers. From what we have seen of the company's work we can freely say that it can be submitted candidly as a counter-attraction to anything else in the city." A varied repertory has been selected, and it is chosen with the idea of bringing out the best material that exists among the pupils of the school.

L. V. Halfield fatally shot his wife at Mortimer, Kan., and killed himself. She was recently a servant girl, and he had promised to put \$10,000 worth of property in her name.

A shocking railroad accident is reported by telegraph from Washington Territory. A west-bound train on the Cascade Division of the Northern Pacific Road, pushing a flat-car loaded with laborers, was going around a curve leading to a trestle at a good rate of speed when it ran into an engine going east, tender first. The flat-car was pushed half way through the tender and crushed up against the pilot of the west-bound train, on which were two men. The unfortunate were crushed to pulp, only a foot and one hand being left by which to identify them. The engine was knocked eighty feet. Five men were killed outright and one has since died. The scene of the accident, as described by those present, beggars description. Blood was scattered in every direction, and neighboring rocks bore evidence of a fearful carnage. The accident was caused by the failure of one of the train's crew to flag as directed.

Sam Jones and Sam Small began revival meetings in the Exposition building at Minneapolis, Minn., last Sunday. Over three thousand people attended the first meeting and hundreds were unable to enter the building.

Details of the destruction wrought by the recent cyclones in the West and Southwest indicate that the loss of life was much greater than first reported. The storm ravaged a strip of territory about 500 miles long and from half a mile to a mile wide. A tornado in the vicinity of Mount Carmel, Ill., caused \$50,000 damage to property. John H. Wirth and Lewis Kerstein, were killed, and Harvey Riggs, two sons of a Mr. Hutchins, Miss Maggie Wirth, and Mrs. John Keller were seriously hurt. James H. Knott and Scott Selby were killed by a cyclone which passed near Hazelton, Ind. Great damage was done to property. The small village of West Buena Vista, Ind., was seriously wrecked, only two houses remaining uninjured. An Evansville dispatch says that a small black cloud suddenly appeared in the west, moved east, and when directly over the farmhouse of Lemuel Stansberry it exploded with a terrific force, and what appeared to be a ball of wind attacked the house with terrific fury, blowing off the roof, tearing out one section of the house, and playing havoc generally. Leaving the house, it tore down the eastern fence and then died away. There was no rainfall or lightning with the cloud-burst.

#### SOUTHERN.

A genuine case of leprosy has been discovered in Louisville, Ky. John Haskins, the patient, contracted the disease in Honolulu three years ago.

At Rolling Fork, Miss., hailstones larger than hens' eggs fell for fifteen minutes, riddling the roofs of houses and stripping trees of their foliage.

John E. Blaine, an army paymaster, brother of the Maine statesman, died at Hot Springs.

The rains in Western Texas, by filling the dry channel of the Brazos River, brought down from the alkali country a mass of cattle carcasses that threatens to cause disease.

The Apache captives taken from Arizona to Florida, numbering 450, are about to be transferred to Mount Vernon barracks, Alabama, not far from Mobile. Geronimo and seventeen warriors will continue to work at Fort Pickens, under guard.

#### WASHINGTON.

A. Lusk & Co., of San Francisco, have telegraphed: "The fruit interests of this State, which are of great and growing importance, are seriously jeopardized by the workings of the interstate commerce bill. Inasmuch as this interest can not avail itself of water competition, we respectfully ask that section 4 be suspended, that these interests be not entirely paralyzed and great loss ensue."

President Cleveland appointed Edward F. Bingham, of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Carter. Judge Bingham was born in New Hampshire in 1829 and moved to Ohio in early life. He has for the last fifteen years been Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Columbus district, and in 1881 was the Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Judge of the State. He was prominently mentioned for the United States Circuit Judgeship, to which Judge Jackson was appointed last year.

President Cleveland has mitigated the sentence of dismissal against Major F. W. Benteen, of the Ninth Cavalry, to suspension for one year at half pay, on account of long and faithful service.

#### POLITICAL.

The New York Assembly has passed a bill providing for a holiday on the first Monday in September, to be known as "Labor Day," and making Saturdays half-holidays.

A large number of disgruntled Democratic politicians, says the *New York Times*, have wisely concluded that the next Presidential nomination by the party will be worth very little if not given to Mr. Cleveland.

The Legislature of West Virginia has commenced an extra session. Balloting for Senator will begin on May 3.

Appointments by the President: Samuel F. Bigelow of New Jersey, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey; Henry F. Merritt of Illinois, to be United States Consul at Chemnitz.

The New York Assembly has passed a bill to permit betting on race-tracks, 5 per cent. of the gross receipts for admission to be paid to the State Comptroller, to be disbursed for prizes on live stock.

The Illinois House has passed a bill to prohibit idios, insane persons, and inmates of prisons from marrying.

The Democratic primaries in Kentucky point to the choice of General Buckner as a candidate for Governor.

President Cleveland's Private Secretary has sent out a denial of the story that the President would not under any circumstances be a candidate for re-election, and some of the President's friends even went so far as to say that he not only wanted an endorsement of his administration, but was working to that end. Ex-Lieut. Gov. William Dorsheimer states that the President recently wrote a letter declaring that he would not be a candidate for re-election, but its destruction was secured by a personal appeal by Mr. Dorsheimer.

#### RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Pacific Railroad Commission has organized, with Gov. Pattison for Chairman. A month will probably be spent in preliminary work in Washington. Boston and New York will next be visited, and then work will commence in the West.

The St. Paul Road has made special arrangements with the Signal Service Department for frost warnings from May 1 to Oct. 1 each year for the special benefit of tobacco and cranberry raisers along its line.

The Illinois Central Road has let a contract for a steel bridge at Cairo, to cost \$3,500,000.

The Kentucky Central Road has been sold for \$1,555,500 to parties believed to represent C. P. Huntington.

Robert Garrett, after stating that his negotiations with the Ives syndicate are almost completed, remarked that the combination of the Jersey Central, Reading, Lehigh, and Pennsylvania Roads rendered it necessary for the Baltimore and Ohio to build from Philadelphia to New York, with Staten Island as the terminus, for which purpose he had been tendered ample capital.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The New York manufacturers of gold and silver have locked out all their employees who are connected with the Knights of Labor.

A manufacturing firm in Cincinnati has arranged with its employees a plan for sharing profits. The carpenters of Milwaukee will hereafter work nine hours per day. The cigarmakers of Detroit threaten to strike against a reduction of wages. The closing of the stove foundries at Cincinnati means idleness all summer for several thousand men.

The Knights of Labor organization in New York is threatened with disruption, the immediate cause of the trouble being the persistent refusal of the Executive Board to give the Knights of the Montank District a charter. Other districts have taken up the fight, and the result of it all will be, it is said, that 100,000 men will leave the order. The printers have taken sides with the Montanks in the quarrel. Silver manufacturers in the East have notified their men to withdraw from the order. The lock-out of the journeymen silversmiths in New York still continues.

#### REGULATING THE RAILROADS

The manager of a Chicago manufacturing house, in a letter to the Interstate Commission, complains that he is now compelled to pay his fare, whereas formerly he rode upon a pass. He asks that section 22 be sus-

pended for the Chicago & Northwestern Road.

Mr. Taft presented a communication to the Interstate Commission, from Sutton & Co.'s dispatch line, setting forth that the action of the transcontinental roads toward the shipping interest via Cape Horn has been of the most violent nature. They had exerted every effort to annihilate the shipping interest of the country. They had taken the long-haul traffic at a loss, which they must make up from charges on the short-haul traffic. Complaints against unjust discrimination and excessive rates were received from several dairymen of Orange County, New York, and milling firms of Atchison, Kan. J. Searles, Jr., representing the Eastern sugar refiners, entered a protest against granting the petition of the San Francisco refiners. He recited the history of the Hawaiian sugar trade, and showed how, by a combination with the railroads, San Francisco refiners could lay this foreign commodity down in New York at prices their Eastern competitors could not meet. Ralph W. Thatcher, a miller of Albany, N. Y., told the Commission he had a contract for certain favorable terms of transportation, under which he had built an elevator. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company refused to carry out the contract since the interstate law went into effect, and his business was at a stand-still. He wanted an order directing the company to fulfill its contract. A "sufferer" from Mankato, Minn., writes that for the last five years the people of that vicinity have been paying their fares to the conductors, thereby making a goodly saving. Suddenly the conductors have experienced a change of heart, and are charging schedule rates, evidently fearing the effect of the new law. He asks the aid of the commission for a return to the old system. Justice, Bateman & Co., wool merchants of Philadelphia, in a letter, protest against suspending Section four as regards transcontinental lines. They say the protests against the section come from parties who have been enjoying great benefits from cut rates, and instance the case of wool. Last year San Francisco merchants had a rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds, while parties several hundred miles farther east had to pay \$3 to \$4.50. There is wool, they say, now in Philadelphia, grown in Montana, which the railroads forced to be sent thence via San Francisco, making a haul of 4,000 miles, while if shipped direct it would have traveled only 2,000 miles. The object of the discrimination was to give the San Francisco merchants an opportunity to exact toll before it reached its natural destination.

Hotel proprietors in Chicago are complaining that the interstate commerce law is working serious injury to the hotel business.

The operation of the fourth section of the interstate commerce law has been suspended for seventy-five days on the Northern and Southern Pacific, Atchison, and St. Louis and San Francisco roads.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The constitutional amendment allowing two successive Presidential terms has passed the Mexican House of Deputies, and now goes to the Senate, where it will probably be passed without debate. This is said to mean the re-election of Diaz.

The National Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic has adopted resolutions approving of the order of General Fairchild requesting posts not to make an official expression of opinion on the subject of pension legislation by Congress.

Canon Wilberforce and wife have arrived at New York from England.

The Legislature of Ontario, by a vote of 53 to 28, adopted a resolution of sympathy with Ireland, and expressing regret that coercion is about to be resorted to.

Henry George, in the last number of his paper, the *Standard*, says he was the first person to tell Davitt, Dillon, and Parnell about the Phoenix Park butchery. He got a telegram from Dublin concerning the crime. He says:

"I immediately made what haste I could to the Westminster Hotel, and, waking up Davitt, showed him the telegram. Springing up with intense emotion, he at once sent for Messrs. Dillon and Parnell. All three, as well as other members of the Irish party who were subsequently sent for, were deeply pained and grieved at the news. Davitt seemed so much 'cut up' by it that I really felt for him, but the man who seemed stirred most was Parnell—ordinarily the most unemotional of human beings—and on the first impulse he talked of immediately resigning and leaving public life forever. There could be no question of the real feelings of these men—especially Parnell.

It is well known that George does not feel kindly toward Parnell since the latter condemned the George nationalization scheme. The testimony is all the more valuable on that account.

#### FOREIGN.

Six residents of St. Petersburg have been sentenced to death for complicity in the plot to assassinate the Czar on March 13.

The London Times pronounces Lord Salisbury's offer to settle the fisheries question "generous and almost Quixotic."

It is officially stated in London that Lord Salisbury, in a dispatch sent to Washington March 24, said that the British Government, understanding the action of the United States in denouncing the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington to be in a great degree the result of disappointment at being called upon to pay \$1,100,000 under the Halifax fisheries award, offers to revert to the old condition of affairs without pecuniary indemnity.

Throughout France much excitement prevails because of the arrest of a special French commissary by German officials on the frontier near Metz. In Paris stocks were unfavorably affected by the announcement.

The number of emigrants from Germany who passed through Hamburg, Bremen, and Stettin during the year 1886 was 66,671, or a decrease of over 22,000 from the previous year, when 88,900 persons left the empire.

The German Commissioners to whom was delegated the duty of investigating the case of the arrest of M. Schnaebels, the French Commissary, report that Schnaebels was arrested on German soil. They also assert that the evidence against the prisoner is overwhelming. There are numerous charges of high treason against him.

#### LATER NEWS ITEMS.

William J. Vickery, of Indiana, has been appointed as fourth assistant examiner in the Patent Office; George W. Morgan, of Arkansas, has been appointed chief of the pre-emption division in the General Land Office; Robert Kenny has been appointed storekeeper at Chicago in the First Illinois District; Thos. G. Beames, Postoffice Inspector on mail depredations at Portland, Oregon, has resigned. The President has appointed these Postmasters: Michigan—Greenville, Charles L. Hecox; Manitoba, James Dempsey, Sr.; Iowa—West Liberty, Thomas P. Mitchell; Nebraska—Norfolk, Charles B. Durland; Sterling, Chas. C. Ellis; West Point, Mary O. Sullivan; Wash. Charles J. Harrison.

Col. Dorsheimer denies that he has seen a letter from the President positively declining to be a candidate for a second term.

The Indians in the Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations are said to have put on war-paint, and mean trouble. For some time they have been holding war dances and singing war songs.

Chicago elevators and vessels contain 13,630,384 bushels of wheat, 12,538,415 bushels of corn, 1,245,065 bushels of oats, 141,687 bushels of rye, and 70,611 bushels of barley; total, 27,636,161 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 16,236,620 bushels a year ago.

A five-story brick building on Dearborn street, Chicago, occupied by Schmiedewend & Lee, manufacturers of and dealers in printers' supplies, was completely gutted by fire. The loss on building and stock is estimated at \$120,000; insurance, \$80,000.

The Chicago *Daily News*, commenting editorially upon the verdict in the Schwartz-Watt case, recently tried at Morris, Ill., says:

Within forty-eight hours after the Sioux City disagreement a jury in Grundy County, Illinois, rendered a verdict which commands the respect and confidence of every unprejudiced observer of the developments of the trial. The case was much more complex and obscure than that submitted to the Woodbury County jury. The evidence was purely circumstantial, and involved the examination of over a hundred witnesses, occupying two weeks and a half in testifying, and the defense was conducted by five able lawyers. A week was consumed in selecting the jury out of upward of two hundred individuals summoned; but the character of the community from which they were selected may be fairly inferred from the fact that the State used less than one-half of its peremptory challenges, while the defense failed to exhaust those to which it was entitled. There was no prejudice or bias for or against the accused of which it was necessary for either side to be wary. When the twelve good men and true were sworn both prosecution and defense were satisfied that an honest verdict on the evidence would be rendered. With unwearying patience these twelve men sat and attentively listened for fifteen days to the testimony of 106 witnesses, weighing carefully, impartially, and intelligently the evidence of each, and at the close they had arrived at a positive conviction of the complicity of Schwartz and Watt in the murder of Kellogg Nichols. The many casual readers of disconnected scraps of the evidence are not competent judges of the tax made upon these men. Nothing short of an earnest desire to faithfully discharge a sworn duty, operating upon minds alive to the sacredness of the law and free from sickly sentimentality upon the one hand and sympathy with the criminal classes on the other, could command such concentration and fidelity. Their verdict is more than the avenging of Nichols' murder. It is a reflex of the moral sentiment which dominates the community in which they live.

A Washington special says the Canadian Pacific is carrying sugar from the Pacific coast to St. Paul at lower rates than prevailed on American lines before the order of suspension.

The Vosburg Manufacturing Company's building at Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned, creating a loss of \$200,000.

June 22 is officially set apart as the day for observing the royal jubilee in Canada.

The nephew of a high official in the Russian army has been arrested on suspicion of having informed the nihilists of the movements of the Czar.

The Glasgow (Scotland) Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution declaring that the system of trade bounties and protection adopted by other countries has so injured English trade that there is justification for asking Great Britain to revise her fiscal relations. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions affirming unabated confidence in free trade as the best national commercial policy.

#### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—No. 1	5.00	@ 5.75
HOGS—No. 1	5.75	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.95	@ .96
No. 2 Red	.93½	@ .94½
CORN—No. 2	.49	@ .51
OATS—White	.38	@ .42
PORK—New Mess.	16.00	@ 16.50
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.50
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.75	@ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grade	5.25	@ 5.75
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	4.25	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	.83	@ .84
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .38½
OATS—No. 2	.27½	@ .28½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.20	@ .22
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .20
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.13½	@ .14½
Full Cream, new	.13½	@ .14½
EGGS—Fresh	.11½	@ .12
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.75	@ .80
PORK—Mess.	20.50	@ 21.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.79	@ .80
CORN—No. 3	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2 White	.32½	@ .33
RYE—Mixed	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess.	15.25	@ 15.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.83	@ .84
CORN—No. 2	.49½	@ .51
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE—	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS—	4.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP—	4.25	@ 5.50
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.81	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42
OATS—White	.33½	@ .34
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .81
CORN—Mixed	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .28½
PORK—New Mess.	16.50	@ 17.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83	@ .84
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
PORK—Mess.	16.00	@ 16.50
LIVE HOGS	5.00	@ 5.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.89	@ .89½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.45	@ .45½
CATTLE—	4.50	@ 5.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE—	3.75	@ 5.25
HOGS—	5.25	@ 5.75
SHEEP—	3.50	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.37½	@ .38
OATS—Mixed	.29	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.25
Fair	4.75	@ 5.00
Common	4.25	@ 4.50
HOGS—	5.75	@ 6.00
SHEEP—	4.50	@ 5.25

## A BUSY LIFE ENDED.

Alexander Mitchell, the Milwaukee Millionaire, Expires in a New York Hotel.

Bronchial Troubles and Heart Disease Cause His Death, Which Is Rather Sudden.

[New York special.]

Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, died at his rooms in the Hoffman House, in this city, on Tuesday afternoon. He had been gradually losing strength for two months, but the illness which resulted in his death began only a week ago.

Mr. Mitchell some months ago determined to withdraw from active business pursuits, and Dec. 1 last, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Kean, his old pastor, he started from Milwaukee in his private car for a trip to his winter home, in Florida. Whether Mrs. Mitchell had gone some time before. At his magnificent place, "Villa Alexandria," just at the head of the St. Johns River, he devoted himself to the pleasures of a winter resort, spending much time out of doors and getting far more exercise than he had ever had before. Yet, although he seemed to be in the best of spirits, he steadily lost flesh. He had always been one of the most methodical of men, and the change told on him.

Three weeks ago Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Kean left Florida, reaching this city April 2, and going immediately to the Hoffman House. Two days later Mr. Mitchell complained of feeling unwell and developed feverish symptoms, but he soon recovered and was able to go down town, although the feverish condition returned at intervals. His son, John L. Mitchell, had joined him in the meantime, and with his son and a party of friends Mr. Mitchell heard Patti sing at the Metropolitan Opera House last Wednesday night. Sitting in the front of the box he was probably exposed to a draft, for before the last act he complained of illness and left the opera house. So weak was he when his carriage reached the hotel that he had to be assisted to his room. After that he never left his bed. Dr. Edward Bradley, his physician, found that he was suffering from a malarial trouble and bronchial pneumonia, from which he failed to rally. He sunk into a state of coma Monday evening and never recovered consciousness. Death resulted from asphyxia, caused by bronchial pneumonia.

Alexander Mitchell was born Oct. 18, 1817, in the parish of Eilon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His father was a farmer, and the early days of the future financier were passed in the same avocation. For two years he studied law at Aberdeen, and then went into a bank at Peterhead and remained there until he came to Milwaukee in May, 1839, when, in company with George Smith, of Chicago, he organized the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, an institution that was in reality a bank, although not called one on account of the law then in force. The bills of this company were the only reliable paper currency the Territory had for many years, yet despite the times every dollar was redeemed when presented. It was a manager and promoter of railroads that the deceased was best known to the world, he having been for years at the head of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, a corporation that controls more miles of road than any other in the world.

Politically Mr. Mitchell was originally a Whig, then he joined the Republicans in electing Lincoln and prosecuting the war, afterward joining with the Democrats in support of President Johnson. Since then his party sent him to Congress in 1870 and 1872, and would have continued him there had he not declined further office. He was one of the delegates that nominated Mr. Tilden, and was one of his most ardent supporters. In 1879 the Democrats wanted him to be a candidate for Governor, but he declined.

Mr. Mitchell is survived by a wife, a son, John L., an adopted daughter, Mrs. Dr. Mackie of this city, and a sister and brother living in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Mr. Mitchell's estate is variously estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

## FOUND GUILTY.

The Jury Believe that Schwartz and Watt Killed Kellogg Nichols.

Such Is the Termination of the Prolonged Express-Robbery Trial at Morris, Ill.

[Morris (Ill.) special.]

After a trial lasting thirty days, Schwartz and Watt have been declared by a jury of twelve good men and true guilty of the murder of Kellogg Nichols, and their punishment fixed at imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. When the jury retired, on Tuesday afternoon, it was the general opinion that there would be a disagreement. After a seclusion of a little more than five hours word was sent to Judge Dibel that they had reached a conclusion. A few minutes afterward they filed into court. When Judge Dibel said: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" E. H. Robinson, the oldest juror on the panel, arose and handed the verdict to the Sheriff, who passed it up to the court. Judge Dibel scanned it, and then read it: "We, the jury, find Newton Watt guilty of the murder of Kellogg Nichols in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix his penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life." The verdict as to Schwartz was then read. It finds him also guilty in the manner and form charged, and fixes his penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for his natural life. Each juror then in turn ratified the verdict.

There was a death-like silence in the court-room. Watt was sitting near his brother, with his arms resting on the table, still gazing steadily at the jury. Schwartz sat near his father with his hands clasped across his breast, gazing away from the jury, seemingly insensible to their presence and verdict. Neither of the men manifested the slightest emotion. Watt talked with his brother and smiled when spoken to by his attorney. Schwartz was more serious when his counsel approached him, but a slight, reluctant smile gathered on his countenance. The Court thanked the jury for the attention during the trial and dismissed them.

The murder of Kellogg Nichols, for which Schwartz and Watt were convicted, occurred the night of March 12, 1886. Nichols was express messenger on the Rock Island train running out of Chicago. He was killed in his car, near Morris, and the safe opened and rifled of a package of money containing about \$20,000.