

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA. J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER.

NEWS BUDGET.

Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.

Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Points, Labor Notes, Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

Twelve Negroes Lynched and Shot in the Recent Trouble in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.

As a result of the Oak Ridge (La.) assault and riot, thirteen persons are dead, one white man and twelve negroes. A number of the colored men were lynched. Others said to be concerned in the affray are being pursued, and will be hung if captured. A New Orleans special gives the following account of the sanguinary affair:

The first information of the affair, and indeed all that could be obtained up to the present time, was that on the morning of June 27 a posse conveying to jail a prisoner, a colored man, charged with criminal assault on a white woman, was fired upon by a crowd of negroes, and two of the posse were wounded. After the shooting the negroes went to a cabin about two miles from town. Learning of their whereabouts officers went to arrest them, and on getting close enough were fired into. A young white man, named G. W. Higginbotham, was instantly killed, and Constables John Conger, Gardner, and Baker were dangerously wounded. During the fight Jerry Baldwin, his son, and four other negroes that were in the crowd were killed. This account was correct as far as it went, but it did not cover all the facts. Four of the negroes who managed to escape from the cabin were subsequently captured and hung, Monday twofour negroes were captured and put in jail. The white people held a public meeting, and decided to hang one of them. This was done openly at 5 o'clock. The other negro, having established his innocence, was discharged. Another negro was captured the same day, and hung on the banks of the Bayou, near Oak Ridge. The total number killed was thirteen—twelve negroes and one white man. Several other negroes "implicated in the riot" escaped, but at last accounts the whites were in hot pursuit, with the intention of hanging them if they find them.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Competition Makes Dissimilar Circumstances—Employees' Passes.

In the United States Circuit Court at Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, Judge Dealy announced the following decision on the petition of the receiver of the Oregon and California Railroad for instructions:

"The fact that there is competition in the carriage of persons or property to or from a particular place is a circumstance that justifies a common carrier under section 2 of the interstate commerce act to charge less for a long haul than for a short haul, and a short haul than a short haul included therein."

He decides also that "Section 2 of the interstate commerce act in effect prohibits the giving of passes or free carriage to particular persons, and the exception allowed in section 2 in favor of officers and employees of the road does not include the families of such persons."

The court instructs the receiver that he is authorized to make a loss rate for a long haul than a short haul in conjunction with connecting lines whenever, by reason of competition with other lines or means of transportation, the same is necessary to enable the road to retain or acquire business.

DR. McGLYNN BOUNCED.

Orders for His Excommunication Sent to the Archbishop of New York from Rome.

A CABLE dispatch from Rome says that orders have been sent to the Archbishop of New York to excommunicate the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and to publish the decree of excommunication in the journals.

The Glorious Fourth.

The national anniversary was generally observed throughout the country. The survivors of the famed Philadelphia and Pickett's Brigades clasped hands at Gettysburg. Rebel yell and Yankee cheer mingled, and the widow and son of General Pickett were assisted to the stand by General Burns amid deafening cheers. The Tammany Society of New York held its ninety-first celebration of the day, Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, and S. S. Cox being among the orators of the occasion. At Salt Lake City there was an enthusiastic demonstration, in which both Mormons and gentiles are said to have participated harmoniously. Numerous deaths and injuries from explosions, premature discharges of cannon, shootings, etc., are reported in the dispatches.

Death of Judge Poland.

A DISPATCH from St. Johnsbury, Vt., says Luke P. Poland died of apoplexy at his residence in Waterville. He was born in Chittenden County, Vermont, Nov. 1, 1815; was bred to the bar and rose through various positions at the bar to be a Judge of the Supreme Court, holding that office from 1848 to 1865, and becoming Chief Justice in 1860. From 1865 to 1867 he was a United States Senator from Vermont. He was later a member of the lower house of the XLIII, XLIV, XLV, and XLVI Congresses.

Death of Ex-Gov. Morrill of Maine.

Ex-Gov. MORRILL died at his home in Augusta, Me., on the 4th of July. He was unconscious at the time of death, and had been for several days. Mr. Morrill was 84 years of age.

Brief Telegrams.

At Caperton, V. Va., Lolly Robinson, a negro, shot and killed Charles Williams, colored, for his intimacy with Mrs. Robinson. Robinson surrendered to officers, but was taken by a mob and lynched.

The Belgian Chamber has passed a bill for the protection of the wages of workmen.

Work in the mills at Belfast has been partly suspended, owing to the scarcity of water-power, resulting from the prolonged drought.

The transcontinental roads are ignoring the long and short haul section of the Interstate Commerce law.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

By a powder-mill explosion at Wayne, N. J., four men were killed and several wounded.

AFTER consulting for thirteen minutes, the jury in the trial of Jacob Sharp returned a verdict of guilty, at New York, with a recommendation to mercy. The penalty is ten years in the penitentiary, or \$5,000 fine, or both. An effort will be made to secure a new trial. A New York special says of the closing scenes of the trial:

The jury in the Sharp case, after a deliberation of only thirteen minutes, found the defendant Jacob Sharp, guilty of bribery. He will not be sentenced before July 13, for the court has been adjourned until that day. When Mr. Sharp came in he turned his chair so that he could face, without changing his position, the Judge and the jury. He clasped both hands over the head of his cane and bowed his head like a man who was expecting dreadful news. The clerk stood up, record-book in hand, and called the names of the jurors. "How say you, gentlemen of the jury, is the defendant guilty or not guilty?" Foreman Canfield lost his head for a moment. The responsibility of his position overcame him and he replied: "Not guilty." There was a mighty start from the crowd. Judge Barrett looked dumfounded. Mr. Martine and Delaney Nicoll turned pale and into each other's eyes. Sharp dropped back into his chair as if struck by lightning. All these things and many more happened in much less than a second of time and the foreman recovered his head. "Beg pardon," he exclaimed, "I mean guilty—guilty as indicted." The crowd subsided. Judge Barrett breathed again; the color returned to the faces of the District Attorney and his assistant; Messrs. Parsons and Stickney looked gloomier than ever, and Jacob Sharp just sat in his chair and stared at the jury with his small, deep-sunken eyes. Not a quaver, not a gasp, not the slightest emotion was visible in that heavy face; those broad, stooping shoulders, those great hands firmly grasping the cane. Yet he had just undergone conflicting feelings on account of the mistake of the foreman sufficient to break up the strongest man, and he was an old man, nearly three score and ten, suffering from disease. The clerk swiftly recorded the verdict. Once again he lifted the record book from the desk: "Listen to the verdict as recorded, gentlemen. You find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment. So say you all, gentlemen?" The jurors assented, and the clerk, addressing himself to Sharp, asked the customary questions as to age, occupation, residence, etc. After the jury was polled the foreman rose and addressed the court. "Beg your Honor's pardon, the jury began to talk with me. The verdict of guilty they recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court." Mr. Stickney misunderstood the foreman. "Did I understand the jury to say," he asked, "that they recommend that Mr. Sharp be pardoned?" "No," said the foreman, "we recommend mercy."

OWING to the reduction of receipts, due to the prohibitory law, the internal revenue office for Mississippi has been transferred to the Louisiana office. The receipts have fallen below \$50,000, and are decreasing annually. JIM McELROY, a negro, was hanged at Henderson, Ky., Friday, for the murder of William Mart. As long as he had breath the doomed man declared himself innocent. Albert Turner, a colored man, for the murder of Jennie Bowman, died on the scaffold at Louisville, Ky., Friday. He said if he was not given a decent burial he would haunt all the negroes in the place.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

DURING the month of June the circulation of standard silver dollars increased \$84,687, and the gold holdings of the Treasury increased \$207,806. The increase of silver circulation during the year was \$1,336,000, and the increase in the gold holdings during the same time was \$27,946,000. During the fiscal year just ended the principal of the bonded debt of the United States decreased \$127,911,030, and the amount of the accrued but unpaid interest on such debt decreased \$508,911. The decrease in certificates of deposit amounted to \$9,480,000, and in demand notes and fractional currency to \$7,498. During the same period there was an increase of \$69,182,854 in gold and silver certificates, and an increase of \$40,949,854 in the cash in the Treasury, showing a net decrease in the public debt during the year of \$109,737,643. The June public debt statement is as follows:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	737,800,000
Bonds at 3 per cent.	19,716,300
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	175,250
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,312
Principal.....	\$1,098,311,512
Interest.....	12,351,603
Total.....	\$1,098,667,465
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal.....	\$6,115,165
Interest.....	190,753
Total.....	\$6,305,919
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	\$346,738,146
Certificates of deposit.....	8,776,904
Gold certificates.....	91,225,437
Silver certificates.....	142,118,017
Fractional currency (less \$9,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed).....	6,946,964
Principal.....	\$595,798,564
Total.....	\$1,683,229,591
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt.....	\$ 283,489,812
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes.....	103,000,000
Total.....	\$ 890,489,842
Total debt less available cash	\$1,920,282,106
Net cash in the Treasury.....	40,833,369
Debt less cash in Treasury July 1, 1887.....	\$1,279,428,737
Debt less cash in Treasury June 1, 1887.....	1,233,281,462
Decrease of debt during the month.....	\$ 46,147,275
Decrease of debt since Jan. 31, 1887.....	\$ 10,707,646
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.....	\$91,225,437
Ever held for silver certificates actually outstanding.....	142,118,017
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.....	8,776,904
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.....	13,657,522
Cash held for bonds called not matured and balances of interest.....	19,716,500
Fractional currency.....	3,460
Total available.....	\$230,489,842
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882.....	\$ 100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt: Fractional silver coin.....	\$26,977,493
Minor coin.....	115,000
Total.....	27,094,192
Certificates held as cash.....	33,936,513
Net cash balance on hand.....	40,833,369
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account.....	\$ 482,433,917

Mrs. LANGTRY, the actress, has taken up a legal residence at San Francisco, with the intention, it is reported, of bringing suit for divorce after a lapse of six months.

A STRIKE of oilmen in the refineries of the Standard Oil Company at Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Bayonne, and Oil City, is threatened. Over twenty thousand men would be affected.

A CHICAGO special of Thursday says: "The defense in the omnibus boodle case were arraigned for trial yesterday. All pleaded not guilty except ex-Commissioner Lynn, who put in a plea of guilty. Lynn, with Bipper, the butcher, and Frey, the ex-warden of the infirmary, will testify for the State. The work of getting a jury has begun, and promises to prove an all summer's job. County Commissioner Dan Wren, one of the accused, was surrendered yesterday by his bondsmen, Col. Ab Taylor, and unless he gives a new bond will have to go to jail. The gang is thoroughly demoralized."

A. A. TALMAGE, Vice President and General Manager of the Wabash Railway, died in his private car at Peru, Ind., of Bright's disease and dysentery. He was on his way to Toledo from St. Louis, accompanied by his wife and two physicians. From Toledo the party intended taking a yacht cruise of some ten days around Lake Erie. The body was embalmed and taken to St. Louis. Mr. Talmage was a cousin of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, and was reputed to be rich, having had at least \$500,000 in good securities. He began railroad work as a clerk in the general freight office of the Lake Shore Road at Buffalo.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says that "William Kissane, alias W. K. Rogers, has filed a demurrer in the Circuit Court to the suit of the Chemical National Bank of New York, the beginning of which action was made the occasion for reviving the remarkable criminal record of Kissane in the East. In the demurrer the counsel for Kissane hold that the present action is barred by the statute of limitation."

THE bonds of E. L. Harper and Ben E. Hopkins, late officers of the wrecked Fidelity Bank, were Thursday at Cincinnati increased to \$230,000 and \$100,000 respectively.

A CHICAGO telegram of Friday says: "The war is over! Good-by, boys!" "Empty is the pool-room, Riley's gone!" These inscriptions and others of a like tenor were chalked up on the big blackboards in Riley's pool-room on Gambiers' alley last evening, in intimation of the fact that the new State law against pool-room gambling goes into effect to-day and that the glory of Riley's had departed. Fully 1,000 men and boys were in the pool-room at 6 o'clock when one of these inscriptions was being chalked on the board. Some were waiting to get their tickets cashed on Tennessee, the winner of a hurdle race at Washington Park, and others who had no tickets to cash were

lingering sorrowfully around asking each other if life was any longer worth living. All of them raised a howl when Riley's clerk chalked up "Good-by, boys." One suicide and four known embezzlements are credited to losses in the Chicago pool-room during the past week.

A RATHER unfavorable report on crop conditions has just been issued by the Territorial Statistician of Dakota. Hot winds have proved injurious. Corn averages 100 per cent, with an increased acreage, while the condition of spring wheat is but 86 per cent. From parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana reports are to the effect that vegetation is suffering for rain. In some districts there were refreshing showers last week that did much good. The yield of grain is quite large in portions of the States mentioned.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

TEN BROECK, the famous running horse, for which his owner had refused \$100,000, died last Tuesday at the latter's farm in Kentucky.

LONG VIEW (Tex.) special: "One of the most destructive storms ever known here occurred last night. The main portion did not strike this place, but twenty miles below here it carried death and destruction in its course. At New Prospect, a neighboring town twenty miles south of here, five men were killed outright. At Fairplay, a small hamlet, one woman and two children were killed, having taken shelter in an old house on which a very long tree fell, crushing them. In the track of this tornado nothing was left. The country is thinly settled, which accounts for the few lives lost."

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THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

THE "compromise scale" has been signed by the joint committee of the Amalgamated Association and the iron and steel manufacturers. The workmen secure an advance of 10 per cent, in wages, but concede the "extras" demanded by the association. This action averts the danger of a general strike or lock-out in the iron and steel industries during the next twelve months.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY at Philadelphia, on Thursday, detailed facts concerning child labor gleaned from his long residence in the coal region. He showed how the children whose education was neglected, as they grew into manhood, would naturally gravitate into the Knights of Labor illiterate, ignorant, and devoid of intelligence.

These are the men," continued Mr. Powderly, "that the Knights of Labor have to deal with, and if possible mold into something better. Men who can not read when charges of corruption are made can be led hither and thither by any one who may be an enemy of the official, simply because they cannot add up a column of figures. The ignorance of many of the Knights is what causes much of the trouble in locals, but it does not end here. It makes the men the tool of the unscrupulous demagogue and places them under influences that bring about a state of affairs worse than anarchy."

Mr. Powderly's face brightened with hope, but it darkened again as he said: But there is one question that the American people must take up that locally concerns the workingman. It is or will become the burning question of the day—an issue which will exorcise all others in importance—and that question is the problem of the great, unceasing flood of immigration from old Europe. I am utterly opposed to all forms of pauper immigration and to a great deal of immigration pure and simple. I think a halt should be called on immigration until this nation can consider what it is doing in allowing these nationalities to enter here and become a burden on our country and a menace to the American home.

As a ruling to decide who should be excluded I would make it an almost inflexible rule that a man or woman who could not sustain himself or herself and their respective families for one year should not be allowed to land.

THE POLITICAL FIELD. JOHN T. MOORE, of Jackson, Ohio, was made permanent Chairman of the Ohio State Prohibition Convention, at Delaware, and 551 delegates were in attendance. The platform says of the Dow liquor law that ample trial has shown that it was designed as a seeming concession to temperance, while really putting the cause at a disadvantage. The labor plank was opposed by Schumacker and others, and the convention finally adopted a plain denunciation of anarchy. Woman suffrage was not endorsed. A full State ticket was placed in the field, headed by Morris Sharp for Governor.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

GREAT excitement is reported at Honolulu over the threatened revolution against King Kalakaua.

GEN. BOULANGER has been appointed to the command of the Thirteenth Corps of the French army.

ST. PETERSBURG dispatch: The Official Messenger announces that twenty-one persons were tried here between June 9 and 16 charged with being members of the secret society, the "Will of the People;" of complicity in several murders, including that of Col. Sudeikin; of participation in robberies and dynamite outrages and with starting secret printing presses. Fourteen of the accused, including two women, were sentenced to death, but the sentences of two of the men were commuted to exile in Siberia and those of the others to imprisonment at hard labor. Two others were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, and one to imprisonment without labor. Three of the accused were acquitted.

THE CONTINENT AT LARGE. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, says business is largely ahead of last year's trade. He attributes it to the decrease in free riding. The advocates of cast steel as opposed to wrought steel "built-up" guns are to have an opportunity to sustain their claims. The Navy Department invites proposals for furnishing three steel, cast, rough-bored and turned, six-inch, high-power, rifled cannon of domestic manufacture, one of Bessemer, one of open hearth, and one of crucible steel. The failures in the United States for the first half of 1887 are 4,912, against 5,156 for the same period in 1886, a decrease of 244. The liabilities show a slight increase. Canadian failures for first half of the present year, 731; same period 1886, 699. R. G. LUN & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: The week has been one of satisfactory business for the season, but of unusual disturbance in speculation. Liquidation has reached the stock market this week ago, even while this review was being written, sharp attacks began. The recovery was especially rapid; but hesitation in prices this week, notwithstanding very favorable reports of earnings, indicates that the process of liquidation may not in all directions have been completed. General reports are almost without exception satisfactory, trade being good for the time of the year, collections fair or better, and money in reasonable supply at all interior points. The Chicago and Cincinnati seem to have had little effect elsewhere.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK. CATTLE.....\$ 4.00 @ 5.00 HOGS.....5.00 @ 6.00 WHEAT—No. 1 Hard......86 @ .87 WHEAT—No. 2 Red......93 @ 1.00 CORN—No. 2......25 @ .26 OATS—White......37 @ .41 PORK—New Mess.....1.75 @ 1.65 CHICAGO. CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....4.50 @ 4.75 HOGS.....3.50 @ 4.25 WHEAT—Common.....3.00 @ 3.50 HOGS—Shipping Grades.....5.00 @ 5.50 FLOUR—Winter Wheat.....4.00 @ 4.50 WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter......72 1/2 @ .73 1/2 CORN—No. 2......36 @ .36 1/2 BUTTER—Choice Creamery......17 @ .18 BUTTER—Fine Dairy......12 @ .14 CHEESE—Full Cream, cheddars......07 1/2 @ .08 EGGS—Fresh......08 1/2 @ .09 POTATOES—Choice, new, per bri.....2.50 @ 3.25 PORK—Mess.....21.75 @ 22.25 MILWAUKEE. WHEAT—No. 3......71 @ .72 CORN—No. 3......36 1/2 @ .37 1/2 OATS—No. 2 White......31 @ .32 RYE—No. 1......56 @ .57 PORK—Mess.....14.25 @ 14.75 ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—No. 2......73 1/2 @ .74 CORN—Mixed......33 1/2 @ .34 OATS—Mixed......28 @ .29 PORK—New Mess.....14.75 @ 15.25 TOLEDO. WHEAT—No. 2......80 @ .80 1/2 CORN—No. 2......38 @ .39 OATS......27 @ .27 1/2 DETROIT. BEEF CATTLE.....4.00 @ 4.50 HOGS.....3.50 @ 4.50 SHEEP.....3.25 @ 4.25 WHEAT—Michigan Red......80 @ .81 CORN—No. 2......38 @ .39 OATS—White......32 @ .32 1/2 CINCINNATI. WHEAT—No. 2 Red......78 1/2 @ .79 1/2 CORN—No. 2......38 1/2 @ .39 1/2 OATS—No. 2......29 @ .30 PORK—Mess.....14.75 @ 15.25 LIVE HOGS.....4.50 @ 5.25 BUFFALO. WHEAT—No. 1 White......86 @ .87 CORN—No. 2 Yellow......43 1/2 @ .44 CATTLE.....3.50 @ 5.25 INDIANAPOLIS. BEEF CATTLE.....3.25 @ 4.50 HOGS.....4.75 @ 5.25 SHEEP.....2.50 @ 3.75 WHEAT—No. 2 Red......75 @ .75 1/2 CORN......36 1/2 @ .37 CORN—No. 2 Mixed......27 @ .27 1/2 EAST LIBERTY. CATTLE—Prime.....4.25 @ 4.50 Fair.....3.75 @ 4.00 Common.....3.75 @ 3.25 HOGS.....5.25 @ 5.75 SHEEP.....4.00 @ 4.75

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

It Is Adopted by the Knights of Labor—The Important Provisions.

Full Powers Given to the Executive Board in All Matters Relating to Strikes.

[Philadelphia telegram.]

By returns made to the general headquarters of the Knights of Labor the new constitution of the order, embodying many important changes, has been adopted by about a three-fourths vote. A clause providing for the formation of national trades assemblies, sent out separately from the constitution, and voted upon by the local assemblies throughout the order, has also been adopted by nearly the same vote. The new constitution will be promulgated by the General Executive Board in a very few days, and will go into effect immediately after its promulgation. An analysis shows that nearly half of the local assemblies that opposed the adoption of the new constitution did so on account of section 325, which reads:

No local, or other assembly, or member, shall directly or indirectly give, sell, or have any ale, beer, or intoxicating liquors of any kind, at any meeting, party, sociable, ball, picnic or entertainment whatever, appertaining to the order. Any member found guilty of violating this law shall be suspended not less than six months, or expelled. No fine shall be imposed for this offense. Any local or other assembly so offending shall be suspended during the pleasure of the General Executive Board, or shall have its charter revoked by said board.

Nearly every assembly composed solely of Germans voted against this clause, and therefore against the whole.

The article upon co-operation was adopted unanimously. It is quite lengthy, and provides for the creation and disbursement of a fund to aid co-operation enterprises. Each local assembly is required to collect and deposit a sum not less than 2 cents per month for every member in good standing. The money is to be invested by the co-operative board, and profits are to be divided equally between the general assembly, the co-operative fund, and the workmen who create the profit.

The new constitution gives the General Executive Board full power to settle all strikes and disputes, whether sanctioned by the board or not, and it increases the powers of the General Board in many other particulars.

Hereafter each district, State, national, or unattached local assembly shall be entitled to one delegate to each 3,000 members or majority fraction thereof. The term of office, over which there has been so much controversy, has been fixed at two years. The compensation hereafter will be fixed by the General Assembly when the officer is elected.

The national trade assemblies clause is probably the most important of the changes. It provides that "Any particular trade or calling may form a national trade assembly by giving at least three months' notice to each local assembly—the entire membership of which is composed of such trades—to attend a convention for the purpose of forming a national trade assembly."

At least two-thirds of the local assemblies must vote in favor of the trade assembly, and not less than ten assemblies, if there be that number in the order, may receive a charter.

Section 3 of the article is not very strong, however, as it still leaves the matter in the hands of the General Executive Board, which, if the law has been complied with, may instruct the General Secretary to issue a charter.

Votes will be received until July 15 and recorded, although the new constitution will be in effect some time before that.

TWO WOMEN CRUELLY WHIPPED.

Ohio "Regulators" Lash Them with Switches Till They Become Unconscious. [Winchester (Ohio) special.]

About six months ago a band of "regulators" was organized in this (Adams) county to drive out disreputable people and break up the houses of ill-fame. Their first effort was on a number of lewd women, whom they whipped and tarred and feathered. The "knights," to the number of