

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER.

## FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Habitable Globe.

News Relating to Politics, Religion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Other Topics.

## THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EDITOR O'BRIEN IN JAIL.

The Decision of the Lower Court in His Case Affirmed—Exciting Scenes at the Hearing—The Defendant Brutally Treated A DUBLIN dispatch says the appeal of Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, against the sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed on him by the Mitchellstown court has been refused and the sentence of the lower court confirmed.

After the recorder's decision had been announced Mr. O'Brien attempted to leave the building to speak to some friends. The inspector of police refused to let him go. Mr. O'Brien insisted on his right, and had a struggle with the police, when they stopped him. Mr. O'Brien then attempted to leave the building to speak to some friends. The inspector of police refused to let him go. Mr. O'Brien insisted on his right, and had a struggle with the police, when they stopped him. Mr. O'Brien then attempted to leave the building to speak to some friends. The inspector of police refused to let him go. Mr. O'Brien insisted on his right, and had a struggle with the police, when they stopped him.

## LOOKING DEATH IN THE FACE.

The Anarchists Gloomy Enough and Bereft of Hope.

A CHICAGO special of Tuesday says: "There were to be noted more than ever this morning signs in the bearing of the anarchists telling that they felt the end to be drawing near. A gloom weighed upon their spirits. For a few minutes after they were turned loose for their morning's exercise they moved about like men in deep trouble. They conversed very little. George Francis Train sent telegrams to each of the anarchists containing 'words of cheer,' but they proved but poor inducements for hope. The anarchists are without hope, and never before did they let it be known so plainly. They seemed to desire it to be known that they thought the present was but the beginning of the end, and that but twelve days more separate them from eternity. There is a good deal of sympathy for Sam Fielden, one of the condemned men. Strong petitions on his behalf for executive clemency have been gotten up independent of the anarchists, and there is a well-grounded belief that he will escape the gallows."

## PRINTERS' TROUBLES.

Strike of Chicago Job Printers for a Nine-Hour Day.

"THE strike of the book and job printers of this city who are members of the Typographical Union was inaugurated to-day," says a Chicago special of Tuesday. "There is a wide difference of opinion as to the proportions the strike will assume, according to the information furnished respectively by the employers and the union printers. One of the former, who is prominent in their present organization, stated yesterday that fully 95 per cent. of the union job printers would be out of employment this morning, while on the other hand Secretary Rastall, of the Typographical Union, says that not over one-half, or 50 per cent., of the men will go out, and that the strike itself will be over in about a week's time."

## INDIAN WAR DRUMS BEATING.

Troops in the Field—Crows Make Martial Music on the Big Horn.

A FT. CUSTER (M. T.) special says: "Orders have been issued for the troops to move to-morrow. Five companies of cavalry and one of infantry, under command of Brigadier General Ruger, take the field. Troop A, First Cavalry, is now en route here. A courier from the Crow Agency reports a large and very noisy gathering of Indians near the agency, and the war drums can be heard all along the Big Horn River. The Indians are all ordered to be in camp by Friday night, and all out after then will be treated as hostiles."

## The Mormons.

A CORRESPONDENT at Salt Lake City writes that the leaders of the Mormons have been so harassed and annoyed of late that they would be quite willing to openly forbid the practice of polygamy if they were not afraid that by so doing they would endanger the entire church structure. A despondent apostle is quoted as saying that the objectionable practice would be discontinued, though the belief in its righteousness and divine authorization would always be asserted.

## A South Carolina Tragedy.

A BARREL of whisky was a disturbing element at a negro camp-meeting near Brighton, S. C. The colored brethren indulged freely their appetite for strong drink, and then participated in a general fight with razors, pistols, and pine poles for weapons. One man was killed, six were mortally wounded, and about twenty-five persons were badly bruised.

## Deadly Explosions.

AN explosion in the Atlantic Dynamite Works, near McCainsville, N. J., wrecked one of the packing-houses and instantly killed four men. Three others are missing, and are believed to be in the ruins. A mysterious explosion in a grocery store on Market street, St. Louis, shattered the building and killed six persons.

# WEEKLY BUDGET.

## THE EASTERN STATES.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND submitted to the Supreme Court on Monday a motion to have advanced for early hearing the case of the receiver of the First National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., against Elbridge Spaulding and others, which involves the question of the responsibility of the directors of the national banks for negligence in the performance of their duties. The motion to advance is made at the request of the Comptroller of the Currency.

HENRY MARTIN JACKSON, cashier of the Sub-Treasurer at New York, is a defaulter and has fled to Canada. The discrepancy in his accounts, says a New York telegram, was first discovered on Saturday last, when he failed to appear at his desk. A hasty examination by Treasurer Canda showed a defalcation of at least \$10,000. Jackson is the son of the aged Secretary of the New York Tract Society, and is 36 years old. He has been married twice, but has had some trouble with his wife. He has been employed in the Sub-Treasury for years.

A NEW pulp and paper mill at Corinth, New York, belonging to Senator Miller, was blown down. One man was instantly killed and three others were buried in the ruins.

PERKINS, DUPEE & Co., Boston bankers, failed; liabilities, \$40,000; assets, \$20,000. W. J. & J. W. Frye, wholesale grocers, of Cincinnati, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are reported at \$21,000; assets, \$25,000. O. B. Allen & Co., crockery-dealers, have assigned to Samuel B. Chase.

FORTY-NINE head of cattle afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia were killed on a farm near New Brunswick, N. J.

CHARLES G. FRANKELYN, who was arrested in New York upon the institution of a suit against him for \$3,000,000 by Sir Bache Cunard, has been released on bail, the bond amounting to \$250,000.

A NEW YORK paper prints a sensational story to the effect that Jay Gould was solicited to use his influence in behalf of the Chicago anarchists, and that, in consequence of his refusal to do so, he has received threatening letters for some time past that so terrified him that he determined upon his European trip in order to be out of this country upon the day set for the execution of the condemned men.

## THE WESTERN STATES.

A DISPATCH from Joliet, Ill., gives particulars of a dark crime near Morris, a few miles distant:

Freight train No. 16 on the Rock Island Road was wrecked early Friday morning two miles east of Morris, by a telegraph pole laid across the track by train-wreckers, and two men were killed. The dead are William Orth, the fireman, and John Mills, the engineer. There is every evidence that the intention of the miscreants was to wreck the Kansas City express, which fortunately was half an hour late. The freight, which met the late intended for the express, was terribly wrecked, and eight cars of merchandise piled up in an indescribable heap of ruins. Fireman Orth was first found jammed in between the tender and boiler-head, where he had been caught in the attempt to jump off. He was horribly mangled, the whole top of his head being torn off, and his heart, liver and intestines torn out. Engineer Mills was found under the boiler-head near his seat in the cab. His skull was fractured and his body horribly scalded by the escaping steam. The Rock Island Company has offered \$2,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the wreckers.

A WATER famine prevails in the two western tiers of Ohio counties and the adjoining territory of Indiana. Cattle are suffering, mills have been stopped, and the low stage of water in the wells is breeding typhoid fever and kindred diseases.

THE propeller *Vernon*, of the Northern Michigan Line, plying between Chicago and Cheboygan, foundered in the terrific gale of Saturday off Two Rivers and all on board are supposed to be lost. The number is estimated at thirty. A dispatch from Manitowoc, Wis., gives the following meager intelligence regarding the disaster:

It is believed here that the boat carried a crew of twenty-six, and three passengers are reported from Mackinaw and Cheboygan. The names of those who were on board so far as they are known follow: Capt. George Thorpe of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Capt. John Sullivan, mate, who formerly sailed the schooner *Golden West*; Capt. Higgins, second mate, who sailed the steambarge *Leland* last year; F. W. Burke of Chicago, clerk, eldest son of one of the owners of the line; Charles Marceau of Chicago, first engineer; Frank M. Hall of Chicago, second engineer, a brother of Ed Hall, of Chicago; Martin Le Beau, of Chicago, steward; Henry Le Beau, of Chicago, porter, a brother of Martin; Miss Kate Gallagher, of Mackinaw Island; Miss Sallie Durkin, of Chicago; C. Baumgaess, of Chicago; Roy Hazleton, of Chicago, cabin boy. Besides the nine members of the crew named above, the *Vernon* carried an additional cabin boy, two whinnies, two firemen, two cooks, and eight deck hands, most of whom belong in Chicago. Miss Gallagher and Miss Durkin are reported from Mackinaw to have been passengers on the boat. They were cousins on their way to Miss Durkin's home in Chicago. Many other vessels were wrecked on the lakes by the terrible gale. Six were driven ashore at Alpena. Capt. Carter, partner of the *Venus*, believes that the unknown vessel sunk with all hands off Thunder Bay was the *Venus*.

A CHICAGO telegram says the Sheriff and Police Department were considerably agitated Sunday by the circulation from an unknown source, through the mails, of the following circular, which is without signature or other identification:

"NOTICE.  
"Workmen: Will you, as Workmen of Chicago, allow champions of your legitimate rights, who are now confined in jail under sentence of death brought about absolutely by public clamor occasioned by grossly exaggerated and malicious statements of the capitalist press, hang? It would be damaging to this land of civilization, Workmen, if those champions are to hang on the 11th of November rise in your might and effect their rescue. The independence of the United States was brought about by the use of bombs and firearms. They are effective. Forewarned is armed. Any action that may be definitely determined upon should be kept secret until proper time. It is not at all probable that the militia will be on the scene of any attempted execution. This notice is not intended for any who are not in sympathy with the condemned men. Further notice will be given later on."

A Chicago telegram says: "The *Times* has been sold to James J. West, Clinton A. Snowden, and a company of Eastern capitalists. The sale was made with the written consent of all the warring heirs. The transfer includes the entire estate, consisting of real estate, the *Times* building, and the magnificent unfinished 'Castle Folly' on Grand boulevard. The real estate consists of 80 by 160 feet at the northwest corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, on which the *Times* building stands. This lot is worth probably \$150,000 and the building \$70,000. Upon the marble castle on Grand boulevard fully

\$300,000 has already been expended, while the ground on which it stands would easily bring \$100,000. There are also five other pieces of real estate, with a total value of about \$133,500, which, added to the property already mentioned, would carry the total up to \$733,500. Add to this \$500,000 for miscellaneous portions of the estate, the good-will, etc., and the total will be \$1,233,500. It is generally believed that the amount paid by the purchasing syndicate was not far from \$1,250,000. It is said the *Times* will be run by its new owners as an independent paper.

## THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE introduction of resolutions of sympathy for the Chicago anarchists, at a meeting of the Turners' Society of Louisville, has caused a split in the organization.

A DISPATCH from Jacksonville, Fla., says that James E. Hamilton, a mail-carrier between Maine and Lake Worth, on the south Atlantic coast, was devoured by sharks while crossing Hillsboro inlet. Hamilton's route was seventy-five miles long and he usually walked it, most of the distance on the beach. These inlets are dangerous because of the cross-currents and the large and voracious sharks that abound there. While crossing these seawolves attacked him, tore the oars out of his hands, bit huge pieces out of the boat gunwale, and finally he was thrown into their midst. One loud shriek of human agony, and the crimson tide told the story. Horror-stricken eye-witnesses at a distance told the story. A searching party found nothing but the fragments of the boat. No other residents there will volunteer to carry the mail as yet, as the tragedy was such a horrible one.

A DISPATCH from Austin, Texas, says that J. E. Smith, the express messenger who recently killed two train-robbers near El Paso, has been paid \$2,000 by order of Governor Ross as a reward for his act. Smith will probably get \$2,000 more from the express company and \$1,000 from the railroad company, making a total of \$5,000.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WHEN the case of the condemned anarchists came up in the Supreme Court at Washington on Thursday the court-room was packed by people anxious to hear the arguments. Three hours were evenly divided between J. Randolph Tucker and Attorney General Hunt, of Illinois. Says a Washington dispatch:

Each made a clear and strong argument, and both were very closely listened to and seldom interrupted by any member of the court. Mr. Tucker got along swimmingly while he explained to the court that it was only necessary for his side to show a conflict between the action of the Illinois courts and the Federal Constitution in order to entitle his clients to a writ; whether the conflict amounted to a repugnance was to be settled if the writ were granted at a hearing on the merits of the question, and he did not arouse the court while he was explaining in eloquent fashion the unconstitutionality of trying a man before a jury some of whose members had read about the crime in the papers. But when he began to argue that the first of the amendments, while originally restraints upon federal power, were injected into the substance of the fourteenth amendment so that the protection of the merits of the question, and he did not arouse the court while he was explaining in eloquent fashion the unconstitutionality of trying a man before a jury some of whose members had read about the crime in the papers. But when he began to argue that the first of the amendments, while originally restraints upon federal power, were injected into the substance of the fourteenth amendment so that the protection of the merits of the question, and he did not arouse the court while he was explaining in eloquent fashion the unconstitutionality of trying a man before a jury some of whose members had read about the crime in the papers.

The hearing of the motion of the anarchists for a writ of error was concluded in the United States Supreme Court on Friday, Oct. 28. The closing arguments were made by State's Attorney Grinnell, of Chicago, and Gen. B. F. Butler.

Mr. Grinnell spoke less than an hour, but he commanded attention all the way through. He started out by disavowing the intention to make an argument, but what he said was clear, forcible, and convincing. The first utterance attracted attention because it revealed the fact that in all the twenty-eight assignments of error in Judge Gary's court there was no reference to the Federal Constitution and no effort to raise a "Federal question." Then he took up the objections raised to Jurors Denker and Sanford and attacked the record that the rights of the defendants had been abridged by their selection. Denker was among the first four jurors sworn and was really accepted by the defense after their first objection, but even if he had not been accepted the defendants at that time had no challenges, with one of which they could have disposed of Denker if he was objectionable. Mr. Grinnell then laid bare the complaint that Juror Sanford had been forced upon the defense after all their challenges had been exhausted. He showed that after eleven jurors had been accepted by both sides the defense had forty-three challenges left, but these were frittered away before Sanford was called. During all of this portion of Mr. Grinnell's speech the members of the court were close listeners. They asked many questions about the record that the making juries, and showed that they regarded these matters of greater importance than all the discussion about the Constitution and equal rights indulged in by Mr. Tucker and General Butler. What seemed to interest them most was the State's Attorney's analysis of the case. His statement about the number of talesmen examined, the division of challenges, and finally the assertion that the jury itself was chosen from no class and having in it no "radical," attracted the keenest interest not only from the judges but the audience which filled the court. Mr. Grinnell quoted the cases of *Kerr* and *Guitau* as precedents for selecting evidence. General Butler followed Mr. Grinnell. He complained that matter had been in-

troduced into the case that did not appear in the record, and that the lives of his clients had thus been put in jeopardy. He asked for an extension of time in which to discuss this extraneous matter, but it was not granted. The leading feature of General Butler's argument was the claim that Spies and Fielden were entitled to greater privileges than American citizens because the State had no right to change their status from what it was under the treaties, and that therefore the Illinois jury law did not apply to them. One of the most specious pleas presented in the whole case was first alluded to by Mr. Tucker and elaborated by Gen. Butler. This was the assertion that the anarchists were not in the court when sentenced. Gen. Butler wanted a writ of certiorari, so that they could prove this was the case.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that Secretary Whitney is now in New York, and will not return to the capital for an indefinite period. For the last year he has had trouble from headaches, which have grown more and more severe and frequent, until now he is unable to work. He has written no word of his annual report, and there is no prospect that he will be able to prepare one.

## THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

A PARIS paper states that during his visit at Copenhagen the Czar formed an anti-German alliance with Belgium, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark.

HONG KONG advices report severe damages to shipping by recent typhoons. On Sept. 15 the Chinese transport *Waylee* was lost in the Pescadores, 280 Chinamen and five Europeans being drowned. It is also reported that the second officer and twenty-four Chinese sailors of the steamer *Anton* were washed overboard during a typhoon.

The Salisbury government has determined, evidently, to vigorously enforce the law against the Irish Nationalists and their English allies. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who was formerly a Tory, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for speaking at a proclaimed meeting in violation of the Irish crimes act.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

THE following proclamation has been issued by the President:

"The goodness and the mercy of God which have followed the American people during all the days of the last year claim their grateful recognition. I have known the greatness of His omnipotent power. He has protected us from war and pestilence, and from every national calamity; by His gracious favor the earth has yielded a generous return to the labor of the husbandman, and every path of honest toil has led to comfort and contentment; by His loving kindness the hearts of our people have been replenished with fraternal sentiment and patriotic endeavor; and by His unerring guidance we have been directed in the way of national prosperity. To the end that we may, with one accord, testify our gratitude for all these blessings, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 24th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by all the people of the land. That day let all citizens work and employments be suspended, and let our people assemble in their accustomed places of worship and with prayer and songs of praise give thanks to our Heavenly Father for all that He has done for us, while we humbly implore His forgiveness for our sins and continuance of His mercy. Let families and kindred be united that day, and let their hearts, filled with kindly cheer and affectionate reminiscences, be turned in thankfulness to the source of all their pleasures and the Giver of all that makes the day glad and joyous. And in the midst of our prosperity and happiness let us remember the poor, the needy, and the unfortunate, and by our gifts of charity and ready benevolence let us increase the number of those who with grateful hearts shall join in our thanksgiving."

THE House of Bishops of the P. E. Church, at its meeting at Philadelphia, elected the Rev. Abiel Leonard, of Atchison, Kan., Bishop of the new jurisdiction of Nevada and Utah, and the Rev. J. S. Johnson, of Mobile, Ala., Missionary Bishop of Western Texas.

In a sculling race on Lake Maranacook, Maine, Teemer easily outrowed Gaudaur, making the three miles in 20 minutes 28 3/4 seconds.

A MEMBER of the Legislature of Nova Scotia has been expelled from that body for notoriously hiring carriages to convey voters to the polls.

GEN. J. Hale Sypher, attorney for George H. Thobe, who is contesting Mr. Carlisle's seat, has filed his brief, says a Washington telegram. It asserts that Thobe was elected by 600 majority. This result is found by rejecting about 1,000 votes cast for Carlisle and about 200 votes cast for Thobe, which were polled at precincts where it is claimed the laws of Kentucky were not observed.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	4.50 @ 5.25
Hogs—Good	4.75 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.88 @ .89
CORN—No. 2 Red	.83 @ .84
OATS—White	.38 @ .41
PORK—New Mess	14.50 @ 15.00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.50
Hogs—Good	4.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	2.75 @ 3.00
CORN—No. 2 Red	4.00 @ 4.75
OATS—No. 2	.75 @ .78
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.23 @ .25
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.11 1/4 @ .11 3/4
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.63 @ .75
PORK—Mess	13.00 @ 13.75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.70 1/2 @ .71 1/2
CORN—No. 3	.40 @ .41
OATS—No. 2 White	.28 @ .29
RYE—No. 1	.51 @ .52
PORK—Mess	13.00 @ 13.75
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.72 @ .73
CORN—Mixed	.39 @ .40
OATS—Cash	.24 @ .25
PORK—Mess	12.75 @ 13.25
DETROIT.	
WHEAT—Cash	.76 1/4 @ .77 1/4
CORN—Mixed	.44 @ .45
OATS—No. 2 White	.31 @ .32
BUFFALO.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.50 @ 4.50
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.75
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.00
CORN—No. 1 White	.78 1/2 @ .79
CORN—Mixed	.44 @ .45
OATS—No. 2 White	.30 @ .30 1/2
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75 1/2 @ .76 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.41 @ .45
PORK—Mess	12.75 @ 13.25
LIVE HOGS	4.25 @ 4.75
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.50 @ 4.75
HOGS	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP	3.00 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.73 @ .74
CORN—Mixed	.41 @ .41 1/2
OATS—Mixed	.26 @ .27
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime	4.50 @ 5.25
Common	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS	3.25 @ 4.00
SHEEP	4.50 @ 5.00

# THE CONDEMNED REDS.

A Glance at the Seven Men Awaiting Execution in the Chicago Jail.

Parsons Is Jaunty, Spies Sneering, Fielden Quiet, and Lingg Defiant.

[Chicago special.]

Sheriff Matson has as yet made no preparations that he is willing to give for publication. The circumstances attending the case make such a course on his part wise. As far as the actual work of setting up the machinery of execution is concerned, it can be done in a very few hours, and other necessary details can be arranged at very short notice. There is a feeling in some quarters that the Governor may grant a short respite upon proper application in order to give the condemned time to prepare their souls for eternity. The Sheriff dislikes his job extremely, and feels that in view of the uncertainties in the matter any parade of arrangements sooner than is necessary is in poor taste.

"The time is drawing near," remarked Jailer Folz, as his eyes rested on the pale faces of the doomed men.

"Do they say anything about it?" he was asked.

"Not a word. They ain't a bit changed," was the reply.

At that moment Fielden, with his long, thick hair and beard bushy and defiant, was leaning idly against the iron railing just in front of his cell, in an attitude of seeming indifference. Parsons had his soft black hat jauntily cocked on one side of his head, and seemed keenly to enjoy the prospect of his sixty minutes' freedom without the narrow boundaries of his prison home. His hair was neatly combed, his clothing was brushed clean, and while chatting with three women who called to see him, he toyed with a cigar which he puffed from time to time. Lingg in appearance grows more like a wild animal every day. He has broadened out across the chest since his confinement in jail, and appears to be as strong as a giant. His face and head are covered with a mass of intractable hair, and his voice is a hoarse, thick guttural.

Lingg is the only one of the anarchists whose demeanor hasn't been changed by jail life. He is still defiant. He walks upright like a soldier and with a heavy step, as if he wanted to crush something every time he put down his foot. A young woman with an ample figure and healthy red face is his sweetheart, and calls to see him almost every day. She visited him this morning just a moment or two after Nina Van Zandt dropped in. Nina was burdened with sundry baskets and parcels for Spies, who took them with an ineffusive composure, just as a man reaches out for some money that has long been due him. The ex-editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* is a cold-blooded gentleman. His usual expression of emotion is a crafty smile, a parting of the lips in a grin full of guile that exposes his teeth, which, by the way, he brushes carefully every morning.

On his countenance of late there has grown a frown. In the parlance of the street, he has the face of a "kicker." He is no worse off than Parsons; but Parsons has always a pleasant word, and he is really bearing up with a nerve that is the admiration of the jail officials.

There is not much change to be noted in the others. Schwab is as apathetic as ever. His wife, despite her pathetic appeal, will not be allowed to embrace him before he dies—so Jailer Folz said this morning. Engel looked like a man who had abandoned hope; but Fisher was talkative and sociable. None of the doomed men like the presence of merely curious people, and this morning none but friends called on them.

## CAPTAIN PAINE.

A Word About the Owner of the Fastest Yacht in the World.

One of the most energetic and successful of yachtsmen of the present day is General C. J. Paine, owner of the yacht *Volunteer*, which beat the Scotch yacht *Thistle* at New York, not long ago, in the race for the America's cup, which the English have in vain sought to secure for a number of years back. General Paine has been the owner of many fast sea-going yachts, the *Mayflower*, which won the race over the *Galathea* in the Marblehead and Cape Cod course in 1886, being one of his recent



ones. Each succeeding vessel which is built under General Paine's supervision and order seems to be particularly constructed to beat the preceding one, and with such a result that there is no wonder that the America's cup can be retained here from season to season with apparent ease. As the *Mayflower* was superior to the *Puritan* so is the *Volunteer* to the *Mayflower*. General Paine is well known as one of the most intelligent of the members of the Eastern Yacht Club. He has been very successful in his experiments upon the schooner-yacht *Halcyon*, gradually improving her until he made of her one of the fastest of light weather yachts afloat. After these experiments he united with other yachtsmen in the building of the *Puritan*, and sailed on her for a season, which soon gave him the impression that she could be improved upon, and he immediately gave orders to George S. Lawley, of Boston, for the construction of the sloop *Mayflower*.